

309359

CSDIC(W.L.)
R.02

SECRET

FR 83

FINAL REPORT

ON

Aircraft Friedrich Wilhelm SULLROSS

(Ref: Briefs IB/2/TF 52/2 dated 25 Jan 46 and IB/2/FP 5252 dated 16 Apr 46.
See also CSDIC(W.L.) Final Army Interrogation Report 117 dated 21 Feb 46.)

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I. INDEXABLE

1. Prisoner was born in SEVILLA, ANDALUZA of German parents. In 1931 his parents became naturalised Spaniards and in Aug 38 Prisoner married a Spanish national, Matilde S. NEREA. In Aug 36, after the outbreak of the Civil War, Prisoner accompanied his mother and his sister to GERMANY, travelling with temporary German passports which they obtained through the German Embassy in MADRID. *Notes on the conditions of the passport also in Appendix A.*
2. For a few weeks Prisoner was employed in the SIEMENS factory in BERLIN, but, having settled his mother and sister in safety, he was anxious to return to SPAIN. After some difficulty he obtained a Spanish passport through the Spanish Embassy in BERLIN and was repatriated to SPAIN via LISBON.
3. From Nov 36 until Apr 39 Prisoner served with FRANCO's Army. After demobilisation he obtained a post with the Spanish National Tourist Dept in MADRID. His mother returned to SPAIN in Aug 39. Whilst resident in GERMANY she had, unknown to Prisoner and without his permission, obtained German Nationality for him (Volkliste III). Prisoner did not discover this until he was called up by the German Military Attaché in MADRID for service in FRANCE as an interpreter with a military unit, but in a civilian capacity, until he obtained a post with I.I. SPAIN in mid Feb 41.
4. Prisoner does not possess the German mentality. He regards himself as a Spaniard and SPAIN as his home and hopes to be able to return there on release from captivity. Prisoner has been co-operative during interrogation. It is considered that the info contained in this report is reliable and accurate to the best of Prisoner's knowledge.

II. PERSONAL HISTORY FROM NOV 36

a. Service with Spanish Army

- Nov 36 Joined FRANCO's Army in MADRID and was with 3 Bn 3 Regimiento O stilla on the ESTREMEADURA front.
- Jan 37 Transferred to Air Force at SEVILLE, and joined staff of Lt Col WHITE (of FRANCO's Air Force) as interpreter at T. BLIDA (Prov of SEVILLE). Prisoner acquainted with personnel of HISA (HISpano-ALGERIEN) and the Legion CONDOR.

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SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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- Sep 39 Promoted Col. Transferred to Blind-Flying School at TETUAN, Spanish Morocco.
- 19 Apr 39 Released from Spanish Army.
- May 39 Obtained a job as guide-interpreter for the Spanish National Tourist Dept.
- Sep 39 On outbreak of war helped refugees coming into SPAIN with their documents, accommodation etc. Prisoner states that this work was undertaken by the Spanish National Tourist Dept for its propaganda value.
- Dec 39- Jul 40 Worked in the office of the Spanish National Tourist Dept in MADRID, as hotel guide on day excursions.

6. Service with German Army

- 10 Jul 40 Called up by Military Attaché at German Embassy, MADRID.
- 14 Jul 40 Lt. MADRID von HEIMLICH, and then reported to HQ I. K. at BERGAMO. He remained a civilian and was employed as an interpreter.
- Aug-Dec 40 Acted as interpreter with Luftwaffe Schutz HEIMLICH.
- Dec-Feb 41 Interpreter for CFI at BERGAMO, working under Lt. FROELICH and Lt. GIEB.

7. Service with Abw

- 1 Feb 41 Granted compassionate leave from HEIMLICH to SPAIN and whilst on leave obtained a post with the firm of RAQUEL, KUSCHE & LANGE under cover of which he was to work for Abw I II.
- 6 Feb 41 Returned to HEIMLICH to obtain release from the Army and bring wife and family back to SPAIN.
- 12 Feb 41 Reported to WINKEL, a civilian working for I II, in MADRID, and was taken to CADIZ and introduced to GIESER, under whom he was to work in the firm. Founded Stalle CADIZ, of which he was Leiter until May 43.
- May-Aug 43 Sent to 5 Lehr Regt, Sonder-Abt BRUNNENBURG, and had three months' inf' try in BRUNNENBURG. At the end of his try, it was proposed that he should join Abw II, as ten or twelve men were required for a special mission in ITALY (details not known to Prisoner). He had an interview with BILZER, and stated that he wished to stay with I II.
- 12 Aug 43 Sent back to SPAIN, where he was given the task of establishing a stay-behind network, but found it impossible.
- 12 Sep 43 Posted to Stalle CAER, MEDULLAS.
- 11 Nov 43 Owing to pressure from ENGLAND, the Abw Stallen in MEDULLAS were dissolved. Prisoner went to SEVILLE with SCHULZ and continued the work of Stalle CAER.
- 13 Dec 43 Sent by BILZER to CADIZ to relieve RUELICH, who was on leave.
- 15 Jan 44 Re-called to MADRID, where he worked for a short time as a clerk at Stalle MADRID.
- 19 Feb 44 Informed by BILZER of his expulsion from SPAIN. Left Abw. Spent time making arrangements for his family etc.
- 2 Apr 44 Left SPAIN and remained in HEIMLICH for a month with BILZER, then reported to CAER at BIFFELER Camp near BERLIN. He was then sent back to HEIMLICH with some WT sets, after which he again returned to BERLIN. Sent to KUNING (SALON) to join Capt. Kurylvet.
- 12 Jun 44 Joined 1st Luftwaffe I. K. Regt, BUNDS (Kory Regt HUSKIN).
- 26 Jun 44 Sent to MEDULLAS with I. K. 71, which consisted of Lt. WOLTER (Prisoner at CADIZ (M.E.)), Prisoner and a Signaller. Remained in MEDULLAS until 17 Aug working under the Harbour Commandant.
- 3 Sep 44 Withdrawn to BILFOT - WISSEBACH - BLANKENFELD - NIEHLEN, where they arrived 10 Sep 44.
- 18 Sep 44 Prisoner sent into hospital at JEDENBURG, then in BERLIN.

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31 Oct 44

Lt's hospital in B.L.H. and was transferred to HOLLAND, P.F. 60 (Reg. Lt SCHNEIDER). SCHNEIDER's H. was at G.O.H. and prisoner was employed at Just G.O.H. as cook and driver. Shortly before the capitulation I.T.M. 60 was split up, sections proceeding to WESTER, NORDERBY, OLSBERG and HEDSBURG. The small det sent to HEDSBURG consisted of SCHNEIDER, SCHNEIDER (1st Lt SCHNEIDER), two signallers and prisoner. In NORDERBY at the time of the capitulation.

May 45

CSDIC (112...)
25 Jul 45

[Handwritten Signature]
.....
for Colonel GS
Commandant CSDIC (112...)

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10 p

CSDIC (SECRET)
H.O.K.
25 Jul 46

APPENDIX A TO FR 83

SECRET

Krafft Friedrich Wilhelm SEIBROSS

APPENDIX A

NOTES ON I K IN KO SPAIN

(Ref Brief ID/a2/FP dated 25 Jun 46)
(Numbers in brackets after personalities refer to Appendix I.)

I. PREAMBLE

1. Although Prisoner held only minor posts (Leiter Stelle CADIZ and later clerk at IDECIRES - C.S.I.R.) he appears to have acquired a good overall picture of the organization of I K in KO SPAIN. He served on the I K side almost continuously from Feb 41 - Feb 44.

II. HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

2. The Early I K Network

According to Prisoner I K really started to function in 1940. Under cover of the Embassy, the Consulates and German business firms, Kap s S LEISSNER (65), Leiter KO SPAIN, and Korv Kap GAMBELINI (39), Leiter I K SPAIN, developed a network of reporting centres round the Spanish coasts, viz:

<u>NORTH</u>	VIGO, LA CORUÑA, GIJÓN, BILBAO. Later SAN SEBASTIÁN and SANTANDER.
<u>SOUTH</u>	SEVILLE, HUELVA, CÁDIZ.
<u>EAST</u>	BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE.

3. Personnel

The personnel selected were either Germans resident in SPAIN or Spaniards of German descent, mainly employees in, or persons having connections with, shipping firms. The leading rope of these firms in the various Spanish ports were generally also honorary consuls, and they formed the nucleus round which the organization was built up.

4. Firms directly or indirectly covering I K activity

Members of the following firms were connected with the I K network in SPAIN (see also Appendix B):-

B.AQUERA, KUGOLE & MARTIN
CARRONES DE TENERIFE, S.
E. ERHARDT & Co

5. Tasks of the Stations

The tasks of the stations in the early days were limited to reports on shipping:-

- a) Arrival and departure of British ships from Spanish ports.
- b) Reports on movements of single merchant ships, convoys and warships.

6. Communications

Communications were maintained between the stations and MADRID by telephone with the aid of the ALMICO code (see Appendix C) developed by PCOK (30), a civilian working with GAMBELINI, and by courier.

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7. Development of the Organization

During 1940-41 the org grew under his direction. Experienced men were introduced and NCOs were posted and as the org grew, trained personnel were introduced. Tech eqpt was installed, eg the central WT station EMITE at MADRID, and a WT network set up; photographic depts were opened. For these specialist duties tech personnel were found.

8. Expansion

In 1940-41 the BODDEN group of stations was evolved to maintain a constant watch on GIBRALTAR and activity in the STRAIT. Later Leitstelle MOROCCO (Obst ROCHE (87)) at YZUVAL with Aust ISLILLA was opened up. In MOSCIRAS Stelle C.S.R was founded.

During 1941 stations were also formed at CADIZ, in the CANARIES and in the BALEARIC ISLES. The Leiter of these stations were German civilians, regarded as "reserved" in they were due to be called up into the Wehrmacht. Each station received a WT set and a German operator. Spanish V-men were recruited, and a list of these was circulated to the various Stellen, giving the number and cover-name of each, thus making the control pool of agents available to all Stellen.

9. General Organization

MADRID
BODDEN Group
CANAR
MOROCCO

HQ of I H
Subordinated directly to I H.
Subordinated directly to Gruppe I
Cmsr directly under KO SPAIN and dealt with all three groups, I, II and III.

ISLILLA
The other Stellen

Directly under I H.
Rather important ones like BANZULEJA, or small ones like HUELVA, worked independently in the manner described for CADIZ in Appendix C.

10. The Agents

The stations were usually housed inside the office of a business or shipping firm. The personnel of the station were at the same time employees of the firm or members of the Consulates. Normally the personnel consisted of a Leiter, a WT operator (in some cases also a clerk) and attached V-men. The Leiter was responsible for admin and payment of agents. He collected reports and passed the info to MADRID. The Leiter used a cover-name. The station had a cover-name and in addition a special WT call-sign. V-men were given a cover-name and number.

11. Increased Activity after Entry of USA into the War

After the entry of the USA into the war, the work of most of the Stellen increased in importance, owing to the increase in Allied shipping in Spanish harbours. According to Prisoner, GUILLELM, or Leiter of the whole I H. network, had to spend a great deal of time travelling between the various Stellen, and owing to this and the pressure of work in MADRID, had to leave the supervision of the BODDEN group to his second-in-command; as these three Stellen covering the STRAIT of GIBRALTAR required special attention.

12. Introduction of Inspektionsgebiete

In 1943, in order to tighten up control of the independent agents, these were grouped together into three geographical zones, NORTH, SOUTH and EAST. Each zone was placed under the supervision of an Inspector, who was responsible to the Leiter I H for the administration of them in the stations in his region and for the introduction of new tracks to them; he also had to maintain constant contact between his stations and MADRID and represent the interests of individual Stellen to the Leiter I H.

