

AMERICAN EMBASSY
MADRID SPAIN

Card
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CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCE NO 408
FEBRUARY 6, 1946

SAFEHAVEN REPORT

German in Spain

SUBJECT: Preliminary Report:
Recovery of Official Assets of
the German Secret Service (Abwehr)
in Spain

DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE

MICROFILMED:

The recovery of official assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain was accelerated by the cooperation of KARL ZIMMER, an assistant cashier of the organization. He maintains his cooperation was not on a basis of expectation of personal gain, but to prevent the dispersal of official German funds to the personal benefit of certain individual officials of the Secret Service. On the whole, his information has proven accurate, but it has been found necessary to carefully analyse his statements because of his personal animosities toward his former chiefs.

There are attached the following:

1. Statement in Spanish by Karl Zimmer, dated May 14, 1945.
2. Translation of above.
3. Translation of resumé of funds and valuables stated by Zimmer to have been in the possession of various members of the Abwehr,
4. Supplement to the above, dated October 13, 1945.
5. List of members of the German Secret Service in Spain known to Karl Zimmer.

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On the basis of the information supplied by Zimmer, a Note Verbale was sent to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs which resulted in the recoveries listed in the enclosures to Safehaven Report no. 101 of June 14, 1945, and through German intermediaries, the items listed in the enclosures to Safehaven Report no. 88 of May 22, 1945 were delivered directly to the Embassy. On August 23, Hans Schöne voluntarily delivered the automobile in his possession.

CATEGORY - 2

DE-INDEXED

Erich KUHNER, who was in charge of transportation for the Abwehr, was interviewed on several occasions in an effort to locate all the motor vehicles in order to deprive the users of ready means of movement and therefore tie them to ordinary transportation facilities and the procedure of securing Spanish safe-

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conducts. He proved unwilling to cooperate, however, and it was necessary to use threats even to force him to deliver the official German property in his possession. Efforts are being made to recover five automobiles understood still to remain in his possession.

Lieutenant Colonel (Air) Ernst Arno KLEYENSTÜBER, the Chief of the organization in Spain since January, 1944, volunteered in October, 1945 to assist in recovering the assets of the Abwehr through Gerhardt LINDENBERG (see Safehaven Report no. 70 of May 14, 1945), and immediately commenced interviewing his subordinates in and around Madrid. He called his confidants Dr. Karl PANHORST (in charge at Barcelona) and Mrs. FRANZBACH (his chief Cashier, who was residing near Valencia) to Madrid to assist him. The services of Dr. Hans Schöne, the Chief of the 1st Section, were also utilized to establish a small office, with Frau MUELLER and Frau KIRSCHNER as stenographers.

The activities of the group resulted in immediate returns of equipment and funds. A special effort was made to recover the photographic apparatus described in Safehaven Report no. 361 of January 2, 1946. A resumé of all the material recovered through the information supplied by Zimmer, and through the efforts of Kleyenstüber's group, is attached.

INDINA (see encl. #10)

The Embassy had learned of the establishment of two businesses, called ARDIA and ZARAGOZA, the latter being the code name for an unknown company. Kleyenstüber stated that they had been formed by his organization in Barcelona, and that Dr. Panhorst, who was thoroughly consonant with those businesses, would make full explanations. Dr. Panhorst was carefully questioned, and he and Kleyenstüber submitted memoranda on the companies which clarified their status to the satisfaction of the Trusteeship after independent investigations confirmed their statements.

On the basis of the report submitted by Karl Zimmer (enclosure no. 4) Dr. Panhorst volunteered to obtain the additional information still lacking upon his return to Barcelona.

Several Section Chiefs refused to report to us through Kleyenstüber, and arrangements were made for them to call individually.

Lieutenant Colonel KIECKEBUSCH, in charge of the First (direct espionage) Section, called at the invitation of the Embassy and delivered what he maintained to be the sole remaining official money and property in his possession. He was closely questioned regarding the apparatus he had used for infra-red ray photographing of vessels, and about a large telescope for spotting

vessels

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vessels from an establishment maintained in Algeciras for the purpose. He maintained that the property had been rented from the owner and that certain improvements, to the value of Ptas. 200,000, had been made, building a false facade to prevent detection by the British authorities. However, in 1943 the pressure brought to bear on the Spanish Government by the British forced him to evacuate his quarters and abandon the establishment in Algeciras. He refused to give definite information regarding the infra-red ray apparatus or the telescope, but he tacitly admitted that the apparatus had been turned over to the Spanish Naval Command; he declined to specify the persons to whom delivery had been effected.

At about the same time, Captain ^{ced} ~~KUHLENTHAL~~, who was believed to have been in charge of the training and school section of the Abwehr in Spain, also called, after having refused to cooperate through Lieutenant Colonel Kleyenstüber, and delivered considerable property, including tires, an automobile, and money, which neither the Trusteeship nor any informant had been aware were in his possession. Kuhlenthal apparently fears that he will be subjected to a prison sentence on his arrival in Germany, and he therefore made every effort to qualify his actions as voluntary; Kleyenstüber states that he was unaware of the official funds in Kuhlenthal's possession, especially the \$2500 and Escudos 5000000.

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On December 8, on instructions of Kleyenstüber, Walter ~~IOEBE~~ lieutenant in charge of the radio apparatus of the Abwehr, called to account for the material for which he was responsible. There is attached hereto a translation of his letter listing this radio equipment, which checked with the information already available to the Embassy. There is also attached a memorandum of an investigation covering the radio installation.

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Max Franzbach, Kleyenstüber's Chief Cashier (Oberstabsintendant) submitted a full accounting of his funds. The accounting was first presented by Franzbach to Kleyenstüber for certification, the customary practice they had previously followed, and was handed to a representative of the Embassy by both men in a semi-formal ceremony. An English translation of the letter of transmittal and the detailed accounts are attached. The cash sum of Ptas. 97,583.35 was collected and entered in the accounts of the Trusteeship as a credit to official funds.

The funds listed by Franzbach as in his possession on May 8, 1945 were carefully checked against other information available to the Embassy. All the foreign exchange listed under section B, which was handed to the Foreign Office, was delivered to the Trusteeship by the Spanish authorities on August 1,

1945,

1945, except for Swiss francs 38,000. The Ministry will be requested to account for these missing Swiss francs. The sum of Ptas. 96,668 delivered by Franzbach to the Foreign Office has been acknowledged as received and will in time be credited to the Trusteeship. This sum has been previously mentioned in section 2 of the enclosure to Safehaven Report no. 320 of December 12, 1945.

The account appears clear, and as it checks with the information furnished by Zimmer, it is believed to be an accurate settlement of the funds of the Abwehr in possession of Kleyenstüber, Franzbach, and the group cooperating with them.

The following section chiefs have accounted for their funds through Kleyenstüber and Franzbach:

Colonel von Rohrscheidt <i>ced</i>	Chief Section III
Captain Obermüller <i>ced</i>	Chief Section IM
Lieutenant Loebe	Radio Chief
Captain Schöne	Chief Section IH
Photographer Lamprecht <i>ced</i>	" " (G)

The following section chiefs have accounted for their funds directly to the Trusteeship:

Lieutenant Colonel Kieckebusch	Chief Section I (Direct Espionage)
Captain Kuhlenthal	

The following section chiefs, and all the other officers not listed above, as well as the employees indicated in enclosure no. 5, are yet to be interviewed:

Colonel von Wenckstern <i>ced</i>	Chief Section II
Engineer Dr. Wiehs <i>ced</i>	Chief Section ITLW
Captain Moeller <i>ced</i>	Chief Secret Section IM
Captain Gerstung <i>ced</i>	Chief of Radio Installers

Kleyenstüber prepared a short general summary of his activities to recover outstanding funds and property. A translation of the resumé is attached.

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CGilbert/et

Enclosures:

1.

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Enclosures:

1. Statement in Spanish by Karl Zimmer, May 14, 1945.
2. Translation of 1.
3. Translation of resumé of funds and valuables, made by Zimmer.
4. Supplement to 2, dated October 10, 1945.
5. List of Abwehr members known to Zimmer.
6. Conversation with Arno Kleyenstüber.
7. Resumé of material recovered through information given by Zimmer.
8. Memorandum: Abwehr and Karl Panhorst.
9. Dr. Panhorst's declaration about ARDIA.
10. Memorandum: Dr. Karl Panhorst.
11. Memorandum: Infra-red Rays.
12. Declaration by Walter Loebe (translation).
13. Memorandum: Lieutenant Loebe.
14. Letter transmitting Franzbach's accounts (translation).
15. Kleyenstüber's resumé of his recovery of funds and property.

Distribution:

Hectograph to the Department.
American Embassy, London, in duplicate.
British Embassy, Madrid, triplicate.

