31. European Union

About the turn of the year 1943/4 my Berlin office, mainly subdepartment IV A 2b, succeeded in penetrating an enemy organisation whose leading members were strongly bolshevised and consequently ready to collaborate. On arresting a soviet parachute agent in Germany a card was found on him with the name of Dr. Hatsohek who was employed at the Tobis-Film A.G. On questioning, the agent said that he would be able to get connections in other prominent circles. Dr. H was absolutely trustworthy and had worked for the Soviet Intelligence Service for years.

Dr. Hatschek was visited by an official of my office disgulard as the presumed parachute agent who was able to get information from him regarding espionage matters. Later on he gave the Stape official not only political directives but also those from the Amenent Industry especially the one dealing with precision mechanics and high frequency, under the impression that they were destined for Moscow. By and by Dr. Hatschek's circle of friends came to light of which the following are still in my memory:

A head physician of the Surgical Dept. of the Robert Koch Hospital in Derlin - Dr. Grosscourt

An assistant at the Technical High School in Berlin, Charlottenburg - Dr. Havemann, who was a friend of Dr. Grosscourt and who made several recognised inventions during the war.

Richter - An engineer belonging to the Staff Dept. of Reichsmarschall Goering who before the war had arranged the Hunting Exhibition and later other festivites for Goering.

The whole circuit consisted of about 40-50 people who were mostly from the better classes of society. Besides their treacherous activity they intended to form a left radical party under the title of "Europaeische Union". The propulation of Berlin were to be shown by means of instructive leaflets and explanative booklets that Germany's only way out of the confused situation and which would still offer a possibility of meriting its existence, was to come to an understanding with Russia.

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Appendix

- (I) The change of location of the Gestapo from BERLIN and its eventual dissolution.
 - (1) The temporary Gestapa H.Q. "Dachs I" and "Dachs II" in TREENITZ near MUENCHEDERG/DRANDENDURG.

It become clear in the Spring of 1944 that the Gestapa (RSHA IV) could not continue its work in BERLIN as the various offices which were already spread out were threatened more and more by the ever increasing air raids and tele-communications to and from DERLIN were continually interrupted.

A wood was chosen near WULKOW (approximately 15 km west of the ODER) and two camps were erected about 4 to 5 km apart as a precaution against air raids. In these wooden huts all the Gestapa offices were installed. Only small detachments of the various sub-departments remained in BERLIN, especially the Chief of Amt IV who spent almost two thirds of the week there. In WULKOW was a Telephone exchange of the German Reichpost which RSHA IV could best use for its tele-communications. That was another reason for the move to WULKOW.

(2) Formation of a working staff in HOF.

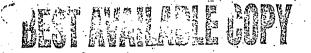
The move took place in July 1944 in various stages. The evacuation was kept secret from the outside world. The camps had to be closed after the Red Army breakthrough across the ODER in Jan/Feb and the whole area became a battle zone.

The climax of the English air raids on DERLIN came on 3rd Feb. 1945 at the same time that the Gestapa had intended to return there. In these circumstances it was impossible to bring the offices back to DERLIN and the Chief of Ant IV decided to evacuate the majority of the Gestapo personnel to HOF in Davaria. Most of the officals received the immediate order to proceed to HOF via MERLIN where they were to report at the Censorship Office which was to be found in a camp in Wilhelm Gustloff Strass in HOF. The greater part on the Stapo documents and current files were sent to HOF as well.

The billeting of the staff in HOF was totally insufficient, Every day an air raid on HOF was expected, therefore after about 14 days the various sub-sections of the Dept. Were spread out in the neighbourhood and, as far as I remember, amongst the villages, farms and castles, such as DERG, HRUOK near HOF, and a few other small villages. Working possibilities in these billets were very restricted. Communications were the biggest difficulties as for instance a courier system had often to be used between BERLIN and HOF.

The Allied advance in the west forced the staff to evacuate southwards. The plan was to go to the neighbourhood of REICHENHALL As far as I know the first stop was to be LANDSHUT. I cannot say whether it was moved from there to the REICHENALL district as the normal communications were out after leaving HOF and only occasionally were they restored by wireless.

The staff, in the last stage of its existence, was transfermed into the Southern Group of RSHA IV and was to work independently in the area of Southern Germany not yet occupied.



Appendix 2.