2

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The BODDEI group, however, was still retained directly under the Leiter I II and GROSSO directly under the KO Leiter. This re-organization was introduced by Fritz Kap. WILZER (6), who replaced G.HLEIBERH in 1943.

III. OVERALL PICTURE - 1943
(See also Annex 1)

13. BODDEI Group

For organization, personnel and work of the BODDEI Group, comprising MORSTERS, ZUMMER and CRUTT, see Appendix D.

14. Stelle G.S.S.H

For details of Stelle G.S.S.H see Appendix D.

15. Inspektion SCUTZ

Inspektor G. Fr Reich Id OTTO (34).
Office OTTO and his HQ in SEVILLE, as supervision of the region could best be carried out from there.
Tasks OTTO was responsible for the stations at HUELVA, SEVILLE, CADIZ, MALAGA and ALMERIA.

Prisoner has given the following notice on these stations:-

- HUELVA Leiter CLAUS (20). Office in the Consulate. Arrival of British cargo-boats to load ore from the British-owned RIO TINTO copper mines.
- CADIZ Leiter Prisoner. See Appendix C. Office of firm W. NEUMANN.
- SEVILLE Leiter Consul DECKER (22). Assistant W.O., Consular Secretary (111). Office of firm BAQUER. Port for British and Irish ships loading oranges, oil, cork and ore; Spanish cargo-boats sailing to CANARIES and W. AMERICA. British and US Consulates. Main communications centre for ANDALUSIA.
- MALAGA Leiter Consul Secretary. Office in Consulate. Sea coast with SEVILLA and ALORCA. Port for British ships loading fruit and wines. Cargo traffic between MEDITERRANEAN and ATLANTIC.
- ALMERIA Leiter Consul FRINZ (86). Office in Consulate. Port for British ships loading raisins; cargo steamers. Observation post (50 sea miles) at CASO DE GATA, for convoys.

The Stellen were located in the offices shown above and directed by officials at the consulates or by employees of the firms indicated, thus giving them activity a certain amount of cover, and also ensuring that good relations were preserved with Spanish official quarters. All were equipped with WT sets; Spaniards had replaced most of the German WT operators. The Leiter were Wehrmacht personnel or were classed as Wehrmachtsangehörige.

16. Inspektion NORTH

Inspektor Friedrich CHLENROTH (82).
Office CHLENROTH operated mainly from BILBAO.
Tasks CHLENROTH was responsible for the stations at VIGO, LA CORUNA, GIJON, SANTANDER, BILBAO and SAN SEBASTIAN. In addition to the Inspektor's routine tasks, CHLENROTH had certain additional duties at Stelle SAN SEBASTIAN owing to the proximity of this station to the frontier and its connections with FRANCE.

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Prisoner has given the following notes on these stations:-

- VIGO (maintained its own office). Fishing vessels to NEWFOUNDLAND and SW IRELAND (GRAND SOL). Part for liners of TRANSATLANTICA (M. MALLERES and MARQUES DE COMILLAS) to CUBA and U.S.A. Cargo traffic along the Spanish coast and to the CANARIES. British ships loading ore and provisions. Observation post on Cape FERDINAND.
- LA CORUNA Luitor KORDULSKI (?) (80). Fishing fleet. Spanish ext. traffic from NORTH to SOUTH. Connections with Spanish naval base at EL FERROL.
- GIJON (E. BERLENDT & Co). Port for British ships loading coal and c.s. Large trans-shipment harbour BUEL. Fishing-vessels.
- BILBAO Fishing fleet. General cargo traffic.
- BILBAO (CARBONES DE TENERIFE). Luitor Otto LESSNER (72). British shipping with coal and c.s. TRANSATLANTICA traffic to USA and CUBA. YELGA. Line to SOUTH AMERICA. British and USA Consulates.
- San SEBASTIAN (Special office in a villa). Luitor MARCH (35). Important on account of PASAJES harbour. British cargo vessels and coastal traffic. British and American firms. Maintenance of good relations with Spanish frontier authorities for ingress and egress of crew members, handling of material, port, etc.

According to prisoner the two Stellen at BILBAO and SAN SEBASTIAN worked closely together. For I & M matters BILBAO and VIGO were the most important, and SAN SEBASTIAN for frontier traffic.

17. Inspektion EAST

Inspektor
Office
Tacke

Oblt FIZEL (29). Prisoner believes FIZEL had his HQ in BARCELONA. FIZEL was responsible for the stations at BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE and CARTAGENA. In addition he set up stations in the BALEARICS (PALMA DE MALLORCA and MAJON) to obtain info about the MEDITERRANEAN, especially about ITALY, GONICA and SARDINIA.

BARCELONA

(maintained its own office). Stellenleiter 3 FREDERICO (32). Important shipping traffic in the MEDITERRANEAN. Shipping line to SOUTH AMERICA, CANARIES. Frontier traffic (land and sea routes) to NARBONNE. Offered good possibilities for recruiting women. Trans-shipment harbour for goods to SWITZERLAND.

VALENCIA

(LAQUERER?). Luitor 3 JULENEZ (45). Important fishing fleet. British ships loading oranges, lemons etc. Communications with GENEVA, NARBONNE and VALENCIA.

ALICANTE

(Consulate). General traffic. British ships loading oranges, lemons, etc. Prisoner believes that ALICANTE specialised in Gruppe II work.

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CANARIES

(Consulate). Lector Consul FRICKE (?) (33). Spanish naval base. British ships loading ore and fruit. Connections with Spanish naval authorities. Prisoner believes that Gruppe II work was carried on from this station.

BALEARIC ISLANDS

Observation point. Spanish naval base. Prisoner states that he has no detailed knowledge of the work done there.

18. CANTARY ISLANDS

SANTA CRUZ

(Prisoner believes that the Stollen was located at the Consulate in the office of Herr AHLERS). Fishing fleet. English and neutral ships loading fruit. Port of call for Spanish liners en route for SOUTH AMERICA and GUINEA.

LAS PALMAS

As far as prisoner knows, the work was carried out in the Consulate under FICK, who set up a courier service to CADIZ. Another collaborator was a Herr BERTMAN (?), head of the German DEUTSCHE. Prisoner got to know him in 1938 and states that BERTMAN had good connections with SOUTH AMERICA through the Fluglinie CONDOR.

Fishing fleet. Port of call for ships sailing to SOUTH AMERICA and GUINEA. Merchant traffic with SPAIN. Terminal of DEUTSCHE land aircraft service and starting point of CONDOR service to MEXICO LINES. Allied ships loading fruit. Connections with the Spanish colonies of IPHIL and RIO DE ORO.

Prisoner states that the Stellen at SANTA CRUZ and LAS PALMAS worked on the same basis as the stations in SPAIN itself. They had AT eqpt; the Lectors were AT crew Officers, but German civilians. They worked at the same time for the Naval Attaché, as SANTA CRUZ and LAS PALMAS were U-boat re-fuelling points.

19. MELILLA

Subordinate to KO LORONCO, but also worked directly with I H in MADRID.

Coastal trade and connection with I.L.G.A. British ships loading iron. Stopping place for the Italian airline I.M.I. Connection with the island of LEROUAN.

IV. CHAIN OF COMMAND

20. For details of chain of command see Annex 2.

V. GENERAL OFFICES

21. Bureau PELLIE *(has been organized in Spain, established)*

Prisoner is unable to give detailed facts on this organization. What he knows of it was gained from a brief hearing. He believes that the bureau had special connections with MADRID and CUBA, where it maintained a bureau.

The head of this organization was S. J. KRIEGER. The staff as far as prisoner known consisted of Lt. Col. KRIEGER, a certain LUIS and two typists. In SEVILLE a Spanish national, ALONSO (189), represented the Bureau.

Prisoner stated that the FELLE offices in the Embassy building in MADRID were connected by a secret staircase with the office of Gruppenleiter I. He stated that FELLE was also in close touch with Obst ROHRSCHIED of Gruppe III.

With regard to agents prisoner states that in Nov 42 when KRIEGER visited G. DIZ he told him a man (then leader of Stella DIZ) that ROYCO (154) and RICHL (165) in the CASE DE BORGES were employed by the Bureau.

Prisoner states that when he was employed at MADRID (Nov-Dec 43), a number of letters addressed to FELLE were brought in by SCHWELZ's (99) Van. These letters were forwarded unopened to FELLE.

22. HISER-BORCH *Abwehrgruppe in Sevilla, function probably*
Prisoner can give only vague info. of this organization. He believes its task was the interception of Allied AT traffic and the D/Fing of Allied AT transmitters.

Prisoner states that the HQ of HISER-BORCH was in the German Consulate building in MADRID. The head was an Obst. The actual work was carried on in the night work club in SEVILLE in a farmhouse, where HSH, STAFFEN and SOLET were employed. The station in charge of an Obst or Lt. The organization also had a unit at EL BARRERIA, SEVILLE.

According to prisoner, the Consulate at QADIZ collected mail addressed to HISER-BORCH from ships arriving from LAS PALMAS. QADIZ was notified of the arrival of travellers bringing this mail by telegram from the Embassy in MADRID. Prisoner believes that in LAS PALMAS this correspondence was handled by the secretary of the Consulate, FICK.

23. STATION
Abwehr According to Prisoner this was the gov. station for the control of AT stn. STATION. In the early days the station was run by a civilian, GROSSBETSCH (39). In 1941, when now in SPAIN came under military control, GROSSBETSCH was put in charge of a TT try school at a villa in MADRID. He was replaced by Obst von ENTREIN (10), who was later succeeded by Hptm KREN. Two assistants known to prisoner were KUTSK and MARR.

VI. AGENCIES IN MADRID

24. 1940-43

At the German Embassy (Gen. Generalissimo FRANCISCO B.)

- H: KG SR. III
- H: Gruppe I (I H, I M, I L)
- H: Gruppe II
- H: Gruppe III
- Bureau FELLE
- WT Stn SA. DIE
- Radio (keymaster's set)

In the Finance Dept. (Gen. de Molina No. 9)

Keymaster

Consulate, D. A. (Gen. Generalissimo FRANCISCO B.)

HISER-BORCH

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25. Winter 43/44

At end 43 Ambassador DIECKHOFF ordered his offices to be moved from the Embassy buildings. The transfer was completed early in 1944.

at the German Embassy Building (Vice-Consulate PRUNO 4)

Mr. St. RUDIG,
Political Attache

In the Economic Dept (Claudio Costi 123)

Mr. RO SELLER
III Group I
Ludwig FELLE
I. 1
Letter Group III (D. n. I)

In the Finance Dept (Mario de Felino)

Mr. de
I. 1
I. 2
I. 3
I. 4
II Group II
RSC (Administrative Dept)

Consular Dept (Vice-Consulate PRUNO 14)

ELMER RUSCH
III Group III.

