

VIA AIR MAIL

D. AVCH NO. EGPA-25433

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

SEP 16 1955

TO : Chief, EE (Attn: Chief, FE)

DATE:

FROM : Chief of Base, Berlin

INFO: COS

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational/ICHARVSOE/BERNIDALGO

SPECIFIC— Mrs. Chih-Li-CHOU

REFERENCE: EGPA-25146

1. Attached is a report covering meetings with Mrs. CHOU on 15, 16 and 25 August 1955. Traces on Kok-Tao FU and Jenk-Peng CHANG have already been requested. Traces are also requested on Mu JU (paragraph 11b of the attachment) and Con-Ming YUE (paragraph 11d).

2. The last meeting with Mrs. CHOU revealed that, contrary to her first report on the basis of which FOA was requested, FU is in touch with the Chinese Nationalist Embassy in Paris. See paragraph 11 of the attachment. We feel, nonetheless, that it would be profitable to interview FE for general information on Chinese affairs in Germany which we need as background for ICHARVSOE Operations. If the Chinese Nationalists Service is in touch with FU or has other informants in West Berlin, this would alert them to our interest in Chinese matters and would give them a physical description. Since the Chinese colony is small and compact, they are liable to learn this much in any case, particularly if we try to contact Leipzig Chinese through Jenk-Peng CHANG or other West Berlin Chinese.

3. A review of our ICHARVSOE/BERNIDALGO progress and plans, requested in EGPA-1561, will be forwarded shortly.

Approved: [Signature]

Attachments: 1 - 10. Correspondence and papers re Chih-Li-CHOU (HW)  
11 Contact Report on Mrs. Chih-Li-CHOU (HW)

Distribution:

1 - HQS w/1 c Att. 1-10, w/3 cc Att 11 HEREWITH (DIRECT)  
3 - CCS w/1 c Att. 1-10, w/2 cc Att 11 HEREWITH

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2006

Attachment to EGDA-25433

Contact Report: Meetings with Mrs. Chih Li CHOU on 15, 16 and 25 August 1955. 11P

1. Meeting Arrangements: Meetings were arranged by calling Mrs. CHOU at her place of employment (Suzanne LG - telephone 210301 Ext. 497, Drosophal Department) since she has no telephone at her home. Interviews were held in a REDWOOD safe house (9 Fochstrasse) in Dahlem, usually between 1700 and 2230 hours. [ ] used the cover name of [ ]

2. Production: Since Mrs. CHOU's information on the Chinese Trade Delegation and Chinese personnel is too outdated for dissemination, it has been included in the body of the report below.

3. Operational: Mrs. Charlotte Lina CHOU, nee KLOSS divorced STACHS, was born in Chemnitz 10 November 1920. Her parents are still living in Chemnitz, on a Koelchbahn pension; an only brother was killed during the war. Mrs. CHOU remained in Chemnitz until 1939, when she moved to Daxig to work as a maid in a large hotel. In 1941 she met and married Bernhard Julius STACHS, born 16 August 1920, in Himmelfort. STACHS, a career German naval officer with the rank of lieutenant, was to all appearances an ardent Nazi. In 1945 Mrs. STACHS/CHOU went, with STACHS's daughter born in 1943, to Rosenheim Bavaria where she lived and worked with a farmer until 1948. In that year, at the insistence of her in-laws, she moved to Himmelfort and lived with her husband's parents (father-in-law, Bernhard STACHS Sr., Schlossstrasse 67). In 1949 STACHS, who had been a POW in England since 1945, returned to Himmelfort, joined the SED, became as ardent a Communist as he had been a Nazi, was appointed Bürgermeister of Himmelfort, and is now Secretary of the German-Soviet Friendship and holds other party positions in Kreis Koenigsberg. STACHS refused, for some reason, to live with Mrs. CHOU and, in February 1950, they were divorced. Mrs. CHOU took a job as a sports instructor in Zehdenick until late 1951, when she went to East Berlin. She was ill until early 1952 and, in May of that year, got a job as Stageschreiber of the 2nd floor of the Johannishof Hotel - this floor being occupied entirely by offices and quarters of the Chinese Trade Delegation. The Johannishof is a VIP hotel for visiting Soviet and satellite officials. Through close association with Chinese personnel, she met CHOU and became his mistress, although contact with German nationals was forbidden for all Chinese personnel. CHOU did not approve of his mistress working as a maid and, on 11 July 1953, she quit her job and moved to an apartment on Alexander Platz which CHOU set up for her.

