

SECRET

XAAZ-22330
22 MAY 1945

TRICHI INTERROGATION CENTER
INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

No 1/58

22 May 1945

This bulletin was prepared as No 58 of the Mobile Field Interrogation Unit No 1 series and is numbered as such.

CONTENTS

Reichs Sicherheits Hauptamt

- 1. Organization
- 2. Sicherheitsdienst
- 3. Gestapo
- 4. Kripo
- 5. Foreign Department
- 6. Military Intelligence
- 7. Research and Communications
- 8. Field Organization
- 9. Special Functions
- 10. Identification of Agents

Abwehr Activities

- 11. Organization
- 12. Abwehr I (Espionage)
- 13. Abwehr Headquarters
- 14. Identified Agents
- 15. Identified Officers
- 16. Foreign Agents
- 17. Radio Code 108
- 18. German Agents in Britain

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2007

REICHS SICHERHEITS HAUPTAMT

Preamble

IV (Kriminal Kommissar Albert FOCKLER) was with the VIENNA police for 17 yrs and graduated 17 Dec 44 from a special trng school for officers of the Security Police and SD. He was then assigned to the KDLN Kripo where he remained until March. F claims to be fully familiar with the latest changes in organization and personnel within the RSHA (Reichs Sicherheits Hauptamt) and its subordinate units in Austria. The following report is not intended as a general review of the German Police system but is confined to recent changes and amendments, supplementing WIRS/OCC-CI/30/45.

1. Organization

The RSHA is organized into 7 departments and 3 recently added special bureaus. It is under command of HIMMLER in his capacity as chief of the German Police. His deputy is O/Groupenfuhrer BRUNNER, chief of the 3rd and 4th subordinates.

-2-

Amt I - Amt Personal (Personnel office)
 Amt II- Organization, Verwaltung u Recht (Organization, Administration, and Legal)
 Amt III- Deutsche Lebensgebiete SD (Spheres of German Life)
 Amt IV -Gegner Erforschung u Bekämpfung Gestapo (Investigation and Suppression of anti-nazis)
 Amt V -Verbrechen Bekämpfung Kripo (Criminal Police)
 Amt VI -Ausland (Foreign Countries)
 Amt VII- Weltanschauliche Forschung u Auswertung (Ideological Research and Application)
 Amt VIS- Sabotage
 Amt MIL-Strategic Military Intelligence
 Amt N -Nachrichten (Technical office for dissemination)

Amt I and II.

Although operating as separate departments Amt I and II are united under one department head, Standartenführer EHRLINGER, a particularly trusty henchman of HIMMLER. The former heads, SS Gruppenführer Erwin SCHULZ and O/Struambannführer HANEL, remained as deputies. The reason for combining the department under EHRLINGER was to bring the organization and personnel of the German Police completely up to SS standards.

2. Sicherheitsdienst

Amt III, the Sicherheits Dienst (SD) is still the party intelligence organization, and is still paid from party funds. The salaries are an average of 50 % higher than those of the regular police forces. The office has increased in size, but is still concerned solely with Germans. Its "interest" extends into all spheres of German life. Amt III is the only department of the RSHA which is designated as SD.

Function of Amt III is the collection of information and its dissemination to all executive agencies concerned. The importance of its surveillance reaches so far that all promotions or appointments in administrations, government, party, school, universities, industry and other fields are subject to approval by SD.

It is organized of highly trustworthy and well trained agents who control three categories of assistants: Ehrenamtliche Mitarbeiter (volunteers), Gelegentlichliche Mitarbeiter (occasional collaborators) and Zuträger (agents). SD proudly disclaims using stool-pigeons (Spitzel).

3. Gestapo

Head of Amt IV, Gestapo, is ex officio deputy chief of the Sipo. The position was held (March 45) by O/Gruppenführer MOLLER. The Gestapo maintains its own organization for the collection of information pertaining to political opponents, including the so-called Kommune, Church, Free-masons, and lately "reactionary forces". It also supervises foreigners within Germany.

The Gestapo is the active branch of the political police. It acts on its own and SD information, and can be considered the executive of the SD. The close cooperation is assured through the fact that the Gestapo is largely manned by SD men.

In line with its duties of supervising foreigners within Germany Gestapo has now taken over the supervision of prisoners of war against all objections from OKW.

In addition to its varied functions Gestapo took over some of the duties of the military intelligence service, especially those of counter-espionage and counter-subotage, especially since the advance of the Allies carried many of these activities from occupied zones into Germany proper.

According to some PIs, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Frontläufer (agents who infiltrate through enemy lines, gather information and either report by radio or return in person) are controlled by the Gestapo through its subordinate Amt N. Amt N is the coordinator for Gestapo spies and ~~xxxx~~ stool-pigeons employed in fighting subversives. It could not be definitely established through interrogation of additional PIs whether this office also exercises control over Frontläufer which, according to other reports, are controlled by military Abwehr.

In bearing with the tendency of bringing military intelligence under control of the RSHA through the newly created MIL AMT nazified ones, may have encroached on jurisdiction of the military intelligence, controlled therefore by the "politically not fully reliable" OKW. The exact transfer of jurisdiction could not be established in some cases.

It is understood that Amt III (SD) employs only party members ~~xxx~~ who offered their services voluntarily and are therefore considered reliable. Contrary to this policy, the Gestapo frequently presses people into service. Even outspoken opponents are employed by means of threats, promises of leniency for alleged crimes, or taking of hostages.

Counter sabotage for protection of war industries, especially the safe guarding of top-secret installations for V-weapons, has been duty of sub-division 3 of the Gestapo since Dec 43.

The border patrol (Grenzpolizei) became an organic part of the Gestapo in Autumn 1944.

Gruppe F.

A unit which probably comes under command of the Gestapo is Gruppe F, although some of its aspects coincide with that of Gruppe F of Kripo (below). It could not be established if the two are identical or in what connection they operate jointly if at all.

Gruppe F occupied itself largely with operations on the black market, not so much with the purpose of checking black market activities as to draft black market operators into spying services. Discovered black market operators were often only too willing to cooperate with SD or Gestapo and thus escape punishment. They were enlisted to inform against anti-Nazis in their organizations or clientele.

In occupied areas it also employed Quislings and quisling organizations in the fight against subversive elements. Tokress in France were largely drafted from the Parti Populaire and from BORISOTs followers. The Dutch Nazi party, led by BUSSELT, supplied forces for Holland. D'GRELIE was involved for some time, but allegedly succeeded in extricating his forces from the net.

Maurice SARRAUT of TOULOUSE, brother of Albert SARRAUT, made himself very unpopular with the Nazi through his writings in the LEPECHE DE TOULOUSE. The Gestapo thereupon got in contact with Gaston PETIT and Jean RIVAUCOURT, both of Gruppe F in TOULOUSE, to have SARRAUT liquidated. These two worthies hired two professional killers who shot SARRAUT when he returned home work 19.00 hrs one evening toward the end of Nov 43. The murderers were apprehended by the German military police, put into German uniform and sent via Paris to Lake CONSTANCE where they were quartered in a villa along with the two from Gruppe F who had hired them. ./. .

The meeting place for Gruppe F was (or may still be) in the bar of Hotel NAPOLEON, LILLS. certain PATON (nom de guerre) who worked in the bar is a member of the group. PATON is 32 yrs old, wears good clothes, is reputedly a gambler, has arrogant manners.

Many Jews in PARIS were murdered by Gruppe F. A jeweller GOLD-SCHWITT was shot down in bright daylight by a passing cyclist in Rue Lafayette.

Leader of Gruppe F, BRUSSELS, was Hptm ZIMMERMANN who also acted as inofficial liaison between Army and Gestapo. ZIMMERMANN is a war criminal without any moral convictions. Over 50 yrs old, medium height, wrinkled face, piercing eyes, shrill angry voice, mostly used at a screaming pitch.

Many agents of Gruppe F congregated in the lower part (house-numbers 200-240) of Avenue Louise, BRUSSELS.

4. Kripo

Gruppenfuhrer NEBE, head of Amt V, Kripo, fled to Switzerland after the incident of 20 July. O/Gruppenfuhrer KALTENBUNNER took personal charge of the department and appointed O/Fuhrer PANZIGER as his deputy for Amt V. PANZIGER was formerly head of the subsection for combatting the Kommune (the leftist elements). During 1943-1944 he was Befehlshaber OST with HQ at RIGA. Like most of his department heads ~~xxxxxxx~~ he is not a specialist but a policeman of proven political reliability. His predecessor was an experienced old time criminological expert. NEBE's flight from Germany was officially explained as an act of mental illness.

According to the latest instructions given at the trng course during Dec- 4, the basic difference between Kripo and Gestapo lies in the question of penal jurisdiction. Kripo deals only with offenders against the civil penal code and has no juridical authority. All case must be brought before civil courts where they are dealt with according to the penal code. The judiciary has the right of intervention (Einspruchsrecht) in cases handled by the Kripo. Persons detained by it must be presented to a judge within 24 hrs after arrest. Arrests can be made only upon order from legal authorities.

By way of contrast, Gestapo acts own initiative or upon orders from SD. It acts as its own judiciary or brings its cases before the people's court. In cases of treason offenders are judged by a Sondergerichtshof. The regular judiciary has no influence on actions of the Gestapo, which has the right to take any case from the Kripo if it sees fit.

Gruppe F, one of the known sub-division of Amt V is not a sector which is directly under the head of the department, but is a subordinate part of Gruppe V-Wi (Wirts haftsverbrechen - Crimes against the national economy). It concerns itself principally with matters referred to it by the financial authorities, such as cases of hoarding, selling, or smuggling of foreign currency, negotiable instruments, gold, or silver.

5. Foreign Department

The foreign department (Amt VI) is commanded by SS Gruppenfuhrer SCHELLENBERG, former lawyer from the Rhineland. His personal aide is Sturmbannfuhrer Dr SCHWITZ (in his forties, medium height, stout, acts very jovial and cordial, and is said to be extremely shrewd and dangerous).

Offices of Amt VI, until end of Jan 45, were at Berkauerstr. corner Hohenzollerndamm, BERLIN-SCHWARGENDORF. Dispersal locations were in the woods nr BARUTH (vic. ZOSSEN), and in the forest E of FURSTENWALDE. Code designations were BELINDE for the BARUTH station, and WALDBURG for the FURSTENWALDE station. Other dispersed offices were in numerous unidentified houses in the suburbs of BERLIN, in Potsdamerstr. and Friedrichstr. PW claims that knowledge of all locations was known only to a few select high ranking functionaries.

Most of the employees were SD and Gestapo men, although some non-party members were employed lately provided they had the endorsement of some minister of cabinet, OKW, or OKH. All non-party members however, very closely checked before being employed, and investigation including "shadowing" and intercepting of the individual's mail.

