

DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION <i>SECRET</i>	PROCESSING		
		PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
TO	Chief of Station, <i>C 3</i>		MARKED FOR INDEXING	
INFO.	Chief of Station, <i>C 3</i> ; Chief of Station, Austria Chief of Base, <i>C 3</i>		NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
FROM	Chief, EE		ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
SUBJECT	INNY <i>C 3 C 3</i> Traces on Dr. Erich RAJAKOWITSCH		ABSTRACT	
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			MICROFILM	
<p>See Paragraph 14.</p> <p>REF: A. <i>C 3</i> 0814 B. DIE 22029</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BEST AVAILABLE COPY</p> <p>A review of Headquarters files yields the following information on Dr. Erich RAJAKOWITSCH <i>C 3</i> aka Dr. Erich RAYA or RAJA aka RAYAKOMITSCH or RAYAKOWITSCH.</p> <p>1. A <i>[For. Govt.]</i> report dated January 1949 states that Subject was born 23 November 1905 in Triest and was an Austrian citizen. He is the legitimate son of the former high school professor Johann RAJAKOWITSCH, born 1 December 1875 in Laibach and of Maria Van de Castel born 9 April 1880. After completing high school Subject studied law at the University in Graz from 1929 to 1931 and passed the three mandatory state tests in all subjects with excellent results. On 25 June 1937 in Graz he also completed his magistrate tests with excellent results after he had fulfilled his preparatory duties for judge at the High Court Land Graz in 1931-32. From 1932 to 1939 Subject fulfilled his apprenticeship and became an independent lawyer on 24 January 1939. In October 1939 as an SS member he was stationed for awhile in Poland and Prague. In December 1939 he was transferred to Berlin and in April 1941 to The Hague. He carried an SS identification number 353201 dating from 30 October 1939. From 10 October 1943 to 11 March 1944 he also attended courses for German officers in the Junkerschule in Upper Bavaria as an SS man. Subject was prohibited from</p> <p>Distribution: Orig & 1 - COS, <i>C 3</i> 2 - COS, <i>C 3</i> 2 - COB, <i>C 3</i> 2 - COS, Austria</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">CS COPY</p> <p>GROSS REFERENCE TO <i>cy in</i></p> <p><i>D 38-6-971A cc filed</i></p>		DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED	
		12 March 63	15 MAR 1963	
		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER		
		ESBW 9754		
		HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER		
<p>1 - CS</p> <p>1 - EE/H/Chrono</p> <p>1 - EE/ASA</p> <p>ROUTING - INITIALIAL</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>BB</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>EE/H</i></p>		<p>CLASSIFICATION GROUP</p> <p>SECRET Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification</p>		
OFFICE		ATING		
EE/H		TYPIST		
		EXT. 6726		
COORDINATING				
OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S NAME		
DC/EE/H	12 Mar 63	<i>C 3</i>		
EE/G/L	13 Mar	<i>C 3</i>		
RELEASING				
OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE			
C/EE/SA	13/3	<i>C 3</i>		
FORM 5-62 PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORM 6106 WHICH MAY BE USED.		DISPATCH		

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001, 2005

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continuing his law practice in November 1945 based on the decision made by the Executive Committee of the Lawyers Board because of his affiliation as a member of the NSDAP (Nazi Party). Subject was jailed for ten days from 24 July to 4 August 1934 for illegal activity for the NSDAP.

2. On 28 May 1934 Subject married Anna Maria nee RINTELEN, born 21 July 1911 in Prague. They were divorced in January 1944 in Vienna. They had two children, a son Klaus Antonio born 9 March 1936 and a daughter Antje Maria born 12 December 1940. Subject's divorced wife is a legitimate daughter of the former university professor and retired minister, Dr. Anton RINTELEN (sic) a war criminal.

3. Subject's second wife, Guiliana nee TENDELLA, before her marriage was known for her pro Yugoslav-Communist sentiments.

4. In January 1947, ODOPAL Austria was looking for a Dr. Erich RAJAKOWITSCH, an SS officer and an AD (sic) agent in the Netherlands, to arrest him and send him to ODOPAL Headquarters in Vienna for further exploitation. According to the report, his divorced wife was interrogated on 11 January 1946 by the Gendarmes of Bad Aussee, where she was then living, and stated that he had visited her there in August 1945 for three days on his way to Salzburg and in November and early December 1945 on his way to Vienna to settle his affairs but that she had not seen him since. There is no indication of whether ODOPAL did finally locate him.

5. In January 1949 Subject came to the attention of the Vienna State police when the state-owned Bleiberger Bergwerks-Union in Klagenfurt asked for background information before doing any business with him. After an investigation it was decided that a business connection with Subject was not desirable because he was wanted by Austrian authorities for various political crimes and since the B-Union is a State undertaking, a business connection with him would seriously compromise their activities.

