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THE SICHERHEITSDIENST IN  
LUXEMBURG, 1937-1940

SOURCE: Captured Documents  
REFERENCE: RIG-73

*German Intelligence Service*  
SUMMARY

1. SD activity in Luxemburg stemmed from Volk-German youth work, especially the student connections fostered by the Deutsche Studentenschaft, rather than from a) official government activity; b) official NSDAP activity; or c) adult pro-German groups. Even the backgrounds of the principal experts on Luxemburg reveal this: WINANDY himself got his start with the Deutsche Studentenschaft and spent a great part of his early SD days with Luxemburg youth-work; Dr. ISPERT came into his political activity after working with the nationalist Deutsche Burschenschaft; the Büro HOLTHÖFER devoted much of its time to youth-work; while the formal associations--the Luxemburg Gesellschaft für Deutsche Literatur und Kunst, and the German Gesellschaft der Freunde Luxemburgs in Trier, seem to have played a relatively minor part in aiding the SD. Moreover, the Luxemburg youth-groups were important in supplying V-Leute to the SD. Out of approximately 30 identifiable Luxemburg V-Leute of the various SD and Stapo offices reporting, at least twelve had been connected with the Luxemburg youth activities. At least the key men in certain pre-SKORZENY "Sprengkommandos" trained by the Abwehr to operate in Luxemburg had been involved in these youth activities. While it is true that we have, with our partial documentation, a distorted picture of the SD's total operations in Luxemburg, it is clear enough that the youth activities were one of the most important aspects of these operations.
2. Nevertheless, the youth activities of the SD seem to have had less the purpose of spreading propaganda and building up a generally pro-Nazi atmosphere than of creating a small corps of completely reliable Nazi youngsters who could be used as intelligence men. Cf. the careful character analysis of members of the various Luxemburg groups travelling in Germany (e.g., 10/1/1939: 1521/26c); the discussion by WINANDY (10/1/1939: 1521/26c) of the importance of training a nucleus of convinced young Nazis in Luxemburg who will remain there ("Im Reich gibt es sowieso genug Nazis"1); and the letter from SD-Oberabschnitt Fulda-Werra at Frankfurt (8/2/1939: 1521/26c) reporting to SHA III/3 on the trips of Luxemburgers to Germany, stating "These connections led to the procurement of further intelligence material, and are maintained primarily on this account"; and, finally, the report by NOSEK (3/4/1939: 1521/26c) on a meeting regarding youth work in Luxemburg: "Untergauführer TAPKEN was informed that as far as this (SD) office is concerned, interest in Luxemburg youth-work exists solely for the sake of intelligence, and that it is not our task to develop any positive activity ourselves in this point."
3. The SD worked more or less with a large number of party agencies (Landesgruppe NSDAP); quasi-governmental groups (Volksbund fuer das Deutschtum im Ausland; Reichsjugendfuhrung); and the odd semi-private (at least in origin) study-groups like Dr. ISPERT's. But very little material direct from these sources appears in these files, and when it does, it is likely to have such a form as Dr. ISPERT's specific recommendations for propaganda. In other words, the SD, as Abteilung III of the SHA and later as Amt VI of the RSHA, had little or no concern with general research on the Luxemburg area; this was presumably left to ancillary organizations, while the SD loaded up with current intelligence, heavily weighted with Stimmung-reports, economic and social (less of political) information, and a perhaps surprising amount of military intelligence, which was ordinarily passed on to Amt XII, and which was always forwarded to RSHA VI. The quality of the reports is generally high, though they sometimes lapse into astonishingly trivial chat. They may involve details as minute as the registration numbers of German cars parked outside Jewish shops in Luxemburg.

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1. The total number of V-Leute working on Luxemburg for the SD was not large. An analysis later in this report indicates a minimum of 35 known agents dealing with Luxemburg, and eight with "Neubelgien" (Eupen-Malmedy-Luxemburg Province), under the auspices of the SD and Stapo offices in charge of this work. This is, of course, less than the actual number; but there seems to be no reason for placing the total at more than 60 to 80, including conscious occasional informers. (This low estimate is perhaps confirmed by a reference to "ca.15 VM" in a series of pencilled notes on the organization of SD-work within Luxemburg, on the back of a letter dated 20/10/1939: 1521/26a). The bulk of the identifiable reports in these files come from a few people--NOSEK and WINANDY themselves, both employed by the I.d.S. Wiesbaden; the courier A. BIRNBAUM from Trier; and the Luxemburg industrialist GUSTAV WILHELMY.
2. Control of SD work on Luxemburg was centered in the SD-Oberabschnitt Fulda-Werra at Frankfurt/M. from at least the start of 1938 until the outbreak of the war, when the I.d.S. Wiesbaden took over direction of it. At the same time, with the organization of RSHA, the control of this work at Berlin moved from Zentralabteilung III/I or III/3, first to Amt VI-D, then, from February 1940 on, to Amt VI-F. The reports sent to these Abteilungen or Ämter from, or through, Frankfurt and Wiesbaden were by no means limited to information on Luxemburg and "Neubelgien"; the same dispatch might include intelligence on Switzerland, France, Luxemburg, and the USA; and everything was sent, divided of course into subject-paragraphs, to the same section--Amt VI-D or VI-F--at Berlin. There is no indication of the further routing there, except for chance reference to a few sub-sections. Only rarely did Berlin request special service--e.g., a recheck on a report regarding the presence of OTTO STRASSER in Luxemburg.--By the spring of 1940, a large part of the reporting to Berlin was done by teletype instead of letter.
3. No center for SD-activity appears to have existed within Luxemburg prior to the invasion, and only very sketchy plans had been made even then as to the extent and method of this work. Cf. NOSEK's report on the situation there, in Appendix I.
4. The spheres of influence for actual intelligence work seem to have been fairly assigned, and, while there was overlapping and occasional misunderstanding, there was little conflict of competence among the SD and Stapo offices concerned. (The Abwehr does not appear actively in these files.) Cf. the division of labor between SD and Stapo, given in Appendix II. On the other hand, frequent bickering occurred among the organizations dealing with propaganda, youth, and radio activities for Luxemburg, and repeated meetings to clarify the situation did not wholly succeed.
5. The conclusion: SD and Stapo combined to work out an efficient, small-scale intelligence service on Luxemburg, concerned primarily with using and adding to a reliable nucleus of informers and subverters. SD and Stapo did some surveillance of other German organizations in Luxemburg, but concentrated on positive intelligence about Luxemburg. The many other organizations involved in work on Luxemburg represented a costly, confused, and largely fruitless series of efforts to create opinion favorable to the Nazis. The SD itself probably paid a disproportionate amount of attention to unverifiable Stimmung-reports and minor news-clippings.

