

EXTERNAL SURVEY DETACHMENT
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

0.13.4
312.1

COUNTRY Italy

DATE:

SUBJECT Claudester E migration from Italy
Operation CIRCLE
(Illegal Immigration Movement)

INFO. July - December 1946

DIST. 25 February 1947

PAGES 13

SUPPLEMENT

ORIGIN

EVALUATION OF SOURCE

A	B	C	D	E	F
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED

EVALUATION OF CONTENT

1	2	3	4	5	6
CONFIRMED OTHER SOUR.	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED

SOURCE CIC, Rome (Case No. 4111)

- On 26 July 1946 Source was notified by telephone that the office of CI, AFHQ, had been signalled by the Rimini Concentration Camp that some 40 prisoners had escaped from the confines of the Camp on 22 July 1946. A request was made to Source to institute a search for the escapees among whom were 20 German CI prisoners. An investigation was initiated to find and apprehend any or all of the escapees.
- On 27 July 1946, a confidential and reliable informant of Source's was contacted by a person then unknown who claimed that he came from a certain FRANCO which name has been known to Source and by the informant to be the cover name for HASS, Carlo, Chief Einheit Ida, SD. The informant was instructed to meet the messenger and to determine his identity and the location of HASS. On 28 July 1946 the informant met the messenger and found him to be one VORKOEPER, Hans, who was in the company of another person qualified as GIANNI. The informant determined from VORKOEPER and GIANNI that Carlo HAAS had instructed them to proceed to Rome after their escape and to contact the informant who would aid them in their projects of emigration to South America which HAAS would finance. VORKOEPER and GIANNI also stated to the informant that HAAS would be coming to Rome and that they might be surveilled and apprehended upon contacting HAAS and other escapees.
- The informant, VORKOEPER and GIANNI were placed under daily surveillance which developed the following information. GIANNI was identified as FUETING, Walter, who was residing in the apartment of a German woman at Via Padova #92, Rome, who was formerly employed at the German Embassy at the Vatican. Information was further developed that FUETING and VORKOEPER were contacting two other escapees at Via Michelangelo Poggioli #1. The two escapees were identified as KETTLER, Benno, and LUDWIG, Giovanni. The surveillance further revealed that VORKOEPER and FUETING were meeting other persons in the former German Embassy at Via Pavia #21, Rome. It was further learned that the above named were making contacts with a priest in Villa San Francesco, Rome, and with a priest in Via dei Capellari, Rome. It was developed that the above were attempting to establish contacts with a person or persons who could obtain a visa for a South American country.

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4. During the surveillance period Source's informant succeeded in "borrowing" the letter written to FRANCO (Carlo HAAS) which VORKOEPER was using as an entree to Villa San Francesco. The letter, was addressed to Padre FILIBERTO and stated in brief that a certain Col. KETTLER who was coming to visit Padre FILIBERTO would be needing some help previously agreed upon by HAAS and Padre FILIBERTO. Source's informant learned that KETTLER had brought the letter to Rome and had turned it over to VORKOEPER for use while awaiting the arrival of HAAS. Source's informant also learned that Padre FILIBERTO had seen the letter and was aiding the escapees with food, lodging and contacts with German and Vatican officials.
5. During the surveillance it was learned that KETTLER and LUDWIG had left for Genoa where they were arranging for transportation to South America while awaiting their visas. KETTLER and LUDWIG forwarded their passports to VORKOEPER in Rome by mail so that VORKOEPER could arrange for the visa. The return address on the back of the letter to VORKOEPER was Salita San Rocco, #18. The informant managed to "borrow" the passports in the letter for examination and it was found that in each case the passports were issued by the International Red Cross. Photostatic copies were made and are attached. Consequently, the informant was instructed to find the type of passports possessed by the others and it was found that in each case the passports were from the International Red Cross. A subsequent action was planned whereby the informant would also obtain a passport in an effort to show the aforementioned persons that he too was interested in emigration to win their confidence. A second confidential informant was put in contact with the group to show the group a means of obtaining passports and visas.
6. Informant #1 found that he could procure a passport with a false name by paying 20,000 lire to a person known to have contacts with the International Red Cross. Informant #1 was instructed to proceed with the procurement of a passport. Informant #1 was instructed to bring three photographs to this person who was identified as Giovanni ALTIERI of Via delle Vite #74, Rome, who used the cover name of ASTRA, a palmistry and crystal expert. Informant #1 made contact with two men of the Astra Group who told him to return in two days. In two days informant #1 was instructed that he was to appear at the offices of the International Red Cross where he was to get a passport form in triplicate which he was to fill in. Informant #1 was given the false name of BAUCECH, Mirko and his description and parental data which had been procured by the Astra men. These men procured false names and relative data from the files of the International Red Cross where they found the name of a missing or a dead person who fitted the description of Informant #1. Informant #1 filled out the passport form and brought them to the office of the Secretary of the International Red Cross who took his fingerprints (one finger with plain ordinary ink) and told Informant #1 to return two days later. In addition to his instructions to return in two days, Informant #1 was instructed to obtain two letters of identification to be used in the issuing of a passport. Informant #1 obtained a letter from the Vatican from Monsignor Antonino RIZZO identifying the bearer as BAUCECH, Mirko when he was in reality another person. This letter was arranged by the Astra Group. In addition Informant #1 procured a letter from the Italian Red Cross which stated that the bearer was BAUCECH, Mirko when in reality he was not. Informant #1 returned to the International Red Cross and received a passport in the name of BAUCECH Mirko which was issued to him on the basis of the letters of identification.
7. The Astra Group then placed the aforementioned person in contact with an official of the Spanish Embassy in Via Botteghe Oscure who referred them to the Spanish Consulate in Via Campo Marzio #34 for a visa. In the Spanish Consulate the aforementioned persons were given a form to fill out and were given the following instructions. Each person was to fill in the name which was on his passport but was thereafter to fill in the exact truth of his past history.

