

NA(11)

HEADQUARTERS 221st CIC DETACHMENT

263 Arrest Report

01 AUGUST 1946

70d. 4

Surname Sialisony First Name(s) Dieter

Alias None

Nationality Claimed CC. Germany

Address of Last Residence Vienna, Austria

Occupation Merchant

Identifying Documents Passport (Reise Pass)

Details of Arrest: (a) Place Sternberg, Kreis Sternberg

(b) Date 3 May 45 (c) Time 1700

Unit Making Arrest 221 CIC Detachment

Reason for Arrest Admitted SS (Allgemeine) Hauptsturmführer. To be interned in accordance with SHAEF Counter Intelligence Directive dated 13 April 45.  
(Further details to be written on back if necessary)

Witnesses: Names and Addresses Marvin L. Rissinger, SA, 221 CIC

Stanford Keyne, 221 CIC

Statement after Arrest Admitted SS Allgemeine Hauptsturmführer since 1940.  
(attach on separate sheet if necessary)

AND MENTIONS INFORMATION IN TERMS

ADOLF EKHMANN (20) 47132 AND OTHERS INVOLVED AGREEMENT OF JERMS

Property: (Property taken from prisoner to be listed on back, together with description and whereabouts of any other property relevant to the case.) None

Military or Civil Authorities Taking Custody of the Prisoner P.W. S.A.G.  
DETACHED

Signature of Person Authorizing Arrest Marvin L. Rissinger Rank SA, 221 CIC

Date 3 May 45

DATE [Redacted]

CS COPY

701-47132

D. THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH  
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

Case No.

TO: Central Registry, Counter-Intelligence Branch, G-2 Division, US  
Forces, European Theater, APO 57, US Army. **XE 00 52 83**

W.C.R. No. 000,5 EXT. (91-92)

- REQUEST CLEARANCE ONLY
- REQUEST PRESENT LOCATION OF SUBJECT
- REQUEST APPREHENSION OF SUBJECT
- REQUEST ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT
- REQUEST NOTIFICATION OF SUBJECT'S APPREHENSION
- REQUEST INVESTIGATION OF LEADS TO IDENTIFY
- REQUEST INFORMATION AS TO WHERE, WHEN AND BY WHOM SUBJECT WAS

ARRESTED W. Wislizeny, Dieter SEX M

NATIONALITY German AGE 46 SINGLE YES MARRIED NO

FORMER ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTIVE: DATE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_ PLACE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_

HEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ EYES \_\_\_\_\_ HAIR \_\_\_\_\_ BUILD \_\_\_\_\_

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS \_\_\_\_\_

LAST KNOWN ADDRESS OR POSSIBLE WHEREABOUTS C/O No. 4, HERSBRUCK, Germany

REASON WANTED: In connection with war crimes.

PREVIOUS HISTORY AND OTHER DATA: Participation in extermination

of Slovakian Jews. Was adviser to the Slovakian puppet Government

on racial matters. SUBJECT HAS NOW BEEN CLEARED BY THE OFFICE OF

CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALS AS BURNERS.

TYPE OR INCIDENT \_\_\_\_\_ NATIONALITY \_\_\_\_\_ AGE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_

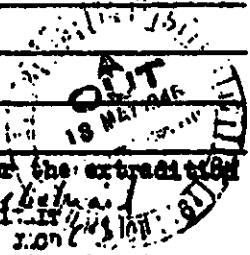
FATHER \_\_\_\_\_ MOTHER \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

A request has been made by the Czech Government for the extradition of  
subject. Do you object to his being  
extradited?

*C. H. McLaughlin*  
C. H. McLaughlin  
Colonel  
Acting Theater Judge Advocate

WD Form #21  
(Summary of Information Form)  
34a-46



RECEIVED IN A COPY OF AN INVESTIGATION REPORT FILED AT CENTRAL RECORDS SECTION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

#3283

TO MR ZUMER IN DUISBURG

SUBJECT: WISLIZENCK DIENER

DOSSIER NO.: -----

DATE: 8 October 45.

REMARKS: Requested by Lt. STERZ from Col. WILLIAMS verbally.  
Gestapo official I.F.B. Possibly in hiding with mother  
in Neu-Ulm across Danube from Ulm.  
Dr. R. KASTNER, tel. Geneva 55310, address Chemin Krieg,  
68, Pension Sergey, Geneva, Switzerland, has information  
on subject. C.I.C. taking direct action 11 October by cable.  
24 October in custody at CC FWE - 23.

