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23 October 1946

TO :

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FROM :

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SUBJECT: Richard CHRISTMAN X TMA

1. Transmitted herewith is a copy of an interrogation report from ACofS-,G-2, WBS, Subject as above, dated 24 September 1946.

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2. The Paris FBI representative has the following additional information concerning Dr. KATZEN:

"De Tikhmeniv, a German agent who has furnished information to the Allies, advised the British that he met John DOLLAR in the Champs Elysees near the end of September 1942. DOLLAR told Tikhmeniv to come to his address at 34 or 134 rue de la Tour, Paris 16. DOLLAR told him he could mention his, DOLLAR's name if he got into trouble. A few days later one KATZEN called at Tikhmeniv's home in the rue Ville Bois in Marevil, announcing he was a friend of DOLLAR's and asked Tikhmeniv to accompany him to his home. KATZEN gave his address as 5 Square Maubeuge and on arrival asked TIKHMENEV questions regarding his crossing the Demarcation Line. KATZEN asked TIKHMENEV his attitude politically stating that he, KATZEN, was a doctor of medicine having spent 20 years in the U.S.A. at the University of Columbia and said a great deal about the Anglo-Saxons. He had a telegram from Berlin on his desk. In January, 1943, he sent TIKHMENEV a post card suggesting a meeting at KATZEN's new home at 6 Avenue Clement Marot, Paris, France. KATZEN then appeared to be with the black market and asked TIKHMENEV if he could buy or sell anything for him. TIKHMENEV said he never saw KATZEN again but was sure that he was assisting DOLLAR in the recruitment of German agents. Investigation in the United States has revealed the true name of this individual to be Dr. Edwin KATZEN-ELLENBOGEN. He was employed at the Danvers State Hospital in Massachusetts around 1910. In 1912 he commenced lecturing at Harvard University and after about two years at Harvard he went to Trenton State Hospital in New Jersey. He married in the United States but went to Europe leaving his wife here. He was seen in Kiev, Russia, in the summer of 1915 where he said he was doing field work for the Red Cross. A photograph of subject taken in 1915 is being maintained in the files of this office. He wrote a letter to a relative in the United States by marriage in 1939 stating

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that he had an 18-year-old daughter in Europe at that time. When he wrote he gave his address as c/o Sign. Pilat, 7 Via Piccola, Bordighera, Italy.

"KATZEN is the chief of Boris LEOVCHINE, a well-known Abwehr. He is engaged in recruiting French aviators and teaching them as agents to operate in Great Britain and North Africa.

"KATZEN was arrested in Russia as a German spy in 1918 and was detained by the Dutch throughout World War I.

"Personal Description: Name -- Edwin KATZEN-ELLENBOGEN; Age 60; Height 1.70m; Weight 85 kg; Hair, Brown; Eyes, Chestnut; Build, muscular; Voice, slow, baritone."

3. Dr. KATZEN is listed in our files (probably same British Source) as Abwehr agent, arrested by the Germans for black market dealings and imprisoned at Compiegne. Released almost immediately and continued his former activities. Associated with LOEWSCHIN and KOEPKE (Pedro) in an organization which recruits high grade agents for the Abwehr, of which he is himself said to be the principal. According to a good source, this organization recruited thirteen agents despatched to the U.K. between June and October 1943. Of Gruppe RUDOLPHE and OTTO at Hotel Lutetia, Paris.

4. It is interesting that Dr. KATZEN is not among DOLLAR contacts listed in the No.1775/DSDOC All report dated 24 July 1945.

5. According to a letter from ACofS, G-2, WBS, dated 17 October 1946, of which a copy went to FBI Paris, Yolande BEMOVA (see pages 9 & 10 Subject report) is at present residing at 320 East 57 Street, New York City, Apartment 11-E. The letter says further that Yolande BEMOVA will arrive in Paris from New York in about two weeks.

Distribution:

Washington (2) & 2 photostats

[redacted] (1) & 1 photostat

Heidelberg (1) & 1 photostat

Central Registry (1)

[redacted] (1) & original

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HEADQUARTERS
WESTERN BASE SECTION
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of the ACOFS, G-2

AFM 513
24 September 1946

SUBJECT: Richard CHRISTMANN.
TO : THE OFFICER IN CHARGE.

1. Richard CHRISTMANN is at present detained at French Prison of FRECONES (Seine) Cto 12051, Cellule 106, Div. 3. CHRISTMANN was interrogated on the 9 September 1946 and stated the following.

