

VIA: _____
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO: EGBA-36566

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

EGBA-36566

TO : Chief, EE
FROM : Chief of Base, Berlin
SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational/BEBOX

*Subject Schmidt 15
Samp*

DATE: 5 November 1956

Info: COS

SPECIFIC— Security Review of Erwin SCHAEFER, Part II: Biographical Questionnaire

Reference: EGBA-34135, 30 July 1956

1. Attached hereto is a Biographical Questionnaire, non-standard but based on the CABEZONE model, on Erwin SCHAEFER, Subject of reference dispatch. The Questionnaire was filled out by [] after a series of debriefing sessions with SCHAEFER between 1 and 25 October 1956. The third part of the security review of Erwin SCHAEFER, which is largely concerned with the questions raised by his involvement in the CANABEL investigation, will be forwarded shortly.

2. Let it be noted here again that the errors, inconsistencies, and lacunae in earlier PRO I's did not result from an attempt at deception by Erwin SCHAEFER. SCHAEFER was cooperative throughout the sessions with [] and during the two-day LGFLUTTER examination and did not appear to be withholding any information. Certain of the sessions were given over almost exclusively to general conversation about Poland, SCHAEFER's family, sports, knowledge of Russian, Czechoslovakia, and other general topics so that [] could test the facts SCHAEFER alleged about himself against a wider knowledge of SCHAEFER's experience and mental traits. On the basis of these sessions [] cannot doubt that SCHAEFER is the man he says he is and that he has told us the substantial truth about his history and qualifications. The attached Questionnaire should supplant all previous PRO I's, in so far as it duplicates the questions in that form, and should help Headquarters resolve the discrepancies and inconsistencies noted in the separate cover attachment to EGBA-3095.

3. [] observations on SCHAEFER's character and typical reactions will be included in Part III, where they are pertinent to the discussion of the outstanding security problems.

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(SEE PAGE 5)

SECRET

BIOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONNAIRE**1. Identity:**

Full Name: Erwin SCHAEFER

Note: Subject has no middle name. The family name has always been correctly spelled as given above (with Umlaut "A", here shown by the addition of an "E"), and is so written on all vital documents, including those issued in Poland. Poles unfamiliar with the German language have sometimes spelled his name in accordance with Polish phonetics.

Name at Birth: Same as above.

Other names used: Operational aliases given by this organization. JEISEF (first name forgotten), given by Danish underground September 1944 for use in the event he had to flee or take refuge with the Danes. Subject could not remember that he had been given the name Karl by a Russian control officer in May 1950.

2. Birth:

DOB: 14 October 1907

POB: Pabianice, District Lask, then Russia

National Origin: German

3. Citizenship:

At birth: Austrian (Great-grandfather had emigrated from the Sudetenland and subsequent generations maintained Austrian citizenship.)

1919-1938: Czechoslovakian (The family's "Heimatrecht" was in Christiansau bei Reichenberg, District Friedland, which became a part of the CSR upon the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Subject's father therefore opted for Czechoslovakian citizenship.)

1938- : German (As a Sudeten-German Subject would have been treated by German authorities as a German citizen after the incorporation of the Sudeten territories into the Reich. Subject never at any time received a document acknowledging his German citizenship. When the Germans marched into Poland in 1939 he was treated as a German with all the duties and rights of a German citizen.)

4. Religion: Subject's father was Catholic and his mother German Lutheran (Evangelisch, A.E.). Subject was reared as a Lutheran and maintains loose connections with his religion today, subscribing to a church journal. Subject was married in a Catholic Church, his wife being Catholic.

5. Profession: Business. Subject did not train for a career in commerce, but since leaving Gymnasium he has worked exclusively in business enterprises as clerk, in managerial positions, as a salesman and as part-owner of a small firm. For some time in younger years Subject entertained the idea of becoming a physical education teacher and had actually absolved one training course.

6. Social Origin and Family Background:

He belonged to the class of fairly well-fixed and respected German artisans in Russian Poland. His family is German on both sides. His great-grandfather on his father's side, one Kajetan SCHAEFER, moved to the Lodz area before the middle of the nineteenth century from Christiansau in the Sudetenland. His mother's family, which had been in the Lodz region longer, came originally from Hesse. In spite of strong sympathies for Polish customs, the immediate family did not lose its German character and was conscious of belonging to the respected German minority. It is interesting to note that in 1911 three brothers of Subject's father were interned by the Russians and died in Siberia. His father hid until the German troops arrived.