INITIALS: *gws*

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Subject was born January 1911 in Regulien, East Prussia.

Attended Volkshochschule and Gymnasium in Breslau, and two semesters at the University of Breslau. Entered business as a manufacturer's representative for heavy machinery firms, Breslau, Hamburg, Berlin and Vienna. Traveled extensively in this capacity. Joined the NSDAP in 1937 and has been a member since.

Joined the SS in 1934, was sponsored by Heinrich Himmler, the late SS General Paul Scharrer becoming Hauptsturmführer in 1940.

From 1940 on also served as a commerce specialist for the Reichs Foreign Ministry. Active in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

Subject is a member of the Evangelical Church.

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 TO NY 124 (2) (41)  
 ON 11-24-1954

SUBJECTS IN A COPY OF AN INTELLIGENCE REPORT FROM AN OFFICIAL SOURCE

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W Team 191 MIS Fwd  
G-2 Sec. Headquarters  
CHANOR Base Section  
APO 562 U S Army

*Handwritten mark*

by \_\_\_\_\_  
authority CG-CRP  
date 20 6 '60 167

04410

SUBJECT : SD in the Slowakei.

TO : A C of S, G-2, CHANOR Base Section APO 562.

1. PW Dieter WISLOEY, member of the SD at Pressburg, was questioned today at OCE #23 and gave the following information.

2. Personalities at SD Pressburg: and RSHA IV B4

- ~~HITLER.~~ Obersturmfuehrer RICHMANN, later on personal adviser to
- Sturmabfuhrer Rolf GUENTHER CO SD Pressburg
- Reg. Rat SUHR, later CO of SIPO at Toulouse
- Reg. Rat HUNSCHE chief for law affairs
- Reg. Antemann GROES in charge of exciting people.
- Reg. Antemann WOERN in charge of exciting people.
- Untersturmfuehrer JAENISCH in charge of traffic.
- Untersturmfuehrer MARTIN assistant to JAENISCH.
- Hauptsturmfuehrer NOVAK secret files.
- Obersturmfuehrer HROUSJEK, administration.
- Untersturmfuehrer Hartenbergercensor.
- Hauptsturmfuehrer WISLOEY (PW and informer) adviser for Slovakian affairs.
- Hauptsturmfuehrer DANNECKER address for French affairs till 1943.
- Hauptsturmfuehrer BRUNNER from Vienna, adviser for French affairs after 1943.
- Sturmabfuhrer RICHTER adviser for Rumanian affairs.
- Hauptsturmfuehrer DANNECKER adviser for Bulgarian and Italian affairs since 1943.
- Hauptsturmfuehrer ABRQMEIT adviser for Croatia.

3. Above ment. oned personnel of RSHA IV B4 were nearly the same from 1940 till the end of the war.

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11 Rec'd  
10 G-2, NBS  
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4. All men of RSHA were strategically placed as follows:

- In Greece : H.St. Fuehrer WISLOEY and BRUNNER
- In Hungaria: RICHMANN and all other men mentioned above.
- In Berlin: Sturmabfuhrer Hans GUENTHER
- In Vienna: Untersturmfuehrer GIZICK
- In Theresienstadt: H.St. Fuehrer Dr. SEYDEL and later on Obersturmfuehrer RANK.

5. End of August 1940 PW was ordered to Pressburg with the following orders: HITLER wanted intensive work on the emigration

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- 2 -

of Jews and especially all preparation made concerning the Madagascar project. The Slovak government had asked for a liaison man for advise in that matter. No pressure was supposed to be applied to the Slovak government but very details reports had to be sent to headquarters on the progress of the mission.

End of August PW reported directly at Press burg to the German ambassador von KILLINGER who told PW that PW was to work for him personally as the ambassador did not recognize the functions of Oberregierungsrat Dr. HAHN. At the same time all member who were to advise the Slovak government according to the Salzburg talks arrived at Pressburg. The heads of the different departments were:

Oberreg.Rat and Sturmbannfuhrer HAHN (interior affairs)  
Kriminalrat Frans GOLZ ( security)  
Major of the SCHUPO Kurt GUERDLER (police)  
Obersturmbannfuhrer Victor HAGEMER (Hlinka guards)  
and PW for Jewish affairs.