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## II. ORGANIZATION OF SD WORK IN LUXEMBURG

### SUMMARY

1. The offices directing SD work in Luxemburg (and in "Neubelgien") were in turn the SD-Oberabschnitt Fulda-Werra, Frankfurt/M. (1937 to September 1939), and I.d.S. Wiesbaden (from September 1939 throughout the period covered by these documents). These offices depended for their information on 1) their own V-Leute, German, Luxemburger, or Belgian; 2) the regular services of the Stapo-stelle Trier and of the SD-Unterabschnitt (later Hauptaussonstelle) Trier, each of which had its own V-Leute in the same region, each of which handled reports from its own sub-stations, and each of which maintained an extensive press-clipping service, mainly, but not exclusively, on Luxemburg and French papers. Frankfurt and Wiesbaden regularly forwarded their information--before the establishment of RSHA, to Abt. III of the Sicherheitshauptamt; then, after September 1939, to Amt VI D, and finally to Amt VI F, of RSHA.
2. The material dealt with by the SD was a motley assortment. The present set of documents is presumably very far from complete even for as small a segment of foreign activity as Luxemburg; yet they include information (not necessarily elaborate) on youth activities, press, radio, and theater, as these concern Germany; in addition to a running flow of "intelligence" from V-Leute regarding Stimmung, economic and political news, local scandal, and a large proportion (perhaps larger than we have previously credited to the SD at that time) of matters of military importance--troop dispositions, defensive measures, supplies, attitude among the armed forces, etc.
3. One striking lack in the present documents is thorough scholarly research on Luxemburg. All we have here is day-to-day information. Probably the basic studies, which surely cannot have been neglected, were supplied by such associated bodies as Dr. ISPERT's Bureau, or by honest scholars like Dr. SCHMITHUSEN.

### OFFICES HANDLING SD WORK ON LUXEMBURG

4. ABTEILUNG III/1: July 1937--December 1938

All material, from the earliest documents available (correspondence in July 1937 from SD-UA Trier to SD-Frankfurt) until December 1938 is handled by Abt. III/1. The filing system seems to have been generally defined by that time (i.e., Luxemburg is #1521), and the filing-covers themselves are marked "III/1".

5. ABTEILUNG III/3: December 1938 or January 1939--September 1939.

In December 1938 (cf. letter of 4/12/1938 to Sicherheitshauptamt, RFSS, Zentralabt. III/1, Berlin SW 61; and letter on same general subject, 25/1/1939 to SHA RFSS III/3, Berlin-Gruenwald, both filed under 1521/26c), Abt. III/3 took over, as far as the Sicherheitshauptamt and its contact with the SD-OA at Frankfurt were concerned, the Luxemburg correspondence that had previously been handled by III/1. But the files were still maintained as III/1, and III/1 remained at Frankfurt the section in charge of Luxemburg, despite the change in SHA (cf. memorandum from NOSEK 12/7/1939 re "Luxemburger Arbeit durch den deutschen Rundfunk", with the instruction "To III/1 for action").

6. RSHA AMT VI: September--November 1939

With the establishment of RSHA, Amt VI took over direction of activity in Luxemburg, and I.d.S. Wiesbaden replaced the SD-Frankfurt as the SD's center of control for the area. Correspondence in this period from the I.d.S. Wiesbaden, had a dual filing-number: VI/801

III/1 - 1521 - (26 or 8 or whatever the specific number is).

7. RSHA VI D: November 1939--mid-February 1940

At the start of the RSHA period, correspondence to the RSHA on Luxemburg was addressed simply to "Amt VI". By November 1939, however, RSHA VI-D was the section dealing with reports on Luxemburg, and also on other countries, which came from I.d.S. Wiesbaden. VI-D last appears as the office in charge in two teletypes dated 16/2/1940, from I.d.S. Wiesbaden to RSHA VI-D.

8. RSHA VI-F: Mid-February 1940--June or July 1940

From that time on, correspondence was sent to RSHA VI-F, and this section continues to be in charge of Luxemburg affairs until the close of the period covered by these documents. During this time, the filing-number on outgoing mail from I.d.S. Wiesbaden appears as

VI/801 - 1521 - (and whatever the specific number is);  
or as  
VI/801 - (and the specific number).

In June, the letterhead of the I.d.S. Wiesbaden begins to have the additional line typed under it: "und Führer des Sicherungsstabes".

9. The earliest comprehensive report of work on Luxemburg appears in two memoranda, unsigned, but clearly by ADOLPH M. WINANDY, written 10/1/1938 and 14/1/1938. Names in these memoranda were carded by SD-UA Trier. Their contents are important for 1) the biographical data they provide on WINANDY, 2) the descriptions of the activities of many individuals and organizations, particularly of German student organizations, concerning Luxemburg; 3) the signs of care with which the SD was just then starting to build up its files in preparation for Volk-German work in Luxemburg.