4. In the fall of 1952, CHOU was assigned for eight weeks to the Chinese exhibit at the Leipzig Trade Fair. While there he met a number of Chinese, including Song-Feng CHANG (see below) and Co-Hing YUE, owner of the Canton Restaurant on Stuttgarter Platz in West Berlin. YUE invited CHOU to drop over to the Canton Restaurant after his return to Berlin. CHOU accepted and, during late 1952 and early 1953, visited the restaurant and by Song-Feng YANG (legal adviser to the Trade Mission and friend of CHOU's) and YANG's mistress Frautchen ERARDT (a Johannishof Hotel maid and a friend of Mrs. CHOU's). Early in July 1953, CHOU and YANG were called into the office of Mr. CHANG, Chief of the Chinese Trade Delegation who asked them to turn in their passports for "renewal". On 10 August they were again called into CHANG's office, told that they had been seen at the Canton Restaurant and that, since the restaurant is patronized by Americans and Chinese CHOU and YANG had been strictly warned against going to West Berlin under any circumstances, they were both suspected of espionage for the United States. CHOU and YANG were put under guard in their rooms at the

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Johannishof and were to have been sent back to China the following day. CHOU and YANG managed to climb out of their windows, however, and fled to Mrs. CHOU's apartment. YANG went on to BRANDT's home and, for some reason, returned with BRANDT's father. The four - CHOU, Mrs. CHOU, YANG and BRANDT's father - then crossed on foot into the French Sector of West Berlin. CHOU reported to the police, was sent to the French who turned him over promptly to the Americans. YANG, however, could not make up his mind to take the final step and to ask for asylum. After walking the streets all night, he returned to the Johannishof without reporting to West Berlin police and was sent back to China almost immediately (see paragraph 9 and 17d below).

5. CHOU was interviewed at an American office near the Botanische Garten. (Comments: Attachment 1, one of a number of CHOU's papers turned over to [ ] by Mrs. CHOU, shows that this was the BSEOP house.) On 18 August, after winding up her affairs in East Berlin, Mrs. CHOU came over, with her daughter from her first marriage, took a room with CHOU at Niebuhrstrasse 76, and went to work for Siemens AG. On 13 October 1953, they were legally married in Charlottenburg. On 1 November they moved to 42 Leibnizstrasse, where Mrs. CHOU remained until she moved to a [ ] five furnished room on 15 August 1955 (the date of her first meeting with [ ] address 6 Spieghelstrasse, Charlottenburg 1, 4th floor bei HOFFKE. Through Clou (Claude ?) BOLAG, an East West Trader with offices at 14 Giesebrechtstrasse in West Berlin whom CHOU has known through the Trade Mission, CHOU tried to find work in West Berlin or West Germany. BOLAG introduced CHOU to an American negro, name unknown, who was working in a HICOG office concerned with trade matters. The negro, in turn, introduced CHOU to a Dr. Frau KIRSCHNER who had connections with an import-export firm in Hamburg. CHOU also got in touch with Frau SZELENYI, of the NCGC in West Berlin, with the Verband der National Chinesische Kaufleute, with the University of Munich, the Deutsche Liga fuer Menschenrechte, and numerous West German firms. At every point, when potential employers as had the American screening center for clarification of his status as a refugee, they were told CHOU could not be cleared and, therefore, was unemployable. (see Attachment 2, which is a copy of a life history prepared by CHOU in 1953 to accompany applications for employment.) On the advice of Ital Chinese, he wrote the National Chinese Embassy in Paris on several occasions, but the Embassy advised him that his case was entirely in American hands. When CHOU checked to see on what grounds he had been refused political refugee status, he was told by KIRSCHNER, SZELENYI, and later by the Screening Center itself that he was not a bona fide defector but a Chinese provocateur. (Comments: We have been unable to find any record of CHOU's case in Berlin and the grounds for refusing him asylum are not clear. As far as we can determine at this late date, CHOU's case was handled either by CIC or MID but neither have been able to locate their records.)