6. The introduction of those advisers was September 1940. PW was to work under Augustin MORAVEK the president of the central commerce chamber. This chamber of commerce was directly under President TUKA of Slovakia. The main task for PW was to explain to him the German commercial laws and to advise him on the "Arisierung" of the Jewish owned business.

All important affairs were talked over with Minister MACH who in turn gave orders then to his chief of the department Dr. Isidor KOSO. KOSO was the man who influenced mostly the development against the Jew in Slovakia.

Most of the Jewish stores were taken over by German minorities in Slovakia, Von KILLINGER, the ambassador, was very much interested in this. Also ambassador LUDIN who succeeded KILLINGER was very much interested in the same affairs.

In February 1942 the German government asked for Jewish labor from Slovakia and the Slovakian government offered unmarried Jews for the purpose. All the negotiations were done by Regierungsrat SAGER. 17000 Jews were selected by the Slovak Ministry of Labor. From Germany Obererrat Fr. VASEK of the Ministry of the Interior was sent to take over those Jews. In May and June 1942 about 32000 Jews were again shipped out this time to Lublin.

In September 1942 the Slovak government received a protest from the Vatican concerning the exodus of the Jews. TUKA demanded that a Slovak commission should investigate the camps where the Slovak Jews had been sent. PW left immediately for Berlin to get permission for the commission and here he was told that HITLER had order the extermination of all Jews and therefore the commission could not go to those camps.

Distribution:  
A C of S, G-2 (3)  
File

*Kurt Stoppel*  
KURT STOPPEL  
1st Lt AUS  
OIC  
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IPW Team 191 MIS Fwd  
G-2 Sec, Headquarters  
CHANOR Base Section  
APO 562 U S Army

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by \_\_\_\_\_  
authority CO-RAF  
date 20 6 '60 JBT

27. August 1948.

SUBJECT : The German SD and the persecution of Jews 1933 - 1944

TO : A C of S, G-2, CHANOR Base Section APO 562 U S Army

1. PW Dieter WISLIZENKY at CCE #23 gave the following information of treatment of the Jews their persecution and their extermination in Germany by the SD and the Gestapo.

2. PW has first hand knowledge as he was a member of the section Jews of the SD and also was a member of the German Gestapo.

3. The first phase of the treatment of the Jews in Germany was the one starting 1933 to the beginning of the war. It consisted of legislation to get all Jews out of the German political and commercial life and due to this a continuous emigration of the Jews from Germany. By doing this during the first phase of the Jewish Legislation the German state and the Nazi party tried very hard to do it in a legal way. Adding here and there new laws with the culmination in the Nurnberg laws.

The laws were made by the German Reichsinnenministerium whilst the tempo of their execution was destined by Goebbel's Propagandaministerium. During the first years after 1933 Himmler's influence on the matter was very little.

Concerning the tempo of the Jewish laws in commerce the "Beauftragte fuer den Vierjahresplan, GORING, was the man who gave the orders. Goering at that time was very often denounced by party officials as he was too slow and left many Jews in their positions.

How the Jews after having been expelled from their positions lived and how they made arrangements to get out of Germany was at that time their own affair.

It was a matter of fact that an emigration was only the solution for younger people and even for those who wanted to emigrate this matter was made very difficult by the German authorities.

The will to emigrate was everywhere among the Jews until 1937. But the formalities were so difficult and took so long that only a small number was fortunate enough to be able to leave Germany before 1937. In addition nearly all the money the emigrant had in Germany had to be left there due to new foreign currency and clearing laws.

At this point of the Jewish emigration the German SD and Sicherheitspolizei showed their influence.

To speed up emigration of the Jews the SD shortened the official red tape and a certain pressure was applied to all Jewish organizations to speed up emigration.

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For the first time this procedure was used in March 1938 after the occupation of Austria. EICHMANN of the SD got the order from HEYDRICH to create a central office for Jewish emigration.. This office was established at the Rothschildpalais in Vienna. From now on the emigration of Jews was made a plain mass production. Emigration went up skyhigh and that it was limited in certain ways was only the reason that the quotas of countries who accepted refugees from the Hitler regime were filled.