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Enclosure no. 1 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

Yo declaro que, viendome en determinadas ocasiones hablando con un señor, el cual al parecer simpatizaba con los alemanes y ignorando yo que este señor se trataba de un policia que mas tarde pude comprobar. Pues las conversaciones iban encaminadas a esclarecer las anomalías que han ocurrido en la Embajada Alemana, en la cual prestaba yo mis servicios de funcionario cajero, siendo mi categoría inspector administrativo de carrera. Ya visto que las preguntas del referido policia ya iban encaminadas y estaba casi totalmente enterado, pues ya yo me decidí a preguntarle como le interesaba tanto lo que habia ocurrido en la Embajada. El me contesto: "yo soy muy curioso pues como soy alumno de ciencias politicas y economicas me gusta mucho enterarme del funcionamiento de la administración de las naciones extranjeras, toda vez que efecta a mi futura carrera." Pero era todo lo contrario. Se trataba de una información. Pues al parecer ordenada por las autoridades españolas, toda vez que dia mas tarde pude comprobar que por el Sr. GUNTIN y otros colegas habian sido detenidos mis antiguos jefes y compañeros de la seccion de la Embajada a la cual pertenecia. Y entonces al ver al dia siguiente al ya mencionado Sr. GUNTIN en compañía del catedrático y profesor FRÖHBERGYA le he dicho: "Vd. sabe todo y estoy dispuesto a decirle todo cuanto ha pasado." Contestacion a que viene eso, "pues Vd. es un agente del servicio secreto". Interviniendo el profesor, le conozco hace tiempo como alumno mio y matriculado en ciencias politicas y economicas. Y entonces sonriendose el Sr. GUNTIN, dijo: "caballeros, ha llegado la hora de la verdad. Efectivamente llevo este servicio y espero de su caballerosidad de Vds. que me ayuden que en bien de Vds. y de sus camaradas lo hacen." Entonces nos explico las anomalías que ocurrían: contestando nosotros que estabamos dispuestos a facilitar y ayudar la labor que Vd. (SR. GUNTIN) esta llevando a cabo así que cuenta con nuestra colaboración desde este mismo momento como hubieramos hecho, si hubieramos conocido antes su cargo de Vd. que lo ignorabamos hasta la fecha en que Vd. nos lo dice. En aquel mismo momento yo referi todo cuanto yo sabía y estaba enterado. Yo soy conocedor de lo siguiente:

- 1) El jefe superior de mi seccion, Sr. KLEYENSTUBER, dio orden a su jefe de la caja, Sr. FRANZBACH, así como jefe inmediato mio, de apoderarse de todo el dinero así como de los valores y divisas extranjeras y de la cantidad de estupefacientes (opio o cocaína) que yo por razon de mi cargo guardaba en la caja fuerte

de la Embajada, o sean: 3 cajas de oro en moneda de 12,8 kilos cada una, 1 caja de oro en moneda de ca. 7 kilos, 1 caja de oro en moneda de ca. 6 kilos, 3 cajas de la droga arriba indicada con un peso total de 2,900 gramos, distribuidas en la siguiente forma: por orden de los Srs. KLEYENSTUEBER y FRANZBACH. A saber: KLEYENSTUEBER: 1 caja, mas una cantidad de dinero. FRANZBACH: 3 cajas de oro y toda la cantidad de la droga ya arriba indicada. Obermuller: 1 caja de oro y todo el material fotografico

El dia 7 de mayo de 1945 entregue al Sr. FRANZBACH por orden de el las siguientes cantidades de dinero:

497,000 francos franceses en billetes
9,000 dolares americanos en billetes
150,000 escudos portugueses en billetes
2,800 libras esterlinas en billetes
99,000 francos suizos en billetes
2,600 florines holandeses en billetes

Ademas de esto han recibido:

Sr. KIECKEBUSCH 250,000 pesetas en billetes
Sr. von ROHRSCHEIDT 300,000 pesetas en billetes
Sr. KUHLENTHAL 80,000 pesetas en billetes (que guardaba en una caja particular de la Embajada y la cual obra en su poder).

La recibida cantidad de dinero Sr. KIECKEBUSCH no ha querido firmar con su firma, estampando unicamente una x; asunto que he comunicado personalmente al Sr. FRANZBACH. Contestación de FRANZBACH: "eso no tiene importancia alguna, toda vez que hay orden del jefe superior, Sr. Kleyenstueber, de destruir y quemar todos los libros de caja asi como otra documentacion existente en esta dependencia." Sr. Franzbach me informo de que l caja de oro y toda la droga mencionada estaban enterradas en Medinaceli. Más tarde me enteré por Sr. Amberg que él personalmente había ido a Medinaceli a recoger la referida cantidad de la droga y la caja de oro y la había entregado en compañía del Sr. Minameyer a la Embajada de los UU. EE., diciéndome que la habían tomado como en depósito a la disposición de la comisión de control aliada que en su día será nombrada.

2) La oficina Kleyenstuber-Franzbach dispone además de las siguientes subsecciones que guardan igualmente fondos, a saber:

Barcelona cajero Sr. Pfau, 500.000 pesetas,
San Sebastián encargado y cajero Sr. Furch,
100.000 pesetas, mas 1.000.000 de francos franceses en billetes,
San Sebastián encargado y cajero Sr. Gensorowski,
100.000 pesetas, mas buena cantidad de francos franceses en billetes,

Melilla

Melilla

ex-cónsul Kraemer, estrecho colaborador del Sr. Kieckebusch ha sido expulsado de Marruecos al parecer, pero no obstante dirigía su antiguo cargo en Marruecos desde Madrid, obra en su poder 300.000 pesetas y buena cantidad de francos marroquies.

Tetuán

encargado Canarias (Madrid) y su cajera Quitzeu (Tetuán) obra en su poder 30,000 pesetas y buena cantidad de francos marroquies.

3) La oficina Kleyenstuber-Franzbach tiene además un parque móvil de ca 50 coches repartidos en sus secciones, cuya administración está a cargo de los Srs. Franzbach y Mainzer. Dichos Srs. tienen además la administración de las máquinas de escribir repartidas en la oficina y sus subsecciones en cuestión.

Esta es mi declaración con relación a todo cuanto yo sé por razones de mi cargo, la cual hago yo con el deseo de afirmar de que yo tengo nada que ver con los actos ilegales de esos individuos.

Mayo 14, 1945

Enclosure no. 2 to Safehaven Report no. 406, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

I declare that several times I talked with a gentleman who apparently sympathized with the Germans, whom I did not know as a policeman, which later I proved. The conversations tended to deal with clearing up the unusual occurrences in the German Embassy, where I served as cashier, my classification being career administrative inspector (inspector administrativo de carrera). Inasmuch as the questions of the abovementioned policeman were well phrased, and as he was almost completely informed on the subject, I decided to ask him why he was so much interested in what had happened in the Embassy. He answered: "I am very curious because as I am a student of political and economic sciences, I like to learn about the functioning of the administration of foreign countries, insofar as it affects my future career."

But it was exactly the opposite. It was a matter of investigation, apparently instituted by the Spanish authorities; I was later able to verify that my former chiefs and fellow-workers of the section of the Embassy to which I belonged had been arrested by Sr. ~~Guntin~~ *Guntin* (the policeman) and his companions. And the next day, when I saw said señor Guntin in company with Professor Frohberg ~~FRÖHBERG~~ *FROHBERG*, I said to him: "You know everything, and I am inclined to tell you everything that has happened." His answer was, "Well, you are a secret service agent." The professor intervened, and I recognized him as an old pupil of mine enrolled in political and economic sciences. And then Sr. Guntin, smiling, said: "Gentlemen, the time for truth has come. I am investigating this matter, and I hope that through your own goodness you will help me, for it is for your good and that of your comrades that I do it."

Then he explained the unusual events which had occurred: we answering that we were inclined to facilitate and help in the work you (Sr. Guntin) are carrying out, and you may also count on our collaboration from this moment as we would have done if we had known sooner what your work was, but we were ignorant of it until you told us. At that time I told everything I knew.

I know the following:

1. The head of my section, Kleyenstueber, ordered his chief cashier, Franzbach, who is my immediate superior, to take charge of all the money and also of the valuables and foreign exchange and the quantity of

opiates

opiates (opium or cocaine) which I, because of my position, kept in the Embassy safe, that is,

- 3 boxes of gold coins, 12.8 Kgs. each
- 1 box of gold coins, about 7 Kgs.
- 1 box of gold coins, about 6 Kgs.
- 3 boxes of the abovementioned drug, with a total weight of 2900 grams, distributed as follows: by order of Kleyenstueber and Franzbach.

That is to say,

Kleyenstueber	1 box, plus a quantity of money.
Franzbach	3 boxes of gold all the drug.
Obermueller	1 box of gold all photographic material.

On May 7, I delivered to Franzbach on his instructions the following quantities of money:

- 497,000 French francs in bills
- 9,000 U.S. dollars in bills
- 150,000 Portuguese escudos in bills
- 2,800 English pounds sterling in bills
- 99,000 Swiss francs in bills
- 2,600 Dutch florins in bills

In addition, they have received:

KIECKEBUSCH	Ptas. 250,000 in bills
von ROHRSCHEIDT	Ptas. 300,000 in bills
KUHLENTHAL	Ptas. 80,000 in bills (which he kept in a private safe in the Embassy, which he still has.)

Kieckebusch would not sign with his signature for the money delivered, merely putting an X; I personally told Franzbach this. Franzbach's answer: "That is of no importance, so long as there is an order from the chief, Kleyenstueber, to destroy and burn all the cash books as well as other documentation in this office." Franzbach told me that one box of gold and all the drug mentioned were buried in Medinaceli. Later I learned from señor Amberg that he personally had gone to Medinaceli to recover said quantity of the drug and the box of gold, and had delivered it, in company with señor Kinameyer, to the Embassy of the United States, telling me that they had taken it as on deposit for disposition by the Allied Control Council, which would be duly named.

2. The Kleyenstueber-Franzbach office also has the following subsections which likewise have funds:

Barcelona ~~Pfau~~^{ell}, cashier; Ptas. 500,000.
San Sebastian ~~Furch~~^{ell}, ~~chargé and cashier~~; Ptas. 100,000 plus more than French francs 1,000,000 in bills.
San Sebastian ~~Gensorowski~~^{ell}, ~~chargé and cashier~~; Ptas. 100,000 plus a good amount of French francs in bills.
Melilla Ex-consul ~~Kraemer~~^{ell}, close collaborator of Kieckebusch, has been expelled from Morocco apparently, but nevertheless he directed his old position in Morocco from Madrid; he has Ptas. 300,000 and a good quantity of Moroccan francs.
Tetuan ~~Chargé Canaris~~^{ell} (Madrid) and his cashier Miss ~~Gutzau~~^{ell} (Tetuan); Ptas. 30,000 and a good amount in Moroccan francs.

