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FOUCH 879

II. 12188

28 June 1946.

*German Intelligence Service*

TO : SAINT, WASHINGTON

FROM : SAINT, LONDON

SUBJECT: Leitstelle III BSS

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

*yek*

1. The attached interrogation reports on the following individuals are being forwarded for your information.

- Hans-Joachim RUDOLFF
- Gert WIEGAND
- Reinhold WOLFFERT
- Oskar WOLFFERT
- Heinrich Robert MEYER

These are our only copies and we have, therefore, made no other distribution.

2. These reports were loaned to British Special Services which accounts for the delay in forwarding them to you.

Distribution: Washington  
Files (6)  
Registry

*and all names in fact*

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HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
Region VII (Frankfurt)  
APO, 757

12 February 1946

SUBJECT: German Intelligence Services

TO : Chief, CIC, Hq. USFET, APO 757, U. S. Army. (Attn: S - 3 )  
(Central Registry)

1. Forwarded:

- For your information.
- For appropriate action.
- For investigation - report of investigation to be submitted to this office.
- For distribution to CIC Detachment covering -
- 

*Morris N. McKay*  
MORRIS N. MCKAY  
Capt., GIC, CO,  
CIC, Region VII

Incl:

Survey of information re subj dtd 9 Feb 46.

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HEADQUARTERS US FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT 970  
REGIONAL OFFICE VII, APO 757  
U S ARMY

9 February 1946

SUBJECT: German Intelligence Services  
RE: Information Derived From Interrogations

The following is a survey of the information contained in the attached reports:

1. LEITSTELLE III F WEST FÜR FRONTAUFKLÄRUNG, survey of information derived from several interrogations, including information on two agent training schools (4 pages).
2. Interrogation Report Hans-Joachim HUDLOFF, Lt Col, ABWEHR (17 pages), containing:
  - a. Activities in Argentina, not in Intelligence, p 1
  - b. ABWEHRSSTELLE Hamburg, p 2
  - c. PIONIER REGT 800 Z B V (BRANDENBURG), p 3
  - d. Spain and Portugal with the KRIEGSORGANISATION, p 6 (including preparations for the Gibraltar attack)
  - e. ABWEHR Detachments in Russia, p 11
  - f. CI in Africa, the SD, British Intelligence, Commandos, p 12
  - g. France, LEITSTELLE III F WEST, p 13
  - h. WEIRWOLF, p 16
  - i. Conclusion, p 17
  - j. Agent's Notes, p 17
3. Interrogation Report Georg WIEGAND (2 pages)
4. Interrogation Report Marga TASCHE (3 pages)
5. Interrogation Report Reinhold BÖTTCHER (2 pages)
6. Interrogation Report Karl Erich KRAEMER (1 page)
7. Interrogation Report Arthur SCHMIDTKE (1 page)
8. Interrogation Report Otmar ORGELDINGER (1 page)
9. Interrogation Report Heinrich Robert MEYER (1 page)
10. Interrogation Report Anna Margarete JUNG (1 page)
11. Interrogation Report Herbert STURANY (2 pages)
12. Personalities Annex, G I S (6 pages)

Attention is hereby called to the Agent's recommendations for disposition of the various prisoners, only TASCHE (4) and JUNG (10) having been released.

  
J THOMAS DALE  
Sp Agent, CIC

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HEADQUARTERS US FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment 970  
Regional Office VII, APO 757  
U S Army

9 February 1946

Subject: LEITSTELLE III F WEST FÜR FRONTAUFKLÄRUNG

Re: Information derived from interrogation

In May 1944, in expectancy of the invasion of the Continent by the Allied Forces, a certain re-organization of Abwehr facilities in the West was undertaken. In the course of this re-organization, the former Referat III f (Counter Intelligence within enemy territory) of the ABWEHRLAITSTELLE WEST in Paris was set up under Lt Col REILE as the LEITSTELLE III f FÜR FRONTAUFKLÄRUNG according to plans worked out the end of the preceding year. This new LEITSTELLE was ultimately subordinated to the OBERBEFEHLSSTABER WEST, Chief of Staff, G-2, and its function was planned as the coordination of operations and the evaluation of the results of the various FRONTAUFKLÄRUNG OB-KO BUNDOS within the sector of the OB WEST.

The Chief of the LEITSTELLE III f WEST was, as mentioned above, Lt Col REILE. His secretary was a Stabskellnerin, Miss WINKLER, allegedly arrested and interrogated early in Apr 1945 by a CIC Det in Idsburg/Lahn. REILE's chief functions, according to information derived from interrogation, consisted in liaison with other higher and lower military echelons, such as e.g. the G-2 at OB WEST, final responsibility for all reports submitted by the Leitstelle, and keeping the card-files of alien agents used by the Germans. In connection with this latter duty, REILE also maintained the closest and best relationships with representatives of the French PPF, which furnished most of the agents to be used by the LEITSTELLE.

Under the Chief was the I a Officer, Captain LEYERER. He was responsible for personnel supplies, administration and armament for the LEITSTELLE. Under LEYERER were the Chief-Paymaster, Stabsintendant Reinhold DÖSCHER (detached from OKS), a chief-clerk, Arthur SCHMIDKE, and a supply-clerk and driver, Karl Erich KRÄHNER. (See attached reports, those Subjects)

The operations officer of the LEITSTELLE, with the STAFF designation Iyo, was a Major SCHÄPER, originally of Wiesbaden-Schierstein, and under SCHÄPER directly were the actual operations sections of the LEITSTELLE. Section I o 1, under Capt MÖLLER, was responsible for statistics, enemy intelligence in general, and the evaluation of interrogation reports. Section I o 2, under Major JÜTNER, was responsible for the evaluation of press and radio and the general observation of the enemy situation. With

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Subject: LEITSTELLE III f WEST FÜR FRONTAUFLÄRUNG

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JÜNGER was Sonderführer Dr. ZIEGLER. Section I c 3, under Major (later Lt Col) RUDLOFF, was the section responsible for operational liaison with the FRONTAUFLÄRUNGSKO MANDOS, evaluation of FAK-reports, liaison with units used in starting agents on their missions, and agent-affairs in general. RUDLOFF had as his adjutant 1st Lt KUNKE, as his interpreter Uffz JAY-SILBERNECK, and as his secretary Stabsheilerin Miss KNÖRR. Under section I c 3 there were also 2 training schools for French Agents, known as "interpreter-schools", with the code names "Arminius" and "Thunelda" (for details see below).

In addition to the above staff sections, there was a section for radio-communications under 1st Lt SEOSTAK, detached from Nachrichten-Regt 506 (a member of this section was Oskar ORGELDINGER, arrested, see report that subject), and a special section sent from Berlin (RSHA?) under Lt SCHAPPELAIN to take care of all falsifications such as .eg. identity papers, for the agents.

In Aug 1944, when Paris was being threatened by the Allied advance, the Leitstelle withdrew via Liège, Aachen, and Koblenz to Arzbach/Westerwald, and in Oct 1944 the Leitstelle was moved to Riedelbach/Kreis Usingen/Ts.

Under section I c 3 (RUDLOFF) of the LEITSTELLE there were two training schools for agents, one located in Bad Ems and known under the code-name of ARMINIUS, and the other at Rod an der Weill/Kreis Usingen/Taunus, known under the code-name THUSNELDA. The schools were supposed to give the final training to French nationals furnished for the purpose by the Parti Populaire Francaise (French Pro-Nazi Party). These French agents had allegedly received a pretty thorough training at their headquarters in Wiesbaden-Biebrich, a castle which formerly belonged to a Russian princess, under the supervision of an officer from the LEITSTELLE I WEST (active espionage), the function of the schools under LEITSTELLE III f WEST being merely to add the finishing touches required by the missions involved. At the time when the LEITSTELLE moved to Riedelbach, the school in Bad Ems, under the supervision of Feldwebel SCHEIDE, was in the process of dissolution; this process was completed in Dec 1944, and the remaining German personnel of the school moved to Weillburg/Ts., not far from Riedelbach. With SCHEIDE at Bad Ems was also a secretary, Stabsheilerin Miss ROSSBRÄUCH. It was from this school, and with Agents trained at this school that Lt Col REILE launched the only two missions known to have been started by the LEITSTELLE (see report subject: Hans Joachim RUDLOFF, page 15).

The school at Rod an der Weill was activated in Nov 1944 under the supervision and command of Captain Georg WIEGARD

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Subject: DEUTSCHER LEHRSTAB FÜR FACHSCHULEN (DLS) Page 3

(see report, subject: Georg WIEGAND), and had an originally planned T/O of 30 students, 1 officer as commander, 1 NCO, 1 Cpl, kitchen personnel and servants. On 22 Nov 44, 21 prospective students arrived from Wiesbaden: 18 men and 3 women, and WIEGAND took over the school on 27 Nov 1944. He was given this assignment because of his command of French, since none of the French students had any command of German. Of the 21 original students, only about 8 showed any final capacity or suitability for the purpose for which they were being trained: 1 married couple, 1 woman and about 5 men. All of the others had either dropped out of the course because of illness or turned out to be totally unsuited for such work. Most of the instruction was given by the French themselves, or by persons sent to school by the school in Wiesbaden-Riebrich, and the course of instruction encompassed radio, map-reading, general information and orientation, and political instruction according to the principles of the PFF.

A typical day:

0900 to 1000	orientation;
1000 to 1230	coding and decoding;
1500 to 1600	map-reading;
1615 to 1800	coding and decoding.

The end of January 1945 some practical work with radio transmitters was added to the course. The coding and decoding instruction was given by one of the French, later by an Alsatian, Michel BRZ, apparently detached from Nachrichten-Abt 506.

Preparation and training for intended missions was never accomplished at the school in Rod. The school suffered particularly from shortage of civilian clothes (principally shoes) and of identity papers. WIEGAND more or less played the part of a supervisor at the school, and had virtually nothing to do with the training itself.

By Feb 1945 a cleavage had begun to develop between the leaders of the French students and the German policy makers, and this schism was no doubt made worse by a growing feeling of disunity among the various students to pay less attention to orders from the DEUTSCHER LEHRSTAB and more attention to instructions from their own leaders.

