

Elmar DUSCHEK ✓
Arwed FLEGEL @ NIETSCH @ MIGSCH ✓
Adolf Friedrich GALLA ✓
Albertus Bernardus HOMMEN ✓
Erich LAPINS @ LEIPHOLZ ✓
Erich NICKEL @ SPECHT ✓

(Ref HQ INT DIV/A1(b)/6476 of 18 Sep 46)
(See also DIC Final Reports 111 on Heinrich
Adolf SPRINGER and 112 on Helmut KÖHNCE)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Interrogation of the Prisoners involved has established that GLOBETROTTER does not comprise any far-flung and coherent subversive movement. Investigation has shown that DE CHELARD and HOMMEN had some nebulous ideas in such a direction, that GALLA was merely a political crank, and that DUSCHEK was out to create a position for himself and therefore half-heartedly joined forces with DE CHELARD. FLEGEL might have become a willing party to HOMMEN's and DE CHELARD's schemes when he fortuitously came into contact with these individuals. In fact it was he who, during his travels in the British and US Zones, spread among former SS and HJ leaders living underground such vague info about DE CHELARD and his intentions as he had heard from DE CHELARD himself, SPRINGER, STENDER and MORITZEN. FLEGEL's utterances, reaching more and more ears, became so distorted, that eventually a number of individuals came to believe in the existence of a well-organised movement centred around DE CHELARD at ITZEHOE.
2. LAPINS, NICKEL and their friends at VENNE fall under quite a different category. DE CHELARD visited them twice and tried to interest them in his schemes. On both occasions they made it quite clear to him that they did not wish to have anything to do with him or "his group". Their only desire was to be quiet with their families. With this end in view they assumed false names shortly before the collapse, in order to escape automatic arrest as former HJ leaders.
3. The movements and contacts of most of these people, in particular of FLEGEL, have shown that former leading NS personalities living in hiding of necessity keep in touch. In order to avoid arrest by authorities, they assist each other by exchanging names and addresses of sources where false papers, clothing, food and shelter can be obtained.

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II. PREAMBLES AND PERSONAL DETAILS

4. Elmar DUSCHEK

a) Preamble

Prisoner, who is 39 years of age, is a refugee from Eastern GERMANY. He is intelligent and well-educated. His career as Reg Rat was interrupted by the war. After the capitulation, he was without means and without employment. Seeing no possibility of taking up his original profession again, he decided to find employment in a new org or party.

He had formerly no strong connections with the NSDAP. He is a nationalist of the old school, and has an abhorrence of Communism. He believes that a conflict between the Western Powers and RUSSIA is inevitable. From such a conflict he visualizes not only the restoration of the lost eastern territories to GERMANY, but also the re-emergence of a German Government under which he and other individuals of his standing would once more resume their accustomed places in society.

Prisoner was fairly co-operative under interrogation and it is considered that the infm he has given is reliable.

b) Personal Details

<u>Date & Place of Birth:</u>	26 Aug 09, BRESLAU.
<u>Nationality:</u>	German.
<u>Last Address:</u>	OBEINDEICH nr GLUCKSTADT.
<u>Former Occupation:</u>	Reg Rat.
<u>Rank:</u>	Oblt.
<u>Religion:</u>	Protestant.
<u>Wife:</u>	Kathe, nee PRZYBOROWSKI, OBEINDEICH nr GLUCKSTADT.
<u>Children:</u>	One daughter, Jutta, born 13 Nov 42.
<u>Identity Documents:</u>	Identity Card AV 108390 UWA.

c) Political

1 Dec 30	Joined NSDAP.
27 Feb 31	Expelled from NSDAP owing to lack of interest.
1933	Joined SA.

d) Decorations

Dec 42 EK II.

5. Arwed FLEGEL @ NIETSCH @ MIGSCH

a) Preamble

Prisoner is 33 yrs of age. He is intelligent and resourceful, and possesses a great deal of common-sense. In 1935 he chose the Waffen-SS as a career and eventually attained the rank of SS Ostuf. At the time of the capitulation he held an important adm position in the SS (see details elsewhere in report).

After the capitulation Prisoner was interned with other SS leaders at NEUM-GAMME. It needed little prompting from a fellow-internee (SS Stubaf SPRINGER - See DIC FR 111) to persuade him to join in an escape from that camp.

Endeavours to retain his freedom brought Prisoner into contact with a number of former SS and HJ leaders living underground. Under interrogation, Prisoner at first tried to be evasive and to shield those who had helped him to avoid an early re-arrest. Later he became co-operative, and the infm he has given is considered to be reliable.