After the occupation of Czecho-Slovakia EICHMANN was sent there to arrange the same procedure as in Austria.

Hauptsturmfuehrer BRUNNER took over the job at Vienna.. The "Zentral Amt fuer die Loesung der Judenfrage Boehmen and Maehren" (central office for Jewish affair Bohmen and Kashren) was taken over by Sturmbannfuehrer HANS GUESTNER

Whilst the Viennese office only handled emigration the Prague central office had different tasks in addition.

In Vienna the central office of Austria left the matter of the money of the Jews in the hands of the "Vermogensverkehrstelle" under the supervision of the "Reichstatthalter.

In Prague it was different. All money gotten by selling Jewish property and business houses were transferred to the so-called emigration front of the central office. This way the chief of the "Sicherheits Polizei" and the SD were able to rule to their discretion over the accumulated amount which to PW's knowledge were 300,000,000 marks. This was EICHMANN's personal achievement. EICHMANN who was HEYDRICH's favorite in the meantime became a member of the RSHA and therefore the RSHA more and more took over the question and treatment of the Jews. In the RSHA EICHMANN took over section IV (Gestapo) under the leadership of Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER who was Chef of IV B4 (Jewish referat)

4. After the occupation of Poland an additional 4 million Jews came in the hands of Germany. This problem demanded new devices.

By personal order of Hitler, HIMMLER was charged with new regulations and laws concerning Jews. HIMMLER transferred the decisions on all those questions to the Chief of the RSD and SD. HIMMLER was the highest instance and EICHMANN was the personal advisor.

The Reichsinnenministerium as the law making agency had nothing to say in those matters. Very often the Ministry of the Interior had trouble with the RSHA especially as FRICK did not want to increase the difficulties in the question of mixed marriages.

During the first year of the war hardly any changes appeared. Also the question of Jewish emigration was more limited due to the war, in September 1940 thousands of Jews from Danzig emigrated to Palestine.

In Poland all Jews were forced to live in special destined districts of a town. Such a district was administrated by a Jewish Senate who also was responsible to distribute food. The Senate had to establish work centers to work for the Jews and marked

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Also the food and sanitary conditions were intentionally kept at its worst in the Ghettos the biological substance of the Jews in the Polish Ghettos did not become less.

The situation of the German, Czech, and Austrian Jews hardly changed until 1941 and many Jews were forced to work for war industry partly collective, partly single.

5. RICHMANN had planned since 1940 an extensive Jewish emigration to Madagascar after the victorious end of the war for Germany.

PW himself saw the manuscript during the Summer of 1940 at the RSHA and also the manuscripts of the French Ministry for colonists.

Those plans had been worked out in every detail and all European countries were supposed to participate. ~~ERIK~~ Goering had been selected to sign as man responsible.

6. The change to all real brutalities started in 1942. All ideas about the mass emigrations were dropped. HITLER had ordered the complete destruction of all Jews. When PW asked RICHMANN in August 1942 who gave such an order he told him it was the special order of the Fuehrer. He also showed PW a letter of ~~HITLER~~ which ordered the finish of the Jewish question. "Endlosung der Judefrage!" This term-word had the meaning killing of all Jews.

The beginning was made with the mass execution of Jews in Russia and Poland. In the Spring 1942 the evacuation of Jews to the eastern territories started. This was explained that the Jews came to Poland into camps and Ghettos to work there for the army.

To deceive the world the camp of Theresienstadt was opened as a show place..

The camps at Lublin and Auschwitz were the main extermination camps. Responsible for killing with gas was the former Gauleiter GLOBENIG who was the SS and police chief in Lublin. The man who constructed the crematoriums was Standartenfuehrer FLOEBEL who was leader of the Kommando 1005. PW knows that FLOEBEL at the end of the war was seen in Istria participating fighting partisans.

PW thinks that the numbers of killed Jews published by the Allies is about correct. RICHMANN should know the exact numbers.

The technical details of the extermination of Jews was the responsibility of Inspekteur des KL Wesens, Brigadefuehrer GLICKS who was under the command of Obergruppenfuehrer POEL. The commander of Auschwitz was Obersturmbannfuehrer HOESS who was transferred in 1944 to the "V and W Hauptamt".