It SCHAPPEMANN, who joined the DEUTSCHER LEHRSTAB in Jan 45 and was set up in Rod with the school, but had little if any connection, official or personally with the personnel at the school. His job, as mentioned before, was the preparation of falsification for the use of the agents, but no such falsifications appear to have been distributed. In March 1945 the French leaders decided to obtain false papers for students by themselves, but it is not known where, to what extent and what type of paper was concerned.

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Subject: LEITENBERG III F WEST FOR PROTECTORATE

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On 28 March 1945 the advance of the US troops made it necessary to move the school and the LEITENBERG from Rod and Riedelbach, and the unit moved to Bad Hersfeld. There, the school was dissolved, the French were given marching orders to a camp in the vicinity of Constance and the remaining personnel was broken down into 3 groups. These groups were called "WOLF Detachments" in view of the fact that the LEITENBERG had once received orders to set up the WOLF, but the designation was merely a cover for the fact that the people were being sent home. Reference is made in this regard to the appropriate section in the report, subject: Hans Joachim RUDOLF, page 16 and 17.

It might be pointed out that security and secrecy were two major items at the LEITENBERG and at the schools; for this reason all persons, including the students, had aliases and it has been difficult throughout the interrogations to separate the aliases from the real names. Security, in spite of such efforts, was bad. Interviews with the mayors and inhabitants of Riedelbach and Rod result in 5 arrests and demonstrated that most of the German personnel of the LEITENBERG and schools were known by both real name and alias, and that the village inhabitants generally spoke of the so-called interpreter-schools as "the espionage nest".

For details regarding personalities, reference is made to the attached reports of interrogations, and in particular to the attached PERSONALITY ANNEX.

*J. Thomas Dale*  
J THOMAS DALE  
Sp Agent, CIO

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HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
Region VII (Frankfurt)  
APO 757

5 February 1946

SUBJECT: Hans-Jochim RUDLOFF  
Frankfurt am Main,  
Wörsdörferstrasse 43

RE : Regiment "Brandenburg", Abwehr,  
Kriegsorganisation

Subject was born in Berlin on 15 May 1899, the son of Bruno RUDLOFF, by profession engineer, and his wife Margarete, nee WEIDLICH, and is by confession Protestant. He graduated in 1917, at the age of 18, from the Friedrich-Werdersche Oberrealschule, and in the same year he entered the army as Fahnenjunker with Pioneer Bn 17. In 1919 he was discharged from the same unit as Lieutenant. From 1919 until 1927 RUDLOFF served with various mercantile enterprises, first as apprentice and then as employe. From 1927 until 1930 he was an independent salesman, and in 1930 he applied for a position as office employe with the Compania Generala de Obras Publicas (GEOPE) in Buenos Aires, a branch of the German firm Philipp HOLZMANN A.G.

I. ARGENTINA

In the year 1930 RUDLOFF was sent to the Argentine by the Philipp HOLZMANN AG, and there he was first employed as constructional bookkeeper, later as business manager of various construction offices in Buenos Aires and vicinity, in the Cordillera near Mendoza, and in Olavarria, South Argentine. His duties were, in the beginning, simply bookkeeping, compilation of lists and calculation of payrolls. Later, he set up monthly balance reports, took charge of orders and procurement and the supervision of stocks of material on hand, and represented the GEOPE concern in projects undertaken jointly with other organizations. Finally, he took over the entire department concerned with the larger constructional projects.

Neither before nor after 1933, according to RUDLOFF's own statement, was he approached by any agency whatsoever to accomplish any missions not concerned with his own work. By this he means that he had no intelligence affiliations while in South America.

About the political situation within the GEOPE concern and in the Argentine in general, RUDLOFF states that the attitude within GEOPE was unreceptive, if not directly opposed to National-Socialism. All businessmen, especially those living abroad, must reject any sort of exaggerated nationalism or militarism at home for reasons of self-preservation. As an example of the attitude mentioned above, RUDLOFF stated that many of

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the GEOPE employes ostentatiously resigned from the German Volksbund in the Argentine, Director of the GEOPE concern, who had served long years as President of the Bund, was removed from that office and replaced with a Party member by the German Embassy. In addition, the interests of most of the individuals lay within the country in which they were living, and their participation in occurrences in Germany were conditioned by this fact. Then, too, many of the intermediate positions with GEOPE were filled by native Argentinians. There was, to be sure, a group of Germans in the Argentine whose motto was take advantage of the political situation in Germany and thereby advance your own position, but this group was not represented within GEOPE. The German Club (Der Deutsche Klub) in Buenos Aires, in spite of continued pressure on the part of the AUSLANDS-ORGANISATION, remained completely non-political, as did the greater number of German organizations in the Argentine at that time. RUDLOFF says that the common attitude was: one can be nationalistic, and one can be socialistic, but to be both at once is impossible.

During his 9 years in the Argentine, RUDLOFF spent 6 months on leave in Germany in 1934 and 7 months in 1938. In 1938 he partook in two short military courses with Pionier Bn 3.

#### II. ABWEHRSTELLE HAMBURG

In 1939, RUDLOFF left the GEOPE concern for financial reasons, in that the salary no longer corresponded to the work he was doing, and he returned to Germany with the intention of entering the Army. At first, he was rejected because of his age (39), but later, in June or July 1939, he was accepted as 1st Lt and sent to Pionier Bn 3. With this unit he saw no duty whatsoever, rather he was immediately transferred as adjutant (Büro-Offizier) to the G-2 (I-c) of GENERALKOMMANDO I in Hamburg, i.e. to AST Hamburg. At that time, the G-2 at Hamburg was a Capt CROME, who in 1942 was reported killed before Stalingrad.

RUDLOFF's duties as Adjutant consisted in keeping the card-files on so-called "cultural" buildings, targets of possible military importance located in England and Denmark. At this time, England and Denmark were not at war with Germany, but they represented the particular sphere of interest of the AST Hamburg. Most of the material collected was derived from the press, in that the article or picture referring to the military objective was clipped from the paper and filed.

At that time Germany was building up her strategic ABWEHR in England, and RUDLOFF, as an engineer officer, was often conferred with regarding the possibility of demolition of this and that objective, mostly tunnels, underpasses and

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bridges. These discussions were conducted on the basis of small geographic descriptions of the country in question, complete with maps, which were issued by the OBSTREKOMMANDO DER WEHRMACHT (OKW). Among the officers on duty at AST Hamburg at this time were: Korvettenkapitän SCHNEIDEWIND, active with GRUPPE I (positive intelligence) in Denmark; Lt Col GLESEN, GRUPPE III (counter intelligence), and Maj VON FELDHAUSEN, also GRUPPE III (for further details, see PERSONALITIES ANNEX).

III. PIONIER REGT 800 z.b.V. (BRANDENBURG)

After the completion of the campaign in Poland, in Nov 1939, RUDLOFF was transferred in the grade of captain (seniority as of 1 Nov 1939) to the newly formed PIONIER TAG CO 800 z.b.V. The mission of this company was, within the sector of the IVth Army, to prevent the demolitions planned by the enemy in the event of a German advance. The mission was to be carried out by small detachments of the company which were "lanced" through the lines, and which then overpowered the guards at their various objectives and then defended the targets until the arrival of the line troops. RUDLOFF was leader of the 3rd Platoon, later, when the mother unit was increased to battalion size, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Company. Various documents concerning the 3rd Co (later 3rd Bn) of Pionier Tag Bn 800 z.b.V., including the Company Journal, personal diaries and various photographs, are stored with some of RUDLOFF's effects with the storage firm FINSON in Frankfurt/Oder.

In May 1940 the 3rd Company was committed intact in the sector Eupen-Malmédy, but it was withdrawn from action again as early as 12 May 40, the campaign being at that time only two days old. The mission of the company had been the prevention of the demolition of various bridges, and this mission had been carried out according to plan. For this action RUDLOFF received the "Spange" for the EK I and II, the only decoration he received during the entire war.

RUDLOFF states that he learned, during the course of conferences held in preparation for the campaign in the West of 10 May 40, that assistance was expected in the capture of Fort EBEL ENAHL from agents of German descent. These agents were, according to him, quite probably operatives of AST Münster or WEST Cologne, but such persons had no connection whatsoever with RUDLOFF's purely combat unit.

In mid-June 1940 a part of the 3rd Co, an overstrength platoon of about 40-60 men, was attached to the VIIth Army for the offensive through the Maginot Line. Due to the speed of the German advance, however, the various proposed assignments of this detachment were never realized, since the line troops in all cases reached the special objectives before the detachments were able to do so. Then came the armistice with

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the French, and in July 1940 the company returned to its base in Aachen. In July 1940 RUDLOFF was granted a leave, and he took this opportunity to marry Elisabeth KORDES of Berlin, whom he has since divorced.

The end of July 1940 RUDLOFF returned to his unit, which had meanwhile been expanded to battalion T/O (Pionier Tag Bn 800 z.b.V. had been expanded as of 1 June 1940 to a regiment), and after 4 short weeks of special training the battalion (strength ca 500) was detached to the troops building up for the invasion of England. After moving to the vicinity of Caen near St Honoré, RUDLOFF's 3rd Bn continued its training along strictly infantry lines. The plan was to commit the battalion with the first invasion wave in a dead pocket between 2 German divisions and the harbor of Weymouth, but the unit never even received the small water and landing craft which would have been necessary for such a project.

After the plans for the invasion of England had been given up in August-September 1940, the 3rd Bn, Pionier Tag Regt 800 z.b.V. was recalled in October to its base in Aachen and went into training again at Düren, while the Vith Army, to which it had been attached for the proposed invasion of England, remained along the Channel coast. RUDLOFF pointed out in this connection that, at that time, it had been common talk among the staff officers of the Vith Army that the invasion had been called off in order not to antagonize the British too much. At that time everyone believed that the British would be ready to contract a compromise peace with the Germans when they saw that the situation was really serious.

