Chief, POB

21, July 1951

Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

MICROFILMED MAY 9 1963 DOC. MICRO. BER.

Dr. Wilfried ERALLERT

- HULA-6999 Ref:

1. Karlsruhe files have no recent information on subject. The following information is taken from the First Detailed Interrogation Report on Dr. Wilfried KRALLERT (CSDIC/SD 26), dated 26 August 1945:

## Personal Details:

Hame:

KRALLEKT, (Dr.) Willfried

Alias:

DERGHANN, Fritz

Rank:

SS Stubaf

Appointments: Acting Oruppenleiter VI/G, RSHA;

Director of the Publikationsstelle WIEN.

ID. No.

3869, SS Ausbildungs Abteilung KONTTZ 1,529,315

Party No .:

SS No.:

323 و10

Home Address:

St. Lambrecht, Krois Hurau St. Lambrecht on 30 May 1945

Arrested:

Secret No.:

a/18/15

Interrogated:

1 Sub Centre, CSDIC, Austria from

17 July to 5 August 1945.

## b. History and Carear:

(1) Subject was the son of a sonior official of the Ministry of Transport. He was born in Vienna on 23 January 1912. After a secondary school education in Vienna, he studied tory and georgraphy at the Vienna University. He began his tical activities at the age of sixteen when in 1920, he formed a local branch of the Deutsche Mittelschuelerbund (MB), an extreme right-wing association of secondary school boys which enjoyed the benevolent supervision of the SA. From 1930 to 1932, he was a member of the "Deutsche Wehr", a right wing paramilitary organization and of "Tannenburghund". In 1931 - 1932, he was appointed Landesleiter WIEN of the DAB. He joined the NSDA in April 1933 and became Blockwart in June of the same year. In September 1933 he joined the

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nowly-formed lilitaerstandarte Will, which was converted into the SS Standarte S9 in April 1934. In the Mazi plot of July 1934, subject was detailed to attend the assassination of DOLLFUSS as the official MSDAT historian but owing to a last-minute confusion with his brother Reinhold, he did not do so. After the failure of the plot, he was promoted to FS Machaf and employed in his spare time on the staff of the SS Standarte S9. He joined the Intelligence Section of the Standarte in autumn 1934, and organized a secret mail service with the Maxi immates of the Detention Camp at Woellersdorf. In the same year he joined the SB as a detached member of the staff of the SB Hauptant, and in the period 1934 - 1944, he made a number of journeys in the Balkans, under cover of research work, on behalf of that office and later of Amt VI of the RSHA.

- c. On the completion of his studies in 1935, subject was appointed secretary to the Sucdostdeutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft in Vienna, and after the Anschluss he became director of that association's research institute, the "Publikationsstelle WIEN". After the Anschluss he also became a member of the "Blockstelle WIEN", the producessor of Gruppe VI/E of the RSHA. From that time onward, he made use of the alias "DERGMANN" when travelling on secret business.
- d. In July 1938, subject was promoted to SS Ustuf and in the spring of 1939, he was officially attached to Amt VI of the RSHA. In July 1939 he was promoted to SS Ostuf. In April 1911 he was called up as a Sonderfuehrer "Z" and took part in the Yugoslav campaign with the Sonderkommando Auswaertiges Amt, a document section. He then accompanied the latter to Russia, where early in 1912, it was converted into a Waffen-SS unit. Subject was promoted to SS Hstuf (F) in June 1942. In March 1943, he was recalled by the RSHA and in October of that year was appointed acting Gruppenleiter VI/G for the duration of the war and director of the Kuratorium fuer Volkstuns—and Landesforschung des Reichsfuehrers SS.
- e. After receiving the above appointments, subject spent about a third of his time in Berlin and the rest with the Publikationsstelle WIN. In February 1914 he visited Paris for the purpose of obtaining maps and other material for the Publikationsstelle West and before and during the German occupation of Hungary, he stayed in Budapest on KALTENBRUNNER's instructions in order to secure the records of the BADDALIO Embassy and of the Hungarian foreign institutes. He spent the whole of March 1945 in Rerlin directing the evacuation of the various institutions controlled by his Gruppe. In early April 1945 he returned to St Lambrecht Abbey and completed his arrangements for the hiding of "top-secret" documents and of the most important parts of the library and map collection of the Publikationsstelle WIEN (the location of which he revealed in the course of his interrogation). From that time on, apart from two brief journeys to Graz to assist in the evacuation of the Wannsecinstitut to St. Lambrecht, subject did not leave the village until his arrest on 30 May 1915.

f. Following is the assessment given in the interrogation report on subject:

"Subject is a typical N: i scientist who has succeeded to a remarkable degree in combining the positions of a GIS agent with those of an ethnographical research expert. He is a man of considerable intelligence and ability, qualities which are, however, equalled by his conceit and ruthlessness. Although severely critical of namy Nazi methods, he remains a convinced and radical Nazi. Prior to the discovery of his hidden records, he deliberately withheld information and made false statements concerning his pre-war connections with the GIS and the exact scope of his activities as Gruppenleiter VI/C. Insofar, however, as it has been possible to check the information he has finally given with the records and diaries which have since come to light, his statements have been found to be accurate. But it is possible that he may still be withholding information on the GIS, and in particular on the post-war plans and preparations of AMT VI of the RSHA."

2. The rest of the information contained in the report is subject's reports on the "Cooperation of Ethnographical Research Institutes with the GIS", the "Central Reich and Party Organizations", "Amt VI of the RSHA", and "Amt VII of the RSHA".

Sarah F. Freundlich

Dist:

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