7. Parents:

a. Father: Julius SCHAEFER, born 12 May 1881 in Lodz, son of Franz, well-digger, which was family's trade. Father served in the Austro-Hungarian Army from 1901-1904, being assigned to the Palace Guard in Vienna. He served again from 1915 to 1918, on the Italian and Rumanian fronts. He died in 1930.

b. Mother: Amalie SCHAEFER nee HARDT, born 17 August 1880, in Lask, District Lask, Russian Poland, no profession. She died in Pabianice in 1931.

8. Brothers and Sisters:

a. Sister: Lucie WOLFSCH widowed ANGELIUS nee SCHAEFER, born 16 March 1906 in Pabianice, now resident 19 Laurel Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada. By her first marriage she had two daughters, Anita Erika, born in 1935, and Lucie Juliane, born 1937. Lucie Juliane was born after the death of her father (late 1936 or early 1937). Julius ANGELIUS, the first husband, born 1906, was an electrician by profession and was head of the telephone exchange in Pabianice. Lucie lived in Pabianice until 1946, when she was escorted to Germany by Subject's brother Karl, who crossed into Poland illegally. Until 1949 she resided in Pfiffelbach bei Apolda (Thuringia). Then she

left East Germany illegally and lived in Osterode in Harz until 1951, when she immigrated to Canada with her second husband, Josef TOLESCH, born 1903 in Lodz. The family first lived in Trois Rivieres, 546 Cintras, moving later to Scarborough. Josef TOLESCH died in 1955 and Lucie, a seamstress is now the family's main breadwinner. Subject's niece, Anita Erika was married on 23 June 1956 to an emigrant from Vienna named Herbert LOW. Subject's sister has her own home in Scarborough and appears to be doing fairly well in Canada, although she has occasionally voiced the desire to return to Europe.

- b. Brother: Karl SCHLETER, born 15 May 1923 in Pabianice, now resident in Weimar, Liszt-Str. 20 (East Germany). Karl was also reared as a Lutheran. He attended elementary school in Pabianice from 1930 until 1938 and then became an electrician's apprentice at the firm of Ing. Hugo RAUSE in Pabianice. In 1941, he was drafted into the RAD and then transferred to the Wehrmacht. He attained the rank of Gefreiter and fought on the western front in France toward the close of the war. He was not taken prisoner but took refuge with relatives in Berlin at the end of the war, soon leaving to return to Pabianice, where, as a German, he was beaten and otherwise maltreated and forced to flee. He returned to Pabianice again in 1946 to help his sister Lucie escape with her children. For some time he lived with his sister in Piffelbach. In 1948 he married Martha nee FURSTNER, born 4 February 1928 in the Sudeten Region. A son, Roland SCHLETER was born on 8 April 1953. Karl is now employed as an electrician at the Weimarer Waggonfabrik. Subject last saw his brother, Karl, in September 1955 in Berlin. The meeting was held in the house of their aunt Sophie WRESNER. It had been arranged by exchange of letters between Weimar and Muremberg. At this meeting, Karl told Subject that the IIS had tried to recruit him, telling him that with a brother in the West he would have greater opportunity of traveling to West Germany. They correspond once or twice a year.

9. Wife: Alfreda SCHAEFER nee WAMIOS, born 12 or 17 January 1906 in Lodz of German father (Silesian) and Polish mother (maiden name VASILEWSKA), clerk by profession, during war worked as secretary in the manager's office of the Public Health Administration (Krankenkasse) in Pabianice. Present address is Pabianice, Pulaskiego 8, Apartment 16. Strongly Polonized, she remained a Pole in 1939 despite the disadvantages that this entailed and she received the German Volksliste in 1941 only so that she could marry Subject. The marriage took place on 17 June 1941 in Pabianice. She remained in Pabianice after the war as a Pole although she had some temporary difficulties because of the Volksliste. For some time she was forced to clean the streets in front of the