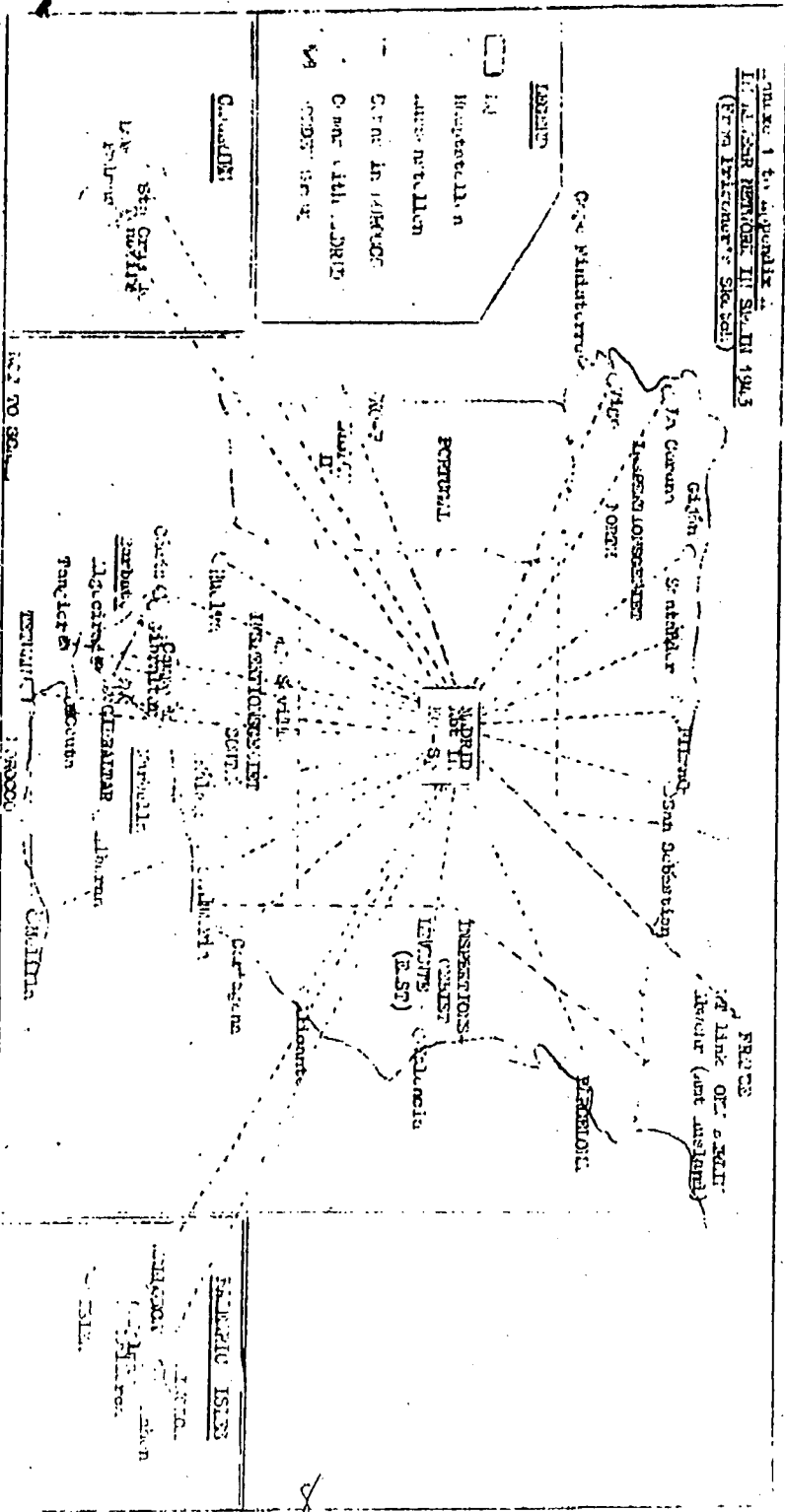
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2008 25 Jul 46

Map No. 1 to Appendix A
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE IN SERVICE 1943
(FOR TELEPHONE SERVICE)



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GDIC(11)
BORN
25 Jul 16

Annex 2 to Appendix 4
(Attachments to Inspector's Reports)

11 JAN 10 S.A.D. 1913

NO. 31411

ROY Z S LITVIN (LAW)
Successor: OUBIT J. KRESCHAK
No. 60: OUBIT J. KRESCHAK
11 Stn ZAVIN: OUBIT V. KRESCHAK

SEARCHED
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INDEXED
(11/10)

GRUPA I
KARL KRESCHAK
(11/10)

GRUPA II
KARL KRESCHAK

GRUPA III
OUBIT KRESCHAK (D. I.)

EDWARD JOSEPH
KRESCHAK
11/10

I. KRESCHAK

11/10
KARL KRESCHAK

Successor: ROY Z S LITVIN

11/10
KARL KRESCHAK

EDWARD JOSEPH
KRESCHAK

(continued on sheet 2)

Sheet 1
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INDEXED
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I 2 in NO 1001

I. J. NINE
Location: I-10
Kerry Kay GALTZ, JR.
Successor Prog Reg # 1244

LYNN HOAG
SWEET
PAID

ROUTE 1

Sheet 2

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100000

Inspected by:

Inspector: OLE VISA

Subordinate to Section:

W. J. JONES
J. J. JONES
J. J. JONES
J. J. JONES

Inspected by:

Inspector: OTO

Subordinate to Section:

W. J. JONES
J. J. JONES
J. J. JONES
J. J. JONES

Inspected by:

Inspector: OTO

Subordinate to Section:

W. J. JONES
J. J. JONES
J. J. JONES
J. J. JONES

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CONF. TABLE

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Krefft Friedrich Wilhelm SILGROSS

APPENDIX J

SPANISH BLIND-FLYING SCHOOL RUN BY PERSONNEL OF THE
LEGION CONDOR (Sep 38-Apr 39)

(Ref Brief IB/L2/FF 5252 dated 25 Jan 46)

1. Prisoner's Connection with the School
While serving at SEVILLE in FRANCO's Air Force, Prisoner was offered a transfer as interpreter to the Spanish Blind-Flying School at TETUAN in Sep 38. He was attached to the School until his release from the Spanish Army in Apr 39.
2. Location
When Prisoner joined the School it was at TETUAN. In Nov 38 it moved to SEVILLE and in Feb 39 to SARAGOSSA.
3. Personnel
The School was run by a German staff, members of the Legion CONDOR, until Apr 39, when all the German personnel were withdrawn and the School was taken over by a Spanish major.

Chief	Obst and Oberstabsing L (name forgotten)
Instructors	Lt DOERER (from K-88 of Legion CONDOR), succeeded in Dec 38 by Oblt FUEHL (also from K-88).
Spanish Chief	Capt MERTE (Junkers Bomber Squadron G2).
WT Officer	A. Spinnard.
	Two mechanics with two soldier assistants.
	Two WT operators (air crews), Sgt and Opl.
	Two WT operators (ground), both Gefr.
	On. clerk
	One Sgt Paymaster.
	One Interpreter (Prisoner).
4. Equipment
Two Junkers 52 as training aircraft.
One complete WT ground stn for tryg purposes.
Oberstabsing L had his own aircraft and crew (WT operator and a mechanic, both Germans). This aircraft was used by the students for their final tests.
5. Courses
According to Prisoner, the students were pilots selected by the Spanish Air Ministry. Throughout the course they were under Capt FESORE and Lt DOERER. The courses lasted about two months. Students received 210 hrs' theoretical instruction and had 276 hrs' flying. From Sep 38 to Apr 39 there were five courses, each attended by approximately ten students. Prisoner gives the following figures and gradings:-

Number of officers attending the courses	48
(Sep - Apr)	
Passed in Category A	20
Passed in Category B	12
Passed in Category C	8
Failed	8

During the period Sep 38 - Apr 39, about 50 junior NCOs were trained as WT operators.

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OSD/C (125)
R/CH
25 Jul 46

APPENDIX B TO PR 83

ON

Friedrich Wilhelm Krafft SEIBROSS

APPENDIX B

BUSINESS HOUSES IN SPAIN WITH GERMAN CONNECTIONS

AND/OR LIAISONS

(Numbers in brackets after personalities refer to Appendix I)

I. RIQUEZA, KUSCHE & MARTIN S. MELRID

1. This was one of the biggest firms of shipping agents and brokers in SPAIN, financed by Spainiards, although some capital was provided by the BREITBURG firm, ROBERT DE SLOAN. It was founded by RIQUEZA (Spaniard), KUSCHE (German still living in MALAGA) and MARTIN (German). Its head office was originally at MALAGA, but was later moved to MADRID. Only the main accounts office remained at MALAGA. *Used as cover for Abwehr activities*
- a) MADRID - General management for SPAIN
Gen Dir KLEINGEBERG (52) German. Worked for Naval Attaché. Employed in many of his branches were, with his tacit approval, also official members of the Abw.
BESELIN, Chief of Export Dept.
DUNKER, Sub-director and Chief of Accounts Dept.
BESELIN and DUNKER had no connection with Abw, so far as Prisoner is aware.
- b) IRUN
Branch manager RECHTOLD. Prisoner does not know whether he had any connection with Abw. Worked with SCHEIDTUS at the frontier. Branch traded over the frontier with HENDAYE.
- c) PASAJES
Sub branch of IRUN. Manager a Spaniard.
- d) BARCELONA
Manager KUFFMANN (Swiss). According to Prisoner had no connection with Abw. Chief of Export Dept BOHM (German).
- e) PORT-BOT
Manager GRUJ (Spaniard). No connection with Abw. Sub-branch of BARCELONA. Large-scale frontier trading.
- f) VALENCIA
Manager RUDOLF, possibly connected with Abw.
Export manager (name forgotten) employed by I M since 1943.
- g) ALICANTE
Manager ? (Spaniard). Formerly Consul KNOBLICH (54), attached to I M.
- h) ORRIZ
No branch. Possibly only an agent. Prisoner knows of no connection with Abw.
- i) MALAGA (former head office)
Manager KUSCHE (German). No known connection with Abw.
- j) CAZIS (see Appendix C)
The telegraphic address of the branch in CAZIS was BERNER. Consular telegrams were delivered to Prisoner at the firm's address when they arrived outside Consulate hours.

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k) SEVILLE

Manager Consul DRÄGER (22), V-man of Gruppe I and working for Naval Attaché.

Export Dept HAGSH.
Former Chief Clerk: BERGEM.

l) PAIZA DE VALLECAS

Manager not known to Prisoner, who does not think that this branch engaged in Abwehr activities.

m) CORCOBA

Management and personnel all Spaniards. No known connection with Abw.

2. All the branches of BAQUERA were on the Allied Block Lists, thus all their export and import dealings had to be done in the black market. Prisoner states that thanks to the excellent direction and able staff, the firm managed to carry on right through the war. It worked only with its own capital, without borrowing from SLOMAN.

3. Contacts of BAQUERA

a) GERMANY. SCHENKER & Co and practically all big export and forwarding firms.

b) SPAIN. BAQUERA was a member of the Shipping Union and the Customs Agents' Association and was port agent for many inland firms.

c) Abroad

<u>HANS GEERTS & CO</u>	-	<u>LISLE</u>
<u>FRAJERLY L. LINDERO</u>	-	<u>TURIN</u>
<u>LLOYD FINESTING</u>	-	<u>TRIESTE</u> and many others.
<u>ANTONIO DELFINO</u>	-	<u>BUENOS AIRES</u>
<u>MARCUS & E. RITING</u>	-	<u>LISBON</u> .

II. SCOFINDUS, MADRID

4. According to Prisoner SCOFINDUS was the Spanish continuation of the firm HISMA (HISMA-MARBOQUI) founded by BERNHARD and CARRANZA (Spaniards) in TETUAN as cover for the support given by CORING to FRANCO during the Spanish Civil War. According to Prisoner the LEGION CONDOR later became the official organ and took the place of HISMA, which then became a purely commercial Spanish firm, under the direction of BERNHARD and with German approval and the support of FRANCO, for the purpose of implementing CORING's 4-year plan as regards ROWK, REMLIN.