(3) Formation of an H.O. Staff.

As it became more and more obvious that the Government intended to remain in MERLIN with the Fuehrer, the Chief of the Sipo, and the Chief of the Gestapo, Gruppenfuhrer MUELLER had also to stay, MUELLER named a number of leading officials of the Gestapa who had to remain there with him and form the so-balled H.Q. Staff. These were in most cases the departmental chiefs as they were in a position to give the best information regarding their respective departments. The entire H.Q. Staff consisted therefore of not more than about 30 people including auxiliary and office employees.

This H.Q. Staff also was unable to find accommodation in which to work owing to day and night air raids on HERLIN. were finally billetted in the barracks of the Luftlotte "Das Reich" on the Grossen Wonnsee near BERLIN, where they were given a large ? for office and living accommodation; According to several statements by the Chief of imt IV it was quite clear that the entire H.Q. Staff would remain in MERLIN even in case it became a battle zone, and in case of emergency it would withdraw to the inner DERLIN defence ring. Finally it would be attached as a fighting unit to the Wehrmacht and sent into action. This plan fell through following an order by the Chief of Amt IV on the afternoon of 21 April 1945 which said that the complete H.Q. Staff should proceed to SCHWERIN Stapo Station by car. From there they were to find a place in Northern Germany, where they could continue their Stapo work. I should like to emphasise that the various Office chiefs had no files with them and that the remainder had already been burnt at the Wannsee H.Q. a few technical documents in connection with the "Nibelungen" scheme were in my possession, about which I will give more details later.

The H.Q.Staff convoy started off in the evening of 24 April 1945, sometimes keeping close together and at other times well separated on account of low flying aircraft. The vehicles arrived at the Gestapo Station in SCHWERIN at 5 a.m. on 22 April and remained until 26th/27th during which time some officials were sent to SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN to find suitable quarters. In SCHWERIN the nominal transformation of the H.Q. Staff into the Northern Group of the RSHA took place. This group included . members of all departments arriving in SCHWERIN as time went on and was therefore analogous the Southern Group. SS-Gruppenfuehrer, Generalleutnant der Polizei OHLENDORFF became leader of this Northern Group, and he at that time lived in SCHWERIN. Later he moved to MALENT near EUTIN, and as far as I am aware. finally took residence in FLENSBURG. The Stape sector of this Northern Group was given the following title: - Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und SD Nordgruppe -IV-

On 26/27th the Northern Group removed to MREIHOLZ, a place north of the KIEL Canal and south of the EIDER. I have no idea whatsoever where the other departments went to.

Accommodation was found in BREIHOLZ School where it stayed from 28th april to 3rd May incl. (SS_Obersturmbannfuchrer Ober-Regierungsrat)

Kidschke was the chief of Northern Group IV at this time. The majority of the members of the Group at that time wanted a dissolution, as according to rumours, the English Army was pushing further north in the neighbourhood of the town of Husum. During the move, which was done in stages owing to the danger of low flying air attack, two dars were shot up and had to be towed.



-36-SECRET Appendix 3

After a halt of several hours at the Arbeitsdienstlager in Winnert near Ostenfeld we were directed by the camp staff to proceed to the Arbeitsdienstlager Ostenfeld near Ostenfeld where the Northern Group remained until 6th May 1945. On this date SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Lischka gave the order which broke up the Group and all members were free to go wherever they wanted. During the stay of the Northern Group IV in Dreiholz and Ostenfeld Lischka went several times to see Gruppenfuehrer Ohlendorff by oar to get information regarding the situation and directives as to the dissolution. As far as I can rember he returned with completely insatisfactory results because at Northern Group H.Q. also there was complete helplessness and nobody could make any plans or have enough courage to order the dissolution. At this moment a certain change took place. : On the orders of Lischka SS-Obersturmfuehrer Quetting went to Flensburg on the 4th May approx, to receive final instruction, particularly as it had become known that the Reichsfuehrer-SS with his staff were there.

4) Meeting in Flensburg.

