

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA A13
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DISPATCH NO. NOIN 2171

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JAN 24 1956

TO Chief of Base, Pullach

DATE _____

FROM Chief, EE

INFO: Chief of Station, Germany

SUBJECT { GENERAL Operational/USDRIZELY
SPECIFIC Wilhelm ELFES

REF: KOLA 12419, 1 Feb 55 32-6-45-17

1. OSACID has informed us that they have no data permitting assessment of the information in BX-7077.

2. _____ while at this Desk, compiled most of the attached traces on the ELFES-WILHELM-ELFES-EE-LFD tie-in.

Distributions:
3 - FQ3 w/att
3 - CQ3 w/att
2 - EE/O/Z w/att
1 - RI w/att

Att; traces
18 January 1956
RLG/da

(Relaying officer)
EE/G

(Coordinating officer)

(Authenticating officer)
EE/O/Z

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SECRET
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FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

32-6-45-387

SECRET

Attachment to RSM 2171
dtd 18 Jan 56
page 1

ELFER-WIACH-HEINEMANN-KPD ties

1949

CGACID on 23 September 1949 forwarded a list of the persons invited to the second (ADOLPH-HEYMANN) Godesburg conference convened for 23 August 1949; included was Oberbürgermeister W. ELFER of München-Gladbach.

1951

a. In CGACID telegram #499 of 8 August 1951, from Frankfurt, ELFER is listed among individuals who have lent their support to the Communist-sponsored "Flabiscite Against Remilitarization".

b. WERA 634, 5 December 1951, notes that ELFER spoke against remilitarization in Hamburg on 14 November 1951 before the pro-Communist "Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Mütter und Frauen."

c. WGB 12143 of 23 November 1951 reports the following information through a usually reliable channel from a well-placed but uncontrolled source, concerning an SPD directive on the HEINEMANN Group. "In order to relieve the newly-founded Emergency Group to Rescue the Peace (Notgemeinschaft zur Rettung des Friedens) of any fear of KPD-sponsored infiltration, the SPD Politbüro has issued a strict directive that no one who has ever been associated with any of its West German front organizations, which are under Federal Republic suspicion, is to associate with the KAMP. The new group is led by ex-minister Dr. HEINEMANN, Admiral A.D. JANNING, and Helene KAMMEL, head of the Center Party. The SPD directive is not intended to express SPD disapproval of the HEINEMANN organization.

On his recent trip through the Soviet Zone, HEINEMANN associated intimately with high functionaries of the East ZG. In conversations HEINEMANN repeatedly expressed his belief that an anti-remilitarization movement in West Germany would be tremendously successful, if it were not stigmatized by Communist connections. HEINEMANN contended that he was very interested in leading such a movement in West Germany, but that he must be assured freedom from East Zone and Communist participation. He emphasized that the cooperation even of those East Zone politicians whose sole motive was cynical opposition to German re-armament would be a liability to a successful West German anti-remilitarization effort.

In the meantime, all East Zone newspapers and radio stations were directed not to associate the KAMP in any way with Communist front organizations. The explanation was that HEINEMANN's influence on the

SECRET

CGACID

32-6-45-38

SECRET

Attachment to RUM 8171
Ctd 13 Jan 56
page 2

Evangelical Church is so great that his movement might be expected to further the Eastern cause effectively, without the support of Eastern propaganda. Franz DALLER and Gerhard ELSNER explained to several East journalists that the BREITMANN movement would consolidate Protestant, Catholic, and military opposition to West German rearmament, because of the representative character of its leaders, BREITMANN, WASSER, and Admiral STUBBE.

1952

20 B
S-6-24
a. 1326 CFEFO on the subject of the EDJ states that at a KP meeting in Bremen on 23 May 1952, at which the EDJ group interfered, Oberbürgermeister I.A. and former police chief of München-Schwabach, Wilhelm ELSNER spoke and after a few phrases seemingly friendly to the West, ELSNER let his real orientation show through and spoke openly for communism and the politics of the Krvain.

b. WIK 84 of 3 July 1952, Secret Control, reports that lateral liaison exists between Putschring Ehemaliger Soldaten and Arbeitskreis für Deutsche Verteidigung. WLFES is one of the directors of the latter organization. The Putschring Ehemaliger Soldaten is allegedly directed by the SED of East Germany and is slated to take over the direction of communist organizations in case of suppression of the Communist Party in Western Germany.