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The forms were received and taken away to be filled in. The group returned to the Spanish Consulate where they learned that it would take fifteen days to receive a visa.

8. The surveillance of the entire group was continued and it was learned that FUETING had made contacts with a Baronessa CARBONELLI who is the property owner of the CIMES Company which has branch offices and agents in South America. It was further learned that FUETING was to become a South American representative for the CIMES after the receipt of his passport and visa. FUETING received 60,000 lire from Baronessa CARBONELLI for expenses until he arrived in South America.
9. On 14 August 1946, the above group decided that they would not wait for HAAS but would go to Genoa to obtain passages to South America with or without the visa. Consequently, the surveillance was stopped and LUDWIG, FUETING, VOR-KOEFER and a person named SCHWICHTENBERG were arrested in the act of leaving Rome. In each case each individual was found to be an escapee excepting SCHWICHTENBERG who was found to be in Italy illegally and found to be in possession of false discharge permits from Concentration Camps which he was supplying to German escapees as they appeared at the former German Embassy to the Vatican on Via Pavia. The interrogations of the above persons revealed that KETTLER was in Genoa and was in contact with another escapee named INVREA, Aldemaro. A trip to Genoa was organized to search for KETTLER and INVREA with the permission of the respective zone commanders. KETTLER and INVREA were captured. On this same trip leads on the location of HAAS, Carlo were developed in the area of Parma and he was captured in Bologna on 14 September 1946. KETTLER, INVREA and HAAS were brought to Rome for interrogation.
10. The interrogations of all persons concerned revealed the following interesting facts. All persons concerned after having originally escaped appeared in the office of Dr. Willy NIX, Head of the Free German Committee in Italy and were supplied with identification papers and sojourn papers despite the fact that Dr. NIX was fully aware that in each case the person requesting the documents was wanted. It was further learned that these persons then made contacts with Padre BAYER with the help of NIX or with the help of Baron VON FROHLICHSTRAL who then succeeded in making a contact for these persons with persons who would interest themselves in feeding, lodging and providing necessary papers for emigration. It was found that the chain of Dr. NIX to FROHLICHSTRAL to Padre BAYER to a Harold EMBCKE who provided escapees with concentration camp documents ended up with persons like Baronessa CARBONELLI or Padre Don Carlos of the Vatican who succeeded in providing jobs for the escapees in South America.
11. The chain of refugees to Dr. NIX to Baron VON FROHLICHSTRAL to Padre BAYER to EMBCKE to Baronessa CARBONELLI to Padre Don Carlos presented such a large flow of German emigrants that each individual was examined separately. The examination showed that Dr. NIX, who has been known since the Allied occupation of Rome as the head of the Free German Committee, is well known in intelligence files. *extensive records here* Dr. NIX has registered his organization with Italian authorities but has not continued its activities along its declared lines. Dr. NIX has not a consular office but has attempted to obtain consular rights for his office and has continually issued documents which required consular jurisdiction. Dr. NIX has further failed to live up to the obligations of his organization in the submitting of the names of all applicants for check by Italian and Allied authorities. Proof of the latter is the fact that the group mentioned earlier in this report was registered with the office of Dr. NIX and was never reported. In addition, confidential informants sent to Dr. NIX reported that he has been receiving money and visits from Communist-Yugoslav elements. (Information in this instance not verified by other sources). However, the construction and purpose of the NIX organization was found to be most similar to the organization broken up in Stuttgart, Germany, which was found to be a front for Moscow espionage as reported by AP September 2, 1946 at Frankfurt. (It is entirely possible therefore, that NIX who is an important link in the German emigration could be serving a similar function).

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Baron VON FROHLICHSTAL: This person has been found to be a source of unlimited help to German refugees in Italy regardless of the character of the refugee. This person with Dr. NIX has been an important link in the chain of these refugees because of his strong Vatican connections.

Padre BAYER: This Vatican representative concerns himself with the German refugee action of the Vatican. He has been in close contact with the elements who have been using the former Embassy to the Vatican, Via Piave #21, Rome, as a lodging or forwarding address. He has further been most useful in supplying food and letters from the Vatican which has been of tremendous help in this chain.