Catholic Church in her parish and she was permitted to work only as a domestic. Subject's relations with his wife are strained because she held ^{him} responsible for her post-war difficulties in Poland. Subject's wife had two younger sisters and a younger brother (born 1922) who served in the German Army but was able to return to Poland and became rehabilitated as a Pole after being hid for some time by a friend in Kalisch. He was rehabilitated because he had been underage when he became a German. (Subject heard this from his brother and sister and from letters from his wife.) Subject has no contact with his wife's family but in the summer of 1956 Antoni DEPOZYK, the husband of Subject's wife's younger sister Maria, (born about 1910-12, former AK man and now a reserve officer in the Polish Army, visited West Germany on business and wrote Subject a letter at his cover address. Subject recovered the letter too late to arrange a meeting with him. He departed Germany on 12 September 1956. He had come to Germany to visit the Farbwerke Hoechst, probably to study the latest advances in chemical coloring. DEPOZYK is one of the first graduates of the textile trades school in Pabianice and may now have a high position in the Polish textile industry.

10. Son: Stefan Rudolf SCHAEFER, born 8 May 1942 in Pabianice, now living with mother in Pabianice. Subject last saw his son in July 1944, while he was on furlough.
11. Mistress: Charlotte WESER nee MAIN, born 20 April 1912 in Taubmurg an der Saale, seamstress by profession, no children, having lost an infant child by her husband Herbert WESER, a German master sergeant who was killed during the war. Charlotte's father had been killed as a soldier in the earliest days of the First World War. She is an only child. Before the war she ran a fashion shop in Dresden. Subject met her at the end of 1945 in Dresden and has lived with her since then. Charlotte's mother, Margaret PESCHKE widowed MAIN nee SCHUMBERG, lives in Weissenfels an der Saale (East Germany), lives from a widow's pension.
12. Relatives in Poland (beyond those listed above):

Subject's family is large and he has relatives in many parts of the world whom he knows of only through the tales of his parents. Among his relatives in Poland Subject personally knows Alfred SCHAEFER, a cousin considerably older than he is who served in the Austro-Hungarian Army in 1914-18 and in the German Army in the Second World War but was rather strongly Polonized and is now in Lodz working as a bookkeeper. A cousin Hilda KRACHULEK divorced NOWAK nee KELLAN, born about 1901, also lives in Lodz. Her husband Zygmunt KRACHULEK, a Pole, was a well-known international soccer referee.

13. Relatives in the West (other than those listed above):

- a. In Berlin: Sophie HUEDNER nee SCHAEFER, born about 1896, widowed aunt, residing Berlin-Steglitz, Schildhornstrasse 96. Frau HUEDNER belongs to the SCHAEFER line on Subject's mother's side, which is not related to his father's family. She came to Berlin from the Lodz area before the First World War with her now deceased husband. Until 1950 this branch of the SCHAEFER family had several other Berlin representatives. These were Bruno SCHAEFER, a restaurateur who owned a restaurant in the vicinity of the Hallesches Tor and later owned a snack bar on the Fuerbringer Strasse. Bruno died in 1950 and shortly thereafter his son Melsut died and then his wife.
- b. In West Germany: Peter SCHAEFER, formerly Peter SCHAEFER, aka Peter SCHAEFER-DOLNTOFF, Subject's uncle, born about 1894, last resided in Nuremberg, Ludwigstrasse 1, where he ran the Sueddeutsche Aussenhandels- und Ausstellungsgesellschaft GmbH. Peter SCHAEFER is the brother of Sophie HUEDNER above and is related to Subject through Subject's mother. He changed his name from SCHAEFER to SCHAEFER for professional reasons, details unknown to Subject. SCHAEFER was an impressario in Berlin before 1945 and added DOLNTOFF to his name to attract the yokels. During the war he made a great deal of money arranging the German equivalent of the USO variety acts. Subject believes that he kowtowed to the Nazis, thinks that he is an unscrupulous man. (May not live at address given above as intended to move in May 1956.)
- c. In the United States: Bruno SCHAEFER, uncle, born about 1890 or earlier in the Lodz area, resident in New York City, address unknown. Bruno is related to Subject through Subject's mother. He immigrated to the United States before the First World War, returning to Lodz twice for short visits in the 1920's. Subject scarcely knows him.