10. An appendix to this report deals with the individual organizations mentioned. The present summary is limited to the official German governmental or party agencies that can be proved from these documents to have taken part in the manipulation of Luxemburg for the SD.

11. ACTIVITIES OF INDIVIDUAL OFFICES

I.A. The SD-Führer des SS-Oberabschnittes Fulda-Werra in Frankfurt a.M. had been assigned by September 1938 to deal with Luxemburg, and in fact a letter from him to SHA, Zentralabt. II/2 (and copy to III/1), written about 9/9/1938 states that "the center of gravity for the activity of this OA is in Luxemburg". This office was the reporting center for other offices (see below) dealing with Luxemburg, and transmitted the information it collected both through its own V-Leute (WINANDY, WILHELMY, etc.) and through others, to SHA, ordinarily to Zentralabteilung III/1 or III/3. WINANDY was both a main VM of this office, and its specialist for Luxemburg.

I.B. The I.d.S. Wiesbaden (full title originally: Der SD-Führer und Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei im Bereich des Höheren SS- und Polizeiführers "Rhein" (Wehrkreis XII)) took over the direction of SD work in Luxemburg with the outbreak of the war, and the establishment of RSHA, and retained it throughout the rest of the period covered by these documents. During the months after the invasion of Luxemburg, the I.d.S. was also "Führer des Sicherungsstabes", and received important material through this agency. This office used Luxemburg reports for its "Rote Karte" of persons suspected of spying for the Allies (cf. 9/4/1941, 1521/0).

II.A. The Stapostelle at Trier was probably, for the whole period, the most consistent supplier of information to both the major offices, ordinarily through its Abteilung III, but in certain conditions other sections may appear (e.g., II.C. reported for agents looking for OTTO STRASSER in Luxemburg 6/2/1940; II P reported to RSHA IV on a socialist magazine in Luxemburg 17/2/1940). This Stapostelle ran its own V-Leute--none of whom are identifiable in the documents, and their number is unknown--in at least Luxemburg and Belgium, and sent along information on France too. Its news service included a great deal of the sort of information on Stimmung on which the SD laid special emphasis; it picked up

news from Germans re-immigrating from Luxemburg (5/1/1940), and by listening in on telephone conversations of Germans with Luxemburgers (9/4/1940); its elaborate press-clipping service supplied I.d.S. VI at Wiesbaden with hundreds of translations of articles, mainly from the French press, of which copies always also went to Dr. ISPERT. In the critical time of March and April 1940, prior to the invasion, it often sent its Luxemburg-Belgium reports direct to RSHA VI and to the SD-Hauptaussonstelle in Trier, as well as to I.d.S., Wiesbaden. Sometimes it furnished military or quasi-military reports (7/4/1940). Occasionally a substation of this Stapo is listed as supplying information to it (13/11/1939).

- II.B. The SD-Hauptaussonstelle Trier (prior to September 1939 the Unterabschnitt Trier) was, along with Stapo Trier, the most prolific sub-source for Frankfurt and Wiesbaden in turn. Abteilung III of this office regularly sent printed matter (press-clippings, government and commercial reports, etc) to its superior office at Frankfurt between 1937 and 1939. After the foundation of RSHA, Stapo Trier apparently took on most of this press-clipping service, and the SD Hauptaussonstelle concentrated on transmitting reports from its V-Leute--at least five of whom were working on Luxemburg, and five on Belgium--to Wiesbaden and to RSHA VI, though ASSMANN of the Hauptaussonstelle sent some press surveys to Wiesbaden and, for information, to the SD-Abschnitt Koblenz (8/3/1940). The Hauptaussonstelle was instructed by I.d.S. Wiesbaden to recruit agents among Luxemburg workmen being sent to France (4/3/1940). Direct reporting for I.d.S. Wiesbaden on Luxemburg and "Neubelgien" shortly before the invasion and for the period after it, was mainly the task of the Hauptaussonstelle Trier, rather than of Stapo Trier or of the I.d.S. himself. These reports included a considerable amount of military information, and indeed Stabf. ROBER, Director of the Trier Hauptaussonstelle, went personally into Luxemburg with the invading army on 10/5/1940 to report the situation and prepare for later SD work (cf. his teletype to Wiesbaden 11/5/1940), which was at the time apparently in a skeletal stage.
- II.C. The SD-Aussenstelle Prum furnished a large amount of information on "Neubelgien" to I.d.S. Wiesbaden in the winter and spring of 1940.
- III.A. The SD-Abschnitt Neustadt a.d. Weinstrasse is represented in these documents several times. It sent to I.d.S. Wiesbaden (30/11/1939) a report from its permanent VM in Luxemburg (on a comment of the emigrant IMBUSCH allegedly regarding the attempt to assassinate HITLER). It also produced a military report regarding Belgium, and English troops in France (1/4/1940).
- III.B. The Grenzaussenstelle Wasserbilligerbruck, an outpost of the Trier Stapo, sent to the SD at Frankfurt some clippings from the Luxemburg press (29/7/1938); it also checked for the SD-Unterabschnitt Trier on a suspicious Luxemburg car in the summer of 1938 (PA 1486).
- III.C. For a brief period, the SD-Unterabschnitt in Wiesbaden reported to SD-OA Fulda-Werraat Frankfurt, forwarding foreign magazines.
- III.D. The SD-Abschnitt Darmstadt had little or nothing to do with Luxemburg, but correspondence from it is filed here, regarding clippings on Switzerland (27/7/1939), and a proposal concerning radio propaganda (10/4/1940).