2. I was born 13 November 1905, Richard, Ludwig, Wilhelm CHRISTMANN, in MONTIGNY near METZ, of German nationality.

Because of personal quarrels with my family, I entered the French Foreign Legion in METZ on 26 February 1926, but was discharged on 13 December 1932 and went to France. I resided for various periods at:

- a. LYON - VILLEURBANNE (Rhône)
- b. PARIS, 27 rue Kouffotard.
- c. PARIS, 11 rue de Navarre.
- d. PARIS, 6 rue Tournefort.
- e. ASNIERES near PARIS, 4 rue de Strasbourg.

On 17 October 1937, I was told to leave France and went to OSNABRUCK, Germany, to my mother. I was immediately arrested by the Gestapo as former Foreign Legionnaire. Through intervention of my sister, HILDE CHRISTMANN and former classmates, I was set free four weeks later, but remained under Police observation. Residence: Georgsmarienhutte, near OSNABRUCK, on Rehlberg 9.

Towards the end of March 1939, I was called to the Gestapo at OSNABRUCK. "Kriminal Rat" HERBST asked me, if I wanted to become a free person again - meaning without police observation - under certain conditions? I accepted. Shortly after, I was ordered to report to "ABWEHRSTELLE" (AST) Munster in Westfalia, getting in contact there with Captain KAYSER and 1st Lt. SCHNEEFELDS.

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I received orders to flee to Holland as a German deserter and to try to get in contact with the French 2nd Bureau. Towards the end of May 1939 I established contact with:

- a. Capitaine TRUTAT, French Military Attache at THE HAGUE.
- b. Capitaine FONTES, Chief of the French 2nd Bureau for Holland.

I have given my correct papers to FONTES, those of the Foreign Legion, with my genuine name CHRISTMANN. FONTES gave me a Danish passport with the name of Roger, Ole CLASS, born 11 December 1904 in PADBERG, as well as papers as traveling salesman of a Holland Import and Export Firm. (Firm Eendam in AMSTERDAM). I received orders to proceed on observation trips to Germany and obtain certain information:

- a. On all the military units in the big German cities, primarily HAMBURG, North and North East Germany, etc....
- b. to get all particulars about heavy armor, strength, armament, etc...
- c. Shiptraffic in HAMBURG, STETTIN, KOENIGSBERG, DANZIG, BREMEN, LUBICK, all but KIEL.
- d. Freighttrain movements, mainly transport of heavy armor from East to West.
- e. Flak positions.
- f. All other military information.

Above orders I carried out from beginning of June 1939 until beginning of March 1940. In HAMBURG, I had my steady residence on Oberbeckstr. as CLASS, but also traveled in Germany under the names of CORDES and NASS with German papers, which I received from FONTES, (French 2nd Bureau, Holland).

All results of my observation trips, I had to present in BERLIN. There, the results were totally or partially released for publication and distribution.

During all this time I have gotten acquainted with Admiral CAVARIS in MUENSTER.

At the beginning of March 1940, FONTES offered me a better position. I was given Swiss papers with the name of Rudolf CHURER and sent to LILLE (By way of Holland, Belgium), in order to take a course in Radio operating. The papers in the name of CHURER were false and for that reason FONTES had notified the Holland border Police in ROSENDAAL not to give me any difficulties. The course took place at the Hotel Terminus and lasted four weeks. After termination of the course I returned to HAMBURG via Holland and arrived there with a transmission set on or about 15-20 April 1940. I transmitted from a farm in BUXTEHUDE under supervision of AST HAMBURG (Captain GISKES). Transmission traffic could not start before 6-7 May 1940; up to 17 May 1940 only two or three messages were exchanged, then we had no more success. At the beginning of June transmission traffic

was terminated.

On 16 June 1940 I was assigned together with Captain CISKES to AST PARIS; I carried the name CLASS.

In PARIS, at AST - Dept. III C 2 my main job was the search for an eventual evaluation of armament dossiers recovered at the French Ministry of War Production. I was also to recruit and instruct French collaborators (known to us as V-men). I succeeded in contacting several V-men and placed them into various French C-2 Channels.

There were only a few groups left over of the former French 2nd Bureau, who were engaged in spying activities. "ALMOST ALL OF FRANCE COLLABORATED WITH THE GERMANS, EVERY DAY WE RECEIVED SEVERAL HUNDREDS OF ANONYMOUS LETTERS, CONTAINING FOR US IMPORTANT STATEMENTS AND DENUNCIATIONS. THOSE LETTERS WERE EVALUATED AND OFTEN CONTAINED VALUABLE INFORMATIONS."