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by \_\_\_\_\_  
authority CO-CRF  
date 5 '60 LS7

*Winkler*  
KURT SICHEL,  
1st Lt AUS  
OIC

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A C of S, G-2  
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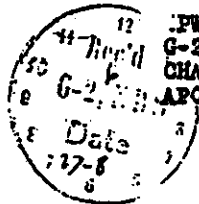
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PW Team 191 MIS Pwd  
G-2 Sec, Headquarters  
CHANOR Base Section  
APO 562 U S Army

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by \_\_\_\_\_ 25. August 1945.

authority CO-RRP  
date 20 8 '60 1 67.

SUBJECT : SD activities in Danzig from 1937 to 1940.

TO : A C of S, G-2, CHANOR Base Section APO 562 U S Army.

1. PW Dieter WISLECKEY, SS hauptsturmfuere, member of the German SD and Gestapo, now at CGR #25 was interrogated today on above subject.

2. PW was transferred to SD Danzig from SD Hauptamt at his request 20. April 1937 and remained there till 1940.

3. First headquarters of the SD was at Danzig-Langfuhr later on in Zoppot, Adolf Hitler Str. 640. The commanding officer of SD Danzig was Hauptsturmfuehrer SHOELKE, from Stuttgart. Second in command was Hauptsturmfuehrer ZITZMANN formerly living at Breslau.

Section I (administration and personnel) was commanded by Untersturmfuehrer ZEIDLER who later of become the leading administration official of the SJPO at Braunschweig.

PW was commanding section II.

Section III (international affairs) was commanded by Untersturmfuehrer HEXXX BROSE. This section mainly dealt with Poland.

4. Only few connections for the SD were available with the Baltic states whilst they had an excellent agents net in Poland. These connections were possible through the co-operation of the German minorities in Poland.

5. Danzig was the center and headquarters of spy organizations which received informations from East and South. The "AST" had a great number of men there. The best man was Kriminalrat LOELGEN who was in Danzig till 1942.

6. The Politische Polizei of Danzig was not suordinated to the Gestapo untill 1939 because Berling did not want to injure publicly the Danzig status. But the Politische Polizei actualy was a branch of the STAPO. It received orders from the Gestapo. The man in charge was Kriminalrat CLASS who was brutal and narrow minded. The most dangerous man at the Politische Polizei was Kriminalobersekretaer PIVOLINSKY, nicknamed PIVOE, a brutal drunkard who blackmailed prisoners. This man left for Norway in 1940.

7. As long as the control of Danzig was in the hands of the high commissioner, the Politische Polizei had to restrict its activitie

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- 2 -

The SD section tried to work with the Gauleitung as close as possible. But FOERSTER, the Danzig Gauleiter, refused any co-operation with the SD as he felt himself surrounded by informers.

This fear was always present because the SD was considered to be a supervisory organization for party officials since the ROEHM affair. The SD was the only institution which could criticize in their reports the Ministry of Propaganda and other party institutions.

PW has the impression that HITLER used these reports for political blackmail.

8. In spring 1938 Hauptsturmfuehrer SCHUELE was transferred to Dessau and in his place stepped Hauptsturmfuehrer EBERSDORF. E. had been an old army officer. He was unable to handle SD affairs.

In summer 1938 E. received from HIMMLER an order to make contact with OTTO STRASSER or other resistance groups in Switzerland. His mission was a failure as he was recognized.

In 1939 E. got another special order from HIMMLER. He was supposed to obtain the demolition plan of the Dirschau bridge over the Vistula river. E. reported that the detonation charge was to be released from a small house in the railroad yards of Dirschau. On account of his information Stuka planes attacked the Dirschau railroad station on 1. Sept. 1939. Following this attack the Poles blasted the bridge with a detonating mechanism which was in the Dirschauer Kaserne.

9. PWs assignment in Danzig (Jews and Churches) did not give him much work. The small Jewish colony were mostly Poles, protected by the commissioner of Danzig. The "Nuremberg" laws were introduced in Danzig in 1939.

10. The beginning of the war had as result a decisive reshuffle within the SD Danzig. Standartenfuehrer WILLICH took over Er TROEGERS position. The department Jews of the SD was taken over by the Gestapo. All SD officials received SS ranks and the SD and Staatspolizei were put together.