Isolated cases of correspondence with other agencies are the following:

- IV.A. The Stapo Frankfurt a.M., Abt. 1 P was requested by the SD-OA Fulda-Werra to order Luxemburg newspapers for it (22/9/1938)
- IV.B. The SD Aussenstelle (or Hauptaussonstelle) Frankfurt a.M. supplied the SD-Oberabschnitt there with German-language papers from the USA (21/4/1939).

- IV.C. Forwarding information it had received from its Grenzpolizei-posten Springbiel, Stapostelle III at Osnabrück notified several offices (11/11/1939) of military news from Holland. This Blitz-telegram (teletype?) was sent to the following offices; Gestapo III, Berlin; Grenz-Inspekteur West III, Koblenz; Ast Munster; SHA III, Berlin; Insp. d. S. im Wehrkreis VI, Düsseldorf; all western Stapoleitstellen. There is no indication of how it came to the I.d.S. in Wiesbaden, but in any case its text was forwarded (14/11/1939) by that office to RSHA VI-D.
- IV.D. The Adjutantur. of SS-OA Rhein at Wiesbaden forwarded (29/11/1939) to the SD-OA Rhein (i.e., the I.d.S. at Wiesbaden) a copy of a letter from the Gauleitung Koblenz-Trier to the Dienststelle RIBBENTROP, Auswärtiges Amt, Referat Partei, with information, economic and military, received from Belgium via the Kreisleitung Prüm.
- IV.E. The SD-Führer des SS-OA Südwest, Stuttgart, was asked (11/3/1938) for information by the SD-OA at Frankfurt, on a person living in the Stuttgart area.
- IV.F. The SD-Abschnitt Koblenz received the original of some reports (Belgian Army and customs service--1/11/1939) from SD-Hauptausenstelle Trier; copies were sent to I.d.S. Wiesbaden.
- IV.G. Stapoleitstelle Karlsruhe reported military and economic news from Switzerland to: RSHA IV--III A: Grenzinspekteur III West, Koblenz; I.d.S. Stuttgart and Wiesbaden; and this dispatch was sent on by I.d.S. Wiesbaden to RSHA VI-D (1/12/1939).
12. Besides these offices, which (aside from the group listed under IV immediately above) generally took some active part in the work of reporting on Luxemburg, other official government or military posts also received information on Luxemburg. Dr. ISPERT's office has already been mentioned as invariably receiving copies of press clippings from Stapo Trier. In addition, reports from a Stapostelle (e.g. Trier) customarily went to I.d.S. Wiesbaden, and occasionally I.d.S. Düsseldorf, and to RSHA IV. One emergency report (12/3/1940) went also directly to RFSS. --Reports from I.d.S. Wiesbaden to Berlin normally did not indicate what their further distribution was beyond the appropriate section (VI-D or VI-F) of RSHA.
13. The part played by the Sicherungsstab der Oberbauleitung Trier des Generalinspektors fuer das deutsche Strassenwesen is not wholly clear. This office supplied information on a minor case (P 1486) for the SD-UA Trier and the SD-OA at Frankfurt in 1938, but does not seem to appear in the correspondence again until 1940. Then, over a month after the invasion of Luxemburg, the typed words "und Führer des Sicherungsstabes" are added to the letterhead of I.d.S. Wiesbaden (first instance 24/6/1940). There is an undated draft for a wire to SD-Abschnitt Koblenz replying to an inquiry from RSHA VI concerning current information from Luxemburg; this typed draft is crossed out, and under it is written in the hand of Dr. THOMAS, I.d.S. Wiesbaden, that "Luxemburg reporting takes place directly via the Sicherungsstab Trier to me, Ausenstelle Trier gets a copy." --But a report from Frassem (14/6/1940) on Sicherungsstab activity there shows nothing different from normal operations of a Sicherungsstab with OT. --However, the most important single post-invasion document in this series is the report (17/7/1940) from T.205 (SCHELLENBERG) on the misbehavior of Major BECK (Abwehr) and members of his staff in Luxemburg. This report is in the form of a dispatch from the Sicherungsstab of Oberbauleitung Trier to the Führer des Sicherungsstabes, Abt. Wiesbaden, and one copy of it (not the original) is in these files of the I.d.S. Under these conditions, it seems likely that the Sicherungsstab was in part a cover for the SD activities in Luxemburg, and it is clear that SD agents were among those furnishing information to the author of this report for the "Sicherungsstab".

### III. FILING SYSTEM OF SD MATERIAL ON LUXEMBURG

1. The Luxemburg correspondence was filed initially under (Abteilung) III/1-1521, and, despite the later assignment of Luxemburg to ~~Abt~~ VI of RSHA, a continuous file was built up under III/1. The filing system, as far as we have examples of it here, was arranged as follows:

1521/26	Deutsche Volkstumsarbeit in Bezug auf Luxemburg	End of 1937--Jan. 1940
1521/26a	Deutsche Rundfunkarbeit in Bezug auf Luxemburg	Nov. 1938--April 1940
1521/26b	Gastspielreisen deutscher Bühnen nach Luxemburg; Filmarbeit in Bezug auf Luxemburg	Jan. 1939--May 1939
1521/26c	Fahrten von Luxemburgern nach Deutschland	Dec. 1938--Aug. 1939
1521/26d	Trierer Nationalblatt	Jan. 1939--Jan. 1940
1521/70	Luxemburg: Justiz--Allgemeines	Feb. 1939
1521/72	Luxemburg: Politische Prozesse	Nothing
1521/73	Luxemburg: Korruptions-Prozesse	Nothing
1521/80	Luxemburg: Allgemeines (Presse u. Schrifttum)	May 1938--March 1939
1521/81	Luxemburg: Die einzelnen Zeitungen	Dec. 1937--June 1939
1521/81	(separate folder): Prozess gegen Escher Tageblatt	Sept. 1938--Apr. 1940
1521/81a	Luxemburger Zeitschriften	Aug. 1938--Apr. 1940
1521/81b	Luxemburg: Verlage	Nothing
1521/82	Luxemburg: Presse- und Nachrichten-agenturen	30/3/1937 only
1521/84	Luxemburg: Unterlagen betr. "übersandte Zeitungsartikel"	May 1938--Aug. 1939

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1521/0 or 1521/01 or 1521/03/1:	General news from or regarding Luxemburg, including reports from Luxemburg V-Leute regarding other areas.	Oct. 1939--July 1940
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2. Further breakdown of the files may be reflected in the filing-numbers of a series of dispatches from SD UA-Trier, mainly filed under 1521/84, "Unterlagen betr. "übersandte Zeitungsartikel", but since there is no definite evidence that the same numbers were used in the files at hand, they are not given here.