The beginnings of the so-called Regiment "Brandenburg" were the formation of a Pionier Company in November 1939, the expansion of this company to battalion size around January 1940, and the official expansion of the battalion to regimental strength (at least on paper) on 1 June 1940. The name BRANDENBURG for this unit became official around the very end of 1940 or the beginning of 1941. Some time later, after RUDLOFF had lost all contact with the unit due to the extremely heavy personnel losses it suffered, either through transfer or in action, the REGIMENT BRANDENBURG was expanded to division size and used very extensively on the Eastern Front. This expansion took place, to RUDLOFF's knowledge, sometime in 1943 or 1944. Toward the end of hostilities it became "common knowledge" among intelligence personnel that the BRANDENBURG DIVISION had become to a great extent a penal or "parole-unit", but further details were not known.

At the time of its expansion to regimental strength, the battalions of the BRANDENBURG unit were set up as follows: 1st Bn in Brandenburg/Havel, 2nd Bn in Baden/Vienna, and 3rd

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Bn in Aachen. The 1st Bn kept most of its original people intact at this time, while the others were forced to start almost from scratch and build up little by little, under great difficulties. The 3rd Bn received as a nucleus most of the persons who had been with the original 3rd Co under the IVth Army until 12 May 1940. The 2nd Bn, right up to the time of RUDLOFF's transfer from the Regiment, was still in the starting stages, and he is unable to give any details about this Bn whatsoever. The battalions were so-called "independent battalions", which meant that the battalion commanders had the disciplinary authority of the ordinary regimental C.O.

When originally developed, under the command of Major KEHWISCH, the purpose had been to gather together a pool of linguist volunteers - preferably from the circles of "Ausslandsdeutschen" - to be held in reserve for special assignments of the ABWEHR and at the same time for a combat unit to be used on special assignments similar to, but not so extensive in scope as those of the English Commando Troops. During RUDLOFF's affiliation with the unit, he led only a combat unit, the 3rd Co, Bn and, originally, Platoon.

In the 1st Co/Bn, with the possible addition of Hq Co, the attempt was made to collect linguists who were then put through a special training course. The extent of this training is not known to RUDLOFF - the whole unit was always very "hush-hush" -, but he does know that courses were given in radio, coding and decoding, languages, how to act in enemy territory, and similar subjects. RUDLOFF noticed at the time that there were very many South Africans in this particular unit, predominantly students and businessmen. During the phase of preparation for the invasion of England, the 1st Bn (under Capt VON HIPPEL, later transferred from the Regiment in the Winter of 1940/41) was attached to Hq, XIVth Army (F) and was supposed to be committed in England as airborne or parachute troops. When the invasion plans were given up, the 1st Bn returned to its base in Brandenburg/Havel.

That part of BATTALION/REGIMENT BRANDENBURG which was stationed in the city of Brandenburg itself was responsible for the special assignments. In Brandenburg were the Bn/Regtl Hq, HqCo - which may possibly have been a "paper company" for the espionage service outside Germany -, and the 1st Co/Bn (see above). Personalities with Hq Co were Capt WEINER and 1st Lt VATTER (for details, see PERSONALITIES ANNEX).

At the time of RUDLOFF's affiliation with the unit, the 3rd Co/Bn was the so-called combat unit. The commitment of this unit to action usually followed upon request by the line commanders, very often after appropriate "offers of services" had been made from Brandenburg. The assignments were always the same: by means of a rapid dash through the lines, usually in small detachments, to prevent or demolish of important

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objectives by the enemy. Since the missions were mostly pioneer jobs, even though of a special nature, the formation was a pioneer unit in name, type and training.

Under the command of Major KEHWISCH, the unit as a whole was gradually diverted from the originally planned development (see above) and became more and more an infantry unit. KEHWISCH managed to have his friends transferred into the regiment as officers and thus increased the scope of his control considerably, but these for the most part purely line officers, lacking any sort of special training, ability or experience, could do nothing but lead the unit along infantry lines. Their own personal bravery, coupled with an utter lack of understanding for the assignments, brought about high and bloody losses. RUDLOFF's old 3rd Bn, for example, was wiped out completely on the Russian front. The officer-corps of the BRANDENBURG unit was in a constant state of flux, so that the commanders hardly got to know their junior officers when the latter were moved. This was advantageous neither for training nor for operations, but the personal ambitions of various officers and the special politics within the personnel sections of the Regiment and the OKW were much more important to those in charge than the good of the Regiment itself.

It should be pointed out, finally, that those members of Pioneer Tsg Bn/Regt 800 z.b.V. who were sent on special intelligence missions, often abroad and in the occupied countries, were generally discharged from the WEHRMACHT, at least to all outward appearances, and reverted to civilian status. RUDLOFF assumes that the Regiment itself took care of the discharge formalities, a fact which has been confirmed by other cases handled by the undersigned Agent.

On 1 Nov 1940, after an illness, RUDLOFF was relieved of his command of the 3rd Bn, Pioneer Tsg Regt 800 z.b.V. "Brandenburg", and he was transferred to the OKW.

#### IV. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL WITH THE KRIEGSORGANISATION

In Nov 1940, after his promotion to Major, RUDLOFF was transferred to the OKW, AMT AUSLAND ABWEHR, Dept for Spain and Portugal. He received orientation in his new duties from the chief of the Spanish section, Fregattenkapitän LENZ (of Berlin-Lichterfelde). There was no actual training for the new work; rather, RUDLOFF was given file-dossiers to read, and he later had to discuss them with LENZ. These discussions were very often unsatisfactory, in that procedures which were not understandable or decisions which seemed arbitrary to RUDLOFF were explained with the German equivalent of: "That's the approved solution." The following is a hypothetical example of the type of orientation: a contact-man of the OKW has made the acquaintance of a man who appears suitable for use as an agent;

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discussed were the best ways of putting this man to use on certain specific missions, considering his particular qualifications and limitations, as well as the general situation. The discussions were purely theoretical in nature, so that when RUDLOFF actually entered upon his duties in Spain and came face to face with the actual situation, he again had to go through a complete process of orientation.

Like all nations at war, Germany had provided her diplomatic posts abroad with persons who had had some previous military experience, and who had usually spent considerable time abroad in civil life. These persons were discharged from the military, at least outwardly although they may have been carried by one of the AEWER's "paper unit", and were attached to the various diplomatic establishments, in Madrid and Lisbon, for example, to the embassies. Their positions were usually quite subordinate, quite rarely did they hold posts like Vice Consul, such as is so often the case with England and the U.S. They worked in loose collaboration with the professional diplomats as well as with the military attachés. Because of their half-fish-half-fowl position, and also probably because they were able to see things more clearly due to lack of professional and political impediments and consequently did not necessarily submit reports agreeable to the diplomats, these people were looked down upon within the diplomatic corps with which they worked, and were not taken very seriously. These persons, outwardly camouflaged as members of the embassy or consulate, were in an organization which was internally designated as the KRIEGS-ORGANISATION; they received about RM 600.- per month salary, RM 500.- per month expenses, and all special expenditures were settled on a confidential expense account. In so far as RUDLOFF is informed, there were KRIEGSORGANISATION members in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Bulgaria and Turkey. The KO had nothing to do with those businessmen who were so often given missions when traveling abroad; rather these amateur agents were often troublesome and nuisances.

The broad mission of the KO was active intelligence, not burdened with too much detail. This could be accomplished through intercourse with natives of the country or through thorough evaluation of the local and foreign press. Of interest were all questions connected with the war, such as proposed operations of the enemy, the enemy war potential, general situation and attitude of the people in enemy countries, public reactions to one's own victories or defeats, and the like. RUDLOFF's own specific missions were particularly concerned with the calculation of the capacity of the Spanish and Portuguese road-nets for military transportation, in the event they were needed by the Germans in case of an Allied landing. In addition, he was concerned with the general intelligence interests.

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Within the KO, RUDLOFF was a so-called "H-man" (Heeresmann, Army man), and there were also "M-men" (Navy men) and "L-men" (Air men) in the organization. The former were interested specifically in ship movements and compiled statistics on loadings and unloadings; the latter followed their specialty principally through the medium of evaluation of the foreign press. Since all this was carried out under the most strict curtains of secrecy, even among the various KO members, RUDLOFF is not able to give detailed information concerning the other branches of his own KO in Spain and Portugal. This veil of secrecy was maintained first of all to prevent burdening others with knowledge which did not belong to their particular sphere of work, and probably also served as a check on the various departments, one against the other. With RUDLOFF in Spain were FEHLISEN (H-man), SCHOMMER (H-man), GUDE, (H-man) and WENNIGSTADT (L-man). During RUDLOFF's stay in Spain and Portugal, the KO had not yet taken up active liaison and collaboration with the Police attachés and he assumes that the problems on which this collaboration was based had to do with combatting enemy espionage, since this field was not touched upon during his time in the KO.

At this time they were working on the plans for taking Gibraltar by a surprise attack. First came the question of how to get the necessary troops (3 divisions) through Spain without attracting too much attention. At that time the Vichy government was still neutral, which meant that they could not simply move the troops across eastern France, over the Pyrennees, and into Spain. For this reason the proposal had been made to move the men into Spain by sea and hold them there in camps, camouflaged as "FELDPOWITZER", until the time was ripe. At the same time, the men were to receive further training in these camps. RUDLOFF was also aware of the plan, toyed with at this time, to commit parts of or the entire 3rd Bn of Pioneer Regt 800 z.b.V. in this Gibraltar campaign. There was some talk even of committing the unit either in civilian clothes or in Spanish uniforms, but the entire plan was later abandoned because it was impossible to keep it secret. One of the biggest security factors had been the concentration of Spanish speaking German troops in southern France.

One of the most difficult problems in the entire Gibraltar project was that of provisions, since the Spanish at that time were in a bad situation themselves in this respect. They wanted to keep Spain as neutral as possible, and did not want to draw her openly into such an affair; consequently Spanish participation in the operation was to be strictly limited to volunteers, since a declaration of war was calculated to bring forth a blockade on the part of the enemy. RUDLOFF heard that the Spanish had been promised Gibraltar by the Germans, and he assumes that the Spanish government secretly supported the German project.

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The second important problem was the "Africa question". The Germans, in the event of an English landing in Africa, wanted to march directly through Spain in order to arrive on the scene by a land route, without exposing themselves to danger from the British fleet. Therefore the KO in Spain had the mission of studying the Spanish road-net in order to determine whether it would withstand a burden of about three divisions.

