

Col. Knox Pruden

W. Plummer, FBI

Friedrich Walter SCHULLENBERG

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

XARZ-24666
XARZ

29 December 1947

FBI

Born 13 January 1910 in Saarbruecken. Parents: Guido, a piano maker and Lydia, nee RIMMEL. Three brothers: Bernhardt, Ludwig, Guido; three sisters: Christina, Elisabeth, Johanna. Married 18 May 1938 to Katha KORTEKAMP. Divorced November 1939. No children. Remarried in October 1940 to Irene GROSS-SCHORNEPAUCK. Three children by his second wife: Ingo, Ilke, and Sybille.

Schooling: Volksschule in Saarbruecken 1919-1918. Reform-Realgymnasium in Saarbruecken 1918-1928. Studied jurisprudence at Universities of Marburg, Bonn u/Rh and Bologna (latter as auditor) 1928-1933. Passed Referendar examinations at Duesseldorf in March 1933.

Party Affiliations: Joined SS with rank of Anwaerter and became member of National Socialist Party in May or June 1933, in order to qualify for a state subsidy to help his start in his profession.

Legal Profession: About April 1933 began training as Gerichtsreferendar at the Land u. Amtsgericht at Bonn and Sluzig u/Rh. Spring 1935 attached to Administrative Training Center at Police Hq. (Ariminal und Staatspolizei), Frankfurt u/M. as Gerichtsreferendar. While at Bonn, lectured on legal questions to other members of the SS, in order to avoid compulsory attendance at regular SS parades.

Career: Started work in the SD Hauptamt (Organization und Verwaltungs Abteilung) in Berlin, Spring 1936. Also received pay as probationary assessor of Police Dept. of the Innen Ministerium.

November 1936 took three months legal training at Referendar Camp at Juesterbog.

In January 1936, took a job at the Oberlandesgericht in Duesseldorf and later as assistant to a lawyer friend of his father, whose partner Schullenberg was to become.

On 8 December 1936, Schullenberg passed his assessor examination (Pradikatur) with honors.

In January 1937, he returned to Berlin, giving up private lawyer's practice. Appointed assistant to the Hauptabteilungsleiter of I/II Administrative Dept. of the SD Hauptamt, Berlin.

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March 1938 to April 1938, travelled with HIMMLER to Vienna to assimilate the Austrian legal system with that of the German Reich, and for a short while had control there of administrative matters.

In April 1938, he spent four weeks in Rome with MOHRER, chief of the Staatspolizei, to make security arrangements for the Hitler-Bussolini meeting in May. He briefed the secret German contingent who were to be posted at strategic points throughout the city.

On 18 May 1938 he was married in Berlin. During this month he returned to his duties at the SA Hauptamt where he was working on unification of the German Reich, with particular emphasis on the legal administration of the Sudetenland, Danzig and Austria.

From August to August of 1938 he suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of marital difficulties and other worries. It was at this point that he decided to change his position.

In August of 1938 he was appointed head of the new section of the SA, Gruppe IV B (counter-espionage) through the assistance of MOHRER, head of the SA and Staatspolizei.

In September 1938 he accompanied HIMMLER to Poland in the capacity of an Ordernanz Officer to carry out liaison between HIMMLER and the staff of the Higher Command of the SA.

In October 1938 he completed the organization of Gruppe IV B and took a trip to Dortmund to make personal observations on the re-organizing of industrial espionage.

In November 1938 he received the Iron Cross First Class for his part in the kidnapping of the British agents, STUBBS and SPYGL on the 8th or 10th of November, even though he had previously advised HIMMLER and MOHRER against the abduction because of the risk of international scandal. He suffered a heart attack in Dusseldorf as a result of excitement over the kidnappings. Was granted a divorce from his first wife. He returned to his work in Gruppe IV B and started compilation of a handbook formalizing all counter-espionage matters relating to foreign countries.

In May 1940 he accompanied HIMMLER to maneuvers in Westwald, near Aachen. His request for a leave of absence from the Ministry of Interior and the SA to serve at the front was refused by HIMMLER, but it was arranged to send him as a liaison officer to the SA for two months.

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In July 1940 he was chosen by HILSENTRUP to contact the Duke of Windsor in Portugal and invite the latter to Germany, the plan being to make use of the Duke for purposes of propaganda against the British. Subject was conspicuously unsuccessful and returned to his work in Gruppe IV B, Berlin.

On 19 October 1940 he married his second wife, Irene GROSSO-SCHWENNE-ROCK.

In November 1940 his health deteriorated sharply (believed to be enlargement of the liver or gall bladder) and he obtained sick leave.

By February 1941 he had sufficiently recovered to again resume his work with Gruppe IV B, but he was already thinking of leaving this department and Berlin, his energies in another direction. It had been no secret that he wished to be employed at Amt VI of the SD, a post he held in the Foreign Office. During his work for Amt IV subject had become convinced of the importance of economics in the life of the state. He felt that most Germans in positions of authority had little understanding of countries other than their own and he conceived the idea of forming a central information office for foreign countries from which information of a political-economic nature could be collected and disseminated. Another cause for his discontent was the incompetence of officials both on higher and lower levels due to the absence of any principles of selection. He believed that if there was the only member of the higher hierarchy of the Nazi regime capable of grappling with the corruption and ignorance of the administration. Apart from considerations of efficiency in his own interest in the work, there was a more personal cause for his wish to transfer to Amt VI, his personal difficulties with his wife, and his dislike of Amt IV.