KURT SIEGEL  
1st Lt AUS  
OIC

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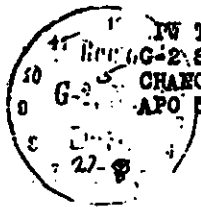
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IV Team 191 MIS Fwd  
G-2, Sec, Headquarters  
CHANOR Base Section  
APO 562 U S Army.

25. August 1945.

SUBJECT : History of the German SD.

TO : A C of S, G-2, CHANOR Base Section APO 562, U S Army.

1. PW Dieter WISLIZENEY, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer in the Reichsicherheitshauptamt ( Federal Security Service Headquarters) and German Sicherheits Dienst and executive member of the Gestapo was interrogated at CCE #24. Interrogation will be continued at CCE #25 where PW is being shipped to at the request of OIC of this team. PW gave the following information.

2. The newly organized "Sicherheits Dienst" (SD) Hauptamt (Security Service Headquarters) controlled the lower agencies, the SD Oberabschnitte ( Security Service Districts) which geographically covered the same territory as the Oberabschnitte ( districts) of the Allgemeine SS, meaning that it covered about the territory or district of a Service Command.

Each SD Oberabschnitt was divided into SD Abschnitte ( sections) and the extent of its territorial jurisdiction was dependent upon the political and industrial importance of the territory concerned.

The SD Abschnitte divided themselves into a chain of Aussenstellen ( branches) which mostly were commanded by voluntary members.

The setup of these Aussenstellen was generally bad. The main job such as intelligence work was done by the SD sections. How such a SD section worked is detailed outline in separate report "The SD activities at Danzig.

3. After BEHRENS had taken over the "Hauptabteilung II 1" (Main Section) he tried to intensify the work. But he could not move in the intriguing atmosphere of the Hauptabteilung. His opponents were the professors HOEF and SIX. HOEF who commanded Hauptabteilung II 2 (intellectual and material life) had before 1933 been chancellor of the "Jungdeutsche Orden". A renegade and career hunter of the worst kind, his aim was the reform of highschools. He worked in close contact with SCHEEL, who at that time commanded the Sicherheits Dienst Schule ( Security Service School) in Grunewald. Later he became Reichsstudentenfuehrer ( leader of the German students) and Gauleiter of Salzburg. SCHEEL and HOEF are the men mainly responsible for the removal of many teachers from German highschools and the introduction of a political bias and persecution which almost finished German education and science. HOEF, SIX and SCHEEL were cold, industrious career hunters and excellent dialecticians. In quality they were compared with the old type of Sicherheits Dienst leaders of 1934. They were brutal but convinced Nazis.

by \_\_\_\_\_  
authority CO-1RF  
date 0 6 '60 1 B2

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

- 2 -

Now started the time of the oblique terror and the procuring of jobs. This way HOEHN procured himself the professorial chair for political law and political science at the university of Berlin, SIX became lecturer for journalism in Leipzig and later professor of journalism at the university of Koenigsberg. Their influence upon German science and press cannot be estimated. They both were fighting the Minister of Education RUST and Professor FRANKMUELLER, the head of the Institute of History of the New Germany, not on account of objective differences but on account of personal view points. HOEHN wanted to become Minister of Education. RUST who saw himself encircled and surrounded by informers went to HITLER. On account of this move, RUMMLER and HEYDRICH, had to drop HOEHN. He left the Sicherheits Dienst Hauptamt but kept his professor ship. His department was taken over by SIX.

There were restrained relations between BEHRENS and SIX from the start. There were objective and personal differences in growing amounts. BEHRENS, who felt himself treated unfair by HEYDRICH finally left the Sicherheits Dienst and went to LORENZ who at that time was the president of the Vereinigung Zwischenstaatlicher Verbaende. BEHRENS last assignment was as president of the "Volksdeutschen Mittelstelle" which controlled all German minorities abroad.

SIX now took over the Hauptabteilung II 1. With this job, in addition he was managing the Amt IV (press and literature), he became the most powerful man in the SD Hauptamt. HEYDRICH himself did not bother much with either domestic politics or intelligence service. He mainly was interested in the Gestapo and Intelligence Service abroad. During this period (1936) FWs activities remained unchanged. They were mainly in informing the highest party instance of earlier membership of Nazi members in Freemason's lodges.