3. The Kleyenstueber-Franzbach office also has a car depot of about fifty cars divided among its sections, the administration of which is in charge of Franzbach and Mainzer. They also have the administration of the typewriters in the office and in the subsections in question.

This is my declaration about all I know through my job, which declaration I make with the wish to affirm that I have nothing to do with the illegal acts of those individuals.

May 14, 1945.

(Karl ZIMMER)

Trans: ET.t

Enclosure no. 3 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

Resumé of missing Reich properties,
according to my previous declarations

1. Franzbach: Chief person responsible for Abwehr properties in Spain.
 - 3 boxes of gold coins of various countries.
 - 3 boxes of opium (cocaine 2.900,-g)
 - Ptas. 205,000 deposited by Spaniards in order to create a cash reserve after the blocking of German funds.
 - 3 suitcases of Portuguese cigars and cigarettes worth Escudos 12,000. If these were sold, where is the money?
 - US\$34,000, which señor Op Der ~~Beck~~ changed to approximately Ptas. 375,000. The exchange of these dollars was delivered to Franzbach after he left jail.
 - 2 large cartons of medicines. In these cartons were 3 small cameras, with 3 extra rolls of 350 films each.
 - 1 good radio set.
 - 1300 liters of gasoline in tickets delivered by Zimmer.
 - 2000 liters of gasoline at least, taken from the tank at María de Molina.
 - 15 - 20 tires which were taken from María de Molina to another place.

On May 7, 1945 he delivered all the money of the office; that is,

- 497,000 French francs in bills
- 9,000 US dollars in bills
- 150,000 Portuguese escudos in bills
- 2,800 pounds sterling in bills
- 99,000 Swiss francs in bills
- 2,600 Netherlands florins in bills.

Said assets I delivered to Franzbach in the presence of Otto Stein, ^{ced} who with Miss Seemann had to count it. Franzbach gave no receipt; the next day he confirmed the exact delivery of those sums.

Franzbach is an estraperlista of two interned French cars.

Franzbach did not give orders to deliver the cars and typewriters; on the contrary, he gave instructions not to deliver them.

4 typewriters from his office.

2. Kleyenstüber: Chief of the Abwehr; he had
1 box of gold.
Ptas. 45,000 advance payments.
Ptas. 30,000 for the purchase of furniture.
Jewels worth RM 12,000, official value.
1 Mercedes car, Ptas. 75,000; this he still has.
1 Peugeot car, Ptas. 58,000; camouflaged by Eger.

In agreement with Franzbach, Kleyenstüber did not permit delivery of the Abwehr property--money, cars, etc.

His office had 2 typewriters.

3. Obermüller: chief of the IM section; he had
1 box of gold.
All photographic and optical material of his section.
3 cars so far not delivered.
4 typewriters from his office.
1 radio.

4. Kieckebusch: chief of I section; he had
Ptas. 250,000, delivered by me.
1 CD car; this he still has.
1 radio
2 typewriters from his office.

5. von Reherscheidt: chief of Section III; he had
Ptas. 300,000, delivered shortly before the end of the war.
3 typewriters from his office.

6. Kuehlenthal: section chief; he had
Ptas. 80,000.
1 car.
2 typewriters from his office.

7. Kraemer: ^{Walter Enger} formerly Consul at Melilla; he had
Ptas. 300,000 in the cashbox at Melilla, and a good quantity of Moroccan francs.
Ptas. 43,000, war damages payments.
1 Mercedes car, which he sold for Ptas. 50,000.

He was responsible for the Abwehr properties in Melilla.

8. Canaris: chief of the Tetuan office; he had
Ptas. 30,000 in the cashbox at Tetuan, and a good sum of Moroccan francs.
Typewriters, cars, furniture, etc. of the Abwehr, which Srta. Quitzau administered.
1 typewriter from his own office.

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9. Gensorowski: chargé and cashier in San Sebastian:
Ptas. 100,000.
1 car.
1 typewriter.
10. Furch: chargé and cashier in San Sebastian:
Ptas. 100,000.
French francs 1,000,000.
1 typewriter.
Office furniture.
Radio broadcasting apparatus.
11. ~~X Paul~~: ^{ed} ~~chief~~ of a ^{division} section in Barcelona:
Ptas. 250,000.
1 Topolino car.
12. Dr. Panhorst: chief of a section in Barcelona:
Ptas. 130,000 when the Consulate was closed.
"Ardia, S.A."
"Zaragoza."
--according to my report on the trip to Barcelona.
13. Pfau: cashier at Barcelona: see my report.
Ptas. 320,000, which he spent according to the statement of accounts he made in writing.
1 radio.
He knows the distribution of the Barcelona typewriters and office furniture.
14. ~~X Kessler~~: ^{ed} radio technician in Barcelona.
He knows the location of the radio apparatus. (Galgo restaurant, Calle de la Cruz, Madrid.)
15. Lindenberg: Lufthansa office; guard.
Furniture for one floor of a liquidated office.
16. Gerstung: chief of a group for placing broadcasting stations.
2 cars.
3 typewriters from his office.
Radio material.
17. ~~X Loewe~~: ^{ed} chief of radio service.
Administration of all radio material, which represents a great value. He sold part of it, to be divided among the employees of his section.
2 cars.
10 typewriters.

18. ~~Engels~~: ^{ed} radio technician.

He gathered together radio material buried in the mountains. He sold said material.

1 motorcycle with sidecar.

19. ~~Thom~~: ^{ed} radio technician in San Sebastian;

He sold radio material in the Furchy office (10).

20. Lamprecht: chief of the photographic laboratory.

He knows the location of the photographic material, which is of great value.

Secret inks for the information service.

21. Dr. Weihs: chief of a section.

1 car.
2 typewriters from his office.

22. ~~von Buch~~: ^{ed} chief of a section.

1 car.
3 typewriters from his office.

23. Dr. Schoene: section chief.

2 typewriters from his office.

24. ~~Richard Herberg~~: chargé d'affaires -- Barcelona, June 1944.

1 car.
1 typewriter.
Furniture.

25. ~~Claus~~: ^{ed} chargé at Huelva.

1 car.
1 typewriter.

26. ~~Knittel~~: ^{ed} Krenenthal's employee.

1 good radio.

27. ~~Heise~~: ^{ed} Hummel's office.

2 typewriters.
1 radio.

28. ~~Rosbund~~: ^{ed} Hummel office.

1 DKW motorcycle.

29. ~~Huepel~~: ^{ed} employee of ~~Lenz~~ ^{ed} (Miss)

1 typewriter.

30. Mainzer:

with Franzbach, in charge of cars and typewriters. He knows the location or distribution.

He has 3 Abwehr cars, and gives public service. (Citroen, Opel-Chevrolet, Hillman.)

He has a private agency, *Remado, ^{ced} to camouflage Abwehr services since the closing of the Embassy.

- 1 BSA motorcycle.
- 1 Harley-Davidson motorcycle.
- 2 typewriters from Franzbach's office.
- 2 bicycles.
- 2 calculating machines.
- 1 electric adding machine.

31. *Finck: ^{ced}

Officer of a Navy accounting office; he administered large sums which he did not deliver.

- 1 typewriter from his office.
- 1 calculating machine--Abwehr.
- 1 bicycle--Abwehr.
- 1 radio--Abwehr.
- 200 liters of gasoline--Abwehr.

32. *Martens: ^{ced} officer of a Navy accounting office.

He administered large sums which he did not deliver.

2 cars.

33. *Pape: ^{ced} Franzbach's employee; estraperlista de divisas.

He sold wardrobes from Franzbach's office; he did not deliver the money to the cashier before the closing of the Embassy.

34. *Schulze: ^{ced} Chargé in Vigo.

He has embezzled Ptas. 47,000, which he administered in the accounting office.

Trans: ET/t

Enclosure no. 4 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

Report on the trip of Karl Zimmer
to Barcelona

*Always a
M.I. ant.*

On October 5, 1945 I visited the cashier of the office of the German military service, Helmut PFAU, in order to check the use of funds of that office. Pfau gave me a liquidation in writing, which is enclosed herewith. After the closing of the Barcelona consulate the funds remaining in Señor Pfau's account were completely spent.

In my first report made some months ago I estimated the money of the Barcelona office after the close of the consulate at Ptas. 500,000. The following must be borne in mind:

1. Major Paul (now in Caldas) still has Ptas. 175,000 to form a cash reserve for the secret service. In spite of repeated invitations to deliver this sum, nothing has been accomplished. This sum has left Señor Pfau's cashbox.
2. Major Paul has also misspent Ptas. 75,000, reserved for the six months' salaries after the closing of the consulate for the employees of his own office. These would have been left without money, if Pfau had not paid them their salaries for three months. Through Paul's deceit they are still out three months. Paul himself is a millionaire. Said Ptas. 75,000 thus belong to Pfau's cashbox, too.
3. Prepayments of Ptas. 80,000, which were not returned to the cashbox.
4. Ptas. 320,000 in coins, completely spent according to Pfau's liquidation attached.

