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FINAL REPORT

ON

Nash

W/SS Stubaf Heinrich Adolf SPRINGER
@ Ludwig MULLER @ Ludwig RICHTER @ Otto GRIGO

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I. PREAMBLE

1. Prisoner, who is 32 years of age, was a professional offr in the Waffen-SS. He was brought up in the family of a typical German naval offr, in which narrow-minded nationalism was matched only by a hatred and jealousy of other seafaring nations. At the age of sixteen, Prisoner joined the HJ (1931). By 1934 he had risen to the rank of Gefr HJ. He later volunteered for the Waffen-SS, and at the time of the collapse of GERMANY he held the rank of SS Stubaf.
2. Prisoner had a successful career as a soldier: not only did he distinguish himself by great personal courage (he was wounded six times and was awarded the Ritterkreuz as early as beg 1942, when it was still a considerable honour), but he also proved himself so good a leader that in 1944 he was selected for an appointment in the "Wehrmachtsfuhrungsstab" under JODL, and later served on the personal staffs of MODEL and HIMMLER.
3. Prisoner appears to be a sincere idealist, who, on his own admission, was a confirmed Nazi in his youth. Through his close contact with outstanding Nazis in the final stages of the war, however, his faith in the leading personalities of the Third Reich was badly shaken, and during the days of the collapse he lost it completely. To a lesser degree, his belief in the principles of

National Socialism was also undermined, and during his internment in NEUENGAMME and his subsequent fugitive life following his escape from there, it weakened still further. It is believed that Prisoner is telling the truth when he claims that he was finally converted by a Protestant clergyman in TUBINGEN. Prisoner now claims that he fully realizes his earlier errors, and that he is prepared to pay for them.

4. Prisoner's various contacts with GLOBETROTTER appear to have been fortuitous. His escape from NEUENGAMME is not considered to have had any connection with that org.
5. Prisoner has been completely co-operative under interrogation, and on occasions has volunteered infm liable to incriminate himself. The infm he has supplied is believed to be reliable.

II. PERSONAL HISTORY

6. Personal Details

<u>Date & Place of Birth</u>	3 Nov 14, KIEL.
<u>Nationality Claimed</u>	German.
<u>Occupation</u>	Civil engineer.
<u>Rank</u>	Stubaf Waffen-SS.
<u>Religion</u>	Protestant.
<u>Father</u>	Adolf SPRINGER, Marine Obering a D (deceased).
<u>Mother</u>	Hermine née SCHRÖCK (deceased).
<u>Wife</u>	Ursula née WEGENER, born 20 Sep 1920. Residing at LUTZHÖFT nr FLENSBURG.
<u>Children</u>	Daughters: Anke, born 1941. Güda, born 1943. Son: Herwig, born 1944.
<u>Brother</u>	Herbert SPRINGER, born 17 Dec 1900. Engineer at LINDAUNIS/SCHLESWIG- HOLSTEIN.

7. Career

1921 - 24	Attended Volksschule KIEL.
1924 - 31	Attended Gymnasium KIEL.
1931 - 32	Attended Gymnasium MELDORF/DITHMARSCHEN.
Oct 32 - Oct 33	Apprenticed as a bricklayer with Fa KEHDING at KIEL.
Oct 33 - Easter 34	Studied one term at Höhere Technische Staatslehranstalt für Hoch u Tiefbau at ECKERNFÖRDE.
Easter 34 - Apr 35	2nd-year apprentice with Paul HEIDEMANN, KIEL.
Easter 35 - 37	Completed studies at Höhere Technische Staatslehranstalt, ECKERNFÖRDE.
Feb 37	Passed examination as engineer and architect.
Mar 37	Worked for one month with Hermann KOOP, architect at KIEL.
1 Apr 37	Called up to RAD 1/75 FLENSBURG.
1 Nov 37	Volunteered for Waffen-SS. Posted to 1 Bn SS Verfügungstruppe GERMANIA, HAMBURG.

1 Mar 38	Transferred to 11 Coy 3 Bn SS Regt DER FÜHRER, KLAGENFURT.
9 Nov 38	Promoted SS-Sturmmann.
15 Nov 38	Sent to Junkerschule BAD TÖLZ. Was promoted during offrs' trg course to SS Junker and SS Sta Junker.
20 Oct 39	Passed out from Junkerschule as Sta Ob Junker and was posted to 2 Coy 1 Bn LSSAH at PRAGUE.
Nov 39	LSSAH transferred to area BAD EMS.
22 Dec 39	Married Ursula WEGENER.
25 Dec 39	Promoted SS Ustuf and posted as pl comd to 2 Coy 1 Bn LSSAH.
Mar 40	LSSAH moved to MUNSTER area.
May 40	Took part in the Western Campaign.
10 Jun 40	Wounded for the first time, but returned to unit for treatment in a field hospital.
22 Jun 40	Wounded for the second time and evacuated to field hospital at MOULINS and thence to SS hospital at HOHENLYCHEN nr BERLIN.
Mid Aug 40	Rejoined his unit and made Bn Adjt of 1 Bn LSSAH. Was garrisoned at METZ.
9 Nov 40	Promoted Ostuf.
Mar 41	LSSAH transferred to the SE Front.
Mar-May 41	Prisoner took part in the BALKAN campaign through YUGOSLAVIA and GREECE.
End May 41	LSSAH was transferred to CZECHOSLOVAKIA and prepared for the Russian campaign.
Jun 41	Prisoner's Div was attached to the Pz Gruppe KLEIST. Prisoner took part in the campaign, on southern sector ZHITOMIR-KIEV.
Aug 41	Was made OC 3 Coy 1 Bn LSSAH. Took part in battles nr MARIUPOL and TAGANROG.
Oct 41	Wounded for third time, but remained with unit.
9 Nov 41	Promoted Hptstuf.
23 Nov 41	Wounded for fourth and fifth times in battles nr ROSTOV, and evacuated via TAGANROG and JAUER nr LIEGNITZ to HOHENLYCHEN (BERLIN).
10 Jan 42	Awarded Ritterkreuz by Sepp DIETRICH on behalf of HITLER.
(Mar - May 42	Posted as OC to 7 (E) Coy LSSAH, BERLIN.
May 42	Posted to LSSAH to report to TAGANROG.
End May 42	En route, invited by HITLER to RASTENBURG. Arrived at TAGANROG and reported for duty. Employed as Coy Comd in 1 Regt LSSAH.
Jul 42	LSSAH transferred to FRANCE (VERNEUIL area).
Jul 42 - Jan 43	LSSAH re-trained as a Pz Div.
Jan 43	Transferred to RUSSIA (KHARKOV area). Took part in the fighting around KHARKOV.

12 Feb 43 Wounded for sixth time and evacuated via LWOV hospital to HOHENLYCHEN.
Jun 43 Promoted Stubaf.
Oct 43 Posted to 12 SS Pz Div HITLER JUGEND, at THOUROUT (BELGIUM), as Div Adj (II A).
1 Jun 44 Transferred to Führerhauptquartier (Wehrmachtsführungsstab) to be trained as GS offr. Prisoner was attached to Ops Abt "Invasion" under Maj (i G) FRIEDEL.
28 Aug 44 Posted to Heeresgruppe B as Begleitoffz to FM MODEL. Served in FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND and GERMANY.
10 Feb 45 Transferred to Stab Heeresgruppe B (personal staff of HIMMLER) as Ord Offz. At PRENZLAU, HOHENLYCHEN and FLENSBURG. Prisoner went home from FLENSBURG to LUTZHÖFT, having partly relinquished his post. He was, however, still in contact with HIMMLER and his entourage until 10 May. At this time HIMMLER's entourage consisted of his Personal Referent, Standf BRANDT; Chief Adj, Ostuf GROTHMANN; Personal MO, Ostuf Dr MULLER; OIC Personal Protection of the RFSS, Stuf MURMEIER; Personal Adj, Ostuf DÜRRING; Chief Sigs Offr, Stuf SCHMALOER; Ord Offz, Stuf MACHER; Nachrichtenführer der Waffen-SS, Standf JUTTNER and Brigf KEILHAUS.
27 May 45 Prisoner was arrested at LUTZHÖFT and taken to 6 CIC.

8. Political

1 May 31 Joined HJ in MELDORF.
1932 Promoted Kameradschaftsfü HJ.
Mar 33 Promoted Fähnleinfü d JV KIEL.
May 34 Promoted Gefolgschaftsfü HJ KIEL.
Jun 36 Joined Allg SS as Anwarter in Sturm 9/50 ECKERNFÖRDE.
Nov 36 Volunteered for Waffen-SS.
1935 - 36 LO between Allg SS and HJ at ECKERNFÖRDE.
From 1933 Member of NSD Studentenbund at ECKERNFÖRDE.
1935 Appointed Studentführer ECKERNFÖRDE.
9 Nov 35 Joined NSDAP.

9. Decorations

1933 Goldenes Ehrenabzeichen der HJ.
Jul 40 EK II.
Jul 41 EK I.
Jan 42 Ritterkreuz z EK.
1941 Inf Sturmabzeichen.
Jun 41 Verwundetenabzeichen in Schwarz.
Oct 41 Verwundetenabzeichen in Silber.
Jan 42 Verwundetenabzeichen in Gold.
Also various Bulgarian and Roumanian decorations.

III. MOVEMENTS AND CONTACTS

10. 18 Feb 46

Escaped with a fellow internee, SS-Ostuf Arwed FLEGEL (Prisoner at DIO), from NEUENGAMME CIO (see Part IV). They went to BERGEDORF and thence to HAMBURG. There they visited the KORTENDICK family, HAMBURG-LANGENHORN, Tangstedter-Landstr, whose address Prisoner had obtained from Hptstuf GAEDE at NEUENGAMME. They told the KORTENDICKs the story of their escape and stayed the night.

19 Feb 46

Prisoner and FLEGEL went to PHOTO KOHNKE, whose address had been supplied by Hptstuf KOHLER or KOSTLER at NEUENGAMME. KOHNKE (Prisoner at DIO) took their photos and told them to collect them a week later. He also said that he hoped he would be able to obtain D2 forms for them by that time. They all agreed that the fugitives' best plan was to remain in hiding in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN until all the documents were ready. FLEGEL told KOHNKE that they intended to visit a certain BULL at ELMISHORN, a former Gauwirtschaftsberater (NB: BULL had been an internee at NEUENGAMME, but had been released owing to ill-health). KOHNKE told them that whilst in ELMISHORN they should call on a friend of his, AHLERS, who had an ironmonger's business there. KOHNKE further stated that he would meet them there the next day. Prisoner and FLEGEL left the same afternoon for ELMISHORN, where they visited AHLERS and were received by his daughter, to whom they gave KOHNKE's message. At the same time, they told Frl AHLERS that they had been released from NEUENGAMME. After dark, Prisoner and FLEGEL visited BULL, who was living with his family in the grounds of his former jam factory. They told BULL that they had escaped from NEUENGAMME, and asked him whether they could stay the night. BULL accommodated them in a disused hut, and told them that they must leave the next morning before the workers arrived at the factory. Prisoner and FLEGEL left the factory grounds very early and decided not to wait until the afternoon, but to go straight to AHLERS. They saw Frl AHLERS and told her their true story, whereupon she invited them to stay. During the afternoon a boy-friend of Frl AHLERS (name forgotten) arrived from HAMBURG, followed shortly afterwards by KOHNKE. The boy-friend

20 Feb 46

boasted about his exploits in the black market and gave Prisoner RM 100. Owing to his presence, KOHNKE, FLEGEL and Prisoner were unable to have their talk and KOHNKE returned to HAMBURG with Frl AHLERS' friend by the last train. Prisoner and FLEGEL were accommodated for the night by Frl AHLERS, very much against the wishes of her family.

21 Feb 46

Prisoner and FLEGEL took the first train to HEIDE and went straight to a BIM leader (name forgotten), whose name had been given them by Hptstuf TRAUTWEIN, an internee in NEUENGAMME. TRAUTWEIN had said that she was the "channel" ("Anlaufstelle") to HJ Bannf MORITZEN at NORDHASTEDT. Prisoner and FLEGEL were sent by this BIM leader to HJ Oscharf GRIPP (also in HEIDE), who was to make arrangements for them to meet MORITZEN. They informed GRIPP that TRAUTWEIN had told them to get D2 forms and further advice from MORITZEN. GRIPP informed them that he himself held the D2 forms on behalf of MORITZEN, but that at the moment he had only one left. He expected their courier "WERNER" (probably Werner STENDER) to arrive any day with new supplies. GRIPP stated that this courier had an artificial leg in which he hid the forms. GRIPP also said that if Prisoner wished to see MORITZEN, he could go to NORDHASTEDT and call on him after dark. Prisoner and FLEGEL therefore went to NORDHASTEDT, but, as it was still light, they walked on to the next village, ODDERADE, to visit a farmer ERICKSEN (an address provided by Dr OTZEN at NEUENGAMME). They found only the farmer's wife at home, to whom they introduced themselves as Ludwig MÜLLER. (Prisoner) and Hermann NIETSCH. Frau ERICKSEN said that she did not believe the story they told her, but that she believed that they had escaped from NEUENGAMME. She gave them food, but ordered them to leave the farm immediately. Prisoner and FLEGEL then visited the mother of TRAUTWEIN in WESTERWOHL. They told her about their escape and their plans, and she provided them with food and clothing and lodging for the night.