The department is organized in a central office, two overhead offices and eight operative sections.

The central office is occupied by SCHELLENBERGER, his aide SCHMITZ, and Sturmbannfuhrer ULENBERG, liaison officer with the Ministry ~~XX~~ for Propaganda.

Overhead office (Gruppe A) is concerned with administration, personnel, finance legal matters, ect. It is directed by O/Sturmbannfuhrer Dr SANDBERGER (medium height, slender, quick, reputedly very astute and thorough, lawyer, former administrator of Latvia or Kurland at the front which are handled through Lehr-Regiment ~~XXXXXX~~ KURFURST. His aide is Sturmbannfuhrer OLBRUCK (tall), athletic build, .

In charge of officers of the armed forces is Maj PERSON, while an O/Lt of the Kriegsmarine is in charge of enlisted personnel. Obst-Richter LENZER (or LORENZ) is the chief of judiciary, legal questions, and investigations.

Gruppe A is in direct liaison with the chief of Amt VI and all departments. It is located in barracks of the camp in the forest nr Baruth (vic ZOSSEN).

Section B (WEST) deals with all information, especially concerning military matters, regarding England, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, and the United States. A special sub-section (Referat) is maintained for each country. Each sub-section is staffed ~~with~~ with various specialists for the various aspects of each country, and a number of interpreters. Chief of the Section is Standartenfuhrer STEINLE (later thirties) from WURTEMBERG (STUTTGART?). His military advisor is Maj VON THEYSEN. Numerous staff officers from Army, GAF, and Kriegsmarine work in the section. Officers are located at WALDBURG nr FURSTENWALDE).

Section C (EAST) collects information concerning Soviet Russia, Scandinavia, and the Far East. Organization the same as Sect B. It is directed by O/Sturmbannfuhrer VON TSCHIRSCHKY. Officers are at WALDBURG.

Section D (SOUTH-EAST) concerned with matters dealing with Czechoslovakia is the same as Sect. B. Chief of section is O/Sturmbannfuhrer SCHUBACK. Offices are in VIENNA. Teletype connections are maintained with offices in Beraerstr., BERLIN-SCHWARGENDORF.

It would not be ascertained whether the three operational regional sections are in direct connection with front elements through the Ia or the Army intelligence service, or whether it employs own forces such as elements of KURFURST, exclusively and controls them directly. PW is, however, certain that V-Manner (also designated as G-Manner) were seen on their way to the office of Bdfuhrer SCHELLENBERG on several occasions. Especially important secret agents had direct access to ~~SCHELLENBERG~~ SCHELLENBERG, and Dr SCHMITZ seemed to know many of the most vital agents personally and by their right name.

Section E (Evaluation?) was quartered separately from the other sections, in various houses in and nr BERLIN. Little could be ascertained regarding the nature of ~~xxx~~ its activities. It seemed to operate in connection with the SEEHAUSE world-wide wireless monitor station and the Geopolitische Institut. Its field seemed to overlap with that of a Section KUL (below). It was headed by an unidentifiel O/Sturm. bannfuhrer.

Section KUL (Kultur)-Arts, Sciences, Education apparently had close connection with the German Students organization, the faculties of universities, and various research societies. Other threads lead to various ministries, universities, and trng camps (Schulungslager). It is headed by a Sturmabfuhrer (name unknown, believed to have doctor s degree). Exact location of offices could not be ascertained, some are believed nr Kerkaerstr, other on Potsdamerstr.

Section MIT (Wirts haft und Technik)-Economics and Technic, has evidently a very large field of activity as many offices in Berkaerst. and at WALDBURG are occupied by it. Sturmabfuhrer OLBRUCK (of Gruppe A) mentioned depots, shops, and laboratories belonging to this section. Chief of the section is Standartenfuhrer Prof. Dr SCHMID his first assistant O/Sturmabfuhrer RANFT.

It could not be ascertained whether the three last named specialized groups derive their material from the region groups or through own agents.

Section F (Radio): No details are known of this section.

Section S (Sabotage) was formed in Autumn 44 and took over and enlarged rne existing organization for sabotage, subversive activities and terrorism. Its activities are kept even more secret than that of the other departments of Amt VI. Some of its offices are on the ground floor of the bldg in Berkaerstr. The deputy chief, U/Sturmfuhrer PETERSEN, was seen often in close conference with SCHELLENBERG. Head of the Section is Germany's greatest expert in the field, O/Sturmabfuhrer SKORZENY.

Section ZB (Zentral Büro) is the second of the two overhead offices. It is the agency for collection, evaluation and dissemination of all intelligence. All intelligence in this office was classified "Streng Geheim", some travelled as "geheime Reichssache" (non-military top-secret matter), some as "geheime Kommandosache" (military top-secret matter). Among the known sources of informations were: DNB, Trans-Ozean, DIMITAG, OKB, OKH, RLM, ministries, especially the ministry for propaganda and its departments Foreign Countries, Foreign Press, Propaganda, German Press, Eastern Department. Further: surveillance of the mails, and monitors of all wireless transmitters.

Chief of the office is Sturmabfuhrer Dr SCHINDOWSKY (appr 40 yrs old, tall, gaunt, "crooked" expression, master of intrigues, fond of drink and women even during office hours. Was in SS-administration on the E front). His assistant is O/Sturmfuhrer TABBERT (middle twenties, active, ambitious, originated from police service, "knifes" his chief). All top-secret communications are received personally by Dr SCHINDOWSKY or TABBERT who take them personally to SCHELLENBERG or SCHMITZ. They are also the autors of a daily report for HITLER which is sent through SCHMITZ's office by special courier.

Other secret messages received are broken down according to content and sent to the section concerned with the greatest possible ~~speed~~ speed. Matters of general interest are incorporated in a 2 - 5 page bulletin which is issued in 15 - 30 copies twice daily, and distributed in sealed envelopes to section chiefs, their deputies, and several chiefs of overhead departments.

Workers in Section ZB include: Kapitänleutnant RUETTIGEN, formerly stationed at ISTAMBUL, Dr WAGNER, chief editor of the DIMITAG correspondence, Frl BAUMEISTER, formerly of the SCHWABISCHE KURIER (newspaper)

an unidentified U/Sturmführer from TRANS-OZEAN and EUROPAPRESS, Fraulein Dr GOTTESGAB, originally from VIENNA, now with the Foreign Office.

Frequent comprehensive reports dealing with special matters are written for HIMMLER. They are composed by Dr SCHINDO-SKY, who employs as advisor for military matters Maj Freiherr VON MALTZAN (appr 50 yrs old, relative of the SIEMENS (electrical) family, leader of a Freikorps in the Baltic 1918-1919, foreign representative for SIEMENS SCHUCKERT, probably non-party member).

Dr SCHINDO-SKY was heard to state that much of his information came from "very industrious and effective" (SD) contributors who were scattered over the various ministries, government agencies, army HQ and lower echelons, unbeknownst to the heads of these offices. He added that the collaborators were especially successful in the Foreign Office, OKW, OKM, OKW, RJK, and the SPERR Ministry.

Special reports are often written by Giseler IRISMG, author of a very unfriendly best seller describing life in the United States, "Der LASSLOSE KONTINENT". Military reports are written by O/Lt VON DANWITZ.

Pertinent important intelligence may also be forwarded to other interested agencies, such as the liaison officer for SS O/Sturmführer VON R/B TZYK, who also supplies liaison with SS Standarte KURT ROGERS, the SS War Correspondents Regiment. Other items may be sent to the liaison officer of Ostabschnitt Norden (N section of the E front) of SS Jagd-kommandos, O/Sturmführer BERG. He is particularly interested in RR, bldgs, airports, planned gatherings, and prominent personalities along the E front, LEMBURG - NORWAY.

SCHINDO-SKY and SCHWITZ were heard complaining that news from the United States was sparse and unsatisfactory, that from England dealt only with aircraft movement and production, while reports from France were satisfactory, from Russia excellent.

Amt VI is said to dispose over large confidential funds. It claims to know from a member of the department that photographic copies of the TEBERNAK agreement were bought for R. 700,000.

A sharp distinction regarding the fields of activity is made between Amt VI which is concerned with foreign countries, and Amt IV (Gestapo) which is competent in Germany and adjoining border areas.

Most of the personnel of Amt VI are SD men who are still on the party pay roll and Gestapo men who were largely drawn from section Abwehr of Amt IV.

(Source for item B Sonderführer KOTKAT).

6. Military Intelligence

Military Intelligence Service prior to June 44. The entire military intelligence service was an integral part of OKW as late as June 44. SSUA had no influence on its actions and decisions. There were some fields in which the activities of the military Abwehr (intelligence) and the civilian police Abwehr met especially in occupied and tactical areas, but the separation of operations was strictly maintained. SD specialized in the political field and employed its own agents, the Foreign Office collected intelligence through its consular officers, and DMB through its foreign correspondents. To some degree the field of the ~~Staat~~ Staatspolizei overlapped with that of the OKW intelligence.

The highest HQ of the intelligence service in OKW was Amt Ausland-Abwehr, commanded by Admiral CANARIS. It was divided into three'd parts, dealing with espionage (Amt I), sabotage (Amt II), and counter-espionage (Amt III).

Amt I, commanded by Obst H. SMO, was concerned exclusively with active espionage and was, for this purpose, divided into numerous groups according to subject as well as territories. Amt II controlled the two infamous Lehr Regimenten BRANDENBURG and KORBURST. Amt III was commanded by Obst i. G. VON BERTHOLD and was charged with counter-espionage

and protective measures for all strategically important military and production installations, as well as discovery of enemy intelligence and evaluation and statistics of its findings. Besides the three operative offices, Amt Ausland Abwehr had several overhead organizations, including filing department, legal department, archives and personnel section.

The field agencies were organized similarly to the general H and had sections (Gruppen) I, II and I I, corresponding to the Amt of the same number.

Abwehrstelle XII. Abwehrstelle XII, in Wehrkreis XII, was located in the seat of the Wehrkreiskommando, WIESBADEN. It had sections I and III. Sections II, PW thinks were only found at Abwehrstellen BERLIN, STUTTGART, and KONIGSBERG.

Section I including sub-sections (Referate) IH (Heer) of which only special section Fremde Heere West was represented, I luft, the corresponding section pertaining to Allied air forces. IWI which occupied itself espionage of enemy economies, especially war-industries. Social section. ITH dealt with technical espionage and section II with trng, equipment and briefing of espionage agents.

Radio message center EISERNE HAND (5 km from WIESBADEN) was attached to Section I. The station maintained connection among the various Abwehr offices and with the espionage agents.

Section III commanded by Obst SCHMITT (formerly Abwehr UNSTER) was composed of the following sub-sections:

- III c 1, commanded by Maj SAUFELD
- III c 2, commanded by Maj KAMMERICH (PW reporting)
- III H, commanded by Hptm LULEY
- III L, commanded by Hptm TOPFER
- III Kgf

III si, which included the officers charged with protection of industrial plant.