c. WA-SP-204-52, 11 December 1952, reports that at a meeting of Deutsche Sozialung on 19 September 1952, Dr. Josef WITTE and Wilhelm ELSNER were among seven personalities recommended for election to a new seven-man executive of the Deutsche Sozialung. All were approved by the delegates.

d. WDCR 1078, 21 July 1952, Secret Control, Subject: Conference on German Rearmament at Geneva, 13-15 June 1952, Source: MEMORANDUM gave the following background and information on subject meeting: In February 1951 the World Peace Council adopted a resolution at its Berlin meeting "concerning a peaceful solution of the German problem," which resulted in the founding of national movements against German rearmament in France, England, Belgium and Luxembourg. The first step towards international cooperation among these movements was taken in France and Belgium, where "the French-Belgian entente against the rearmament of Germany" (COMITE FRANCO-BELGE CONTRE LE REARMEMENT DE L'ALLEMAGNE) was formed. The driving force within the committee was the French Communist, Michel Rene JEAN BENOIST, born 27 November 1901, in France. Among other leaders in the entente are French Communist

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

Attachment to RSM 2171
dtd 18 Jan 56
page 3

Max Robert THIESS, born 5 January 1920 in Paris, and the very prominent Belgian peace dove Isabelle Rachel THIESS nee MAISONNEUVE, born 22 May 1922 in Fédour, Belgium. The report further states that on Whitson 1952 the French-Belgian entente held a conference in Paris against the rearmament of Germany at which conference a resolution was adopted to draw the remaining countries which have common borders with Germany, into the activities of this movement. Consequently the original name of the entente was changed to "the International Movement for a Peaceful Solution of the German Problem" (MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL POUR LA SOLUTION PACIFIQUE DE PROBLEME ALLEMAND), and continued its activities and efforts to extend the collaboration to include Germany as well as its neighbors, especially the Eastern ones, as particular interest centered around the recruitment of non-Communists in order to camouflage the Communist complexion of the movement.

In November 1951 the World Peace Council held another meeting, this time in Vienna, where the Czechoslovakian delegate HRUBENKA suggested that the political committee of the Council should organize a conference of so-called peace partisans from Germany as well as from the countries which would be directly affected by a peace treaty with Germany. A French delegate suggested that a working committee be organized including Yves FAURE, France; Jan DEMBOCINSKI, Poland; (Joint) WILLA DE WINTERLINGS, Italy - all members of the World Peace Council; HRUBENKA, a member of the World Peace Council Secretariat; ROBERT LOVAND, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee of the Peace Organizations; Pierre VILLARD, member of the French Communist Party Secretariat; and Lucien LEBLANC, Vice Chairman of the International Organization of Democratic Jurists. The working committee held its first preparatory meeting in Strasbourg on 2 December 1951. On 21 March 1952 in Cologne, an "Initiative Committee" was established to promote an association of all peace movements and ideas. Later, at a meeting held in Basel on 4 May 1952 the "Initiative Committee" decided to call an "International Conference for the Solution of the German Problem, Against Rearmament, for Peace and International Cooperation" to be held in Paris on 13-15 June 1952.

Concurrently with this, great efforts were being made in the various countries to create "Initiative Committees" for the conference. Such a Committee was formed in Denmark and numbered among its members several well-known "peace doves" and Communists. On 5 June the Committee applied to the Danish Government for visas for the expected delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia, East and West Germany and Austria, making reference to the fact that the French Government's handling of visa applications had been so unreasonably slow that the

