

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET /0041 38879 0041

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EGBA-38879

FROM:

RI/AN

DOCUMENT NUMBER  
MICROFILMED 8879.

DOCUMENT DATE  
JUN 9 1970  
6 Feb 1957

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COMMENTS

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
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rec Brln Misc Leads  
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ABSTRACT

DATE PROCESSED

INDEX

19 FEB 1957

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MICROFILMED  
JUN 9 1970  
DOC. MICRO. SER.  
EGBA 38879

VIA AIR  
(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

MICROFILMED  
A 1503

DISPATCH NO. EGBA 38879

~~SECRET~~  
CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, EE

DATE 6 Feb 57

FROM Chief of Base, Berlin

INFO: COS/G

SUBJECT { GENERAL Operational/BEDCK  
SPECIFIC Progress Report -

Subject A of BRIN 8752

References: A. EGBA 38394  
B. EGBA 38755

Introduction:

This dispatch provides information additional to that contained in References, concerning the handling of SUBJECT by the Berlin Base, during the period 17 December 1956 - 12 January 1957. It also includes our plans for possible operational exploitation of the SUBJECT. PRQ Part II will follow by separate dispatch.

1. Berlin Base Handling: During the period that SUBJECT was under Berlin Base Control she was housed at first in a low security safehouse facility of the type normally used for debriefing of refugees, while being interrogated. At the termination of this on 21 December 1956, she was transferred to a Berlin pension where she could be accommodated without need for documents or police registration. For purposes of emergency communication with the Case Officer she was given a BOB low security telephone number.

Over the period of the Christman Holidays we had hoped to formulate some plan of operational exploitation of her. The PBHASSOCK Panel being notified of the fact that we had operational interest in her. We anticipated being able to re-insert her in the Marienfelde

Attachment: #1 - SCA  
#2 - SCA  
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INDEX

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2 - COS, G w/SCA

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SECRET  
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6 Feb 1957

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ECBA 88879

**SECRET**

PAGE 2

flow for the continuation of her repatriation processing, after receiving her agreement not to discuss further the UB recruitment attempt and other details on the UB man Richard KRAJEWSKI. In the interim local arrangements were made to forestall further Marienfelde-BFV interest in her case.

Our plans for this phase of handling had to be quickly adjusted when late in the evening of 22 December 1956, SUBJECT became ill and had to be seen by a Doctor. This was arranged through Base Support facilities, SUBJECT being removed for examination and treatment to the same safehouse in which she had been debriefed. The Doctor readily determined that SUBJECT was suffering from a liver flareup as well as being on the verge of pneumonia. This required confinement in her Pension for a few days as well as medical treatment during the same period.

On 28 December 1956 SUBJECT's daughter reported to PBHASSOCK and was intercepted there through arrangements previously made. This re-uniting of Mother and Daughter after more than 11 years separation necessitated a slow down in our time table of re-inserting SUBJECT into the Marienfelde channel. Because of this complication it was decided to advise SUBJECT to contact the local office of the German Red Cross located at Im Dol Str. 2-6, Dahlem, in order to see if that office could assist SUBJECT in establishing her eligibility as a delayed political repatriate, thus possibly avoiding further Marienfelde processing. SUBJECT and daughter reported to the Red Cross Office and began processing. After the execution of numerous questionnaires, and other forms, SUBJECT was debriefed by the Red Cross on the identities and whereabouts of other German Nationals in Polish Prisons, with special attention paid to those who had died while in confinement. In addition, SUBJECT was questioned relative to general conditions in Polish prisons with specific reference to handling of prisoner mail, parcels, etc. After this first interview SUBJECT was asked to return to continue her processing on 2 January 1957.

On 1 January 1957 SUBJECT telephoned the Case Officer and reported that her daughter was ill and that she required medical attention. Utilizing the same Doctor that treated SUBJECT, the daughter was examined. The diagnosis included a liver and gall condition which required immediate attention. She was confined to bed at the Pension for several days while undergoing treatment.