Group III c 1 was responsible for security of wire communications and the safeguarding of restricted areas. In this capacity it had jurisdiction over all telegraph and telephone traffic with foreign countries, controlled and supervised all industrial enterprises which involved frequent crossing of the frontier, supervision of civilian authorities through employment of special officers who were charged with security of restricted areas, permits for foreigners in frontier areas and restricted zones, supervision of granting of hunting and fishing licenses to foreigners, travel permits for civilians in employ of the armed forces, especially in occupied and restricted zones.

Group III c 2 was charged with evaluation and statistics of enemy espionage and sabotage, evaluation from the counter-espionage and counter-sabotage angle of foreign letters and telegrams, which were collated through foreign mail and telegraph censorship, checkup on officer candidates and enlisted personnel who are to be employed in confidential missions, check-up on officials and employees to be employed in civilian capacity by the armed forces admission to armed service of Germans who had served in foreign armies, especially foreign legions, admission to the armed forces of foreigners state-less persons and double nationalities, cooperation in restitution of "Wehrwurdigkeit".

Group III H counter-intelligence within the Army, according to espionage, sabotage, corruption and demoralization. Special officers were employed as far down as bn, and security lectures were given under the auspices of the group. Pertinent material was collected, evaluated and listed statistically from records of trials for violation of security.

Group III L performed the same duties in the Luftwaffe as Group III H within the frame of the Army.

Group III Kgf. (Kriegsgefangene) collected information pertaining to counter-intelligence through interrogation of PWs, and through information collected by Abwehr officers dispersed in PW camps.

Group III Wi (Wirtschaft) dealt with secrecy in war production, the employment and supervision of foreigners and PWs in secret production, physical safeguards, including Werkschutz trng and employment. The group office was merely a directive and supervisory agency. The actual operation rested with Abwehr-offiziere für die Rüstung (AORU) who were stationed at central locations, or at individual plants.

Group III I, commanded by Hptm NI LKOŃSKI, concentrated on identifying enemy intelligence agents and systems and counter-espionage.

All Army personnel employed consisted of officers detached from the three branches of the service. The officers remained assigned to their respective branches, which kept their personnel records, paid them and kept them within their command powers. The last identified head of Abwehrstelle XII was Obst ARMSTER who disappeared after 20 July. Rumors have it that he was killed.

Reorganization of Feb. 1944

HITLER decreed in Feb 44 a unified command for all intelligence and counter-intelligence activities, and charged HIMMLER with the execution of the program. Executive orders of HIMMLER and OKW, coupled with a number of particular orders, appeared in May, other orders followed in due time, and the entire system was reorganized by early Oct. In execution the system showed plainly that control of the Abwehr was taken from OKW and given to RSHA under HIMMLER and his SS.

A new office MIL AMT, of the RSHA took over the control of all the branches of military intelligence and counter-espionage service. It is both a personnel and service office (it has control over a field of activities and at the same time over all personnel trained in these activities, whom it can shift at its convenience from one sector to another. The personnel remains, at the same time, assigned to its former branch of service, and is only attached to Amt Mil.)

Obst HANSEN remained at the head of the newly created office, as he had been the chief of the Army intelligence service and the independence from civilian and internal matters, ~~and~~ of concern to other branches of the RSHA (SD, Gestapo), was preserved. The distrust ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Gestapo~~ toward the General Staff following 20 July, cast its shadow over Amt MIL, and the presence and relative independence of the military personnel became subject of increasing attacks. Beginning of March 45 Obst HANSEN and other military commanders were relieved of their assignment and Amt MIL was put under the command of SS Gruppenführer SCHELLENBERG, chief of Amt VI (Foreign Department) of the RSHA. For the time being the two offices remained under one head, but in the same order which announced the appointment of SCHELLENBERG as chief of Amt MIL it was stated that absorption of the entire organization by Amt VI was to be prepared immediately. Preparations began at once, and while due to lack of trained personnel it was necessary to retain much of the original Army personnel, RSHA began investigating the reliability of each officer, obviously with the plan of replacing them as soon as feasible by own personnel.

In the field, offices (such as Abwehrstelle XIII, WIESBADEN Gruppe I, and PW assumed also Gruppe II in those Abwehrstellen where such a section existed) were subordinated to Amt MIL and designated as Kommando Geldegebiet, WIESBADEN (or the name of any other office according to location). Sections III H and III L remained unchanged as to field of activity and personnel. The title was changed to Abwehroffizier beim Wehrkreis, followed by the number of the respective Wehrkreise. Section III I was taken from OKW and assigned to Army group as Frontaufklarungs Kommando

units (Frontaufklärungs Truppe) were assigned to Armies. Their task was limited to discovering of enemy intelligence activity at and near the front. They work in conjunction with the Ic, but also report to and receive orders from RSHA. All other functions were delegated to RSHA Amt VII.

Source of item 6: Maj KAUFERICH Amt Abwehr Wehrkreis Kommando XII (SIESSBADEN)

Another PA claimed to know that Amt I (Espionage) was incorporated to Amt VII and was put into close liaison with Amt VI (Foreign Department), Amt II (Sabotage) came under jurisdiction of Amt VI S, headed by SKORZENY, and that Amt III (Counter-Intelligence) was divided Amt VII and the Abwehr section of the Gestapo. Administration and overall head was divided among the various departments which had taken over the operative branches.

Frontläufer (agents who infiltrate through enemy lines) are controlled by the Gestapo, and receive their assignments from Amt N which is under jurisdiction of Amt IV (Gestapo).

7. Research and Communications

The science and research department (Amt VII) collects and evaluates information on political trends for political and historical significance. The department is under Dr SIX one of the few specialists in Sturzbannführer HUHLEN, OC SIPI and SD, MARSEILLES: for four yrs.

Amt N.

Amt N (Nachrichten) created in Autumn 44 is in charge of the entire communications system of RSHA and its affiliated organizations. For reasons of security many of the communications functions formerly under the Orpo were taken over. The department attends only to the technical end and would e.g. supply and install apparatus for intercept, while the actual intercepting would be done by members of the department concerned with the matter under investigation.

Amt N is not to be confused with Section N of Amt IV Gestapo, which controls spies and informers.

It is claimed that RSHA does not have its own cable net for communications with the exception of a few lines among the highest key-men, such as HIMMLER, KALTENBRUNNER, but that lines of the official postal communications net are used.

Dr HAUSHOFER

A former focal center for intelligence, Prof Dr Karl HAUSHOFER has disappeared from the scene. He formerly was consulted, especially by Amt VII, on all matters of Geopolitisc. He was a close friend of Rudolf HESS, who had been HAUSHOFER's assistant at the MUNICH University, and it was probably assumed that HESS's trip to England was not too much of a surprise for HAUSHOFER. The Professor also disapproved of the plans for colonizing the East, and thus fell into disgrace. He is no longer president of the Geopolitische Institute, and his name is not mentioned, even in reference to one of his books. His writings have been put on the index expurgatorius.

International Criminal Police Commission

Due to present conditions the activities of the International Criminal Police Commission (IKPK) are very much restricted. The secretary general is Regierungsdirektor Dr DRESSLER, his secretary Dr Bruno SCHULTZ.

8. Field Organization

The recent and in part still operating system of field organization under regional IDS (Inspekteur der Sipo and des SD) failed to prove entirely satisfactory from the Nazi point of view. A reorganization into Befehlshaberstellen was begun during 1944.

The new system as well as Polizeiführer and Kommandeure were tried out in occupied territories, 1942-1944, and the Befehlshaber system was found the most satisfactory, for which reason it was adopted for Germany proper. It was found advisable to start with the change over in the section which was most difficult to control (Austria) and the first Befehlshaberstelle was organized at SALZBURG.

Under the old system of IDS, who controlled the territory of a Wehrkreis, the services of SD, Gestapo, and Kripo operated independently of each other, and the Inspekteur acted only as regional coordinator while the three branches of the police worked through their own channels directly with their respective Amt in the NSMA.

The Befehlshaber der Sipo und des SD heads a regional HQ organization similar to NSMA. He is the final authority of departments (Abteilungen) I, II, III, IV, and V, which fulfill the same functions within all of Germany. The power of the BdB is much greater in this arrangement than that of the IDS, action can be taken much more quickly and coordination is more thorough within the territory of each BdB.

In the BdB system the executive branches of Gestapo and Kripo are under the joint command of a commander who is assigned to the Befehlshaber to coordinate the two branches. In VIENNA the commander is at the same time the head of the Gestapo. The reason for combining the two departments in this manner is to effect a closer supervision of the Kripo, which is largely composed of pre-HITLER non-political policemen. By the Gestapo. The step probably was caused, in part by the flight of NEFF after 20 July 44.

Befehlshaberstellen, being regional commands, do not have departments VI, VII, VIII, and IX (which operate on a larger basis.) The area of the BdB, unlike that of the IDS, does not necessarily coincide with the area of a Wehrkreis. Some lower echelon offices are now headed by Kommandeure who are under command of the Befehlshaber of the larger district. The Kommandeure control the departments in their offices, if more than one department is present. Abteilungen I and II are usually not found below the level of Befehlshaberstellen.

9. Special Functions

Sonderfahndung

In addition to the already known five categories of Fahndungen (search on RR on roads, at barriers, police raids, search at frontiers) a new category "Sonderfahndung" has been added. It can be ordered by the chief of the Kripo Leitstelle or higher echelon. There are three degrees of emergence:

Fahndungsstufe Alpha can be applied to a limited area.

All personnel of the executive branches (Kripo, Gestapo, and Schupo) have to leave their regular posts to participate in the special mission-

Fahndungsstufe Beta which can also be applied to a limited area calls into action, in addition to the three police executive branches all party organizations, such as NSKK, NSFK, SA, Allgemeine SS etc.

Grossfahndung (General alert) extends over of Germany. In addition to the organization employed in alert state sets, all men 16-65 yrs old are called to action. The Volkssturm to which practically all men belong is included. HJ is used only in searching for juveniles.

PW stated that the escape of Gen GIRAUD resulted in a general alert which lasted for 3 days. According to PW, Gen GIRAUD escaped with the aid of guards, who were subsequently executed, went to a place nr PRAGUE where he changed into German officer uniform. He then travelled to Switzerland in company of a Ritterkreuz wearer which was helpful because he was not closely checked at the border.

Sonderkommandos, SD

Commandos of SD men are used to incite riots at the convenience of the party. They mingle on crowds and stir up trouble through inflammatory speeches and appropriate remarks. The commandos operated conspicuously in riots against Jews, clergy, church members, and representatives of foreign powers.