6. In November 1953 a series of six envelopes, containing letters from CHOU's parents in China and who were evidently not aware of his defection, were delivered by hand to CHOU's apartment. There were no messages to CHOU from the Trade Mission itself until the end of November, when a letter arrived through the regular mail from CHANG, Chief of the Trade Mission. CHOU translated the letter for Mrs. CHOU and, to the best of her recollection, CHANG wrote that the Chinese knew CHOU was still unemployed, that his defection had been provoked by Mrs. CHOU, who had only been interested in his money but would leave him now that he was destitute, but that CHOU was still carried on the rolls of the Trade Mission and his accumulated salary was available to him if he needed it. Further, that CHANG had not yet reported his defection to Peking and, if he returned now, he could resume his work without

prejudice. The letter was friendly and completely unpolitical in tone. CHOU wrote an answer, in which he said that he could not return, leaving his wife and step-child, who had already given up a great deal for him. This was followed by a series of letters, but which CHOU did not translate for his wife and the contents of which she does not know. CHOU became increasingly nervous and was convinced that, since the Chinese were so well informed on his movements, he was under surveillance and in danger of kidnapping. He seldom left their apartment and then only in the company of Mrs. CHOU or someone they knew and trusted. In April 1954, CHOU was approached by (CHU) TRUSCHNOWITZ (an KIS member well known to headquarters) and his secretary fru SALZMANN or SALZBERG. Mrs. CHOU does not know what they had in mind, nor was CHOU too sure at the time, but they left the impression that they could be of assistance in helping CHOU resettle in return for his information on the Chinese in East Berlin. During the second meeting, the date of which Mrs. CHOU does not recall, TRUSCHNOWITZ seemed nervous and preoccupied, and was no more specific as to his intentions than he had been at their first meeting. CHOU left TRUSCHNOWITZ's apartment at 1900 hours. At 2000 hours, the CHOU's learned from the next morning's newspapers, TRUSCHNOWITZ was kidnapped. CHOU was never questioned by West German police (evidently he did not report that he had been to TRUSCHNOWITZ's apartment) and never knew whether the case had any connection with him.

7. In June 1954, CHOU received a letter from the Trade Mission asking him to get in touch with IUS, owner of the Canton Restaurant with whom CHOU had remained in regular contact since his defection. CHOU did so and was given 750 DM, for which he signed a receipt, with the vague explanation that IUS had been asked to pass the money to him by the Trade Mission. Mrs. CHOU later brought this incident to the attention of West Berlin police and asked them to investigate her suspicion that IUS was a Communist Chinese agent and had set the stage for CHOU's "kidnapping". The police felt this was groundless (see attachment 3) and referred her to the Americans. Mrs. CHOU did not pursue the theme further since she was, by that time, convinced that IUS was under American protection. Sometime during July, Mrs. CHOU noticed that CHOU had received new photographs of his parents in China and, although he did not explain, she assumed they had been sent by the Trade Mission with threats of reprisals against his parents. From this moment, CHOU seldom slept or ate and paced the floor continuously muttering and weeping. On 2 August 1954, when she returned from work at Siemens AG, she found a note from him saying that it was impossible for him to live solely on her earnings any longer and that he had returned to East Berlin. Mrs. CHOU attributes CHOU's redefection to his failure a year after defection to find employment, due to American charges that he was a provocateur; to his pride, which prevented him from accepting the fact that Mrs. CHOU was his only source of income; to Chinese offers of immunity and continued employment if he returned; and, possibly, to threats of reprisals against his parents. Mrs. CHOU was never able to learn on what basis CHOU had been accused of being a provocateur but is convinced that his behaviour during a year in West Berlin proves, at least to her, that the charges were false.

8. After CHOU's return to East Berlin, Mrs. CHOU received the following letters from him:

a. Attachment 5. A letter dated 2 August 1954, mailed from Berlin NW, saying that he had been picked up in West Berlin that morning by "two friends" and taken by automobile to the Trade Mission, where he had been well received by CHANG and KAO, political officer of the Trade Mission.

b. Attachment 6. A letter dated 4 August, mailed in the same envelope as the above, saying that he was sending her cigarettes and tea (which arrived by mail later), that he expected to leave for China within 3 or 4 days, and that he was finding it hard to accustom himself to the change.

c. Attachment 7. A letter dated 12 August 1954, written in Moscow and mailed on 13 August, addressed c/o FROHM (a friend of Mrs. CHOU's), from Karl Liebknechtstrasse 98, Potsdam-Babelsberg. CHOU referred to a letter he wrote on 6 August, which Mrs. CHOU never received, and said he left East Berlin on that day, arriving in Moscow on 8 August. He was scheduled to leave Moscow for Peking by direct train on 15 August, arriving on 24 August.