In the early hours of the next morning Quetting went to Ostenfeld from Flensburg and gave the following information at a staff meeting; He had succeeded in getting through to the office of the A.D.C. of the RF-SS where he had been informed that a meeting would take place that same night under the chairmanship of the RF-SS in the Police H.Q. in Flesburg, in which he was to take part. According to Quetting there were 15-18 Hoehere and Hohe SS-Fuehrer at the meeting, where Himmler spoke for an hour and a half to two hours. I believe that Quetting mentioned the following names of the people present at the meeting;

a) Himmler himself

b) SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Pruetzmann

c) SS-Gruppenfuehrer Ohlendorff

d) SS-Oberfuehrer Ehrlinger (?) Chief of Amt 1 RSHA

e) SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Wuennenberg f) SS-Oberstumbannfuehrer Quetting

Further names were mentioned which I knew at the time but have since forgetten

Hirmlers speech itself.

Himmler gave those present to understand that total military defeat was Nothing could be done about the collapse and one should trust Doenitz, if he could succeed in alleviating the sutuation of the He himself had voluntarily resigned his post as Home Minister German nation. so that he would not be in the way of any new Government which might be formed. Himmler presumed that according to the situation the possibility might exist that the Allies would leave a small preserve, which was believed to be the area north of the Kiel Canal, to a still existing German Gövernment and that this zone might be regarded as a breeding ground for a possible new and modest reconstruction. The hammer must replace the sword in this area and everyone must be called up and start immediately with the rebuilding of Railways and Industries. I also remember that Quetting repeated Himmlers references to the Police itself, whereby the Gestapo in its present structure was to go into the background or even disappear completely. The officials still in the North were to be disturbed in towns in the area where they were to take over executive work of a purely criminal investigation nature.

The existing ONPO forces were naturally too large for this remaining area. Roughly these words were said by Himmler; An office which may have been administered by a Captain must now be taken over by a. Colonel whose position would naturally be less in all respects. Himmler then spoke about the economical side and exclaimed that the question of food was very urgent and it could only be solved by the reappearance of the deep sea fishing trade and the transport system being put into working order as seen as possible. Quetting then arrived at Northern Group IV in Ostenfeld with this As some SS members had already taken off their uniforms in order to part from each other as civilians at the future disbandment of the Group, it was ordered by Obersturnbannfuehrer Lischka as a result of this "encouraging news" that uniforms were to be worn again immediately and that at the moment there was to be no thought of separation. This state of affairs lasted only until 6th May when Lischka went

again by night in an armoured car to Flensburg or its vicinity to obtain more information, particularly as in the last hours it become more apparant that occupation of Northern Schleswig Holstein by English troops was absolute inevitable, as the first Allied spearhead were in Nusim and had been seen in Flensburg. I know for certain that Lischka did not speak that night (5th/6th May) with the RF-SS. As far as I remember he spoke only with the Chief of Amtl of RSHA SS-Oberfuehrer Ehrlinger, who gave the order to disband the Northern Group IV, which was passed on by Lischka to the SS Leaders stationed in Ostenfeld.

11) The employment of English Agents in Germany as far as I know it from the Counter Intelligence standpoint (Turning)

Cases of espionage in Germany by England and America were dealt with on principle by the departments concerned. Here mainly by the IV B 1 b (England) and IV B 2 b (Poland) which were recognised as being a great source of information to the English Intelligence The main point of my work was only in those cases where the possibility existed of using them to start a counter "geme" with the enemy Intelligence Service. These were mainly cases where W/T was concerned as wireless "turning" required much technical knowledge which IV A 2 b had obtained through long experience.

I recally the following cases in Germany Cx: German, who was formerly in the Foreign Legion were parachuted into Southern Germany; possibly in Wuerttberg, in summer/1944. Chamier was given extensive espionage orders by the English Intelligence Service, which as far as I can rember concerned SS Units. To this end Chamier carried detailed tables with him which were similar to Cipher Codes lists which replaced military information by letter to be transmitted. Shortly after the parachute jump the two separated after having decided to meet again in a South German town which, if I am not mistaken, was Heilbronn, Soon after their parting Reschke went to the Station Master of a small South German Railway Station and reported Chamler giving the details of his mission and route. As a result of this betrayal he was arrested. In Chamiers! luggage was found all the documents and he made a full confession. :

As part of his mission covered the Berlin area he was taken to Berlin.

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A military counter "Game" was started from there by radio which only lasted a few weeks as apparently the English Intelligence Service become very suspicious through some mistake or other on our part. Chamier, who had offered to co-operate, was given a cover name and put in a Berlin prison where he was killed together with a number of other prisoners during a day raid.