22 Feb 46

Prisoner and FLEGEL separated to visit various farmers (whose addresses they had obtained from Dr OTZEN at NEUENGAMME), in order to buy food and to rest. Prisoner decided to try the ERICKSENS again and returned to ODDERADE. He found ERICKSEN at home, who gave him food and invited him to spend the day there. FLEGEL went to a village nr MELDORF to visit a farmer BUSCH. BUSCH, however, did not wish to have anything to do with FLEGEL and sent

23 Feb 46

him away. Prisoner cannot remember to which farm FLEGEL then went. From ODDERADE Prisoner continued alone to NORDHASTEDT, where he arrived after dusk and went straight to MORITZEN. He gave full details about himself, stated his and FLEGEL's need of D2 forms, and outlined his future plans. MORITZEN advised Prisoner to await the arrival of their courier from HAMBURG. He then took Prisoner to a farmer KALCHER, who gave Prisoner accommodation and said he did not wish to ask any questions. As Prisoner was in need of dental treatment, he went to ALBERSDORF to a certain WOLTER, whose address he had obtained from MORITZEN. Frau WOLTER immediately made arrangements with the dentist in ALBERSDORF, a former Nazi, who received Prisoner out of turn and treated him without charge. On Prisoner's mentioning to Frau WOLTER that he proposed to go into hiding in SOUTH GERMANY, she gave him the address of an old friend of hers, Frau Lilly WEIBEL at SEEG nr FUSSEN (Frau WEIBEL had formerly been a BDM leader at HAMBURG and had married one of the Bavarian Nazi leaders; Prisoner did not make use of this address for himself, but FLEGEL went there later). Prisoner returned to KALCHER's, where he was given a message from MORITZEN by Frau KALCHER, telling him to go to HEIDE. At HEIDE Prisoner called on GRIFF. "WERNER" had arrived and was staying with GRIFF. Prisoner discussed his plans with them at great length and also the political situation. As GRIFF had some connection with the railway, Prisoner asked him to obtain tickets for himself and FLEGEL to HAMBURG and NIEBÜLL respectively. FLEGEL intended to visit Obecht HEIN, another fugitive from NEUENGAMME, in NIEBÜLL. On Prisoner's return to KALCHER he was told to meet MORITZEN at CLASSEN's farm. When Prisoner outlined his and FLEGEL's plans, MORITZEN suggested that, instead of going direct to HAMBURG and waiting there for FLEGEL (who intended to spend two days in NIEBÜLL), Prisoner should break his journey at ITZEHOE to meet DE CHELARD. DE CHELARD was said to be the leader of a group known as "Leute des MECHIN". "WERNER" and MORITZEN told Prisoner about this group and its aims, and Prisoner gained the impression that they were taking a fairly active part in it. MORITZEN also mentioned the AXMANN group of HJ leaders (NURSERY), but stressed that he and DE CHELARD did not wish to have any contacts with NURSERY, as they believed that all forms of organisations were fatal.

- 8 -

24 Feb 46

Prisoner gained the impression that MORITZEN and DE CHELARD were not on the best of terms with the AXMANN group. Prisoner met "WERNER" in the afternoon and went with him to visit GRIFF in HEIDE. During the evening Prisoner and GRIFF visited Frau WISCH, wife of the former OC LSSAH (at present interned in UK), who had various contacts with former SS leaders. She mentioned that Stubaf KOOS of LSSAH came occasionally to visit her, and gave Prisoner a few addresses of people in SOUTH GERMANY, who would be of assistance to him in case of need. After their return to GRIFF's house they filled in Prisoner's D2 form, using the alias "Ludwig RICHTER". The thumb-print and doctor's signature were left to be inserted in ITZEHOE, as no ink-pad was available and they were to meet a former SS doctor at ITZEHOE.

25 Feb 46

Prisoner and "WERNER" left for ITZEHOE by train. At ST MICHAELISDONN they were joined in the train by a former HJ leader (Prisoner believes that this meeting was pre-arranged; he cannot remember the name of the HJ leader, but believes that he lives at GUDENDORF; he is a refugee from EAST PRUSSIA and a member of the "Leute des MEGHIN" group). On their arrival at ITZEHOE, Prisoner went straight to DE CHELARD's home in MUNSTERDORF, whilst "WERNER" and the HJ leader remained in ITZEHOE. DE CHELARD was not at home, but Frau DE CHELARD invited Prisoner to wait there. Whilst waiting, he told her his story. DE CHELARD returned in the afternoon. He had already met "WERNER" and had heard about Prisoner. Prisoner nevertheless repeated his story. In the evening the local doctor, Dr GRUNE, appeared and signed Prisoner's D2 form (as far as Prisoner could gather, GRUNE was also involved in the "Leute des MEGHIN" group). Later Ob Reg Rat a D DUSCHEK (Prisoner at DIC), who lived at OBENDEICH nr GLÜCKSTADT, arrived. Prisoner had the impression that DUSCHEK was the leading member of the "MEGHIN". They discussed politics in general and also the aims of the MEGHIN group. DE CHELARD produced several "Letters of the MEGHIN-Spirit". During conversation DUSCHEK mentioned that he intended to go to ITALY by illegal routes. The doctor left later and DUSCHEK and Prisoner stayed the night with the DE CHELARDS. DE CHELARD and Prisoner went to ITZEHOE, where they called on HOMMEN (Prisoner at DIC). DE CHELARD was employed by HOMMEN and Prisoner gained the impression that he was largely financed by HOMMEN. The thumb-print was made on Prisoner's D2 form in HOMMEN's presence, and he appeared to consider this a perfectly ordinary incident. Prisoner then

26 Feb 46

27 Feb 46

visited Pastor KARSTENSEN at ITZHOE, whose address had been supplied to him by TRAUTWEIN. He told the pastor about his escape and then returned alone to MÜNSTERDORF. There he met DUSCHEK again. Shortly after DE CHELARD had returned, Dr GRUNE arrived and the same problems were discussed once more. Prisoner and DUSCHEK spent the night at DE CHELARD's.

Prisoner met "WERNER" early that day in ITZHOE, and they both travelled by train to HAMBURG. There they visited the former HJ Bannf HERDE at Rotenbaumchaussee 111 or 113, c/o Frau OELKERS. HERDE shared a room at that address with Hans ABE, also a former HJ leader. They had not registered with the police, had no ration cards and lived solely from black-market activities. Prisoner discussed his plans with HERDE, who gave him RM 200 or RM 300, and promised to use his contacts at the ticket office at HAMBURG Central Station in order to obtain tickets to SOUTH GERMANY for Prisoner and FLEGEL. Later HERDE sent "WERNER" to Hilde SCHÄFER (also living at the Rotenbaumchaussee), to collect FLEGEL, who had been sent there earlier in the day by HERDE. Prisoner and FLEGEL spent the night with HERDE, whilst "WERNER" left shortly before curfew.

28 Feb 46

Whilst Prisoner and FLEGEL enquired about trains, HERDE obtained their tickets. Prisoner and FLEGEL then went to KÖHNKE and collected their photos and two unstamped D2 forms. FLEGEL took charge of the forms and, as far as Prisoner knows, he gave them away later in MUNICH. On mentioning to KÖHNKE that they intended to leave for SOUTH GERMANY the following morning, KÖHNKE told them he would be travelling by the same train, as he intended to cross into the Russian Zone nr HELMSTEDT with two friends (Prisoner saw KÖHNKE and two men in the train the next day, but did not speak to them). Prisoner and FLEGEL then returned to HERDE and stayed the rest of the day and the night with him.

1 Mar 46

2 Mar 46

Prisoner and FLEGEL travelled to HANOVER and spent the night in the station shelter there. They continued their journey by train and stopped at SALZDERHELDEN nr GOTTINGEN, whence they went on foot to a village (name forgotten) 5 km away, to visit Frau LARSEN (the wife of SS Ostuf LARSEN at NEUENGAMME) in order to give her greetings from her husband. Frau LARSEN was not pleased with their visit, as she did not wish to have any contacts with escapees, and she sent them away after a very short time. They returned to SALZDERHELDEN and remained there over the week-end, posing as discharged soldiers.

4 Mar 46

They continued their journey to FRANKFURT, passing the American check-point at EICHENBERG without incident. They arrived late at night and spent the night at the station. There

they met SS Ogruf von ALVENSLEBEN, Hptstuf von VATH and Ustuf SCHMIDT. They exchanged news, and addresses as far as possible, before separating again. Von VATH gave Prisoner the address of a certain Stubaf STOHLHOFER in MUNICH, who could assist Prisoner in case of need.

5 Mar 46 Prisoner and FLEGEL left for AUGSBURG, where they stayed the night.

6 Mar 46 Took the first train to MUNICH and arrived early in the morning. They both visited STOHLHOFER and told him about their meeting with von ALVENSLEBEN, SCHMIDT and von VATH, and about their escape from NEUENGAMME. They discussed their future plans and STOHLHOFER invited them to spend the day with him. They spent the night in the station shelter.

7 Mar 46 Prisoner and FLEGEL separated. Prisoner went to SCHONGAU, and thence on foot to PEITING, to visit a certain VICARIO, a builder, whose address had been given to Prisoner by HJ Bannf STELZNER in NEUENGAMME. Whilst at SCHONGAU, Prisoner saw the name-plate of an architect SCHNITZLEIN, on whom he called to make enquiries about VICARIO. Prisoner then went to PEITING and met VICARIO, to whom he repeated the story he had told SCHNITZLEIN, viz: that he came from EAST PRUSSIA and had been released from a PW Camp. VICARIO informed him that he had no immediate employment to offer and that there would be no prospect of any before May. Prisoner then called on STELZNER's brother, who, it transpired, was in HAMBURG at the time. Nevertheless, Frau STELZNER invited Prisoner to stay in the house as long as he wished.

8 Mar - 12 Mar 46 Whilst staying at STELZNER's, Prisoner went to SCHONGAU daily to find work. Eventually SCHNITZLEIN agreed to Prisoner's working in his office in order to refresh his knowledge of building construction etc, provided that the authorities were agreeable (SCHNITZLEIN's denazification proceedings were still pending). Prisoner obtained an "Arbeitsbescheinigung", registered with the police as Ludwig RICHTER and was given a room c/o Frau SETTELE, Behelfsheim 5, SCHONGAU.

16 Mar 46 Prisoner left for SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN via MUNICH and FRANKFURT/MAIN to collect his belongings and to meet his wife.

18 Mar 46 Arrived at HAMBURG and went to HAMBURG-TRITTAU to visit the wife of HJ Bannf STELZNER on the pretext of conveying greetings from the STELZNERs in PEITING. In actual fact, Prisoner wished to obtain the latest infm from NEUENGAMME. Frau STELZNER was a close friend of Frau ASSMUSS, the wife of HJ Bannf ASSMUSS, the leader of the "Refuse-dump Working Party", and was usually well informed about everything going on inside NEUENGAMME.

19 Mar 46

Frau STELZNER told Prisoner that ASSMUSS was not suspected of having been involved in his escape, and invited him to stay the night. Prisoner returned to HAMBURG and stayed with HERDE for a day and night. When Prisoner told HERDE that he intended to go to the French Zone to visit von VATH and SCHMIDT, HERDE introduced him to a Kap Lt SCHNEIDER and a Kap Lt GROSSMANN, who had worked under Kap z S ASSMANN on the German Naval Staff, HAMBURG (M/S Flot). HERDE knew these people through Kap Lt FREBITSCH, a former classmate of his who had worked in the same department as SCHNEIDER and GROSSMANN. Prisoner himself knew ASSMANN from his BERLIN days, when the latter was Naval LO to Genobst JODL. Prisoner obtained a few addresses in the French Zone (which he did not subsequently use). GROSSMANN also told him how to cross into the French Zone, showing him exact details on a map.

20 Mar 46

During the evening Prisoner paid another visit to the KORTENDICKs and met the son-in-law KAHL. Prisoner went to ITZEHOE to call on DE CHELARD again, but found that the latter was in HAMBURG, attending a rally of the "Europaische Volksbewegung". Frau DE CHELARD invited Prisoner to stay.

21 Mar 46

DE CHELARD returned from HAMBURG, and he and Prisoner held a discussion on the usual topics. During the afternoon DUSCHEK and Dr GRUNE appeared again. Prisoner stayed the night with DE CHELARD.

22 Mar 46

Prisoner went to NIEBÜLL, where he visited Obstlt HEIN to enquire if all were well at home (HEIN's fiancée, Petri MATTHIESEN, is a close friend of Prisoner's wife). After relating his adventures in SOUTH GERMANY, Prisoner left by bus for FLENSBURG. There he waited for nightfall and then visited his cousin Kap Lt a D VELLGUTH, with whom Prisoner wished to make arrangements to meet his wife. He stayed the night with VELLGUTH.