d. Attachment 8. A letter dated 14 August, mailed from Moscow on 15 August, saying that he had been sitting alone in his room for eight days, without sleeping. The separation from Mrs. CHOU had been so difficult that he had tried to get back, but it was too late. CHOU said that he might see her again in a year or two.

e. Attachment 9. A letter from Nova Sibersk, dated 18 August and mailed 19 August. He again mentioned the fact that he hoped to see her in a year or two, but Mrs. CHOU could not say whether this was anything more than whistling in the dark. The letter was the last she received. On 28 August, according to Mrs. CHOU, another letter arrived for her at the Potsdam address but the post office told the addressee, Mrs. FROHM, that Mrs. CHOU would have to pick it up in person. Mrs. CHOU would not risk going to the Soviet Zone to get it, however, and the letter was never recovered.

9. On two occasions in September 1954, Mrs. CHOU crossed into East Berlin and tried to get information concerning her husband, both from the Trade Mission and from her former friends in the Johannishof Hotel, which Mrs. CHOU described as the place where chambermaids know everything about everybody. At the entrance to the Trade Mission, which had moved in the meantime to Treskow Allee in Karlshorst, she met her husband's former chauffeur, Otto MEIR. MEIR took her aside and told her not to go into the Trade Mission since the Chinese were "looking for her". MEIR then drove Mrs. CHOU, in his Trade Mission automobile, to the Johannishof. Enroute, he told her that he had driven CHOU and two Chinese "companions" to the railroad station on 6 August, and that CHOU appeared to be in a state of complete collapse. After they arrived at the Hotel, MEIR smuggled her inside and she was hidden in an unused room until the next morning. None of the Hotel employees had any further information on CHOU, but Irutchen BRUNDT told her that she had received a letter by direct mail from YANG in China during October or November 1953 - in other words about two months after YANG had returned to China charged with espionage and attempted defection. The letter said, in part, that YANG had been through indescribable hell after his return to China and that BRUNDT should warn CHOU not to come back under any circumstances. BRUNDT, not knowing CHOU's address in West Berlin, had turned YANG's letter over to YUE at the Canton Restaurant and asked him to deliver it to CHOU. YUE denied to BRUNDT that he knew CHOU or where he was living (although, according to Mrs. CHOU, he was seeing CHOU frequently during this period) but promised to find out and deliver the letter. Mrs. CHOU denied that she had ever received it and, at this point, MEIR broke in to say that he had seen a letter from YANG to BRUNDT on the desk of CHANG, Chief of the Trade Mission, about this time in 1953 and wondered whether it was the same. Mrs. CHOU assumes it was and that

the only way it could have reached YANG's desk was through IUE. This, in Mrs. CHOU's opinion, proves beyond doubt that IUE is a Chinese Communist agent or collaborator. Mrs. CHOU holds IUE partly responsible for her husband's fate since, if he had received YANG's letter, he would never have returned to East Berlin.

10. Mrs. CHOU has not returned to East Berlin since September 1954, but has tried to stay in touch with her Johannaishof Hotel friends in hopes that they might still overhear something concerning CHOU from other hotel guests. She has also written CHOU's sister in the United States (Pauline CHOU, Box 277 #4, Gray Road, Whiteville, Lakewood, New Jersey) but has had no answer. On 10 July 1955 she wrote directly to CHOU's parents, who are retired and living on a state pension in Shanghai (House 130, Sub Lane 77, Lane No. 668, Yu Yuan Road, Shanghai). She has had no answer from them and is now contemplating writing a letter to the Trade Mission in East Berlin. Mrs. CHOU asked TUCKERMAN whether, in his opinion, CHOU might not have had a wife and family in China all along since, if he had, their marriage in Berlin would have been illegal and she would be free to remarry herself.

11. Chinese Colony in West Berlin: According to Mrs. CHOU, the Nationalist Chinese Colony in West Berlin numbers approximately 100; there is in addition, a substantial number of Chinese Communist sympathizers. The Nationalist Chinese Government has no official representative in West Berlin and appears to take little or no interest in the colony here. Any necessary correspondence with the Chinese Nationalist Embassy in Paris, such as issuance of Chinese Nationalist passports and identity papers, is handled through the "Verband der Chinesische Kaufleute und Angestellte in Berlin" which acts as unofficial representative for Berlin Chinese in such matters. Mrs. CHOU mentioned that, in 1954, CHOU prepared a detailed paper setting forth the functions, plans, and requirements of the Verband, at the request of the Verband's director Frau FU, which it was hoped would stimulate the interest and support of the Chinese Nationalist Government. Mrs. CHOU was asked to send a copy of this report, which she still has, through the mail. Mrs. CHOU craves to know a number of West Berlin Chinese who, as a whole, were helpful and sympathetic to CHOU during the year he stayed here. Persons known to her are:

a. (Fau) FU, head of the Verband der National Chinesische Kaufleute und Angestellte at 12 Wielandstrasse, West Berlin-Charlottenburg. FU, who is the leading Chinese Nationalist in West Berlin, lives at Pestalozzistrasse 83a, Charlottenburg (FU is evidently Kok-Tao FU, born 16 March 1901 in Chikiang Province, who appears in police records at this address). One (GUY) SCHNEAR (sic - cannot be located in police records - name obviously garbled) is FU's secretary. Both have been in Berlin for many years and are probably better informed than anyone else on Chinese affairs in Germany.

b. Mu WU, approximately 50 years old, living at Schlusterstrasse 35 (police records show a Mu WU, born 28 September 1904 in Tientsin, living at Schlusterstrasse 32 who is probably identical). WU has been in Berlin for at least 20 years without returning to China, although he has a wife and grown children living near Shanghai. WU studied economics in Berlin before the war and since the war has operated a wool textiles concession at the Turmstrasse open air market which, somehow, has made him fairly wealthy. WU met CHOU through the Verband and gave him financial assistance. WU appears to be well informed on the Chinese Trade Mission and the CHICG, though Mrs. CHOU has no idea what sources of information he has.

c. CHANG Senk-Pang, approximately 50 years old, married, two children, living at 52 Kottbusstrasse, West Berlin (police records show, at Kottbusstrasse 57, one Ping CHANG born 20 March 1907 in Cheking, Gertrud CHANG nee GRACZOSKI born Leipzig 7 September 1911, Kailing CHANG, born 18 February 1911 in Leipzig and Changling CHANG, born 9 October 1954 in Berlin). CHOU met CHANG during his trip to the Leipzig Fair in 1952 (see above). CHANG and his brother married two German sisters and had for many years been china, glass and jewelry wholesalers in Leipzig. In April 1953, due to tax difficulties with the East German government, CHANG fled to West Berlin. He and CHOU renewed their acquaintance, after CHOU defected in July 1953, and became good friends. The brother, name unknown, remained in Leipzig with his family, but comes to Berlin every two months to renew his Chinese passport at the Chinese Embassy in East Berlin and to visit CHANG in West Berlin. On several occasions during

three meetings with Mrs. CHOU she stressed the fact that CHANG's brother is well informed on Embassy matters, though she was unable to say whether his information extends beyond what he can see and hear during his bi-monthly visits there. Mrs. CHOU also produced a letter which CHOU had written in 1954 to the Chinese Nationalist Embassy in Paris, on CHANG's behalf, with the explanation that CHANG is illiterate and could not write the letter himself (see Attachment 10). When [ ] asked why the letter, written by two Chinese to a Chinese Embassy, should be in German Mrs. CHOU explained that CHANG speaks a "rare" Chinese dialect which CHOU did not understand and, thus, they could communicate only in German. CHANG still has not been able to find employment and is living in near poverty on a small stipend from social insurance. Mrs. CHOU offered to get CHANG to get information on the Chinese Embassy, through his brother, but [ ] declined the offer for the time being.

d. YUE Con-Hing, approximately 40 years old, part owner of the Canton Restaurant on Stuttgarter Platz, West Berlin, who has residences in both East and West Berlin and avoids paying taxes to either by claiming to be a resident of the other sector as convenient (police records show a Hak-Hing YUE, born 5 May 1915 in Canton, living at 52 Niebuhrstrasse, West Berlin-Charlottenburg, who may be identical). YUE is in direct and frequent contact with the Trade Mission, presumably to purchase Chinese foodstuffs for his restaurant but Mrs. CHOU suspects (see above) that YUE is in fact an agent or collaborator of the Chinese Communists. She discussed this at one time with PU, who told her that the Nationalist Chinese in West Berlin were well aware of YUE's sub-rosa activities but had been unable to do anything about them since YUE has protection at a high level from West Berlin and/or allied authorities. Mrs. CHOU feels this is a dangerous situation since the Canton Restaurant is a favorite for American personnel and YUE has become acquainted with a number of American officials. She mentioned in particular an American Colonel with a Chinese wife who frequents the Canton and, at one time, was trying to locate a Chinese cook through YUE. Mrs. CHOU did not know the Colonel's name and was unable to describe him accurately, except that he has twins and drives a light colored automobile (the description fits Lt. Col. G. R. McLaughlin, AG of the Berlin Command).

e. (Mrs) CHENG, Elisabethstrasse 40, West Berlin-Charlottenburg, 2nd floor (cannot be located in available police records). CHENG is an instructor at Humboldt University in East Berlin and is an SED member, according to Mrs. CHOU.