EMBECKE, Harald: Recently captured attempting to cross the border on documents issued by Dr. NIX. Above-mentioned individual was part of chain which supplied false documents testifying that bearer had been released from a concentration camp. Above individual was engaged in this work with one VON HOHENSEE alias PIEROLD, still at large, who is mentioned in the AFHQ cable CIC, number FX71680 dated 101758 B, as the organizer of a subversive group in Germany and Italy. In same cable one Carl Heinz NASS was reported as having come to Italy at request of VON HOHENSEE. NASS was used by this Agent to penetrate NIX and to contact EMBECKE and VON HOHENSEE. NASS reported NIX activity with Communist Jugoslavs and returned to Germany on NIX's documents. NASS failed to contact EMBECKE or VON HOHENSEE. EMBECKE interrogation confirmed part of German emigration chain.

Baronessa CARBONELLI: Proprietor of CIMES, import and export company, with center in Rome, Via Giovanni Battista Vico 22 and sub-office in Milan. CIMES found to be in liquidation state yet CARBONELLI offered representation to FUETING in Colombia and advanced him 60,000 lire. Superficially a benefactor for refugee Germans is cunning and undoubtedly conscious of her part in the emigration chain.

Padre Don CARLOS: Vatican representative with connections in South America Consuls particularly Colombia and connections with business firms in South America. This person referred Germans mentioned above to one George FORNOFF, Colle Senica #8, Barcellona, Spain (undoubtedly letter drop or relay point) who was to aid bearers of letters to proceed to South America. These latter two persons, with all their contacts complete the German emigration chain which funnels all of its clients through the I.R.C. Since this chain in the German activities was developed, an investigation was conducted to determine whether or not similar chains existed in the Free Austrian Committee, in the Russian Vatican Delegation (Russicum), in Jugoslav circles, in Polish Vatican circles, in Hungarian circles, in Swedish circles, and in practically every Nation's Vatican delegation. In each instance it was found that each delegation funnels its refugees through the I.R.C. Consequently, a closer investigation of the International Red Cross activities was initiated.

12. A reliable informant in the International Red Cross revealed that many of the persons working in the International Red Cross are definitely pro-German and pro-Jugoslav, and do not appear to be other than agents of their respective national delegation. The informant in the International Red Cross stated that on many occasions Jugoslavs have succeeded in being issued two and three passports with the excuse that they have lost their passports. The investigation of the I.R.C. further reveals that a close supervision of the application is not given and that too much reliability is placed upon the letters of identification issued by Vatican delegates. A reference to paragraph 6 of this report, reveals that certain contact groups are able to obtain access to files of the I.R.C. and are able to pick out names of missing or dead persons whose names are placed on passports for persons not wanting to be recognized. The investigation reveals that the I.R.C. is very loosely run and is very probably a haven for the passage of agents since the I.R.C. passport is recognized in many countries. Proof of this lies in the fact that Source has run two persons through the I.R.C. under false names and no attempt was made to uncover either individual. Further proof of this fact lies in the passports issued to Georgians who formerly were Allied with the German Army in sabotage and espionage against the Allies. Source is currently investigating the receipt of two such passports, one DADIANI, Michel and one Prince Tonquis DADECHSELLIANI, formerly connected with Abwehr 2, Paris. These two latter cases have obtained visas to American countries and have been stopped by Source. In addition, requests made from Vatican clerical representatives of either the Russicum or Jugoslav delegation for passports for refugees have been too readily

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available. Hundreds of cases of individuals not properly identified have been handled by the I.R.C. Spot checks of local refugees camps showed that at least one in every five persons possessed an I.R.C. passport. In many cases the passports were found to be made out in names different from the actual name of the bearer.

PART II

13. This investigation has shown definite trends of interest in the emigration movements and the accessibility of the I.R.C. by many nations. The following examples are cited for reference.
14. On 7 June and 19 June 1946, one Jakot GOTZ and one PFEFFER, Osiat, refugees made application to the I.R.C. for passports to be used in emigration to the U.S.A. An examination of the documents possessed by both it was revealed that each was attempting emigration to the U.S.A. sponsored by the American Joint Distribution Committee. Each claimed to be a Polish Jew despite the fact that Source believed them to be Slavs. In each case, Source found that each was guaranteed his welfare by an American if he could emigrate. It was strange, however, that in such case each individual possessed telegrams and letters which led Source to the conclusion that the American sponsor did not know the individual as the documents would indicate but rather that the American individual had supplied a family history and data to the individual for use either at the request of the AJDC or some other agency to facilitate his emigration.
15. This investigation also revealed that with reference to the Jewish emigration from Germany and Austria there has been a definite interest on the part of Jugoslavia to penetrate this movement. The investigation has shown that Jews have been readily admitted over the border of Jugoslavia for shipping to Italy. There has been a mixture of Jugoslavs with Jews in refugee camps as a result of this influx through Jugoslavia.
16. A recent development in the emigration movement was manifested in the apprehension of a Hungarian who was found to be in the possession of some 60 applications for I.R.C. passports which allegedly was bringing to Rome for prosecution. This person, one, SZILAGYI Karoly, had succeeded in obtaining the I.R.C. forms for passports and was apprehended selling the forms. Important in this case, however, was the fact that he possessed documents of several Hungarians which were falsified and which intended to give the bearer the right to remain in Italy and, therefore, apply for a passport.
17. The movement of the Hungarians led to a further discovery of false passport forms issued from the Swedish Embassy in Rome for Hungarians. These passports were false in the sense that they were back-dated to cover a period prior to the past two months when the function of giving out passports to Hungarians from the Swedish Embassy has been stopped. Interesting to note, however, is the fact that the only proof necessary for the applicant to the contact at the Swedish Embassy has been to prove that he is Hungarian by his knowledge of the language. It is believed that this is a function unknown to Embassy officials. It has been found in this group that the Jewish clandestine emigration movement has been facilitated by documents issued by AJDC and by "Delasem" which aid the Hungarian to travel from Budapest to Subotica to Novi Sad to Belgrade to Zagreb to Ljubljana to Trieste to Udine to Venice, to Milan to Bologna and through to Rome. The Hungarians once arrived then register with the Vatican which grant them documents on the basis of ability to speak the language which then makes them eligible for an I.R.C. passport. It is interesting to note that one of the offices assisting the Hungarians is the Slovene Committee of Assistance on Via dei Colli No. 8, Rome. An Italian police report lists the building at this address as being owned by the NKVD.
18. The Yugoslav movement in this picture is of particular interest since there appear to be altogether too many refugees in Italy who are apparently anti-TITO. Particular instances under investigation is the recent arrest of one KOLGIN, Igor, Greek, born Russian, who emigrated from Belgrade to Germany and then to Italy on falsified documents. This person also is in possession of an I.R.C. passport and was arrested in Rome with two pistols, one equipped with a precisely home constructed silencer and the other a plain automatic. This person has been living in a DP Camp at Bari and allegedly came to Rome to break in and enter Jewelry stores. The

