

6 Apr 1953

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UJ BROLLERY 18

1. The D/A in this case is Hans REICHEL (true name,) born 10 October 1910, former SS Sturmbahnfuhrer and deputy Gruppenleiter (group leader) of BSHA Amt VI/B (Western Europe.) REICHEL, a Studienrat (academic counsellor) in Tuetingen, French Zone of Germany, went into the Sovzone of Germany in the spring of 1951, to establish contact, in Naumburg, with an officer of the Volks-polizei, and thus to acquire a positive military intelligence source for O/H, ZIPPER's central field agency. Just prior to his return, he was recruited by the SRIS. He informed the following persons of this recruitment (confirmed by subsequent ZIPPER investigation):

- a. V-7611, his ZIPPER case officer, who concealed the recruitment from ZIPPER headquarters and took no action.
- b. Frau FICHT, member of the LfV (regional Verfassungsschutz office) in Stuttgart, who took no action.
- c. M. Frau UEAUD, French Surete, who also took no action.

2. On 31 August 1951, REICHEL was dropped by ZIPPER for unspecified reasons. In September, 1953, ZIPPER headquarters learned that for the intervening two years REICHEL had functioned as a "free-wheeling, self-controlled double agent". REICHEL was thereupon reactivated by ZIPPER (12 November 1953.) Despite this fact, the UJ BROLLERY 18 folder contains no further operational developments. Beyond the basic report, it consists exclusively of name traces and correspondence on an S/W system with which source claims to have been provided by the SRIS. It is felt that POB should obtain and forward a detailed report on this case as soon as possible. (The hope that further details would be forthcoming is expressed in BRLM-836, 24 May 1954.)

3. The following information about the SRIS appears in this case.

a. REICHEL seems to have been recruited by a CE element of the SRIS in Merseburg, Sovzone, in 1951. A meeting, or meetings, were held in "safe-house #8", name of street unknown, on the eastern edge of Merseburg in the direction of the Leuna Works.

b. The SRIS personnel whom REICHEL met were the following:

- (1) Chief, identity unknown, in civilian clothes.
- (2) A lt. col. in uniform.
- (3) An interpreter called SMIRNOV, born ca. 1928.
- (4) A Soviet lieutenant.
- (5) A driver.
- (6) Two couriers, "Johann" and "Guenther."

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

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c. The SRIS gave the agent the following targets:

- (1) ZIPPER as a whole.
- (2) UTILITY (by true name.)
- (3) The chief of ZIPPER's CI/CE field agency (known to the SRIS by true name, and by internal ZIPPER alias.)
- (4) V-2622.
- (5) The Munich area generally.
- (6) The Hallach compound specifically.
- (7) Other ZIPPERites, listed by the SRIS by true names not mentioned in eastern press releases on ZIPPER.

d. For comms purposes, the SRIS gave REICHEL an SW pad (roughly similar to that provided in UJ DROLLERY 16, and very similar to, or 1/w, the pad appearing in the case (ECMA-5388, 4 May 1953; ECMA-11401, 13 May 1953; ECMA-365, 11 June 1953.) The last two pages of the pad are impregnated on both sides, providing enough S/W for 25 reports per page, (i.e., each page could be used 25 times.) Development is a complicated process involving alcohol, steam, sulphuric acid fuming, and ammonia fuming. A flashlight containing two batteries, but lighting on one, was also provided source (see also UJ DROLLERY 112 D.) The second cell contains a red-orange powder developer used in the development process. TSS considers this S/W system to be of high security, and efficiency. It is judged safe against a large percentage of the standard tests for S/W and has shown good efficiency in test use by TSS.

4. In view of the foregoing, it seems especially important to obtain information from ZIPPER about this case.

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