14. Close Friends and Associates:

- a. Emil SCHMIDT, born about 1903, residing Coburg, Bahnhofstrasse 10, owner of a flourishing textile shop. Subject went to school with SCHMIDT in Pabianice and also knows his wife, Ottilie nee KLAUSE born 1906, since childhood. SCHMIDT is a colorist (Kolorist) by profession and was head of the dyeing section of the firm Krusche & Ender in Pabianice. During the war he was the Bevollmaechtigte fuer die deutsche Volkliste in the Lasz District. SCHMIDT worked for CIC sometime before 1950.
- b. (Dr.) rer. pol. Kurt KLOETZNER, born 1905 in Reichenbach/Vogtland, moved to Pabianice as child, now resident Frankfurt/Main, Feldbergstr. 45, employed as director of the German cotton manufacturers' association. Subject has known KLOETZNER since childhood, likes him a great deal and visits him as often as security permits.

15. Correspondents: Subject carries on a limited correspondence with the immediate members of his family living in other countries. He mails all his letters in West Germany. He exchanges birthday and holiday greetings with his brother, occasional letters with his sister in Canada, and regular but infrequent letters with his wife in Poland. He also sends gift packages to his wife and son. Subject formerly corresponded with one Friedrich ARLT, minister of the Polish Evangelical Church in Lodz now living in England. Subject has known ARLT since childhood. He corresponded with him before obtaining his present job as he thought ARLT might be able to facilitate his immigration to Canada (as then planned).
16. Special Skills, Hobbies: Through his varied experience in the business world Subject has acquired knowledge in general business practices, office management, procurement of goods in countries with centralized economic planning, techniques of international trade (legal and illegal), sales techniques. He also possesses some generalized knowledge of mining machinery, dyes, chemical equipment, etc. gained from commerce in these goods. Subject is acquainted with the functioning of all business machines, except the most recent and most complicated. Apart from business Subject is accomplished largely in the field of sport. In younger years he was an excellent trackman and was vice champion of the Czech Army in 1928 or 1929 in the 400 meter run. Now his sport activity is restricted mainly to tennis; he follows other sports vicariously. Subject also has a good singing voice and often sang tenor roles in operettas given in the German Theater in Lodz.
17. Languages:
- German: Although German is Subject's mother tongue, it was not spoken exclusively in his home, Polish having almost equal rank there. Subject states that he spoke a most impure German until he came to Germany as a soldier. Now he speaks good high German without dialect coloring but with the hard accent typical of Germans long subject to Slavic influences. He prides himself on his well-chosen language.
 - Polish: Subject has spoken Polish since childhood and went to a Polish Gymnasium. He maintains that only the most expert connoisseur of the Polish language could guess at his German background, and he feels he has equal competence in German and Polish, although in the last ten years because of disuse he has lost some facility of expression in Polish.
 - Russian: As a child of six Subject had less than one year of Russian language instruction. He did not again use or practice Russian until 1945, when he was employed on a Soviet dismantling project. In subsequent years he attained some competence in Russian. He reads it well, understands the spoken word without any difficulty, but speaks generally with a Polish accent and sometimes has difficulty finding expressions, which causes him often to mix Polish into his Russian.

- d. Czechs: Subject learned Czech while serving in the Czechoslovakian Army between 1927 and 1929. He maintains that he understands everything of spoken Czech and can write it grammatically although his active vocabulary is limited.

Subject also studied French in school but has forgotten it entirely.

18. Education History:

- a. Elementary School: A German elementary school in Pabianice with Russian as the language of instruction, 1914-1916. Russian was dropped as the language of instruction sometime after the Central Powers occupied Pabianice.
- b. Secondary Education: German Gymnasium, Pabianice, 1916-1920. This was a private institution supported by the wealthy Germans in Pabianice. It was a general gymnasium with emphasis in no branch of learning. Thereafter, 1921-1926, he attended a Polish state-supported gymnasium, "Jedrzejka Sniadeckiego", in Pabianice, a school emphasizing mathematics and sciences. Subject did not receive his certificate of graduation, alleging that he was forced to leave school because of family financial difficulties.
- c. Higher Education: None.
- d. Special Training Courses and other Schools: None. Subject also states that he received no special training while serving with the German Army.

19. Employment History:

- a. Chemische Industrie GIBA (Gesellschaft fuer Chemische Industrie in Basel), commonly referred to as GIBA, an international chemical firm with its central office in Basel, Switzerland. The GIBA in Pabianice was the continuator of the German-owned firm Schweikert & Troehlich, which had sold its shares to GIBA while retaining ownership of the factory building. Subject joined GIBA in March 1927 as an apprentice in the commercial trades and he worked there until March 1938, with interruption between October 1927 and April 1929 because of army service. Subject at first worked in the company warehouse. In 1931 he became head of the pharmaceutical section, then quite small, and his duties included mainly the purchase, stocking, and shipping of chemicals. The section grew steadily in size and Subject's responsibility accordingly. When he left the firm he was earning Zl. 600.00 per month.
- b. Wanderer Werke, Chemnitz, Germany, manufacturers of automobiles, typewriters and office machines. In March 1930 Subject was franchised as the representative of the Wanderer Werke for the Lotz district for office machines. He had a small shop in Pabianice until 1942, when he was called to the German Army.