Independent of SCOFINDUS, other purely Spanish concerns of a similar nature were founded, which, however, formed part of the same scheme and were under German control. The aim was to further the economic interests of SPAIN and export a percentage of her products to GERMANY in support of the 4-year plan. Each economic area had an independent firm; SCOFINDUS, with BERNHARD at the helm, was so to speak the Staff.

Prisoner states that the whole SCOFINDUS concern worked hand in glove with the German Embassy and the Economic Dept, as well as direct with ROWK. There were no direct contacts with Abw, but several employees worked for Abw.

a) SCOFINDUS, MADRID

Chief: BERNHARD, former chief clerk with H & O WILLIAMS & Co.

b) PIRELLA S. MADRID (Furs and leather)

Manager: KRUSE.
Assistant: REUSS.
Chief Clerk: WEISS.
Branches at LENGLEK (Manager WICK) and SEVILLE.

c) NOVI S. BILBAO

Manager: BARROSO (father of Prisoner).
Successor (1939): REINHOLD, formerly of SIEGENS, SEVILLE.

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- d) MINERALES DE ESPAÑA S.A., MADRID (Metals)
 Manager: RUER
 Branch Manager at BILBAO: LAPE
 Branch at IBAÑ (here also was a branch of SOFINCO, for dealing with frontier traffic of all associated concerns)
 Branches in all metal-producing areas in SPAIN.
- e) LA S.A., SEVILLE (Agricultural products)
 Branch at large farm LAJES PEREZ (LOS PARRALOS), Manager URBAH, taken over later by PLATE. Prisoner believes that the listening and transmitting set of WIKER-HONOR was on this farm.
 Branch on large farm EL BOLA. This farm went bankrupt through bad management and LAPE gave it up.
 No Abw activity.
- f) LA S.A., BILBAO (Hires)
 Branches in mining area. No known Abw activity.
- g) TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS S.A., BILBAO
 Transport Company. Had its own transport convoys taking SOFINCOUS or boats from SPAIN to the German frontier.

III. SCHEERING S.A., MADRID (Subsidiary of SCHEERING, BERLIN)

- 5. Manager in MADRID: Dr KREBS (56)
 Accountant: BURKHAUSEN
 SCHEERING, one of the best-known manufacturers of chemical products, had a factory and laboratory in BRUNNEN. Prisoner thinks it was registered as a Spanish firm under the name of COMERCIAL QUIMICA Y FARMACUTICA S.A., BRUNNEN. There was also a small factory in MADRID. SCHEERING had branches in the main cities of SPAIN and collaborated with the Economic Dept. and the Embassy. Prisoner presumes that there were V-men working for I. in SCHEERING.

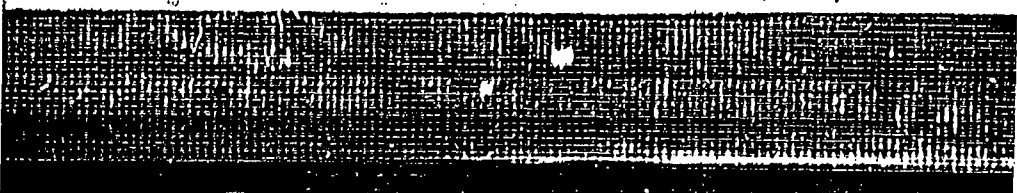
IV. AYER S.A., MADRID (Subsidiary of AYER (IG FARBEN), BERLIN)

- 6. German branch in BERLIN with head office in MADRID and branches in almost every big town. Prisoner does not know who was in control or details of organization, nor does he know whether any of the staff were involved in Abw activities. The firm naturally worked in contact with the Embassy and the Economic Dept.
- 7. Other pharmaceutical firms in SPAIN, branches of German firms, are: HEROK & Co of BILBAO. KNOLL, MADRID. Manager KREIBER, who later went to BOLIVIA to take charge of a branch of IG FARBEN there. These firms worked in contact with the Embassy and the Wirtschaftsabt. SOFINCOUS had also to be consulted.

V. DEPOSITO DE CARBONES DE TENERIFE S.A. (MADRID) (affiliated to HAMBURG-SUD)

- 8. Manager: JANSEN V-man of the Naval Attaché.
 Accountant: LORENZ
 Assistants: MICHAEL, later in I. M. ALCEGIRAS. Killed on Eastern front.
JANSEN, Klaus, son of the manager.
- a) Branch at VIGO
 Manager: JANSEN (brother of above).
 Chief Clerk: van AITZEL. Had some connection with Abw.
- b) Branch at BILBAO
 Manager: SCHEERER, nephew of JANSEN. Probably worked for Abw.
 Party member.
- c) Branch at BILBAO
 No details known to Prisoner.
- d) Branch at BILBAO
 Manager: LAPE. Later I. M. BILBAO.
 Display: CHIEF I. M. (chief V-man).

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VI. NORDEUTSCHER LEYD REISEN-MADRID (Manager WOLTERS) and
BARSA (Cia. de TURQUERIA de N. VUELACION) MADRID (Manager HEISSE
or HIBSIO)

- 9. These shipping agencies had branches in practically all the Spanish ports, or harbour agents such as ROGER in CADIZ and E. ERHARDT & Co in GIJON.
- 10. Both firms were official travel agencies for the Embassy, especially for Abw. Prisoner does not know the extent of co-operation between these firms and Abw in other respects, but believes it to have been considerable amongst the employees, if not officially on the part of the firms themselves, eg OTTO (84) (Abw I M MADRID, 1st Lt Inspector for the SOUTH Zone).

VII. DEUTSCHE LUFTLINIE

(Represented in SPAIN by IBERIA SA, MADRID)

- 11. Branches in practically all the main towns where there were airports, also in the BALEARIC and CANARY ISLANDS. The management was in the hands of Spaniards. Prisoner states that there was indirect connection with Abw and the Embassy, but he can give no details.
- 12. During the Spanish Civil War and until 1940 all the pilots were Germans. Later these posts were also filled by Spaniards. SCHULZE (99), Leiter Stelle CAISLR, was at one time Flugleiter in SEVILLE with IBERIA.

VIII. ALEXANIA

- 13. This was the official German travel bureau, a dependant concern of the Reichsbahn.
Manager : Dr ? (name forgotten)
Has a Danish wife. V-man of the Propaganda Abt of the German Embassy. This firm was officially concerned with Propaganda.

IX. E. ERHARDT & Cia. BILBAO

- 14. Shipping agents and representatives of the German Insurance Co, NORDEUTSCHE.
Owner : ERHARDT
Manager in BILBAO : KICHOFF
 - a) Branch in GIJON
OHLENROTH (82), Leiter I M (BOLDEN), OEVEL, was a former employee. Another employee whose name Prisoner has forgotten was an I M man in GIJON.
 - b) Branch at PALENS
Prisoner knows no details, but thinks it probable that there was some connection with I M SAN SEBASTIAN.
 - c) Branch at SAN SEBASTIAN
Prisoner knows no details.

X. OTHER SMALL GERMAN OR GERMAN-SPANISH FIRMS

- 15. FISCHEREIPLANTILLA KINDLING, VIGO
KINDLING, the German Consul, owned a small fishery undertaking. His son, Dr. KINDLING, took part in the REGATOR operation for SCHUCHMAN (MAX 60) in VIGO.
- 16. FRICKE, CARLEGEN
Consul FRICKE (33) had a small private business. He definitely worked for the Abwehr.
- 17. OLMUS, HUELVA
Consul OLMUS ran a small business. His son was Leiter I M in HUELVA, cover-name CAROLUS (30).

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18. VON JESS

Travel bureau and shipping agent in VIGO. Owner and manager Frau von JESS. Deputy Manager was a V-man of the Naval Attaché and probably worked also for I M.

19. LANGEHEIM, TETUAN

Consul LANGEHEIM had a business in TETUAN. One of his sons, "FOLLI" (64) was with I M, the other ENRIQUE was an assistant in the I.L-Stelle in SEVILLE.

20. POSEN, SEVILLE

German, naturalized Spaniard. In business in SEVILLE. V-man of Bureau FELIPE.

21. BLISS SA, MADRID

Printers and publishers for Press Dept of the German Embassy. The owner's son, Ludwig BLISS (12), was an observer in I M OEUZ.

APPENDIX C

STELLE C.DIZ

(Ref Brief ID/..2/77 5252 dated 25 Jan 46)
(Numbers in brackets after personalities refer to Appendix I)

PREAMBLE

1. Prisoner's Appointment

In Jan 41, whilst Prisoner was working as an interpreter for the GPT at HENDLKE, he was granted compassionate leave to SP.III, where his father was dangerously ill. Prisoner states that although he had his wife and family in HENDLKE, he wished to return and settle down in SP.III. Therefore, through the German Embassy in MADRID his father put him in touch with FOCK (30), who arranged a post for Prisoner with the firm RAQUER, KUSCHE and MARTIN.

About 12 Feb 41 Prisoner was introduced to Gen Dir KLEGENBERG (52), manager of the firm's main office in MADRID, who explained to Prisoner the nature of his work with the firm and the job duties which he was required to take up. It was pointed out that the job work was to take precedence. Briefly Prisoner's duties were to be:-

- a) Organising a V-man network in C.DIZ to collect info for I.L.
- b) Routine duties as a shipping clerk, eg checking invoices and shipping documents, customs & excise papers etc.
- c) Assisting in the Consulate.

2. Introduction to I.L. work

About 14 Feb, FOCK accompanied Prisoner to C.DIZ and introduced him to CLASEN (19), German Consul and head of RAQUER there, and to CLASEN's secretary VOLLMER (109). Further FOCK introduced Prisoner to FREIRE (130), owner of fishing vessels at C.DIZ and VICO, whom he had recruited as a V-man. CLASEN was to help Prisoner make contact with official circles in C.DIZ, such as the Customs Offices, Harbour Authorities etc, from whom info could be obtained for I.L.

FOCK left a code (BLANCO Code - see Annex) with Prisoner for telephoning messages to MADRID, and for initial expenses gave him 1,000 Pesetas.

3. Prisoner's Service at C.DIZ

Prisoner founded Stelle C.DIZ and was Leiter from Feb 41 until May 43, when it was taken over by MURACH (93). In Dec 43 Prisoner returned to C.DIZ for a month to deputise for MURACH who was on leave.

4. Organisation

The organisation and set-up within the firm at Plaza de ESPANA, 15, was as follows:-

<u>RAQUER, KUSCHE & MARTIN SA</u>		<u>STELLE C.DIZ</u>		<u>GERMAN CONSULATE</u>	
Head:	R CLASEN	Leiter:	Prisoner (GITANO)	Consul:	R CLASEN
Shipping:	E VOLLMER	WT operator:	MARTIN KLEIN	Secretary:	E VOLLMER
Despatch & Delivery:	Prisoner	Cover-name:	GITANO (LUCKE)(3)		
		WT name:	C.DIZ		

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5. Personnel

Writer Prisoner GIMENO. Feb 41-May 43
 J.A.C., Paul S. SERRA, successor to Prisoner.

RT Operator LITERA, Gabriel (3) Oct 41-Sep 42
 CUBO, Alberto (Spaniard)(17) succeeded LITERA.

Chief V-men C. BASSI, Hariso (Spaniard)(124)
 VALIENTE, José (Spaniard)(146).

6. Tasks

a) Feb 41

On appointment to Stale GADIZ Prisoner was instructed to obtain and transmit to L.A.D. info on:-

Arrival and departure of British ships, details of name, port of origin, cargo, tonnage, armur, armament, date of departure, destination, routes of convoys, war ships, individual merchantmen.