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b) Personal Details

Date & Place of Birth: 8 Oct 14, BERLIN-KÖPENICK.
Nationality: German.
Last Address: STEYERBERG nr NIENBURG, Kirchstr 15.
Occupation: Clerk.
Rank: SS Ostuf.
Religion: Protestant.
Wife: Elvira, née GRATKE, BURG (FEHMARN) Rathaus.
Children: Hartmuth, born 5 Mar 41.
 Helge-Karl, born 29 Sep 42.

c) Political

1 Nov 33 Joined Allg SS,
 1 Aug 35 Joined Waffen-SS.

d) Promotions

1936 Sturmmann.
 1937 Rottenführer.
 Oct 39 Uscharf.
 Midsummer 40 Oscharf.
 Midsummer 41 Hptscharf.
 1 Dec 43 Ustuf.
 1 Jul 44 Ostuf.

e) Decorations

1938 Austrian Occupation Medal.
 Sep 38 Sudetenland Occupation Medal.
 1940 Long Service Medal.
 1941 Kriegsverdienstkreuz 2nd Class.
 1944 " 1st Class.

Adolf Friedrich GALLA

a) Preamble

Prisoner is 36 years of age and a dentist by profession. He suffers from a hereditary mental disease, which does not, however, greatly affect his intelligence or his reasoning faculties (NB: His father spent a period in an asylum imagining he was the Emperor of China).

Prisoner was called to the colours in May 43 and was medically graded "L 15 1" (nervous and mental instability, cured or active, addicted to drugs). In view of his neurotic condition, he was certified as unfit to bear arms and was posted in a civilian capacity (Zivildienstverpflichtet) to a non-combatant dental unit.

Prisoner is one of those eccentrics who firmly believe, and endeavour to convince others, that they have discovered the formula for the world's salvation from all its political troubles. It is irrelevant from an int viewpoint to dwell upon his political ideas, which are purely those of a crack.

In view of Prisoner's mental condition, the inmates he has supplied must be treated with the greatest reserve.

b) Personal Details

Date & Place of Birth: 4 Aug 10, ATTER nr OSSELBRÜCK.
Nationality: German.
Last Address: ITZEHOE, Kaiserstr 27.
Occupation: Dentist.
Religion: Evangelical.

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Wife: Erma, née WILKE, born 1910.
LENGERICH/WESTPHALLA, Antrup 196.
Children: Ingrid, born 25 May 1937.
Hans Dieter, born 16 Sep 1940.
Mistress: Erika MATHLAK @ Frau Witwe Erika GALLA,
ITZEHOE, Klosterhof.

- o) Political
1935 Joined DdF.
1937 " NSV.
Feb 46 " SPD.
Jun 46 " FDP.

7. Albertus Bernardus HOMMEN

a) Preamble
Prisoner is 48 years of age. He is a Dutch subject and played an important part in the Dutch MUSSERT movement. Fearing the vengeance of his compatriots, he fled to GERMANY when the liberation of HOLLAND became imminent, and finally settled in ITZEHOE in Apr 45.

Prisoner has shown himself to be a scoundrel both in his political and in his business activities. He gave financial support to former NS personalities who were attempting to evade arrest. His black-market activities earned him a term of imprisonment.

Prisoner was evasive under interrogation, but the info he gave prior to his removal to hospital is nevertheless considered to be substantially correct.

b) Personal Details

Date & Place of Birth: 26 Sep 1899, OLDENZAAL (HOLLAND).
Nationality: Dutch.
Last Address: ITZEHOE, Sandberg 101a.
Occupation: Merchant.
Religion: Roman Catholic.
Wife: Elisabeth Maria, née DE RUITER,
ITZEHOE, Sandberg 101a.
Children: DE JONG: Anna Thekla, born 1922.
Johannes Rudolphus Caspar,
born 1924.
Hermanus Jacobus, born 1926.
HOMMEN: Alberta Christina, born 1932.

c) Political

Aug 35 Joined Dutch NS Movement (NSB).
1936 (For three months) Deputy Gruppenleiter
NSB, AMSTERDAM.
1937 - 40 Sociaal Adviseur of NSB and NWV
1938 - 40
1939 - 40 NSB Chairman of ...