Executive police and officers of the peace were notified in advance that the population would be "indignant" at a designated time and place, and were prohibited from undesirable interference. Services of the Sonderkommandos were helpful in killing of Jews and other persons who were not condemned to death by the judiciary, although the party very much desired it, also in causing the disappearance of unpopular state and party officials.

Another function was the creation of border incidents whenever convenient to the Nazi government, such as on the Polish border and in the Sudeten area.

Police vs Church

The office of the Army postal censor, which also inspects mail from inland to the front, has a special branch which intercept letters from clergymen to soldiers and forwards them to SD for evaluation and future use. The collection was to be used to provide "an excuse for abolition of the church" after the war.

Gestapo had explicit orders to act with moderation toward the Church during the war in order not to antagonize the population.

Radio Intercept

A special intercept section FA (Funk Abho rliant) is attached to Amt IV. Several excellently equipped intercept stations are maintained at secret locations throughout Germany. All enemy transmissions, including subversives and transmissions of accredited foreign representatives are intercepted. Decoding specialists are employed at all stations.

10. Identification of Agents

PW, long time officer of the Sipo, states that members of the Gestapo and SD will be most interested in hiding their true connections in occupied territories, while the members of the regular police (Orpo) and the criminal police (Kripo) should be quite ready to admit affiliation with the respective organizations, since their actions generally were covered by existing laws and statutes.

For identification of full-time paid agents of SD and Gestapo PW supplied the following significant points:

While nearly every German over 18 yrs of age has either a Soldbuch or an Arbeitsbuch, members of the police have no such certificates. It would be impossible in WP's opinion, to falsify Arbeitsbücher within a short time and to make all the necessary entries which could be checked with records of Arbeitsamt and Arbeitsfront.

Many policemen were issued Soldbücher within the last few months. All these books show the agency to which the bearer belonged. Sipomen were issued SS Soldbücher, showing the issuing agency and the respective police organization.

The listing of decorations in the Soldbuch is also indicative, because it may show any one or more of the four significant medals, viz Golden Party Badge, Order of the Blood, 10 yrs membership medal, and 15 yrs membership medal.

The validity of the Soldbuch may be checked against the following records:

1. Wehrstamrolle at the Wehrmachtamt (see pg 1 of Soldbuch,
2. Record of Ers units
3. Field Post numbers shown on stamps in the Soldbuch
4. Signatures of commanding officers
5. Military history.

Since civilians normally can be expected to have an Arbeitsbuch in addition to discharge papers, all those who can not produce an Arbeitsbuch should be open to suspicion, because discharge explanation for their civilian status. Even so, many of them were detained by ordinary police and were released only after they had identified at higher police Hq. Men in civilian clothes who claim to be deserters or have lost their uniforms should be able to produce a Soldbuch or be treated as suspects. Most SD and Gestapo agents will have no Soldbuch, as stated above, but only a Wehrpass, possibly discharge papers and an identification card.

Each police precinct kept records of all persons living within its confines, and also listed their previous residence. A complete register of all inhabitants is kept at the Meldeamt of each community. Many Meldeämter have been dispersed, others destroyed, but records as far as available should prove useful in checking oral statements or doubtful documents. These records are usually kept in alphabetical order according to name, date and place of birth, parents, dates and places of birth, and the registrant's profession and previous addresses.

A record of every person over 18 yrs of age is kept at the local tax collector's office where (since 1943) all taxes are recorded. For the trades tax a separate record is kept. Many personal data, especially profession and residence, can be checked by this record.

Insurance records also may prove helpful. All regular police in Germany were insured with the Heil-Fürsorge, consequently a record for each regular policeman should be found there. Sipo did not have a special insurance company, although the majority is insured by BARMENIA, WUPPERTAL. All Austrian government employees are insured with the Bundes Krankenkasse.

If police headquarters are captured intact, the department Personal and Wirtschaft will furnish required information. In section where the system of administration by Inspektoren is still in force, personnel section can be found at Stellen und Leitstellen or Abschnitten and Leitabschnitten respectively. Under the Befehlshaber system all records are concentrated at the Befehlshaber Hq.

Sipo and SS men were paid through bank or postal transfer and bank or postal checking accounts should prove helpful in identification. It should be remembered that SS personnel are employees of the party as such are paid by party finance offices and receive higher salaries. The source and amount of salary transfers are thus indicative.

One of the shortest and most reliable check-ups on a man's identity is comparison of his ration cards with the entries in record at the ration board (Lebensmittelkartenstelle which is a subordinate office of the Ernährungsamt.

Even persons travelling under assumed names are forced to register under their proper names with the ration board, and there is nobody in Germany today who can live for any length of time without a ration card, not even SS. The ration board conduct very scrupulous checks on identities where assumed names are suspected.

Since part of the Sipo is now in uniform, the recognition of SS and Gestapo members is to a certain degree facilitated. Allgemeine SS and police uniforms have a chevron (point down) for "alte Kämpfer", and a pip inside the chevron to designate that the man is member of the police force. Cloth and shoes for SS men are usually of better than average quality.

For both services general SS qualifications, such as minimum height 172 cm, applied except for specially "worthy" cases, such as old party members and highly qualified types.

PW expects that it will usually be possible to establish identity of Kripo officials by testimony of others, or by their records. If thus a Sipo man cannot positively be identified as a member of Kripo, he must need be a member of one of the other departments.

Most old party members within the police force were taken into SS or Gestapo at the time when HITLER seized power (March 33) in Germany, March 38 in Austria). Thus men who joined the Sipo during the first four or five months after that time or changed departments during that time, are very much open to suspicion.

It is likely assumption that men properly discharged from the Waffen SS are potential Sipo agents since many Sipo reinforcement were drawn from the Waffen SS.

The register of telephone calls at the local long-distance exchange may be a good source for Sipo addresses since this list also includes the secret telephone numbers.

The Jails and houses of detention carry a Haftbuch or Haftkartei (register of arrests) listing all prisoners received and released and the name of the "Sachbearbeiter" who was charged with matters pertaining to the prisoner. The register shows a large number of Gestapo agents.

at the reception offices of all German governmental agencies (Geschäftsstellen) all persons calling at the office are listed, and such registers (Geschäftsbuch or Geheimbuch of agencies having dealings with Gestapo and SS should show the names of agents.

The German Meldewesen (system of registration of persons) is so thoroughly organized and widely spread that it should be next to impossible to liberate all records, and one or more of the above means of identification should be available.

A complete list of all members of Sipo and SS and copies of all personnel records are at Amt I of RSHA. Inspekteur districts carry personnel records of all employees employed within their territory. At the

Sofehlshaber districts carry personnel records in which all employees of the district are listed. Kommandeurstellen likewise have records of all personnel within their sub-sections. In the bearing with the regional break-down of the Sofehlshaber system, the Kommandeurstellen have records of SD and Gestapo agents, while under the obsolescent Inspektour system these records were kept separately at the respective Stellen and Abschnitt offices.

Personnel records of all full-time paid agents can also be found at the office of the party treasurer, MURICH.

Soldbach Camouflage

A gradual, inconspicuous process of removing from the Soldbach designations which showed that the bearer was a professional party functionary was begun in Feb. 45. Vague inconclusive professions were substituted in their place. In the same manner photographs which showed the bearer in party uniforms were replaced by harmless photographs.

A specific case is that of O/Gefr. Ernst HELLMANN from Jena. His profession "Bann Abteilungsleiter IV" was changed to "Kaufmännischer Angestellter" (commercial employee). HELLMANN explained that these changes were made in accordance with directives from high part HQ and that they applied to all party officials.

(Source: O/Schütze SCHRIEDT 1105 Arbeits Kommando JENA)

PW has an IDEA

Another PW explains that a large number of party and Gestapo officials will appear in some disguise far from the scene of their former activities. To screen out such "refugees" PW suggest the following plan:

A commission for personnel research should be established at the location of every Nazi Ortsgruppe. The commission should consist of 3-5 reliable citizens who have lived at the place for not less than ten yrs. Every member of the Ortsgruppe should be required to register with the commission and give a detailed account of his whereabouts and activities during 1935-1945. The task of the commission should be to verify such statements either by documentary evidence, such as police registration, with the help of personal acquaintances or through communication with the Ortsgruppe where the registrant claims to have lived during that period.

All those unable to produce satisfactory proof or found out as former agents of any kind should be detained and tried by a court of law.

A registration certificate should bear the photo graph and fingerprints of the bearer.

(Source: Wilhelm VAJDER, civilian, arrested in KOEN.)

Saboteur Hide-outs, KOEN.

PW, chief of the KOEN homicide squad, reports that during the hunt for planted saboteurs, it was located in cellars of bombed out buildings. Bombings had demolished long rows of cellar walls and formed tunnels, 100 m or longer which were extremely difficult to discover. The hide-out was reported to contain large stores of food, weapons, and explosives.

A Gestapo man told PW that he alone had established 30-40 men in one such hide-out. PW pointed out that many of the saboteurs in KOEN are French, and even more Dutch nationals. The pass-word for the Dutch subversives, who claim to be members of a "Freie Niederlande" movement, is "FRUI"; the countersign "V IK".

SECRET

Abwehr Activities

Preamble

PW, Sonderführer 2 Heinrich VON BERSSEWICK, Frontaufklärungstrupp 123, was born 10 March 1911 at CHAMBERIK (Switzerland). He graduated from high school at VIENNA in 1929 and was subsequently employed by DEUTSCHER VERLAG, prominent publishing house in VIENNA, and the NEUE WELTER JOURNAL. 1931 he went to France and worked as a translator. When he inherited an estate at POLA (Adriatic Sea) he went to live in Italy. He worked against fascism in close association with MATTEOTTI, was arrested (1939) and sentenced to five yrs imprisonment and deported to the Liparian Islands, but his sentence was reduced to live - long exile from Italy. Through his uncle, the president of the Academy for Arts and Sciences at BUDAPEST and later minister for education PW secured a post as PARIS correspondent on art and theater for the NEUE FREIE PRESSE. He returned to VIENNA in 1937 and worked as propagandist for the SOZIALISTISCHE Government. The following year he was arrested by the SD for attempting to infuse political thought into the Wehrmacht and was taken to ROSENHEIM (Bavaria). He escaped prosecution by volunteering for the armed forces. Because of his knowledge of foreign languages and foreign countries he was commanded to the Abwehr in 1939. He was with Abwehr HQ, BRUSSELS July 40-Nov. 44 with six months interruption (1942) which he spent in a concentration camp after the Gestapo had found subversive propaganda material in his apartment. His sentence called for five yrs of hard labor and deprivation but because of this influence of his commanding officer at BRUSSELS he did not serve the sentence.

PW was arrested again in Nov 44 for subversive speeches and insulting the Fuhrer, was taken to KOBLENZ and sentenced to death. He was then taken to DIEZ/Lahn and from there shipped to KASSEL for execution. On his way to KASSEL with 68 other death candidates his transport was overtaken by Allied forces and liberated.