On 2 January 1957 SUBJECT returned to continue processing at the Red Cross. They advised her that she was eligible for benefits as a delayed political repatriate and instructed her to obtain a certificate from the local Police; and with that to go to the Steglitz Bezirk's Amt

**SECRET**

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

EGBA 38879

**SECRET**

PAGE 3

for additional processing. This required our immediate action and arrangements were made to have SUBJECT registered at the Pension as of January 1957, in order to obtain the necessary certificate from the Police. SUBJECT was briefed to account for her time between 17 December 1956 by telling appropriate authorities that she had been routinely referred to the Americans from Marienfelde, that while undergoing their processing she lived in a house, address unknown, became ill, and was treated by a Doctor provided by the Americans, a person unknown to her. That she was finally released by the Americans on 1 January 1957, at which time she moved to the Pension. SUBJECT reported to the Police, obtained the necessary form, and was sent to the Steglitz Bezirk's Amt. There she was advised that she would have to obtain a clearance type slip from Marienfelde Authorities, which meant further referral to the British and French I.S. Services at Marienfelde. While this was not ideal from our point of view it was considered advisable for her to continue with her processing, rather than delay it further.

Upon reporting to Marienfelde she was instructed to report to the British FSS at British Headquarters, Berlin, for a special clearance, in view of her earlier arrest by the British. She reported to the FSS on 4, and 5 January 1957, was superficially questioned as to identity and told to return on 7 January 1957 for debriefing.

On 6 January her Son reported to PBHASSOCK and was intercepted in the same fashion as the daughter had been. He too was taken to the Pension being reunited with SUBJECT for the first time since 1945. The details concerning his escape are related in Reference B.

On 7-8 January SUBJECT was debriefed by the British FSS relative to her experiences in Prison, with specific reference to alleged British IS Agents in Polish custody. SUBJECT stated that she reluctantly cooperated and provided them with all the information that she could recall regarding British Agents. She claims that she did not mention the UB recruitment attempt or give them any information on Richard KRAJEWSKI, that she had not already furnished the German Office at Marienfelde on the first day of her interrogation there. After finishing with the British, she returned to Marienfelde and there was further referred to the French IS Liaison Officer. She was debriefed by him only superficially, with primary emphasis on alleged French IS Agents in Polish Prisons. Following this debriefing she resumed normal repatriation processing. She was then sent to the Steglitz Besirk's Amt where she completed her processing. There she received air tickets and instructions for travelling to Camp Friedland in West Germany. She departed Tempelhof Airfield, Berlin, with her children at approximately 1100 hours on 12 January 1957.

NOTE: During period of contact Case Officer used cover name listed on Separate Cover Attachment No. 1, hereto.

**SECRET**

BEST AVAILABLE COPY  
ECBA 38879  
SECRET PAGE 4

2. SUBJECT's Personal Plans: At the time of her departure from Berlin though personally favoring Heidelberg, SUBJECT had not definitely decided on where she eventually would settle with her family in West Germany. She expected to make that decision while at Camp Friedland. In any event after she receives her cash settlement from the Federal Government, and settled herself and children, she hoped to travel to Bonn and report to appropriate Bonn authorities on the plight of the Prisoners still held in Poland. She also said that she wanted to contact Bishop Heckel of the Evangelical Welfare Organization for Internees and War Prisoners, Munich, Germany, and personally thank him for the benefits she received from his organization, as well as to advise him of the whereabouts of other German Prisoners in Polish Prisons. After this she hoped to settle down and obtain work. She also expects to renew contact with former SS associates both in Germany and Austria, seeking their friendship and support.

NOTE: It is realized that the Munich and Heidelberg destinations are in line with the areas of interest to the UB as cited in Reference A.

3. SUBJECT's Recruitment: As stated in paragraph 2 of Reference A, SUBJECT agreed to permit us to monitor and guide correspondence between herself and Richard KRAJEWSKI, and/or others who might contact her representing KRAJEWSKI. It was explained to SUBJECT that this would enable us to be in a position to intercept him should he defect and thereby handle him properly, or, protect her as well as the German or Western Nations against Communist operations, if he should not be bonafide. SUBJECT agreed that any UB followup contact with her could be an attempt to involve SUBJECT in a situation to force her to work for them as an Agent or to run a CE operation against Western or German IS Services. She agreed to cooperate fully, providing we gave her some protection should she be badgered by the German authorities for cooperating with us.

It was explained to SUBJECT that we had notified the proper Federal Authorities at Bonn of the fact that we were in contact with her, for her protection. Because of this high-level arrangement, she could be contacted by German Security or Police Services, or Allied IS Services, such as the FSS or CIC, who would not be knowledgeable as to these arrangements and would desire to debrief her for their own purposes. She was told that she should inform them politely that she had been thoroughly debriefed in her processing at Berlin and that if they were further interested they should contact their higher headquarters for information she divulged at that time. She was specifically instructed not to divulge the matter of her cooperation with us or information about KRAJEWSKI or the UB.