For this purpose Prisoner was to:-

Recruit good V-men in GADIZ. Recruit V-men sailing on Spanish and neutral ships. Liaise with local Spanish naval, military and port authorities.

b) May 41

In May 41 FOCK visited Prisoner in GADIZ and brought him some maps, a camera (REF. 619) and field-glasses and instructed him to extend his activities to cover:-

Reports on foreign ports. Shipping movements in general. Photographs of allied ships entering GADIZ.

Prisoner was also asked to obtain:-

Copy of M.O.D.'s Shipping Register 1940-41. Copies of all types of magazines eg, LIFE, TIME, SATURDAY EVENING POST, HIT-TERS etc.

c) End 41

Prisoner's tasks were extended to include info on:-

Public opinion in L.A.D. State of shipbuilding for Navy and Merchant Navy in HO.ET, L.A.D. and IBERIA, where ships were being built, size, type, building period. How defensive weapons on ships, eg torpedo nets, OTTER equipment, armour-plate and armament.

d) 1942 onwards

Info was requested on:-

North Atlantic harbours. Equipment for detecting U-boats. Later the most important points were R.D.R and 'Hedgehog'.

7. Organisation of Agent Network

On arrival at GADIZ, Prisoner was introduced to F. GIRA by FOCK, who had recruited him as the first V-man. In May 41 Prisoner recruited C. BURLISSI and VALIENTE, both employed by ENQUENA, to collect info for him about ships in GADIZ harbour. VALIENTE, for example, contacted an offer on board the Belgian freighter 'MARIETTE' which had arrived in GADIZ with a cargo of wheat (Mar 41). In conversation with this offer, Jean (?), VALIENTE discovered that he wanted to desert his ship and return to BELGIUM. In exchange for all the ship's papers, charts and convoy routes, Prisoner arranged through C. BURLISSI (3) for the offer's safe return to BELGIUM. 'Jean' was picked up in GADIZ by ... (see para 18). Gradually through his acquaintance with harbour officials, customs officials and fishermen Prisoner was able to recruit new V-men in wider circles. To vet potential V-men Prisoner used COMIER (125) and later SO. ROCHER (144). As go-between (it was laid down that for security reasons Prisoner should not contact V-men himself) Prisoner recruited two go-betweens, ... (128) and GONZALEZ (131), who liaised with dealers, fishermen and V-men whom Prisoner had recruited on Spanish ships.

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Agents recruited by the various Stellen were notified to I. LADRID, who circulated their particulars to all Stellen, thus making all agents available to all Stellen. According to Prisoner this official list of agents increased considerably towards the end of 1942.

With regard to search on Spanish ships, it was usually possible to obtain advance warning from the Port Authorities when ships were due (eg. Frigate ROQUETE (172)). By consulting his official list Prisoner could find out which V-Boat was on hand and send a go-between to pick up any reports. Prisoner states that occasional methods of approaching a strange V-Boat were (according to the Stellen to which he belonged):- Callings from GIBRALTAR in ALBUQUERQUE, from OTTO in GIBRALTAR, from GIBRALTAR in GIBRALTAR etc.

8. Communications

a) With Other Stellen

When Prisoner took over GIBRALTAR, important shipping reports (arrivals and departures, etc) were sent by telephone under code cover (GIBRALTAR Schiffsbuch) to MADRID. Other reports were sent by courier mail, either direct from GIBRALTAR to MADRID, or in the diplomatic bag by air via SEVILLE. GIBRALTAR found the telephone method too slow for important messages and in Oct 41 GIBRALTAR (39), Head of RT Sta MADRID, installed a RT set in GIBRALTAR, and ALBUQUERQUE (31) was sent as operator. Prisoner gave his messages in clear to the operator, who did the coding and decoding. Prisoner can give no info about the code used.

In Sep 42 ALBUQUERQUE went on leave and did not return. He was replaced first by FREIRE and later by a Spaniard, Alberto GILLO.

During this the other Stellen were contacted either by telephone, letter (courier), or later by air when the regional Inspektor was appointed, correspondence normally passed through him.

Prisoner states that RT traffic between GIBRALTAR and MADRID was limited to two specific times each day, (900 hrs and 1700 hrs). The RT set was housed first in Prisoner's flat (where the operator lived as his cousin), later in VOLLMEYER's house and finally, after FREIRE took over the Stelle, in CLARK's house.

b) With Fishing Boats

To speed up incoming reports on ship movements, GIBRALTAR wished to introduce a RT link between FREIRE's boats and GIBRALTAR. FREIRE's boats were already equipped with RT, and between his boats a fishing code was in use. FREIRE worked out a code in May or Jun 41 for use with I. which fitted into the existing fishing code, but FREIRE, who had agreed at first, turned the scheme down. Thus no link existed between the shore sta and agents on boats at sea.

9. Identification of Shipping

In addition to date, time, course etc, V-Boats were instructed to include in their reports on ships sighted such details as would assist in identification, eg estimated tonnage, type of superstructure, position of superstructure, lifeboats etc, and armament. Prisoner compared this info with photographs and silhouettes contained in the Merchant Ship Register of 1941 and the Warship Register (believed to be 1941, edition 1941), and was sometimes able to supplement the info brought by the V-Boat. Prisoner states, however, that owing to lack of proper instruction in observation V-Boats seldom produced info leading to exact identification.

On the other hand, info received from the Port Authorities was more detailed. Prisoner visited the Harbourmaster's office once or twice a week, in addition to making daily telephone calls and obtained info on ships sighted by V-Boats at sea. Prisoner states that every Spanish ship had to stop at the Port of GIBRALTAR and report thereon at the first port of call. For this purpose Spanish coastlines were provided with pilot boats which, they carried the required data. The Harbourmaster would show them to the V-Boat, but gave him the info verbally.

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As far as ships entering CADIZ was concerned, observation and identification of type was easy, except when they appeared as neutrals flying false colours etc. Such cases were, however, according to Prisoner, the concern of German U-boats and surface craft and not of the Abw. Ships' news and numbers, when available, also proved useful to HERRD.

Investigation of cargoes offered no difficulties, for manifests could be purchased from any obliging customs official for a few pesetas.

10. Photographs of Ships

Prisoner states that he used only one roll, taking eight photographs of British ships. GARDNER considered them all useless; either the ship was too small (distance too great) or else it did not stand out in detail against the background. Prisoner made no further attempts.

11. Attempt to Liaise with Spanish SE (Servicio Informacion Militar)

Prisoner considered it would be useful to establish a liaison with the local SE, and asked his Veran GELIZ to arrange an introduction to Osando LAD. Meeting took place in 1941 between the two men in a small cafe, but beyond this Prisoner made no progress and states that no liaison was maintained with SE in CADIZ.

12. Collaboration with the Italian Consul

Prisoner stated that in Jun 41 GARDNER instructed him to liaise with the Italian Consul in CADIZ, BERTALONI, and to exchange info. with him. Prisoner states that he complied with this order by paying routine visits to the Consul once or twice a week for the exchange of general info., but says that when he himself had info. which he considered of value, he made a point of withholding it from the Italian Consul for at least 24 hrs. Prisoner explains this attitude as due firstly to his personal dislike of Italians and BERTALONI in particular, and secondly to the fact that the Italian Consul, who was in contact with HERRD throughout the whole war, would have been able in some cases to pass on to the Italian IS info. supplied by Prisoner, which would have been delayed in reaching I.I. on account of the restricted traffic between Stolle CADIZ and HERRD. Secretary to the Italian Consul was CELEANI.

13. Knowledge of British IS in CADIZ

Prisoner states that he did not take very active steps to find out who in his area was working for the British IS. From time to time he received reports from his Veran that certain Spaniards were possibly in British pay, in which case he avoided all contact with them.

Towards end of 41 Prisoner compiled a list of Spaniards thought to be working for the British and sent it to GARDNER. Apart from one man employed by the shipping firm, ENCARNACION (Felipe ...) Prisoner cannot remember any of the other names on the list. Prisoner states that I.I. also circulated lists of suspect Spaniards for the guidance of the Stellenleiter.

In CADIZ it was known that the Danish Consul, HAY, was working for the British. It was also suspected that the following were connected with the British IS:-

British Consul in CADIZ

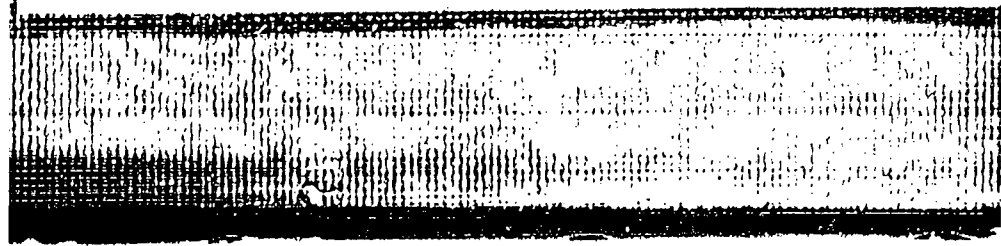
FRANCISCO (?) HERRD's agent - believed to be the head of the British IS in CADIZ.

DE WILHELM SE Secretary Consul and owner of a wine firm at JEREZ, Spain

14. Visit of the LEECH ROSETTE

The LEECH ROSETTE (fisher cutter with auxiliary motor - crew of four) flying the Belgian flag, put into CADIZ harbor for repairs during summer 41. On account of her small size, Prisoner did not think this important enough to report to HERRD, but he received a telegram from GARDNER reprimanding him for not notifying the arrival and telling him to give every available clue to the captain, as the boat was in the service of I.I. Prisoner

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supplied the captain, [redacted] (probably an assumed name), with food and money, but was unable to help him with batteries for his [redacted]. After a short stay the [redacted] left again for FRANCE. Prisoner states that she was sailing under orders of SCHNEIDER of I. I. BORDENIX.

15. Undertaking GILLI

Early in 1942 Prisoner's Y-men reported that scorta GILLI, an Italian, had bought in CADIZ two fishing smacks from a Spaniard, [redacted], and that these boats were equipped with special [redacted] apparatus. Suspecting that these boats might have been acquired on behalf of a foreign IS, Prisoner made enquiries from OLSEN, [redacted] the Italian Consul, and GILBERT, without being able to discover anything about them. About Aug or Sep, Prisoner was sent to San FERNANDO to contact a German, "OPTZ", who requested his assistance in purchasing a number of small craft. Here he learned that GILLI had purchased the boats for "OPTZ". Prisoner states that OPTZ was the cover-name of Kory Kay OSE [redacted] (81), Luitner of I. I. BORDENIX. It appeared that he intended to use the fishing vessels to observe Allied convoy routes and report ship movements by [redacted] to BORDENIX. Prisoner believes that [redacted], a [redacted] operator, was connected with these fishing smacks. According to Prisoner an English corvette captured these two boats and escorted them to GIBRALTAR at bay 43. Prisoner heard that both captains were shot.

16. Ships interned in CADIZ Bay

Prisoner states that from the outbreak of war the following merchantmen were interned in CADIZ Bay:-

LALOCHE owned by OLLENBURG PORTUGIESISCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS REDEARI, HAMBURG.

DLMA owned by SOLOTE, FLISSBURG.

THALL owned by HAPTEL, BREMEN

LUCIE ESSEBERGER owned by ESSEBERGER, HAMBURG.

The crews lived on board and were supplied with rations by the Spanish interning authorities. VOLLEK (109) had the general supervision of these ships.