8. Erich LAPINS @ LEIFHOLZ

a) Preamble

Prisoner is 35 years of age and of average intelligence. From early youth he has played an active part in the MEMEL youth movements, which after HITLER's advent to power became quite openly National-Socialist in character. Immediately following the incorporation of MEMEL into the Reich in 1939, Prisoner was, in recognition of his past services, officially appointed leader of the HJ Bann MEMEL with the rank of HJ Stammf.

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True to Nazi tradition, Prisoner has been trained in blind obedience to his superiors and in the belief that they can do no wrong. Only the catastrophic events which led to the final collapse of the Third Reich served to destroy Prisoner's faith in the regime which he had so ardently supported, and which he had been taught to regard as infallible. Suddenly freed from a rigid discipline and forced to act and think for himself, Prisoner's foremost goal was to avoid arrest by the occupying authorities and to live unobtrusively with his wife. For these reasons Prisoner assumed an alias and avoided any kind of political activity which might have led to his discovery.

Under interrogation, Prisoner attempted at first to shield those of his comrades who, like himself, were living under assumed names. He later became co-operative, and the infm he has supplied is considered reliable.

b) Personal details

<u>Date & Place of Birth:</u>	18 Nov 12, MEMEL.
<u>Nationality:</u>	German.
<u>Last Address:</u>	VORWALDE 42, (VENNE), Kreis, WITTLAGE.
<u>Occupation:</u>	Clerk.
<u>Rank:</u>	HJ Obannf Lt d W.
<u>Religion:</u>	Protestant.
<u>Wife:</u>	Martina, nee KILLUS. VORWALDE 42, (VENNE), Kreis WITTLAGE.

o) Political

1930 - 31	Joined Spielvereinigung MEMEL.
1932	" Memelländischer Jugendring.
1933	" Memelländische Wandervögel.
1939	" Hitler Jugend.

10. Eric NICKEL @ Hans SPECHT

a) Preamble

Prisoner is in many ways an exact replica of his friend LAPINS, both in age (he is 35) and in his career as a HJ leader. At the time of the collapse he was in the company of a group of HJ leaders from EAST PRUSSIA, including LAPINS, who had fled to the British Zone. He was undoubtedly influenced to a considerable extent by the decision of this group to assume aliases in order to avoid arrest. He also carefully avoided any political activity which might have led to his discovery.

Under interrogation Prisoner had fewer scruples than LAPINS in divulging the names of his comrades. He was fully co-operative, and the infm he has given may be regarded as reliable.

b) Personal Details

<u>Date and Place of Birth:</u>	17 Sep 12, GEIERSWALDE, EAST PRUSSIA.
<u>Nationality:</u>	German.
<u>Last Address:</u>	VORWALDE 33 (VENNE), Kreis WITTLAGE.
<u>Rank:</u>	Lt d W.
<u>Religion:</u>	Protestant.
<u>Wife:</u>	Hanni, nee JESCHKE, VORWALDE 33 (VENNE), Kreis WITTLAGE.
<u>Children:</u>	Rainer Gert, born 7 May 40. Hartmann Erich, born 8 Mar 44.

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c) Political

Oct 32	Joined DJV (HJ).
15 Jan 33	Fähnleinf in DJV.
1 Dec 33	Jungstammf in FJV.
20 Apr 35	Jungbannf in DJV.
Jun 43	Bannf HJ.
30 Jan 44	Obannf HJ.

d) Decorations

10 Jul 40	EK II.
30 Jan 42	Dienstauszeichnung der NSDAP in Bronze.
1943	HJ Ehrenzeichen.

III. PRISONERS' CONNECTIONS WITH GLOBETROTTER

A. ITZEHOE GROUP

10. HOMMEN

HOMMEN's association with GLOBETROTTER originated when DE CHELARD obtained employment in HOMMEN's business in Oct 45. HOMMEN, who describes himself as a Pan-European, claims that at that time he was interesting himself purely academically in Pan-Europeanism.

In Jan 46 he made the following arrangements with DE CHELARD:

- a) To found an org which would aim at a federation of European States under the leadership of GREAT BRITAIN.
- b) To utilise, as a basis for government, a modified form of National-Socialism, free from racial discrimination and militarism.
- c) DE CHELARD was to organise the movement in GERMANY, and HOMMEN's part in this arrangement was to assist DE CHELARD with money and also to formulate an ideological programme for the proposed movement.

With this end in view, HOMMEN wrote a series of politico-religious essays entitled "Die Briefe des MEGHIN" ("Letters of the MEGHIN") which he gave to DE CHELARD, who adapted them and used them as an ideological basis for his proposed movement, which he called "Die Leute des MEGHIN" ("People of the MEGHIN").