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fallacy of this statement lies in the construction of the silencer on the gun. Still another instance for reflection lies in the recent murder of THEOBALD-BAWICZ, Emilio, alleged Polish refugee, who is the victim of the suspected KOLUB Gregor, Russian Slav. Facts in this case indicate espionage against the Russians and the discovery of it. Still another incident is the recent stabbing of the Georgian, DIASAMIDZE Misha, who was assaulted in the stairway of his rooming home by a Russian whom DIASAMIDZE saw at Cinecitta'. Investigation of these three incidents reveals traces of recruiting by Communists in the case of VOLGIN, espionage by ANDERS II Corps against the Russians in the case of THEOBALD-BAWICZ, and the continual struggle between the Georgians and the Russians in the case of DIASAMIDZE. Important in all three instances is the fact that each person involved possessed an I.R.C. passport.

19. This investigation has shown a definite Russian interest in emigration in Italy with and without use of I.R.C. Most of the Russian DP's in camps have become possessors of the I.R.C. passport, although it is not understood why they should need them. In most cases, those Russians possessing the passport have qualified themselves as Poles and have had Polish camp certificates. However, this investigation has revealed that the Russian rehabilitation camp near Pisa has allowed Russians on liberty with no documents. Source makes specific reference to the case of RAZIN Elia, Russian DP, who has constantly been AWOL and who has been a source of trouble to Allied and Italian Police in Rome. RAZIN Elia, was picked up by the American MP's of Rome in June 1946 and was brought to Source for interrogation. The interrogation revealed that RAZIN Elia had no documents excepting a letter from the Russian Military Mission, Rome, which stated in brief that the bearer was going to Sicily to recover some baggage left during the war and that any questions regarding his identity should be referred to the Russian Military Mission. RAZIN Elia was released and was arrested on two other occasions. On each occasion RAZIN's version of his first trip to Sicily differed until he finally stated that the Mission had sent him to contact two agents in Sicily and to deliver them a package and money. The important feature of this information is that like RAZIN, nearly all Russians travelling in Italy carry the same type of letters issued by the Russian Military Mission. In addition to, the above information on the Russian activities, it has been learned but not verified that a Russian General named DELOSDERBA has approximately 1000 men in Italy whose purpose it is to eliminate all anti-Communist obstacles. Also interesting to note is that the "Russicum" of the Vatican appears to have an increased activity with the influx of refugees and it would appear that one of its leaders is Father PRESEREN (Jesuit) who was a graduate of the Russicum. Father PRESEREN is also alleged to be a leader of the Vatican Information Service on Russian activities.

PART III

20. This investigation has also revealed other interesting ramifications. It has been developed that at Via Nazionale 87, Rome, there is an office under the name of Mantovani, which receives Germans who wish to emigrate back to Germany to the Russian zone. This office supplies a letter and money to the requestor who presents the letter to the addressee who in turn supplies money, travel means and instructions to the bearer desiring to enter Russian-occupied Germany or Austria. Source has sent one under-cover agent through this route who has been as far as Udine, but was unsuccessful in continuing on. In addition, to the above line it has been developed that Udine and Treviso are important points on a supply line used by the Russians from Vienna, Klagenfurt, Treviso, Udine, Trieste and Rome. Investigation has revealed that Austrians from Vienna have been travelling this route by train and have been consigning packages to Russian Mission cars at Treviso and Udine and then return to Vienna. These latter two pieces of information appear to tie in with the activities of the SCHWAZE, Hande which emigrates POW's back to Russian Occupied Germany.