At the same time, they were naturally interested in the strength of the Spanish Army. In order to derive information on this subject, RUDLOFF had as an informant a Spanish-German, allegedly born in Barcelona, 1st Lt in the Spanish Army, by name Kurt ZIMMERMANN. According to information received from ZIMMERMANN, the Spanish Army had at this time 4 or 5 battle-strength divisions. In case of a war between Spain and the Western Powers, Germany would have been forced to supply Spain with arms and materiel, according to the situation at that time.

One of the main duties of the KO was the composition of reports about public opinion and the situation within the Spanish population. Every 3 or 4 weeks a "Stimmungsbericht" was written in which the Spanish people's attitude toward the events of the war and the pro- and anti-German atmosphere in Spain were discussed. At the same time, "feelers" were made concerning the probable reaction among Spaniards to the military projects (Gibraltar operation).

In April or May 1941 a Spaniard, informant of RUDLOFF's colleague WOH KUNDELSTAL, returned from England and told a lot of preposterous news. For example, he described the devastating effect of the German air attacks and claimed that it would have required only about 8 more days of bombardment to beat England to the ground. So far as RUDLOFF knows, this man was a paid agent, but he cannot recall his name. This report was discussed very lively among the KO men, since the informant had been the only man they had succeeded in getting over to England, and they also discussed in this connection whether it was actually worthwhile to send agents into the enemy countries.

In July or August 1941 RUDLOFF was sent to the KO in Portugal, where he had the mission of learning about rumors and current conclusions concerning the possible occupation of the Azores by US forces. His chief in Portugal was a Lt Col GEMER, who spoke neither Spanish nor Portuguese. In Portugal, too, one of the main jobs was the compilation of situation and public opinion reports. They were, as mentioned above, particularly interested in rumors concerning the occupation of the Azores, and also in the reaction of the Portuguese public

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to the occupation of the Portuguese colonies in the Far East. At the same time, they disseminated pro-German propaganda in Portugal. This was accomplished by the display of photographs from the new campaign in Russia, the distribution of informational brochures about the National-Socialist movement, distribution of reports on military campaigns which had been furnished the embassy by the OKW, distribution of the German periodical "SIGNAL" among the public. All political propaganda material was furnished the embassy by the Reichs Ministry of Propaganda.

The incoming Clippers were also kept under surveillance, an assignment usually carried out by informants from the LEGION. The support of informants from the LEGION was, however, unofficial, as was also the secret assistance received from informants in the Portuguese police. The KO received from time to time information from the Portuguese Intelligence Service, but this was also unofficial and RUDLOFF is not aware of the extent of such assistance.

At the same time, the KO in Portugal carried out economic espionage, and in this respect much valuable information was obtained from Spaniards and Portuguese who had been in England and America. It cannot be said that these people were agents or informants of the KO, since they were sought out by KO informants upon their return from England or the States and were pumped on questions of interest during the course of a seemingly harmless conversation. RUDLOFF recalls, for example, that this particular time saw the appearance of the rubber problem in the United States, and they were especially eager to get information on this subject.

RUDLOFF claims that he was probably relieved of his post with the KO because he had his own opinions, which often were not those of his superiors, and he very often submitted reports concerning the internal Spanish situation which did not conform with the policy pursued by the Germans. Unfortunately for Germany, he states, it lay in the nature of the situation that he was quite often right. He claims that he was happy to leave the position, however, because he found the entire attitude of the Germans egocentric and very often not at all adapted to the seriousness of Germany's position.

Upon the occasion of a difference with his chief, GRIMM, RUDLOFF was recalled to Berlin in April 1942, and he was summoned to Admiral CANARIS to make a report. CANARIS, by the way, was a close personal friend of GRIMM. The reports or audiences with CANARIS varied quite considerably in length. For example, RUDLOFF was once ordered to prepare a lecture for CANARIS in the form of a general report about Spain. He was received by the Admiral, who asked him how the general opinion abroad was. Upon receiving the answer from RUDLOFF that it was not satisfactory, CANARIS turned to his companions and

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declared: "You see, gentlemen? They're all mad at us!" And with that, the entire audience was ended. RUDLOFF stated that such incidents tended to create the impression that CANARIS was not sufficiently well oriented, which was not at all the case. He was very well informed about the situation and opinion abroad. He was, however, a bad judge of people, and preferred apple-polishers and pretty-talkers. Otherwise he had a very clear mind and drew excellent conclusions concerning the political and military situation. To RUDLOFF's knowledge, CANARIS was of Greek extraction and came from somewhere in the Rheinland.

V. ABWEHR DETACHMENTS IN RUSSIA, 20 JULY 1944 CIRCLES

In June 1942 RUDLOFF was transferred to the central Army Group in Russia, where he had the assignment of setting up special ABWEHR detachments for combatting the partisans and for special counter-sabotage work. He succeeded in setting up one such detachment, under his own command. Under him he had another officer, Lt SINZ, and an interpreter. The detachment was 30-40 men in strength, was armed with an MG and the other usual close-combat weapons, and was attached directly to the IVth Army with its base at Spas-Demensk, central Russia (east of Smolensk). After RUDLOFF's departure, the detachment was taken over by SINZ, who was later executed in connection with the revolt of 20 July 1944. The detachment worked with Russian agents or informants, consisting of former Russian prisoners who had volunteered for the job, apparently after corresponding offers had been made them. These people received no particular training, and neither did the German personnel of the detachment. When RUDLOFF first took over the assignment in August 1942, he was given 20-30 Russian PWs, who were armed and used for special guard duties. Later, after he had left, he heard that still more such people had been detailed to such duty.

It was during this time that RUDLOFF first came into contact with the circles of 20 July 1944. He met Lt Col FREYTAG-LORINGHOFEN, and upon the occasion of a social meeting LORINGHOFEN made a number of strange remarks, such as e.g. that the Army should fight most strenuously against the directives of the non-strategist HITLER, and that some sort of a revolution should be brought about. LORINGHOFEN at that time told RUDLOFF that these opinions were also shared by the Chief of Staff, HALDER. One day, shortly before he was transferred away from the Russian front, RUDLOFF was asked by LORINGHOFEN about his opinion about doing away with HITLER and was asked by him also to maintain constant contact with him. He said at that time that he wanted to have RUDLOFF sent to Africa, so they could better keep in touch with one another, but RUDLOFF says he was unable to maintain this contact. He visited LORINGHOFEN again in 1943, and saw him for the last time in Paris in 1944, upon which occasion LORINGHOFEN said they would soon need him.

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VI. COUNTER INTELLIGENCE IN AFRICA, THE SD, BRITISH INTELLIGENCE, AND COMMANDOS

The end of October 1942 RUDLOFF was transferred to Africa, where he was first sent to Tripolis as ABWEHR-Officer. There his duties were purely counter-intelligence work and the safe-guarding of military secrets. He was attached directly to Vth Army Hq, later the so-called Army Group "Africa", and it was at this time that he first encountered, in his official capacity as officer of the ABWEHR, the SICHERHEITSDIENST. The SD was engaged in the same type of work as RUDLOFF (CI), with the difference that the SD also had executive jurisdiction. And, aside from purely military matters, the SD also dealt with civil and political questions. The head of the SD in Africa was an  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Obersturmbannführer RAUF, with whom RUDLOFF soon had differences, since the collaboration between SD and ABWEHR was generally very poor. For example, only after repeated insistence did the ABWEHR ever receive any interrogation reports from the SD, and these were mostly very incomplete. For this reason, RUDLOFF claims, he often had difficulties with RAUF, and he heard later that RAUF had sent a very unfavorable report about him to the GESTAPO in Berlin.

RUDLOFF related a particular instance from his experiences in Africa (Tunis and Ferreville) which might be of interest. The line troops one day shot, wounded and captured a man who had attempted to cross, in civilian clothes, from the German occupied territory into the Anglo-American area. He called himself "DICK JONES", was an Englishman, a member of the Intelligence service, and had been active as an agent in the area of Africa occupied by the Germans. All this happened some time in February 1943. Since there was no other appropriate agency in the vicinity, JONES was brought to RUDLOFF for disposition, and he remained for about 8 days while recovering from his slight wound. During this time RUDLOFF claims to have become friends with JONES, and he learned among other things that JONES had his wife and child in Alexandria. JONES was about 5'8" tall, blond, wavy hair, blue eyes, powerful figure, erect posture, in his late thirties. After JONES had recovered, he was transferred to the prison in Tunis and turned over to the SD, which had demanded his custody. He was supposed to be interrogated by the SD but made an unsuccessful attempt to escape, and the SD chief RAUF requested death by firing squad after he had completed his interrogation. Upon learning this, RUDLOFF objected on the grounds that JONES still had very much information to give and for that reason was still wanted by the ABWEHR. Some time later JONES was taken to Berlin, and at a big conference in the High Military Court the SD representative pled again for shooting. RUDLOFF and the Senior Judge, however, were determined not to allow the shooting, supported their objection with the claim that

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JONES had given a wealth of information and should be quasi-rewarded for this with his life, a claim which RUDLOFF says was unfounded, for JONES had told them virtually nothing. The entire affair ended with JONES being evacuated to a PW enclosure.

On another occasion, a report had been received that the British were going to attempt a Commando raid on the coast at Bône. RUDLOFF got the assignment of capturing the unit and, with the aid of a line company placed at his disposal, wiping it out. This happened in March 1943. Twelve men in a speedboat actually arrived at the designated spot (2 officers and 10 men), and their mission was to have been sabotage in the Tunisian sector. When they landed, they were lured into an ambush by one of RUDLOFF's men and all were taken. RUDLOFF had given explicit orders that none of the captives be shot, but a soldier in his excitement seriously wounded the officer in charge, who died several days later in the hospital. The remaining captives were taken to Tunisia and turned over to the SD, but RUDLOFF stipulated that they be interrogated only in the presence of one of his officers. RUDLOFF claims to have intervened against the execution of these men, they were gotten into Europe on a ruse and were then actually turned over to a PW enclosure.