IV. SYSTEM OF V-LEUTE FOR LUXEMBURG

1. Because of the number of offices employing paid or honorary agents to supply information on Luxemburg, and the incompleteness and duplication of material, it is impossible to have a very accurate idea of the total number of persons involved. On the other hand, the material enables us to know many of the offices concerned with Luxemburg, and to calculate at least the minimum number of agents used. In addition, we know something about the SD's agents in the Eupen-Malmedy-Luxemburg area of Belgium ("Neu-Belgien").

2. OFFICES KNOWN TO EMPLOY AGENTS TO SUPPLY INFORMATION ON LUXEMBURG TO THE SD.  
SD Oberabschnitt Fulda-Werra, Frankfurt/M. 3 known agents.

The agents of this office worked during 1938 and 1939, until the transfer of the bulk of Luxemburg work to Wiesbaden. They are:

- ~~FW 39 HOFFMEISTER~~ or ~~HAMEN~~ (probably the former)
- FW 40 WILHELMY
- FW 100 WINANDY

This is obviously only a sampling of (probably the most important) agents of the Frankfurt office. There seems no reason to think, however, that the numbers (39, etc.) represent the actual total of Luxemburg agents, or anything like it. Since "FW" presumably stands for "Fulda-Werra", the numbers may have some meaning in relation to the total number of agents employed by that office anywhere.

I.d.S. Wiesbaden 27 known agents working on Luxemburg (some duplications probable)

- Identifiable by number:
- LH 7884 A. COLLING
  - LH 7885 ?
  - LH 7886 WILHELMY
  - LH 7887 ~~XNOSEK~~
  - LH 7888 ~~XKREINS~~ (elder) ?????
  - LH 7889 ?
  - LH 7890 DIVO (younger)
  - LH 7891 A. BIRNBAUM
  - LH 7892 E. DONDWELINGER ?
  - LH 7896 ?

- Others:
- ~~ATTEN, KARL~~
  - ~~BUCHLERI~~ (reports to A. BIRNBAUM)
  - ~~COLLING, F.~~ (reports to A. COLLING)
  - ~~DIVO, HANNES~~
  - ~~FABERT, R.~~ (Zubringer)
  - ~~FROMES, LUTZ~~ (with Frankfurt radio)
  - ~~GRETHEN, Frau~~ (Zubringer for ZIMMER)
  - ~~HAMEN~~ (Zubringer)
  - ~~HARTH~~
  - ~~HERMANN, THEA~~ (Zubringerin, probably not dealing with Luxemburg).
  - ~~JUNG, H.~~
  - ~~KRATZENBERG~~
  - ~~LIST, REINHARD~~
  - ~~PEUSCH, DR. PHILO~~ (Zubringer)
  - ~~RIES, MARY~~
  - ~~ZIMMER~~

SD Hauptaussonstelle Trier Probably 10 known agents, five on Luxemburg and five on Belgium (plus three probable agents on Belgium)

- Working on Luxemburg:
- T 201 ~~BELLING, I.~~
  - T 202 ~~NOSBUSCH-THIELEN~~
  - T 203 "SCH"
  - T 205 ~~SHELLENBERG~~
  - T 401 "N.D."



SD Hauptaussonstelle Trier (cont'd)

Working on Belgium:

- T 101
- T 106 "R"
- T 108
- T 110 GENTEN
- T 121

and probably:  
~~FORT C.~~  
~~FORT K.~~  
 KUSTER

Stapostelle Trier

Probably several agents--names and number not known--reports go from Stapo Trier to I.d.S. Wiesbaden.

SD Abschnitt Neustadt a.d. Weinstrasse

1 known agent in Luxemburg

Agent, connection unknown, numbered LI reporting 4/6/1940 to I.d.S. Wiesbaden

1 known agent

This represents 44 agents (omitting such clear duplications as WILHELMY, who is both FW 40 and LH 7886), of whom eight deal with Belgium, one other is not clearly concerned with Luxemburg, and the remaining 35 deal with Luxemburg. These figures are, of course, an unreal minimum; they do not allow for the many reports headed simply "Ein VM berichtet", or for the probably considerable number of agents reporting to Stapo Trier, which was one of the two most important subchannels of information for I.d.S. Wiesbaden.

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APPENDIX I

TRANSLATION OF ORIGINAL DRAFT (CA. 21/5/1940) OF MEMORANDUM BY NOSEK OF I.D.S. WIESBADEN: "SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE SD-WORK IN LUXEMBURG".