REMARKS:

21. In Part I of this report it is evident that a German organization exists for the illegal emigration of Germans to South America. This organization encourages escapes, wanted persons, etc., to stay at large or to come to Italy for emigration and thereby creates an unwanted situation in Italy. It is most clear that the

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I.R.C. has been saturated with these Germans who are hiding behind the passports issued by I.R.C. It is further evident that similar organizations exist in every refugee delegation regardless of the nationality. Therefore, Source concludes that the confusion caused by the influx of refugees and the laxity in the security of the I.R.C. passports has interested certain nations to the point of a general penetration of agents. Evidence throughout this report indicates that undoubtedly the refugee movements have been saturated by interested Jugoslavs and Russians. Evidence further indicates that agents of these two nationalities have succeeded in obtaining I.R.C. passports, and therefore, an easy entree to South America and some European countries. The large influx and outflow of refugees using this I.R.C. would indicate Italy has been used as a spring board for the activities of parties interested in taking advantage of the confusion caused by the mass immigration. It is, therefore, the conclusion that a possibility does exist that certain interested nations have been sending their agents in a circle to Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria and Jugoslavia for purposes best known to themselves. There is further evidence that possible agents are also being sent to South America. Source concludes that Italy is the spring board for such a circular movement, because of the supply line which comes to Italy and because of the abnormal influx of refugees of these interested nations. Source further notes that these interested nations have been taking steps to control passage of planted refugees and to remove obstacles from the paths of the desires of the interested nations. Evidence of this is cited in past paragraphs concerning murders, etc.

22. It is, therefore, the desire of Source to circulate this information in such a manner that corroborating evidence, if any, may be added. It is also the desire of Source to present to higher commands the significance of the permission or negligence allowing an uncontrolled refugee situation. It is further the desire of Source to demonstrate that certain organizations and movements mentioned previously should be stopped principally because of anti-Allied tendencies and secondarily because these organizations create a problem for Italian authorities with which they cannot cope. Source is continuing the investigation of the incidents mentioned above and refers the following recommendations for action.
23. Source recommends that the investigation of the various incidents mentioned in this report be continued, and that requests be made of all commands for any further information on these incidents. Source further recommends that a complete curtailment of passport services of the I.R.C. be considered and that some policy of action against these refugees agencies which are trafficking in illegal immigration be considered. Source further recommends that higher headquarters set a policy in cooperation with the Italian authorities for the treatment of dangerous refugees in Italy.
24. Interrogation reports of the persons involved in this case are included in appendices, as follows:
- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|----|
| Appendix "A" : | Hans VORKEOPER | MC |
| Appendix "B" : | Walter FUETING | MC |
| Appendix "C" : | Benno KAETHLER | MC |
| Appendix "D" : | Ademaro INVREA | ✓ |
| Appendix "E" : | Gioacchino SCHWICHTENBERG | MC |

APPENDIX "A"

SUBJECT: VORKOEPER, Hans

1. On 1 August 1946 a confidential informant of Source was contacted by Subject by phone. Subject related to the informant that he had escaped from the Rimini Compound on 22 July 1946 with 39 other persons, one of whom was Carlo HASS who had instructed Subject to contact the informant to obtain help. Subject made an appointment to meet the informant of Source for the following day, 2 August 1946, at a cafe near Santa Maria Maggiore. The informant of Source reported the incident and was instructed to carry on with the appointment. An appropriate surveillance and investigation was initiated to determine who was with Subject, what his intentions were and to make the necessary apprehension.
2. On 2 August 1946 the surveillance of the cafe near Santa Maria Maggiore was placed and the contact with the informant of Source was awaited. Subject and an unknown person appeared and contacted the informant. After some conversation the informant parted company and the surveilling team pursued Subject and the unknown person. At a prearranged place an interrogation of the informant was conducted and it was learned that Subject had presented himself under the name of KAETHER, not his own, and had shown a letter addressed to Padre FILIBERTO of the Villa San Francesco, Rome, from Carlo HASS. The letter contained a request for aid to the bearer and was signed FRANCO (alias recognized by informant as that of HASS). Subject told the informant that HASS had supplied his (informant's) phone number and had related that the informant could be relied upon for help. The HASS letter indicated that he was to be in Rome in approximately one week after the date of writing, 27 July 1946. The letter bore the return address of Salita San Rocca No. 3, Genoa. Subject further told the informant that a group of the escapees from Rimini had organized to emigrate to South America and that he, Subject, had come to Rome for the purpose of obtaining help from the informant. After the receipt of this information, Source ordered the surveillance continued with no apprehensions since it appeared that other persons would appear and since the emigration plan of the escapees was of interest. The informant was instructed to maintain contact with Subject and to report daily.
3. Subject and unknown friend who was found to be FUETING Walter, were surveilled continuously till 14 August 1946. Contacts they made with LUDWIG Hans, SCHWICTENBURG Joachino, and KAETELER were all noted. Each step taken in preparation for their emigration to South America was noted. On 13 August 1946 it was learned from the informant that Subject had decided to leave Rome for Genoa. The decision was made because it appeared that HASS who had promised money would not appear and Subject decided to obtain passage in some other manner. Consequently, the surveillance team was ordered to arrest Subject if and when he appeared at any point of exit from Rome. On 14 August 1946 Subject was arrested at the Rome Railroad Station in the act of leaving for Genoa.
4. A subsequent interrogation of Subject revealed the following factors concerning his past history. Subject was born 11 June 1917 at Frankfurt, Germany, to Hans Wilhelm and Emma (FORELIAN) VORKOEPER. Subject is married to EDELTRAUT Preuss, born 14 February 1922 at Lauenburz. Subject presently resides in Wilmersdorf, Via Sudaestkorso No. 45, Berlin. Subject was called to military service in 1935 in labor service. Subject enrolled in aviation as a W/T operator where he was assigned to Koenigsberg till 1937. In 1937 he volunteered to fight in Spain where he remained until 1938. In 1938 he returned to aviation in Germany at Regensburg-Obertaubling. In 1938 he was discharged and after 3 days enlisted in the police force at Koenigsberg. Subject was sent to school at Fuerstenfeldbuck from where he was graduated as a 2nd Lt. 1939; in 1940 he was assigned a company at Cattowitz, Poland, where he remained till the end of June 1940. From June 1940 to January 1941 he stayed in Vienna and was then enrolled in the SS which assigned him to the Island of Lofoten, Norway, to protect the fishing industry till June 1943. Subject then returned to Berlin and was put in the Colonial Police and was then replaced in the SS, JG-AUE based at Breslau-Lissa. In 1943 Subject also served as an instructor for the newly formed Division of Ukraine SS. He was afterwards assigned the command of a company to fight on