It is unlikely that HOMMEN did not realise early in his association with DE CHELARD that the latter's interest in Pan-Europeanism was nothing more than a cover for his own machinations. Nevertheless, he continued to associate with DE CHELARD, and allowed him to use his office as a meeting place for individuals whom DE CHELARD had enlisted or intended to enlist for his own purposes.

There is no evidence that DE CHELARD made any headway with his proposed org. He apparently talked convincingly of his nebulous plans to a number of former NS personalities, amongst whom were STENDER, SCHMIDT and REBEL. These individuals spread the word further afield, until finally a large number of former Nazis, living underground, believed in the existence of a well-organised movement centred on DE CHELARD at ITZEROPF.

11. GALLA

GALLA went to live in ITZEHOE at the time of the capitulation. He got to know HOMMEN in May 45 and expounded his fantastic political ideas to him. He showed great interest in HOMMEN's Pan-European ideas, without, however, taking part at the time in any political activities on HOMMEN's behalf.

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It was not until Apr 46 that GALLA became more deeply involved in CLOBETROTTER. At that time he was introduced by HOMMEN to DE CHELARD, and in turn by DE CHELARD to DUSCHEK. It must be assumed that DE CHELARD who had discussed GALLA's political ideas with HOMMEN, was impressed by GALLA's oratory. DE CHELARD endeavoured to find out whether GALLA was a member of any political org or movement. As GALLA did not wish to become too deeply involved in DE CHELARD's political activities, he became evasive and told DE CHELARD that he was already a member of a movement known as the "Anti-Bewegung". He further told DE CHELARD that he would have to consult the leader of the movement before he could disclose its aims and programme. DE CHELARD took GALLA's statements at their face value, and discussed them widely amongst his own contacts, with the result that it was generally accepted that the "Anti-Bewegung" did in fact exist. Under interrogation GALLA has insisted that the whole story was invented by him, and that no such movement as the "Anti-Bewegung" did exist.

(NB. GALLA claims that he has been a member of a secret international org since 1938. He states that this org aims at creating first a United States of EUROPE, and eventually a United States of the WORLD, under the leadership of GREAT BRITAIN, with LONDON as the world capital. As GALLA has produced no facts whatever in support of this story, it is believed that it is yet another figment of his distorted imagination.)

12. DUSCHEK

DUSCHEK came to HERZHORN nr ITZEHOE in Jul 45. He was without means or employment, and it was his search for work which eventually brought him into contact with HOMMEN and thus with CLOBETROTTER.

DE CHELARD, who was employed by HOMMEN, was at one time a neighbour of DUSCHEK at HERZHORN. In Feb 46, DE CHELARD told DUSCHEK that there might be a possibility of employment for him in HOMMEN's business. DUSCHEK called on HOMMEN at ITZEHOE with a view to obtaining work, but was unsuccessful. On this occasion, HOMMEN discussed anti-Europeanism with DUSCHEK. DUSCHEK in turn spoke of his ideas of organising his fellow-refugees into a coherent body in order that their grievances could more effectively be brought to the notice of the occupying authorities.

After this first encounter with HOMMEN, at which DE CHELARD was also present, DUSCHEK accepted DE CHELARD's invitation to spend the night at his house. On arrival at DE CHELARD's home, DUSCHEK met SPRINGER, STENDER and Dr GRUNE. DUSCHEK told them of his discussion with HOMMEN.

About a fortnight after DUSCHEK's first meeting with HOMMEN, he called again to try to obtain work, but was definitely told that there was no opening for him. DE CHELARD was also present on this occasion. He had just returned from HAMBURG, where he had heard of RITTER's EVB (Europische Volks-Bewegung). He suggested to DUSCHEK that this movement would be an ideal org to represent the refugees.

DUSCHEK, who had previously endeavoured to interest the large political parties in the problems of refugees, realised immediately that a small and new movement such as the EVB might take more interest. He suggested to DE CHELARD that they should visit RITTER and propose to him that, in return for their canvassing refugee members for the EVB, he should make the problems of the refugees one of the points of his political programme. DUSCHEK visited RITTER several times,

sometimes accompanied by DE CHELARD, and discussed with him the formation of a committee of refugees within the EVB, the establishment of a branch of the EVB in HERZHORN, and DUSCHEK was appointed to the secretaryship of this proposed branch. Whilst DUSCHEK indicated to canvass for the EVB in the HERZHORN and GLUCKSTADT area, DE CHELARD agreed to concentrate on ITZEHOE and district.