Pfau paid after the closing of the consulate, on order of Dr. Panhorst. Through Pfau I learned that Panhorst insulted me terribly when he heard about the detention of Kleyenstüber, Franzbach, etc. Panhorst was not at all in favor of delivering the funds to the consulate by means of Pfau. In addition to that, he demanded that Pfau sell the cars. Pfau refused to do this, as I kept him informed by letters. Of course, Panhorst alone should not have taken on that responsibility. When there was nothing for it but to deliver the cars, Panhorst said to Pfau: "Now we are doing the same thing that Zimmer has already done. From now on I shall avoid my old friends."

Dr. Panhorst was Kleyenstüber's adviser in Spanish affairs and his principal confidant. He liked to talk

to

to women in order to learn the names of Germans who disagreed in the matter of the war and the German policy. For example, he frequently went to visit Señora Leutner, who knows many Germans in Barcelona, without her knowing the real reason for his visits. (Her husband is in Caldas and was Pfau's predecessor.) This activity of Panhorst's had nothing to do with his duties as a member of the military secret service; on the contrary, it resembles Gestapo work. Panhorst himself has told me this.

W. H. 7
LEUTNER
1945

In March or April, 1945 Kleyenstüber and Dr. Panhorst founded the camouflaged secret service enterprise called "ZARAGOZA." At that time Panhorst spent about Ptas. 50,000 on furniture and books. This purchase was made in Madrid. How much money has been spent for this undertaking in Barcelona through camouflaged invoices I naturally do not know, but certainly purchases were made there also. Through Pfau I learned that this "ZARAGOZA" is now hidden in a Madrid organization, also that the name "ZARAGOZA" is apparently altogether deceptive. As this enterprise, because of the end of the war, can no longer aid the military secret service, it could only further Panhorst's personal future.

I learned from Señora Leutner that Panhorst promised her that her husband was to be released from Caldas about the end of November. It is known that last year the Embassy used certain people as dummies in the internment camps in place of those who should have gone. It is said that in this case, Leutner had to go to Caldas in place of Paul, after a conference of Rueggeberg, Dr. Panhorst, Paul, etc. I knew about it last year.

Moreover, Panhorst lives very well today, and according to what Pfau tells me, has a great deal of money. That does not surprise me, for aside from his salary Panhorst used to spend Ptas. 10,000 every month for personal expenses.

I have the impression that Pfau in no way has gotten rich from the money in his cashbox, but I also feel that he has failed to tell me everything. I begged him to help me reveal the fraud committed by many of our compatriots. To this he said, that if evil can be removed from the world, then he would help me. He spoke of the slight success of my own denouncement of Kleyenstüber, Franzbach, etc., who are still living well, at liberty and unpunished, and moreover spending State funds. On the other hand, he said that many unimportant men were in Caldas.

I asked Pfau for a complete list of the distribution of typewriters. But in his own report he did not mention these machines.

Kessler

Kessler can tell you where the radio equipment is. He was radiotelegrapher in Barcelona (Funker). His father has the restaurant "El Galgo" in Madrid.

~~Fingado~~^{ed}, formerly a member of the secret service, has been naturalized as a Spaniard, according to Pfau. Fingado has a job in the Spanish police in Barcelona. He also told Pfau that part of the internees in Caldas may remain in Spain, for example, Leutner; the rest must go back to Germany. There were lists of names in this respect.

I also visited Mr. ~~Scheel~~^{ed}, formerly an employee of ~~SOFINDUS~~^{ed}. He said something about the existence of a secret fund of several million pesetas. Moreover, he knew about a camouflaged enterprise called ~~Xanton~~^{ed}. He asked him to make declarations of the details. He answered that it would be very dangerous, because very high Spanish personalities were involved; besides, it was not worth the effort as long as high Party functionaries went about freely in cars and lived in luxury.

*(Card under
Aut. WAKLE)*

The enterprise administered by Panhorst (a secret service enterprise) with the name "Ardia" in Barcelona had to finance itself for a few years. This enterprise is legitimate. So far only expenses have been paid out. Thus after three years under Panhorst the company must have a large capital; Panhorst's monthly expenditures were at least Ptas. 60,000. Only Panhorst can tell you how much of this has been invested in "Ardia", because the accounting has been done in camouflaged invoices.

Aside from my former chiefs, the following people can testify to the existence of "Ardia" and "ZARAGOZA":

1. Otto Stein, employee of the secret service accounting office, who knows as much as I do about the money matters.
2. Helmut Pfau, as cashier of the Barcelona office.
3. Erich Mainzer, who has done the purchasing for "ZARAGOZA" with Panhorst.

Madrid, October 10, 1945.

Signed: Karl Zimmer

Trans: ET/et

Enclosure no. 5 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

ABWEHR PERSONNEL IN MADRID

Kleyenstüber
Lieutenant Colonel
Chief for Spain

v. Rohrscheidt
Colonel
Chief, Section III

Grobien
Captain (professional)

Grobien, Mrs.
Neumann
Employee

Renz (Miss)
Employee

Lezius (Miss)
Employee

v. Rudorff (Miss)
Employee

v. Wenckstern
Colonel
Chief, II Section

v. Buch
Soldier

Koch (Miss)
Employee

Voigt (Miss)
Employee

Dr. Weihs
Engineer
Chief, IITL Section

Colman
Captain (professional)

Backer (Miss)
Employee

Reppert (Miss)
Employee

Bohs
Engineer

Buckup (Miss)
Employee

Obermüller
Captain
Chief, III Section

Sick
Non-commissioned officer

Bugge
Sergeant

Kuettner
Soldier

Steinbrüggen
Soldier

Goldenhauer
Soldier

Broschat
Non-commissioned officer

Goedel (Miss)
Employee

Hoffmann (Miss)
Employee

Berger (Miss)
Employee

Moeller
Captain
Chief, IM section; secret

Rossbund
Soldier

Zimmerman
Soldier

Heise (Miss)
Confidential employee of
Kleyenstüber;

Kieckebusch
Lieutenant Colonel
Chief, Section I

Kraemer
Consul

Kuehlenthal
Captain (professional)

Knappe
Soldier

Knittel
Non-commissioned officer

Zierrath
Employee

Heinsohn (Miss)
Employee

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Preusse

✓ Preusse ^{ced} (Miss)
Employee

✓ Meyer-Quittlingen (Miss)
Employee

Canaris
Captain (professional)

✓ Spindler ^{ced} (Miss)
Employee, since married.

Dr. Schöne
Captain
Chief, IH section

✓ Schöne ^{ced} Mrs.

✓ Loewe ^{ced} Frau
Employee

Heupel (Miss)
Employee

Franzbach
Chief cashier for Spain.

Zimmer
Cashier for Madrid.

✓ Stein ^{ced}
Soldier

✓ Weinzer ^{ced}
Employee

Pape
Employee

✓ vom Riehd ^{ced}
Employee

Seemann (Miss)
Employee

Frohberg
Professor

✓ Kurz ^{ced}
Soldier

✓ Müller, Helga
Confidential employee
of Kleyenstüber

✓ Brumm ^{ced}
Confidential employee
of Kleyenstüber

✓ Lepieroz ^{ced}
Soldier

Lamprecht
Photographer

✓ Kirscher ^{ced} (Miss)
Employee

✓ Hetter ^{ced} (Miss)
Employee

✓ Stürtzer ^{ced}
Employee

✓ Gerstung
Captain
Chief, group to estab-
lish broadcasting
stations

✓ Haendler ^{ced}
Soldier

✓ Holter ^{ced}
Soldier

✓ Buerger ^{ced}
Soldier

✓ Stubbas ^{ced}
Soldier

Radiotelegraphers

Loewe
Lieutenant
Chief

✓ Herz ^{ced}
Sergeant

✓ Bergerhoff ^{ced}
Private

✓ Kanthak ^{ced}
Private

✓ Domke ^{ced}
Private

✓ Dembinski ^{ced}
Non-commissioned officer

✓ Fuchs ^{ced}
Sergeant

✓ Koermann ^{ced}
Private

✓ Stollberg ^{ced}
Private

✓ Wolfrun ^{ced}
Private

✓ Engels ^{ced}
Private

Müller

✓ Müller *ced*
Private

✓ Peters *ced*
Private

✓ Klaus *ced*
Private

✓ Schmelz *ced*
Private

✓ Lagois *ced*
Private

✓ Albers
Private

✓ Rathmann *ced*
Employee

✓ Mohr *ced*
Private

✓ Arena *ced*
Private

✓ Gross *ced*
Private

✓ Altenkemper *ced*
Private

✓ Rhoden
Private

✓ Thie *ced*
Private

15 girls for key service.

Miscellaneous

✓ Schlatterer *ced*
Employee
Ibiza

✓ Walters (Miss)
Employee of Rinck

✓ Dietz *ced*
AEG employee, Seville

✓ Dr. Ballweg *ced*
Employee (exchange of shares)

✓ Lübke *ced*
Radiotelegrapher; formerly Lufthansa.

✓ Yale *ced*
Agent; formerly lived at Paseo de Rosales 78, Madrid.

✓ Wagener, Walter
Agent, Bremen section

✓ Ponten *ced*
True name: Petersen *ced*

✓ Dr. Noim *ced*
True name: Schmidt *ced*
(formerly in Paris)

✓ Corcho *ced*
True name: Werner Schulz *ced*
Section II

✓ Burkhardt *ced*
Employee
Lives in Zaragoza

✓ Hoffmann *ced*
Employee, Weisbaden section

✓ Müller, Enrique
Sergeant, Colonia section

✓ Dr. Lichtenstein *ced*
True name: Leistner. *ced*
Agent, Dresden section.