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the Russian front where he remained until June 1944. He returned to Berlin and was again assigned to the same division which returned to the Russian front where he stayed until May 1945. He was taken prisoner with the Armistice but made his escape to Germany from where he went to Italy with the intention of escaping to the Americas.

5. Subject arrived in Italy and remained until June 1946 at which time he was arrested by FSS. Subject had in his possession documents from Dr. NIX of the German Committee and an International Red Cross passport. Subject was sent to Rimini on 18 July 1946 from where he escaped 22 July 1946. Subject escaped with KAETHLER with whom he came to Rome and by whom he was presented to FUETING and LUDWIG. Subject received from KAETHLER, prior to his (KAETHLER's) departure for Genoa, the letter from HASS to Padre FILIBERTO, the name and phone number of the informant of this Source and the necessary instructions for the contact. Subject at first presented himself to KAETHLER to facilitate matters but later revealed his identity to the informant of Source. Subject remained continuously in touch with informant in an attempt to emigrate until his arrest.

SOURCE's RECOMMENDATIONS:

6. It is therefore recommended that Subject be returned to the Rimini compound for repatriation to Germany.

APPENDIX "B"

SUBJECT: FUETING, Walter

1. During the investigation of the illegal emigration of German escapees, Subject appeared by contacting one of the escapees who was under surveillance. Subject was immediately placed under surveillance and was apprehended on 16 August 1946 at the Rome Railroad Station where he was about to take a train for Genoa. An investigation was initiated to determine Subject's past and to determine his present activities with the escapee emigration group.
2. An interrogation of Subject revealed that he was born in Westfalia, Germany, on 29 November 1915 to Rudolf and Anna (ESSER) FUETING. Subject currently resides in Furstenberg, Germany, where he has his wife and children. Subject was a Major in the "Viking Division" of the German Army where he commanded a company of 500 men. Subject was engaged in the war until 1943 at which time he was wounded and put in a non-service category. From 1943 until 1945 Subject worked in a maintenance outfit repairing tanks at Oder under the organization TOBT. In April 1945 Subject was forced to escape because of the Russian advance and after crossing the Elba River he presented himself to the American troops. Subject claims that the Americans gave him a pass allowing him to return to Dortmund to seek work. Subject went to Dortmund, to Westfalia, and then to Helmstedt where he picked up his family and went to Berlin to get his personal belongings. Returning from Berlin, Subject and family were taken by the Russians but Subject escaped. Some 8 days later, Subject was joined by his wife at Furstenberg, where he learned that his wife and family had been ravished by the Russians.
3. According to Subject, he decided that the conditions were such in Germany that he wished to emigrate to South America. Consequently, in the winter of 1945 and early 1946 Subject crossed the mountains and came into Italy via Frankfurt, Munich, Achesen, Innsbruck, Bolzano and Venezia. Subject stated that he could not find any means of getting to South America at Venezia so he went to Taranto, Bari and then Rome. At Rome, Subject was furnished identity documents by Dr. NIX and succeeded in getting an International Red Cross passport on the basis of a letter written by Dr. NIX and the documents supplied by him, plus a document of good health from the Doctor of the Colombia Legation and a certificate of birth from the English Zone of occupation of Germany. In addition Subject received a visa on his International Red Cross passport from the Colombian Consulate in Rome.
4. While in Rome, Subject succeeded in establishing himself as an Agent in Colombia for the "CIMES" Company of Rome owned by Baronessa CARBONELLI, Viale Mazzini No. 9. Subject was allegedly to have emigrated to South America to sell agricultural machinery. While in Rome and while preparing for his emigration, Subject met with LUDWIG, VORKOEPER, KAETHLER and SCHWICHTENBERG. Subject had arranged to leave Italy with them and to take them with him to South America to work for the "Cimes Export Company".