In July 1941 he was appointed Assistant to JOST, chief of Amt VI.

After the murder of JOST was suspended and subject became chief of that department, although his appointment was not confirmed until June 1942. He revised the headquarters personnel and administration and then turned to secret service in enemy and neutral countries.

In November 1941 he went on an inspection tour to Stockholm. It was at this time that his friendship with LUNDQUIST, head of the Swedish IS, began.

In February 1942 he succeeded through negotiations with LURER, International Secretary of the German Foreign Office, in securing the use of diplomatic channels for his agents' reports, provided these reports were submitted in duplicate to the Foreign Office.

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In May 1942, he attended a German Intelligence Service conference in Prague with CANARIS and HEYDRICH. He also journeyed to the Hague to inspect some captured Allied agents' AF equipment and investigate the Dutch Resistance Movement for Amt VI.

In July 1942 visited Portugal and Spain to see his intelligence representatives and to inspect the work of CANARIS' KOs (Abwehr organizations in neutral countries).

In August 1942 went to Zhitomir in the Ukraine to confer with MILIKIN about Amt VI activities and Germany's withdrawal from the war.

In September 1942 took a four-day trip to Paris to meet BOSS, Chief of the French Police in an attempt to establish greater cooperation with the Deuxieme bureau in return for German financial assistance.

In the spring of 1943 a series of negotiations took place between subject and certain of the leading Swiss authorities to avert an attack on Switzerland from the German side.

On 17 March 1943 went to Bern to attend a meeting with General GUIBAN, G.I.C. Swiss Armed Forces.

On 21 March General GUIBAN handed subject a signed, secret declaration of neutrality on the part of the Swiss Army.

In June 1943 he traveled to Sweden to arrange further subsidies for the Swedish Fascist newspaper "Volkets Dagblad".

In July 1943, at the time of the collapse of Italy, he visited Turkey with the object of carrying on conversations with PERKEL, Chief of the Turkish IS, on common intelligence objectives as directed against Russia, in order to reassure Turkey that Germany would not allow Bulgaria to indulge in national ambition inimical to Turkish Turco; to arrange continued Turkish deliveries of cars to Germany.

In October 1943 he made his last trip to Switzerland to reiterate the German guarantee of neutrality and to inform the Swiss of Germany's desire to preserve Swiss neutrality.

By the end of October 1943, Germany's relations with Sweden had deteriorated considerably and subject decided to visit that country in order to obtain a first-hand impression for himself. On orders from HAMBLET, he returned to Sweden again in November 1943.

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Most of the year 1941 was taken up with domestic problems over the administration of the two intelligence services -- the KONA, which became the militaerisches Amt of the KONA, and the KONA; subject's renewed attempts to secure improved relations with Mil Kab and the Foreign Office.

On 20 July 1941 KALTBENDERER, chief of the KONA, provisionally put subject in charge of Mil Kab.

On 30 January 1942, he was appointed Major General of the Police by Hitler, on KALTBENDERER's suggestion, but against subject's express wishes.

The war situation was so bad in February 1942 that subject decided on his own initiative Mil Kab and Amt VI from Berlin. At this time he fell ill with pneumonia and KALTBENDERER immediately took the opportunity of trying to have him removed from his position in the KONA. He once again attempted to make peace proposals through Switzerland. From this time until the capitulation he was engaged in furthering peace negotiations between Count SUNDQVIST of Sweden and HITLER.

On 26 April 1945 HITLER stated that he was prepared to nominate subject his "Sonderbevollmaechtigtter" to negotiate with the Swedish government for a peaceful solution. He set off at once for Apenrade for a discussion with SUNDQVIST within the limits of his authority.

On 1 May 1945 he was dismissed from Amt IV by KALTBENDERER and was relieved of all his appointments in the KONA.

On 4 May 1945 Admiral DOENITZ, HITLER's successor, appointed subject as "Gesandter" and signed a document conferring plenary powers upon him to negotiate with the Swedish government. The negotiations, however, were brought to an end by the final capitulation. Subject then accepted the offer of SUNDQVIST to remain at his home near Stockholm as his guest. In the course of one of his conversations with SUNDQVIST, the latter informed him that he was engaged in writing an account of his mission to Germany, with the intention of putting on record the events leading up to the capitulation and he suggested that subject undertake on his side a similar task. This suggestion was followed by subject and moved to Saltjoe-Bavnaas, Sweden to carry out this work.

On or about 8 June 1945 he was informed by SUNDQVIST, who had suggested further that he give the information voluntarily to the Western Powers, that arrangements had been made for him to fly on the last of 15th of June to Frankfurt in order to place himself at the disposal of the American authorities.

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