Some time in 1942 the LALOCHE and DLMA, along with some other ships lying at SEVILLE and HUELVA, were purchased by the Spanish govt. The THALL and the LUCIE ESSEBERGER were under the German Naval Attaché (73) and were used as supply ships for German U-boats. An Italian tanker, the FULGOR, lying at CADIZ, was used by the Italians for the same purpose.

The U-boat commanded by ERNDIS was interned at La CARRACA Arsenal. VOLLEK acted as welfare officer for the members of the crew, who received comforts from the German colony in MADRID.

17. Supplying of German U-boats

Prisoner states that he had nothing to do with the supplying of U-boats. He states also that he was not directly informed of these activities and the info he has given was gathered mainly from his Y-men. According to Prisoner the THALL was already in use as a supply ship when he came to CADIZ in Feb 41. Early in 1942 the LUCIE ESSEBERGER was also taken over by the Naval Attaché. Munitions and supplies came by road from FRANCE, under the Naval Attaché [redacted] DRAGER (22) German Consul in SEVILLE, and his assistant D [redacted] (see para 15), and later VOLLEK, were responsible for the transfer of supplies from the road transport to the ships. Transport arrangements in SEVILLE were in the hands of HARTENS or HERTENS (MADRID). Supplies were unloaded generally at La CARRACA with the assistance of high-ranking Spanish naval officers (GARCAS (177) and CANJATE (178)) and transferred to the THALL and LUCIE ESSEBERGER in CADIZ Bay. U-boats came into the bay to fetch their supplies.

Prisoner states that towards end 42 when British U-boat chasers began to appear near CADIZ, VOLLEK stopped supplies. The crews of the supply ships were sent back to FRANCE. According to Prisoner Capt GILLER of the THALL was an unscrupulous, Nazi, anti-Spanish and a black-market dealer.

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18. The DEBE Case

Prisoner states that DEBE's case was dismissed on account of the loss in DEBE of his brief-case, containing a most important secret code (in use between U-boat bases and U-boats operating in the ATLANTIC). He returned to DEBE in early summer 41. The case was taken up by the Gestapo in DEBE. Capt LORAN, OIC U-boat supplies attached to the Naval Attaché, came to DEBE to make enquiries. In spite of DEBE's influence, DEBE was dismissed and replaced by VOLLMER. Prisoner states that on his visits to DEBE DEBE always stayed on board the TRULLI.

19. Bar HEBERGO

Prisoner states that this bar in Dupie la Victoria, CADE, was frequented by Irish seamen, and that it is possible that his V-man MURPHY (137) met the crews of the LUTHER (?) and the GLOUCESTER (or KYLICKER?) at this establishment. Prisoner says that he occasionally went to this bar himself, but did not use it as a rendezvous.

On one occasion in 1942 Prisoner met STRAUSS (104) of Gruppe II in this bar. STRAUSS asked Prisoner for his opinion on using the owner of the bar, SIFFELT (143), as a V-man. Prisoner advised STRAUSS against employing SIFFELT, but cannot say whether STRAUSS accepted his advice.

The crews of the TRULLI, LUCIE ESCHERL, LARICHE and DLANI used the bar as a meeting-place. In 1942 or 43 SIFFELT opened a restaurant, which Prisoner, WILSON and GLIBER often used.

20. Illegal Trading on behalf of Wirtschaftsstb

From time to time Prisoner was entrusted with odd jobs for the Consulate. These consisted mainly in encoding and decoding (Code: DESEA III, Deutsches Satzbuch, 3rd edition) telegrams passing between BAUER and the Embassy (Wirtschaftsstb, Herr MULLER (67) in M.D.D. These telegrams dealt mainly with orders from the Wirtschaftsstb, who used BAUER as a forwarding agent for the importation of contraband goods, which arrived under various cover designations for the Embassy from overseas.

Prisoner has given the following examples of this illegal traffic:-

Feb 41 200 cases of pig's casings arrived from BUENOS AIRES (sender PATRICUS) for a firm in DEBE, telegraphic address SCHERING.

Aug 41 at La CARRACA Prisoner helped VOLLMER to despatch nine lorry-loads of coffee to the German naval authorities in FRANCE. Prisoner states that this consignment came from the GILBERTS and was ordered on the instructions of the Naval Attaché in DEBE, HEYER-KOHNERT.

Early 42 About twenty large cases, officially declared as soap, but containing calf-liver extract arrived on the CASO DE BUENA ESPERANZA from BUENOS AIRES for the Wirtschaftsstb of the Embassy.

Summer 42 Large consignment of sheep and goat skins arrived from TANGIER. This consignment was for SOFIEBUS.

Through BAQUERA German firms also sent goods overseas. Prisoner remembers that Dr KESS (56), head of SCHERING, asked BAQUERA to send a parcel of chemicals to BUENOS AIRES. By bribing a customs official (RUPPEZ), Prisoner arranged for this parcel to be taken on board the CASO DE HORRIS as personal luggage of an Argentinian, ROSCH, probably the SCHERING representative.

21. Prisoner's Appreciation of his Abwehr Work

According to Prisoner, FOCK, who was a family friend and had recommended Prisoner to GILBERTS in the first place, believed Prisoner to be a capable I.K. officer and was very pleased with his early efforts. Even when, as a result of the tightening-up of Abw in SPAIN, GILBERTS openly criticised Prisoner's work, Prisoner found a staunch supporter in FOCK.

By his appreciation of the value of "Jean", 3rd officer of the BELGIQUE, Prisoner at an early date made a good impression and earned GILBERTS's approval. By summer 41 GILBERTS was expressing dissatisfaction with Prisoner's efforts and requesting a speed-up of reports, more accuracy and greater detail. During winter 41-42 Prisoner began to receive written

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warnings that his work was not satisfactory and that more than passive assistance to the activities of Gruppe II in C.DIE was being observed. According to Prisoner his efforts to retain his post by merely carrying out routine work were obvious to OTTO (84), RUIZEL (43) and HILBERT (51), who were openly hostile and finally contrived to obtain his removal from C.DIE.

a) Successes

Transmission to HERRD of a written report on the sighting of two or three ships putting out from GILMETER about 0,00 hrs one morning at end Mar 42. Source: V-man on the VILLA MORID or ORDAL DE SEVILLA.

Transmission of a convoy report regarding seventeen ships in the ATLANTIC at beg 42. Source: V-man SCHULZ (167) on the CIROLD DE VALENCIA.

Prisoner was congratulated in writing by GAMBELT on the above two reports. GAMBELT expressed satisfaction also on the following:-

Documents etc obtained from "Jean", 3rd officer on the BELGICQUE.

Written report, with sketches, on BALTIKORE harbour. Source: V-man OLIVER (160) on the HEDONER, summer 42.

Various good convoy reports received through the naval port authorities during 1941-42.

Recruitment of V-man Fernin ECHENDELL (151) in C.DIE in May 41. This V-man was not used by Prisoner but is said to have done good work for I II at another Stelle.

b) Failures

Prisoner has given the following points on which he received adverse criticism from his superiors:

Lack of detail in reports submitted, resulting from insufficient training of the V-man in the essentials of observation for report purposes and incomplete interrogation.

Lack of initiative in recruiting V-men and in looking them up when they were in C.DIE.

Delays in reporting arrivals and departures of British ships at C.DIE.

Lack of co-operation with Italian IS (RUBINELLI).

Resistance to the efforts of Gruppe II in C.DIE (see Appendix E, para 6).

22. Agents, V-men and Collaborators

a) Land V-men

ARRAZIZ, Juan @ RUBINO	(142)
CELLIER, Benito @ CHISP	(125)
FLORANDO, Chilomen	(127)
FREIRE, Manuel	(130)
GONZALEZ, Manuel @ ENDA	(131)
Juanito (Christian name) @ MUZO	(133)
HERREROQUI, Jesus	(137)
MORQUE, Ricardo	(138)
PARDIVILLA	(139)
REBO, Domingo	(142)
RODRIGUEZ, Pedro @ VESCO	(143)
Agent (name unknown)	(145)
Cabaret Star (name forgotten)	(143)

b) Standards in Official Positions

(1) Personnel in C.DIE/CA

HILBERT, Capt	(177)
CHESNO, Manuel, Lt Col	(176)
CHESNOE, Capt	(173)

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(ii) <u>Naval Staff, SAN PEDRO</u>	
CARRAS, Capt	(171)
DEL CASTILLO, Lt	(171)
(iii) <u>Naval Port Authorities, CADIZ</u>	
MILLA, Roberto	(173)
MIST, Joaquin	(175)
OSUNA, José	(180)
GARCIA, Francisco	(182)
MORALE, Manuel de la	(190)
(iv) <u>Port Pilots, CADIZ</u>	
SANTOS, Juan	(192)
(v) <u>Customs, CADIZ</u>	
MAYE	(195)
(vi) <u>Police, CADIZ</u>	
MORALEZ, José	(191)
MORALEZ, Carlos	(197)

c) V-men on Spanish ships

<u>Ship</u>	<u>V-man</u>	
<u>CILIBRUE</u>	AVELLANO	(147)
<u>FORTE LUZARON</u>	DOMERVI	(148)
(Later C. L. 31)		
<u>ESCOLAJO</u>	BOUZALIS, Antonio	(149)
<u>CABO DE RODRIGOS</u>	CARRASCO, Antonio	(150)
	RAMIL, Emilio	(153)
	ROSO	(158)
	RIGIL OROZCO, José	(165)
<u>ALDECOA</u>	RODRIGUEZ, Fermín	(151)
<u>LA TOLEA</u>	Evaristo (?)	(152)
	OLIVERA DEL RIO	(160)
<u>MAJANA</u>	MORAGUIN, José	(154)
<u>CABO DE BUEN ESPERANZA</u>	MARTINEZ	(159)
	MORALES, Andres	(157)
	FUJITA, José	(159)
	REY, Salustiano	(162)
	ROBERTSON GULETTES, Guillermo	(156)
<u>ROBEU</u>	MONASTERIO, José	(156)
<u>DO LINE</u>	OROZCO, José	(161)
<u>ALVEAR</u>	RICO, Ramon	(163)
	RT operator	(164)
<u>CIUDAD DE VALENCIA</u>	SANTANA	(167)
<u>VILLA DE MADRID</u>	SANTOS, Juan	(168)
<u>FORTE RICAR</u>	Captain	(169)
<u>FORTE PORTUICH</u>	ALFARO, Diego	(170)

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MESSAGE

BLINDO CODE

1. The so-called BLINDO Schluessel was constructed by ROCK (30). It was used for internal telephone communications only (ie between the various Stellen and WEIN) for all kinds of reports on shipping.
2. The code was arranged in groups to cover ship-types, dates and times, source (ie V-man, captain, fishermen etc), harbours, cargo etc. In addition it contained a semi-reformar alphabet. Each conception was represented by a group of three letters and had three variations, any one of which could be used. These groups were split out over the telephone.
3. Prisoner has given the following as examples only; he states that he can no longer recall the actual details of the code.

<u>Alphabet</u>	A = ras	variations rtd, vor etc.
	B = zxc	" vbn, ytr etc.
	C = hgf	" jhk, lij etc.

<u>Ship-types</u>	Cruiser	= asd etc.
	Personenboot	= sdr etc.

<u>Dates and Times</u>	1	= zxc etc.
	Jan	= sdp etc.

<u>Destination</u>	CADEZ	= lty etc.
	GIBRALTAR	= uio etc.

<u>Cargo</u>	Grain	= vhb etc.
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<u>Source</u>	Captain	= axx etc.
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<u>Miscellaneous</u>	Arrived	= axc
	Arrol	= uyb
	In ballast	= kas.