ABWEHR PERSONNEL IN VARIOUS CITIES OF SPAIN

San Sebastian

✓ Gensorowski
Captain (professional)
Section III

✓ Furch *ced*
Soldier
Frontier duty

✓ Mrs. Gensorowski *ced*

San Sebastian--Continued

✓ Eger *ced*
Soldier

Thom
Radiotelegrapher

✓ Mohren *ced*
Soldier

Bilbao

✓ Messmer *ced*
Employee

✓ Hinrichsen *ced*
Employee

Vigo

✓ Meyer, Conrad *ced*
Employee
Chief till autumn, 1944

✓ Schulze, Alfred *ced*
Soldier
Chief after autumn, 1944

✓ Arnold, Edward *ced*
Employee

✓ Ehlers, Annakatrina *ced*
Employee

Huelva

✓ Claus *ced*
Employee
Through error, they sent
his brother to Caldas.

Melilla
✓ Kreemer
Consul

Seville

✓ Dräger *ced*
Consul

✓ Las Palmas
Niemann *ced*
Employee

Alicante

✓ von Knobloch *ced*
Consul

✓ Tetuán
Quitau (Miss)
Employee

Cartagena

✓ Fricke *ced*
Consul

✓ Schneider *ced*
Radiotelegrapher

Valencia

✓ Meyer *ced*
Employee

Almeria

✓ Gyssler *ced*
Viceconsul

✓ Gijón
Herberg *ced*
Employee

Málaga

✓ Giese *ced*
Employee (of Schultz Bros.)

✓ Schiefer *ced*
Soldier

Santa Cruz de Tenerife

✓ Rahn *ced*
Employee (of the German Coal
Company)

320-5-6-7

Barcelona

Rüggeberg

Consul and chief at Barcelona from summer, 1944.

Leutner

Cashier till November, 1944.

Paul

Commandant and chief at Barcelona till summer, 1944.

Gonzalez

Employee (Mexican)

Kessler

Radiotelegrapher (son of Galgo, Madrid)

Endres

Captain, chief of IIW section

Steinbrück

Lt. Colonel and chief of Section III from February 1945.

True name: Dr. Garganico

Strohberg

Soldier

Müller

Employee

Müller Scherz (Miss)

Employee

Fingado

Soldier (now naturalized in Spain)

Keller

Employee

Vollbrecht

Employee (mails)

Werthwein

Employee--formerly agent of IM section in Madrid

Naberhaus

Panhorst's personal agent.

Loewe (Tarragona)

Panhorst's personal agent.

Schwädtko

Panhorst's personal agent. San Sebastian and Barcelona.

Feuerstark (Miss)

Rüggeberg's confidential employee

Pfau

Cashier after November, 1944

Pivonka

Employee

Köpke, Peter

Employee

Dr. Panhorst

Commandant and chief of II section

Luhmann (Miss)

Panhorst's confidential employee.

Göritz

Commandant and chief of section III in Tangier, then in Barcelona till February, 1945.

Urban

Inspector formerly in frontier service in France

MacLean (Miss)

Employee

Paskes

Employee

Fingado (Mrs.)

the mother, and principal agent of Section III in Madrid (v. Romscheidt)

Nutz

Soldier--formerly in Alicante with v. Knobloch.

Riemann

Employee working for Stuttgart section; considerable funds available for network of said section in Spain.

Enclosure no. 6 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

November 27, 1945.

MEMORANDUM

Conversation with Arno Kleyenstüber

I had the above call on me in connection with the Safehaven activities of the Abwehr. I pointed out the difficulties we were running into in determining and collecting the assets of the section, and stated that I considered him responsible for the activities of the section located at María Molina.

He agreed with me, and expressed his personal disgust with the situation. He said he had hoped a true capitulation would take place, whereby he could have turned his office over to the Allied representatives and have held himself responsible. He stated that as he was a career officer he would endeavor to contact the chiefs of the different sections and require them to make restitution.

I believe his intentions are bona fide, although he did express himself as somewhat in doubt as to the cooperation possible. At present he is planning to contact the chiefs and have them call on me. He is leaving immediately for the mountains to see if he can find Franzbach. In the meantime, he has turned in to me one automobile and a motorcycle, which he says were Government property. This was done voluntarily before I could bring up the matter.

Kleyenstüber is a Lieutenant Colonel of Aviation. He was born in Kiel on February 15, 1912. His mother is living in Giesselrade b/ Ahrensböck, which is in the province of Holstein. He is not married. While in Madrid he will live with his friend Von ~~Enger~~ *et al* Calle Maldonado 24, 2º Dercho; Tel. 54266.

He has promised to keep me currently advised of his activities and expects to report the next time in about four days.

CGilbert/et

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Enclosure no. 7 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

Agreement of Bailment and
Release from Liability

December 18, 1945

The undersigned, Max FRANZBACH
as cashier, Military Secret Service
hereby deposits with the American Embassy, Madrid,
Spain, the following:

Ptas. 97,583.85

and states that the foregoing were and are assets of
the German Military Secret Service.

The depositor clearly understands, agrees and
represents to the Embassy, and in accepting the de-
posit the Embassy specifically relies upon the deposi-
tor's understanding, agreement and representation
that

- a. the deposit is accepted by the Embassy as
a bailment, without assumption of any
liability of care of the property deposited
or any other liability toward the depositor
or any other individual or entity,
- b. the Embassy shall not be required to return
the property or any portion thereof to the
depositor or any other individual or entity,
- c. the deposit is held by the Embassy subject
to disposition by the Allied Governments.

Signature of the Depositor

On the same form, receipts were made out for other
property as follows:

Max FRANZBACH
December 20, 1945

1 Citroen car, license M-71341
with documentation.

Max FRANZBACH
December 21, 1945

Ptas. 4600.00--proceeds of
the sale of 4 type-
writers

Gensorowsky, Alfred O.
January 5, 1946

1 Citroen car--motor DD-08727
4 tires, 2 spares
no documentation

1 portable Erika typewriter
No. 1.071.354/5

Kieckebusch, Eberhard
December 21, 1945

Ptas. 9,593; in accordance
with his statement of the
same date.

December 22, 1945

Opel car, license M-71238
without documentation

Citroen car, license M-71386
with Permiso de Circulaci6n

Kleyenstüber, Arno
November 26, 1945

Fiat motorcar, matriculation
M-64087.
Gasoline ration card.
Tire rationing card

1 BSA motorcycle, VA-2 224
Gasoline ration card.

Peugeot sedan, license B-70774

December 14, 1945

2 glass tubes labelled, each,
100 grams of crystallin
Vitamin D

January 8, 1946

Portable radio receiver and
battery.

Kuhlenthal, Karl Erich
December 21, 1945

Ptas. 62,400
\$2,500
Escudos 5,000.00
Ptas. 2800.00

December 22, 1945

<u>Tires</u>	Continental	1021377/4	UM
	Firestone	241366	
	Firestone	247213	
	Continental	1020083	4 UM
	Firestone	249262	
	Continental	9750462	5 BM

Typewriter Continental
Portable R 203802

December 30, 1945

Mercedes car, license M-63531
Motor 416011
Documents except gas ticket
4 spare tires
1 car radio

Colonel ~~X~~ Jafite *eed*
(Receipt signed by *eed*
~~Eliseo Varela~~)
December 18, 1945

Opel-Blitz truck, license M-64075
with documentation

Wanderer motor car, license M-66922

Walter Lobe
November 29, 1945

Citroen motor car, license M-71237
Circulation permit

Lamprecht, Alfred
November 21, 1945

1 camera, Leica, with Sumistar 1:2
1 tripod for reproductions, in
canvas case
1 electric dryer
1 copying press
1 photocopier (case)

November 29, 1945

1 Focomat enlarger, complete
1 electric drier
1 contact watch
1 wooden tripod
3 enameled iron trays
1 rubber squeegee
1 lamp for dark camera
2 developing boxes with reels
and belts
2 reels with 4 belts

December 10, 1945

1 pair binoculars MF 12, 20, 40x80
No. 13814 (Carl Zeiss)
complete

1 pair binoculars DF 8x60
No. 737 (Carl Zeiss)
complete

1 pair binoculars 12, 20x80
No. 25079 (Huet, Paris)
complete

Mainzer, Erich
October 20, 1945

Hillman car, with documentation
Documentation of Citroen New
at Lerma, Burgos
2 bicycles

eed
~~von Riedt, Wilhelm~~
December 27, 1945

Ptas. 1,271.15

von Rohrscheidt, Kurt
January 15, 1946

Erika portable typewriter--
Triumph typewriter--262758

Schöne, Hans
August 28, 1945

Fiat automobile, SS-10795

December 27, 1945

1 pair binoculars, Wetzlar;
Leitz type
2 Erika portables--1088247/5
999293/5

eed
~~X Steinmetz, Carlos~~
January 29, 1946

Ptas. 912,878

Enclosure no. 8 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

November 3, 1945.

URGENT

To Mr. Herwin Mr. Milton
Mr. Baldwin Mr. Head
Mr. Fogler PCC

Subject Abwehr and Karl PANHORST

Milbent
As a result of the investigations I am making to get additional assets of the Gestapo, I have discovered that the Barcelona company "ARDIA" is a Gestapo organization in which Arno Kleyenstuber, Professor Froberg, Karl Panhorst, and ~~Minister Zechlin~~ *end* are interested on instructions from their Berlin Headquarters. I have information to indicate that possibly Pesetas 2,000,000 have been invested in the company.

I understand Herr Panhorst is in Madrid and in contact with Minameyer or other member of the German group. He is unaware of the information I have and additional material regarding the official assets he personally should have. If anyone is interviewing him please let me know so that we can coordinate our efforts.

I also understand that Professor Zechlin has his wind up and came to Madrid with photostats of the contracts of the ARDIA company. If any information is available I would like being informed.