SECRET

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ECBA 38879

PAGE 5

**SECRET**

4. Briefing:

a. Security: The need for maintaining a high degree of security was continually stressed during the period of the case officer's association with SUBJECT. On the whole SUBJECT responded very well, heeding the advice, and exercising caution on the telephone, at meetings and on other occasions. The necessity to continue this was repeatedly emphasized. Particular mention was made of the need to exclude her children from any of our business. They were to be told that SUBJECT and Case Officer had become good friends because of the contact we had in Berlin, Case Officer being the first person "to treat her decently in many years" (to quote SUBJECT). SUBJECT's reception of and reaction to general security instructions reflected her earlier SS/SD training and 12 years of living in confinement where clandestinity was essential to the general well being of all prisoners.

*Thought  
Krajewski  
was the first?*

b. Communication:

(i) To the Case Officer:

SUBJECT was instructed to write a letter to the Case Officer at least once per month keeping him advised of her mailing address at all times. For this purpose she was given the address written on Separate Cover Attachment No. 2, hereto. With reference to format and composition of her letters she was instructed to send them via airmail only. Further that she was not to indicate any return address on her envelope but to include an address in the letter enclosure. She was not to sign her full name to the letter though she could utilize an illegible signature in lieu thereof.

(ii) From Case Officer:

SUBJECT was told that the Case Officer probably would not acknowledge all her letters. However, when he did, he would not indicate any return address anywhere in the letter unless he had to change his address. Further that he would sign all letters with the letter "K".

(iii) To Richard KRAJEWSKI:

SUBJECT was instructed to write to K only after she had a permanent address through which she could correspond with him in accordance with the procedure she arranged with him. (See paragraph 2, of Reference A).

**SECRET**

6 Feb 1957

**SECRET**c. Meeting Arrangements:

The first meeting with the Case Officer to be held outside of Berlin, will be at the Rathaus of the City in which she is residing. The hour for the meeting to be indicated in the Case Officer's letter, the date of the meeting to be 3 days later than that specified in the letter, i.e., if the Case Officer writes that he will meet her at 1900 hours on 16 April, the meeting will take place at 1900 hours, 19 April, at the Rathaus of the City or town in which she is residing.

d. Turnover Instructions:

It was explained to SUBJECT that in event of an emergency, in which it is not possible for the Case Officer to introduce another Officer, the person representing the present Case Officer will introduce himself in German as "Der Vertreter von Herrn KAPPLER". Additionally, as a further means of identification and/or recognition, he would be able to answer the question, "What did Karin (her daughter) give Herrn K?" The answer to the question is "Foxy", or he should be able to display the object represented by the word "Foxy".

NOTE: During the period of Berlin contact with SUBJECT, her daughter bought a little Fox Terrier type toy dog, measuring approximately 4" x 4", for the case officer to hang from the inside rear view *mirror* of his car, in typical German fashion. This toy bears the tag name "Foxy", and its use was agreed upon as a recognition signal, if one became necessary. This item is secured in the Case Officer's files, properly labelled.

It should be noted for the records, that SUBJECT stated that she would be hesitant to deal with any other AIS representative in place of the Case Officer. SUBJECT was assured that the Case Officer would work with her as long as it was possible to do so but that very often circumstances over which one had little or no control, very often required a turnover to another Officer. She was assured that any successor to the Case Officer would be competent and completely trustworthy.

This arrangement should enable us at the appropriate time to turn SUBJECT over to FROB should the activity develop into an operation deemed worth further exploitation.

**SECRET**

5. Operational Objective: We hope that through the SUBJECT we can establish contact with the UB. We consider it very likely that the KRAJEWSKI affair was devised for the purpose of keeping alive a means of establishing contact with SUBJECT after she is settled in West Germany. We have no way of knowing what the UB has in mind. We can only hazard a guess that somehow following her initial letter to KRAJEWSKI, she will hear from him directly or indirectly. This could take the form of a letter response from him, or keeping in mind the fact that he said he would defect in March, might be followed by his immediate defection. This act could be part of a cover story of his, substantiated by SUBJECT, and reported previously to us, or, and we think it unlikely, his outright legitimate defection. In the latter event we should be in a good position to intercept him. It is also conceivable that a so-called representative of his could establish contact with her, either as a phoney defector or for the purpose of recruiting her either through threat of blackmail or other methods. Their objective in the latter case could be to establish and develop her for their own purposes, i.e., serving as a reporting source, a channel of communication, a letterdrop, safehouse keeper, or on any type of support operation.