4. Example of the Type of Message Sent

Englischer Frachter in Ballast beauftragt aus GIBRALTAR am 2 Feb um 1 Uhr in CADEZ anzukommen.

Encoded: bst (un. lisch.) sdr kas uyb uio dtg (an) vbn (2) qua (Feb) jnk (u.) zxc nd (in) lty axc.

5. Decoding Key

In addition to the encoding key mentioned according to the type of info to be sent, prisoner held a decoding key for deciphering incoming messages. In it the 3-letter alphabetical groups were arranged alphabetically.

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APPENDIX D

STALLE CÉSAR AND THE BODDEN GROUP

(Ref brief IB/2/77 242 dated 25 Jan 46)
(Numbers in brackets behind personalities refer to Appendix I)

I. INTRODUCTORY

1. Prisoner's Connection with CÉSAR

Having failed in his task to set up a stay-behind network in the GIBRALTAR area (see Appendix F) Prisoner was sent to Stalle CÉSAR to work as a clerk for SCHULZE (92) on 14 Sep 43 and was employed there until New personnel were expelled from ALGERIAS in Nov 43.

2. Set-up in ALGERIAS

Two Stalle were functioning side by side in ALGERIAS:

CÉSAR under Group I, gathering info for I H, I L and I M, mainly through V-con.

BODDEN-OKEL, one of the three Stalle of the BODDEN Group (see para 16), under I H, reporting on convoys and shipping movements, mainly from direct observation.

Although the two Stalle worked independently, there was a certain exchange of info between the two.

II. STALLE CÉSAR

3. Subordination

Stalle CÉSAR, which was set up early in 1941 by CARRE CÉSAR (18), was directly under Gruppenleiter I, Obstlt KLECKBUSCH C MERTANO, to whom all reports were sent.

4. The Office

<u>Location</u>	The office was located in a private villa, Villa LEON, next-door to the BODDEN ET Station.
<u>Cover-name</u>	CÉSAR
<u>WT cover-name</u>	ALIAS
<u>name</u>	

5. Personnel

Lector	CARRE CÉSAR until beg 1943. Succeeded by Ernst SCHULZE C TINTO.
Clerk	Prisoner SHERCOSS C LIGARTO. Sep - Oct 43.
Assistant	ALVAREZ, Manolo (5). Chauffeur to SCHULZE.

6. Tasks

CÉSAR was a Group I Stalle only; it had no direct connection with the work of Gruppen II or III.

Its tasks were:-

- a) To obtain all military info about GIBRALTAR (cover-name BASTA) and the surrounding area for I, H and also M.
- b) To recruit V-con and maintain the network.
- c) To act as a post office for passing reports to Bureau FELICE and Gruppen I and II. These reports were transmitted unopened.

7. Duties of the Lector

As Lector, SCHULZE was responsible for the recruiting and adv of the V-con. Day by day he sorted info of value from incoming reports and decided to whom it should be sent. SCHULZE was also responsible for maintaining relations with the Spanish authorities on behalf of both CÉSAR and BODDEN NORTH.

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8. Prisoner's Duties

Prisoner's routine tasks were correspondence with HQ, keeping of statistics, keeping up reports on patrol vessel status and on the airfield garrison. Every third day prisoner took on from WICO (179) his reports on air traffic. As 210 prisoner also represented SCHULTZ in his absence.

9. Nature of Information

- a) For I II
 - (i) Traffic and activity in GIBRALTAR harbour - arrival and departure of ships; loading of ships; arrival and departure of convoys.
 - (ii) Daily movements of British patrol vessels in the STRAIT.
 - (iii) Statistics of all shipping passing through the STRAIT.
 - (iv) Info regarding armaments or equipment on ships, defensive measures adopted whilst in harbour or at sea.
 - (v) Any other details of interest to I II.
- b) For I II
 - (i) GIBRALTAR garrison: names of regts, strengths, branch of service of troops, arms and all eqpt in the fortress, org and set-up of the staff. Info on past operations and future plans.
 - (ii) Activity at the frontier - GIBRALTAR and LA LIGUE. Number and nationality of deserters who crossed over, eg French, Belgians, Poles, Dutch, etc. Info about other people crossing the frontier - British deserters and effrs.
 - (iii) General army matters regarding GIBRALTAR - allied military in general.
- c) For I L
 - I L received a full report every four days. It consisted of information:
 - (i) GIBRALTAR airfield: arrival and departure of aircraft, number and type; troops occupying the airfield; details about aircraft, airfields, personnel, etc.
 - (ii) Incidents involving British aircraft, eg crashes on Spanish territory (immediately reported to I L WIKER); defensive measures in case of air-raid against FLAK, U-boats etc.
 - (iii) Allied air forces. Operations carried out and about to be carried out over GIBRALTAR, the STRAIT, the MEDITERRANEAN, the ATLANTIC, and details for convoys. Observation of practice Flak fire.
- d) For Int-schaffts Abt
 - (i) Trade with GIBRALTAR: arrival of goods and foodstuffs. Dispositions and regulations due to the war.
 - (ii) Info about production in SPAIN, British exports and imports.

10. Communications

Urgent messages sent by AT to HQ. GIBRALTAR had no RT apparatus of its own; it made use of the DEDELT STn.

11. Methods of Obtaining Info

- a) Oral reports from HQ.
- b) Written reports from HQ with accounts attached.
- c) Reports from Spanish official sources (MIGUEL'S Staff, etc).
- d) Observations from ground aircraft or landed ships.
- e) Observation of GIBRALTAR area.
- f) Direct contact conversation with British subjects in SPAIN CRISTINA.

12. Results

Prisoner states that during the period of his association with GIBRALTAR both the quantity and the quality of the info collected were poor. He attributes this failure mainly to the fact that the task was such too heavy for the two men who were trying to run the Stelle, in addition to which SCHULTZ never took prisoner's duty into his confidence and tried to keep all the information to himself. /111

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13. Traffic in Contraband Goods

According to Prisoner, there was a regular trade in contraband goods - mainly food supplies of British origin - smuggled out of GIBRALTAR. SCHULZE bought large quantities and was able to supply a number of Abu Stollen. Prisoner states, for example, that Abu personnel in MADRID made purchases from SCHULZE, and Prisoner himself when stationed at GADIZ bought Hosiery, tea, cigarettes, corned beef, chocolate, etc from him.

14. Expulsion

All Abu personnel were expelled from ALGERIAS about 11 Nov 43 and returned in SEVILLE. Prisoner, who was not considered a German national, was released and returned to his family in GADIZ. On the intervention of the German Embassy, SCHULZE was allowed to return to MADRID to report to HQ.

15. Continuation of C.S.R. activity in SEVILLE

About 20 Nov Prisoner was ordered back to SEVILLE by SCHULZE, who had set up an HQ there in a room at the Consulate. Here Stoll. C.S.R. continued to function, carrying out the same tasks as it had done in ALGERIAS. Reports were brought from ALGERIAS twice a week by SCHULZE's chauffeur, ALVAREZ. First he went in a camouflaged car, but later he travelled by autobus in order not to attract attention. ALVAREZ collected the mail from a woman (unknown to Prisoner) in the office of the Spanish Staff at GADIZ. Prisoner is not sure how far SCHULZE initiated ALVAREZ into the matter.

Prisoner dealt with incoming reports and forwarded what he felt to MADRID. Prisoner was employed in SEVILLE until Dec 43, when he was sent to replace RUBEN in GADIZ.

-> Abu HQ equivalent activities, subordinate to I.I. THE BODEN GROUP at Gibraltar from Feb 44. GENERAL HQ central, Spanish and Tangier and Ceuta, Morocco.

16. Organization and Tasks

The BODEN Group was composed of three Stollen, one in SPAIN and two in MOROCCO:

- ALGERIAS - BODEN: NORTH O BODEN, 1st cover-name NGLES.
- TANGIER - BODEN: SOUTH O LUCHS.
- CEUTA - BODEN: SOUTH O LEOARD.

The three Stollen formed a triangle, giving good observation cover of GIBRALTAR and the STRAIT. The group worked exclusively on I.H. tasks. They reported by WT all shipping movements observed at GIBRALTAR and in the STRAIT. The Stollen were also equipped to take photographs of passing ships.

17. Subordination

On I.H. tasks all three stations worked directly under MADRID, but only ALGERIAS came under MADRID in matters of discipline. CEUTA and TANGIER were administratively under BUDAPEST, the Hauptstoll in MOROCCO.

18. Special Equipment

The task list of the Stollen comprised:-

- a) Special observation telescopes.
- b) Cameras (3-4 LENS-LEICA).
- c) WT set.
- d) Schiffsausrüstung (ILLI). Prisoner states that he has not seen this apparatus, but he believes it is an optical instrument used for detecting ships at night. The apparatus, which belonged to I.H., was set up by Dr. I.L. (75).
- e) Searchlights. Prisoner does not think these were ever employed. To operate their special instruments each Stoll had specially trained personnel, in addition to experienced observers from the Navy (U-boat personnel).

/iv

19. Communications

The three Stello were in direct WT communication with I. M. DEID, but not with each other. Shipping movements were reported by the individual Stello separately to DEID. Thus cross-checks were provided and it was assumed that all Stello were constantly on the alert.

B. RODOLPH HOUSE (IGGIRAS)

20. Personnel

The personnel at the EDDER Stello were military. They had no service relations with civilians or Venetians.

Leiter Lt FINGER (son of an admiral; went to NOBLEY in 1941).
Kory Rep KELLER & DODGE (48) until bog 43. Succeeded by Kory Rep LILL & DYER (88) until end 43.

ZIC Kory (Lieutenant Navy) WINS & LITON (68).
Assistant JUMBO (46).
Observer Prisoner members the following observers at IGGIRAS in 1943:
Pvt (U-boat) DOORLIE (21).
O/Nat (U-boat) MAESIUS (40).
HOLL (78).

Photographic Dr. WIL (cover-name) from I F.
Sec Secretary KELLER & JARRO (59) from I F.
Cook and Driver WELSH (40F)

21. Location

The Stello was housed in a villa above the small harbour. The house served both as OP and as sleeping quarters. GIBELIER was kept under constant observation by means of a special telescope, and photographs of shipping were made by means of a 3-in ZEISS-INGH camera. One room in the house was fitted up for developing and printing.

22. WT Station

The WT Sta in IGGIRAS (IGS) was in a villa next-door to Stello C&SR about 200 yds from the EDDER Stello. The villa served also as sleeping quarters for the personnel. According to Prisoner, the sta was worked day and night. A 40-watt set was employed.

23. WT Personnel

Frank O/Nat THIEL (106), Leiter until 1943.
Panigoff: BALSIUS (7).
Spanish WT operator Emilio (26).
Frank Wachtel O/Nat came to IGGIRAS from DEID to set up the WT capt in the new EDDER house (see para. 25).

24. Activities

All shipping movements were observed and reported by WT to DEID. KELLER had to photograph all ships, concentrations as well as warehouses; these photographs were then developed and sent on to DEID. In spring 43 Dr. WIL made a large number of photographs of the ROCK. This was done with the assent of the German military authorities, who asked for copies. Although Stello C&SR worked independently of EDDER, the two Stello collaborated on shipping reports. Before the collapse of the MUSSOLINI Govt, EDDER worked in close cooperation with the Italian IS in IGGIRAS.