2) In a hotel in Hannover objects were found belonging to a Luftwaffe H.C.O. who had been there several days. (about Autumn 1943 Amongst these objects Wehrmacht Pay Dooks soldered in a Corned Deef tin were found. Witch the proved that of the clining to an agent. After examination the chalusion was reached that his airman was the German Obergefreiter Kurt Koenig Allas Throcoker who had long been a deserter and whose uniform had been found in a wood on the Spanish French Border. At that time there was the suspicion that Koenig had gone to England via Spain. It was impossible to arrest him at that time in spite of the extensive search measures that were taken.

Not till many months later was it reported that A German soldier had been arrested after having been dropped from an English long distance bomber in Southern Germany (South Baden) The identification of this soldier who possessed false papers proved him to be the wanted Obergefreiter Kurt Koenig who had been sent repeatedly on Sabotage and as far as I can remember Espionage missions. The most important thing in this case was the fact that this was Koenig's third mission into Germany and on the two previous occasions he had returned to England via France and Spain. As Koenig was in possession of a transmitter it was hoped that he could be "turned" but this never succeeded. He was sent before a court martial but as yet no judgement had been passed on him.

3) Two English parachute agents were reported by the Stuttgart Stapo Station, one possessing papers which could not be distinguished from genuine ones. Great excitement was caused in Derlin as a result of this excellent complete forgery. As far as I can remember one of these agents was called Documelburg. A counter "game" on a military. basis was played with London from Southern Germany with these agents ... about which I cannot give any positive details as it was impossible to direct the proceedings from Berlin owing to the continual breakdown of communications. The name Documelburg was only an alias. I remember that in connection with Boemmelburg's arrest he gave the information that a German Kriminalrat (Councillor of Kripo), of the Geheime Feld Polizei (Security Police force) was working for the British Intelligencee Service stationed somewhere in Scotland, This man was in a position to give extensive information about the structure of the Sipo and SD. 4) At the end of 1944 or beginning of 1945, a German Kriminslrat crossed the frontier illegely from S. itzerland into Germany and report to the This man had been a Kriminalrat working with the Stapo station. Kommandeur of the Sipo and SD in Strasbourg where he was coaptured by ... the Allies during the occupation. As far as I know he was"turned" by the Americans Intelligence Service who sent him on a mission to Southern Germany via Switzerland, particularly as he had assured the Americans that he knew a French Engineer in Southern Germany who could transmit the news by radio for him. As he reported voluntarily he was made Chief of the Kripo Regional Control Branch in a town on the Swisa-German Frontier (this may have been Constance). However, this appointment was later cancelled. A radio counter "geme" was started with him by the Appropriate Leitstelle (Regional Control Executive Command H.Q.) which as far as I can remember had quite good results but which had to be discontinued owing to the Allied advance into Southern Germany.



Appendix 6

5) In a small place near Munich was the (Dr.) Rhode-Schwarz W/T apparatus Dr. Rhode, one of the most skilled specialists in W/T apparatus and radio had made contact by plain language wireless communication with an English radio transmitter. This illegal communication was picked up by the technical supervision stations and its location plotted. The interesting part of this case was the fact that Rhode had succeeded by radio in formulating a cipher code with the English Intelligence Service which could not be understood by the German Cipher Stations; Dr. Rhode was arrested but his first Engineer was able to escape. wireless communication was continued with London as regards military information and the English Intelligence Service were deceived into believing that an opposition group of Davarians were ready to help in a forthcoming overthrow of the regime and also to send information. A meeting was dranged by wireless to take place in Switzerland between Rhode's liaisty man and English Intelligence Experts. The German "confidence man" sent/was commidt, a representative of Caritas (Catholic Charity Organisation), who had legal authority to travel to Switzerland in order to see a High Saritas Official of the Catholic Church and at the same time met the English Intelligence Representative. On his return Solmidt reported that he had not only seen this representative but also an expert who was sent specially by air from London. The conditions demanded by the English Intelligence Service of the imaginary Opposition Goup in South Germany were almost exclusively of an intelligence nature which could scarcely be fulfilled by Stapo Counter moves especially as the catastrophical military situation in the West scarcely permitted a large scale deeption (January 1944 approx). The most interesting request by the English Intelligence Service, as reported by Schmidt, was their need of finding a high ranking SS-Fuehrer who possibly could take part at meetings in the presence of the Reich-Fuehrer-SS and who would work for England. As far as I can remember, the Chief of Stapo H.Q. in Munich who was in charge of the "game" chose Freiherr von Eberstein for this The latter agreed to this. The matter was later dropped as the Reich-Fuehrer-SS would not give his permission. 6) I remember another case whereby the American Intelligence Service sent to Germany via Switzerland a German Lieutenant (Wehrmacht Reserve Panzer Unit) who owned breweries in Southern Germany. This officer had fled to Switzerland after the 20 July incident although he had no connection with it whatsoever. His orders were to contact a Captain working at Stapo H.Q. Munich in order to requit him for the American Intelligence Service, The Captain reported the matter immediately and the Lieutenant was arrested. (Jan/Feb 1945). He was then sent back by the Stapo H.Q. Munich to the American Intelligence Unit via Switzerland (I believe it was the 7th American Army Intelligence H.Q. with the message that the Captain at Stapo H.Q. Munich was more or less ready to co-operate in Intelligence matters of a political mature but not of a military The Ideutenant never returned as the turn of Military events changed the whole situation.