4. In April 1936 FW received the promotion to Oberscharfuhrer (1st Lt). After BEHRENS had taken over the Haupt Abteilung II 1, section "Jews" was separated from section Freemasonry and became a section of its own. (II 112). Up to this date the Sicherheits Dienst had never worked on the matter "Jews". It had only discussed Jewish organizations such as the Jewish lodge Bnai Brith. All this changed now.

The section "Jews" was taken over by Untersturmfuehrer LED-POLD von MILDENSTEIN. MILDENSTEIN was an Austrian and had lived for quite some time in Palestine. He was informed about Jewish organizations and Jewish ideas and was an objective and reasonable man. He definitely refused the "Stuermer" newspaper and ideology and was everything else than a noisy antisemit. He saw in Zionism the only possible solution of the Jewish problem and believed in the furtherance of a controlled emigration without expropriation. He had difficulties with BEHRENS and HEYDRICH on account of this opinion and in April 1937 he returned to the department domestic economy. FW heard that M. later became manager of the section Asia. He was an expert on these problems.

In February 1937 FW was transferred to Section II 112. The section was small. Co-workers were MILDENSTEIN, KUNO SCHROEDER, ADOLF EICHMANN, THEO DANNECKER and FW. EICHMANN and DANNECKER had been working with FW in the Freemasonry section. EICHMANN was an Austrian from Linz. His family came from Westphalia. His father owned a shop with electrical appliances in Linz.

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- 3 -

In spring 1937 EICHMANN married a German girl from Budweis. His family is living in Prag to PWs knowledge at Mollischgasse 2. EICHMANN to PW seems to be a man of sadistic and immoral character, who executed orders without any restrictions. The killing and extermination of the Jews in Europe, his later job, was for him nothing but a technical problem. Jews for him were nothing but cheap merchandise. But he nevertheless tried always in conversations very hard to shift the blame on his employees or on given orders. He was the ideal SD officer and HEYDRICHs and HIMMLERs beloved child.

DANKENCKER came from Tübingen. Narrow minded he was very obstinate and difficult, but he executed orders exactly and literally.

5. Under MILDENSTEINs guidance all Jewish organizations were brought under close surveillance, registered and their activities studied. The work of the SD did not bear influence upon the domestic Jews. The Gestapo took care of all executive jobs. An exchange of information between SD Hauptamt and Gestapo took place to a very small extent. The SD was excellently informed about the situation in Palestine by Baron OTT v on BOISCHWINGEK, a merchant in Jerusalem, who was expelled by the British in 1937 and Dr. REICHERT, representative of the German News Service. BOISCHWINGEK went to South America in 1938 and later from 1939 to 1941 was stationed in Budapest. By order of HITLER, B, was arrested in 1943 and placed in a concentration camp till 1944.

6. In March 1937 MILDENSTEIN resigned from his post. PW was entrusted with the provisional command of the section "Jews", SIX assumed command of the Hauptamt as successor of BERNERS. Now began the time of personnel changes and a considerable intensification of work..

In July and Oberscharführer HAGEN, was transferred to PWS section, a special friend of SIX, in whom PW saw his successor from the beginning. HAGEN was versatile, uncorrupt and ready to execute every order. His last assignment was that of a commander of the Sicherheits Police of Bordeaux.

HAGEN and HEYDRICH worked on a pamphlet about the Jews under the pseudonym "Dieter Schwarz".

The leading SD leader at that time were OHLENDORF, EHRLINGER, Dr. KNOCKEN all selected by SIX.

7. In April 1937 PW was promoted SS Untersturmführer and upon his request transferred to SD Danzig.

*Handwritten signature*  
KURT SIEBEL

1st Lt AUS  
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30/6/53

WISLICHNY, Dieter  
aka WISLICHNY, Dieter  
aka WISLICHNY, Dieter  
aka WISLICHNY, Dietrich  
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aka WISLICHNY, Dieter  
aka WISLICHNY, Dieter

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Name WISLIZENY

Status SD in the Ea

(XX)  
DANZIG

Address Danzig

Description Age 35, height 1.67m, very heavy, build, blond thinning hair, round ruddyface, double chin, pug nose.

Misc. SS Obersturmfuehrer. Chief of SA Aussenstelle at GHIKNO (GHESEN) from November 1939 to February 1940, when he was transferred to Danzig.

Career

US/15,067

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