Another company, known by the code word "Zaragoza," had also been formed by the Abwehr. I cannot locate that organization, in which several millions may have been invested. All information would be welcome.

Please don't give the bag away, as I have reason to believe none of the people mentioned has as yet become aware of my interests and knowledge in these companies. I would like to request that in case Panhorst has not given any information, I call him in for questioning on several matters of official assets which he should have in his possession.

CGilbert/et

Enclosure no. 9 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

Declaration about "ARDIA"
by Dr. Panhorst

When in 1941 I was withdrawn from front service without cause on my behalf, and was sent to Spain by the OKW High Command of the Wehrmacht for general information on account of my long Spanish-American studies (see biography), I was allowed to elect the town where to install an office. As I had nothing to do with the information service of the German Embassy, but depended directly on Berlin, I did not choose Madrid but Barcelona as fixed habitual residence.

led hired three furnished rooms from a stopped firm (Dumen) which had nothing at all to do with my business and called for a suitable secretary from Germany. In order to give the whole business a name, I took over the Spanish representation of the "Archiv der Gegenwart" (Archives of the Present) edited in Vienna since a couple of years ago (with whose proprietor, Baron Siegler, I was personally well acquainted) also with the particular intention to publish one day a Spanish edition. By lack of money this edition has never appeared, nevertheless the Spanish title of the edition was established and the proud translation "Archivo de Información Actual" led to the abbreviation ARDIA. Thus "ARDIA" was brought to life. It was no registered firm, no Company, no editorial, but only a name, written on paper.

Neither editorially nor informatively (not even in direct or indirect-financial way) has the Vienna Editorial House of the "Archives" ever had anything to do with my information service.

The German "Archives" is a branch of the old Dutch edition which belongs to the Jewish Dutch families Keesing, who at the same time are the owners of the editions already founded before the war in England and America. The German edition was passed to Baron Siegler by Keesing in an absolutely friendly manner.

When in 1942 on account of the requisition of the Dutch edition by Seyss-Inquart the Keesing families expressed a wish to emigrate to America, Baron Siegler and I succeeded against many difficulties in obtaining permission for the emigration of the different Keesing families. The eldest Keesing took leave of me in those days at Madrid. I may especially stress that none of the involved or named persons knew anything of

CS COPY

my

position as soldier or about my information service. For them I was a private citizen. Also with the people of the British or American edition I never had any relation, either directly or indirectly. On the other hand, together with Baron Siegler, I have defended later Keesings' rights against the grip of Commissar Seyss-Inquart by various personal protests.

Thus I have to point out that all the editor's rights and stocks as well as the patents of the "Archives" belong exclusively to the Keesing families and to the Austrian subject Baron Siegler.

For my own interest I am actually busy in knowing the whereabouts of both.

The information service I had been ordered to set up was established as it is known, on a very modest scale. In many cases I had to take care of important travellers on their way from Berlin. The funds I disposed of and which were measured for the most necessary expenses - forbidding therefore a major staff of collaborators - were liquidated and controlled regularly every 2 months. The reserve funds which I had received two years ago have been delivered already last year to the German Embassy, according to my proposal by order from Berlin. Witnesses are available at any moment in Madrid. Thus, in the days of the collapse no reserve funds were any more at the disposal of "Ardia." Moreover I had been already ordered in January last a certain staff reduction together with ample personal limitations. My assistant and secretary was ordered to return to Germany in February. As to my office, I soon cancelled the contract, gave up all relations, fulfilled all other obligations by corresponding indemnifications which were allowed to me, including an assignment of the office furniture amounting to Ptas. 1.500 contained in a special liquidation. I made every preparation in order to be able to return to Germany any moment I was commanded. Certain indications pointed to the fact that my duty was finished. Perhaps my return has been avoided only by the suspension of the Air Service. The chauffeur was dismissed and received the gifts, i.e., indemnification for his services ordered by Berlin. The automobile which I disposed of has been handed over as the only object of worth, to the American Consulate at Barcelona. (For details ask Mr. Doyle.)

The stock of the "Archives"--about 30 books--I have kept in order to return it to the legal owners, Keesing or Baron Siegler. I, myself, should like to return to Germany as soon as possible in order to investigate about my family.

Madrid, December 8th 1945.

(Signed) Panhorst

Enclosure no. 10 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

MEMORANDUM

Subject Dr. Karl Panhorst

Dr. Panhorst was assigned to the Abwehr in Barcelona; he is a close friend of Lieutenant Colonel Kleyenstüber and of Lindenberg of the Luftwaffe.

He is obviously of the intelligentsia rather than a member of the Intelligence Service. Apparently he is a famed historical writer, and has made many trips abroad to compile data for research, mostly in Spain. He visited the United States in 1922 as a student tourist, in 1928 with a historical research group, and again in 1936 en route to Venezuela and Peru for archive research there. He returned to the United States from South America in 1940 for repatriation to Germany. A branch of the Panhorst family is located in Erie, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Panhorst states that he was assigned to Spain to obtain general political information for the Abwehr rather than for specific duties of intelligence work. His monthly allotment was between Ptas. 35 - 45,000, mostly spent on salaries, car upkeep, chauffeur, secretary, entertainment of Abwehr visitors, and the transmission of small lots of coffee and tea to Germany to members of the Abwehr group.

He had engaged in historical research work with Kessing in Germany, mostly on Spanish history of the XV, XVI, and XVII centuries, and in the India Archives in Seville. During his several visits to the United States he became well known to Dr. Stevenson of the Hispanic Society of New York. Additional persons with whom he had associated were Baron Siegler (Heinrich Siegler von Eberswald, who is believed to be still in Vienna), and the Prince of Auresperg, whom he labels as a well-known anti-Nazi.

Dr. Panhorst was questioned regarding the two groups of "ARDIA" and "ZARAGOZA," inasmuch as Colonel Kleyenstüber said that he was more fully aware of the details than anyone else. He said that "Ardia" was a company formed by himself but never officially inscribed in the Industrial Register of Spain and never reported to the Ministry of Hacienda. It was merely a cover for his office, and had no assets or liabilities; it had no property except one or two desks, which were normal office supplies.

The

1/ The group "Zaragoza" was formed under the circumstances described in a translation of a memorandum prepared by Kleyenstüber, which is attached hereto. In addition to information contained in Kleyenstüber's memoranda, the following information was given by Dr. Panhorst:

Because of Kleyenstüber's and Lindenberg's interest in postwar civil aviation, and in view of their frank appraisal of the situation that the Germans had lost the war, conversations were commenced in 1944 regarding postwar civil aviation, and it was decided to form the company ~~INDINA~~ ^{INDINA} ~~company~~ ^{company} was to be devoted to the purchase of books, publications, etc., but like Ardia, it was never inscribed in the Industrial Register of Spain, nor had the company been organized in conformity with Spanish law. However, in January-February, 1945 a number of books were purchased through Dr. Panhorst and kept in his office.

2/ These activities were suspended at the end of February, due to the military situation then prevailing, and the inventory was turned over to the Deutsche Lufthansa in a formal document signed on February 26, 1945, which is described in Kleyenstüber's memorandum and is attached hereto. The Deutsche Lufthansa had voluntarily been turned over to the British and American Embassies Trusteeship by Lindenberg in May, 1945, and the property of INDINA is actually in the possession of the Trusteeship and will form part of the assets of the company.

Richard
Dr. Panhorst was questioned regarding his association with General Kraemer, the German Air Attaché, and maintains they had been extremely cold and only in the acquaintance stage. Dr. Panhorst apparently is a man of huge friendship, and was personally known to von Moltke, the Ambassador who died in Madrid several years ago. General Kraemer apparently resented the personal relationship between Dr. Panhorst and von Moltke, and as a result of the coolness Dr. Panhorst rarely came to Madrid. General Kraemer was not involved in the formation or control of "Ardia," as previously rumored.

Dr. Panhorst was inducted into the Abwehr in 1940, due to the impossibility of his continuing his historical research, because of his knowledge of foreign countries and languages, and because of his social qualifications. He was sent to Barcelona for political information work, commissioned a major in the Air Corps Reserve in order to give him proper rank for supervising his subordinates.

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- 1/ Memorandum from Colonel Kleyenstüber
- 2/ Protocol of transfer

Report about INDINA

KLEYENSTUEBER

In my position as assistant of the Air Attaché I had to occupy myself since my arrival in Spain - among others - with matters of civil aviation. The reason of it was besides my personal interest of this matter, my friendly relations to Herr Lindenberg.

After my return from Germany on January 2, 1945 I talked again with Herr Lindenberg, to whom I ever could talk with absolute confidence, about the seriousness of the situation. We considered at this occasion - besides general items - the necessity of a Civil Air Attaché (at those times brought to the idea by the arrival of Mr. Pirout+ at Madrid). We realized that after the already foreseen collapse a representation and cultivation of the civil aviation according to the given possibilities would never be possible relying upon the way of thinking of the at those times leading persons of the Embassy, not regarding the fact, that from these persons never could have been expected an interest and the necessary understanding for the relations by air between nations. Beyond this we agreed that every step we would undertake in this direction, given the sharp supervision of his as well as of my person, would lead to the suspicion of "defaitism" of us both. As I had come to the conviction during my last stay at Berlin, and Herr Lindenberg had come to the same conclusion on account of his correspondence with the DMH-Direction at Berlin, that not a single stone would be left of the DMH Central Office and that all records would be destroyed, we studied the way to enforce his person for a future cultivation of the civil aviation idea.