He invited CHU and the future Mrs. CHU to dinner in his West Berlin apartment shortly before CHU's defection, but the two did not like one another and there was no further contact.

12. Chinese Colony in East Germany. There are few if any Chinese in East Berlin, aside from Communist Chinese officials, students and so forth, but there is a substantial colony in Leipzig, East Germany. The majority of the Chinese there have lived in Germany since the 1930's, but have not become German citizens and are considered Chinese nationals under the jurisdiction of the Communist Chinese Embassy in East Berlin. Their businesses have been nationalized since the war and, as they are considered undesirable foreigners, they are subject to discriminatory restrictions. The Chinese Communist Embassy refuses to represent them, on the grounds that their conditions in Germany are as good or better than they would be in China, and they have nowhere to turn for support. They are, therefore, almost all pro-Western and would like to come to the West. But the few who have done so have passed the word back that resettlement in Europe is almost impossible for an oriental, so they have no alternative to staying in Leipzig and holding on to what little they have. Mrs. CHU pointed out that a number of Leipzig Chinese, in addition to CHANG above, have relatives in West Berlin and whom they communicate regularly.

13. Chinese Embassy in East Berlin. Mrs. CHU has no direct information concerning the Chinese Embassy in East Berlin, since she was not connected with it and her husband never mentioned the subject. She has heard, from Clou BDLAG and Mu WU, that the Embassy is small, has a maximum of 10-15 employees - all Chinese, with exception of chauffeurs; and is far less important than the Trade Delegation.

14. Chinese Trade Delegation. Until 1953, the offices of the Trade Delegation and quarters for its personnel were located on the 2nd floor of the Johannishof Hotel. In the fall of that year, the offices were moved to 112 Leipzigerstrasse and Trade Delegation personnel were quartered in a new building at 58a Treskow Allee. According to Elsa K. KOPEN, who succeeded Mrs. CHOU as stage-madchen of the 2nd floor Johannishof, the Chinese no longer have offices there and do not use the hotel except as quarters for occasional visitors or delegations from China. According to Mrs. CHU, there is no essential difference between the Trade Delegation and the CNIEC (she had never heard of the CNIEC). Their personnel are completely interchangeable and their offices are merged at the Leipzigerstrasse address, the Treskow Allee building being nothing but quarters from which the Chinese commute to their work by private Trade Delegation bus. (Comment: Although we were aware that the CNIEC was subordinate to the Trade Delegation, reports from other sources indicated that CNIEC has separate offices and that Trade Delegation headquarters were at 58a Treskow Allee. We are inclined to discount Mrs. CHU's information as hearsay. On the other hand, none of EGE's East West trade sources has been able to report anything substantial on the Treskow Allee building and one, [ ] went so far as to say that she had never heard of it. Contrary to Mrs. CHU's report, it has been fairly well established that the CNIEC or the Trade Delegation still transact some business in the Johannishof Hotel, whether or not they retain regular offices there - this will be re-checked.)

15. In 1953, when Mrs. CHU was last associated with the Trade Delegation, it occupied the entire 2nd floor of the Johannishof Hotel. There were 22 employees, all Chinese with the exception of two German chauffeurs. Cleaning and maintenance was done by Johannishof Hotel personnel. Johannishof personnel had full access to all rooms, except to the office of the Chief of the Delegation during the hours he was actually working in it. There was only one safe, an ordinary key lock affair, in room #201.