To consider PW reliable and very cooperative, intelligent and gifted with an astounding memory. He has no reason to doubt that all statements are made to best of PW's knowledge.

11. Organization

The Abwehr includes the entire German system of intelligence. Its HQ are at the OKW. Its guiding spirit is said to be Marshal KEITEL. The official head of the organization until Spring 1944 was Admiral CANARIUS who had offices at Tierpitzufer, BERLIN. He was succeeded by Obst HANSEN who was eliminated as an aftermath of 30 July. Other Abwehr personnel seems to have been involved in the attempt on HITLER. PW does not know who succeeded HANSEN, although the name of an Obst MA CHAZ was mentioned as prominent in the Abwehr organization after HANSEN's fall.

Late in 1944 the entire Abwehr system was taken over by P/WIA, commanded by C/Grup on Fuhrer KAISERHILFEN.

PW was not completely familiar with the large scale organization of the military Abwehr system. It could be ascertained, however, that it has no relation with the Abwehr system of the Gestapo which is concerned with the apprehension of political offenders inside Germany and in the areas immediately adjoining the frontiers. Military Abwehr is the comprehensive organization of military intelligence, and is divided into three groups dealing with active espionage (Abwehr I), counter-espionage (Abwehr II) and counter-sabotage (Abwehr III), respectively.

Within the realm of military Abwehr two separate organizations seem to exist. One is organized along the same lines as the Wehrmacht and has Wehrkreisabwehrstellen, Abwehrleitstellen, and Abwehrkommandos, corresponding to Maj of Wehrkreis, Wehrbezirk, and Wehrmeldeamt. PW did not know of the functions of the Abwehr units in that organization, which are also known as Heimat Abwehr.

The other sustains Front Abwehr, works in conjunction with the Armies. Its function seems to be espionage, not only for tactical purposes, but in connection with plans of much wider scope than that of the present war. For tactical espionage purposes Abwehrkommandos are attached to AOKs. A vast field of foreign agents has been established for post-war operation.

Front-line intelligence is under supervision of Abwehrkommando which take care of personnel and supplies and have the power of commanding men with proper qualifications.

6-8 Frontaufklärungstruppe of 30-40 men (including technical personnel) each serve as front line intelligence agencies for each Abwehrkommando attached to an A.K. Their duties consist of: (1) receiving wireless messages from own agents behind the enemy lines, (2) receiving briefing, equipping, and dispatching Frontläufer, (3) enlisting services of civilians in territories which are about to be occupied by enemy forces, (4) controlling (through Feld Gendarmarie) suspicious packages and suit-cases carried by soldiers or civilians, (5) detecting enemy agents so doing wireless messages from German held territory. For this purpose a radio-detector squad (Polltrupp) of 6 men from Abwehr II is attached. (6) collecting and interrogating enemy prisoners of war. PW states that officers generally are easier to interrogate than enlisted men. (7) forwarding all intelligence to the next highest echelon, by wireless. Radio channels are reserved for Abwehr messages 6-8 times daily. All messages are in code.

Frontaufklärungstruppe are mobile intelligence units equipped with 500 kw transmitters, an adequate number of motor vehicles which were always supplied with sufficient petrol. Each covers a definite sector of the front. PW's unit, Trupp 123, operated in the sector PRUM-BOISCHAU, which was extended as far as DUBEN (until 30 Nov).

Frontaufklärungstruppe are not under the command of the Army but maintain connections with the AOK to which they are attached through liaison officers. Maj WEICHEL was liaison officer of all Frontaufklärungstruppe attached to AOK 7 including Trupp 123. Feld Post Number for Trupp 123 is 08687 that of Trupp 122 (covering the area N of TRUPP 123) is 03784. PW states that all Feld Post numbers beginning with 0 indicate Abwehr units.

12. Abwehr I - Espionage

The espionage branch operates principally in foreign countries. The main sources of information are agents, recruited from renegade foreigners, Germans who are thoroughly familiar with the land, customs, and language, and Jews who were admitted to foreign countries as victims of racial-political persecution. One of the principal tasks of Abwehr I during the war was to plant, brief and keep in contact with these agents.

Abwehr does not consider its task ended with the cessation of hostilities. It has made elaborate preparations to continue the work of espionage after the total occupation of Germany.

Espionage Trupps

PW was drafted in 1939 and ordered to report to Maj LINDT at Hotel ROXY, Kurfürstendamm, BERLIN in Nov. of the same yr. At the hotel PW was met by a Pw who examined him for his language qualifications and then

that such an attitude would be constructed as disobedience to the Fuhrer's orders and that he would be punished accordingly. PW then had to swear a special oath pledging him to secrecy.

For the following 2 mos PW lived at VILLA KRIPPEN, BRUNNEN-LICHTENFELDEN H, where he received instruction in transmitting and receiving wireless messages, morse code, and radio procedure in various languages. The course ended with an examination.

After the occupation of Belgium by the Germans, PW was sent to the Ecole Militaire at BRUSSELS where he received military trng and instruction in enemy identification, enemy tactics, enemy Army organization and order of battle, scouting and patrolling, and enemy weapons. The course lasted three weeks. Upon termination PW was told to instruct agents entrusted to his care in the subject which he had just learned. He also was ordered to find additional agents and to supervise agents which had already been selected. PW claims that he had reputation of selecting a rather worthless type ~~of agents~~ of agents, but was considered a good radio operator and a first class interpreter.

Abwehr men are pledged to secrecy when captured. Their latest brief instructed them to pose as Volksturm men and if discovered as members of the Abwehr to minimize its importance and describe its activities as concerned with counter-espionage exclusively. The necessity for silence was emphasized by the statement that the Allies would execute all Abwehr members without fail. Moreover, Abwehr personnel was to attempt escaping from captivity as soon as possible and to gather all available information while in captivity and on the way back to the German lines. While at the PW camp, they tried to enlist and brief for Abwehr service as many reliable men as possible. These men were to gather information during captivity and report to Abwehr upon their return.

Espionage Centers.

Abwehr for the entire W front was centralized at Hotel SCHWARZER BOCK, WIESBADEN. A part of the Abwehr organization had offices at WILDHAUS, VEIHINGEN-OFFENBACH (nr WUPPERTAL). A trng center for V (Liaison men between agents in enemy territory and the home organization) was located at ISERLOHN. A large depot of clothing of all descriptions, including German and foreign uniforms in all sizes and every type of disguise, is located at ISERLOHN. A radio station for Holland and Belgium was located at BIELEFELD and operated for the VEIHINGEN H. The radio station (Zentralfunkloetzstelle) contacting agents in France was at WIESBADEN.

Abwehr for the E front was centralized at 13 Sigastr. STUTTGART. Hq consist of twd bldgs. The bldg facing the street is skillfully camouflaged to give the impression of a residence, the rear bldg situated in a garden houses the more important departments. Safes containing important records are buried under the dirt (gravel) floor in the cellar. PW states that important records are also buried in the cellar of the WIESBADEN H. The hiding place may be considered so well camouflaged that safes may be left behind when Abwehr evacuates its present Hq.

Alternate Hq for WIESBADEN, VEIHINGEN, and STUTTGART were selected in a hotel nr the RR station at SALZBURG. Copies of all records, especially of agents lists, were to be taken to SALZBURG in case of emergency.

Abwehr for the S-S front is centered in a house in Schubertring VIENNA, on the fifth floor of the war department. The Hq is responsible for Ukraine and the Balkans.

Activities

Of the three phases of Abwehr activity, pre-invasion, post-invasion and post-war, only the third is still of prime importance. ./.

It is still in preparation, and generally not yet operating.

Abwehr has for a long time considered the war as lost. With impending defeat in view it began, after STALINGRAD, the organization of a wide net of espionage which is expected to continue through the time of German military defeat and the era of Allied occupation. At the time of STALINGRAD, German troops and administrative agencies were spread all over Europe, and the time for establishment of an underground system in foreign countries was propitious. The process of organization was successful, and the retreating German forces left behind in all formerly occupied territories a smoothly functioning system of agents and informants. PW admits that the majority of agents has not produced any startling intelligence, and that the German military Abwehr was at times rather disappointed with the results of their grapevine, but PW adds the warning that the best trained agents have not yet begun operations.

Agents which had been placed in occupied territories were after the German retreat, charged with the task of reporting troop and supply movements, strength reports, means and routes of transportation, identifications, and equipment.

Placement of agents in countries not occupied by Germany was achieved by various methods. Men were usually routed (geschleust) through various countries along routes which permitted obliterating the track back to Germany and did not arouse suspicion in the country of placement. Parachuting of agents was practiced only in frequently (agents were dropped principally over England).

The route to the United States generally leads via Spain. Spies (Passours) were employed who (for good money) smuggled German agents across the Spanish border. Agents then generally posed as refugees from Germany who had been in concentration camps or had been forced to leave for other political reasons. They usually registered with the American consulates or the embassy and gained access to the United States. Many are still in Spain waiting for the time when relations between the Spanish and United States governments have returned to normal, and then expect to enter without arousing suspicion. These agents are furnished with addresses of contact men within the United States. One man who, wittingly or unwittingly, helped German agents in crossing into Spain is M LAMONIE, garage owner, Rue de Paris, PARISIAN. He is appr 30 yrs old, slender, brown hair, medium height. Abwehr used LAMONIE to good advantage because of his contacts with Spanish border runners.

Spain also served as "port of entry" for Great Britain. Some agents entering by way of France posed as anti-Gostapp, were expected to be confined in internment camps, subsequently released, and then enter the British Army. They were to allow themselves to be captured by the Germans at the earliest opportunity. Those who were not accepted for the forces were to prepare shelter for other agents.

Other agents entered the British Isles, sailing from Normandy, under the guise of Dutch, or Norwegian fishermen. The procedure was the same after arrival in England.

In some cases Irish, Chinese, or Polish agents were dropped from captured English planes. Irish students who studied at German or Swiss unive cities proved eager and valuable agents. A plane from Lehr Div. BRAUNSBURG left as late as Sept 44. It carried agents which were to be dropped over England.

Contact with the intelligence collecting agencies in Germany is maintained either through middle-men in neutral countries, or by radio. Since agents obviously cannot enter the country carrying suspicious looking wireless sets, they have to memorize in detail a map square of the British Isles preferably a section in the Scottish Highlands, where a radio set will be dropped by parachute at a previously appointed time.

These sets are di-pole crystal sets, copied after British models and are frequently built into suit-cases of various type and state of repair, to suit the agent's disguise.

Every agent is given addresses where he is expected to be found other where he can find contact men or other agents. Identification among agents is by sign and counter-sign, matching pieces of paper (torn pages from books) etc. Other equipment includes currency and spare crystals for the radio set. Spare crystals were given only to agents who expected to remain in Great Britain after the war.