Simultaneously with the invasion of the German troops some regular and some honorary collaborators of the SD were shipped into Luxemburg illegally. By these the preliminary work for future SD-activity was carried out. Above all, all Luxemburg VM and informers were looked up personally and reminded of the importance of our future work. Some of our Luxemburg collaborators have been in the meantime earmarked by the Wehrmacht. Our people want to place themselves at the disposal of the SD again, however, immediately, as soon as our official activity begins. It is noteworthy that in some cases considerable personal advantages have been offered to our people who are now working for the Wehrmacht, such as supplying them with bicycles, etc. --Our VM and informers are extraordinarily impatient and expect that the official SD activity will not begin in the next few days. Preparations made on the spot have got so far that office space--a Jew's dwelling--has even been assured already. (The following lines are crossed out in the draft, and not repeated in the final version: "It is proposed to send some regular SD-people officially to Luxemburg as soon as possible. About five regular SD-members would be enough, since some reliable and experienced Luxemburg collaborators of the SD are available. Luxemburg could be appended as an SD-Hauptaussonstelle to Trier. Trier would have to become an SD-Abschnitt again".) It is urgently necessary that a decision be reached quickly, since otherwise our future work is seriously endangered.

TRANSLATION OF ORIGINAL DRAFT (18/5/1940) OF MEMORANDUM BY NOSEK: "ATTITUDE OF THE WEHRMACHT IN LUXEMBURG TOWARD THE SD".

Recently various expressions of opinion by Wehrmacht officers regarding the question of the SD and Stapo's moving into Luxemburg have become known. (Major ~~HOFMEYER~~ said to a VM who, because of his engagement to the SD rejected suggestions for working with the Wehrmacht, something like this: The SD must not work in Luxemburg. And you must not work for the SD. I warn you urgently against working in any way for the SD. Conversely, Major BECK (OKW Ast 2) expressed himself in the following manner to an SD VM: "I have heard that you work with the SD. The SD will probably come along shortly, and I too will then work closely with the SD, as I have already done previously. Is anybody from the SD really here already? (No) And you are not yet reporting direct to it? (No) But it's surely very good that there is somebody here that observes everything and knows the problems thoroughly, when the others from the SD come in. We will surely work together a good deal still. --"

From other remarks of officers one gets the impression that those who are unfavorable to the SD prophesy that SD and Stapo will "probably" not come to Luxemburg at all. Conversely, the officers who are favorable to the SD prophesy that it will follow along soon.

APPENDIX II

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT OF <sup>e</sup> ~~KOBER~~ HEAD OF SD-HAUPTAUSSENSTELLE  
TRIER, TO THE SD-ABSCHNITT KOBLENZ -- 1/11/1939

According to a decree of the RSHA Berlin, the handling of the special field III 21--Forms of Espionage, Sabotage, and Protection of Works--which in the main extended to individual cases and individual persons, will remain in the future reserved for the Stapo Stellen alone. The task of Abteilung III of the SD is, on the other hand, to occupy itself in the future only with foreign spheres of life, investigation and observation of them, etc.

In itself, it is welcome that through this measure a clear separation of the tasks of the Stapo and the SD has been carried out; and that thereby the former confusion (Nebeneinander) has finally been removed.

Naturally the pre-condition for the future task of Abteilung III is the creation of a net of VM and informers that works reliably. For the HauptausSENstelle Trier the countries Luxemburg, Belgium, and via these two ultimately France, come principally under consideration.

The reports from Luxemburg and "Neubelgien" available in Trier show that in this respect good preliminary work has already been done. To be sure, only the Aussenstelle Prüm has at its disposal so far good connections to the two countries. Whether other Aussenstellen also in the area of this HauptausSENstelle control, or have controlled, such connections, is at the moment not to be ascertained. Especially the Aussenstellen Saarbürg, which is at present vacant and so is not active in foreign work, as well as Bitburg, which is at present unoccupied, come into consideration.

It is clear that the creation of a VM and informer net, as well as the further development--among other things, the mass-production (massenweise) development via a third state--here Holland might sometime be considered--can't be done overnight, but that time, luck, and chance are necessary. Moreover it is necessary that the VM and informers working abroad should be correspondingly trained, so that they can get to understand clearly what the principal things are at stake in their activity. In this we must not fall into the error of letting the VM and informers loose on every possible field, but a careful sifting, corresponding to personal abilities (knowledge, education, profession, etc.), is to be carried out, and every collaborator may find use only in the field for which he is fitted according to his personal and mental nature.....

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APPENDIX III

ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH LUXEMBURG

SUMMARY

1. WITHIN Luxemburg, the organizations most active before the invasion in carrying on pro-German work were: Gesellschaft fuer Deutsche Kunst und Literatur (cultural activity), and Luxemburger Volksjugend (very active, and a source of agents). Little is said about the Landesgruppe NSDAP. After the invasion, the Volksdeutsche Gruppe became of principal importance. In "Neubelgien", the Heimattreue Front among the Volk-Germans supplied quantities of informers, many of them desertors from the Belgian Army.
2. WITHIN Germany, the Reichsstudentenfuehrung, Aussonstelle West, finally (3/4/1939) became the main center for youth work in Luxemburg, in conjunction with the Reichsjugendfuehrung and the Volksbund fuer das Deutschtum in Ausland. A principal agency for propaganda activity was the Büro Dr. ISPERT at Duesseldorf. The Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle was apparently charged in the summer of 1940 with a highly important part in Luxemburg; and the Reichssender Frankfurt/M. collaborated extensively with the SD. The Propaganda Ministry founded a Gesellschaft der Freunde Luxemburgs in Trier in 1938, but this seems to have carried on little except formal activity.
3. Of the groups mentioned above, all except the VDM collaborated with the SD. The files show no evidence of such co-operation with the SD by the Auslands-organization of the NSDAP, the Deutsches Auslandsinstitut, or the Büro RIBBENTROP, and give almost no information about the part these groups played in Luxemburg.

The following organizations WITHIN LUXEMBURG carried on pro-German activity at some time between 1937 and 1940:

AERO-CLUB (exact name uncertain)

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No</u>
8/7/1938	1521/26
Dr. ISPERT reports an advance of 2,000 marks to this group under <u>FRED WELTER</u> to help it in buying an airplane.	