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where important papers and foreign currencies were kept. CHOU himself worked and slept in this office and only he and CHANG had keys to the safe. On Tuesdays and Fridays between 8 and 10 o'clock, and for a whole day at roughly two week intervals, the Trade Mission was closed for business while its employees went to the Chinese Embassy for political lectures and indoctrination. No guards were left behind and, although the rooms were locked, they could be entered at will with pass keys by Johannishof personnel. Waste paper was burned by Mrs. CHOU herself in the Johannishof furnace, although she was usually accompanied by one of the Chinese employees to be sure the job was done. Commercial cables were either telephoned or given to Mrs. CHOU for delivery to the Post Office. She knows of no cables which were sent through non-commercial channels. Courier runs to the Embassy to pick up mail and documents were done by the German chauffeur, Otto MEIR, who always went alone except when one of the Chinese employees had other business at the Embassy and went along for the ride.

16. With the exception of a few who had either worked or studied previously in the west, the Trade Delegation employees were uncomfortable and avoided European contacts whenever they could. Their shyness, combined with repeated warnings from their superiors against associating with outsiders of any nationality, forced them into complete seclusion. They were allowed to read only Communist publications, could leave the Johannishof only in groups of two or more, and had no standards for coexisting the East with the West. In 1953, with the single exception of the Deputy Chief of the Trade Mission, none of the Trade Delegation employees had wives or families in Germany. This caused serious morale and health problems which led in several cases, according to Mrs. CHOU, to hospitalization and surgery (7). Relationships between Chinese employees and on one occasion, when an attachment between a young secretary and a mole officer developed, the girl was promptly transferred to the Chinese embassy in Prague and replaced by an older woman. Two of the Trade Mission officers, aside from CHOU and I-NG, had secret liaisons with Johannishof chambermaids, but were detected and sent back to China. Other than these none of the Chinese had any contact with Europeans, except in the course of business hours.

\* 17. Chinese Employees. Although Chinese employees of the Trade Delegation were, as a whole, cordial and polite toward Johannishof personnel, they were careful not to confide in them. They all looked much alike, to Mrs. CHOU, and she was unable to provide detailed background sketches:

a. (fnu) (C) (Ch) CHANG, Chief of the Trade Mission. Between 50 and 60 years of age, marital status unknown. CHANG made frequent trips to China, on an average of once every two months, during which his deputy, fnr LI, acted on his behalf. CHANG's only known language, aside from Chinese, was English. He appeared to have little commercial experience and to be a political appointee. CHANG had very little contact with business men who visited Trade Delegation offices; was suspicious, and unfriendly toward everyone including his Chinese subordinates who feared and avoided him. A peculiarity noted by Mrs. CHOU was that CHANG seldom made a decision concerning trade without calling all Trade Delegation employees together to discuss it. Whether this was indecisiveness on CHANG's part, or symptomatic of the "democratic" way of doing things, Mrs. CHOU could not say. (Comment: CHANG cannot be definitely identified. May be Kuang-Tou CHANG, listed as Commercial Counselor of the Chinese Diplomatic Mission to the GDR.)

b. (fnu) I-NG, Political Officer of the Trade Delegation. Between 35 and 40 years old, marital status unknown. Spoke English and understood, but could not

speaking German. Continually probed for information on both Chinese and German employees and evidently was responsible for Trade Delegation security. Neither KAG, nor anyone else in the Trade Delegation, appeared to be engaged in covert activities outside the Delegation offices, however.

c. Frau LI, Deputy to CHANG and handled textiles and English translations. Approximately 45 years old, married, wife worked as a cashier at the Delegation. One child died at birth in Berlin; no living children known. Spoke no German, poorly educated, political appointee, but quiet and friendly.

d. Sung Linz YANG, approximately 45 years old, married with wife and two children living in Peking. Studied in France before the war, returned to China to practice law, and was later sent to the Trade Delegation in Berlin where he was largely occupied with French translations and miscellaneous trade deals involving France. (Comment: See above for the story of YANG's connection with CHOU's defection. Mrs. CHOU failed to mention YANG during the first interview, when CHOU's defection was gone over in some detail. She again avoided the subject during the second meeting, until [redacted] made it clear that he knew someone else was involved. She then pieced together the YANG story, with much hesitation and backtracking, with the explanation that she had not mentioned it at the first meeting since she did not know we would be interested and, in addition she did not want to say too much until she was sure where [redacted] stood. Her story still leaves something to be desired.)

e. The remainder of Mrs. CHOU's information on Chinese personnel is sketchy. She recalls that the Machinery Section of the Delegation was headed by one Dr. Fan (nickname "Eoni") KUGN, a strong minded engineer who had an affair with a Johannishof maid, Hilda BLANKENBURG (see below), and was sent back to China in late 1952. The Machinery Section was then taken over by a Fan WANG, who spoke good German. There were also a Dr. Fan HU and another officer, name unknown, in this section who were later transferred to the Chinese Trade Delegation in Prague. The chief of the Textile Section was Fan LI (above). Other members of the Textile Section was Fan KAG (above) another WANG, a Fan CHIN, a Chou CHANG (female), and a young man who had studied in the United States, name unknown. There was one other section, which seemed to handle a variety of matters, such as the purchase of gold, watches and chemicals, but Mrs. CHOU does not recall the name of it or its personnel.