Since some agents were captured (and their capture moreover was announced by radio) it became necessary to award special premiums to agents willing to risk their necks. Agents who went to German occupied territories of countries where foreigners with German currency did not arouse suspicion were given along valuables because a ~~depreciation~~ depreciation of the value of the mark was anticipated.

Activities in territories evacuated to the Allies were carefully prepared and agents were installed in places where Allied soldiers were expected to gather, particularly restaurants, barber-shops, fashion stores which were well stocked to attract clients, and (probably in misguided analogy with German Army practices) some particularly effective female agents were planted in brothels where they were to exercise their assorted arts on officers.

All such establishments which opened up during the last two yrs even if they were not patronized by the Wehrmacht, are to be considered as suspect. PW states that especially in areas where elements of the population sympathized with the Germans as in Flemish parts of Belgium, NEDERLAND, and MALDEN stores and houses of ill repute are to be treated with particular caution. Many of them have direct radio connection with Germany, and PW knows that 15 Nov., Leon DUBREUIL, CC 88 Div. WALLONIAN, placed 50 men at the home of Herr FROSTEL, Kreisstr. DUBREUIL. These men had been trained in radio communication at ISERLOON and were to be used as Frontlander or as agents in NEDERLAND and MALDEN.

Generally information during the invasion of Germany was insufficient, but 6 of 16 agents established in the NEDERLAND-GLASSACH operated in the recent Allied offensive. PW considered this a good percentage.

During the present retreat the policy is to establish an R-Netz (retreat net) chiefly composed of Flakhelferinnen who have the advantage of being trained radio operators, and wounded and disabled veterans with the same qualifications. The agents are in constant connection with the Kommandostellen, no matter where the front lines may be at the time. The R-Netz for Westphalia was prepared as late as 26-24 Jan.

PW could identify (by code-name only) the following agents in the Ruhr area: KLIPPER and SCHWABE in WUPPERTAL, WED in RECKLINGHAUSEN, and HOLSTEIN in DUISBURG. Frenchmen of the Partis Populaire Francaise (PPF) stationed via BAUDELINGEN (WIMMERSBURG), were enlisted by the Abwehr and are expected to render useful services.

Moving agents can often be identified by incriminating articles. In 1944 the Abwehr bought 90,000 - 25,000 WASSERMAN fountain pens in France. The pens contain a removable glass container for ink in which a small piece of paper can be hidden. Paper for messages is chemically treated in such a manner that the written message is not obliterated by the ink in the container.

Abwehr has nothing to do with sabotage, as it is not interested in the short-term development. It concentrates fully on the next war in which Germany is bound to play a part. Its policies are shaped accordingly:

Abwehr will watch for any sign of tension between the English speaking nations and Russia, and at the first propitious moment will release its carefully prepared propaganda apparatus. German officers, men and material should be put at the disposal of the English speaking nations, and the German Intelligence would be expected to cooperate.

The best possible use must be made of any vestiges of an army left to Germany after the war, and the nucleus for a new army must be created. Abwehr will have the task to develop and maintain an intelligence corps suited for the large army of the future. In the meantime complete intelligence must be maintained regarding strength and character of armies of surrounding countries and their weapons, and the new German Army with the armies of surrounding countries.

13. Abwehr HQ Switzerland

PW tjinks that the proposed HQ for the post-war Abwehr will be in a powdered milk factory in Switzerland, with the ostensible purpose of feeding undernourished German children after the war. Steps for the establishment of such a factory may already have been taken through the German embassy in BERNE. A certain Richard KLOME was sent from KARLSRUHE to Switzerland (Nov 44) to carry on negotiations. He may not have travelled under his real name. A fund of 25 million Swiss francs was accumulated in Switzerland since 1938. Ingenieur STEINHAUSER (both Swiss and German citizen) BASLE representative of AEG, is considered knowledgeable on the project. The Swiss enterprise is organized to operate entirely independently of all developments in Germany and can support itself for three yrs after cessation of hostilities. After that period it must have found means of support or new funds. Another contact man in Switzerland is the well-known sportsman Dr BUSS.

Agents in Switzerland have been very active throughout the war, especially in the GENEVA area where they are established in fashionable shops, hairdressers establishments, and little private villas in the mountains. The work was prepared, stores bought, and the necessary licenses procured by the staff of Maj WEDEPOHL, CC Abwehrkommando (lately renamed Meldekommando) VELBERT. WEDEPOHL is expected to head the entire Swiss section of the Abwehr.

Since a steady flow of personnel from Germany would give rise to suspicions, a detour through France was established. The new route goes by way of LAC DU VILLERS (vic MORTHEU) to Le LOCLE on the Swiss side of the frontier. For a fee of 5,000 French francs, agents are led over the SAUTS DE DOUBS by mme RECEVEUR who owns a boarding house at LAC DU VILLERS (on the French side). Mme has been in business for some time and expects to continue after the war. The necessary papers are procured by Monsieur EGOLF, a Swiss citizen and resident of BRUSSELS, who represents a Swiss watch manufacturer for Belgium. He is described as very tall, slender, athletic, hollow cheeks, dark hair. He frequents the Swiss consulate in BRUSSELS. He is enlisted for service after the war, can be expected to know sign and counter-sign. He does not have an agent's crystal-set radio.

Richard KLOME, negotiator in matters of the powdered milk factory is appr 45 yrs old, tall, round faced, sparse hair, wears glasses, stooping posture, heavy massive appearance fleshy, prominent nose, well educated and well mannered.

Spain

Like Switzerland, Spain was a fertile ground for Abwehr activities. During the N African and Italian campaign, an agent travelling under the name of VALCIS gave accurate reports on the Allied situation which, perhaps not entirely accidentally coincided almost verbally with the reports of the observers of the Spanish General Staff. Many Italians were drafted for work in Germany where they were inducted into the Abwehr, received the usual training and then were sent to BAD KISSINGEN where they were trained as waiters. Many were then planted in Spain and Portugal as waiters with the instruction to seek employment on ocean liners after the war. They are briefed for activities in the post-war year, and are also supplied with addresses where they can drop their information.

Denmark

Center of Abwehr in DENMARK is AARHUS where a number of villas and hotels have been bought by Danish subjects who proved willing to cooperate. During war-time carrier pigeons are kept in the gardens of many of the mansions.

Hungary

The central office for Hungary used to be Hotel PANICHA, BUDAPEST. In Oct 44 Abwehr planned to purchase an estate nr KAPOZVAR (W Hungary). Negotiations were in progress but PW does not know whether they were completed. The estate used to belong to Count SCHNICH. The new owners were to be equipped with radios and carrier pigeons and were instructed to adopt a social agricultural program and give shares of the harvest to their laborers to facilitate continuation if Hungary should turn communist. Obstlt FISCHER was in charge of the project.

CONF, CRETE and Isle of CARRARO are honey-combed with agents. An entire revolutionary society was established in CONF. It is expected to fight a separatist battle against Greece and Great Britain.

Channel Islands

Many agents are on the Isles of GUERNSEY and JERSEY. The owner of Hotel OLARO and the manager of Hotel DEAFORT, in St. HELIER are agents, the latter has a radio transmitter (Marconi-set). Boarding houses employing Italian waiters can be expected with 90% surety to be employed by the Abwehr. Not all agents on the Channel Islands seem to have post-war assignments, but PW is sure that at least three do have such assignments. ~~Organization of the Abwehr on the~~ Organization of the Abwehr on the isles was sponsored by the commandant of Jersey, Comraj VOI SCHMITZOW and mostly carried out by Maj ZEPHURICH, Is of JERSEY, and Capt HONIG, Is of GUERNSEY. The latter concentrated his efforts on enlistment of fishermen. It is not known how successful he was.

United States

Infiltration into the United States is to be accomplished by various means. Many of the Parisian fashion salons are in the service of the Abwehr, or at least some of the models, stage and vaudeville actors, but primarily actresses, singers in brief, PW states every enterprise employing pretty women that could be enlisted for good money, and many of them could, is a potential instrument in the hands of the Abwehr. Italian waiters, trained in Germany, will try to enter. PW states that he also saw apparently genuine American passports in great numbers at the VEIBERT Hq. They are to be given to people who are to be repatriated after the invasion by the Allies.

The post-war system is not to begin immediately but 1-3 months after to all occupation of Germany by the Allies. All recent purchases of real estate in PARIS, BRUSSELS, N France, French and Belgian coastal towns would warrant some investigation. Wherever the course of the financial funds for the purchase cannot be clearly traced, spot or agent may be suspected.

14. Identified Agents

FRUSCHIS: Belgian woman owning a lace store in a side street of Rue Royale, nr the church of Ste SIBULE. Her large apartment was purchased appr 1930. She has a radio and is enlisted for post-war work. Description: 45 yrs old, dyed blond hair, wears glasses, slender, medium height, not pretty, but pleasant and well mannered, well dressed.

Man and woman (not married) owners of restaurant LES ROBINETS, Rue de la Source. A small place, bar in the basement, French atmosphere. Man and woman were twice arrested by Gestapo, a camouflage maneuver. Man is known as Monsieur ALBERT. Establishment is equipped with radio set.

Shelter for agents in Restaurant CHATELAIN, 22 Rue d' Croisades. Italian atmosphere, owner LEONETTI, wife speaks English.

Real estate agent, assigned to shelter agents, named BUCHNER, Rue G.B.M.H. Is said to have been paid 1,000,000 Belgian Francs and to be in possession of many identification papers. Medium height, light blond, hair, long skull, thick lips, shell-rimmed glasses, elegant dresser, wears white wool shoes summer and winter, presumably to hide a skin disease. Claims to be pharmacist. Married, had a 13 yrs old daughter.

One of BUCHNER's apartments is rented to a woman who is supposed to get herself involved with Allied officers. Address: 501 Rue Belliard, sixth floor. P. claims that a number of other women with the same assignment, likewise well camouflaged, have been planted in BRUSSELS, but could not furnish addresses. Apartment in Rue Belliard has radio set.

Family VAN DER HVEN 341 Avenue Albert, man, woman and children. Man is engineer. Rooms are rented to agents. Family is slated for post-war employment. Persons ~~mentioned~~ wanted can be hidden in an excavation under the collar of the house in case of a search. Collar can be reached through kitchen. Man is tall, slender, brown hair, air of a businessman, was Belgian HCO during war 1914-1918. Wife was nurse in Belgian Red Cross. The local Abwehr character in the family may be son GUY, 35 yrs gambler, always indebted. He owns a private club corner Rue Forrester (all stocked with expensive black market liquor). Establishment was camouflaged as anti-German and of -limits to Wehrmacht. GUY VAN DER HVEN is slated to go to the Belgian Congo to establish agents there. The family does not have a radio set (its assignment being sheltering of post-war agents.)