6. In a report on Subject and his firm submitted in April 1953 by an official [For Govt] Subject was listed as Director of the Trieste Branch at 21 Via Genoa and a co-owner of the firm, The Enneri and Company which was organized in 1946. It was organized by Corrado Enneri and Emilio Massimiliano Felix. Enneri, a pharmacist, was born in Pola on 2 February 1900 and resided in Trieste. Felix, an Austrian citizen, was born in Budapest on 10 November 1899 and resided in Venice. The report further stated that Subject lived at 15 Via Genova, Trieste and that he moved to Austria with his parents in 1915. He returned to Trieste in August 1946 with his wife and two children. He held a sojourn permit number 12356 issued by the civil police of the Free Territory of Trieste and an Italian passport number 3490531 R. 14480 issued on 9 June 1951 by the Gorizia Questura in the name of Enrico RAJA. He was described as a businessman with few scruples who was capable of undertaking any activity if it was worth while.

7. According to a report received by the Economic Section of ODACID in Rome circa March 1953 (source not given), a Dr. fnu RAYA of Enneri and Co., 21 Via Genova, Trieste called on a Dr. fnu FRACCA in the Ministry of Foreign Trade on 11 January 1953 to ask that recent export authorizations granted to Max Iannitti, East-West trader in Trieste, not be published in the ICE Bulletin. Incidentally, the Societa Enneri and Co. of 21 Via Genova, Trieste and Venice, Italy is on the last quarterly issue of the U.S. Economic Defense list dated 1 April 1962.

8. According to a usually reliable and sensitive source, Subject was interrogated by the Civil police of the Free Territory of

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Trieste on 4 September 1953 following a charge of falsification of a public document and false declaration to a public officer regarding his identity. Subject explained that his Italian passport was first procured for him in 1947 at the Questura of Milan by an acquaintance of his in Milan whose name and address he could not remember. It was later exchanged and renewed several times by the Questura of Udine. When it expired, it was replaced by the Italian Consulate in Buenos Aires. Subject explained that he received his first Italian passport without any personal documentation or payment in money or gifts. His acquaintance obtained it for him as a favor because he knew Subject's political position. In statements on his personal background he stated he was drafted by the Austrians in 1939 and was assigned as a private to a Grenadier company with which he participated in the Polish, Dutch and Russian campaigns. He was made prisoner, liberated after several months and returned to Austria. He then settled in Graz and left for Italy and Trieste during the middle of 1946 because he was afraid of being arrested by the new Austrian government since he had been a militant Nazi and had been related to Dr. RINTELEN (sic) a war criminal. Subject exhibited an extract from a decree of the court of Graz exonerating him of the charge of collaboration issued 27 June 1953 as well as a decree of 22 August 1953 from the office of the Provincial Government of Graz which permitted him to change his name from RAJAKOWITSCH to RAJA. He was awaiting his Austrian passport at the time. While in the possession of his Italian passport he made many trips for allegedly commercial reasons to such countries as Venezuela, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Uruguay, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Spain, Portugal and Brazil. The report concludes with the statement that he is suspected of illicit trading with countries of the Eastern European Bloc.

9. Subject was contacted in Milan in June 1959 as a potential LCHARVEST lead by a KUBARK officer under [] cover. He willingly discussed his trip to Communist China where he attended the Canton Fair of 1958. He furnished the visiting cards of the persons he had met and had talked with in Canton. However, Subject was not receptive to the case officer's efforts to elicit his cooperation in accepting specific questions prior to his next trip to Canton in 1959. The meeting ended with indefinite plans to meet again. A check with the desks concerned at Headquarters showed no further contacts were made and the POA was canceled in March 1960.

10. In 1960 it was reported that the DDR Bureau for Foreign Trade worked closely with a firm belonging to Dr. RAJA which has branch offices throughout Italy.

11. ODACID telegram from Tel Aviv to ODACID Washington No. 752, dated 7 May 1962 states according press report, Austrian government requested testimony on Subject, former Nazi war criminal member of Eichmann's department and officer in SS. Upon advise of counsel Eichmann declined to answer questions.

12. MUNI 1806 dated June 1962 (UPHILL trace request) states that Subject prior to World War II was a lawyer in Vienna and during the War was a judge with the BDS in The Hague and later member of the Waffen SS on the Eastern front. It further states that Enneri Co. deals extensively with East Bloc and that Subject regularly visits East Bloc trade fairs. Subject is a friend of Dr. Wilhelm HARSTER, who once recommended Subject to UPHILL as an agent. Subject's 1962 address was Corso Concordia 8, Milan.

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13. An PHILL Headquarters desk officer, judged to be fairly reliable, stated in a report dated September 1962 that the same person who tracked down Eichmann was now engaged in looking for Dr. Erich RAYA and he added that he hopes he finds him.

14. We are interested in obtaining any additional data that [①] may be able to provide on Subject, including how and when he met him, details of their business relationship and to what extent [①] is aware of Subject's background. We suggest that you debrief him on Subject first and compare his information to that provided above. You may then pass him the gist of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10 and 11 above. If appropriate, you may then use this as a salutary example of the kind of assistance and protection we can give him if he faithfully reports on individuals with whom he comes in contact in the course of his business and social activities.

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① = East-West Communist Businessman

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