#### VII. FRANCE; LEITSTELLE III F WEST

In June 1943 RUDLOFF returned to Germany on leave, after which he was ordered to report to Col HANSEN. At this conference HANSEN told him that he was being sent to France for special reasons, because HANSEN had heard from Admiral CANARIS that RUDLOFF was reliable "in the desired way". At the time, RUDLOFF claims, he did not understand the significance of this statement. In Paris he was first supposed to get the feel of the situation in the West. He attempted in vain to establish some sort of contact with groups of enemy agents and with the MAQUIS. He first tried to establish these contacts through Catholic priests, who usually had good liaison with the MAQUIS, but he also did a lot of surveillance work in restaurants, all without success. More and more his job in Paris developed into that of "Luncheon Officer" or receptionist. Advantage was taken particularly of his good connections in Spain. For example, he was given the job one day of receiving and entertaining a Criminal Police official from Barcelona named NOVARC (?) who had come to Paris on official business, the nature of which RUDLOFF never learned.

Another of RUDLOFF's assignments at this time took him to Ment Genis for 14 days. At that time the Germans were beginning to suspect that the Italians would soon drop out of

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the war, and his mission was to study the conduct of and the general situation among the Italians, and, if possible, make contact with Italian MAQUIS groups. In the latter aspect, however, the main leads were already being worked on by AST Lyon, which had established the desired contacts, and RUDLOFF was recalled after 14 days.

When Italy capitulated, RUDLOFF was detailed to notify the chief of the Italian intelligence service in Paris that he was to be interned. This man, a Lt Col whose name RUDLOFF no longer remembers, was interned with the others of his personnel in their own building in Paris, Rue Scheffer. (Description of the Italian ABWEHR chief: 5'6" tall, heavy, round face, dark hair, brown eyes, weight ca 140 lbs, erect.)

In January 1944, because of the impending invasion - which was expected simply on the basis of the foreign press -, the so-called FRONTAUFKLÄRUNGSKOMMANDOS were being set up in the West. The LEITSTELLE FÜR FRONTAUFKLÄRUNG was set up under Lt Col REILLE in Section III f of the Paris LEITSTELLE, and RUDLOFF was slated for the command of an FAK in Brussels. He went to Brussels in February 1944 and became ill. In May 1944 he took over FAK 307's S-1 and S-4 jobs (I-a), in which capacity he looked after weapons, provisions, personnel, vehicles and equipment. At first FAK 307 was attached to Army Group C, but the attachment changed continually: Oberbefehlshaber West, Army Group C again, then 7th Army, until finally the FAK was attached definitely to the LEITSTELLE III f WEST under the OBERBEFEHLSHABER WEST, Field Marshal VON RUNDSTEDT. In October or November 1944 this decision was again changed, and the FAKs were attached to the LEITSTELLE only for advice regarding matters of policy. RUDLOFF's unit, FAK 307, retreated via Brussels, Roermond, Bonn (where he left it), and later, apparently, into the Ruhr area.

At the beginning of October 1944, against his express wishes, since he lacked the technical experience for the campaign in the West, RUDLOFF was transferred to the LEITSTELLE, which was directly under OB West VON RUNDSTEDT. In operational and disciplinary matters the LEITSTELLE was under RUNDSTEDT's G-2 (I-a) officer, Col EOLLING, and in this regard was a section of the General Staff of the OB West. Since the LEITSTELLE was stationed separate from the Hq, OB West, EOLLING discussed matters of policy 2 or 3 times weekly in conferences. It was a duty of the LEITSTELLE to submit monthly reports covering everything which had happened within the sector concerning the apprehension of enemy agents, capture of pigeons, etc., to the OB West. The LEITSTELLE gave the FAKs only policy directives. The FAKs themselves were attached to Army Groups and Armies. The detachments (TRUPPS, 3-5 per FAK) were attached to Corps or Division. On the western front there were

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four FRONTAUFLÄRUNGSKOMMANDOS which were responsible also for direct reports to the LEITSTELLE: FAK 307, FAK 305, FAK 313, and FAK 314.

When RUDLOFF was transferred to the LEITSTELLE in October 1944 the general atmosphere there was very bad, for the crushing trend of events left no doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the war. The feeling was that the end was near, and no hope was held for the promised appearance of the "new weapon". The FAKs also reported virtually nothing but failures. The agents were mostly unreliable and usually never returned from their missions. If they did return, they brought results which were not even worth mentioning. In January 1955 RUDLOFF proposed that line-crossers be dispensed with entirely, since the danger of the agents betraying the German organizations was far greater than any results which might be expected from them. A typical example of an agent's report follows: "The people say there are a bunch of tanks at such and such a place." When asked how many a bunch is, the answer was no less vague, and expressions such as "I believe" and "I assume" were their stock in trade.

Line-crossers were no longer equipped with radio transmitters. After a few days, the agent was supposed to return through the lines and make a verbal report, a procedure which was feasible only under conditions of static warfare. The agents who had been left behind in France (4 or 5 in Paris, some in Lyon) were never heard from, in spite of their radio transmitters, which were only 2 or 3 in number for the simple reason that no more were available. Radio contact was established a few times with Lyon, but the reports received were so absurd that it was immediately assumed that the enemy was using the transmitter and the contact was broken off.

They had missed their opportunity to build up a workable transmitter-net in the occupied territories, and this fact made itself felt sharply later. Then, too, the means at the disposal of the ANSWER were by no means sufficient. It was a physical impossibility to do what should have been done before, i.e. set up a transmitter-net from inside Germany, but they nevertheless intended to try this with agents proffered by the PARTIE POPULAIRE FRANÇAISE (PPF). These people had already been trained by the Party, and were assigned to the LEITSTELLE from a castle in Wiesbaden-Biebrich (which had formerly belonged to a Russian princess) where they were quartered under the supervision of a Sonderführer from the LEITSTELLE I WEST. The missions to be undertaken by these agents depended entirely upon the wishes of the agent-team in question, but it should be noted that, with 2 exceptions, these missions never developed beyond the stage of preliminary discussions. Lt Col KILLG himself planned one mission in November 1944. One man was to be dropped north of Paris, two others at Rouen. The plane never returned to its base, and nothing was ever heard

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from the agents, so it was assumed that the plane had been shot down on the way. Another single agent was dropped near Paris, and he returned after 4 weeks. He reported that he had returned by way of Switzerland, and exaggerated the troop contingents around Paris beyond all proportion. It was not considered advisable to try the man again. Both of these missions had started from the ABWEHR school in Bad Ems; others were out of the question because there were neither radios nor transportation (planes) available.

At the same time, the FAKs were having nothing but difficulties. It was no longer possible to start a successful long range mission, and the LEITSTELLE III F WEST as such was finally dissolved in February 1945. Under the LEITSTELLE, RUDLOFF had been officer in charge of agent-affairs, which included the supervision of the two agent-schools in Bad Ems and Rod an der Weil (further details in the report on LEITSTELLE III F WEST). The schools and their small contingents of would-be French agents were finally dissolved the end of March 1945, the French were told to shift for themselves as best they could, and none of them received any missions whatsoever. It is not even believed that they started out with any false papers, unless such were provided by the French themselves.

#### VIII. WEHRWOLF

In March 1945 the LEITSTELLE III F WEST, along with the remainder of the ABWEHR, received the assignment of organizing the WEHRWOLF movement. They were to organize 2-man detachments which would allow themselves to be overrun and then establish radio contact with a central station. The ABWEHR, according to RUDLOFF, was extremely unresponsive toward this mission; RUDLOFF conferred with Lt Col RILLE when the instructions were first received and both agreed that such a move was senseless. RILLE refused to accept the assignment and his refusal was allegedly supported by the OR West himself. During the last few days of the disorganized flight of RUDLOFF's part of the unit, so-called WEHRWOLFTRUPPS (detachments) were organized as camouflage; actually the plan was to turn the people loose in this form and thus facilitate their dissolution from the military. The detachments were composed of German personnel only; one of 2 men, which started in the direction of Austria, another of 3 men (with radio), which was supposed to head toward Würzburg but never got started, and the third under the command of 1st Lt Herbert STURANY (a Luftwaffe officer who attached himself to the unit during its flight), consisting of the remaining persons, about 6 strong, which was to return to the OR West.

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RE: [REDACTED]

RUDECKOFF detached himself from the detachment, remnants of the Agent-Military Section, 10th Army, and proceeded to the Alps mountains, attached himself to a local engineering unit, the 10th Army, and was discharged as a P1 on the basis of this information on 10 June 1945 by the 10th Army General Division. He returned to Frankfurt/Main, where he took a position with the local branch of the Phillips 667 A.M. Co. and was living with his mistress. RUDECKOFF was arrested by this office on the basis of information received from CIC let 87/15 in Wm. County, and obtained from a letter from P1 in Frankfurt found in the mislaid pocketbook of Hans Berns, 10th Army, Sandweg-Wilhelmstrasse 15, formerly, Stadelhagen with the 10th Army III r W333.

RE: [REDACTED]

RUDECKOFF is a man with above-average intelligence, whose life has been more or less of a continuous adventure. It is to be assumed that he left his position in the engineering unit for the reason that he disliked business work that because, as he claims, the salary was not sufficient. During the first interrogation he was imbued with a spirit of "comradely between friendly enemies", and he made a strenuous effort to impress this Agent with the fact that, after all, we are both in the same sort of work. When this failed, he froze, and it was difficult to get anything from him at all. Due to the tremendous store of interesting and valuable information which his wide experience has placed at his disposal, it was necessary to keep RUDECKOFF confined in prison for a relatively long period of time in order to obtain the information which is contained in this and other reports. It is to be assumed with relative certainty that RUDECKOFF is not politically dangerous (MC Fr. geboren is incorrect), and it should be pointed out that he was with an AG, 10th Army which operated under the OKW and military command (OK East) and after the absorption of the AG, 10th Army into the 10th Army in July 1944. It is definitely not the opinion of this office that all the valuable and interesting material which he has obtained has been obtained, but it should be pointed out that he is rapidly disintegrating, both nervously and physically, under his present confinement. It would unquestionably be to the advantage of those agencies desirous of obtaining information on the AG, 10th Army and affiliated organizations, as well as on personnel of the G I S, if RUDECKOFF were released from confinement and allowed to work. At the present time he is being held in the CIC prison in Frankfurt-Nächst, and evacuation is being postponed pending notification of the desired disposition.