- c. Farm work with Farmer SCHLICHTING, Kattrepol bei Marne, Schleswig-Holstein, upon release from British captivity, from September 1945 through November 1945.
- d. Soviet dismantling work in Dresden and vicinity, December 1945 until end of August 1946. Among other things Subject worked as an interpreter with a crew dismantling the Oberwartha power plant and a brick manufactory.
- e. Office of the Plenipotentiary Director for the Soviet Stock Companies in Land Sachsen, located in the Grenadierkaserne in Dresden. This was the roof organization for material procurement for the Soviet stock companies in Saxony. Chief was Anatoli BABIKY (BABIKIJ). In early September 1946 Subject went to work for BABIKY (BABIKIJ) as interpreter and office manager of the German personnel. Subject obtained this job through the intercession of Col. Ivan Adolovitch KOSTOZSKI, a Soviet officer from Lodz who spoke Polish and had been employed with the dismantling section, where he had met Subject. KOSTOZSKI had taken a liking to Subject. Subject was carried on the books as "chief engineer" so that his position would be superior to that of the German engineers working in the office. Subject worked here until March 1948, when the bureau was dissolved.
- f. Zweckverband fuer die Saechsische Energieversorgung (Procurement office for power plants). Here Subject worked as interpreter and as specialist in procuring allocation slips permitting purchase of materials needed by the power plants. His work brought him frequently into contact with Soviet authorities. Subject worked here from May 1948 until December of the same year.
- g. "Mercator", purchasing firm for the Soviet Wismut AG, Dresden and Berlin. Subject worked for Wismut-Mercator from May 1948 until May 1950. He got the job through a certain Theodor KIRPATSCHE, a former resident of Lodz who was employed with Wismut in Dresden and whom he saw frequently in his dealings with the Soviets. KIRPATSCHE persuaded him to go to work for Wismut as an employee of the Mercator firm. At first Subject worked in Dresden but as he had been hired specifically for the purpose of heading the Mercator branch in East Berlin he went to Berlin shortly after joining Wismut. His job was to procure materials, both from the DDR authorities as well as from foreign firms if the materials were not available in the DDR. He had an apartment on the office premises and a chauffeur. The office was in Berlin-Karlshorst, Stuehlingerstrasse 15. During this time Subject also had income from commissions on deals concluded with Western firms. Subject maintains that the working conditions here, as in previous jobs with the Russians, were far from ideal, despite the salary and other emoluments. His field of activity and responsibility was not clearly delimited and he could be impressed for service as an interpreter by any Russian who might need one. The Russians who were his superiors were for the most part arbitrary and unfriendly.

- h. Partner in the firm "Franz Klug", Frankfurt/Main, Zeil 43, a shop that sold textiles and other tailoring needs to tailors. Subject entered this firm with savings accumulated in the past two years in June 1950. The firm declared bankruptcy on 31 January 1952 and was then liquidated. Cause of the bankruptcy was overstocking caused from fear of rising textile prices because of the Korean War.

20. Military History:

- a. Czechoslovakian Army: From 1 October 1927 to 31 March 1929 Subject served as a private in the Czechoslovakian Army, 2nd Infantry Regiment in Leitmeritz/Elbe (Litomerice). Subject had received his summons to service from the Czech Embassy in Warsaw. He was inducted in Leitmeritz and served there the entire term. Known as a good athlete and tennis player, he was made tennis coach at the officers' tennis courts; in the winter he had an easy job in the orderly's office. First in the 1st Company and then in the Reserve Company, he states that he can remember the names of many of the officers there because of his tennis court service. The Regimental Commander was Col. Rydl, Commander of the 1st Battalion was Lt. Col. ZILKA, sport officer was Staff Captain KOCOURSK.