As we had to reckon with the loss of the Berlin records, we depended on the creation of a basis by collecting records available in Spain about civil aviation as well as on establishing a register of the matter. At first there had been proposed the foundation of an Archive or Institute which was to be called "INDINA." But on Herr Lindenberg's desire and in order to procure absolute clearness in this matter, this intention was dropped, adopting instead as final solution a transfer to the Lufthansa under renouncement of any further claims on behalf of the Reich or my person. Thus the finality pursued became the amplification of the already existing civil aviation records of the DMH.

Dr. Panhorst was entitled to buy books libraries and files, and it was also he who settled financial liquidation. This matter received - as it was the habit - the book keeping characteristic-"Zaragoza."

The transfer took place at the end of February or beginning of March last celebrated by a glassful of Sherry, at which occasion I passed all the rights to Herr Lindenberg as to the representative of Lufthansa,

+ Reference is made to A. Ogden Pierrot, American Civil Air Attaché.

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Berlin, expressing that I hoped he would be able to conserve in the coming difficult times the idea of an air traffic uniting the peoples, although it had to be done on a modest scale.

Between Herr Lindenberg and myself there has been signed a protocol of transfer.

Madrid, December 16, 1945.

(Signed) Kleyenstüber

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Protocol of transfer.

=====

I transfer to you hereby on the present day, as to the empowered person of the "Deutsches Lufthansa" in Spain, the following objects (office furniture and library of civil aviation according to special list.) The idea of this transfer is to give you as independent representative of the German Civil Aviation living in Spain, the opportunity to continue by amplification of your own records, and at the moment of unforeseen events the care for a civil-aviation-idea, which may lead to peoples' unification, according to the then prevailing possibilities.

I confirm you on special desire, that there will not arise any claim of any kind whatsoever either from the German Reich or from my person or others, either against you or the Deutsche Lufthansa.

The total furniture passes hereby into the possession of the Deutsche Lufthansa, Berlin, and will be included in its inventory.

Madrid, February 26, 1943.

Received:
signed: Lindenberg

Delivered:
signed: Kleyenstueber.

I N V E N T O R Y

Archive for Civil Air Service

Office

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 bookcase | 1 old wooden armchair |
| 1 round table | 3 metal filing cases |
| 1 old leather armchair | 1 old wooden chest |
| 1 straight wooden chair | 1 small vase |
| 1 wooden armchair | |

Library

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 old Spanish suite--sofa
and four chairs | 1 copper bucket |
| 1 old wooden Spanish table,
(Sevilla) and 4 chairs | 1 copper pot |
| 2 leather armchairs and
2 upholstered armchairs | 1 copper floorlamp |
| 3 bookstands | 1 drink service with
table |
| 1 old Spanish desk | 1 cocktail set--shaker
and 6 glasses |
| 1 bookcase | 3 glass inkwells |
| 1 carved bar | 2 real elephant's teeth |
| 1 plain wooden table with
drawer | 2 glass vases |
| 1 iron flower stand | 1 glass pencil tray |
| | several old pictures. |

Madrid, February 26, 1945

Catalogue of Books, with author and publisher

- | | |
|--|---|
| Aero-Engine Theory
Archer & Ree
Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd. | Construcción de Aeromodelos
J. J. Maluquer
Seix y Barral, S.A. |
| Aeronautica
Capt. R. Diaz
Espasa-Calpé, S.A. | Curso Elemental de Aero-
nautica
A. E. Zuloaga
J. Torres, Buenos Aires |
| Aerodelismo Elemental
U. S. Ehorwel
Espasa-Calpé, S.A. | De Palos al Plata
Franco y R. de Aida
Espasa-Calpé, S.A. |
| Aviación Heroica
J. J. Maluquer
Seix y Barral, S.A. | El Autogiro ayer, hoy,
y mañana
T. de Martín
Espasa-Calpé, S.A. |
| Aviación sin motor
J. J. Maluquer
Seix y Barral S.A. | El Avion y la Practica
del vuelo
Kiffner-Flueters
Labor, S.A. |
| Cinematica Aeronaval
L. C. Blanco
Editorial Naval | |

- El Alma de la Aviación
Militar Española
V. Acedo Colunga
Espasa-Calpé, S.A.
- Elementos de Aviación
A. Armengue
Gustavo Gili, Bl.
- El Hombre Vuela
Karlson-Fluiter
Labor, S.A.
- El Mecánico de Aviación
R. Rodríguez y R.
Candiani, Madrid
- El Piloto de Aviación
R. Linaíz de Brea
Candiani, Madrid
- El Piloto elemental de
Aviación y el piloto
de Velero
Bodlées-Fluiter
Labor, S.A.
- El Vuelo Madrid-Manila
Gallarza-Loriga
Espasa-Calpé, S.A.
- El Vuelo Vertical
J. J. Maluquer
Seix y Barral, S.A.
- Ephémérides Aéronautique,
1936
Gauthier-Villars, Paris
- España y las Rutas del Aire
J. de Armiño
Instituto de Estudios
Políticos, Ediciones
España
- Fotografías desde Aeronaves
Centafio del. Paz
Espasa-Calpé, S.A.
- Fotogrametría Terrestre y
Aerea
K. Schwidofsky
Labor, S.A.
- Geografía Económica
Prof. W. Schmidt
Labor, S.A.
- Geografía Física
Prof. S. Guenther
Labor, S.A.
- Geografía Industrial
J. Russell Smith
Labor, S.A.
- Geografía Política
Prof. Arthur Dix
Labor, S.A.
- Globos y Dirigibles
J. J. Maluquer
Seix y Barral, S.A.
- Historia de la Aeronautica
en España, Portugal,
Países Hispano-Ameri-
canos y Filipinas
Emilio Herrera
Libr. de Pedro Windel
- Instrumentos de a Bordo
K. Rehder
Labor, S.A.
- La Aviación
Eug. López Iturriz
Labor, S.A.
- La Aviación actual.
Toussaint-Caracciolo
Montaner y Simon
- La Conquista de la Tierra
W. Treue-F. Payarols
Labor, S.A.
- L'Air et le Monde Aereu
Arthur Mangin
Alfred Mame et Fila.
- La Técnica del Aeromode-
lismo
R. Müller-Fluiter
Labor, S.A.
- L'Exame Teorico del Pilota
R. Linaíz de Brea
A. Candiani, Madrid
- Los Mundos Lejanos
B.H. Bürgel-Castrillon
Labor, S.A.
- Manual de Aerodelismo
J. J. Maluquer
Seix y Barral, S.A.
- Manual de Aviación
Victor W. Page
Gustavo Gili, S.A.
- Meccanica del Volo dei
Dirigibili
U. Nobile
Libreria Sc. de Pellerano
- Marine Aircraft Design
William Munro
I. Pitman & Sons, London
- Materials of Aircraft Con-
struction
F. T. Hill
I. Pitman & Sons, London

Medicina Aeronautica
Dr. L. Pescador
Científico Medicina

Motores de Aviación
Gino de Brai
El Ateneo

Navegación Aérea
J. M. Aymat
Labor, S.A.

Navigazione Aerea
F. Cavallotti
U. Hoepli, Milano

Piratas del Aire
R. R. F. Andes
Ediciones Mariscal

Quax, el Piloto Destrozón
H. Grote-Valiente
Afrodisio Aguado

Tus Alas
A. Jordanoff-Dervert
Luis Gili, Bl.

El Vuelo España-América
M. España y R. Tomas
Ciudad Lineal, Madrid

Vuelos con Instrumentos
Gonzalo, F. Aragonéz
Espasa-Calpé, S.A.

Vuelo de Escuela, Vuelo
Acrobatico y vuelo
de Crucero
Schulze-Eckardt-
J. C. Fluiters
Labor, S.A.

Una Aventura en el De-
sierto
R. M. Esteve
Espasa-Calpé, S.A.

Enclosure no. 13 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

December 28, 1945.

MEMORANDUM

To Mr. Baldwin
Subject Infra-red Rays

I am returning herewith the various memorandums regarding infra-red ray system of detecting ships in the Straits of Gibraltar. Eberhard Kieckebusch of the German Secret Service was in charge of these activities.

From the chief cashier of the Abwehr, Max FRANZBACH, I learned that the Villa Isabel at Algeciras was rented and later renovated at a cost of Ptas. 200,000 by Kieckebusch. The money for the renovation of the cottage was furnished by the German Secret Service, and consisted mostly of building a high stone wall and a false facade to eliminate possible detection by the British. Franzbach recalls that the lease provided that any improvements of the property would be for the benefit of the lessor, and therefore it appears to me that there is no possibility of recovery of assets.

Franzbach further added that he had remonstrated with Kieckebusch that instead of renting the property, they should purchase it outright, as it could have been secured for Ptas. 30,000 when they commenced operations. The property and the infra-red ray service, he added, were abandoned late in 1943 because of the strong pressure brought to bear on the Spanish Government by the British Embassy. They had not utilized the property since that date, and abandoned all interest therein.

They had rented several other buildings in Algeciras, but again because of British pressure the Spanish Government required them to depart from Algeciras. They abandoned their equipment in 1943 and January, 1944. He did not give details of the other buildings they had used there.

Kieckebusch acknowledged that the equipment in the Villa Isabel was under his custody and direction, and referred to Carbe as the "pobre" who was the facade for the organization but had no intimate know-

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ledge

ledge of what was going on. He attempted to give the impression that Carbe was a stooge.

Kieckebusch refused to state the present location of the equipment. He maintained that he could not answer any questions regarding his professional activities, and held to that position throughout the interview. It was pointed out to him that only three means of disposing of the apparatus could be considered:

1. it had been permanently destroyed;
2. it had been delivered to the Spanish Government;
3. it was still in his possession.