Towards the end of 1940 I was carried officially by my right name CHRISTMANN and received, - on account of a personal recommendation of Admiral CANARIS - the rank of "Sonderfuhrer" (Z) Lieutenant.

In correspondence I was always called either "Sonderfuhrer ARNO" or G.V. 564.

During October 1941, Major CISKES was nominated chief of AST Holland, Dept. III F. I put in for my transfer there, mainly because I had gotten engaged with a French girl (my present wife), and we could not get married in France. In AMSTERDAM, Holland, was a German courthouse where we married on 25 February 1942. I got my transfer to III F. Holland, as "Sonderfuhrer" (Z) and was given the mission to re-organize the entire staff of the V-men, since the German Counter Intelligence activity was very much disorganized.

I dismissed the greater part of the old V-men, got myself new ones and also taught them myself. The main job was, to get our V-men into the newly activated Holland resistance movements. Since the V-men did not succeed in getting precise reports on size and activities of the Resistance movements, I decided, to get in contact with them myself. I was introduced to Holland circles by one of my V-men as a fugitive Frenchman, met up with the Hollander RIDEERHOF of ARNHEM. I was hidden by a Holland family for three (3) to four (4) weeks and one day was introduced to a "Chef" of the Holland resistance movement.

This man was the former Police Commissioner of ROSENDAAL by name of VAN DEN BERG, alias GOUDSMED or GOUDSMIT. When he saw me, he immediately recognized me as an Agent of the French 2nd Bureau, because it was he, who in March and April 1940, checked and took care of my papers on the Belgium-Holland border, when I carried the name CHURER. So he had the proof that I was "genuine", and he then asked me, to help him build up his sabotage organization. This day I succeeded in getting eight (8) to ten (10) of my V-men into this organization.

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By the end of 1941, after all of my Agents had been placed in the Holland Resistance Movement, YAN DEN BERG gave me false Holland papers, in order to be able to return to France, asking me to smuggle five (5) Holland Officers with me to PARIS. There, I should deliver them at a certain address for continuation of their journey to Spain. One of these naval officers by name of DONGEN has been arrested on the way, through his own fault, by the GPP (Secret Field Police) in RETHEL. The other four officers were delivered safely in PARIS. After that I returned to Holland and directed my men, keeping myself out of sight. About the end of February 1942, we finally were all set to arrest all the "Genuine" Hollanders. The resistance movement which was called "NORDPOL" from then on, was now in our hands entirely. The "NORDPOL" lasted exactly two years, up to the end of February 1944. During this time we received forty (40) transmission sets from LONDON, of which always twenty-two (22) were kept in operation. We also received fifteen hundred (1500) tons of armaments and sabotage material which were parachuted to us on numerous marked places which constantly changed their positions. More than eighty (80) Agents parachuted down to us. Most of them were captured by our own soldiers. Part of them continued to work for us under our supervision and some others paratroopers were sent to inspect our organization and were then supposed to return to LONDON to submit reports. For this purpose, a transport line from Holland through Belgium to France was established and LONDON created various connections between the Belgian and French Resistance. A part of the agents returned to LONDON through this means of transportation and I can still remember the following names:

"POL" - "ANKE" - "FRANS"

about June-July 1943.

"APOLLO" - "ERUTUS"

about November-December 1943.

Another part of the agents was unable to return to LONDON either because they worked for us or because they were captured; for that reason they were replaced by my V-men and these were arrested in France as soon as they got into the hands of the French "Transportlines". In order to prove the good functioning of the "line" about twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) American pilots were returned to LONDON out of Holland and Belgium. On the English side the supervision of the parachute throwings and the radio communications were under the British Lt. Colonel BLUNT whose assistant was the Holland Captain ZOMER. The work was so tremendous and "NORDPOL" became so powerful that the main work was divided up as follows:

Top supervision: Lt. Colonel GISKES, alias Dr. GEERMANN, alias Dr. GERHARD.

Evaluation of documents and reporting to BERLIN: Captain WURR.

Preparations for parachute receiving places and supervision of the ground commands:

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- a. Major KLASEWITZER alias BADEF
- b. Captain RECKEL
- c. Sonderfuhrer KUP alias SALM
- d. Sonderfuhrer CHRISTMANN alias Sdf ANNO, alias LICH IT, alias CHOLET. Also the N.C.O.'s and ... of the Department III F.