Dr. BERTHELE, dentist on N side of Rue Belliard, between Boulevard du Regent and St. MICHEL's Church has been secured to treat post-war agents.

Music hall ORFEO Boulevard Adolf Hitler, is financed by Abwehr. P. thinks that some of the owners may be ignorant of the connection, but many of the actors are not.

ALBERT: WASH (assumed name), employee in a bank, stockbroker, formerly diamond broker. Appr 30 yrs old, slightly over medium height, slender black hair, well dressed, well mannered, attractive personality, serious-minded. Lives in a large house in KINSHASABA. Has radio set, and is supposed to cover arrival of supplies at ALBERT. Has two assistant agents, also equipped with radio sets, and 2-3 informants.

LE ROBINETS: Three very attractive waitresses at Hotel ROBINETS, PARIS PLAZA, are assigned to extract information from officers and soldiers. They have no radio, but have to convey information to contact men who are equipped with radios.

BOUVILLON (or DEPPEL): Medium size cheap restaurant with girl, trained for collecting information. Description of owner: 30 yrs old, medium height, black hair, typical restaurateur's appearance, fat face, beetling eyebrows, gold front teeth. Lives with girl who pretends to be his wife.

COCHON: PIERRE (pseudonym), waiter in a cafe. Age 30 yrs, rather tall, blond wavy hair, thick lips is amateur painter, sells small oil-paintings. He has a radio set. May have mov 8 to BLANCHARD.

FORGERON (pseudonym) is to rent room at OSWALD RE station. Small stature, smooth brown hair, pale, pasty skin. Has radio set.

COLUMBI PIERRE, owner of Bar HENRI, house of prostitution especially designed for officers. Received high praise for good work in Nov 44. The bar is well furnished, with paneled walls, comfortable club chairs and disposed over a good stock of liquor. PIERRE is of French nationality, worked previously in GERMANY. Excellent interrogator, has radio set. Personal description: Good figure, somewhat fleshy, the "RUBENS type", pretty features, pitch-black hair, both dyed and false, heavy make up. 35-38 yrs old. Busy living person. Throws away money recklessly, heavy drinker but keeps herself under control. Attractive to men.

LIEN 5 waiters at Restaurant BRILLANT, one has radio the two others act as informants.

Many women in brothels in the city. PIERRE or LIEN that these women probably do not keep their radios in the brothels but at their quarters. Favorite hiding places are the coal and potato piles in the cellar. Other may have niches in the wall, covered with wall paper. Trash bins or trash piles are also favored. Women were instructed to cover the sets which are built into suit-cases carefully after use.

VERMOREL (nr DOUJONNE-SUR-SEINE) Hotel and restaurant PAUL DE VERMOREL, old woman and daughter, may be radio trained, but their primary assignment is to shelter agents, especially in post-war activities.

PARIS Russian who married BOHIA, married to a German FAYET, whose name she did not adopt. Fourth floor of Bldg of restaurant TOUR D'OR BOHIA Rue Cardinal Le Moine. Woman is appr 40 yrs old, Bohemian type, camouflaged as ardent communist, cabaret singer, earns money by making translations, excellent radio operator.

Dutch Indies Hotel 3 Rue d'Esteville, purposely avoided by German Army, designed to house agents after the war. Woman owner has connections with 3 itnerland is trained, radio-operator.

Hotel BAHON, Rue Daurou, shelter for agents exclusively for post-war use, has no radio.

A special department in Paris was connected with the circles of famous artists. Without knowledge of the artists themselves, their managers were frequently in connection with Abwehr. PI identified Agency MAISSARIE, 35 Boulevard du Temple, as one of these agencies.

The Lou CHARRIER, 6 Avenue Pierre 1^{er} de Serbie, Asiatian, was in Greece with Maj SKIBERS (see below) moves in Balkan circles in Paris, also worked in Switzerland, has connections with Mrs REMYEUR (see above) married to German Maj, member of Abwehr. Had money to open fashion store. 100% Nazi. Description: Reddish blond hair, slender, medium height, not pretty, but fascinating, very intelligent.

BOILLARD-SUR-SEINE CHARLHAGEN (pseudonym), owner of garage and automobile repair shop, native of N. France, 45 yrs old, black hair with grey streaks, stocky, heavy lines around mouth and nose, good company, jolly disposition, ready smile, economical type of small businessman, medium height. Has radio.

ADRIENNE DE GEL (alias HUMER, German firm AGYVA, coowner of firm HENRIEN MAIS BOHIA, in GERMANY (Belgium). Was not in armed forces but ran a canteen for GT in ADRIENNE. Tall massive frame, broad shouldered, wavy

wavy blond hair with white streaks, wears broad silver bracelet around left wrist, speaks perfect English, excellent French with Belgian accent.

BOUVISSE Fernand 'CHICCO' (pseudonym) 48 yrs, medium height, blond, handsome young features, soft, slightly effeminate manner, automobile mechanic, skilled worker at SNCB Garage, well dressed when off duty. Belgian descendant-war agent.

FRANCISQUE ERNEST REYER, known as L'Imperatrice. Good waiter (pseudonym) has separate small bar, bought liquor on black market. 40-45 yrs old, nearly bald, medium height. His wife is with him at 48 yrs old heavily made up, semi-male, uses glasses for reading, slender, good business-woman.

HELENE (Italy), PIUCCOLO Bar, a Via Manzoni radio net and shelter for agents, Harry Daly farm proprietor to washroom attendant is employed by Abwehr.

PV thinks that many clues might be found in MURCIA, the former Abwehr center in PARIS and in the DEPTERRE H.

VERINA Hotel REINER Mariabilsforstr. Radio-circled courier was good agent who had addresses of shelters for agents.

Unidentified Officers

BRUNO Obst Lt HERRING (alias HERRING) Feldeleutnant (formerly called Abschleiftstelle) BERGHEIM (or BERG) BERGHEIM used to work for Abwehr in G, but without conspicuous success. Recruited many agents, found some good radio operators, but in most cases was failed effectively by German counter-espionage. Trained Frontlafter and equipped them with dynamite and Panzerfaust. He later at Hotel MURCIA Abwehr H. in Paris, took over control of 'SIBEL' in Autumn 44. Acts like convinced Nazi, but PV doubts his sincerity. Personal description: 30 yrs old, small, broad, face-scar along right jaw, jovial, friendly, talkative among friends, braggart with little psychological understanding. BERGHEIM was close collaborator of Vlasov in founding of White Russian Gc.

BERGHEIM Obst BERGHEIM, Gc Frontschular, Spahermanio WERBACHEN, (later moved to GYM) present location unknown, formerly commandant of St. GERARD, the central office for intelligence in unoccupied France and N Africa.

Obstlt BERGHEIM tried unsuccessfully to develop scheme for interrupting oil pipe-L1 to Palestine, had a special troop prepared for this mission. PV estimates that BERGHEIM trained approx 1,000 German agents for N Europe. He close connections to Admiral CAULIER and Obst REINER and had large funds at his disposal.

Obstlt HERR, head of chemical department, in charge of preparation of special ink papers, etc. was chemistry teacher at Mitelaise ulc in civilian life. Personal description: 40 yrs, medium height, plug, spectacles with thick lenses heavy jawline, somewhat brutal features, sparse hair, thick lips, eyes rather.

Ingenieur DAL, specialist for forging of documents and imitating hand-writings. Vietnamese accent, small, high forehead, black hair, very expressive black eyes.

./.

Fraulois BOCHLER (alias POTICCHI) secretary to Maj KRATZER.

BOCHLER, photographer for passport photos and copies of documents.

Frontauklidrunskommando WEISSBACH (code name WILIA) has Feld Post number 55008, an exception from other Abwehr Feld Post numbers, which begin with 0. Last known location was at GEBURG.

Liaison between offices at VIENNA and STUTTGART was maintained (until 1943) by Obstlt HENRI, HENICH his office was destroyed by bombs. HENRI probably moved to GEBURG.

Liaison officer WEISSBACH-WEISSBA is Ltpr HENNINGER from BLANZAU (Austria, 40-45 yrs old, stocky, fat, blond, strong Austrian dialect, primitive type Nazi.

Agent for Yugoslavia is a certain SARETTICH, son of General former adjutant to Archduke FRANZ FERDINAND of Austria. Agent was on staff of VON RUPPEL before Anschluss and gave reports on economics. May 44 RUPPEL saw SARETTICH in BERLIN-WILHELMSTRASSE. Worked at that time in Balkans section at LIEBIGSTRASSE. Family own estates in Croatia belonged to HESSBURG circle. acquainted with ex-empress SIBILLA. RICH is the Hungarian type (drooping black mustache medium height, large eyes, olive complexion, elegant well groomed. Speaks fluent French and English. Probably sexually perverted.

Adjutant HENRI and General's driver WEISS (HENRI's nephew, both members of Abwehr were arrested after 30 July 44. WEISS was in Paris at the time.

16. Foreign Agents

Agent FROSTING worked at LIEBIGSTRASSE to the highest satisfaction of his superior Obstlt RUPPEL who gave him his fullest confidence. He was decorated with the Verdienstkreuz Second Class with Swords. Was caught by GIB vic the Spanish border and identified as a British agent. He had formerly worked in Denmark for British intelligence. He and his wife were executed in May 44.

MARIA GR. 31 Wilhelmsstr, BERLIN, owner of a Hungarian restaurant was arrested and probably executed as a British agent.

Ltpr HENICH was asked for his identity papers by a patrol on a RR train. He was arrested because the papers which he produced happened to belong to the brother, captured in Africa, of a member of the patrol. HENICH had traveled through Germany on self-written orders for seven months without being investigated and had transmitted his information from WEISSBACH. He was identified as an allied agent and held for exchange.

Japanese Agents

Japanese nationals, residing in Germany, were without exception interrogated on their knowledge of the United States, especially economic conditions since 1939. The most promising were selected as agents on islands conquered by Japan. Gen CHIBA was in charge of the program. Program lasted 3-6 mos and was credited toward military service. Military travel was conducted by a Japanese colonel. He was at Lauenburg, BOCHUM.

Methods seemed to differ radically from that of German Abwehr. Training dealt primarily with pollution and poisoning of water supply systems through agents left behind by the retreating Japanese.

Post-war liaison was planned and it seemed possible that the center of the post-war Abwehr might be transferred to Japan, since occupation of Japan by Allied forces is not expected. Liaison channels between German and Japanese Abwehr are to run via Switzerland.

Japanese agents were sent out in U-boats. PW knows positively of three such transports. Germans with special U-boat training were also sent to Japan.

A special Japanese department exists at OKW, Hauptquartier SS LHM. As a return favour the Japanese agents taught Okamoto to the BRAUNBERG div.