23 Mar 46

Prisoner was sent by his cousin early in the morning to spend the day with an old friend of the family at HOHENAPFEN, a few Km outside FLENSBURG. In the meantime VELLGUTH cycled to LUTZHÖFT to inform Frau SPRINGER of her husband's arrival and to tell her to come to FLENSBURG in the late afternoon with various things Prisoner required. Prisoner returned to FLENSBURG in the evening and met his wife at his cousin's house (Prisoner states that his wife did not approve of his escape and that he therefore did not tell her anything of his plans or his alias). Prisoner's wife returned to LUTZHÖFT the same evening and Prisoner spent the night with his cousin. Left FLENSBURG for HOHENAPFEN, where he stayed a day and night.

24 Mar 46

25 Mar 46

Went to NIEBULL to visit Obstlt HEIN. Prisoner told HEIN about DE CHELARD and the "Leute des MECHIN". HEIN, however, emphatically stated that he did not wish to be involved in anything of that kind and that he was trying to establish contact with the Danish minority in that part of the country, with a view to disappearing into DENMARK at the first opportunity. Prisoner spent the night at the station hotel in NIEBULL.

26 Mar 46

Prisoner left NIEBULL in the early hours of the morning and travelled to HEIDE, where he paid another visit to Frau WISCH, who gave him more addresses of people in and around MUNICH. He noted them in a book, which he destroyed when he heard of the first attempt on the part of the Americans to re-arrest him (Prisoner can remember only one address: Frl SCHIMPEL, MÜNCHEN-SCHWABING, Sulzbacherstr 9 or 11). During the afternoon Prisoner went to NORDHASTEDT, first to KALCHER, who again invited him to stay there, and later to MORITZEN. MORITZEN informed him of the arrest of AXMANN and other NURSERY members. They also discussed the DE CHELARD movement and the HAMBURG rally of the "Europäische Volksbewegung". MORITZEN mentioned that he had been summoned to the British FSS at SÜDERHASTEDT some days before and had been interrogated, but that so far nothing had resulted from it. He thought that this was probably in connection with the AXMANN arrests. During the conversation a Regierungsrat and his wife were present (Prisoner cannot remember the name, but knows that it was an alias). Prisoner returned to KALCHER for the night.

27 Mar 46

Prisoner stayed the whole day with KALCHER. MORITZEN called in the late afternoon for a short visit, during which they discussed politics as usual.

28 Mar 46

Left NORDHASTEDT early and returned to HEIDE, where he boarded the train for HAMBURG. On his arrival he went to HERDE, who was not at home. Prisoner left his suitcase there and called on KORTENDICK, who persuaded him to stay the night. KORTENDICK, his daughter and Prisoner talked late into the night about politics and Prisoner's adventures. KORTENDICK also provided Prisoner with a large supply of drawing materials, which Prisoner had requested in view of his proposed future activities in SOUTH GERMANY.

29 Mar 46

Prisoner returned to HERDE, with whom he discussed his latest experiences in FLENSBURG and NORDHASTEDT. Prisoner then said that he would stay for at least the next six months in SOUTH GERMANY in order to avoid being seen in HAMBURG. He gave HERDE his address and the name, Ludwig RICHTER, under which he was living at the time, so that in an emergency there would be one person in HAMBURG who could get in touch with him. As far as

Prisoner can remember, HERDE gave him another RM 100. They also discussed DE CHELARD and the "MEGHIN". Prisoner gave HERDE one of the "MEGHIN" letters, and both agreed that DE CHELARD and his circle were acting foolishly. HERDE was determined not to have anything to do with the "MEGHIN". About noon Prisoner left HAMBURG and travelled via BREMEN and FRANKFURT/MAIN to MUNICH.

30 Mar 46

Prisoner arrived in MUNICH and went straight to STOHLHOFER's, where he stayed the night. Went to SCHONGAU, where he stayed until 25 May 46. During this time Prisoner visited FLEGEL fairly frequently at week-ends. FLEGEL was living in SEEG nr FUSSEN c/o Frau WEIBEL. As SCHNITZLEIN's denazification proceedings were not progressing as well as he had hoped, and he was not sure whether he would be able to reopen his business, he gave Prisoner addresses of people in MUNICH who might be able to help Prisoner find employment. Prisoner visited MUNICH two or three times and during these visits always called on STOHLHOFER. He also visited Frl SCHIMPEL once. To his surprise he found an old comrade of his there, a former Hptstuf MENDRZYK, who was Frl SCHIMPEL's fiancé. MENDRZYK told Prisoner that he had escaped from DACLAU in autumn 45 and since then had lived underground in MUNICH, making a livelihood by black-market dealings. MENDRZYK later introduced Prisoner to his aunt, Frau BERKELMANN (widow of Ogruf BERKELMANN). According to Prisoner, this woman had become violently anti-Nazi through her close acquaintance with Frau HIMMLER and other leading Nazis and strongly disapproved of her nephew's ways. During another short stay in MUNICH, Prisoner met Frau von REITZENSTEIN (NOT identical with Olga von REITZENSTEIN, ex-Internee DIC) by chance in a restaurant. She said that her husband, SS Hptstuf Gerd von REITZENSTEIN, had been interned by the Americans and that she was living at BERCHTESGADEN and was in MUNICH for the day. Frau von REITZENSTEIN was with Frau von ELSTERMANN (widow of a Waffen SS IF). Frau von ELSTERMANN invited Prisoner to her house at MUNICH-SCHWABING, Kaulbachstr 85 or 95. During the conversation there, Prisoner discovered that Frau von ELSTERMANN was not only a confirmed Nazi, but also used her house as a meeting place for numerous former SS offrs. She referred to a large number of former SS offrs who had called on her (none of these was personally known to Prisoner, therefore he can give no details). Prisoner also states that Frau von ELSTERMANN dealt in the black market in a fairly big way. Prisoner visited FLEGEL for the week-end and stayed with the WEIBEL family (he states that only Frau WEIBEL was fully aware of his and FLEGEL's real identities).

31 Mar 46

1 Apr 46 - 25 May 46

25 May 46

27 May 46

Prisoner returned to his lodgings in SCHONGAU and was informed that on 24 May 46 the American Military Police had been there to arrest him. Frau SETTELE, his landlady, had informed them that Prisoner was away for the week-end and had given them the address in SEEG at which he could be found. Prisoner immediately packed his belongings and instructed Frau SETTELE's son to cycle at once to SEEG to inform Frau WEIBEL of what had taken place. He was to tell her that Prisoner was leaving for MUNICH at once. Prisoner hoped that Frau WEIBEL would inform FLEGEL at once and make him follow Prisoner to MUNICH. Prisoner went on foot to PEITING, where he stayed the night at STELZNER's house. He told the STELZNERs (who were not aware of Prisoner's identity) that the Americans were trying to arrest him because he was formerly a draughtsman on the German General Staff.

28 May 46

Prisoner travelled to MUNICH, where he visited STOHLHOFER and awaited FLEGEL's arrival. During the afternoon he paid short visits to Frau BERKELMANN and Frau von ELSTERMANN, whom he informed of the latest developments. He spent the night with STOHLHOFER.

29 May 46

After waiting all day for FLEGEL, who did not appear, Prisoner took the last train to SEEG, where he found FLEGEL ill in bed. Frau WEIBEL told him that on the previous Wednesday the Americans had called and asked for Prisoner. They had not, however, bothered about FLEGEL. Frau WEIBEL had told the MPs that Prisoner had left on the Monday for SCHONGAU. FLEGEL had now almost recovered, and he and Prisoner decided that that part of GERMANY was dangerous for them. They left SEEG in the middle of the night, followed the railway towards MUNICH on foot and boarded the first train to MUNICH at a small station further up the line.

30 May 46

On arrival at MUNICH they went to STOHLHOFER, who accommodated them for the night. As they were in possession of their new ration cards they decided to buy as much food as possible and go on to HAMBURG for some more D2 forms. Prisoner and FLEGEL left MUNICH by train.

1 Jun 46

2 Jun 46

In the early afternoon they arrived at WITZENHAUSEN, one stop before EICHENBERG nr KASSEL (the official crossing point between the British and American Zones). Rather than face the control, they decided to leave the train and continue on foot. The mother of one of Prisoner's former comrades, a Frau von CHRISTEN, lived nearby at WERLESHAUSEN, and they waited at her house until dark. Neither Prisoner nor FLEGEL told her of their plight. They crossed the demarcation line without being challenged.

3 Jun 46

They arrived at FRIEDLAND Refugee Transit Camp, where they managed to get their D2's stamped and to obtain food. They then boarded a train for HAMBURG.

4 Jun 46

Arrived in HAMBURG during the late afternoon and went to HERDES, where Prisoner was informed that his wife had been arrested. A few days previously Kap Lt SCHNEIDER had received a visit from VELLGUTH, who was searching for Prisoner. SCHNEIDER had sent VELLGUTH to HERDE. VELLGUTH had requested HERDE to get in touch with Prisoner and to make him give himself up to the authorities. Prisoner and HERDE discussed the question at great length, and they finally decided that Prisoner should first go to FLENSBURG to find out how matters stood. FLEGEL and Prisoner spent the night with HERDE. Prisoner and FLEGEL visited KÖHNKE to ask him for two more D2 forms. KÖHNKE, however, could not supply them, but promised to obtain some if possible. They told KÖHNKE of their narrow escape from being arrested. They then took a train to ITZHOE and on arrival there walked on to MÜNSTERDORF to see DE CHELARD. They asked DE CHELARD for D2 forms, but he had only one left, which he gave to Prisoner (this D2 form had the same stamp as the ones which Prisoner had previously obtained from MORITZEN and "WERNER").

5 Jun 46

6 Jun 46

Prisoner and FLEGEL remained during the day at DE CHELARD's. Owing to the lack of travelling facilities over the Whitsun holidays, they decided to spend the two days at NORDHASTEDT. DE CHELARD told them that the "Europäische Volksbewegung" was now a thing of the past and that he was now connected with a certain "Anti-Bewegung", the second leader of which he had met some time previously. DE CHELARD also showed them a membership card of the local SPD branch. During the day a considerable number of people called, with whom DE CHELARD had lengthy political discussions. None of these people was known to Prisoner, except HOMMEN, who also paid a short visit. Prisoner and HOMMEN had only a very short talk together. Prisoner and FLEGEL left ITZHOE for HEIDE, and FLEGEL continued his journey to NIEBÜLL. Prisoner visited Frau WISCH again and informed her of all that had happened. As he had decided to go into hiding in the French Zone, Prisoner asked Frau WISCH for addresses, but she had no contacts there. Prisoner then went to NORDHASTEDT and visited KALCHER, whom he told of his adventures. KALCHER informed Prisoner that MORITZEN had meanwhile been re-arrested and was at NEUENGAMME CIC in the same coy as TRAUTWEIN.

7 Jun 46

8 Jun 46

Prisoner went to ALBERSDORF again for dental treatment. He first visited Frau WOLTER, who told him that her husband had been shot a short while previously. Prisoner told her his story, and another appointment with the dentist was made. After lunch Prisoner returned to NORDHASTEDT. On the way he met

9 Jun 46

FLEGEL, who told him that the British FSS was searching for HEIN and that HEIN's fiancée, MATTHIESEN, had been closely interrogated regarding Prisoner. Prisoner and FLEGEL immediately left together for ITZEHOE on foot. They arrived late at night at VALE nr the KIEL Canal, where they stayed the night.

10 Jun 46

They continued hitch-hiking towards ITZEHOE, which they reached in the early hours of the morning. From there they went on to MÜNSTERDORF, where DE CHELARD again invited them to stay at his house.

Dr GRUNE called on DE CHELARD, and whilst there carried out an operation on FLEGEL for the removal of his SS tattoo marks. Prisoner and DE CHELARD discussed the "Anti-Bewegung" at length, and he tried to persuade Prisoner to commence recruiting for the movement as soon as he had settled in the French Zone. Prisoner maintains that he flatly refused to do so.

11 Jun 46

Prisoner states that he was only interested in addresses in the French Zone. DE CHELARD promised to introduce Prisoner to his friend BREHER (Prisoner at DIC) at ITZEHOE, who had relatives in the French Zone and who would certainly help. DE CHELARD strongly advised Prisoner not to give himself up. Prisoner and FLEGEL then agreed to separate, as both considered it too hazardous for the latter to attempt to cross the demarcation line with his operation wound still fresh. DE CHELARD promised to find FLEGEL employment with HOMMEN. FLEGEL left MÜNSTERDORF to visit BULL at ELMISHORN. He and Prisoner arranged to meet the next day at HERDE's house in HAMBURG in order to visit KÖHNKE again about the D2 forms. Prisoner later accompanied DE CHELARD to ITZEHOE, where they met BREHER. The latter gave Prisoner the address of his wife's brother-in-law, Martin DONATH, ROHRBACH nr DONAUESCHINGEN. Prisoner was to tell DONATH that he had met BREHER at MARIUPOL in RUSSIA, and had seen him again whilst at ITZEHOE hospital. On their way to the station DE CHELARD stopped a man and talked to him for a few moments, whilst Prisoner waited a short distance away. On returning DE CHELARD told Prisoner that the man was a certain GALLA (Prisoner at DIC) the second-in-command of the "Anti-Bewegung". DE CHELARD further mentioned that through this man he expected to meet the actual leader in a short while. Prisoner arrived during the late afternoon at HAMBURG and met FLEGEL as arranged at HERDE's house. ABE was also present.