GESELLSCHAFT FÜR DEUTSCHE LITERATUR UND KUNST

14/1/1938	1521/26
The Gedelit is influenced by <u>Dr. HOLTHOFFER</u> through HANNS DIVO, its man of all work, who tends to be clerical-minded.	

8/2/1939	1521/26c
There are plans to form a youth group of the Gedelit, which would be less obvious in its activities than the Luxemburger Volksjugend.	

18/10/1939	1521/0
Page 7. DIVO feels that there are few prospects for activity by the Gedelit; <u>KRATZENBERG</u> (its head) is soured by his treatment by public and Government (of Luxemburg)	

19/11/1939	1521/0
of the youth-group of the Gedelit with the Luxemburger Volks- and an SA-Sturm of 35 members. They meet in the library of the Paradeplatz.	

2/1939	1521/0
opped its activities, at request of the Government; bership. Its youth group, now merged with the Luxemburger active, and has issued one copy of a paper that would discovered by the police. The youth group is to ling club.	

HOCHSCHULE FUER POLITIK. (BERLIN)

Date

File No.

14/1/1938

1521/26

The Hochschule is showing new interest in Luxemburg, and is supposed to desire to send a VM there.

INSTITUT FUER GESCHICHTLICHE LANDESKUNDE DER RHEINLANDE (BONN)

14/1/1938

1521/26

This group has good connections with Luxemburg, under its head Prof. STEINBACH, who has as his Luxemburg VM Prof. MEYERS. The group has a strongly religious character.

8/7/1938

1521/26

ISPIERT urges that this group be excluded from work on Luxemburg.

SCHMITHUSEN GROUP (BONN)

10/1/1938

1521/26

(Dr.) JOSEF SCHMITHUSEN, assistant at the Geographisches Institut in Bonn, arranges trips of Germans to Luxemburg, and also arranges study-groups on Luxemburg, in preparation for the trips.  
(See VOLKSDEUTSCHE MITTELSTELLE re SCHMITHUSEN's later activity).

TÖPPER (HAMBURG)

14/1/1938

1521/26

TÖPPER is a Hamburg merchant with good connections in Luxemburg, for example, with Prof. MUELLER, and in 1937 TÖPPER along with the Rector of Hamburg University, REIN, and Prof. BORCHLING, went to Luxemburg. Exact activities unclear.

WESTDEUTSCHE FORSCHUNGSGEMEINSCHAFT

5/9/1938

1521/26

This is an association of historians, geographers, anthropologists, and linguists, under Prof. MEYER of Freiburg. It holds annually large study-meetings. It deals especially with the "Volk German space across the Western border"--Wallonia, Belgium, Luxemburg. It is strongly Catholic, and not reliable (from a Nazi point of view). Prof. STEINBACH and BACH of Bonn, and SCHMITHUSEN, are connected with it.

WEST-INSTITUT (FRANKFURT AM MAIN)

5/9/1938

1521/26

There are plans for founding this as an appendage of the University of Frankfurt, on 1/4/1939, under the Rector of the University, PLATZHOFF, with the intention of combining in it also all the organizations and persons interested in western affairs, both within and outside the University.

The following organizations in Germany carried on active propaganda work in Luxemburg, and this activity was usually co-ordinated with the intelligence needs of the SD:

GESELLSCHAFT DER FREUND: LUXEMBURGS (TRIER)

14/1/1938

1521/26

Report on plans for founding this organization, evidently with the backing of Dr. HOLTFOER.

5/9/1938

1521/26

Report: the organization was founded a few weeks ago through the Propaganda Ministry.

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GESSELLSCHAFT FÜR DEUTSCHE LITERATUR UND KUNST (cont'd)

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>
13/11/1931	1521/0
The Gedelit is listed in a group of pro-German associations in Luxemburg. Director: Prof. D. KRATZENBERG. Its membership list is available at RSHA.	
21/3/1940	1521/0
The Gedelit plans a meeting at the start of May, with an address by a German author.	

4/6/1940	1521/0
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Herr LICHTFUSS of the Gedelit has discussed with an SD-VM its plans for the future; Herr LICHTFUSS wants to consult other members of the committee in charge. The VM advised the organization to show some activity since it is the only organization of long standing that has concerned itself with German cultural propaganda.

DEUTSCHE LANDESGRUPPE IN LUXEMBURG (NSDAP)

21/3/1940	1521/0
They and the Landesgruppenleiter, Dr. DIEHL are reported by KONKERTZ of the DNB as being petty and not helpful in his work.	

LUXEMBURGER NATIONALPARTEI (later: LUXEMBURGER NATIONALE VOLKSPARTEI)

13/11/1939	1521/0
This is included among the pro-German organizations in Luxemburg, as leading an "illegal shadow-existence". Director: ALF. SCHMIT.	

1/6/1940	1521/0
SCHMIT claims the German authorities advised him to build up his party independent of other parties. The party is divided into a Labor Group and a Peasant- and Winegrower-Group; SCHMIT claims 180 members in the Labor Group alone. There is an office in the Louvigny-Str. The party expects to issue a paper.	

LUXEMBURGER VOLKSDEUTSCHE GRUPPE

22/6/1940	1521/0
Page 4. "Loose union of Nazi-minded Luxemburgers", connected with the Luxemburger Volksjugend.	

24/7/1940	1521/0
Report on "Presse und Propaganda": The Volksdeutsche Gruppe plans to take over the newspaper "Luxemburger Wort" and make it a Nazi sheet. The Feldkommandantur approves the VDG as the only political group in Luxemburg. So far it consists mainly of intellectuals; it wants to win the Luxemburgers first for the (German) Volkstum-idea, later for National Socialism. It aims to operate in Luxemburg and the region around Arlon (Southeastern Belgium).	