In special cases

Supervision of all radio communications:

Sonderfuhrer HUNTEMANN and his staff.

Supervision of the Transportlines:

Sonderfuhrer CHRISTMANN and his aides

Liaison officers in matters "NORDPOL" to Belgium and France.

- a. Sonderfuhrer (Wachmeister) BODENS alias OP DE BOOM for Holland, Brabant and Belgium.
- b. Sonderfuhrer (K) CHRISTMANN for France.

All English Agents of NORDPOL have been interned in the Priest Seminary of HAAREN, Holland. They had all the privileges, yet they were strongly guarded and were kept isolated. About the end of November 1943, two agents succeeded to escape. In order to make their get-away impossible, press, radio and film all over Holland was notified on the pretense that the two fugitives were two well known murderers. In spite of all these precautions, they succeeded in reaching Switzerland and alarmed LONDON. At the end of January 1944 one by one of the communications and transmissions were broker up by LONDON and at the end of February 1944 we broke up the last two contacts ourselves.

At the end of October 1943, "APOLLO" was moved to LYON and we received a radio message for "co-worker ARNAUD". This was my covername for LONDON. The radio message contained congratulations for my good activities and also the statement that I had receive a medal. This, I should pick up after the war in LONDON using my number "1", my name and covername.

After "NORDPOL" was dissolved, our office was completely disorganized and was moved to BRUSSELS; Holland retained a small detachment in DILBERGEN (FAT 365). I returned to PARIS April 1944 for the purpose of handing over the entire "NORDPOL" files and documents. In PARIS I got sick and returned to BRUSSELS on 2 September 1944. About my activity in PARIS between May 1944 and August 1944 I am going to report separately because this activity was not in line of duty.

When I arrived in BRUSSELS on 2 September 1944 the detachment was just breaking up and we fled the morning of 3 September 1944 in direction of MAASTRICHT.

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After having established several communication zones, we settled down in DERSDORF near BONN on 11 September 1944. I was sent to Holland on 12 September 1944 in order to meet a man there who was supposed to come to us from the allied front.

This man's name was Christian LINDEMANN from ROTTERDAM alias "YING-KONG", alias "CC" who has been an agent of the British secret service since 1936. "CC" came to us about April-May 1943 through contacts with V-man Frans WILIS from AMSTERDAM. In order to prove his authenticity, "CC" gave us a great amount of reports concerning English agents, active in the West. "CC" was a direct subordinate of Lt. Colonel GISKES and took orders from him only. "CC" knew me well because I had met him several times in BRUSSELS during the absence of GISKES.

GISKES had left "CC" behind on 3 September 1944, in BRUSSELS with the order to get in touch with the Allied General Staff and to try to get back to Holland (Thru the frontlines). As secret code for the German sentries served the following: "CC" seeks contacts with Doctor GEHRMAN in "Sonderstab OKW" - Driebergen."

On the night of 15 September 1944, I received a telephone call from the 1st Parachute Company in HERTOGENBOSCH that a man with above mentioned code message had been captured by the sentries. (I want to mention that the FAT 365 in DRIEBERGEN was called Sonderstab OKW as a camouflaged code name for telephone calls). The same night "CC" was brought to DRIEBERGEN.

The following is a report given to us by "CC":

"In BRUSSELS, "CC" immediately got into contact with a British Captain BAKER who had his office in the Hotel Metropole 4th floor. His office was called I.S. G-2 Section (or similar). Captain BAKER brought "CC" to Allied Headquarters in ANTWERP, believed to be in Hotel Central. There, "CC" received orders to go through the front to EINDHOVEN in order to notify the Philips electrical plant that the liberation can be expected in a few days. From 16 September 1944 all the Holland special troops were to be mobilized in order to prevent a destruction of the Holland industry by the German troops. "CC" then told me about the situation in BRUSSELS and ANTWERP and also that the port of ANTWERP was hardly destroyed. "CC" FURTHER REPORTED THAT HE SUCCEEDED IN GETTING AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS TO TALK OF A BIG AERIAL LANDING, TO TAKE PLACE ON THE 17TH TO 18TH SEPTEMBER 1944. "CC" GAVE US THE EXACT POSITION OF ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED (400) HEAVY CANONS. THE AERIAL LANDING WAS TO TAKE PLACE IN THE EINDHOVEN, NYMEGEN AND ARNHEM AREAS. IN CASE OF SUCCESS OF THIS LANDING, SEVERAL OTHER LANDINGS HAVE BEEN PLANNED IN THE AMERSFOORT OSTRAND AND ZUIDERSEE AREAS, WITH THE GOAL TO DRIVE A WIDE WEDGE INTO THE GERMAN FRONT, TO REACH BREMEN. "CC" also precisely reported which ones of the locks in the port of ANTWERP had to be destroyed, (Through sabotage) in order to make the port unuseful for the Allies. He furthermore described to us the exact routes on which the Allies would send their Agents into the German occupied territory. On all these reports I made up two (2) summaries that same night. One report covered all general information and the second one covered the prospective aerial landings. The second report was already in the