SECRET

SECRET

Attachment to ENM 2171
dat 10 Jan 56
page 4

conference could not wait for completion of this action. The visa applications were supported by recommendations from, among others, Elin Fogbro ~~AKER~~ and Ruth Elisabeth Trier ~~BARANE~~, Chairman of the Danish Section of the WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (WIDF). Delegates from West Germany for whom the Committee applied for visas were:

all names

dropped

- ACHTLIS-REZEL, Ruth L., Berlin-Dahlem, Eoeninger str. 17.
- BAERDL, August, "Copräsident de la Friedensgesellschaft", Oberstadt-direktor, Ostroy-Saurel, Antstrasse 2a.
- BELGER, "Rhein-Neckar Zeitung", Heidelberg.
- LEWNER, L., Professor, Universität, Koeln
- DEHL, Marie, Tial. GKV-medien i Bayerns landtag.
- DIEHL, Walther, Stad. Theol., Speyer, Pfalz, Schraudolphstr.
- DIETZBARTH, Paul, Chefredaktor, "Reilbronner Stimme", Reilbronn.
- DREEST, Erwin, medien af Wurttemberg landtag, Duesseldorf, Acherstr. 51.
- ELFE, Wilhela, f.d. 5-6-1884 i Krefeld, overborgmester, boende i Mannheim-Oldsbach.
- FASCHINGER, Clara Marie, f.d. 15-2-1890 i Trier, professor, Duisdorf w. Bonn, Gartenstr 34.
- FELDER, Friedrich, f.d. 15-13-1901 i Ludwigshafen, leaer, boende i Mannheim-Altenhof.
- FISCH, Walther, f.d. 16-2-1913 i Heidelberg, Sekretær, Duesseldorf.
- FRIEDBERGER, Charlotte, Muenchen, Schellingstr. 6
- GEMMEL, Anton, Architect, Berlin-Zehlendorf, Albertinestr. 7.
- GREEN, Probst, Berlin-Dahlem, Im Winkel 3.
- HILFERT, Helmut, Chefredaktor, Duesseldorf, Friedrichstr. 63.
- KIERZAK, Heinrich, f.d. 6-7-1909 i Duisburg, redaktor, boende i Folds.
- KLOS, Heinrich, f.d. 13-3-1901 in Wuppertal, leaer, Wuppertal-Eberfeld.
- KRAEER, Heinrich, f.d. 8 April 1925 i Busselheim, student, Busselheim.
- LORENZMANN, Karl, f.d. 23-6-1925 i Muenchen, forfatter, Muenchen.
- VOO MARTIN, Professor, Universität Muenchen.
- MORHARDT, Herbert, Pfarrer, Gemeinde, Wuppertal, 15.
- MULLER, Gert, f.d. 25-7-1896 i Wehlau, Staatsminister a.D. Frankfurt a/Main.
- MORNINGEN, Martin, Vizepraesident, Wiesbaden, Bismarckstr. 3.
- BOUCHER, Ernst, Verleger, Buchst-Verlag, Korbach.
- SCHNEIDER, Max, Wuppertal 9, Schlotheimstr. 6.
- SCHNEIDER, Pfarrer, u/o Formaschulte Wehlau.
- SCHNEIDER, Herbert, f.d. 1-3-1917 i Tuerko hospital, chefredaktor og forloeger, Aachen.

SECRET

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SECRET

Attachment to NSM 2171
dtd 13 Jan 56
Pg 5

Selected
STABITZ, Walter, f.d. 21-5-1901 i Mainz, Kobler, Bad Eppensau.
TERRIG, Hans, f.d. 9-11-1901 in Mindelheim, Textilfabrikant,
Mindelheim.

THEISE, Greta, medion of "Bundestag", Bundeshaus, Bonn.
WEBER, C.A., "Deutsche Woche", Honorer 25, Lipowstr. 3
WIRKE, Josef, f.d. 7-5-1879 i Freiburg, Hdl. righskanzler
Freiburg.

WIRKE, Hans, f.d. 2-1-1891 i Aachen, Forfatter, boards i
Freiburg.

(Note: ELVES and WIRKE are also listed on a photocopy of the list
of members of the International Initiative Committee)

The visa applications were refused and the Danish Initiative
Committee decided to arrange the conference with the participation
of only such delegates as could enter Denmark without a visa, so
on 14 June the conference in Odense opened with a total of 99
participants, 65 of whom were non-Danish (no West or East German
delegation). During the conference a telegraph greeting from the
German delegates who were gathered at a concurrent conference in
Eastbury was received, bearing the signatures of Dr. HILF, (General
Sec/SCHWAB, Pastor DUG, KRAHNER and the former German Reichsleiter,
Josef WERTH. The conference closed on 15 June with the adoption of
a resolution against "the rearmament of West Germany, which results
in a rearmament of West Germany" and in support of Germany's "right to
national unity, right to freely chosen government, right to a peace
treaty and right to sovereignty and security."