III) Penetration into the Radio Code used by Draha-Mihailowitsch and Tito by German Cipher-Examination Offices.

I know from my own experience with the Military radio axemination offices that especially in the Balkans great success was obtained in penetrating the radio cipher system of Draha-Mihailowitsch, so that nearly all instructions and orders given, could be read and then passed on to the operational Command of the German-Dalkan Army. Thereby information was received regarding the help given by British Staff Officers to Mihailowitsch and their activities. This cipher penetration gave also a clear picture as to the relationship between the Draha-Mihailowitsch movement to the Tito movement and the Cetniks to the legal Yugoslav Government in London and later in Cairo. As far as I remember a penetration was made into Tito radio service but by no means to the same extent as the one made into the Cipher Code of Draha-Mihailowitsch.

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IV) The Air Crash of Dr. Todt.

As chief of a special commission I had to investigate the air crash of Reichaminster and OT Chief Todt. The plane corrying Dr. Todt crashed shortly after taking off from the aerodrome in East Prussia where he had visited the Fuchrer's H.Q: The facts obtained were as follows: The aeroplane was a JU 52 in which Dr. Todt left Rastenburg Aerodrome for Derlin. There was a Military guard on the aircraft all night; The crew were extremely reliable and all were killed in the crash. after the take off the machine (about 1 to 2 km. from the aerodrame) curved back towards the aerodrome and already showed signs of dropping. No smoke or fire was noticed by eye-witnesses. Roughly 200 meters before touching down on the run-way a vertical sheet of flame appeared from above the pilot's cookpit which pointed to an explosion inside the cockpit or the cabin. This fact led to the presumption that some foreign body exploded in the aircraft and it was not due to any defect of the engines nor the result of a flame from the exhaust causing the fire in question. ... Certainly not the latter because flames from the exhaust would always be thrown back by the slipstream and seen from the rear. of plane. The vertical sheet of flame seen by a number of witnesses was not to be explained evon after a thorough reconstruction of the wrecked plane as no foreign bodies could be found. The case remained unsolved. There was however still the possibility from the kriminologists point of view that the crash was not the result of technical defects.

2) The Spanish Communist General "Mario".

"Mario" (alias) was known to the Gestapo since 1936/37 (Spanish Civil War). He was an outspoken Italian Anti-Fascist who joined the ranks of the communist flighters for freedom via Paris and who after a certain time, through his own intelligence and initiative became General of an International Brigade.

"Mario" was arrested in France about 1942 and sent to the Gestapo because his prominent position was of interest to the Central Court. The Italian Police at that time were asked to confirm his identity and statements. They immediately asked for him to be handed over and sent to Italy. After interrogation by the Gestapo "Mario" was handed over to the Italians at Drenner Pass and was sent to a Detention Camp which as far as I can remember was in Elba until he was freed by the Badoglio Revolt.