- b. German Army: Subject was inducted into the Germany Army on 12 June 1942 in Lodz. He first served as a clerk in the Heimatkraftfahrpark Litzmannstadt (Lodz), then as follows:
 February-March 1943. Heimatkraftfahrpark Posen
 March-May 1942. Zentralersatzteillager 24 in Warsaw-Praga
 May 1943-October 1943. Ersatzbataillon 511, Dresden and Ingolstadt. Had short military training in Dresden, Grenadierkaserne, before transfer to Ingolstadt to the Ersatzbataillon 367.
 October 1943-March 1944. Eastern Front. In October 1943 the Ersatzbataillon, in which Subject functioned as Rechnungsfuehrer, was sent to the Ukraine via Hungary and Rumania, ending up south of Ukraine-Podolsk. He was with the retreating troops until March 1944, when he received home leave permission.
 March-June 1944. During his furlough he became ill with a gall bladder infection and was treated in the military hospital in Lodz until June 1944. Then he was sent to a Genesendenkompanie (convalescent company) in Munich, Tierkonkaserne.
 August 1944-May 1945. Denmark. In August Subject was sent as a convalescent to a convalescent battalion in Nyborg, Fynen, Denmark. When the war ended he was clerk in the local commander's office.

While stationed in Nyborg Subject became acquainted with a young Danish girl named Elsa ~~SEN~~. He was invited to her home and met her father, whose first names he has forgotten. Father ~~SEN~~ was a chief locomotive engineer and a member of the Danish underground movement. When he learned that Subject was a non- and

anti-Nazi he asked Subject to help the underground and Subject agreed to do so. Subject received as protection in the event he had to flee a Danish identity card made out in the name of JENSEN. His birthplace was listed here as one of the German-speaking villages in Denmark near the German border. Subject also received a civilian suit of clothes to be worn if he had to flee. Subject was in contact with the underground through Elsa JENSEN. He gave her information on the strength of German troops along the Odense-Nyborg railway line and on munitions stocked at various support points along the line. He was in contact with Elsa until the end, when he no longer saw her and was captured by British troops. Subject never made any use of his underground help to further himself when the war had ended.

May 1945-August 1945. Internment by British in Denmark, then near Flensburg. In Flensburg Subject was put in a special unit as a Sudeten German as the British then maintained that the Sudeten Germans would soon all be sent to the CSR. He and other soldiers were quartered on the farm of Peasant SCHLICHTING, whose goodly wife took a liking to him (Peasant SCHLICHTING himself was not yet home from the war) and promised to sign a certificate that he could find work with her. On the basis of this certificate the British released him from internment and he then did actually work on the SCHLICHTING farm.

21. Travel:

- a. Considerable travel within Poland and to the Free City of Danzig in the 1920(s) for sporting events, vacations.
- b. CSR 1927-29 for military service.
- c. Vienna, Austria, 1930 or 1931, one week at a Saenger fest with the Pabianitzer Maennergesangsverein.
- d. Berlin, Germany, 1935, two weeks, lived with relatives. Here for special training as a sports teacher in two week course arranged by Deutscher Turnerbund.
- e. See German Army service for travel in Hungary, Rumania, Ukraine, Denmark.

22. Court Record or Arrests:

- a. No arrests (except for involuntary detention by Soviets).
- b. Bankruptcy proceedings Frankfurt/Main, 1952.

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Attachment to EGM-3-26
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23. Membership in Organizations, Political and Other:

a. Subject has never belonged to a political party or other political organization and maintains that he never took an interest in politics. Subject has never voted, being unable to in Poland because of foreign nationality, being prevented in Germany because of geographical displacement.

b. Subject belonged to the following organizations:

(1) Boy Scouts, Pabianice, Poland

(2) Pabianitzer Turnverein

Subject was a member of the Pabianitzer Turnverein from early youth until 1936. The Pabianitzer Turnverein was a sub-organization of the Deutscher Turnbund in Poland. Subject had served in the Turnbund for several years before 1938 as Gausortwart for track and field events for the "Gaul" Lodge. By 1936 the Turnbund had come under Nazi influences and Subject was not elected Sportwart. At the same time he was excluded from the Pabianitzer Turnverein for having too close association with Poles and things Polish. Thereupon he joined the sports organization of the "Vom Kruscho" Baden, which included both Germans and Poles.

(3) Sportclub Kruscho & Baden (Company sports club), Pabianice, 1938-1942

(4) Pabianitzer Baunergesangsverein, Pabianice.