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Contrary to DUSCHEK's hopes, RITTER did not make him secretary of the proposed ITZHOE branch of the EVB. In addition, DE CHELARD was slow in boosting DUSCHEK's canvassing campaign in the ITZHOE district. These factors determined DUSCHEK to withdraw from the EVB, and he informed DE CHELARD of his decision. DE CHELARD persuaded him, however, to carry on, and informed him that in the meantime he had made the acquaintance of GALLA, who had told him of his "extensive and important" connections. DE CHELARD thought that GALLA might prove useful to DUSCHEK and put them in touch with each other. After GALLA had delivered one of his fantastic political lectures, DUSCHEK came to the conclusion that he was not to be taken seriously. DUSCHEK claims that he then told DE CHELARD that he would remain in the EVB only if DE CHELARD could find a definite number of recruits for the EVB within a specified time. When DE CHELARD failed to comply with this demand, DUSCHEK decided to withdraw from the EVB and from the political field altogether.

From the account given by DUSCHEK, and to some extent by HOMMEN it appears that DE CHELARD desired to penetrate the EVB with his own contacts among former HJ and SS members.

B. VENNE GROUP

13. Introduction

During the period 3 - 8 May 45, the following HJ leaders were together in FLENSBURG:

Hptbaf Oscar DOBAT
Obaf Arnold SCHRÖDER
" Erich LAPINS
" Erich NICKEL
" Joachim DORAU

In the confusion prevailing during the last hours before the capitulation, they easily managed to obtain blank Volkssturm Soldbücher. They also provided themselves with civilian clothes from the Kreisleitung in FLENSBURG. They completed the Soldbücher with the names:

Oscar DITTERN - (DOBAT)
Arnold BUCHHOLZ - (SCHRÖDER)
Erich LEIPHOLZ - (LAPINS)
Hans SPECHT - (NICKEL)
Joachim DEGNER - (DORAU).

With the aid of these false Soldbücher, they obtained their discharge from the Volkssturm in the normal way. Once discharged, they applied to the Bürgermeisteramt at FLENSBURG for refugee certificates (Flüchtlingsausweise), on the strength of which they later obtained identity cards from the competent authorities.

From FLENSBURG the party went to GLÜCKSBURG, where DOBAT quarrelled with the others and left them. The remainder of the party went to BOVERSTEDT, where they found work on the land. Whilst in BOVERSTEDT, LAPINS travelled to ECKERNFORDE, where by chance he met Obaf CZICH and his wife. When CZICH heard that employment could be obtained at BOVERSTEDT, he decided to join the rest of the party there.

About beg Jul 45 the party decided to leave SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN and to go to Western GERMANY. LAPINS and NICKEL went as an advance party, and by chance found favourable living conditions at VENNE nr OSNABRÜCK, where they settled. LAPINS or NICKEL wrote to SCHRÖDER

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and DORAU and told them to come to VENNE. On their way to VENNE, SCHRÖDER and DORAU passed through ITZEHOE, where they visited various relations and acquaintances. During their stay in ITZEHOE, they met DE CHELARD, whom they had known in EAST PRUSSIA. SCHRÖDER and DORAU talked to DE CHELARD about old times and before leaving gave him their address at VENNE.

14. LAPINS @ LEIHÖLZ; NICKEL @ SPECHT

LAPINS and NICKEL were only remotely connected with GLOBETROTTER and DE CHELARD. Beg Jan 46, DE CHELARD called on SCHRÖDER at VENNE and told him that he wished to talk to SCHRÖDER and his friends. CZICH, LAPINS and NICKEL met at SCHRÖDER's and were introduced to DE CHELARD. DE CHELARD told them that he was employed by HOMMEN, a former Dutch National Socialist. DE CHELARD stated that he and HOMMEN were in touch with a number of individuals in ITZEHOE who hoped for a revival of some form of National Socialism. DE CHELARD tried to persuade all those present to join what he vaguely termed "his group". LAPINS and NICKEL state that they all refused point-blank to have anything to do with his group. None of them invited DE CHELARD to stay overnight, and he therefore left VENNE the same evening.