"Mario" was a "red-hot" member of the III Internationale before leaving Fascist Italy. After his liberation from prison he went to the Italian Communist Minster Tegliatti who tried to get him a post in the area occupied by the Allies. This failed every time because "Mario" was known to the English and American Police and had been detained. several times by them on account of attempted political activity. a further meeting with Togliatti they both agreed that "Mario" should. place himself at the disposal of the English Training School which at that time was recruiting agents for service in the northern part of Italy still occupied by the Germans. "Mario" visited several schools including I think, and from his statements, caused the English the one at Bari. Finally, instructor some difficulties through is continual hostility. he took a paratroop course and was then sent to Northern Italy (Bozen Area), with a transmitter. From here he was in communication with an H.Q. in Italy and transmitted military information, rail transport being the main item. He had also discussed with Togliatti the task of communist organisation in this area which he himself would undertake, so that it would not have to be started after the Allied Occupation, as was the case in Southern and Central Italy "Mario" was arrested by the German Sipo in Bozen after being given away by another communist.

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ippendix 8

The "Gegenfunkspiel" (Counter Radio "Geme") was continued with the English Intelligence Service by using "Mario" from Bozen, but I was never informed as to its extent or result. "Mario" was arrested about December 1944 and the "Gegenspiel" commenced at about the same time. As "Mario" was voluntarily "turned" he was given his freedom.

3) The Use of Russian Agents via Archangel/White Sca, Glasgow/London to Western Germany.

Referat IV A 2b dealt with the use of parachute agents in Germany. Nearly all Russian agents were dropped by Russian aircraft in the Eastern Provinces and also repeatedly in Central Germany. It was therefore something new to find a group of Russian agents in Western German and explanation as to why they had not been caught by the well organised Observer Corps could be given at first. On arrest or after giving themselves up - I think there were three groups - it was learned that they had not been dropped by Russian planes but by English long-distance bombers coming from England. They had left the Soviet Union via Archangel in ships to They never came in contact with the Glasgon and were then sent on to London. English Intelligence Service at all but were received and looked after by representatives of the Soviet Embassy in London. They were taken to their respective destinations by English Dombers going to Germany. .: I recall a case in which two agents were torpedoed on the way from Archangel to England. The ship was lost, together with their equipment, and what was of most importance, their radio equipment. This was replace in England but their mission in Germany was consquently delayed. A "Ge enspiel" was started by the Stape Regional Control Dureau (Aussendienststelle) in Trier by using one of these groups against the Soviet Intelligence Service. This did not last long, as the demands from military material from the Rhine-Ruhr district were so high that they could not be satisfied against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Intelligence Service categorically demanded that this Group in all circumstances should make use of people in the Ruhr District who had communistic leanings. The Russian view was that there should be a considerable number of such people amongst the masses of German workers in that area. Actually the communist movement during the war in the mining areas of the huhr was extremely small (as seen from the Stape point of view). Moscow always argued against this. I believe that I can say with certainty that the above mentioned parachute landings were the only ones in Western Germany carried out by the Russians as otherwise the buried parachutes and other objects at least would have been found by the Gendarmeria, Landwacht and other organisations used in this work.

4) Further details about the Soviet Espionage Organisation "Mote Kapelle" in France and Belgium.

See also pages 37.38.39 and 57.

The penetration into the Rote Kapelle" movement in Belgium was only possible through the technical radio plotting by Orpo Supervision Froces, of a Soviet station in Brussels. On raiding the Station Alexander ensolvent who had been known since 1933 as a very active Communist Official was arrested. He was a good wireless signaller and also member of a Soviet Intelligence Group in Delgium. After "turning" him the "game" with the NKWD Intelligence Service was continued. He was given more trust as the "gene went on so that finally he succeeded in escaping. His trace was later picked up again in Holland but he was not caught.

Appendix 9

Wrnzel doubtlessly ran one of the main Soviet Intelligence Service transmitting stations in Holland, where he worked with a number of other persons, amongst which as far as I can remember, was a certain "Gouluoe"(?) who likewise continually was able to avoid arrest.