13. East West Traders. A large number of Western business men visited the offices of the Trade Delegation, including several American and British citizens. Unless she happened to overhear their names, however, Mrs. CHOU was unable to identify them. Those she recalls are:

a. Clou BOLAG, a French citizen with a Swiss background who seemed to be buying textiles and vegetables (Comment: This may be Claude BOLAG, a well known Swiss East/West trader). BOLAG tried to help CHOU find employment in West Berlin after his defection, and Mrs. CHOU has called on him a number of times since for news of her husband which, of course, he did not have. BOLAG's office and residence is at 14 Giesebrechtstrasse, West Berlin.

b. Fan LERCH, Hainkestrasse 5, who dealt in Swiss watches. CHOU got in touch with LERCH after his defection, but LERCH refused to help him on the grounds

that it might affect his business relations with the Chinese Trade Delegation.

c. (fn) KREBSSTORF (phonetic), Evidently a Swede, business unknown.

d. (fn) BARON, Citizen of the Union of South Africa who dealt in aluminum, photographic equipment, lenses, and precision instruments.

19. German Employees (Trade Delegation and Johannishof Hotel).

a. Otto MEIR (or MEIER), About 55 years old, convinced Communist. Since he was treated well and given gifts during the period he was CHOU's chauffeur, he did not report CHOU's trips to West Berlin although he was well aware of them. Still working at the Chinese Trade Delegation as a chauffeur, to the best of Mrs. CHOU's knowledge. Address unknown. Mrs. CHOU is of the opinion that, although MEIR was helpful to her and to her husband, he did so out of kindness, is still an ardent SED member, and could not be approached.

b. (fn) JANDER, First name possibly Rudolf or Werner. Between 30 and 35, probably an SED member. JANDER was YING's chauffeur and was not only aware of trips YING and BRAND made to West Berlin but accompanied them on several occasions. MEIR and JANDER were, in 1953, the only two Germans employed by the Trade Delegation. Mrs. CHOU did not know JANDER well and does not know whether he is still employed by the Chinese. Last known address Friedrichstrasse 35. (Comment: ECBA-11110 mentions a Fredy JANDER, evidently identical with the above, who has been transferred from the Chinese Trade Mission to the Polish Embassy.)

c. TrauEchen BRAND, Approximately 25 years old, former chambermaid in the Johannishof Hotel and mistress of YING. Interrogated at length by East Berlin police after YING's abortive defection, but was not fired until she was caught in an affair with another hotel guest in late 1954. BRAND's last known address was Fehrbellinerstrasse 46 or 59. Present address and employment unknown. Mrs. CHOU believes BRAND was also YUE's mistress, but evidently bases this entirely on the incident mentioned in paragraph 9 above.

d. Elsa DORZALLER, Between 50 and 52 years old, single, address unknown. For some time after the war was a maid on the Blue Express (a Soviet VIP train) between Berlin and Moscow. Later she worked as a chamber maid at the Adria, which was then a Soviet officer and civilian hotel, in East Berlin. She was transferred from the Adria to the Johannishof where she worked on the third floor. A special room, #315, is reserved on this floor for the exclusive use of Mr. WIRTH, former Reichkanzler who lives in Freiburg West Germany, but has definite Communist leanings and travels frequently to East Berlin. DORZALLER is assigned to WIRTH as his personal maid during these trips. According to Mrs. CHOU, she is "pro-Western" but feels that she is too old to give up her good job in East Berlin and settle in the West. DORZALLER has a sister in West Berlin, Maria (Gina) DORZALLER, living at Wrangeistrasse 103, Gartenhaus 3rd floor, whom she visits frequently, or did until early 1955. Maria DORZALLER gave CHOU a place to stay in her apartment after he defected and before Mrs. CHOU arrived in August 1943. She also made several trips to East Berlin to help Mrs. CHOU bring over her belongings. Mrs. CHOU stressed the fact that Elsa DORZALLER "knows everybody and everything that