SOURCE's REMARKS:

5. Subject illegally entered Italy from Germany and has illegally circulated in Italy without documents. Subject's story may be correct and he may not be an escapee, but it is felt that he does not belong in this country and that he should not be allowed to remain freely to collaborate with escapees. Subject has furthermore made contacts with an illegal emigration group and was arrested in the act of leaving Rome to find transportation out of Italy. It is felt that Subject should be sent back to Germany where, if he wishes to emigrate, his case can be handled by proper authorities.

SOURCE's RECOMMENDATIONS:

6. Subject is of no other interest to Source. It is therefore recommended that he be transferred back to the Rimini Compound for repatriation to Germany.

S E C R E T
(CONTROL)

APPENDIX "C"

SUBJECT: KAETHLER, Benno

1. On 26 July 1946 Source was informed that 40 German and Italian security prisoners had escaped from the Rimini Compound on 22 July 1946, AFHQ informed Source that Subject, former Lt. Col. of a German Division, was one of the escapees. An investigation was initiated to find and apprehend Subject.
2. Information was developed through the interception of a letter involved in the investigation of illegal emigration with the International Red Cross passport which revealed that Subject was staying in Genoa at Salita San Rocco No. 3.
3. On 27 August 1946 Source's agents proceeded to Genoa where an investigation of the above information was conducted. It was developed that Subject was meeting with Lt. Col. INVREA Ademaro, in a glove-store of one MARTINELLI Salvatore, in Piazza del Ferrari, Genoa. On 30 August 1946 at the noon hour Subject entered the MARTINELLI store and was followed a few minutes after by INVREA. Subject and INVREA were allowed to exit from the store and were quietly placed under arrest.
4. An interrogation of Subject revealed that he was born 4 January 1903 at Soldau, Germany, to Alexander and Anna (KOLBERT) KAETHLER. Subject's present home address is Saxon, Germany. The interrogation revealed that Subject was made a prisoner of war after the capitulation and was assigned to the 206 POW Camp near Taranto. On 11 April 1946 Subject escaped while being transferred to another camp. On 4 May 1946 Subject proceeded to Rome where he reported to the German Committee of Dr. NIX from whom he received an Ausweis identification. Subject stayed at the Villa San Francesco, in the home of Baronessa CARBONELLA, Viale Mazzini No. 9, and in the home of a certain THELFSER, at Via Sistina No. 57, Rome. On 29 June 1946 Subject was arrested and sent to the Rimini Compound.
5. On 22 June 1946 Subject escaped with the other prisoners from the Rimini Compound and proceeded to Rome. Subject was travelling with an International Red Cross passport which he had received in Rome on 5 June 1946 through the help of one MELCHER, secretary del "Assistenza dei Profughi", Via Piave No. 23, Rome. Subject remained in Rome only a few days and departed for Genoa. Prior to leaving Rome, Subject left a letter written by Carlo HAAS, also an escapee from Rimini, to Padre FILIBERTO at Villa San Francesco. This letter bore a return address of Salita San Rocco No. 3, Genoa.
6. When Subject arrived at Genoa, he encountered a Lt. Col. INVREA and secured lodging and food in the Convent at Salita San Rocco. Subject occupied himself with attempting to find passage to South America and in communicating with fellow escapees in Rome, who were obtaining passports and visas for Colombia and Venezuela. At the time of his arrest, 30 August 1946, Subject was awaiting the visit of fellow escapees who were to bring him the visas required and who were to emigrate together with him.
7. Subject has been transferred back to Rimini.

S E C R E T
(CONTROL)

APPENDIX "D"

SUBJECT: INVREA, Ademaro

1. On 26 July 1946 Source was informed that 40 German and Italian security prisoners had escaped from the Rimini CI Compound on 22 July 1946. AFHQ informed Source that Subject, former Lt. Col. of the Italian Parachutist Division, was one of the escapees. An investigation was initiated to find and apprehend Subject.
2. Information was developed that Subject had proceeded to Genoa and was involved with a group of German escapees who were attempting to emigrate from Italy to South America. Information was developed that Subject was in contact with a certain KAETHLER Benno, Lt. Col. German escapee from Rimini, who allegedly was staying at Salita San Rocco No. 3, Genoa.
3. On 27 August 1946, after sufficient information was developed, Source proceeded to Genoa where an investigation of the information revealed that Subject was meeting with KAETHLER Benno, in a store owned by one MARTINELLI Salvatore in Piazza dei Ferrari, Genoa. An appropriate surveillance was placed over this address for the appearance of Subject and KAETHLER. On 30 August 1946 at approximately the noon hour, Subject entered the MARTINELLI store and in a few minutes KAETHLER made his appearance. Subject and KAETHLER were quietly arrested after their exit from the meeting place.
4. An interrogation of Subject revealed that he was first arrested on 13 May 1945 and that he had been interned at Padua, Terni, Forte Bocceo, and was sent to Rimini on 17 July 1946. After one day at Rimini, Subject learned that an escape was planned through a tunnel which had been dug from the altar of the Church inside the Rimini Compound to a point in a corn field outside the Rimini Compound. Subject said that the tunnel was begun at 11 P.M. of 22 July and ended at 5 P.M. of 23 July. Subject was the last person to leave the tunnel. After his escape, Subject came to Rome where he drew money out of the "Credito Italiano" and then left after three days for Genoa. While in Rome, Subject lived with a Col. SANTILLO Pietro, of Via Chiana No. 112, who knew nothing of his escape.
5. Subject arrived in Genoa at the end of July and went to live with his cousin's family (VARAZZI) of the Prov. of Savona, near Genoa. According to Subject, he met KAETHLER on a Genoa street on approximately 1 August 1946. Subject obtained for KAETHLER board and lodging in the "Convent of San Nicola" on Salita San Rocco, Genoa. At this time Subject arranged with KAETHLER that they would meet when necessary by leaving word in a glove store on Piazza dei Ferrari, where each could visit to find word of the other. According to Subject, upon the occasion of his third visit to this glove store, he was arrested.