- 17 -

12 Jun 46 There they filled in the D2 which Prisoner had obtained from DE CHELARD. Prisoner assumed the name of Otto GRIGO, the name of Frau DE CHELARD's brother from EAST PRUSSIA, whose life-story Prisoner learned by heart from Frau DE CHELARD. The doctor's signature was made by HERDE, who chose the name "Dr FISCHER" at random (Prisoner maintains that there is no connection with the Dr FISCHER at BERGEDORF hospital, the identity of names being purely a coincidence). Prisoner called at the "Marinestab", as he wished to hear exactly what his cousin VELLGUTH had said to SCHNEIDER regarding Prisoner's wife. Neither SCHNEIDER nor GROSSMANN was, however, there. Prisoner met FLEGEL again, and on their way to buy a ticket to FRANKFURT they made an abortive attempt to see KOHNKE. Later in the evening they tried again, and this time found KOHNKE waiting for them. He had obtained two stamped D2 forms. As Prisoner had already obtained one D2 form from DE CHELARD, FLEGEL took charge of both of them. On their way back to HERDE they called at Hilde SCHAFER's house on a friendly visit (Prisoner believes that SCHAFER was deeply involved in NURSERY). Prisoner, HERDE and FLEGEL went to ALTONA station, where FLEGEL left for ITZEHOE (this was the last time Prisoner saw FLEGEL). Prisoner and HERDE returned to HERDE's house, where Prisoner spent another night.

13 Jun 46 Prisoner went by train to FRANKFURT. In the evening he went to MAINZ, where he stayed the night.

14 Jun 46 Prisoner travelled to BOPFARD/RHEIN and thence on foot to EMMELSHAUSEN/HUNSRÜCK to visit von VATH. Prisoner asked von VATH about conditions in the French Zone and also for addresses there. During their conversation von VATH told Prisoner that von ALVENSLEBEN had succeeded in leaving GERMANY with the help of an M/S Flot. He promised Prisoner that if he heard of another such opportunity, he would inform him. Prisoner returned to BOPFARD and went to HECHINGEN/RHEIN where he found SCHMIDT, who invited him to stay the night. According to Prisoner, SCHMIDT was living entirely from black-market activities, having obtained a false "Arbeitsbescheinigung" from von VATH's father-in-law, who owned a factory in BOPFARD.

15 Jun 46 Prisoner travelled to MARBURG/LAHN to visit a Frau SCHEFFER (wife of a police offr, at present a PW), whose address he had obtained from Frau von ELSTERMANN in MUNICH. He wished to obtain accommodation for the night, and, if possible, some more addresses in the French Zone. Frau SCHEFFER let him sleep at her house. As she did not know anybody in the French Zone, she gave Prisoner the address of a friend of hers in FRANKFURT, who she thought would certainly help Prisoner. Prisoner cannot remember the name or address.

16 Jun 46

17 Jun 46

Prisoner travelled from MARBURG to WITZENHAUSEN and visited Frau von CHRISTEN again. He discussed his difficulties with her and she strongly advised him not to give himself up. Prisoner spent the night there.

18 Jun 46

Returned to MARBURG and stayed another night at Frau SCHEFFER's.

19 Jun 46

Returned to FRANKFURT and visited Frau SCHEFFER's friend, who could not, however, help him. She gave Prisoner the address of another friend (widow of a former Waffen SS PF), who lived at REICHELSCHEIM nr FRIEDBERG, and who was visited by a number of former SS and Police offrs. Prisoner therefore travelled to FRIEDBERG and thence on foot to where the woman lived (this was a brickworks on the road from FRIEDBERG to REICHELSCHEIM (MR GSGS 4416, sheet S3, 803963)). Prisoner has forgotten the woman's name, but states that she was well-known there as a convinced Nazi and "Anlaufstelle" for former SS and Police offrs. Prisoner told her his real name and his former SS rank, but the woman did not completely trust him. She said she could not provide addresses in the French Zone, but on hearing that Prisoner came from HAMBURG, she told him that she could give him an address of a former SS offr there. If he could prove his reliability at this address, he would be brought into contact with a fairly large and active group of former Police offrs who lived underground on black-market activities. As Prisoner did not intend to return to HAMBURG, he did not ask for the address, and refrained from asking any questions about the group. Prisoner later returned to FRANKFURT.

20 Jun 46

21 Jun 46

Travelled from FRANKFURT to DONAUESCHINGEN. Prisoner overslept his stop and went on to KONSTANZ. He took the opportunity of inspecting the German/Swiss border with a view to finding possibilities of escape nr KREUZLINGEN, but was unsuccessful in his search. During the journey to KONSTANZ Prisoner got into conversation with a man who had just been released from a PW camp. The man told Prisoner that all FW repatriated to the French Zone must report to the authorities at TUTTLINGEN for screening. Prisoner therefore took the next train to TUTTLINGEN, where he spent the night in the Red Cross shelter. Prisoner went through the French Control in the release camp, then returned to DONAUESCHINGEN and thence to ROHRBACH. At the station he met DONATH by chance. He went home with DONATH and told him his "Otto GRIGO" story. DONATH completely believed this story and went out of his way to help Prisoner. He found lodgings for him c/o Frau MÜCKLE, who owned an inn and a farm at ROHRBACH. Prisoner again repeated his "Otto GRIGO" story. As he knew the authorities were on the

22 Jun 46

24/25 Jun 46
26 Jun 46 - 29 Jun 46
29 Jun 46 - 14 Jul 46
15 Jul 46 - 20 Jul 46
20 Jul 46
25 Jul 46 - 29 Jul 46
29 Jul 46

lookout for him as an architect. Prisoner decided to give his profession as that of a bookseller and publisher's assistant. During a discussion on the chances of Prisoner's finding employment, DONATH said he would send Prisoner to TUBINGEN with a letter of introduction to a students' pastor, named STROH. Prisoner stayed at ROHRBACH, registered with the police and was allotted a room at Frl. FEHRENBACH's house. Prisoner travelled to TUBINGEN with DONATH's letter to Pastor STROH, who invited Prisoner to stay in his house and also promised to help him find employment. During his stay there Prisoner visited numerous publishing firms, but was unable to find work. In the evenings he held long conversations with STROH, met the latter's family and also many of his students. On 29 Jun Prisoner returned to ROHRBACH, where he worked as a farm labourer on Frau MUCKLE's farm, helping with the harvest. Prisoner returned to TUBINGEN again and stayed at Pastor STROH's. Prisoner then told Pastor STROH the full story of his life, disclosing his real identity and confessing all he had so far hidden. STROH made Prisoner meet a number of lecturers from TUBINGEN University in his house and have discussions with them on Christianity and general philosophy. Prisoner returned to ROHRBACH and helped to finish the harvest on Frau MUCKLE's farm. At Pastor STROH's invitation, Prisoner returned to TUBINGEN for good. He gave up his lodgings at ROHRBACH and gave notice of his removal to TUBINGEN to the ROHRBACH police. During his stay with Pastor STROH Prisoner claims that he was finally made to see the error of his ways, but before he could decide what steps to take, he was arrested at Pastor STROH's house in the early hours of 29 Jul 46.

IV. THE ESCAPE FROM 6 CICA. INTRODUCTION

11. Prisoner has given the story of his and FLEGEL's escape from 6 CIC. Under prolonged interrogation he has never contradicted himself. Furthermore, he has given so many circumstantial details of the preparation for and the actual execution of his escape, that it should be fairly easy to establish the veracity of his statements. As Prisoner has not otherwise been found to be telling lies, his version of the escape is considered to be fairly accurate.
12. The persons inside 6 CIC involved in the preparation for and execution of the escape were:

Bannf HJ	ASSMUSS
W/SS Hptstuf	GAEDE
W/SS Rottenf	GUMPRECHT
W/SS Standf	HARZER
Lt z S	KIND
W/SS Hptstuf	KÖHLER (KÖSTLER?)
W/SS Ostuf	LARSEN
W/SS Oscharf	LEHMANN
A/SS Ustuf Dr med	OTZEN
W/SS Ostuf-Oberarzt Dr med	SEECKER
Bannf HJ	STELZNER
W/SS Ostuf	TRAUTWEIN

These individuals knew of the escape plan some time before the escape actually took place, and either assisted Prisoner and FLEGEL directly or provided addresses at which they could obtain help after their escape.

B. MOTIVES

13. When Prisoner was interned for the first time on 25 May 45, he made up his mind not to try to escape and maintained this attitude until about Christmas 45. He claims that he refused to consider HEIN's proposal for an escape in autumn 45. HEIN did not tell him when he finally made the attempt and Prisoner states that he was very surprised when informed of HEIN's flight. After Christmas 45, however, Prisoner changed his mind. He gives the following three reasons for this:
- that he considered it after all his duty as an offr to escape;
 - that to live with offr's who had never been at the front slowly became intolerable;
 - that being in the process of reforming his ideas on life (Weltanschauung), he felt it imperative to be at liberty for a certain time at least.

C. PREPARATIONS

14. Prisoner received regular massage treatment for his war injuries from the camp masseur FLEGEL, and during these sessions the latter told Prisoner how he had helped HEIN to escape. In January 46, therefore, Prisoner suggested to FLEGEL that they should try to escape together. FLEGEL agreed and put Prisoner in touch with Dr SEECKER (FLEGEL's room-mate). SEECKER was a friend of ASSMUSS and KIND, both of whom worked outside the camp during the day at the refuse dump. ASSMUSS

was the leader of the working party. ASSMUS and KIND introduced Prisoner to LEHMANN and GUMPRECHT. These two were drivers, whose duties were to collect the refuse trailer from the cookhouse in Prisoner's compound with their tractor. They then took the trailer out of the camp to the refuse dump, where ASSMUS and his party unloaded it.

15. Prisoner and FLEGEL discussed the details of their plan of escape with the five a/m internees. Special attention was given to timing and co-ordination. In broad lines, it was planned that Prisoner and FLEGEL should hide in the refuse trailer immediately after morning roll-call, and be pulled out of camp by the tractor driven by GUMPRECHT and LEHMANN. On the day fixed for the escape, LEHMANN and GUMPRECHT, under some pretext, were to collect the trailer so late that they would arrive with their load at the refuse dump after the working party had broken off for lunch. Whilst the dump was deserted, Prisoner and FLEGEL were to jump off the trailer and make good their escape.
16. Prisoner was to contact newly arrived internees, in order to obtain addresses of people who would help them after their escape and also for the purpose of becoming acquainted with general conditions and how to obtain money and identity papers. TRAUTWEIN, whom Prisoner knew from his schooldays in KIEL, arrived at NEUENGAMME shortly before Christmas 45. He gave Prisoner the address of HJ Bannf MORITZEN at NORDHASTEDT nr HEIDE, from whom he could obtain advice, shelter and identity papers. Prisoner was not, however, to approach MORITZEN directly, but to go to a BDM leader (name forgotten) at HEIDE. This BDM leader would put him in touch with a former HJ Oscharf GRIPP, also living at HEIDE. In his turn, GRIPP would make the necessary arrangements for a meeting between Prisoner and MORITZEN. TRAUTWEIN told Prisoner that MORITZEN was under house arrest (owing to ill-health he was not interned), and that Prisoner should therefore be careful. TRAUTWEIN also gave him the address of a Pastor KARSTENSEN at ITZEHOE, from whom Prisoner could obtain advice. Prisoner learned later that KARSTENSEN had joined the Allg SS in 1933, but had renounced his membership in 1935 or 1936 as being incompatible with his Christian faith. He was at once persecuted by the Gestapo and forced to leave GERMANY. He emigrated to CANADA, where he was interned during the war. He returned to GERMANY shortly after the collapse.
17. A few days later KÖHLER (or KÖSTLER), a former comrade of Prisoner in LSSAH, arrived at NEUENGAMME. Prisoner approached KÖHLER, who gave him the address of KÖHNKE, a photographer, at HAMBURG, Rotenbaum... chaussee. KÖHLER mentioned that KÖHNKE was a very suspicious and cautious man, who would not trust Prisoner without some proof. He therefore gave Prisoner two more addresses, which Prisoner was to quote to KÖHNKE to convince him that Prisoner had been sent by KÖHLER. (Prisoner has forgotten these addresses, which were those of places where KÖHLER and KÖHNKE hid together after the collapse). According to KÖHLER, KÖHNKE was also in a position to obtain D2 forms for Prisoner and FLEGEL.
18. About the same time, another former LSSAH comrade of Prisoner, GAEDE, was interned at 6 CIC. Prisoner told GAEDE of his plans and the latter advised him to visit Johann KORTENDICK, HAMBURG-LANGENHORN, Tangstedter-Landstr, a friend of GAEDE and the owner of a stationery shop. Prior to his arrest, GAEDE had been in hiding with KORTENDICK's son-in-law, KAHL (or KAHLE), who had also been an offr in the LSSAH. At the time of GAEDE's arrest, KAHL was working as a farm labourer under an assumed name nr LÜNEBURG. KORTENDICK himself had not been in the SS, but was an old member of the NSDAP, who had made his money through the SS by running a stationery shop next to the SS barracks in HAMBURG-VETTEL. When the barracks was transferred to LANGENHORN KORTENDICK also moved there. GAEDE also knew of a former GAF MO

in DEIMOLD who was prepared to carry out SS tattoo operations. As Prisoner had no tattoo marks, he was not interested. FLEGEL, however, made a note of the name and address. GAEDE gave Prisoner his leather jacket to prove to KORTENDICK and his daughter (Frau KAHL) that Prisoner had been sent by him. In return Prisoner gave GAEDE his greatcoat.