*J. Thomas Dale*  
J THOMAS DALE  
Sp Agent, CIC

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HEADQUARTERS  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
UNITED STATES EUROPEAN THEATER  
Region VII (Frankfurt)  
APO 757

9 February 1946

Subject: Geor. L. W. (Sect 530)  
Mord. netruene 12  
Wiesbaden

Re: Apprehension and interrogation

Subject was apprehended on 8 Dec 1945 by the Sub-Regional Office in Wiesbaden at the request of this Detachment for interrogation in conjunction with other persons concerning his activities with the DEUTSCHER VOLKSTREIFEN in the WESTPHALISCHES. At the time of his apprehension, he had been working since 10 Sep 1945 as administrator of Nazi property for the Property Control Branch, Wiesbaden, Bierstrasse 7.

Subject was born in Wiesbaden on 21 June 1891, had 4 years of school, 6 years Oberrealschule and Reform-Gymnasium. He is by trade a merchant and served apprenticeship from 1907 to 1910 with Gebrüder WAGNER in Wiesbaden. In Jan 1911 he went to London where he spent 2-3/4 years in London with W. H. & Co., export and expedition. Returning to Wiesbaden in the Fall of 1913 for 1 year compulsory military service, he was rejected, and went to the export firm HAGEN & SCHMIDT in Antwerp/Belgium, as chief of the English Dept. On 1 Aug 1914 Subject returned to Wiesbaden and was immediately recruited for Art. Regt 27 in Mainz. He was on the West Front from 1915 to 1918, having been promoted to Lt (Res) in Feb 1917. Subject was discharged on 30 June 1919, married on 18 Oct 1919, and has one son. After working until 1926 in family business enterprises, Subject entered in that year the employ of the municipal Kurverwaltung in Wiesbaden, I. a. I.-Bureau. Subject was first in the Information Branch, then took over direction of the publicity office for Wiesbaden abroad. From 1935 until 1938 he traveled regularly in Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and France to propagandize the city of Wiesbaden as a resort center.

On 25 Aug 1939 Subject was mobilized as Lt. "S. b. V." and put in charge of a light inf column of Inf Regt 403. After an accident and subsequent hospitalization in Oct 1939, Subject was transferred in March 1940 to Generalleutnant XII Wiesbaden and assigned, due to his linguistic knowledge, to the Abwehr. In June 1940 he was sent to Paris to the ABWEHR, Section III f. There his activities consisted in translation of documents, evaluation of reports, courier service and vetting for the Pass-Office. The end of 1943 Section III f was reformed as DEUTSCHER VOLKSTREIFEN under the Chief of

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HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
UNITED STATES ARMY EUROPEAN THEATER  
Region VII (Frankfurt)  
APO 757

18 November 1945

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] (Target 116)  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Agent, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Agent [REDACTED] is hereby called to the attention of [REDACTED] of Subject on 11 Nov 1945. She was arrested 28 Nov 1945 [REDACTED] in connection with personalities of Abwehr- [REDACTED] in Frankfurt and vicinity.

Subject was born 1 Aug 1912 in Nürnberg, has lived in [REDACTED] since about 1913. [REDACTED] has been her residence [REDACTED] past 9 years. Her [REDACTED] is dead, she lives with her [REDACTED]. She has two brothers: an older brother, who is a [REDACTED] (Abwehr II) in [REDACTED], instructor at a [REDACTED], a younger brother Kurt, Subject of Targets 522 and 325.

Subject had had a Fashion Salon for 9 years, liked to travel but had no opportunity since the outbreak of the war, precluded civilian travel to foreign countries. Consequently, to avoid compulsory war work in a factory as well as in order to travel, she volunteered as a [REDACTED] with the Wehrmacht in the early summer of 1943. At first she hoped to go to Italy, [REDACTED] to the French territory by the [REDACTED] enlistment office. In June 1943 she was sent to Lyon to the Abwehr office, [REDACTED] worked in Abt III [REDACTED] as typist and stenographer. Head of Abt III was Capt Dr. [REDACTED], at the same time liaison officer [REDACTED] Lyon CD. [REDACTED] in his late 40s, was invalid (once [REDACTED], nose prosthesis), made not a very good impression, [REDACTED] [REDACTED], height ca 1.70 m, dark, energetic, thought to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (pince-nez), clean shaven. Apparently came from [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of Lyon [REDACTED] was a Col [REDACTED], probably from [REDACTED] (had an affair with the secretary, the [REDACTED], a native of [REDACTED]). The entire Abt had an average personnel of 60-80 persons, with a very flexible [REDACTED].

At Lyon there were sections for Abwehr I, Abwehr II and Abwehr III. CIG of Group I, [REDACTED] Lyon, was a naval officer, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. Group II was very small and insignificant at the time of Subject's duty in Lyon, she can make no statement concerning it.

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FRANKFURT  
COMPTON & ELECTRONIC CORP  
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Region VII (Frankfurt)  
APO 787

9 February 1946

Subject: DR. P. RICHARD (aka of 1937)  
Richard/Dr. Rich

Re: SA procedure and file location

Subject was arrested at Frankfurt on 10 Dec 1945 for invoice stolen out of the prison commissary. He is listed in with NAME REPORT III 2-11-46. Although his home is in Berlin, it was learned that he had returned to Reichsbach, which had been the seat of the KZ III for 6 months, where he was living with his family.

DR. P. RICHARD was born on 25 June 1904 in Rumbach/Sachsen. His family moved to Berlin in 1908, and as a result of the (grippe-epidemic in the winter of 1918/19 his father, mother, and only brother died. Subject left the Real-Gymnasium at Berlin in 1919 to prepare for a career as teacher, but was forced to give this up for financial reasons. In 1922 subject became an apprentice in a business enterprise, and on 15 Oct 1923 he applied for and was accepted by the Police-Schutzpolizei of Prussia. His last rank with the Police-Schutzpolizei and he served in Burg near Hardeburg, Sachsen, Polizei Berlin. Subject was married in 1932, had 2 children, one of which had died. After being transferred to Berlin in 1934, Subject was taken over as "Reichsbach" into the Reichsbach on 15 Oct 1935. His rank was Obwachtmeister, and he served with the Staff of the 2nd Ia, Reichsbach. On 15 Oct 1937 Subject was discharged as Obwachtmeister with the right to enter public service after 10 years with the police and 2 years with the military. On 1 Nov 1937 Subject joined the NSDAP, and shortly thereafter he entered training for a 3 year term as Reichsbach pay-master.

With the outbreak of the war, Subject was given the assignment of building up a supply company pay-office at ALT AUBLAND AEMER. On 1 June 1940 he was given a warrant in the rank of Obwachtmeister. In June 1943 Subject was transferred to the pay-office of the Reichsbach in Brussels and in May 1944 he was assigned to the Reichsbach of WESTERN FRONT as pay-master. At about the same time DR. RICHARD was wounded by fighter-bomber action. During the stay of the Reichsbach in Reichsbach, Subject's duties, aside of those of pay-master, concerned acquisition of provisions and fuel. On 25 Apr 1945 Subject was detached from the Reichsbach on the Autobahn near Munich, and was taken in with Volkgrenadier Div 79 on 5 May. For 3 months Subject worked for

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Subject: BU. R. Reinhold

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the American Hq as a member of the Discharge commission in the P.E at Heilbronn. He was discharged himself on 28 Sep 1945 and returned to Kadelbsch.

Subject is presently being detained in the CIC jail in Pfm-Möckel pending notification of the desired disposition. It is recommended that he be released from detention.

*J. Thomas Dale*  
J THOMAS DALE  
Sp Agent, CIC

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HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
Region VII (Frankfurt)  
APO 757

7 February 1946

SUBJECT: Arthur SCHMIDTKE (T 550)  
Riedelbach, Kreis Usingen

RE : Apprehension and Interrogation

Subject was apprehended in Riedelbach on 29 Nov 45 for interrogation with other persons concerning his affiliation with ABWEHRLEITSTELLE III f FÜR FRONTAUFLÄRUNG. Although his home is elsewhere, it was learned that SCHMIDTKE had returned to Riedelbach, which had been the seat of the LEITSTELLE for 6 months, and was staying with acquaintances.

SCHMIDTKE was born in Königsberg, East Prussia, on 30 August 1904 and is by profession a Verwaltungsangestellter. Questioned concerning his connections with the military, SCHMIDTKE stated that he had been called up on 28 Feb 41 to Landeschützen-Bn I in Preussisch-Holland, East Prussia, where he served as company clerk.

In August 1943 Subject was transferred, again as clerk, to the ABWEHRLEITSTELLE MINSK. Although he knows nothing of the various functions, he described the organization as follows: the entire organization was under the Abwehroffizier beim Wehrmachtbefehlshaber Weissruthenien, Major HAMBACHER. At Minsk there were 6 sections: I-c-1, I-c-2, I-c-3, III f, III Luft, and III W1. The officer for III Luft and III W1 was Capt PAILETA. Later, these sections were dissolved and there remained only the Abwehroffizier beim Befehlshaber, who had 3 or 4 ABWEHRNEBENOFFIZIERE in Wilna, Lida, Molo-detschno and one other city.

The end of August 1944 SCHMIDTKE was transferred, once more as clerk, to ABWEHRLEITSTELLE III f WEST FÜR FRONTAUFLÄRUNG, where he became chief clerk for the I-a officer, Capt LEYERER.

Subject was taken PW in April 1945 in Bavaria and is in possession of a legitimate discharge paper from 71 Inf Div PWTE Ulm dated 19 June 1945. He is being detained in the OIC jail in Frankfurt-Höchst pending notification of desired disposition. It is recommended that he be released from detention.

*J Thomas Dale*  
J THOMAS DALE  
Sp Agent, CIC

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HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
Region VII (Frankfurt)  
APO 757

7 February 1946

SUBJECT: Othmar ORGELDINGER (T 551)  
Niedelbach, Kreis Usingen

RE: Apprehension and Interrogation

Subject was apprehended in Niedelbach on 29 Nov 45 for interrogation together with other persons concerning his affiliation with ABWEHRLEITSTELLE III f WEST FÜR FRONTAUFKLÄRUNG. Although his home is elsewhere, it was learned that ORGELDINGER had returned to Niedelbach, which had been the seat of the LEITSTELLE for 6 months, and was staying with acquaintances.