SOURCE'S REMARKS:

6. An investigation in Genoa revealed that Subject's story was correct. An investigation of the glove store of MARTINELLI revealed that MARTINELLI knew Subject but did not know of his internment or escape nor did he know of the nature of Subject's meeting with KAETHLER. The investigation further revealed that Subject is involved with KAETHLER in the emigration from Italy of German escapees and that he was attempting to obtain for one or more Germans, passage from Genoa to Spain. Although Subject does not admit this, sufficient evidence from other investigation shows that he is undoubtedly involved to some extent in the escapee emigration scheme.

SOURCE'S RECOMMENDATIONS:

7. It is believed that Subject can give no further information and is, therefore, of no further use. A verbal request was made and accepted by G-2, RAAC, to have Subject transferred back to Rimini.

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S E C R E T
(CONTROL)

APPENDIX "E"

SUBJECT: SCHWICHTENBERG, Gioacchino

1. During the investigation of the illegal emigration of German escapees, Subject was arrested in the company of an escaped POW on 16 August 1946. A subsequent search of Subject's person revealed that he possessed forged certificates of discharge for Allied Concentration Camps which he had made out in the names of Rimini escapees for the purpose of aiding and abetting their escape from the hands of the Allies. An investigation was initiated to determine Subject's connection with the escapee emigration and to determine his motive for aiding the escapees.
2. On 16 August 1946 Subject was arrested at the Rome Railroad Station in the company of FUETING Walter, escapee POW from Germany, in the act of taking a train for Genoa. In the subsequent interrogation regarding Subject's connection with FUETING who had been under surveillance for some time, Subject revealed that he had met FUETING through a certain LUDWIG, also under surveillance who was attempting to emigrate from Italy to South America. Subject said that he had met a Baronessa CARBONELLA who had offered FUETING an agency for her export company in Colombia, South America. Subject claimed that his interest in aiding FUETING and LUDWIG was only that they were fellow-Germans. Subject disclaimed any knowledge of the fact that any of the persons concerned were escapees.
3. A search of Subject's person revealed that Subject possessed identity documents made out by the Vatican German Embassy in January 1944, an Italian ausweis made out by Dr. NIX in January 1946, a German passport issued in May 1945, and a sojourn paper made by the local Questura in January 1946. In addition, Subject possessed a work pass issued by the Military Government Detachment FIG 2, Marlborn, Germany, signed by Capt. Victor CRONTHALL, issued 26 September 1945 at Alledorf, Germany; a certificate of a military government of Germany issued in September 1945 restricting Subject to Kirchain, Germany, and a typewritten pass from a "Maggiore ANGLE, Romano, ufficiale Italiano di collegamento presso la Settimo Armata Americana" which was labelled displaced persons center N.I. issued 1 December 1945, stating that there was no objection to Subject's entrance into Italy. It appears that the latter pass is false and it is not the regularly employed method of emigration from Germany to Italy. Subject also possessed a registration record card of the AEF D.P. with no signature.
4. The interrogation of Subject revealed further that he has been a member of the German Submarine Naval Force and the German Army and has fought against the Allies. Interrogation further revealed that Subject was a member of the Hitler Jugend from 1936 to 1942. Although Subject denied that he falsified the passes in his possession, he does not have the normal documents required. Subject denied also the falsification of the certificate of the discharge document which he made out in the name of the escapees despite the fact that they were found on his person.

SOURCE's REMARKS:

5. Subject is a young but malicious person. He has lied deliberately to cover his activities. It is believed by Source that Subject did falsify the papers by which he made an entry into Italy. It is felt, therefore, that Subject is illegally in Italy despite the fact that his parents are here and it is further felt that he is a dangerous element to Allied security.

SOURCE's RECOMMENDATIONS:

6. It is therefore recommended that in view of Subject's collaboration with the escapees; in view of his dubious entrance into Italy, and in view of his past record as a soldier, Subject should be repatriated to Germany as an undesirable alien in Italy. It is therefore recommended that Subject be sent to the Rimini Compound for repatriation to Germany.