I therefore demanded an accounting for the apparatus, and by elimination (that is, he denied it was in his possession or that he had destroyed it) we arrived at the tacit admission that he had delivered the apparatus to the Spanish naval authorities as a free gift in 1943. He refused, however, to divulge the names of the authorities or the organization to which he had delivered the equipment.

During the course of later conversations, he admitted that not only the infra-red ray equipment but the huge telescope had been given to the Spanish naval authorities.

He expects to be repatriated, and is very fearful that a similar line of questions will be directed at him on his arrival in Germany.

Kieckebusch quarrelled with Lieutenant Colonel Kleyenstüber in the presence of Franzbach regarding the dissolution of the Abwehr in Spain. It appears to me that Kieckebusch had plans for a continuance of the organization contrary to the request of Kleyenstüber; and Franzbach, whom I can presume to quote as a typical Prussian soldier, was considerably agitated because Kieckebusch had dared to question the orders of his superior, Lieutenant Colonel Kleyenstüber.

My impression is that direct interrogation of Kieckebusch in the presence of Franzbach after their repatriation to Germany may prove very interesting.

CGilbert/et

Enclosure no. 12 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

DECLARATION
(Translation)

Madrid, 8.12.45

I declare hereby the following fact: I have sold the following apparatus for a total amount of Ptas. 62.100.--

- 4 Radio sets type "Hallicrafter"
- 1 " " " "National"
- 2 " " " unknown (one defective)
- 3 motor generators
- 1 attachment

The reason for this measure was the fact that among my former subordinates there were several of smaller income who by the closing of the Embassy were put into an extraordinary situation of need, especially as they have to care for their families.

The distribution of the money was concluded in October last. I excluded myself, and declare that the whole amount has been distributed.

The motor car Citroen No. M-71237 which I used has been delivered to the Allied Commission on November 29th. Other State property is neither in my possession nor administration.

Signed: Walter Loebe

Enclosure no. 13 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

December 28, 1945.

MEMORANDUM

Subject Oberleutenant (Reserve) Loebe

The above, the chief of the radio communications section of the German Military Secret Service, was interviewed regarding the material, apparatus, cars, and other equipment said to have been in his possession.

He was ordered by Lieutenant Colonel Kleyenstüber, he states, to make a clear declaration, and he was prepared on his "oath as a German officer" to cooperate with us. He stated he was prepared to answer any pertinent questions regarding German property, but must decline to answer about his professional activities prior to May 5, 1945. He delivered the two cars utilized by his section, a Ford and a Citroen, to me. He maintains he has no other equipment in his possession.

Questioned regarding the radio sets, he maintained that he had eight receiving sets normally, which he had sold. As they were sold through an intermediary, he is taking steps to verify their present location in order that he may supplement his statements. The funds he received from the sale have been turned over to Franzbach, who in turn included them in his recapitulation of money, which has also been delivered to me.

Loebe maintains he had five sending sets in all: four 80 watt and one 250 watt stations. On instructions from Lieutenant Colonel Kleyenstüber, he states, he made no attempt to sell them, but instead destroyed them by reducing them to slag with the assistance of Termite powder. It is recalled that a quantity of this powder had been found in María Molina when we took over the building. Loebe took me to the place where he maintains the slag parts were abandoned, and after a search in the débris we actually uncovered some parts which I believe, because of the aluminum metal and the peculiar shapes of odds and ends of pieces, were really the base of a transmitter set. However, the metal had been so distorted by melting that there was of course no definite proof.

This differs from the information given by Mr. Baldwin in his recent memorandum, which states he had seven receiving sets and six sending sets. The totals agree, but there is one more receiving set and one less sending set, according to Loebe's statement.

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Enclosure no. 14 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

According to my opinion the liquidation report of Herr Franzbach is correct, as far as an examination is possible lacking the necessary documents. My opinion is largely due to the fact that I have always known Herr Franzbach as a decent and correct administration officer.

Madrid, December 11, 1945.

Signed: Kleyenstüber

Madrid
December 9, 1945.

R e p o r t
for Lieutenant Colonel Kleyenstueber
=====

Re: Final liquidation report on Reich funds of the Administration Group of Kriegsorganization (War Organization), Spain.

A. Balance of accounts on May 8, 1945.

1. From cashier Zimmer I took over on May 8, 1945 liquid:

French francs	497,791.95
Dutch guilders	2,615.--
English pounds	2,909.18
Escudos	150,000.--
Swiss francs	99,000.--
US dollars	9,000.--
Pesetas	11,000.--

2. From Lieutenant Colonel Kleyenstueber I received:
Swiss francs 10,000.--

3. Cashier Zimmer had initiated the change of US\$34,000.-- which at the moment of delivery (see A,1) was not yet concluded. The conclusion of the conversion was done by myself.

In consequence, there is to be given account of:

French

French francs	497,791.95
Dutch guilders	2,615.--
English pounds	2,909.18
Escudos	150,000.--
Swiss francs	109,000.--
US dollars	43,000.--
Pesetas	11,000.--

B. The Spanish Foreign Ministry, Dirección General de Política Económica has received from me the following amounts from May 20 to June 30, 1945, which therefore have to be deducted:

French francs	497,791.95
Dutch guilders	2,615.--
English pounds	2,909.18
Escudos	100,000.--
US dollars	4,277.--
Swiss francs	38,000.--

C. Differences to be accounted for:

1) Escudos	50,000.--
2) US dollars	38,723.--
3) Swiss fr.	71,000.--
4) Pesetas	11,000.--

at 1) Justification of difference in Escudos:

Payment to v.Rohrscheidt	25,000.--	
Payment to Navy attaché (Finck)	<u>3,000.--</u>	
Total	28,000.--	
Balance converted to pesetas	22,000.--	Ptas. 13,200.--

at 2) Justification of difference in dollars:

The total amount was converted into pesetas at 1:9	348,507.--
---	------------

at 3) Justification of difference in Swiss Francs: These were converted into pesetas--

25,000 in small notes	95,000.--	
46,000	<u>184,000.--</u>	279,000.--

Total conversion of Foreign currencies to Pesetas justified under 3)	Ptas. 640,707.--
--	------------------

at 4) Justification of Ptas.

Received (C 4)	11,000.--
Conversions (at 1:3)	640,707.--
Sale of a safe	2,500.--
Sale of 2 tin cases	500.--
Sale of small table and 2 chairs	200.--
Sale	

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Sale of Telefunken radio (New, 2,133)	1,500.--
(These sales performed before May 8)	
Payments of office rents Cl.C 123	
From Dr. Walters Navy Attaché	18,000.--
From Finck , Navy Attaché	<u>6,000.--</u>
Total	Ptas. 680,407.--

I. From this amount were spent to alien groups:

a) Colman <i>Ced</i>	20,000.--	
b) Canaris	15,000.--	
c) v. Rohrscheidt	25,000.--	
d) Obermueller	100,000.--	
Returned by Bugge <i>Ced</i>	<u>10,000.--</u>	90,000.--
e) Dr. Schoene	75,000.--	
Returned	<u>9,900.--</u>	65,100.--
f) For Dr. Schoene	80,000.--	
	40,000.--	
	5,000.--	
	2,000.--	
	<u>15,000.--</u>	142,000.--
Balance		<u>357,100.--</u>

II. Payments of my Administration Group: 323,307.--

1) Losses by reconversion of Swiss francs delivered to the Foreign Ministry (see Par. B)	32,200.--	
2) Payments of salaries not yet made on closing of the Embassy, but already ordered	129,700.--	
3) Liquidation of travel expenses	9,633.20	
4) Fidelity fees for Spanish friends	15,200.--	
5) Medical and dentist bills (about)	10,000.--	
6) Automobile expenses	<u>9,883.--</u>	206,616.20
Cash on hand		116,690.80
Less travelling expenses:		
Kleyenstueber	5,696.75	
Franzbach	5,036.25	
Panhorst	3,923.30	
Schoene	311.70	
Frau Mueller	2,454.50	
Lamprecht	681.80	
Kirschner	<u>1,002.65</u>	19,106.95

TOTAL BALANCE TO MR. GILBERT 27,583.85

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Enclosure no. 15 to Safehaven Report no. 408, dated February 6, 1946, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, on the subject "Preliminary Report: Recovery of Official Assets of the German Secret Service (Abwehr) in Spain."

Result of the questioning about still existing State property and about Administration funds of the Group chiefs still unsettled on May 8, 1945

- I. Administration Group, Madrid
See report of the Group Chief.
- II. Independent cashier office, Barcelona
Reports to have liquidated regularly and according to orders with the Gobierno Civil (and later with the U. S. Consulate General) (except branch of Herr Paul).
- III. Herr Loebe
Reports not to dispose any more of State property, having delivered all motor cars. Referring to sale of radio sets, see attached special report.
- IV. Herr von Rohrscheidt
Reports to have made orderly use of the funds he disposed of. No amount left. Motor car has been delivered.
- V. Herr Dr. Schoene
Reports to have made legal use of the funds he disposed of. A remainder of Ptas. 9,900.-- had been returned to the Administration Group Madrid. Motor car has been delivered.
- VI. Herr Kieckebusch
Declines the actual authority of myself and of Herr Franzbach. From the formerly subordinated Obermueller and Lamprecht (see VII and VIII) I have received directly a corresponding declaration.
- VII. Herr Lamprecht
Reports not to dispose of any State property.
- VIII. Herr Obermueller
Declares to have disposed legally of his funds; a surplus amount of Ptas. 10,000.-- was returned to the Administration Group, Madrid. The motor car has been delivered. Delivery of the photographic and optical apparatus is being performed.

The gentlemen have been asked to make similar inquiries to their former subordinates and to insist on delivery or liquidation of State property still existing

Madrid, December 21, 1945

Signed:

Wenstueber

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