MARONETTI Agency

Consul MARONETTI, principal share holder of the Belgian newspaper LE SOUS, lives in a house with a little corner turret in Rue de l'Abbaye BRUXELLES. He established a private spy net in Belgium which is expected to operate with the German Abwehr. The consul is a Levantine, by birth, made his fortune in ALGERIA and owns large holdings in Germany. His contributions to the German Abwehr are said to range between 20 and 30-million francs. He also contributes to the support of SS Div BRUNNEN. His houses are filled with Nazi symbols, trinkets, and decorations. He may have stayed in Belgium during recent years, but did not appear in Germany until Dec 24. MARONETTI speaks Greek, Italian, French, and English but with a foreign accent. His German is poor. He is also known as MARI. He is highly educated. His hobby is book collecting. Personal description: Above average height, dark complexion, Levantine type, hazel color eyes, black, graying hair, slender, very long well-groomed nails, fanatic look. He is an excellent sportsman, passionate automobile driver.

His principal agent is a former staff member of L. SOHN.

"Useful Jews"

Jewish veterans of the last war, who had been decorated were gratefully accepted by the Gestapo when they offered their services to the Nazi government. Abwehr selected approx 25 of these Reichsmittelsche Juden (Jews, useful to the Reich) for espionage. They were to mingle with other Jews and collect all available information which they did, often with amazing results. They were also to remain behind in areas evacuated by the Germans and posed as victims of Nazi persecution.

WAGL, a textile merchant from BRUNNEN, settled in Paris in 1941. He has a radio set, and is to spy especially on Americans. He may have a villa at BRUNNEN. Small, black hair, olive skin, two gold teeth in front. Flat-footed walk. WAGL also works for Gestapo and harassed other Jews.

Agent of the Abwehr formerly in BRUNNEN, fled to Germany. A delivered Jew from hiding at 33-300 Avenue de la... He has a criminal record and records might be found in police files. Looks non-Jewish, blond, almost bald, talkative and witty, gold-rimmed spectacles, flattering, ingratiating mannerisms.

Radio Code 100

Radio code for agents of Abwehr I (espionage) was as of April was Code 100, and since chances of advising agents in areas occupied by the Allies are small. PW assumed that it is still in use. The code is employed in the following manner:

Step 1

A key sentence containing 30 letters is agreed upon. The letters are numbered according to their relative sequence in the alphabet. Letter A will be No 1, letter B number 2, etc. If there is more than one letter A in the sentence letter B will become number 3. The same applies to all duplications of letters and the end result will in no way resemble the relation between the ~~alphabetic~~ letters in the alphabet and the relative numbering, due to the natural recurrence of certain letters in an ordinary sentence.

Step 2

The entire key is written out in the manner arrived at through the above procedure. The resulting series of numbers is then transferred back into letters, but this time in exact numerical rotation according to alphabetical sequence, i.e. No 1 will be A, No 3 - B, No 4 - D, No 9 - I, disregarding the original way in which these numbers originated.

Step 3

In this manner new letters equivalent to the letters of the key sentence are arrived at in a preliminary code. The letters of the sentence (in preliminary code), are then written into a box of five horizontal rows of six squares each. The first letter of the key sentence goes into the upper or left corner, the second is placed in the box adjoining diagonally the third in the next row diagonally etc. until the fifth letter is placed in the bottom row in the fifth box from the left. The following five letters are written in diagonal starting with the box to the right of the first letter. The following rows are written in the same manner but those letters which fall outside of the square are placed into the section below and to the left of the first diagonal. The one remaining letter of the third diagonal is placed into the lower left corner the remaining two letters of the fourth diagonal are placed again diagonally in the row adjoining the lower left corner etc. In this manner the last letter of the sentence is left for the upper right corner, and the diagonal immediately below the first diagonal remains empty.

Step 4

Messages are encoded in the following manner. The first letter of the message is located in the square and the letter immediately above it is used as code. The second letter of the message is substituted by the letter immediately at its right, the third by the letter below, the fourth by the letter to the left. This clock-wise rotation in groups of four is maintained throughout the message.

Step 5

A second key phrase, this time with 31 letters, is numbered in the same manner as described in Step 1. The 31 letter sentence, with the corresponding numbers for each letter are written into the top row (letters) and second row (numbers) of a grid of 31 spaces.

Step 6

The message begins with the date, first the day, then the number of the month, e.g. 11.4. In writing the message into the 31 column grid (described below) all spaces under 11 (number of day in date) will be left open. The first line is filled. The second line starts in the square to

to the of the number corresponding to the month (in this case column headed by number 4) and is written in all spaces left to the right thereof with the exception of the column under letter ZI. In the same manner in which all spaces under II from the first row on remain empty, all spaces under number 4 remain empty beginning with the second row.

The message encoded as described in steps 1 to 4, is now written into the ZI column grid in the following manner: The number of letters of the encoded message is counted and it is calculated how many horizontal lines of the ZI letter grid will be needed. It must be borne in mind that only the spaces to the right of the date number column in the first horizontal line may be used, and only the spaces to the right of the month-number column, minus the spaces under the date number column, in the second row. In all subsequent rows 29 spaces are available because only the columns under the date and month numbers must be left open.

In this manner the number of required horizontal lines is determined, e.g. 4 lines will be used. The code message is then written into the grid in groups of 4. Four letters are written vertically wherever possible, but no letters may be written (in this case) below the fourth line. In some columns the first and second line will be blocked because they are to the left of the date or month column. Only 3 or 2 letters will be written into such columns. 4 letters will be written only in the columns in which all spaces are available i.e. on the right of the date and month columns.

The letter groups are written into the columns according to the numbers at the top of the column, i.e. the first group will go into the column headed by 1, the second into the column marked 3 etc. If messages fill only 2 lines and both spaces under a desired number are blocked by date and month, the next higher column is used.

Step 2:

The message is then copied from the ZI letter grid following horizontal lines. To indicate the date of the message, which is also the number of the grid at which the message begins, the following procedure is followed: Any group of 4 letters of the message is once more encoded by the 26 letters appended to the end of the message. The sender then counts off the number of letters, corresponding to the date, to the right of the selected group and encodes the next four letters in the same manner as described and adds them at the end of the previous group of four. Two letter without any meaning are then added. The receiver of the message knows that the last ten letters indicate the date, the last two being of no importance whatever.

Step 3:

Each message is preceded by a serial number and a group number, both in clear language. The serial number is of no significance. The real serial number is given in code in the body of the message. The group number must be multiplied by five to indicate the number of letters in the message. If the message contains a number of letters which is not a multiple of 5, letters of no significance are added to the end of the body of the message. The extra letters are added to the end of the original message in clear language. Proper names, numbers, and abbreviations are preceded and followed by a letter x in the clear text. Messages must have a minimum of 40, and a maximum of 600 letters.

Step 4:

Before transmitting the message is written in as many full lines of ZI letters each as possible. The message is put under the ZI letter grid and sent in vertical groups in numerical order.

number at the tops of the columns. Morse code is used.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Step 1: Key sentence. Eine Schwalbe macht keinen Sommer.

e i n e s c h w a l b e m a c h t k e i n e n s o m m e r
 6 10 23 11 1 5 17 28 9 30 31 28
 15 7 4 26 16 8 2 13 15 14 10 04 18
 f m s g u k h o c h e l y o i n t j u t v r

Step 2: (bottom line)

Step 3:
 . f . c . i . t . s
 . m . e . n . j .
 . b . e . n . e .
 . l . a . b .
 . e . r . v . e . w . p .

Step 4:

Text of message. Bomberverbande über Berlin & Berlin & Berlin &
 Dr x eine x
 Decoded. übersetzt wurde Jagdflug x septem x
 21 x dix x dix

Step 5:

21 letters sentence: Ueber den Baschein und Kusman der St
 u e b e r d e n b a s c h e i n u n d k u s m a n d e r s t
 6 3 9 4 5 1 3 6
 1018 11 1018 19 15 1714 15
 33 28 33 3329 3751 24 31 252633

.....up b. d. s. i. o. f. i. n. g. e. v. w. e. s. p.
t. i. e. o. l. d. p. q. e. s. u. p. n. d. m. e. n. c. e. i

Step 6: (the bottom lines)

Step 7:

03 03 03 03 4 10 20 3 1 11 13 16 18 06 12 05 21 07 21 15 04
 b g d c f z l e f i n d e f v w f e i p t i a
 p d k d t h e a n e s i i e o x d v j a r z a
 17 14 21 7 15 05 08 03
 a r d e e e u

ME... SUB 9 (see remarks)

No. 2 by 11 Initials Initials Initials Initials Initials Initials
crypt vowel vowel vowel vowel vowel vowel

Remarks: In the coded message under step 7, the two groups indicating the date are underlined. The end of the actual message is indicated by a slash (/), the letters having no significance are separated from the end of the message by a comma. These punctuations do, of course, not appear in the message but have been added here for clarification.

(Source: C/Conf INITIALS Abstractable Initials captured 4 April).

Low German reports in Britain

Reports of effects of V-2 were obtained from agents stationed in various cities in Britain. Some reports were designated as "Wolfenmuller" and were sent to the British Intelligence which forwarded them by teletype to the War Department for distribution and the rest engaged in launching of V-weapons. Div #1 Operational reports sent to BUREAU which forwarded them to V-2 II.

The reports consisted of a heading giving the name of the receiving station, and the body of the message which followed approximately this pattern: "Wolfenmuller from V-2, Initials, date, time, location of hit, number and kind of casualties, material damage, description of crater. Occasionally the message was followed by a short paragraph pointing to the reliability of the informant. The reports dealt only in estimates because the observer could not get near the center and obtain accurate figures regarding casualties.

There was one of many code names given to such agencies. The code name was given to the time elapsed between the launching of the bomb and the arrival of the report.

Similar reports of hits on ANTWERP were reported promptly by Belgium and Holland. It was one report talking of a direct hit on a cinema in Antwerp. This did not record any reports on effects of V-weapons on England. Report of England described a hit near a large hotel or apartment containing many windows.

It was agreed that V-2 INITIALS and perhaps Lt KIBSO of the V-2 unit were in direct or indirect contact with the agents. Doc on 20 Feb 44, Lt KIBSO was promoted upwards from the "Schickbank" to the equivalent of Lt Colonel. The officers then ordered a car to go back over (Belgium via Brussels) the 20 Feb 44 left, to meet the agent or a go-between to hand over the money because the agent had been bombed out in ANTWERP - by a V-2 bomb.

Sometime after 20 Feb, probably during the latter half of Feb 44, a teletype message sent out on behalf of Lt KIBSO from the Div #1, in which he ordered urgently a "Schickbank" officer (Lt KIBSO) left-plot/agent to be put at the disposal of an officer giving a code-number. INITIALS left it the same day and was not seen again up to the time of his desertion.

(Source: Abstractable Abstractable Abstractable Abstractable Abstractable Abstractable
Initials Initials Initials Initials Initials Initials

CS COPY