On rounding up the Wenzel Group in Delgium in 1942 the Gertapo came across another Soviet Espionage hovement which used Wenzel's station to transmit its information to the Soviet Union. Some Soviet Agents were arrested in the Belgian bathing resort Spa, as a result of which the "Petit-Chef" of the Belgian Organisation was later arrested. Kent came from Leningrad and had been trained for the Soviet Intelligence Service since childhood, having visited several Leningrad Intelligence Schools. to Wensel, "Kent" was cotive with Military Intelligence and fro years he He was a Ideutnant in the had been installed in a big Leningrad Hotel. Soviet Military Intelligence Service but during the gourse of the "game" he was promoted Captain. His closest collaborator was the Soviet student Jeffronov who was living in Brussols as a Finnish subject, possessing Finnish papers. "Kent" ran an import and export business in Brussels called Finnish papers. () "Simexco" which was entered in the Belgian Trade Register in the normal manner and which concluded commission business on a large scale with the Todt Organisation and Webrnacht establishments. Trade relations also reached mainly to France where "Kent's" "boss", the so-called "Grand-chef". of the whole Soviet Espionage Organisation in the West, lived. The Belgian Group also came under his jurisdiction during his stay in Belgium. possessed false papers in the name of Vincent Sierre which alleged him to be a Uruguayian subject. The firm "Simexco" was apure "cover firm" of the Soviet Intelligence Service whose main aim was to avoid the difficult transfer of currency from Russia to Delgium, and to earn the money necessary to finance the Intelligence machine on the spot. In In that way it was possible by means of the legal trading business to get permission without undue difficulties from the existing authorities, to travel backwards and forwards and moreover contact circles (OT and Wehrmacht) who were able to give in conversation the best information about their fields of activity. "Kent" was led to understand that he had to take part in a pleasure trip to the English Channel and bring back military information which the Soviet Intelligence Service thought to be extra-ordinarily important. It concerned the German Channel Coast defences under construction at that time. Through this firm Kent was able to go to Germany without difficulty. He had received the instruction from his "bosses" (Soviet Military Intelligence Service) to go to Germany by any means whatsoever, meet Lieutenant Schulze-Boysen in Derlin and hand over to him new Unde and Cipher material as well as wireless communication detailed documents. Kent carried out this mission and actually not Schulze-Boysen in Berlin who personally gave him extensive "treason" material. Schulze-Doysen was head of a section in the Attache Group of the Luftwaffe H.Q. Staff which belonged to the Air Ministry. In his position and with his contacts, already described, he was able to give all the latest inforantion. At their Berlin meeting Kent and Schulze-Boysen discussed the radio transmission of espionage material from the Berlin Group to Drussels from whence it could be sent on to Moscow.

As far as I can remember three "Gegenspiele" were started by Germany after the rounding up of the Belgian-Russian Espionage System. These "games" did not meet with the required success; that is to say, they did not lead up to the discovery and penetration of further connections of the

Espionage Organisation in the West,

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"Kent" was continually in contact with the "Grand-Chef" in Paris when later arrested, turned out to be the Soviet Pussion Trepper alies Jean Gilbert. He was chief of the French Group but at the same time had the right of inspection over the Belgian Group. Trepper who came from Galacia, had come into contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service during early yout, visited several schools and held the rank of Captain in the Red ramy. He was a personality in the truest sense of the word who understood how to contact numbers of people including wide intelectual circles in France of who he made use in his intelligence work, Gilbert was also "turned" by the Germans but he escaped in summer 1943 whilst taking a walk in Paris with an official of the From that moment onwards the Gestapo directed Special Commission. all its force on "Kent" in the "games" it was playing with Moscow. One day "Kent" received the order to go to Paris and at a later date the order to go to Marseilles where he had to fit up a Transmitting Station for the Soviet Intelligence Service with Moscow. "Funkgegenspiel" from Marseilles under the cover name of "Mars" and the one from Paris under the cover name of "Marianne". One of the most important bits of information obtained from the Soviet Intelligence service resulting from the Paris Gegenspiel "Marianne" was the exposure of the name of "Solja" a Bussian agent for many years who Prved in Walling Paris and with whom "Kent" had to co-operate from now on Ansolja" was the cover name of a Latvian Colonel who had played a leading part "Solja" had to in an International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. send his news communications in France to Moscow by a new transmitter which was to be erected. "Kent" received the order from the Sipo to maintain his communications with "Solja", from whom he derived important information fro the Gestapo. I remember a French Captain who was in close connection with "Solja" and who was prepared to give information from French Military circles. This took place regularly, especially concerning French defence works. I recall among other things that the French Captain obtained the defence plan of Cherbourg Harbour which were passed on to "Solja" who then sent them on to "Kent" so that they finally reached the Sipo. Thus, valuable military information aquired from this communication was prevented from reaching Moscow. The demands of the Soviet Intelligence Service through these French "games" were principally of a military nature. I remember clearly that they wanted to know at any cost which new SS-Units were being. formed in France as they were undoubtedly mainly interested in the presence of German armour in the West. These facts were really reheased by the German Military Authorities but numerous details about the German Atlantic Defences were given on the other hand, about which the Russians were not especially interested. The Tussian which the Russians were not especially interested. Intelligence Service not only showed great interest in military matters but also political groups of all kinds. The "Grand-chef" received extensive information and about these questions from a (Professor) Dasil Maximowitsch and his sister. The former was at the time at the Sorbonne in Paris and the latter was a lady doctor also in Paris. This pair had not only relations with DeGaulist circles in France but also, which was of much mor interest to the Soviet, relations with circles who were in close contact with Petain's Vichy Government.