LUXEMBURGER VOLKSJUGEND

14/1/1938	1521/26
The LVJ developed out of a trip of young Luxemburgers, interested in Nazism, at Whitsuntide 1936, with FRITZ MUELLER of the Reichsjugendfuhrung and ALBERT KREINS of Luxemburg as loaders. The Reichsjugendfuhrung is supplying the LVJ with propaganda material.	

10/1/1939	1521/26c
Note by WINANDY says the LVJ is inactive.	

LUXEMBURGER VOLKSJUGEND (cont'd)

Date File No.

8/2/1939 1521/26c

The LVJ is a loosely-joined group of young Nazi and pro-German Luxemburgers, which is to be headed by A. COLLING, since WINANDY, still its official leader, is leaving for Hamburg. The LVJ is to be more closely knit; COLLING is to be aided by Aussenstelle West of the Reichsstudentenfuehrung, with books, musical instruments, speakers for "Heimabende", etc. A meeting will be held at Easter, when WINANDY will officially transfer the direction to A. COLLING. The connection between COLLING and Aussenstelle West will be maintained via Belgium. The LVJ is to take care of Luxemburgers who travel to Germany and to work on them in the "Nazi spirit".

18/12/1939 1521/0 the

Page 8f. The LVJ has merged with the youth group of Gesellschaft fuer Deutsche Literatur und Kunst, and the new group has been too active, in issuing a paper.

13/11/1939 1521/0

The LVJ is listed among pro-German organizations in Luxemburg. Leaders: A. COLLING and ROBERT CARMES.

22/5/1940 1521/0

Page 4. The LVJ has been given a room in the Credit-Lyonais; some of the LVJ members are working with the Abwehr. The LVJ is connected with the Volks-deutsche Gruppe.

24/7/1940 1521/0

"Presse und Propaganda", Page 3. The LVJ is recognized as the sole Volk-German youth movement in Luxemburg.

The following groups were probably pro-German, but the documents list no definite activities on their part:

GRUPPE GLODEN

13/11/1939 1521/0

This is listed along with pro-German organizations as one of two antisemitic groups leading an "illegal shadow existence". Director: SCHENGEN.

MOUVEMENT ANTISEMITIQUE

13/11/1939 1521/0

This is listed along with pro-German organizations as one of two antisemitic Groups leading a "shadow existence". Director: MORHENG.

The following pro-German group is listed in BELGIUM:

HEIMATTREUE FRONT

14/11/1939 1521/0

Fifty-nine members (Volk-Germans) of the HF have deserted Belgian military service and fled to Germany; more are coming.

21/2/1940 1521/0

HF members are considering moving civilian HF people to Germany in case of a German invasion--not officially, but this is being circulated among the members.

20/2/1940 1521/0

Members of HF are among deserters from the Belgian Army, who are getting military training at Spandau, but the VM reporting on them fears that many of them will be of little value to the Germans.

10/4/1940 1521/0

Reports on the military situation in Belgium from a Volk-German, N. KUESTER, give news he picked up from "various comrades of the HF".

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The following organizations played some part in propaganda or intelligence activity in Luxemburg or Belgium, but the documents do not show definite connection with the SD:

AUSLANDSORGANISATION (NSDAP)

DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE

Date

File No

MICROFILMED:

14/11/1939

1521/26

The Auslandsorganisation at Cologne placed some Flemings among members of the Heimattreue Front (Belgium) who deserted to Germany.

BUERO HOLTHÖFER (ESSEN)

14/1/1938

1521/26

The Buero Holthöfer had connections with ISPERT. About 1937, HOLTHÖFER had FRITZ MUELLER, formerly of the RJE, as his specialist on Luxemburg, Alsace-Lorraine and Switzerland, and Dr. GROTEPAS as specialist on Holland and Belgium. The Buero dealt with the whole sphere of political questions in these areas. HOLTHÖFER's chief VM in Luxemburg is HANNS DIVO, and through him HOLTHÖFER exerts influence on the Gesellschaft fuer Deutsche Literatur und Kunst. HOLTHÖFER is thinking of making MUELLER manager of the new Gesellschaft der Freunde Luxemburgs in Trier.

5/9/1938

1521/26

The Buero has recently concluded its work on the West, which is carried on by the Gesellschaft der Freunde Luxemburgs. Formerly HOLTHÖFER worked closely with Abteilung 7 of the Propaganda Ministry.

DEUTSCHES AUSLANDSINSTITUT (STUTTGART)

14/1/1938

1521/26

The DAI has a good collection of books on Luxemburg; it has connections with Luxemburg through Professors MUELLER and Hess. It has now added a Forschungsstelle fuer das Auslandsdeutschtum, with WILKENING employed in it.

BUERO RIBBENTROP

14/1/1938

1521/26

This Buero and the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle have a dispute re control of work on Luxemburg, and the argument is reflected in the disputes of other organizations regarding youth-work in Luxemburg.

DEUTSCHES NACHRICHTENBURO

18/12/1939

1521/0

Page. 11. --Recommendation of NOSEK of the SD that a DNB-agency be set up in Luxemburg; since this would not appear suspicious and would offer a good point of support for SD-operations, which lack one, since the plan to use a travel-bureau has fallen through.

21/3/1940

1521/0

WILLY KONKERTZ, formerly at London, has been appointed regular correspondent of DNB from 16/3/1940 in Luxemburg. NOSEK requests a check by RSHA on KONKERTZ, and suggests the SD approach him.

FEDERATION VITICOLE IN TRIER (LUXEMBURGER WINZERVERBAND)

23/11/1938

1521/330

Old connections with Luxemburg are being renewed through this, and new ones made possible.

FICHTEBUND (HAMBURG)

14/1/1938

1521/26

This organization sends propaganda to Luxemburg, not always choosing the recipients wisely.