e. In NSM 1631 of 23 November 1952, [] writes
that, according to Dr. STUBB, Heinz SCHWAB is under suspicion of
working for the East and is known to have close ties to the DEIBELMANN
group. NSM 4577 dated 23 July 1953 gives this same information
and adds that SCHWAB is in contact with Professor WERTH, who is Dr.
DEIBELMANN's contact man to SCHWAB.

f. NSM 555, 29 October 1952 on the subject of Communist
activities against the Ratification of the Contractual Agreements.
A meeting of leading West German Communist Party functionaries was
held in Bremen on 23 and 24 August, attended by East German
Secretary of State Heinz WILDMANN, a member of the East Politburo
and former general of the German Peace Committee, and Karl
LITKE from East Berlin, a candidate for membership in the All Euro,
secretary of the All-German Workers' Committee and general and
conductor charged with the inspection of West German mass
organizations. WILDMANN and LITKE pointed out that the organizations
previously charged with stirring up public opinion in Germany against

SECRET

SECRET

Attachment to ESOB 2171
dtd 10 Jan 56
Page 6

the contractual had failed miserably. Hans Günther SCHAFER, a journalist from Düsseldorf, also said reports to the effect that influential personalities such as Dr. HANSMANN and Frau Helene WISSEL had been won over were without foundation, and WILLIAMS supplemented these reports by stating that above all the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Journalisten (Study Group of German Journalists) and the Deutsche Sammlung (German Rally) had in no way justified the expectations placed in their activities. WILLIAMS also mentioned that this point had been discussed at an interview, which he and HANSMANN had with General ZHUKOV in West Berlin, and that Oskar NEUMANN was held responsible for the obvious failure of these two organizations.

WILLIAMS gave a number of directives for the campaign to be waged against the ratification of the contractual agreements, including a directive that the result of the London conference for the settlement of German pre-war foreign debts was to be exploited much more than before. And in this connection he mentioned that Dr. WISSEL was to be placed at the head of a popular movement against the recognition of these foreign debts.

1951

a. In an F-6 Headquarters report of 14 May 1953, Secret Control, a source described as "a reliable West German source with an intimate knowledge of politics and political parties," reported that on 10 May 1953, Dr. Joseph WIRTH and Wilhelm BENS formally established the new political party, "German League for Unity, Peace, and Freedom," which absorbed their former organization, the "German Assembly" (Deutsche Versammlung). The transformation was effected as a precautionary measure against a possible ban of the "German Assembly" as a Communist cover organization.

The two chairmen held a press conference in Bonn on 11 May at which WIRTH declared that Otto GUTENBERG had told him that acceptance of the European treaty would be taken by the East as meaning war. WIRTH decisively rejected the idea of a "liberation" of the Soviet zone.

On the same day, the new party issued the first number of its daily paper, Deutsche Volkzeitung, which will be published by the crypto-Communist publisher Volkzeitung. The chief editor is Hans-Joachim WIRTH, according to whom the German Volkzeitung will not change its policy. WIRTH declared that the publisher of the German Volkzeitung was assuming the entire risk of the German Volkzeitung without any kind of subsidy from other quarters.

SECRET

10 COPY

SECRET

Attachment to FSI 2171
JSA 13 Jan 56
page 7

According to sources, the new party's proclamation declares that the old parties are leading the German people down the road to war and catastrophe through their support to the European treaty and to the inclusion of the Federal Republic in the western military pact. The Federal Government is severely attacked for subordinating German interests to American power policies. The proclamation calls for independent inter-German relations between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic (GDR). It condemns the policy of the SPD. Finally, it demands a four-power agreement for a peaceful settlement of the German question, annulment of the pact on foreign policy, conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, withdrawal of all occupation troops from a reunited Germany, and removal of all trade barriers, especially on trade with the East.

A report from Berlin states that according to information from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party (SED), the Communist Party will not put up a list of its own in the coming Bundestag elections in West Germany, but will instruct its members and followers to support the "League for Unity, Peace, and Freedom." It is further reported that the Central Committee has earmarked considerable funds for work in West Germany in order that the "League for Unity, Peace, and Freedom" may not fail for financial reasons.