19. When all the plans had more or less been completed, Prisoner informed his room-mate LARSEN of his intended escape. LARSEN promised assistance whenever required and gave Prisoner his wife's address nr SALZDERFELDEN. Prisoner also informed Dr OTZEN of his plans (OTZEN was a friend of Dr VELLGUTH, an uncle of Prisoner, at MELDORF/HOLSTEIN, in whose house Prisoner was brought up during the latter part of his schooldays). OTZEN, who knew a large number of farmers around MELDORF, gave Prisoner the addresses of six or seven whom he considered reliable (Prisoner can remember only the names of a farmer BUSCH in a village 2 Km EAST of MELDORF and of a farmer ERICKSEN of ODDERADE). OTZEN also gave Prisoner RM 50 or 60, which he had managed to smuggle into the camp.
20. Shortly before his escape, Prisoner met STELZNER in 6 CIC, who, Prisoner knew, had relatives in BAVARIA. Prisoner informed STELZNER of his and FLEGEL's intentions, and STELZNER gave him the addresses of his brother and the latter's father-in-law VICARIO at PEITING (UPPER BAVARIA). He also gave Prisoner the address of his wife at HAMBURG-TRITTAU.
21. The last to be informed of the plan was HARZER, who was then in charge of the Offrs' Coy in No.1 Compound, 6 CIC. When Prisoner informed him, HARZER said that should Prisoner's plan miscarry, he himself had ways and means of helping Prisoner to escape.

D. THE ESCAPE

22. When all the plans were complete, Prisoner and FLEGEL agreed to make an attempt on Sunday 10 Feb 46, but on this particular day the roll-call took too long and they had to give up the idea. They then decided on Monday 18 Feb 46. On the Sunday before (17 Feb), when the refuse trailer was already fully loaded, Prisoner, FLEGEL, KIND, GUMPRECHT, LEHMANN, LARSEN and KÖHLER pushed it from its usual parking place behind the cookhouse to a place nearby, where it could not easily be seen by the guards and passers-by. This was done after nightfall. They then dug a hole in the refuse, in which both could hide, and prepared waste-paper with which to cover FLEGEL and Prisoner en route.
23. On the morning of the escape, immediately after early roll-call, ie shortly after 0930, LARSEN and KÖHLER boarded the trailer, pretending to belong to the working party. Prisoner and FLEGEL followed with their kit in a brief-case and mounted the trailer. LARSEN and KÖHLER covered them with waste-paper, jumped off the trailer and disappeared. GUMPRECHT and LEHMANN came with their tractor at about 1030, as agreed, and pulled the trailer through the main gate to the refuse dump. No check was made at the gate. When they arrived at the refuse dump, which is about half a mile from the camp, Prisoner and FLEGEL remained hidden on the trailer. They heard ASSMUSS falling in the working party for their break at 1100 and heard them marching. GUMPRECHT and LEHMANN unfastened the trailer and returned with the tractor to the camp. As soon as it was quiet at the refuse dump, Prisoner had a careful look round. He saw that the place was completely deserted, and he and FLEGEL jumped off the trailer into a nearby ditch. There they cleaned themselves with a clothes-brush, which Prisoner had brought along for the purpose. After a short while Prisoner sent FLEGEL off in the direction of BERGEDORF and followed him at a distance of 800 - 1000 metres. As the weather was extremely bad that day, they arrived

at BERGEDORF without having met anyone on the road. At BERGEDORF station Prisoner joined FLEGEL again, and they boarded the train to HAMBURG after a wait of about half an hour.

V. HARZER'S ESCAPE ORGANISATION

24. Prisoner states that he had heard that some of the internees succeeded in escaping by reporting sick and being taken to BERGEDORF hospital. They made their getaway either whilst in the hospital or on the way back.
25. Prisoner believes that HARZER was the leader of some kind of escape organisation at NEUENGAMME. When Prisoner informed HARZER of his escape plan, HARZER hinted that there were ways and means available to get anyone out of 6 CIC. After questioning Prisoner closely on his plan, HARZER said he was certain it would be a success. He told Prisoner, however, to return to him if anything should go wrong. HARZER mentioned that it would take him two or three days to make arrangements with his people for an escape. As far as Prisoner could ascertain from his conversation with HARZER and from remarks overheard, the "Fahrbereitschaft", HAMBURG (German Transport Unit), was an integral part of the organisation. This transport unit sent a convoy of lorries to the camp daily, and could divert one lorry of the convoy to a certain point between the barbed-wire fences which separated Compounds No 1 and No 2. At this point there was a place where a man could crawl through the wiring. The escapee would then board the lorry and be covered by the driver with material carried on the lorry for that purpose. The lorry would rejoin the convoy at the earliest possible moment and, not having been inside a compound, was not likely to be properly searched. The escapee would be taken direct to HAMBURG and would then probably contact an "outside" person, from whom he would get further help.
26. HARZER was said to have helped a certain RICHTHOFEN to escape from NEUENGAMME on the third or fourth day after the latter's arrival there.
27. Prisoner stresses that the info he has given on the HARZER "escape route" is based to some extent on hearsay and rumours. The following incident, however, is based on Prisoner's own experience. On 17 Oct 45 Prisoner was taken to BERGEDORF hospital by the usual camp transport for X-ray treatment of his war injuries. On his arrival he was surprised to find his wife there, accompanied by a Frau ECKERMANN. Prisoner asked his wife how she knew he was coming to BERGEDORF on that particular day. She told him that she had received a telegram from Frau ECKERMANN, telling her to be at BERGEDORF at the latest on Thursday 16 Oct. No further details were given in the telegram. This meeting was arranged without any prior knowledge on Prisoner's part. Prisoner did not even know at the time that he was to go to BERGEDORF on that particular day. On his return to NEUENGAMME, Prisoner found that HARZER and his friends, amongst them MEYER (the brother-in-law of Frau ECKERMANN), were well aware of the event and were congratulating themselves that their surprise for Prisoner had worked so well. Prisoner suspects that MEYER had heard from HARZER that Prisoner was to be sent to BERGEDORF on that day, and that MEYER had written to his sister-in-law Frau ECKERMANN or to his wife, who also lived somewhere nearby. It was an easy matter to have letters smuggled out through ASSMUSS, as relatives of the internees frequently turned up at the refuse dump, among them ASSMUSS' wife. Prisoner states that a lively exchange of letters took place at the dump. HARZER must have heard through Dr KRÜGER, a friend of his who was employed as chief interpreter at 6 CIC at the time, that Prisoner was to be sent to BERGEDORF (KRÜGER is a convinced Nazi; according to Prisoner his anti-British and anti-American book "Dollar Imperialism" was widely read in GERMANY). HARZER also told Prisoner that he was in touch with a number of people outside the camp and that he received regular reports from other internment camps.

HARZER was even in contact with a PW camp in GREAT BRITAIN. He once showed Prisoner a letter which he had received from W/SS Brigf WISCH in the UK. WISCH reported at great length on the trial of W/SS Standf Kurt MEYER. He also gave instructions to be followed in the event of any NEUENGAMME internees being questioned about the matter.

VI. PRISONER'S CONNECTIONS WITH DE CHELARD AND "GLOBETROTTER"

28. Whilst still at 6 CIC, Prisoner learned from TRAUTWEIN that he could not only obtain identity papers through MORITZEN, but that he could also be brought into contact with people who would be of assistance to him after his escape. TRAUTWEIN had previously lived at WESTERWOHLID nr NORDHASTEDT, whilst MORITZEN lived at NORDHASTEDT itself. TRAUTWEIN told Prisoner how to get in touch with MORITZEN.
29. Through arrangements made by MORITZEN and "WERNER", Prisoner was brought into touch with DE CHELARD and DUSCHEK. In all, Prisoner met DE CHELARD three times - once in February, a second time in March and a third in June (see Part II). At the first two meetings DUSCHEK and Dr GRUNE were present, and at the third meeting Dr GRUNE and FLEGEL.

A. FIRST MEETING (Feb. 46)

30. Prisoner states that DE CHELARD explained his ideas and aims as follows. The "MEGHIN" group was to be built up from former HJ members, Army officers and other young people. Politically, these individuals were to maintain a somewhat modified form of National Socialism. They were to be persons who were conscious of the Bolshevist danger and were prepared to make sacrifices for the cause of GERMANY. DE CHELARD wished to collect what he called "the good material", without regard to the organisations to which they had formerly belonged under the Third Reich. This, according to DE CHELARD, was the main feature which distinguished this group from the AXMANN-OVERBECK HJ group (NURSERY).
31. DE CHELARD and his followers proposed to reject a strict leadership principle, and disapproved of the "superior-subordinate" relationship. All members were to be co-ordinated on a so-called "Vierer-System" (system of fours). There were to be no lists of names or card-indices. Each member was to be known only to four others. The build-up of this group and DE CHELARD's intentions were contained in a book which he had written, called "Der Geist des MEGHIN" ("The Spirit of the MEGHIN"), from which the group took its name: "Leute des MEGHIN" ("People of the MEGHIN"). The contents of the book were cleverly disguised, and purported to concern purely religious matters.
32. DE CHELARD's and DUSCHEK's aims for the immediate future were to find ways and means of helping people to evade arrest, and also to help those who had escaped from internment to go into hiding (Prisoner states that DE CHELARD did not mention active help in the escape itself). The second aim was the penetration of the offices of the occupying powers, of the German authorities and also of the growing political parties. Once penetration was attained, the individual was to gain influence in his particular sphere of activity. Any open hostility to the occupying powers or anti-democratic activity was to be avoided at all costs. Administrational sabotage and propaganda on the lines of a "fifth column" were, however, envisaged for a later date.
33. As an example of the form which resistance should take, DE CHELARD related the story of a nurse in HAMBURG, who was used by him at one time to obtain D2 Forms. It had been discovered at which printing works the D2 forms were printed for Mil Gov. The nurse went to the office of the works and asked to see the owner. She told him that, as they were both Germans, they had to stick together. She was in need of D2 forms to help her comrades.

She knew that those forms were printed in the works and she wished to have 200 of them. It was up to him either to give her the forms or to call the police. In the first eventuality he would be helping his countrymen and thereby prove himself to be a good German. In the second, it would be her bad luck, but it might weigh heavily on his conscience in time to come. The printer told her to call again after business hours, and, on her reappearance, gave her 200 D2 forms.

34. As far as Prisoner can recollect, the contents of the book "The Spirit of the MEGHIN" were briefly:-

In an introduction, DE CHELARD explained why, in his opinion, the leadership principle had been a failure. He claimed that this system was actually the main cause of the downfall of the Third Reich and the losing of the war. Later in the book DE CHELARD explained that the Nazi racial ideology was still valid. HITLER himself had laid down his life to keep those principles pure. In these difficult times it was of the utmost importance to be strong and to remain faithful to Nazi ideology and principles, to serve those principles unselfishly and undauntedly, and not to be afraid of making sacrifices for the cause. Sacrifices had always to be made at the start of a new campaign. Several times in the book DE CHELARD discussed the "Danger from the EAST". To be prepared for an invasion from the EAST it was imperative that all good elements should co-operate and organise themselves in some way. DE CHELARD explained the "Vierer-System" at great length. As far as Prisoner can remember it was to be organised at seven or eight levels. The first and highest level of four men was to take the place of the Head of the State and Central Government. The next level of four men was to contain the leaders for each of the four zones of GERMANY. Under those a further level of four would contain the leaders for each of the former districts within the zones. Such levels of four were to be taken down to the lowest local level. In the group of four itself, each member was to have a specified task. Prisoner states that he could explain the system in detail, if a copy of the book "Spirit of the MEGHIN" could be made available to him.

B. SECOND MEETING (March 46)

35. DE CHELARD and DUSCHEK had just returned from an assembly at HAMBURG, which had launched a new party: "Volksbewegung für die Vereinigten Staaten von Europa" ("Popular Movement for the United States of Europe" - known as EVB). DE CHELARD told Prisoner in the presence of DUSCHEK that the launching assembly of the EVB had been a big success. A certain RITTER had given an address, and the whole rally was very similar to former Nazi Party meetings. DE CHELARD further stated that he was very favourably impressed by RITTER and that he had succeeded in interviewing him. DE CHELARD now intended to remain in close contact with RITTER and to use DUSCHEK as his liaison-man in the RITTER party committee. He was of the opinion that RITTER's programme was quite good and that there were distinct possibilities of using the EVB as a legal cover for the activities of the "MEGHIN" group. Also during this second meeting, DE CHELARD discussed the round-up of the NURSERY organisation. In addition, DUSCHEK mentioned his own plan to travel illegally to ITALY, in order to obtain money from an Italian count whom he had met during the war.