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hands off:

- a. The 1st Parachute Company the morning of 16 September 1944.
- b. A.O.K. XV
- c. The staff of W.B.N. (General CHRISTIANSEN)

d. With special courier to IKW BERLIN. The notified department did not know and were guessing if there was any truth to the prospective aerial landing and refused to send troops for counter measures. Only the auxiliary troops, police, S.S. School ARNHEIM, Holland militia and other troops were ordered to be ready. WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF THESE TROOPS IN THE ARNHEIM AREA THE AERIAL LANDING ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1944 WOULD HAVE SUCCEEDED. On the 17th or 18th September 1944 I took "CC" with my car to EINDHOVEN and let him get off a short distance from town. At that same moment, about 1430 hours, the attack on EINDHOVEN started. Without much difficulty I reached DRIEBERGEN.

In vain I waited for the return of "CC" between 18 September 1944 and the end of October 1944. Later I found that I was recognized by the Allied secret services and was arrested.

During this time I was ordered to get several Holland V-men through the frontlines for the following purposes:

- a. to get precise plans on the destruction in the port of ANTWERP.
- b. to find out all troop units and their strength.

Most of these people were later on captured.

1. LOOS, former police commissioner in HILVERSUM, LOOLAAN. Has been in ANTWERP twice and returned successfully.

2. ROWENDAAL Harrym alias BERGMANN alias VAN DEN BERG. Has been in ANTWERP once, returned successfully.

Both men received for that a medal of merit.

3. Frans NEHLIS from AMSTERDAM was arrested on his first trip,

4. DAMEN from DENHAAG, alias KROESE, did not return end of September and probably did not get captured.

5. SALOMON, city official, AMSTERDAM, captured.

6. Alias "BESENBINDER" no report if captured.

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On account of reports from "GC" LOOS and ROBENDAAL, the "OCEANSWIMMERS", were later employed in the ANTWERP Port Area and destroyed the locks there.

About the middle of October 1944, I received the order to take over the protection of the V-2 bases. For this purpose I was in direct contact with the Special Staff Bertha in De Biltzeist which was working with the V-2's exclusively. My mission was secret and except the chief of the AFT 365, Major KLE-SCHWETTER, nobody of the detachment knew about that.

I had some mission to recruit more Dutchmen with the assistance of my Holland V-men, and give them assignment to turn in reports on the V-2 bases. We made them believe that they are working for the Allies.

The results of these observations were extremely good and were immediately reported to the chief of "Special Staff Bertha". So the loopholes could be filled out properly. After about two and a half month, (the beginning of January) the "Counter Intelligence Net" against the V-2's worked so perfectly that I could turn over the supervision to one of my co-workers. Up to the end of March 1945 I remained in Holland, only doing administrative and clerical duties. About 20 March 1945, I received orders from FAK 306 (Major FELDMANN) to start a Wehrwolf organization in Holland. For this purpose several men were assigned to me, French men and Dutch who had already received special training in VIENNA. I refused to accept this mission because I recognized the uselessness of such an undertaking, risking the lives of these people so shortly before the end. At that time, the chief of PAT 365 was Captain BULAND of BRP-SLAU, an old fanatic Nazi with whom I got along very badly. He reported my refusal of orders to the FAK 306, BREMEN and sent me to BREMEN for punishment on 3 or 4 April 1945. On route I fled and got to HAMBURG as a French civilian where the British took me into custody on 3 May 1945.

Additional information on several personalities known to CHRISTMANN.