End Mar - beg Apr 46, DE CHELARD paid a second and last visit to VENNE. He called on LAPINS, having learnt that SCHRÖDER had been arrested, and insisted that NICKEL and CZICH should be sent for, as he had important news for them. Upon their arrival, DE CHELARD gave an address on the "Russian Menace", and said that he considered war between RUSSIA and the Western Allies to be inevitable. He mentioned that a number of European intellectuals had formed an org which aimed at a United States of the WORLD ("Anti-Bewegung"). He considered this to be the only effective step to combat the spread of Communism. LAPINS and NICKEL state that, on this occasion also, all those present refused to have anything to do with DE CHELARD's fantastic schemes. LAPINS was the only member of the VENNE Group who subsequently saw DE CHELARD again. In Apr 46, LAPINS travelled to ITZEHOE in order to visit a former comrade KLAUS REUTER who was in hospital there. After visiting REUTER, LAPINS called on DE CHELARD at MUNSTERDORF to ask him to visit REUTER occasionally in the hospital. DE CHELARD immediately wanted to introduce LAPINS to HOMMEN and BUSCHEK, and also invited him to stay overnight. LAPINS refused all these offers and returned to VENNE.

About Easter 46, REUTER came to VENNE on leave from hospital. He told LAPINS that DE CHELARD had seen him and persuaded him to join the EVB, having told him that LAPINS was a member. LAPINS advised REUTER to break off his connections with DE CHELARD and the EVB.

Early May 46, SCHRÖDER was released and returned to VENNE. LAPINS informed him of DE CHELARD's second visit during his absence. SCHRÖDER insisted that DE CHELARD should be told not to visit them again, nor to use their names in connection with his schemes. LAPINS went to ITZEHOE, where he visited REUTER. He then went on to MUNSTERDORF, and passed SCHRÖDER's instructions on to DE CHELARD.

15. FLEGEL

15. FLEGEL cannot be classified under any definite group within the GLOBETROTTER complex. After he had parted company with SPRINGER in Jun 46, he also came into contact with a number of PICTURE POST suspects. His movements from Jun 46 until the time of his arrest are therefore contained in Appendix A to this Report. (NB: For details of his movements and contacts prior to Jun 46, see DIC FR 111 on SPRINGER)

Until beg Jun 46, FLEGEL's knowledge of DE CHELARD and his political plans and intentions was based mainly on info he had obtained from SPRINGER. DE CHELARD's ideas appealed to FLEGEL.

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In Jun 46 he came into personal contact with DE CHELARD for the first time and heard from him that he proposed to collaborate with GALL and his "Anti-Bewegung". DE CHELARD also stated that an attack by RUSSLA could confidently be expected beg 1947, and that the KPD was organising sabotage groups to assist the Russian advance through GERMANY. FLEGEL then became even keener in playing his part in the coming events. He went out of his way to establish fresh contact with former SS comrades, for the express purpose of informing them of the imminence of a conflict with RUSSLA. He further advised them that if they were prepared to fight for GERMANY, they should join forces with DE CHELARD.

IV. ANSWERS TO SPECIAL BRIEFS

Int/Div/Al(a)6476 dated 6 Jan 47

- 16. FLEGEL denies having received WEBER's address from LANGE. He states that he obtained it from EWERT. Hilde SCHLAFER advised FLEGEL on 30 Jun 46 to contact EWERT at M.LLENTE as a likely source for an SS typewriter. She did not know EWERT's address, however, but told FLEGEL that he could obtain it from the "Kunstmuhle" shop in M.LLENTE, which was owned by Atti LANGE's brother. On 1 Aug 46, FLEGEL saw EWERT who gave him his visiting card as an introduction to WEBER.

Int Div/Al(a) 6476 dated 6 Jan 47

- 17. FLEGEL knows BANGERT. He met him at EWERT's workshop in M.LLENTE on 1 Aug 46 (for details see appendix A to this report).

Int Div/Al/G5 dated 30 Jan 47

- 18. a) FLEGEL states that he did not mention Grete POLZFUSS to ZELLES as a source for false papers. FLEGEL told ZETLER that he had heard from BROKER that SIEGEL might be a possible source for D2 forms, and that SIEGEL's address could be obtained from Grete POLZFUSS.
- b) FLEGEL states that he does not know anyone named KELLER employed in the firm of FUNK in MUNICH.

HQ Int Div/G3/6476 dated 6 Feb 47

- 19. SIEGEL of PICTURE POST is not identical with SIEGEL of GLOBE PICTURES. According to FLEGEL, the former has only one arm, whereas according to DMSCHERK the latter has only one leg. The latter is a driver employed by WERNTHALER.

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DIC
CCG (BE)
10 Apr 47

G. Lyden
.....
for Colonel GS
Commandant DIC CCG (BE)