C. THIRD MEETING (June 46)

36. DE CHELARD informed Prisoner that he had new plans. Through a certain GALLA he had been brought into touch with a new movement called the "Anti-Bewegung". GALLA was the second-in-command of this movement, and DE CHELARD hoped through him to meet the actual leader,

37. The aims and organisation of this movement were almost identical to those of the "RECHIN" group. According to DE CHELARD it had already been in existence during the war. Its aim was to combat all international forces beyond the national control of the State, such as Bolshevism, Capitalism, Liberalism, International Socialism, the Political Church, etc. The "Anti-Bewegung" was to endeavour to place well-known national personalities in all countries in positions of influence in the government or administration of their country. Political parties were to be penetrated in a similar way. Once established, these individuals would be in a position to influence the policy of their governments, in accordance with instructions received from the "Anti-Bewegung". Under no circumstances were their colleagues to realise that the individuals were members of the "Anti-Bewegung", or that their orders originated from that source (DE CHELARD showed Prisoner his membership card of the SPD in this connection). Prisoner states that he had the impression on his third visit that DE CHELARD's connections with the EVD were no longer of any importance to him, and that he was concentrating only on the "Anti-Bewegung". Prisoner states that HORNEN, who was also present on one of the two days, was working hard on the same lines as DE CHELARD.

38. Prisoner had no opportunity of speaking to any member of the "Anti-Bewegung" apart from DE CHELARD and HORNEN. He only saw GALLA at a distance on his way to ITZHOE Station, when leaving for HASBURG. DE CHELARD spoke to GALLA, whilst Prisoner waited a short distance away.

NOTE: From interrogation of GALLA at this Centre, it appears possible that the whole "Anti-Bewegung" and its leader existed only in the somewhat deranged mind of GALLA. The interrogation of GALLA has not yet been concluded and the above statements of the aims and organisation of this movement must be accepted with the greatest reserve.

VII. HIDDEN ARMS

39. Between 2 and 10 May 45, when HIMMLER's staff was quartered in the Fire Service School at FLENSBURG, Prisoner, although nominally still a member of the Staff, was living at home with his family at LUTZHÖFT nr FLENSBURG. At this time he had two 7.6 mm pistols in his possession. One of the pistols had previously been in the possession of his wife, to whom he had given it six months before. On 7 or 8 May 45, Prisoner decided to bury these, with a view to committing suicide in the event of a Russian occupation of FLENSBURG. The pistols were hidden at a point about 1 km from his house. Ostuf DÜRRING, 2nd Adjt of HIMMLER, was present when the pistols were buried. About eight weeks later, when Prisoner was interned at BARKELSBY Camp, he received a visit from his wife (with the Camp Commandant's permission). Prisoner told his wife where the pistols were hidden, and asked her to have them dug up with the help of Siegfried SAUL, a young man living in Prisoner's house at LUTZHÖFT. Prisoner instructed his wife to throw them into the nearest river. To make certain that the pistols would be found, Prisoner smuggled a sketch-map out of the camp a few days later, showing the exact point. When Prisoner met his wife at BERGEDORF Hospital on 18 Oct 45, she informed him that neither she nor SAUL had been able to find the pistols. Prisoner thinks that they must either still be there, or have been collected later by DÜRRING.

40. A further store of arms was hidden by Prisoner and DÜRRING at about the same time in a forest nr LECK (30 km WEST of FLENSBURG). Forstmeister BARTELS, of the forestry office at LECK, assisted in this operation. The hidden arms came from HIMMLER's personal weapon store and were those surplus to requirements, which HIMMLER and his entourage could not take with them when they fled from FLENSBURG on or about 6 May 45.

As far as Prisoner can remember, the hidden arms consisted of:

- 1 or 2 shotguns belonging to HIMMLER
- 1 or 2 light MGs of the latest type (as used by the GAF)
- 3 Machine Pistols
- Approx 12 Hand-grenades
- Ammunition for MGs and pistols.

The arms were hidden for the following reasons: In the critical days of May 45, HITLER's HQ was in FLENSBURG. DÖNITZ, who did not consider HITLER's presence there very helpful in his negotiations with the Allies, brought considerable pressure to bear on HITLER and his entourage to disappear from FLENSBURG. It thus came about that HITLER and his entourage stayed at LUTZHÖFT and other small villages nr FLENSBURG, whilst preparing to go into hiding. W/SS Ostuf MACHER and DÜRRING established themselves in Prisoner's own house. HITLER was in another village a few kms away with two or three of his staff (Forstmeister BARTELS frequently visited HITLER). HITLER had requisitioned two or three Volkswagen for his party. As they could not take all the arms in their possession with them, HITLER ordered Prisoner, DÜRRING and BARTELS to dispose of the surplus weapons. Prisoner is unable to pinpoint the exact spot on a map, but believes he would be able to find the place without difficulty, as the trees surrounding the hiding-place were marked.

41. About Christmas 45, BARTELS appeared at 6 CIC. Prisoner asked him whether the dump was still there and untouched, and BARTELS affirmed that it was.

VIII. HITLER'S TREASURES

42. Shortly before Prisoner was arrested, HITLER stored two strong-boxes in Prisoner's house. One contained gold, jewellery and other precious articles, amongst which there were a valuable pearl necklace, diamond watches, etc. The other strong-box contained a considerable sum of money in various foreign currencies.
43. When Prisoner was arrested, DÜRRING was also in the house. Only Prisoner was taken into custody, as no search of the house was made and DÜRRING was not questioned as to his identity. Prisoner was later told by his wife that DÜRRING left the place immediately afterwards and went into hiding. A few days later a man visited Frau SPRINGER in the middle of the night, bringing greetings from DÜRRING and from other officers of HITLER's personal staff. The man said he had been sent to collect the strong-boxes and Frau SPRINGER allowed him to take them away. Prisoner has heard nothing of DÜRRING or of the strong-boxes since that time.

IX. PRISONER'S GS ACTIVITIES UNDER JODL, MODEL AND HITLER

44. On 1 Jun 44, Prisoner reported to Genobst JODL in BERCHTESGADEN and was attached to the Wehrmachtsführungsstab, Ops Abt "Invasion", under Maj i G FRIEDEL. During the actual invasion and until 28 Aug 44, Prisoner worked in this Abt at BERCHTESGADEN, BERLIN and RASTENBURG (EAST PRUSSIA). He was then attached to FM MODEL as OBI (Begl Offz d Oberbefehlhabers). From that time onwards he was in close personal contact with MODEL. On 12 Feb 45, he was attached in the same capacity (OBI) to HITLER, and was at his HQs at PRENZLAU, HOHENLYCHEN and FLENSBURG. Until 2 May 45, Prisoner was constantly with HITLER and frequently in the Führerbunker BERLIN. (NB: A special report (of historical interest only) will be issued later by this Centre, covering the above phase of Prisoner's career.)

X. ANSWERS TO SPECIAL BRIEFS

45. SHIO 456/3/41 dated 6 Sep 46

(Ref para 4) Prisoner was put in touch with the Marinestab HAMBURG through HERDE. HERDE knew PREBITSCH (according to Prisoner the name is not TREBITSCH), as they were former class-mates. Prisoner and HERDE called at the Marinestab on 19 Mar 46, but only Kap Lt SCHREIDER and Kap Lt GROSSMANN were present (according to Prisoner this name is GROSSMANN and not GRUNDMANN; Prisoner's version of the names PREBITSCH and GROSSMANN has been adopted throughout this report). For details of this meeting see Part III, page 11. Prisoner maintains that he never met PREBITSCH at that time, and that he has no knowledge of the latter's activities.

(Ref para 5) Prisoner states that he does not know Frl BRECKMANN or Werner FRITSCH. He has neither met them, nor does he remember having heard of them.

(Ref para 6) Prisoner states that he has never heard of LEIBHOLZ and also that he is not aware that a REBELKINDER was connected with DE CHELARD and his group.

46. HQ INT DIV A1/(b) 6476 dated 18 Sep 46

(Ref Para 6) Prisoner states that the NIETSCH mentioned as having been sheltered by DE CHELARD is identical with FLEGEL, who used the alias of Hermann NIETSCH at the time. ROBERT is not known to Prisoner, who also denies any knowledge of ROBERT having been an intermediary between HEIN and Prisoner's wife. He states, however, that his wife and the fiancée of HEIN, Petri HATTHIENSEN, were friends from former days. It might well be possible that HEIN and Prisoner's wife were in touch at one time, whilst Prisoner was in NEUENGAMME CIC.

47. HQ INT DIV/A1(a) FF 8531 dated 4 Nov 46

Prisoner is most emphatic that his escape **took place** exactly as he has related at this Centre. He also maintains that he never heard of the possibility of escaping through the electric perimeter fence. He does not remember the side gate through which the light railway is said to run.

48. HQ INT DIV/A1(a)/FF 8531 dated 9 Nov 46 (C3/6476 dated 2 Nov 46)

(Ref Page 1) Prisoner confirms that he approached KÖHNKE under the alias of MÜLLER, whilst FLEGEL used the alias of Hermann NIETSCH.

(Ref Page 2) Prisoner thinks that the men who appeared at KÖHNKE's photographic studio must have been HERDE and ABE. Prisoner had told them that KÖHNKE was obtaining D2 forms for himself and FLEGEL. On the occasion of Prisoner's visit to HERDE in Mar 46, after the NURSERY group had been arrested, HERDE told Prisoner that he intended to go into hiding for a time. HERDE also mentioned his intention of paying a visit to KÖHNKE, to see whether he could also obtain some D2 forms.

ABE's address is the same as that of HERDE. Both were lodging with Frau OELKERS at HAMBURG, Rotenbaumchaussee 111 or 113.

(Ref Page 3) Prisoner obtained KÖHNKE's address from W/SS Hptstuf KÖHLER (or KÖSTLER) at 6 CIC (see Part IV C). The internee BARKMANN is not known to Prisoner.

49. HQ INT DIV/A1(a)/FF 8531 dated 2 Oct 46

A memorandum was issued by this Centre, dated 22 Oct 46, giving Prisoner's own version of and answer to a War Crimes charge brought against him by a Belgian agency.

DIC
CCG(BE)
13 Jan 47

.....
for Colonel GS
Commandant DIC CCG (BE)

DIC
COG (BE)
18 Jan 47

APPENDIX TO FR 111

SECRET

W/SS Stubaf Heinrich Adolf SPRINGER

APPENDIX

PERSONALITIES

1. ABE, Hans HJ Leader HAMBURG, Rotenbaumchausee 111 or 113, c/o OELKERS. Shared a room with HERDE. Prisoner was introduced to ABE by "WENGER" on 27 Feb 46 and visited him and HERDE frequently between Mar and Jun 46. Prisoner also received assistance from ABE and HERDE.
2. AHLERS, Frau Ironmonger at ELSHORN. Prisoner obtained address from KOEHE. Prisoner and FLEGEL were given help and shelter by Frl AHLERS on 20 Feb 46. They met KOEHE there on the same day.
3. von ALVENSLEBEN, Frau SS Ogruf Formerly HSSPF, SAXONY. Prisoner met him and his companions, Hptstuf von VATH and Ustuf SCHMIDT, at FRANKFURT Hauptbahnhof during the night of 4/5 May 46. They whistled the SS song as a recognition signal. VATH gave Prisoner the address of STOFLHOFER in MUNICH, when he heard that Prisoner was going to that town. Prisoner saw VATH and SCHMIDT again on 15 Jun 46, on which occasion they told him that ALVENSLEBEN had succeeded in leaving GERMANY with the help of a German M/S Flot. ALVENSLEBEN may now possibly be in Spain.
4. ASSMUSS, Bruno HJ Bannf At 6 CIC. In charge of refuse-dump working party. Introduced by Dr SEECKER to Prisoner. Helped Prisoner in the preparation and execution of his escape. Also put Prisoner in touch with SS Rottf GUMPRECHT and Oscharf LEHMANN, who were drivers of the refuse lorry. ASSMUSS was in close contact with his wife, who lived nr NEUENGAMME.
5. ASSMUSS, Frau, Frau Nr NEUENGAMME. Was in constant comm with her husband (see above). Visited him frequently at the refuse dump of 6 CIC. Smuggled letters out for ASSMUSS and friends of HARZER. Was a close friend of the wife of Bannf STELZNER, HAMBURG-TRITTAU. When Prisoner visited Frau STELZNER in Mar 46, she was able to give him current inside info concerning 6 CIC which she had obtained through Frau ASSMUSS.
6. BARTELS, Frau Forstmeister At 6 CIC. Friend of HIBLER. Helped Prisoner and DURRING to hide arms belonging to HIBLER and his entourage in the forest of LECK, nr FLENSBURG, in May 45.