KATZENELLENBOGEN, alias Dr. KATZEN, alias Dr. ELLEN, alias Dr. BOGEN, Czech-Jew from PRAGUE (Czechoslovakia) who married several times. Lived for several years in the United States where he practised medicine and claimed to be a nerve specialist. His daughter born in 1922-1923 was an agent for the S.D. in PRAGUE. She was sent on a mission to France about the beginning of 1940. Arrested in MARSEILLE she unveiled her accomplices and the nature of her missions. She was liberated by the advance of the German troops and had to appear before the War Council in PRAGUE.

KATZENELLENBOGEN was detained by the French about the beginning of 1940, following the arrest of his daughter. He was detailed as a doctor for a camp of political deportees. Liberated by the French in June 1940 he continued his former assignment for the French 2nd Bureau in the Southern part of France. He then worked for a branch of the 2nd Bureau in CHATEAURoux and managed to be hired as an agent for the III Ru. I.N. of BOURGES. Arriving in PARIS in May 1941, he was arrested by the end of June 1941 by the G.F.P. 603. He confessed all the information which he knew about the 2nd Bureau. He was released a little while later and then served the III Wf of Abwehr, working at the same time for the S.D., the III Wf not being notified of it.

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He then, established a German buying office and undertook numerous speculations. Accused of several violations he was arrested again about the end of 1943 and deported to Germany as a Jew. At this time he claimed American Citizenship and was granted a preferred treatment. He was named Doctor of a camp for deportees in Germany and at the same time served as a stoolpigeon for the Gestapo.

It appears that KATZENELLENBOGEN has been set free by Allied troops and succeeded to obtain a good job in an American service.

KATZENELLENBOGEN was noted every where as a subject thoroughly pro-Soviet, despite numerous checks and surveillances they never succeeded in confounding himself.

Baronne de PEKENNA, Dutch national, about 48 or 50 years old with a daughter about 22 years old, is a resident of Holland. These two women were tied in with "SEYSS INQUART", also were possibly the mistresses of "SEYSS INQUART". It is certain that Mr. PEKENNA, the mother worked for the service of the REICHSKOMMISSAR in Holland after having made several offers to Colonel HAUSWALDT, then chief of Abwehr in Holland. These offers were rejected as they feared that Mrs. PEKENNA spoke about her work with SEYSS INQUART and this wouldn't have been desirable for Abwehr. About the month of May 1942 the Abwehr found a secret correspondance which indicated that SEYSS INQUART would send Mrs. PEKENNA to Switzerland to meet her husband, the Baron PEKENNA, who at that time found himself in England and who was supposed to come to Switzerland under the pretext of receiving T.B. treatments. Baron PEKENNA was supposed to give his wife political and military information of great importance. The abwehr judged this voyage to Switzerland too dangerous:

a. as members of the Dutch Resistance had knowledge of this voyage.

b. because Mrs. PEKENNA could have had knowledge of the NORDPOL affair which had already been announced as the largest success of the German Counter Espionage (III F).

It is for the above mentioned reasons that the voyage was stopped by Abwehr and that the Baronne PEKENNA and her daughter were forced to elect a residence in BRUSSELS where they lived in the Metropole Hotel.

In BRUSSELS they carried on relations with the services of the S.D. at Avenue Louise.

Yolande BEMOVA, wife of DURAND, born about 1919-1920 near PARIS of Czech parents. BEMOVA was arrested in April 1941 by the French who accused her having harbored a German deserter. She furnished us, against our promise to set her at liberty, the list and pictures of all agents of her former lover, P. SIGISMOND.

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During the months of May and June 1941 she worked as an agent for the Abwehr, III C2 of PARIS denouncing a group from NRUILLY which was printing illegal passports and certificates. She also furnished the addresses of the PARIS residences and the country home of SIGISMOND, which permitted the Germans to seize important documents, revealing all espionage activities of the SIGISMOND's Group.

ABOUT July 1941, BEMOVA, secretly married the son of the HAITI Consul to LE HAVRE named DURAND, who was then chancellor to the Consulate of HAITI in PARIS. The consul DURAND, the father, was agent for the German Embassy but was working at the same time in the interests of the USSR; and the fact was discovered. The DURAND family left PARIS for NEW YORK, via Spain. After having contacted in NEW YORK the services of SIGISMOND, the DURAND family returned to HAITI where the old DURAND had since died.