As the UB probably has prepared SUBJECT for their own purposes, so we have by parallel preparation, we hope, set her up for any eventuality, with a view of being in a position to take prompt action, if and when she is contacted by the UB.

6. Assessment:

During the period SUBJECT was in Berlin, she experienced many emotional and physical disturbances which in all probability would have had considerable, if only temporary effect on a less stable person. She weathered all in calm fashion. She would have made an interesting case study for a Psychiatrist during the period, if one could have observed her. Some of her experiences are cited below:

a. Release from more than eleven years of confinement in close prisoner custody.

b. Return to freedom in West Berlin with the many changes it brought to her personal way of life. These changes affected her both mentally and physically. As one example of the latter, the simple matter of diet. After eleven years of meager rations she suddenly found herself in the midst of plenty. Her reaction, a normal one, was to enjoy delicacies that she hadn't had in many years. This resulted in her becoming ill and suffering continually from stomach upset. Her accommodations, also quite



suddenly, changed from the austere and uncomfortable to relatively-speaking, plush ones. Her personal appearance and clothing changes also made a distinct impression on her. As one example, she paid a visit to a hairdresser for the first time in nearly 12 years. That seemingly routine and insignificant action was the subject of much conversation thereafter.

c. The reunion with both of her children after such a lengthy period of separation, likewise was the basis for considerable emotional reaction. Finding that her children had grown up and were strangers to her, understandably caused her to wonder whether she ever really could be more than a big sister to them. The daughter in particular, although 15 years of age, ~~is~~ <sup>was</sup> incredibly naive about the facts of life. The SUBJECT confided in the Case Officer that not only had she the task of getting to know her daughter, but she had to quickly educate her, by reason of the fact that the girl, in the midst of all this excitement, suddenly became a woman.

d. The reaction of the children to SUBJECT also had an effect upon her. They gave every indication of being genuinely happy to be with their Mother. They both acted as love-starved children, especially the daughter. She outwardly displayed much affection for her Mother, always holding on to her, and lavishing many outward signs of affection. The son less so, in public, but it was apparent that he too was happy.

Despite all these many changes in her life, SUBJECT maintained a remarkable degree of stability at all times. One change after the other caused SUBJECT to adjust her personal plans on a day to day basis. To her credit too must be mentioned that in speaking of the future she always included the children in her plans, even though she obviously could not have had much time to think in terms of having the responsibility of their welfare suddenly thrust upon her.

Motivation: SUBJECT appears to be genuinely anti-communist in her feelings, still maintaining that the Fascist way is the best and that the Western World erred seriously in ~~not joining the Nazi Anti-Communist Crusade of 1941.~~ Many hours were spent discussing the political developments of the War years and postwar period, she taking delight in pointing out that if we had not turned our bombers loose on Germany and supported the Soviets, we would have benefited by Hitler's wisdom and foresight and the World would not be in the shape it is in today. She impressed the

SECRET

PAGE 9

Case Officer with her anti-communist attitude, not that she was necessarily pro-West in her feelings, quite the opposite in fact, especially with regard to Great Britain.

We are not losing sight of the fact that the SUBJECT had much to gain in maintaining a cooperative attitude with regards to us while in Berlin. There is no doubt but that we through prompt action aided her in timely fashion when she was ill. Further that through our effort she was quickly re-united with her children. Our reception and maintenance of the entire family here also should have, and we felt did impress her. Only time will tell to what extent she will cooperate when she is more independent of us in West Germany.

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ATTACHMENT # 1

SCA to

EGBA 38879

HERR KAPPLER

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INDEX

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SECRET

6 Feb. 1957

[ ]

SECRET

ATTACHMENT # 2

SCA to EGBA 38879

R. POLLACK

BERLIN-DAHLEM

POSTSCHLISSFACH 9

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INDEX

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SECRET

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À ma fille - z pros'ba  
o pamieć - Maria.

N.M.W. dr. 7. IX. 1956r.

Wierzy - Moimiel