7. BERGELMANN, Frau fnu
MUNICH. Widow of Ogruf BERGELMANN (killed in RUSSIA 1943) and aunt of Hptstuf BLENDZYK, who introduced Prisoner to her in Apr or May 46. Frau BERGELMANN strongly disapproved of her nephew's activities. She had known Frau HILMNER and other leading Nazi figures, and for this reason was opposed to the Nazis. Prisoner visited her again on 28 May 46, when he left SCHONGAU after an attempt by the Americans to arrest him. He told Frau BERGELMANN of his plight.
8. BULL, fnu Gauwirtschaftsberater
ELMSHORN. Friend of FLEGEL. Interned for a time at 6 CIC and released because of ill-health. Prisoner and FLEGEL visited BULL on 19 Feb 46. BULL gave them food and shelter for the night. Both told him the full story of their escape. FLEGEL visited BULL again in Jun 46 unaccompanied by Prisoner.
9. BUSCH, fnu Farmer
Nr MELDORF. Friend of Dr OTZEN. FLEGEL visited him on 22 Feb 46 on the recommendation of OTZEN, but was told to leave.
10. BREHER, fnu NSKK Offr
ITZEHOE (now Prisoner at DIC). Friend of DE CHELARD. DE CHELARD brought Prisoner to BREHER on 11 Jun 46. BREHER gave him the address of his wife's brother-in-law, Martin DONATH, at ROHRBACH nr DONAUESCHINGEN.
11. DE CHELARD HJ Leader
 © SCHELLER, Arno
MUNSTENDORF. Friend of MORITZEN and "WERNER" (STENDER). Leader of the "MEGHIN" group. Tried to penetrate the RITTER movement at HAMBURG with DUSCHEK and HOMMEN. Black-marketeer and criminal. Prisoner visited him in Feb, Mar and Jun 46. Prisoner met DUSCHEK and HOMMEN through DE CHELARD and was informed of their plans. DE CHELARD gave Prisoner a D2 form in Jun 46.
12. DE CHELARD, Frau Former BDM
 née GRIGO leader
MUNSTENDORF. Wife of above. Has a sister living in MUNSTENDORF, who was used as a courier by the "MEGHIN" group, using an assumed name. Former BDM Sportwart in EAST PRUSSIA. On Prisoner's visit to her in Jun 46, when he was in need of a new alias, she told him to adopt the name of her brother Otto GRIGO, a former Wehrmacht Offr. She furnished Prisoner with all details of her brother's life history, of which Prisoner made use when in the French Zone.
13. von CHRISTEN, Frau Elisabeth
WERLESMAUSEN nr KASSEL. Mother of one of Prisoner's comrades who was killed in RUSSIA. Prisoner and FLEGEL visited her on 2 Jun 46 before crossing the demarcation line into the British Zone.

On 17 Jun 46 Prisoner paid her a second visit to discuss his future plans. He especially wished to have her opinion on whether he should give himself up to the authorities. She was strongly against this course.

14. CLASSEN, fnu Farmer

NOORDHASTEDT. Friend of MORITZEN. On 23 Feb 46 MORITZEN, "WEIGER", FLEGEL and Prisoner met at CLASSEN's farm to discuss future plans.

15. DONATH, Martin

ROHRBACH nr DONAUESCHINGEN. Brother-in-law of BEHNER's wife. Prisoner obtained address from BREHER. Prisoner went to DONATH on 22 Jun 46 and DONATH found him accommodation with friends. He also gave Prisoner letters of recommendation to Pastor STROH at TUBINGEN, and discussed Prisoner's plans for the future with him. DONATH knew Prisoner only as Otto GRIGO and was not aware of Prisoner's past history.

16. DURING, fnu SS Ostuf

Former 2nd Adjut to HIMMLER. Stayed from 2 to 10 May 45 in Prisoner's house at LUTZHOFT. Helped him to bury two pistols, and with Prisoner and BARTELS hid arms belonging to HIMMLER and his entourage in the forest nr LECK (30 km WEST of FLENSBURG) in May 45. Was present when Prisoner was arrested in May 45, but escaped with two strong-boxes containing gold, jewellery, pearls and foreign currency belonging to HIMMLER.

17. DUSCHEK, Elmar Ob Reg Rat

OBENDEICH (now Prisoner at DIC). Friend of DE CHELARD. Prisoner met him in Feb and May 46 at MUNSTERDORF. DE CHELARD and DUSCHEK initiated Prisoner into their schemes to penetrate RITTER's "Europäische Volksbewegung" and had long political discussions with him. According to Prisoner DUSCHEK belonged to the "MEGHIN" group.

18. ECKELMANN, Frau, fnu

BERGEDORF. Sister-in-law of W/SS Standf MEYER (6 CIC). Accompanied Prisoner's wife when the latter met Prisoner at BERGEDORF hospital on 17 Oct 45. Frau ECKELMANN had sent a telegram to Frau SPRINGER to meet her on 16 Oct 45, without giving any reasons. When Frau SPRINGER arrived, Frau ECKELMANN accompanied her to the hospital.

19. von ELSTERMANN Frau fnu

MUNICH -SCHWABING, Kaulbachstr 85(?). Widow of a former SS PF. Is an "Anlaufstelle" for SS offrs and deals in the black market. Prisoner met her in a restaurant in company of Frau von REITZE-STEIN (NOT Olga v REITZE-STEIN, ex-internee DIC) and was invited to her

- flat. Prisoner considers her a convinced Nazi. Prisoner visited ELSTENMANN again on 29 May 46. He was fleeing from arrest by Americans and informed her of this. She gave Prisoner addresses, of which he can remember only a Frau SCHEFFER at MARBURG.
20. ERICKSEN(?) fmu Farmer
ODDERUDE. Acquaintance of Dr OTZEN (6 CIC). Prisoner and FLEGEL visited ODDERUDE 21 Feb 46, but met only Frau ERICKSEN. She realised that Prisoner and FLEGEL were escapees (although both denied it), and gave them food but ordered them off the farm immediately afterwards. On 22 Feb 46 Prisoner returned again, this time alone, and met the farmer himself, who gave him food and permitted him to stay on the farm for the day.
21. REIBENBACH, Frl fmu
ROHNBACH. Prisoner's landlady. He lived here from 22 Jun to 25 Jul 46, whilst working for Frau MÜCKLE.
22. FLEGEL, Arwed SS Ostuf
Now Prisoner at DIC. Escaped with Prisoner from 6 CIC and was with him continuously until 13 Jun 46, when they separated, FLEGEL remaining in NORTH GERMANY and Prisoner moving to the French Zone. FLEGEL had aided Obstlt HEIN to escape from 6 CIC before he himself escaped.
23. GAEDE fmu SS Hptstuf
At 6 CIC. Gave Prisoner HORTENDICK's address, whose son-in-law KAHL was formerly an offr in LSSAH. GAEDE had stayed with KAHL prior to his arrest.
24. GALLA, Adolf
ITZENOE (now Prisoner at DIC). DE CHELARD told Prisoner that GALLA was the second-in-command of the "Anti-Bewegung". Through GALLA, DE CHELARD hoped to get into touch with the leader of the "Anti-Bewegung", who was unknown to DE CHELARD.
25. GROSSLER fmu SS Ostuf
At 6 CIC. Member of the HANZER group and in charge of the "spiritual and cultural supervision of the internees". Former adjt of Ogruf JÜTTNER. Used his post in 6 CIC to establish contacts with the outside world, on behalf of the HANZER group.
26. GRIPP fmu HJ Oscharf
HEIDE, Hölle 9 or 11. Contact for MORITZEN. TRAUTWEIN advised Prisoner to see GRIPP in order to make an appointment with MORITZEN. GRIPP received D2 forms from "WERNER" (STENDER), which he held on behalf of MORITZEN. Prisoner visited GRIPP several times between 21 and 25 Feb 46 and also met "WERNER" there.

27. GROSSMANN (or GRUNDMANN) Kap Lt z S HAMBURG, Marinestab. Friend of SCHNEIDER and FLEBITSCH, and acquaintance of HERDE (for contacts with Prisoner see SCHNEIDER, para 62).
28. GRUNE Dr med fnu MÜNSTERDORF. Friend of DE CHELLARD. Member of the "MEGHIN" group. Filled in doctor's certificate on Prisoner's forged D2 on 25 Feb 46 and removed FLEGEL's tattoo marks in Jun 46 in the presence of Prisoner. Prisoner met GRUNE on each occasion he saw DE CHELLARD.
29. GUMPRECHT fnu SS Rottf At 6 CIC. Driver of refuse lorry (together with LEHLMANN). Was introduced to Prisoner by ASSMUSS. Helped Prisoner in the preparation and execution of his escape.
30. HARZER fnu SS Standf At 6 CIC. Influential internee, whom Prisoner suspects of being head of an escape org. Has illegal contacts with the outside world. Entrusted by the British camp authorities with the issue of daily news bulletins for the internees.
31. HERDE, fnu HJ Bannf HAMBURG, Rotenbaunehaussee 111 or 113 c/o Frau OELKEAS. Shared a room with ABE. Prisoner was introduced by "WERNER" (STENDER) to HERDE on 27 Feb 46. HERDE gave Prisoner sums of money on two occasions, and put him in touch with the Marinestab in HAMBURG. Prisoner visited HERDE and ABE in Feb, Mar and Jun 46 and stayed in HERDE's flat.
32. HEIN, fnu Obstlt NIEBULL. Escaped from 6 CIC with the help of FLEGEL in Dec 45. FLEGEL visited him on 24 and 25 Feb and 7 Jun 46. Prisoner visited him on 22 Mar and again on 25 Mar 46 to make enquiries about the state of affairs at LUTZHOFT (Prisoner's wife's home). HEIN's fiancée, Petri MATTHESEN, was a friend of Prisoner's wife.
33. HOMMEN, Albertus ITZHOE (now Prisoner at DIO). Friend of DE CHELLARD. Backed him and the "MEGHIN" group financially. Prisoner met HOMMEN for the first time on 26 Feb 46, when he and DE CHELLARD forged Prisoner's D2 form in HOMMEN's office. HOMMEN was at DE CHELLARD's house for a short time when Prisoner was there for the Whitsun holidays in Jun 46. Prisoner gained the impression that HOMMEN and DE CHELLARD worked closely together.

34. KAHL (or KAHLE) fnu (Former LSSAH
offr-rank un-
known) Son-in-law of KORTENDICK, HAMBURG.
Lived in hiding under an assumed
name nr LÜNEBURG, working on a farm.
Visited the KORTENDICKS occasionally.
Prior to his arrest Hptstuf GAEDE
lived with him. Prisoner met KAHL
on 19 Mar 46 while on a chance
visit to KORTENDICK.
35. KALCHER fnu Farmer NORDHASTEDT. Friend of MORITZEN.
Prisoner was accommodated at
KALCHER's for the first time by
MORITZEN on 22 Feb 46. KALCHER
also gave Prisoner food and shelter
in Mar and June 46.
36. KARSTENSEN, fnu Pastor ITZENHOE. Address supplied by Hptstuf
TILAUTWEIN at 6 CIC. Prisoner
visited KARSTENSEN on 26 Feb 46.
37. KIND, Friedrich Lt z S At 6 CIC. Prisoner was introduced
to KIND through Dr SEECKER. KIND
worked at the refuse dump under
HJ Bamf ASSHUSS and assisted
Prisoner in the preparations for
and execution of his escape.
38. KÖHLER or KÖSTLER SS Hptstuf At 6 CIC. Gave Prisoner address of
KÖHNKE, to help Prisoner obtain D2
forms and pass photos. Lost one
eye during the war. After the
collapse KÖHLER and KÖHNKE were
together in hiding.
39. KÖHNKE, Helmut Photographer HAMBURG, nr Danntor Station,
Rotenbaumchaussee (now Prisoner at
DIC). Prisoner was given KÖHNKE's
address by Hptstuf KÖHLER (or
KÖSTLER) in 6 CIC. Prisoner was
told that KÖHNKE could help him
with D2 forms and Kennkarten. KÖHNKE
is an old NSDAP member. Prisoner
visited him on 19 Feb 46 to obtain
D2 forms and photos for himself and
FLEGEL. KÖHNKE did not charge
Prisoner or FLEGEL for the documents
or photos. Prisoner and FLEGEL met
KÖHNKE in the house of the ironmonger
AHLERS. Prisoner visited KÖHNKE
again with FLEGEL on 5 Jun 46 to
get new D2 forms, which they
collected on 12 Jun 46.
40. KORTENDICK, Johann HAMBURG-LANGENHORN, Tangstedter-
Landstr 234. Prisoner obtained his
address from GAEDE in 6 CIC.
KORTENDICK's son-in-law, KAHL (or
KAHLE), formerly an offr in LSSAH,
was a friend of GAEDE, who lived for
a time with KAHL. Prisoner stayed
at KORTENDICK's on 18/19 Feb 46.
KORTENDICK had a stationery shop,
close to the SS barracks. Through
his business KORTENDICK knew a