Frantisek SIGISMOND, ex-minister of Czechoslovakia in 1938, took refuge in France after the annexion. Created in France several industrial firms, the most important of which was established in NEVERS (Nievre) manufacturing gas protecting textile hoods. His commercial activity was only a cover. In reality, SIGISMOND was head of an important group of Czechs working for the interest of "Service de Renseignements" of the USSR. His Agents, one of them his brother, made numerous trips to the Balkan countries, especially Greece, between 1938 and 1940. SIGISMOND played a double role. After the occupation of France, the various apartments of SIGISMOND were searched by our services. Some documents which were found showed that SIGISMOND and his group worked at the same time for the USSR and French 2nd Bureau. The payment received by the French 2nd Bureau for his activity and the services rendered added up to more than 2,000,000 francs. In June 1940, SIGISMOND fled as well as all the members of his group. A little while later we found him in NEW YORK where he was pursuing his work for the "Service de Renseignements" of USSR. Before leaving PARIS, SIGISMOND had a mistress whom he had set up in a superb apartment at 1 Avenue Paul Doumer, PARIS, 16e. The girl was of Czech nationality named Yolande BEMOVA daughter of Mr. BEM, manager of the Cintra Opera Bar.

Pierre MARTY, chief of the Automobile Services of the Sultan of Morocco, living at RABAT, in the interior of the Palais. He accompanied the Sultan in all his trips and he was one of the Sultans' friends. In 1937, he had as his mistress "Andree GILLET" born November 30, 1911 at VILLERS LA CHEVRE. She was a mathematics professor at the Pigier School of CASABLANCA and later director of the labor feminin office in RABAT. MARTY was an influential member of the civilian section of the 2nd Bureau.

He was charged with reporting all the "Private trips" of the Sultan and the activities and rumors of the people inside the palace.

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Harry VON STEFFENS, Freiherr, soldier with the Foreign Legion for five (5) years in 1925. Assigned to the 1st Foreign Regiment of Cavalry in ALGERIA (Tunisia). Discharged in 1930 as member of the Legion, living in TUNIS where he married a Russian professor of piano. Between the period 1930 to 1941 his activities were unknown to me. In 1940-1941 until the departure of German troops he was found working in Tunisia for the count of the Abwehr, Group II under the orders of Major RUDLOF, later on Lt. Colonel in 1944-1945, at F.A.K. 307. VON STEFFENS found himself at the time of the German retreat as a "Feldwebel" of Group II in the LILLE Area. It is believed that he was named at the end of 1944 as one of the members in the famous Jadkommando lead by SKORSZYNY.

I had been detained at FRESNES Prison since 25 May 1946, when I met (on 2 July 1946) a man by the name of ADJOU SAID in the hall of the prison. Since I knew he was accused of having worked for the Abwehr. I am attempting to relate the following facts as precisely as possible.

1. My relations with ADJOU SAID (who knew me under the name of Mr. RICHARD) were only those of friendship. The fact that my wife and small daughter were guests at Mrs. SAID's home several times is proof of our friendship. I never mixed work relations with those of personal life.

2. I knew SAID since June 1940. At that time, I was engaged in a secret inquiry on a Naval Captain by the name of GRAEFF who had established his office at the Hotel Rovarro, the hotel being managed at that time by ADJOU SAID. It was here that I first met him.

3. Unaware, at least till the end of 1943, that I was a member of the Secret Service, SAID never gave me the least information, either political or military. Afterward our meetings became quite frequent. SAID procured liquors for me from his cellar at reasonable prices.

4. While I was stationed in PARIS, from June 1940 till the end of September 1941, I intervened many times in favor of SAID who, during this time, was on bad terms with the German naval services stationed at Hotel Rovarro. It was proved that the Insurance Company which owned the Rovarro Hotel had bribed several German officers, especially the naval Captain GRAEFF, to obtain the arrest of SAID as anti-German Subject. Thanks to my intervention and that of C.F.P. 607 (Commissioner BEUYS), I was able to have SAID from an arrest which I thought was unmerited. The insurance company obtained, with the help of the "Kriegsmarine" services, the mere dismissal of SAID, at that time manager of the Hotel Rovarro, and the seizure of his properties in the Hotel. If SAID has been a collaborator, you can well imagine that it would have been easy for me to have him liberated even tho' he had had previous trouble with the services of the "Kriegsmarine". This is especially true if the question of liberation had been up to the Insurance Company (whose name I have forgotten)

5. At the end of September 1941, I left PARIS to join the Service III F in Holland. Before my departure, I was asked by my comrades to give them the names of my agents and contacts in PARIS. When giving them this information I also gave them numerous addresses of friends and contacts associated with food supplies and other questions which had nothing to do with the service. Among the addresses

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given was SAID's, who was able to furnish my friends with liquors and spirits. Being in PARIS for a short time about the end of 1941 I was asked by Captain BRUNIER of III F. PARIS, to establish contact between one of the men of Group II and SAID. I agreed, having previously warned SAID to refuse to have any activity with the German Service of Information. When introduced to the German representative he acted in accordance with my advice.