Subject was born 29 September 1923 in Bruchsal, attended the Volksschule and Oberschule, then spent two years at the Economics Oberschule in Karlsruhe. He joined the NSKK in 1941 (no promotions), but claims not to have been a member of the NSDAP.

On 16 April 1942 ORGELDINGER was called up to military service, received training as a radio man in Cannstatt with a Signal Regt Eng Bn. In Magdeburg, Subject received further training for service as a tanker radio man.

In February 1943, ORGELDINGER was transferred to Nachrichten-Regiment 506, Short-Wave Training Co in Belzig near Berlin (Agent's Note: this regiment maintained all ABWEHR radio communications; Regtl CO Maj Theodor FORETSCHKIN, presently in custody of this office), and was transferred from Belzig to the Regiment's branch at Sigmaringen in Mar 1943.

In October 1944 Subject was transferred, together with 1st Lt SZOSTAK, to ABWEHRLEITSTELLE III f WEST FÜR FRONTAUFKLÄRUNG, where he maintained the communications for the LEITSTELLE under SZOSTAK's command.

ORGELDINGER is being detained at the CIC jail in Frankfurt-Röchst pending notification of the desired disposition. It is recommended that he be released from detention. He is in possession of a valid US discharge as a PX, dated 23 June 45.

*J. Thomas Dale*  
J THOMAS DALE  
Sp Agent, CIC

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COMBAT INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
Region VII (Frankfurt)  
APO 757

7 February 1946

SUBJECT: Heinrich Robert MEYER (T 552)  
Riedelbach, Kreis Usingen

RE: Apprehension and Interrogation

Subject was apprehended in Riedelbach on 29 Nov 46 for interrogation together with other persons concerning his affiliation with ABWEHRLEITSTELLE III f WEST FÜR FRONTAUFKLÄRUNG. Although his home is in Trier, it was learned that he had returned to Riedelbach, which had been the seat of the LEITSTELLE for 6 months, and was staying with acquaintances.

Subject was born 26 March 1899 in Trier, son of the photographer Heinrich MEYER. After attending Volksschule, MEYER served as a business apprentice, then entered and worked in his father's shop. In the First World War, MEYER served from 1915-1918, returned then to his father's business and took it over with his brother upon his father's death. He claims to have had no National-Socialist political affiliations.

On 26 Aug 1939 MEYER joined the Abschnittsbaustab 43 in Quint near Trier, and was transferred in November 1939 to the "Staff Artillery Officer" in Trier. In 1941 the so-called artillery staffs were dissolved, and MEYER was transferred to Darmstadt to an Army Coast Arty Bn, which was sent to Namsos, Norway, after 5 weeks training.

In 1942 Subject was sent to the hospital in Trier with a heart condition, and he took this opportunity to ask his friend, Miss WINKLER, to get him transferred to her unit, the ABWEHRLEITSTELLE WEST, Sec III f, in Paris. The end of November 1942 MEYER was transferred to this LEITSTELLE, where he functioned as draftsman and photographer. He did all the photographic, cartographic and drafting work for the various regular and individual reports of the ABWEHRSTELLE. At one time, while the LEITSTELLE III f WEST was in Arzbach (see report, subject: ABWEHRLEITSTELLE III f WEST), MEYER photographed all the French students and agents, but the negatives have all been destroyed in the meantime.

MEYER was taken PW the beginning of April 1945 and discharged from PWTF C-No 4 on 24 July 1946. His rank was Sgt.

MEYER is presently being detained in the CIC jail in Frankfurt-Höchst, awaiting notification of the desired disposition. It is recommended that he be released from detention.

*J. Thomas Dale*  
J THOMAS DALE  
Sp Agent, CIC

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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
Region VII (Frankfurt)  
APO 757

7 February 1946

**SUBJECT:** Herbert STURANY (T 699)  
Wehrde, Kreis Hünfeld  
House 15

**RE :** Apprehension and Interrogation

Subject was apprehended 17 January 1946 by CIC in Hünfeld at the request of this office for interrogation concerning his affiliation with ABWEHRLEITSTELLE III f WEST FÜR FRONTAUFKLÄRUNG. The arrest was made on the basis of a statement by Lt Col Hans-Joachim RUDLOFF to the effect that STURANY had been placed in command of one of the so-called WEHRWOLF DETACHMENTS set up by the LEITSTELLE to facilitate the dissolution of personnel from the LEITSTELLE (cf reports RUDLOFF, p 16).

STURANY, an engineer by profession, was born in Vienna on 21 Nov 1917, is married and has 2 children. He has been an applicant to the NSDAP since 1938 and was a "supporting member" of the NSKK.

On 1 Oct 1939 Subject volunteered for duty with the Luftwaffe, interest having been aroused by study of aeronautic construction at the Institute for Technology in Berlin, received training in Stettin and Danzin, and has a license to pilot any type of plane. In September 1942 he was sent to the school for blind flying No 8 in Brest-Litovsk, and in April 1943 he went to a combat unit in Paris, as Feldwebel and officer-candidate. From June 1943 until he was wounded in May 1944, STURANY made 29 flights over England. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 Oct 1943. In May 1944 he suffered a very serious skull injury from fighter-bombers and still has lapses of memory (not faked) and pronounced mental fatigue symptoms as a result of the wound. After sojourns in various hospitals, leave at the Technical School in Berlin, STURANY went to visit his family in Wehrde shortly before Easter, 1944. Upon the approach of US troops, he affiliated himself with a military unit which was at the moment passing through Wehrde and which happened to be the LEITSTELLE III f WEST.

STURANY claims to know nothing of the division of the remainder of the LEITSTELLE into Wehrwolf Detachments, even by name, and claims he never had charge of any part of this unit. He admits having taken several people with him for a part of the way toward Innsbruck from Murnau, where the final

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Region VII (Frankfurt)  
APO 757

SUBJECT: Herbert STURANY

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dissolution took place the beginning of April, but maintaining he knows nothing of the so-called Wehrwolf Detachments. It may be that his memory is affected to such an extent that he no longer remembers these events very clearly, but at the same time to the undersigned that he is afraid of committing the same for fear it will compromise his own place in the world with the military authorities.

It is evident that the so-called Wehrwolf Detachments were set up by HUBBARD (see report, HUNFIELD, p. 40) who was actually meant to carry out Wehrwolf activities. The group under STURANY, with the official instructions to take the way back to the OB West prior to their capture, was actually supposed to break up and the individual Herbert Sturany is supposed to their destinations as desired.

STURANY is not to be considered dangerous, as he is not a Wehrwolf. He is still a sick man, and therefore, even if desirable, is not advisable. He is being held at this date with instructions to return to Hünfeld and notify OIC in Hünfeld of any change of address.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
A. HUNFIELD  
15 APR 1945

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VON BRANDENSTEIN  
RANA RIS. ADM  
RUNDSTEDT

ELD S.E.-5  
HARBARK  
38/9/1

HANSEN, COL  
SWEDEEN

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(Letter, Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps, United States Forces European Theater, Region VII (Frankfurt), dated 12 February 1946, subject "German Intelligence Services")

D-12728 Leitstelle III West 1st Ind.  
(CIC/S-5/OP)

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps, United States Forces, European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army. 5 March 1946

TO: Counter Intelligence War Room, London, care of London Area Office, APO 413, United States Army.

1. Forwarded for your information.
2. The following Subjects on whom interrogation reports are inclosed, are being transferred to internment camps:

- a. Hans-Jochim RUDLOFF
- b. Georg WIEGAND
- c. Reinhold BOTCHER
- d. Otmar ORGELDINGER
- e. Heinrich Robert MEYER

For the Chief, CIC:

*JMC*  
DALE M. GARVEY  
Lt. Col. INF  
S-5

1 Incl:  
Survey of information  
dated 9 February 1946

Telephone: FRANKFURT 22061, Mr. NICKERSON

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HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
Region VII (Frankfurt)  
APO 757

9 February 1946

SUBJECT: PERSONALITIES ANNEX, G I S  
RE: Attached Interrogation Reports

VON BRANDENSTEIN, Frau, Lt Col OKW, connected with AMI AUSLAND ABWEHR and KRIEGSORGANISATION. Home in STOLP/East Prussia, civil profession Kaufmann/Treuhänder/Wirtschaftsprüfer. Age about 60, ht 180 cm, wt 180 lbs, gray hair, blue eyes, oval face, corpulent, erect posture. (RUDLOFF)

JROME, Frau, Capt, I-c officer Generalkommando X Hamburg, also ABT Hamburg, reportedly killed 1942 by Stalingrad (RUDLOFF, p. 2)

WEINER, Frau, Capt, CO, Hq Co, REGIMENT BRANDENBURG, 1944 was regtl CO, Sicherungsregiment in France. Sent to Italy after the British raid in the Poenine marches to draw conclusions for use against the coming invasion of the continent. Was Sudeten-German, profession Kaufmann. Age late 40s, ht 178 cm, stocky, graying hair. (RUDLOFF, p. 5)

KREWISCH, Frau, Maj, original CO and founder, Pion Ing Co 800 abV, regtl CO, REGIMENT BRANDENBURG (RUDLOFF, pp. 5-6)

CANARIS, Frau, Admiral, Chief ABWEHR, OKW (RUDLOFF, pp 10-11)

"DICK JONES", British agent in Africa, allegedly had wife and child in Alexandria. Age late 30s, ht 5'8", blond and wavy hair, blue eyes, powerful build, erect posture (RUDLOFF, pp 12-13)

NOVARO, Frau, Kriminalrat Barcelona, some connections with the ABWEHR in Paris. Very near-sighted, wears thick glasses; ht 170 cm, stocky, round face, gray hair, wt 145 lbs, well known in Barcelona. (RUDLOFF, p 13)

KALDER, Frau, Chief of Staff, OKW, (RUDLOFF, p 11)

VON RUNDSTEDT, Genl, Field Marshal, OB West (RUDLOFF, p 14)

HANSEN, Frau, Col, ABWEHR, OKW (killed after 20 July 44), was member of General Staff Corps (RUDLOFF, p 13)

FREYTAG-LORINGHOVEN, Frau, Lt Col, ABWEHR OKW (killed after 20 July 44), member of GSC (RUDLOFF, p 11)

BEBERT, Frau, Col, ABWEHR OKW, home in Berlin, profession Kaufmann; ht 175 cm, wt 180 lbs, age ca 50, gray hair, blue eyes, oval face, corpulent, erect (RUDLOFF)

SZELIGER, Frau, Maj, ABWEHR OKW, then LEITSTELLE GWT. Sudeten-German, Kaufmann; ht 175 cm, wt 180 lbs, mid-40s, dark hair, brown eyes, round face, fat, erect carriage, glasses. (RUDLOFF)

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WERNER, Frau, Maj, ABWEHR or Espionage, home in Berlin, by profession Customs Director; ht 170 cm, wt 140 lbs, mid-40s, blond hair, blue eyes, oval face, compact build, erect posture (RUDLOFF)

WEINERT, Frau, Lt Col, ABWEHR or espionage, home in Reichenberg, teacher; ht 175 cm, wt 150 lbs, mid-50s, gray hair, oval face, ~~slender~~, erect posture. (RUDLOFF) blue eyes, compact, glasses

OSTER, Frau, Maj Gen, ABWEHR OKW, Berlin, active officer; ht 170, wt 140 lbs, mid-50s, gray hair, oval face, slender, erect (RUDLOFF).