1. certain Henry Robinson (real name) was responsible for the "Grand-Ohef's" communication from France to the Soviet Intelligence Service in Switzerland. He travelled continually from France to Switzerland direct or via Germany. Robinson was much more a kind of Organisation Chief limising, the work of the French Group with Switzerland than a news messanger that was much more dangerous to the Soviet Intelligence Service, Robinson was arrested.

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After the interruption of this well organised connection of the Soviets their only remaining contact with their French exerts was the "Funkgegene spiele" turned by the Stape. One day the question of financing the Western Group arcse, which in the course of the "game" had been pressed more and more. Finally the Moscow Military Intelligence Service who still had full confidence in the "Grand-Chef", was ready to put Swiss Funds: at his disposal. By means of "Mors" or "Marianne" the necessary Swiss arrangements were agreed add thus shortly afterwards 33,000 Swiss gold france for the finance of the "Grand-Chef's" Group fell into German hands. I must also mention that the "Grand-Chef" in Ferris in 1942 ran a commission business under the name of "Simexo" which in the same way as "Kent's" organisatio in Brussels "Simexoo" which I have already described. The turnovers here were also considerable particularly as Gilbert had Wehrmacht contracts which ran into millions. I remember the following names from the entire organisation in Delgiaum and France.

1) Jacques Blumsack, 2) Cruet

3) Jenstreem (alias)

4) Margarete Baroza (friend of "Kent's")

5) Katz Bros. and others.

I recall that Professor Maximwitsch succeeded in fulfilling the Moscow order to get in contact with the German Embassy in Paris. This came about through his affairs with Fraulein Margarete Hoffmann-Scholz, a German secretary at the Embass, who he promised to marry later. This girl was completely under the influence of Maximowitsch and gave away the most secret information from the Embassy office. Hoffmann's cousin was the German Kriegsverwaltungschef General von Pfeffer (War Administration Chief) a brother of Osaf. Pfeffer (Oberster SA-Fuehrer before Roehm) and former Regierungspraesident of Wiesbaden (district or county governmental administrative chief). Maximowitsch was able to approach Pfeffer through Hoffmann and used Pfeffer's simple-mindedness to obtain impertant information which he gladly gave.

Mosoow's wireless order, under no circumstances to contact the French Communist Party in any way for fear of discovery, ran like a red thread through the entire "Rote Kapell" movement. The Russians finally agreed to it after the Germans had brough up this theme again and again. The Paris meetings arranged by radio had always a negative result.

The entire "Rote Kapelle" movement influding the German sector was brought before a Luftwoffe Court Martial which was in session at the Reichskriegsgericht in Berlin. (Reich Sureme Military Tribunal. At the end of 1943 two more Soviet transmitting organisations belonging to "Rote-Kapelle" at Lyons and Lille were rounded up.

The Soviet Military Intelligence Service had constructed two further paralled organisations in addition to the main one at Paris which however had been turned by the Germans. The wireless communication of these two organisations were mostly carried out by women. During these "round upo" the technical apparatus of the French Communists in Paris was broken into, whereby, about early 1944, a great quantity of homemade W/T sets, spare parts, valves, cables, quarz etc. were confiscated. The commission was led in Belgium and France on the German side firstly by Kriminalrat Karl Liering and later when he became ill by Kriminal-kommission was led in the latter was recalled to Germany the job was taken over by Kriminalrat Heinz Fannwitz.