6. At the beginning of 1942, during another trip to PARIS, I found out that the Group II had intended to contact SAID again concerning a special mission to North Africa. I then became very angry and requested, that, in the future, SAID should not be bothered further. I wanted to avoid, by all means, mixing my personal and service relations. At that time, SAID had expressed the desire to visit his aged mother in Algeria. I managed, but not without difficulty to obtain his "Laissez-passer", believing that the main purpose of this trip was purely commercial.

About the middle of 1942, during another trip to PARIS, I was told that SAID was back from Algeria. For purposes of enhancing his prestige, Lt. KLINGENBURG, alias "the Baker", alias "PATZE" of Group II, had announced that SAID would bring back interesting information from his trip. On demanding a copy of the report from Captain GOETZE, immediate chief of KLINGENBURG, report supposedly furnished by SAID, I learned of KLINGENBURG's deceit.

KLINGENBURG stated that, not only had SAID not promised any report or given any information; in fact, the report furnished by him concerning SAID's capacities and opinions had been done without the latter's approval. (KLINGENBURG has been made prisoner in May 1945, near UTRECHT). I was stung by the manner in which my personal relations, which were completely outside the service, were abused, and managed to obtain from Colonel RUDOLPH Chief of the Abwehr of PARIS, the punishment of KLINGENBURG.

7. At the end of 1943, SAID told me that he made the acquaintance of a certain colonel BERGER, supposedly a Gestapo chief. I then advised him to establish friendly relations with BERGER (without revealing to SAID, BERGER's role in the Gestapo); as that man could be of some help in case the insurance company (in lawsuit against SAID) would try to bother him again, either directly or by the intermediary of the services of the Kriegsmarine.

8. I am absolutely certain SAID never worked for the Abwehr or the Gestapo and this for the following reasons:

a. My intercession at the Abwehr against the Group II clearly demonstrated that SAID was not a man to whom a mission of any sort could be confided.

b. SAID wouldn't have failed to let me know and consult me if he had ever worked for the Gestapo.

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c. Besides, I cannot see in what way SAID could have been of any use to an information service because of his age and opinions, which were clearly pro-French and known to everyone.

The above mentioned statements are the essential facts of the AD. V. CAILH case; if I remember any new details, I'd be willing to give you a supplementary statement.

Dr. JOKANOVICH: Authority on kidney troubles. Residence, 3 rue Cassini, PARIS. He is an agent for some foreign power for whom is not clear.

Captain CAVAILHE prisoner at FRESNES was very active agent for Abwehr. Was supposedly to be contacted by some U.S. Agent. This was prevented by a COISSARY, the only French official through whom permission could be gotten. Reason: CAVAILHE has contacts to a German Major FUCHS who - in turn - is in touch with BORMANN who is in Germany. Some of the information which comes from this source:

1. SKORZENYI is in PARIS and working for U.S.
2. A man by the name of WIEGAND alias WALTER, alias "TILKY" good friend and former associate of CHRISTMANN is supposedly working for U.S. in PARIS.
3. BORMANN has issued orders to all German agents in France to cooperate to the fullest with U.S. authorities but not with the French.

Colonel ROL- TANGUY, high ranking French official at present. The near Agent of Abwehr and SI, LONDON knew that he was giving information to Germans but never realized that he gave very important news in exchange for thoroughly censored information from the Germans.

The French, who know the prisoners pro-American, anti-French sentiments, are dressing up Frenchmen in US uniforms and try to get the prisoner to talk that way. This CHRISTMANN can substantiate by the following fact. JOURDAN gave CHRISTMANN the address of the CIC and CID at NEUILLY so that CHRISTMANN and his wife could get in touch with us. Mrs CHRISTMANN went there and found out they had moved to a new address: 121 rue de Grenelle at ST MANDE. This address turned out to be the DRCE (Direction Renseignements Contre Espionnage) which is now located CHATEAU DE VINCENNES.