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FROM:

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. *M.G.B.-2639*
 Date Rec'd SA *APR 1 1947*
APR 1 1947

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd.	Fwd'd.		
1. <i>FBM</i>	<i>2237</i>	<i>APR 2 1947</i>	<i>APR 4 1947</i>	<i>Jr</i>	<i>could detail copy of KPD-file</i>
2.					
3. <i>SPD-S</i>	<i>W46</i>	<i>APR 7 1947</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Hk</i>	<i>any idea as to possible exploitation;</i>
4.					
5.					<i>#6 please check abstract</i>
6. <i>RI/NU</i>				<i>JRC</i>	<i>NO RECORD RI/NU found to Anger 24/4</i>
7. <i>E</i>	<i>2237</i>		<i>NO</i>	<i>Jr</i>	<i>return</i>
8. <i>RI/AN</i>		<i>14 JAN 1955</i>		<i>mm</i>	
9. <i>RI/Archives</i>					
10.					<i>Job 76-780R Box 261</i>

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
 For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

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STATION	: Berlin	REGISTRY NO.	: MGB-2639
OFFICER	: AB 36	REPORT NO.	: BSC 685
SOURCE	: []	REPORT DATE	: 5 March 1947
SUB SOURCE:	ZIGZAG	INFO DATE	: 1939-1945
EVALUATION:	B	DATE INFO REC'D:	25 February 1947
		PAGES	: 2
SUBJECT	: ALCATRAZ: Information on Anti-Communist Measures of the GIS		

NOTE: What follows presents some background material on anti-communist measures taken in Germany from 1939 to 1945, first by the Abwehr and later by the RSHA. The material comes from FR sources, with supplementary information supplied from SC material.

1. In the years from 1939 to 1941, the work against Communism was assigned to the Abwehr, specifically to its III C 2 office. Very closely tied up with III C 2 was the Zentralarchiv with its extensive central card files.

Field Comment: The Central Archives were formerly located in the cellar of Tirpitzufer 80. The Central Archives handled centrally all cases of corruption in the Wehrmacht. It was also the responsible office for all cases of espionage which involved the OKW, the Army, and their personnel. An important officer of the Central Archives was one Hauptmann der Reserve Dr. FISCHER, lawyer, address unknown.

2. III C 2 was responsible for working against Communism among the civilian population, especially in the fields of sedition, enemy propaganda, formation of suspect groups, etc. Abwehr III H, III I, or III M entered the picture when seditious enemy propaganda or the forming of communist cells in the Wehrmach was involved. Communist radio networks as well as stay-behind agents were handled by Abwehr III F. }

3. After 1941, the RSHA began to enter the picture inside Germany, and the SD in occupied countries. Toward the end of the war, purely Communist-political questions and cases were handled exclusively by the RSHA, specifically by Amt IV.

Field Comment: Referat IV N of the Staatspolizeileitstelle, Berlin, for example, had the mission of running V-men in the greater Berlin area for the purpose of gaining intelligence. Early in 1945 all officers of the Staatspolizeileitstelle Berlin were asked if they would be prepared to remain in Berlin to carry out certain missions after the entry of Allied troops. Those officers who accepted were transferred to IV N; they were no longer permitted to wear uniform, but had to appear in civilian clothes exclusively; they were under oath of strictest secrecy. These officers were not placed under the direction of the chief of IV N (SS-Obersturmfuhrer EBELING) but under the chief of the Communist Referat, SS Obersturmfuhrer MOELLER. It was rumored in Gestapo circles that the mission of the special unit was to be the carrying out of acts of sabotage after the occupation of Berlin. Each officer was to be given, for this purpose, a group of V-men (foreigners) with whom he would work. According to the story, sabotage materials were hidden on the outskirts of Berlin. However, on about 20 April 1945, the officers of this special unit were put back into uniform and sent to the Kampfgruppe BOCK, leading to the assumption that the sabotage plans were given up.

4. Within the Army, there was a special unit, the Wehrmacht-Propaganda Abteilung (WPr), which was under the Wehrmacht-Fuehrungsstab of the OKW. Together with Abteilung Inland, it was to combat Communist sedition by active counter-propaganda. The Abteilung Wehrmacht-Prop-

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agenda was also in close contact with the Propaganda Ministry.

5. Those Abwehr III officers known to sources who were in anti-Communist work include:

Handwritten: Freund
a. Oberstleutnant FREUND, III F 4: According to the SC source Oberstleutnant Hans FREUND, OKW/Abwehrabteilung III F, lived at Berlin/Schmargendorf, Franzenbader Strasse 34, British Sector. FREUND was the deputy chief of III F. He was one of the most important III F officers of the entire Abwehr, and should be able to supply details about the principal III F cases. FREUND was considered an excellent and hard-working officer, but a "disagreeable" superior. FREUND established his own observation service - the HAUSKAPELLE - which he continued to direct himself. He was taken over by the RSHA in August 1944.

Handwritten: Rohleder
b. Oberstleutnant CARTILLIERI, III F.

c. Oberst ROHLEDER, chief of III F: SC source states that Major Jochim ROHLEDER, chief III F in OKW, lived at Berlin/Gruenewald, Salzbrunner Strasse 42, British Sector. For several years, and up to the end of the war, ROHLEDER was chief of III F, and the most important man in the III group. Since ROHLEDER not only personally interested himself in the direction of his Abteilung but worked intensively as a case officer besides, he ought to be able to supply much and important information. He was considered a disagreeable superior in that he paid attention to everything, and no officer in his section knew when ROHLEDER might suddenly interest himself personally in a case being handled by one of them. According to Sonderfuehrer PHILIPP, ROHLEDER was an "ossified draft animal", who could speak of nothing but his work.

d. Christine von KAUBREN, secretary to ROHLEDER.

Handwritten: Soko
e. Kapitaeen zur See SOKOLOWSKI, III M.

f. GUENTHER, fnu (civilian), of the Central Archives.

Handwritten: Linhardt
6. The Abwehrstelle Berlin was very strong in personnel, especially for the uncovering of Communist radio activity and Communist agent networks. The case officer of III F for this work is not known to source, but he believes Oberstleutnant LINHARDT should be able to supply exact information. LINHARDT was a one time Ast Berlin, Abt I officer, later Abwehr officer on the Finnish General Staff, still later head of an Abwehrkommando attached to Heeresgruppe Mitte, and finally head of Abt I of Mil Amt of the RSHA in 1944-45. In the autumn of 1945, LINHARDT was at liberty in Hamburg.

Handwritten: Sandberger
7. Members of RSHA in Berlin are not known to sources, with the exception of Dr. SANDBERGER, one time head of SD in Estonia, where he was until 1943, with the rank of Obersturmbannfuehrer. In 1943 SANDBERGER went to Italy and was transferred from there to RSHA Berlin. In 1944, as Standartenfuehrer, he was appointed chief of the Mil Amt. His present whereabouts is unknown to source.

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