JENSEN, Frau, Col, ABWEHR OKW, Berlin; ht 180 cm, wt 160 lbs, age late 40s, gray hair, blue eyes, oval face, slender, erect posture (RUDLOFF)

MUTTREY, Frau, Lt Col, ABWEHR OKW, then LEITSTELLE OST, from Berlin or Dresden; ht 180 cm, wt 170 lbs, age late 40s, blond, blue eyes, powerful build, oval face, erect (RUDLOFF)

KLEIBERGER, ABWEHR OKW, from Berlin, Kaufmann, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ht 175 cm, wt 160 lbs, age late 40s, dark hair, brown eyes, oval face, slender, erect, glasses (RUDLOFF)

FOCKE, Frau, Lt Col, AST Cologne, I-WI, from Cologne, Kaufmann; ht 170 cm, wt 160 lbs, mid-50s, gray hair, blue eyes, round face, compact, erect (RUDLOFF)

RUDOLPH, Frau, Chief of AST Paris, from Hamburg region; ht 175, wt 150 lbs, mid-50s, blond, blue eyes, round face, corpulent, erect (RUDLOFF, FASCHLE)

VON HEPPEL, Frau, Lt Col, ABWEHR OKW, GO 1st Bn, REGIMENT BRANDENBURG (trid winter 40/41), farmer, Berlin area; ht 168 cm, wt 140 lbs, early 50s, graying hair, brown eyes, round face, erect posture (RUDLOFF, p 5)

SCHMIDT, Frau, Lt Col, AST Paris active espionage, from south Germany, Kaufmann; ht 170 cm, wt 150, mid-50s, dark graying hair, brown eyes, compact build (RUDLOFF)

HEIN, Frau, Lt Col, OKW ABW III, Kaufmann; ht 180 cm, wt 160, early 50s, graying hair, blue eyes, oval face, slender, erect (RUDLOFF)

VON ROSENBERG, Frau, Lt Col, ABW III AST Oslo, from Münster, Kaufmann; ht 185 cm, wt 180, early 50s, graying hair, brown eyes, round face, erect posture (RUDLOFF)

GIESKE, Frau, Lt Col, AST Hamburg ABW III, FAK 307, from Hamburg, Kaufmann; ht 185 cm, wt 170 lbs, end 40s, blond, blue eyes, oval face, corpulent, erect posture (RUDLOFF, p 5)

VON FRIEDMANN, Frau, Maj, LEITSTELLE III & WEST, FAK 305, from Hamburg, engineer; ht 185 cm, wt 170, mid-40s, dark hair, brown eyes, oval face, slender, erect (RUDLOFF, p 5)

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SUBJECT: Personalities Annex

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KIMRA, fnu, Lt Col, FAK 314, Kaufmann; ht 175 cm, wt 160, age late 40s, blond, blue eyes, oval face, slender, (RUDLOFF)

SCHENK, fnu, Maj, FAK 313, Police Officer; ht 170 cm, wt 150, mid-40s, blond, brown eyes, round face, compact build, erect (RUDLOFF)

BALKE, fnu, Capt, FAK 307, Agriculturalist, Hannover; ht 170, wt 160, early 50s, graying hair, brown eyes, oval face, powerful build (RUDLOFF)

HELMANN, fnu, Capt, FAK 307, from Dresden, Kaufmann; ht 190, wt 170, age mid-50s, gray hair, blue eyes, oval face, powerful build (RUDLOFF)

ESCHIG, fnu, Maj, AST Paris W, then East Front, Austrian; ht 190, wt 200, early 50s, blond, brown eyes, round face, fat, erect posture (RUDLOFF)

STROJIL, fnu, Lt Col, Chief of FAK on East Front, Austrian, Kaufmann; ht 170, wt 150, late 40s, blond, blue eyes, round face, compact, glasses (RUDLOFF)

LEWZ, fnu, Fregattenkapitän (Navy), AMT AUSLAND ABWEHR, KO Spain, from Berlin-Lichterfelde, Kaufmann; ht 165, wt 140, mid-50s, blond, blue eyes, oval face, erect (RUDLOFF, p 6)

GUDE, fnu, Kapitän (Navy), KO Spain (Navy), from Silesia, Kaufmann; ht 178, wt 160, mid-40s, blond, blue, round face, corpulent, erect (RUDLOFF, p 8)

VON KÜHNENTAL, fnu, KO Spain, active espionage, from Spain(?); ht 170, wt 170, late 30s, blond, brown eyes, round face, corpulent, erect (RUDLOFF, p 9)

FRIEDLISEN, fnu, Maj, KO Spain, active espionage, from south Germany, "Restier"; ht 170, wt 160, early 50s, graying hair, brown eyes, round face, corpulent (RUDLOFF, p 8)

VON GREMER, fnu, Lt Col, KO Portugal, active espionage, from Vienna, Kaufmann, friend of CANARIS; ht 175, wt 160, mid-50s, graying hair, blue eyes, round face, corpulent (RUDLOFF, pp 9-10)

BRUNIGSON, fnu, Kapitän, KO Portugal (Navy), from Bremen, merchant marine; ht 170, wt 150, mid-40s, dark hair, brown eyes, oval face, slender, erect (RUDLOFF)

ZOLLING, fnu, Col, G-2, OB West, professional officer; ht 170, wt 140, early 50s, graying hair, oval face, compact build, erect (RUDLOFF, p 14)

HERLITZER, fnu, Col, LEIBSTELLE I WEST; ht 170, wt 150, mid-50s, graying hair, oval face, compact build, (RUDLOFF)

RÖMER, fnu, Maj, AST Paris W, lawyer; ht 180, wt 170, early 50s, brown eyes, oval face, graying hair, corpulent (RUDLOFF)

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SUBJECT: Personalities Annex

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- WAAG, fnu, Col, AST Paris, active espionage, from Munich, Kaufmann; ht 180, wt 160, early 50s, blond, blue eyes, oval face, corpulent, erect (RUDLOFF)
- GROSS, fnu, Capt, FAK 307, from Berlin, Kaufmann; ht 170, wt 160, mid-40s, blond, blue eyes, round face, corpulent, wears glasses (RUDLOFF)
- KRAATZ, fnu, 1st Lt, KO Portugal Luft, from Hannover, Kaufmann; ht 180, wt 160, late 40s, dark hair, brown eyes, oval face, slender, erect (RUDLOFF)
- ZAMERMANN, 1st Lt Spanish Army, agent for KO Spain, born in Barcelona, student, German-Spaniard; ht 180, wt 150, age late 20s, dark hair, brown eyes, oval face, slender, erect (RUDLOFF, p 9)
- KELLER, fnu, Lt Col, active espionage, East Front, from Frankfurt/Oder; ht 178, age late 50s, wt 170, graying hair, brown eyes, oval face, corpulent, erect (RUDLOFF)
- KISKER, fnu, 1st Lt, FAK 305, Kaufmann; ht 180, wt 170, late 20s, blond, blue eyes, oval face, slender, erect (RUDLOFF)
- SCHELLERWALDT, fnu, Capt, FAK 307, from Hannover, Kaufmann; ht 180, wt 170, mid-50s, gray hair, blue eyes, oval face, corpulent, erect (RUDLOFF)
- BULLANS, fnu, Capt, AST Paris; ht 175, wt 150, late 40s, dark hair, brown eyes, oval face, compact, erect (RUDLOFF)
- BAUMGARTEN, fnu, Capt, AST Paris, active espionage, teacher; ht 170, wt 140, early 50s, graying hair, oval face, slender, erect (RUDLOFF)
- BORCHARDT, fnu, Capt, from Braunschweig, AST Paris, active espionage; ht 180, wt 160, late 40s, graying hair, large build, erect (RUDLOFF)
- KRETSCHMANN, fnu, Lt Col, AST Paris III, from Frankfurt/Main, Kaufmann, dead(?); ht 175, wt 150, late 50s, gray hair, blue eyes, oval face, slender, erect (RUDLOFF)
- ASTOR, fnu, Capt, ABW OKW, from Berlin, banker; ht 165, wt 150, mid-50s, graying hair, brown eyes, oval face, compact (RUDLOFF)
- HUMPE, fnu, Maj, ABW OKW, from Berlin, Kaufmann; ht 175, wt 150, late 40s, blond, blue eyes, oval face, erect (RUDLOFF)
- SCHNEIDEWIND, fnu, Kapitän (Navy), AST Hamburg I, from Hamburg, Kaufmann; ht 180, wt 150, early 50s, gray hair, blue eyes, oval face, slender, erect (RUDLOFF, p 3)
- VATTER, fnu, 1st Lt, Hq Co, REGIMENT BRANDENBURG, Austrian; ht 185, wt 160, late 50s, gray hair, blue eyes, oval face, erect (RUDLOFF, p 5)

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