- number of SS offrs. When the SS barracks were transferred from HAMBURG-VETTEL to LANGENHORN, KORTENDICK moved his business there shortly afterwards. KORTENDICK is said now to be a member of the SPD. On 19 Mar 46 Prisoner paid a short visit to KORTENDICK and met the son-in-law KÄHL.
41. KÖSTLER SS Hptstuf Sec KÖHLER, para 38.
42. KRÜGER Dr fnu At 6 CIC. Author of the book "Dollar Imperialismus", which had a strong anti-British and anti-American tendency. KRÜGER is chief interpreter in 6 CIC and a close friend of HERZER.
43. LARSEN, fnu SS Ostuf At 6 CIC. Helped Prisoner in the preparation for and execution of his escape from 6 CIC and gave him the address of Frau LARSEN.
44. LARSEN, Frau Anni(?) Nr SALZDIENHELDEN. Wife of SS Ostuf LARSEN (6 CIC). Prisoner and FLEGEL visited her on 2 Mar 46 to bring her greetings from her husband. According to Prisoner, she was not pleased to have any dealings with two escapees and sent them away after a very short time.
45. LEHMANN, fnu Ss Oscharf At 6 CIC. Driver of refuse lorry with GUMPRECHT. Introduced to Prisoner by ASSHUSS. Helped Prisoner to prepare and execute his escape.
46. MATTHIESEN, Petri Frl NIEBÜLL. Daughter of a farmer and fiancée of Obstlt HEIN. Possibly former BDM leader. HEIN lived in hiding on MATTHIESEN's farm after his escape from 6 CIC. Frl MATTHIESEN was a close friend of Prisoner's wife. On Prisoner's return from SOUTH GERMANY he visited HEIN and MATTHIESEN on 22 Mar 46 to enquire whether all was well at LUTZHÖFT (Prisoner's home).
47. MÄCHER fnu SS Stübauf Personl Ord Offz to HIMMLER. At the time of the collapse lived in Prisoner's house at LUTZHÖFT nr FLENSBURG, where he made out forged identity cards for himself under the name of MELHOSE. HIMMLER assisted in this task.
48. MENDRZYK, Johannes SS Hptstuf MÜNICH. Comrade of Prisoner at Junkerschule BAD TÖLZ and in LSSAH. Prisoner met him again in Apr or May 46 at Frl SCHIMPEL's home. MENDRZYK told Prisoner that he had escaped

- from DACHAU in autumn 45 and since then had been living underground, existing on the proceeds of black-market activities. He also introduced Prisoner to his aunt, the widow of Ogruf BERKELMANN.
49. MEYER, fnu SS Standf 6 CIC. Brother-in-law of Frau ECKELMANN, BERGEDORF. Was instrumental in bringing about a meeting between Prisoner and his wife.
50. MORITZEN, Hans HJ Bannf NORDHASTEDT. TRAUTWEIN gave Prisoner MORITZEN's address, to be contacted if Prisoner needed identity papers. MORITZEN was only to be contacted through GRIPP in HEIDE. MORITZEN was in contact with "ZEINER" (STENDER), who obtained D2 forms for MORITZEN and his friends. Prisoner visited MORITZEN for the first time on 22 Feb 46 and was sent by him to DE CHELARD. Prisoner visited MORITZEN again on 26 Mar 46. When Prisoner went to NORDHASTEDT for the last time in Jun 46, he heard from KALCHER that MORITZEN had been interned.
51. MÜCKLE, Frau fnu Owner of a farm and an inn at ROHRBACH. DONATH found lodgings for Prisoner there and Prisoner worked on the farm from 22 Jun to 25 Jul 46.
52. MÜLLER, Ludwig Prisoner's first alias, which he used in HAMBURG and ITZHOE after his escape.
53. NIETSCH, Hermann FLEGEL's alias.
54. OTZEN, Dr SS Ustuf At 6 CIC. Was a doctor in MELDORF and knew Prisoner's uncle VELLGUTH, also a doctor there. Prisoner has known OTZEN since 1931/32, when Prisoner went to school in MELDORF. Shortly before Prisoner's escape, OTZEN gave him numerous addresses of people whom he could contact, and also some money for his flight.
55. PREBITSCH, fnu Kap Lt z S HAMBURG, Marinestab. Acquaintance of HERDE (see SCHNEIDER, para 62).
(or TREBITSCH)
56. REITZENSTEIN, Frau von BERCHTESGADEN. Wife of former SS Hptstuf Gerd von REITZENSTEIN, who is in American interment. Prisoner met her in a MUNICH restaurant Apr/May 46 in company of Frau von ELSTERMANN (NOT identical with Frau Olga von REITZENSTEIN - ex-Internee DIC).

57. RITTER Frau

HAMBURG. Leader of the "Volksbewegung für die Vereinigten Staaten von EUROPA". Prisoner was told by DE CHELARD and DUSCHEK in May 46 that they intended to penetrate this movement with the "RECHIN" group.

58. SCHAFER, Hilde BDM leader

HAMBURG, Rotenbaunhaussc. Friend of HERDE and "WERNER" (STENDER). FLEGEL went to her house on 27 Feb 46 to await Prisoner and "WERNER". Prisoner and FLEGEL visited SCHAFER together on 12 Jun 46.

59. SCHIEFER, Frau Frau

MARBURG/LAHN. Prisoner obtained her address from Frau von ELSTERMANN. He visited Frau SCHIEFER on 16 Jun 46 in an endeavour to find accommodation for the night. He also wanted, if possible, to obtain addresses in the French Zone from her. She accommodated him overnight and he spent another night there two days later. Frau SCHIEFER sent Prisoner to a friend of hers in FRANKFURT/MAIN (name forgotten). In turn, this woman sent Prisoner to a woman friend of hers (name also forgotten). This latter woman, widow of a former SS OF, lived at a brickworks nr REICHELSEHEIM/FRIEDBERG. Prisoner visited her on 19 Jun 46 and learned that she regularly received visits from former SS offrs. She also claimed knowledge of an active group of former SS and Police offrs living underground in HAMBURG. She offered to give Prisoner an address in HAMBURG through which he could get in touch with this group and obtain their help. Prisoner declined the offer.

60. SCHIMPEL, Frl.

MUNICH-SCHWABING, Sulzbacherstr 9 or 11. Contact of Frau WISCH. Frau WISCH gave Prisoner SCHIMPEL's address, in case he needed help. Prisoner visited Frl SCHIMPEL in Apr or May 46 and there met an old comrade from the Junkerschule BAD TOLZ, Hptstuf REMDRZYK.

61. SCHMIDT (an alias) SS Ustuf

Believed arrested. Prisoner met SCHMIDT at FRANKFURT/MAIN station during the night of 4/5 Mar 46. SCHMIDT was with SS Ogruf von ALVENSLEBEN and SS Hptstuf von VATH. Prisoner also visited SCHMIDT at HECHINGEN (RHINE) on 15 Jun 46. SCHMIDT's real name is unknown to Prisoner.

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62. SCHNEIDER, fmu Kap Lt z S HAMBURG, Marinestab. HERDE introduced Prisoner to SCHNEIDER and Kap Lt z S GROSSMANN on 19 Mar 46, because Prisoner wished to visit von VATH and SCHMIDT in the French Zone. SCHNEIDER had contacts in the French Zone. HERDE knew SCHNEIDER and GROSSMANN through his former class-mate PREBITSCH, who was also a member of the Marinestab HAMBURG, but who was not present when Prisoner called on 19 Mar 46. SCHNEIDER was also a class-mate of Prisoner's cousin VELLGUTH. SCHNEIDER and GROSSMANN gave Prisoner all info they could about the French Zone and also explained to him how to cross the demarcation line.
63. SCHNITZLEIN, Heinrich SCHONGAU. Architect. Prisoner went to SCHNITZLEIN on 7 Mar 46 to make enquiries about VICARIO. Prisoner told SCHNITZLEIN that he was a released PW, and later obtained employment in SCHNITZLEIN's office.
64. SEECNER, Dr fnu SS Ostuf (Oberarzt) At 6 CIC. Previously room-mate of FLEGEL there. SEECNER put Prisoner in contact with Lt z S KIND and ASSMUS, who were members of the refuse-dump working party at 6 CIC (KIND and ASSMUS assisted Prisoner and FLEGEL in their escape and in the preparations for it).
65. SETTELE, Frau fnu SCHONGAU, Behelfsheim 5. Prisoner moved into Frau SETTELE's house as a lodger, using the alias Ludwig RICHTER, on 12 Mar 46, after he had found employment with the architect SCHNITZLEIN.
66. STELZNER, Friedrich Bannf HJ At 6 CIC. STELZNER gave Prisoner the address of his brother's father-in-law, VICARIO, at PEITING (BAVARIA), as he believed Prisoner would be able to obtain help there after his escape.
67. STELZNER, Frau HAMBURG-TRITTAU. Wife of Bannf HJ STELZNER (6 CIC). Prisoner visited her and her family on 16 Mar 46, bringing greetings from their relatives at PEITING, and in order to learn the latest news from NEUENGARBE CIC.
68. STELZNER (family) PEITING (BAVARIA). Brother of Bannf HJ STELZNER. Prisoner went to STELZNER's house on 7 Mar 46 and was invited to stay. He remained there until 12 Mar 46. During this time Prisoner was looking for work in SCHONGAU.

69. STOHLHOFER SS Stubaf
MUNICH, Siegfriedstr 3. Prisoner obtained his address from von VATH in FRANKFURT on 4/5 May 46. According to von VATH, STOHLHOFER could give Prisoner all the assistance he required. When Prisoner and FLEGEL went to MUNICH, they immediately visited STOHLHOFER, who helped them and gave them shelter. Prisoner was in MUNICH on a number of occasions and always called on STOHLHOFER. The last time he saw STOHLHOFER was 30 May 46.
70. STROH, Hans Pastor
TUBINGEN. DONATH gave Prisoner a letter of recommendation to STROH, to help Prisoner in finding work as bookseller with a publishing firm. Prisoner visited STROH from 26 to 29 Jun, 15 to 20 Jul 46, and from 25 Jul 46 until the time of his arrest. According to Prisoner STROH reconverted him to Christianity and brought about a complete change in his spiritual outlook.
71. TRAUTWEIN, Paul SS Hptstuf
At 6 CIC. Assisted Prisoner to prepare and execute his escape. TRAUTWEIN gave his mother's address and MORITZEN's to Prisoner.
72. TRAUTWEIN, Frau
WESTERWOHLD. Mother of SS Hptstuf TRAUTWEIN. Prisoner and FLEGEL visited her on 21 Feb 46, and were given food and clothing.
73. VATH, Peter von SS Hptstuf
Believed arrested. Prisoner met von VATH during the night of 4/5 Mar 46 at FRANKFURT Station. VATH was with ALVENSLEBEN and SCHMIDT. VATH gave Prisoner the address of Stubaf STOHLHOFER. Prisoner visited VATH on 15 Jun 46 at EMBELSZLAUSEN/HUNSRUCK.
74. VELLGUTH, Ludwig Kap Lt z S, a D
FLENSBURG. Prisoner's cousin. VELLGUTH made arrangements for Prisoner to meet his wife on 22 Mar 46. Prisoner stayed with VELLGUTH for one night. VELLGUTH later travelled to HAMBURG, after Frau SPRINGER had been arrested, and visited Kap Lt SCHNEIDER, who put him in touch with HERDE.
75. VICARIO, Frau
Builder at FEITING (BAVARIA). Father-in-law of a brother of Bannf HJ STELZNER (6 CIC). On 7 Mar 46, using the alias Ludwig RICHTER, Prisoner went to VICARIO to obtain employment in his firm, but VICARIO had no vacancy for him.

76. WEIBEL, Frau Lilly
SEEG nr FÜSSEN. Friend of Frau WOLTER at ALBERSDORF. Former BDM leader at HAMBURG. Married to a former Bavarian Nazi leader. Frau WEIBEL sheltered FLEGEL. Prisoner stayed at her house when he paid visits to FLEGEL between Mar and May 46.
77. "WERNER" (probably STENDER)
Address unknown. Courier for MORITZEN and DE CHELARD. Obtained D2 forms for them in HAMBURG. Friend of HERDE and ABE. Prisoner met "WERNER" on 23 Feb 46 at GRIPP's house in HEIDE. "WERNER" was present during discussions on 24 Feb 46 at NORDLASTEDT between Prisoner, FLEGEL and MORITZEN. Accompanied Prisoner to ITZEMOE, where he introduced him to DE CHELARD on 25 Feb 46, and to HAMBURG, where he introduced Prisoner to HERDE. Both Prisoner's D2 forms originated from "WERNER".
78. WISCH, Frau
SS Brigf
PW in UK. Former OC SS Div HITLER JUGEND. HARZER received a letter from him, giving a report of the trial of SS Standf Kurt MEYER, and also containing instructions to be followed in the event of the questioning of NEUENGAMME internees on that subject.
79. WISCH, Frau
HEIDE. Wife of SS Brigf WISCH. Had contact with various former SS leaders, including SS Stubaf KOOS, Intendant LSSAH. Prisoner and GRIPP visited her on 24 Feb 46, when she gave Prisoner various addresses of people in SOUTH GERMANY, who would be willing to assist him. On 26 Mar 46 Prisoner paid a second visit to Frau WISCH and obtained more addresses in SOUTH GERMANY (the only one he can remember is that of Frl SCHMIDT in MUNICH). On 7 Jun 46 Prisoner visited Frau WISCH for a third time, and asked for addresses in the French Zone. Frau WISCH was unable to supply any.
80. WOLTER Frau
ALBERSDORF. Former RAD leader, married to the sister of Gebietsführer SIERCK. Frau WOLTER gave Prisoner and FLEGEL the address of her friend Frau WEIBEL, at SEEG nr FÜSSEN, in case they should need shelter and assistance. When FLEGEL and Prisoner parted on 7 Mar 46, FLEGEL went to SEEG and was accommodated by Frau WEIBEL. Prisoner visited Frau WOLTER a second time on 8 Jun 46. On both occasions Frau WOLTER made an appointment with the local dentist for Prisoner.