25. New EDDER House

According to Prisoner, in early summer 43 an old cottage was taken over and set up as WT house, in which it was intended to house both the OP and the station, since in 43 were still accommodated in two separate houses. Prisoner stated that the decision for this project had been obtained from Col ROSE (109).
/v

This Prisoner was at MADRID, Early conferences took place at the C.S.R. House, between RECH, SCHEIDT and an architect (121) on the reconstruction of the house. The house was completed early in Nov 43 and the personnel, observers and T operators moved in. New apparatus arrived from MADRID, including a 5-w channel, but before the new Stalls could be put into action, the ABW personnel at MADRID were expelled by the Spanish authorities (see Appendix F).

C. BODEN STATION IN MOROCCO

26. BODEN SOUTH, TANGIER

Walter F. WILKINS until 1942, then
Oblt FIZEL (29) until Aug 43, then
Korv E. MILLER (48) (ex-AGENTS) till end 43.
ZIC Oblt RECH (49).
Observers Oberst (U-boat) MICHENER (34).
Ulfr FIZEL (69).
? KRUGER (58).
T Operators Johann August LINDHOLT (61).
Gruppe II rep Heinz KROLL (57).

27. BODEN SOUTH, CAJUL

Walter Sgt. J. J. BUCHNER (32) until summer 43. Succeeded by
Oblt FIZEL until end 43.
Observers Ulfr BUCHNER (27) until 1942.
Gefr ADAM (14).
Gefr ELISS (12).
Gefr LÖFFERT (22).
Gefr von LÖW (66).
T Operators Gefr ELISS.
Gefr HILF (5).

IV. FIELD AND AGENTS IN MOROCCO

28. Standards in Official Positions

- a) General Staff AGENTS
Gen F. RECH (174)
Lt S. RECH (179)
Col RECH (189)
Lt Col SALAZAR-ARINO (194)
- b) Police
Officer at MADRID (188).

29. Other Agents

PIERRO, journalist	(128)
LIEB, hotel manager	(135)
LUNA	(136)
PERROQUIN	(137)
REVERTON, Graf	(141)
UVI	(145)
Architect in MADRID	(121)
Printer in MADRID	(126)

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Krafft Wilhelm Friedrich SILVERGROSS

APPENDIX E

PRISONER'S KNOWLEDGE OF GRUPE II

(Numbers in brackets after personalities refer to Appendix I)

I. GENERAL

1. Personnel of HQ Gruppe II, MADRID

(Cover-names: EIRO <u>HUBERER</u> ; after 1943 <u>PICARRO</u>).	
<u>Leiter</u>	Hpta ? (3 <u>HUBERER</u> & <u>HUBER</u>).
<u>ZIC</u>	Cofr <u>HUBER</u> (8).
<u>Secretary</u>	Frl <u>HEISSIG</u> (later at <u>OW BERLIN</u> , Abt II (147)).
<u>Tech Explosives Experts</u>	<u>ZILBERMAN</u> , Pucco (118).
	<u>ZILBERMAN</u> , Hermann (117).

2. Location of Auspostellen

As far as Prisoner knows Gruppe II was active in the following ports, but he is not certain whether a proper post existed in each:-
VIGO, BARCELONA, BILBAO, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, MARSELLA, MILAGA, HUELVA, SEVILLE, CADIZ, L. LINE. (BARCELONA), BARCELONA.

3. Personnel at the Posts

Prisoner's knowledge of Gruppe II agents is limited to a few who were active between 1942 and 1944, mainly in southern ports.

<u>Inspektion SOUTH</u>	<u>SEKAUSS</u> (104).
<u>Inspektion NORTH</u>	Probably Cofr <u>WEBER</u> .
<u>Inspektion EAST</u>	Cofr <u>RICHTER</u> & <u>HANSEN</u> (90).
<u>MADRID</u>	Probably <u>CLAUS</u> of I II (20).
<u>SEVILLE</u>	Mtrose <u>MEIER</u> (from the Consulate in <u>SEVILLE</u>).
<u>CADIZ</u>	See para 7.
<u>MILAGA</u>	Secretary at the Consulate in <u>MILAGA</u> (name forgotten); son-in-law of Consul <u>FRITZKE</u> .
<u>MARSELLA</u>	Consul <u>PRINZ</u> probably noted as liaison.
<u>BARCELONA</u>	Consul <u>FRITZKE</u> (33).
<u>TRIER</u>	Wachmangant <u>KROLL</u> , Mainz (57).

4. Successes

Prisoner can give no details, but believes that considerable success was obtained at MILAGA, VALENCIA (ORNO harbour), ALICANTE and BARCELONA in 1942-43. When stationed in ALICANTE, Prisoner heard indirectly of Gruppe II activities which were carried out from L. LINE by Spanish V-men. As neither he nor ESCHLER (99) handled reports for Gruppe II, he can give no info about their successes.

5. Training of Agents

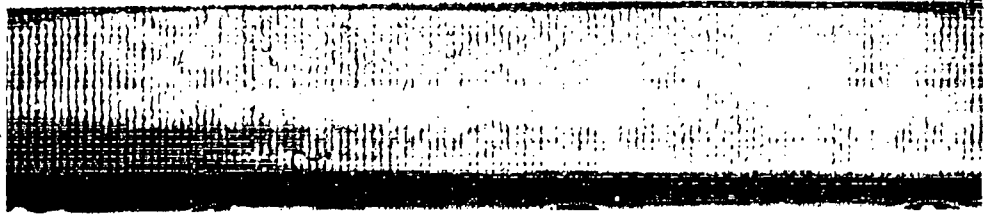
Prisoner states that, according to RICHTER (90), V-men were instructed in sabotage and the use of explosives at BARCELONA. They were also trained in diving and underwater swimming with the aid of an artificial breathing apparatus.

II. CADIZ

6. Prisoner's Attitude to Gruppe II Activity

Prisoner states that, although of German parentage, he regards himself in the first place as a Spaniard. He considered that the activities of Gruppe II were desirable to Spanish interests, and therefore evaded

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co-operating with Gruppo II agents as far as possible. He states that with this in view he retained on his own pay-roll even unsuccessful V-men, thus preventing their employment by Gruppo II. Prisoner states that he purposely delayed his reports on the arrival and departure of British ships at G.DIE in order to frustrate the efforts of Gruppo II in his area. Mainly on account of the difficulties created by STRUSS, Gruppo II activity was suppressed. According to Prisoner, his attitude finally resulted in his removal from G.DIE by GEMEL (38) in May 43 and his call-up to Regt BRINDSBURG.

7. Activity in G.DIE

According to Prisoner there was no permanent post in G.DIE, but the Boatbuilder II of Stelle SEVILLE recruited a sailor named HENEL to act as his V-man there. Prisoner states that he had no personal contact with HENEL. Agents of Gruppo II visited G.DIE at various times and on these occasions talked with Prisoner, who states, however, that to the best of his knowledge no British ships were actually sabotaged in G.DIE between Feb 41 and May 43, while he was Leiter I II. He states that during this period G.DIE was one of the few harbours where Gruppo II had no successes. Prisoner believes, however, that under BRUGH (93) Gruppo II activity was resumed in G.DIE, but he can give no details. He believes that the Italian tanker FULGOR was sabotaged by a Gruppo II agent after the collapse of IENH. Prisoner states that she was lying at L. GERRA, waiting to be towed to GIBRALTAR.

8. Agents Active in G.DIE

- LES SER. (134).
- BURKIN (8).
- RIKNER (90).
- STRUSS (104).
- HENEL (70).

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Staff: Frederick Wilhelm SHWIGGS

APPENDIX F

NOTE ON STAY-BEHIND NETWORKS AND EXPULSION OF AMT PERSONNEL
FROM ALGERIAS AND MOROCCO

(Ref Brief 15/12/FR dated 25 Jan 45)

(Numbers in brackets after personalities refer to Appendix I.)

I. ATTEMPTS TO ORGANISE STAY-BEHIND NETWORKS IN VIEW OF THE
RISK OF EXPULSION

1. Introduction

Prisoner stated that on his return from GERMANY in Aug 45, GATELSON (38) informed him that the situation in ALGERIAS and MOROCCO was becoming difficult and that he was expecting to have to evacuate the AMT personnel from both places. He told Prisoner also that, with this eventuality in view, the RO had ordered that stay-behind organizations should be set up in those areas, so that after expulsion an int network could still be maintained.

2. Attempts to set up a Stay-behind Network in the GERMELER Area

Since Prisoner was at the moment without employment, GATELSON proposed that Prisoner, in the guise of a Spaniard and provided with Spanish papers, should, from an HQ either in SEVILLE or in RONDA, recruit Spaniards as Venen, observers and WT operators. Prisoner states that he was very sceptical about the whole plan and refused to undertake it as a "Spanish national". He was then ordered to proceed in whatever way he considered best. To finance the scheme GATELSON advanced 3,000 pesetas.

Prisoner returned to CADIZ and attempted to contact JAY MEDINA (his former chief in the Spanish Air Force). In the first place he was unable to reach him and then, on account of the LAFERRER case (see para 6), he considered it unwise to do so. After two weeks had elapsed he contacted GATELSON and reported that in his opinion the whole scheme was impracticable. A few days later, approx 11 Sep, Prisoner was posted to ALGERIAS, Stalle CAS.R.

3. Stay-behind Networks in the CADIZ Area

At bag 44 Prisoner learned from RUBEN (93), who was then Leiter at CADIZ, that he was trying to set up a stay-behind network in the CADIZ area. Prisoner states that RUBEN suggested employing him as his ZIC to look after the Stalle, in order that he (RUBEN) could devote himself to the building-up of the stay-behind network. For this purpose he was using BORNHAGEN (144) as chief recruiter and had been successful in finding some Venen amongst local Falangists. Prisoner, however, was recalled to MADRID by OTTO (46) and can give no further info about RUBEN's efforts in this direction.

4. Stay-behind Stalle at RONDA

Air 249 in autumn 45 SCHWAB (99) of Stalle CAS.R, ALGERIAS, had rented a garage from a Farmer in RONDA, to which he intended to evacuate eqpt and documents from the Stalle in ALGERIAS. Both CAS.R and SCHWAB had transport standing by, when Prisoner went to ALGERIAS in Dec 45.

5. ALGERIA - SEVILLE LINE

Prisoner learned from G-40, in Dec 45, that he was fitting out a house in SEVILLE and was taking over a factory in L. LERIA, in both of which he planned to set up stay-behind orgs, using Spanish Venen in the

SECRET

... of
prisoner
photographs of ships,
by

II. ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN PRISONERS FROM ALGERIA AND ALGERIANS

6. MOROCCO

At the end of the personnel at
... ..
... ..

a) GERMANS

Returned to
... ..
... ..

b) ALGERIANS

Returned in
... ..
... ..

7. ALGERIANS

About
... ..
... ..

a) GERMANS

... ..
... ..

b) ALGERIANS

Prisoner
... ..

About 10 Nov a truck arrived from
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

The following morning all the personnel and their luggage were taken to
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

About 20 Nov the
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

When the general
... ..

- ... (97)
- ... (97)
- ... (97)
- ... (97)
- ... (97)
- ... (97)
- ... (97)
- ... (97)
- ... (97)
- ... (97)

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SCHULZE was in S. ALGERIA and BUNION in C. DIZ.

In Dec 44, at a ... party given by BILGER (6) in honour of ...

Finally prisoner was ... in 2 Apr 44 for ...

Prisoner states that in ... he was attached to 1st ...

Prisoner filled in ... by assisting KRUGER to develop photographs ...

At ... arrived with a transport from ... and set off ...

In ... prisoner was ordered to ... where he met ...

Prisoner states that ... travelled to ... at the same time ...

8. The KEFFNER Case

In Aug 43 in MADRID prisoner met a ... driver, KEFFNER, who appeared ...

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