Another publication supporting Dr. WIRTH's movement is the monthly Neue Zeitungen, the first issue of which came out at the end of April from the working house Arbeit, at Siegenstrasse 531, Berlin-W. The editors are Professor Wolfgang SCHNEIDER, the painter Karl WILHELM, the cartoon writer WOLFF, Alwin GUNDEL, and Peter WIRTH, co-founder of the "German Assembly," the dramatist WOLFF (Dr.) (radical) Matthias WILHELM, the architect Arthur Loh, the university lecturer Dr. Günther WILHELM, and the teachers WILHELM and Ingelborg WILHELM-ROSE. WILHELM tried vainly to start a "German Assembly" of his own in the summer of 1952, which he later called the "Fatherland Ring," but gave it up in favor of the "German Assembly" of WIRTH, ELFELT, and Katherine von WILHELM-GEBHARDT. Five numbers of a publication of the "German Assembly," also called Neue Zeitungen, appeared between June 1952 and February 1953, edited by Arthur WILHELM. The publisher Wolfgang, who also assumed the role of responsible editor, has announced that the new publication will carry on the tradition of the earlier one.

b. FSI 1313, 13 Feb 53, reported that serious disagreements had arisen between WIRTH and his contacts in East Berlin re. the contacts Wolfgang which WIRTH organized in West Germany with money supplied by

SECRET

13 JAN 56

SECRET

Attachment to FOLW 2171
dat 18 Jan 56
page 8

East German band; WIRTH had promised that by the end of 1952 he would well into a firm militant organization all bourgeois groups in West Germany who were against ratification of the contractual agreements, for religious, racial or conservative political reasons. However, the Deutsche Sammlung has expended very little, still consisting of the directorate including WIRTH, RUFFS, and (Franz) Maria-Luise FASSBINDER, and about ten bases operating in West Germany. WIRTH has been especially unsuccessful in the primary task, uniting into an interest group the Minister President of Württemberg-Jules Reichold KAIER, former Federal Minister of Interior Dr. Gustav EISENHART, Chairman of the Zentrum Party Bernhard REISSMANN, and the Minister BRUNT. The attempt to establish contact with REISSMANN and his new party the Gesamt-Deutsche Volkspartei, was undertaken by Franz FASSBINDER with one REICHERTNER who now belongs to REISSMANN's Executive Committee but REICHERTNER refused to have anything to do with an organization financed by East Germany.

WIRTH was unable to contact KAIER who according to the report obviously wished to avoid financing by the East. In early 1953 WIRTH visited Berlin but received no further orders. Circles close to Dr. Lothar BOLT suggested to the GDR Politburo that WIRTH be dropped as a recruiter in West Germany as he is in no way in a position to attract the "national circles" in Germany.

c. OCA 181, 10 Feb 1953, re. the International Conference for the Peaceful Solution of the German Question, Berlin; taking part for West Germany were RUFFS and Dr. Josef WIRTH. On the first day of business, RUFFS was chosen as presiding chairman.

d. In April 1953, EG 14298 forwarded information from SAGRI which stated that the only serious opposition which the GDR has been able to muster to the third reading of the Basic Treaty in the Federal Parliament has been through the Peace Organization. At the beginning of February, attempt was made by exploiting contacts established during Conference for "Peaceful Solution of the German Problem" held in Berlin the latter part of 1952 and in Vienna, to put Dr. Josef WIRTH and RUFFS in touch with influential members of the Catholic Church in France. At the end of February, WIRTH and Pastor HILKOWITZ traveled to France and were received by Cardinal FROTIN, M. HENRIOT and M. ROBERTILLON (President of the Senate).

e. An OCAID dispatch from Dusseldorf, (SS dated 23 August 1953), re the Sunday candidates of the GVP (Gesamt-Deutsche Volkspartei) for North Rhine-Westphalia indicates that Dr. HILKOWITZ was fairly

SECRET

SECRET

Attachment to RUSA 2171
dtd 18 Jan 56
page 9

successful in holding down the number of the Communist Front SPD
(Bund der Deutschen) candidates. The dispatch went on to give the
following re HEILIGS and EISEL:

HEILIGS (Dr) Gustav (54) Eschen, an der Reichsbank 14.
SPD. One of the founders of the SPD in November 52 and
chairman since its foundation. Prior to this was very active
in neutralist-pacifist group known as the Notgemeinschaft
fuer den Frieden Europas. Helped to form the CDU in North
Rhine-Westphalia and was Minister of Justice in the Land
government for one year 1947-48; Mayor of Eschen from 1946-49;
in 1949 was appointed Federal Minister of the Interior but
resigned in 1950 after a dispute with Adenauer over the
question of West German association with Western Powers and a
German contribution to Western Defense. Now stands as a
principal advocate of German neutrality. His opposition to
orientation of Germany to the West seems based on: he is a
pacifist, and unwilling to be party to any measure which
might increase the risk of war; wants nothing done that
might delay German unity.

EISEL, Wilhelm (67) Kuechen-Gladbach, Ruhrstr. 53. SPD.
Prior to the last war, EISEL was a trade unionist and Catholic
labor editor. Was also active in the Center Party. Following
the war first joined the CDU but was expelled in 1948. Was
elected mayor of Kuechen-Gladbach in 1947 but now retired. Was
a leading member of the Gesellschaft fuer die Wiedervereinigung
Deutschlands, Vice-Chairman of the Deutsche Bewegung and
presently is a member of the World Peace Council and Vice-Chair-
man of the Bund der Deutschen Partei fuer Einheit, Frieden und
Freiheit - all four of which are Communist front organizations.

f. RUSA 4803 of 7 May 1953, notes that EISEL is well known for
his appearances in the Volkswacht with former British Chancellor
HEAL.

g. The DRV Monthly Intelligence Report dated as of the beginning
of March 1953, forwarded under RUSA 1431, 27 March 53, reports that
the communists are counting the connections established between German
and French participants at the occasion of the "International Conference
for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem," held in Vienna in
December 1952, and in mid-February 1953, a delegation, dispatched by
"German Rally," consisting of Pastor GIERING, Wilhelm, and Prof.
HEAL, and Dr. HEAL, was in Paris upon invitation of French
participants in the "International Conference" where they conferred
with politicians who are opposed to the EDC contract. The trip was
financed by "German Rally." After the return of this delegation,

SECRET

SECRET

Attachment to RSM 2171
dtd 18 Jan 56
page 10

Dr. WIRTH and ELFES went to Paris upon invitation of HENRIOT, president of the French Chamber; welcomed by HENRIOT, former Minister President QUEVILLE, BARBAUT, and Cardinal FALGOUT. The report notes that this is the first time that HILFELDER participated in an action of "German Rally."

A paragraph on the "German Rally" includes the information that during February "Land Councils of the German Rally" were established in Northrhine-Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony which function as the brains of the Rally Movement in the lands of the Fedrep. One Manfred BUNER, former secretary of the "Community for Action" (Gemeinschaft zur Tat) was appointed 1st secretary of the "Land Council of the German Rally" in Northrhine-Westphalia.

Re establishment of a Communist-controlled Counter-Government, the DFV reports that "HEIER-DEER of Bremen, member of the Communist Party and 1st secretary of the West German Peace Committee, declared on 5 Feb 53, 'The persons who will form the democratic coalition government on "X-Day" have already been appointed. We still need Dr. WIRTH and Wilhalm ELFES for the proclamation of such a government on the basis of the results of the plebiscite.' Otto ROCHOWSKI of Dusseldorf, chief of the press agency of the "German Rally," confirmed in the course of a conversation the statements of HEIER-DEER, and added that "Dr. WIRTH was willing to function as head of an 'antifascistic and democratic coalition government for West Germany.' Dr. WIRTH has also agreed to the plan of the Communist Party to call a general strike on "X-Day" and to arouse the working population to demonstrations."

The report also notes that the Gesamtdeutsche Volkswirtschaft (GVV) has established new land organizations in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rheinland-Pfalz. Meetings were held in Stuttgart, Weinheim, Heilbronn, Frankfurt/Main and Freiburg among other cities and the speakers on those occasions were Dr. HILFELDER, secretary general of the GVV, ROCHOWSKI and Piarrer ROCHOWSKI. At the moment the executive committee of the GVV and that of the Free Social Union (Frei-Soziale Union) under the presidency of AMMER of Heilbronn are negotiating a coalition of both groups during the coming plebiscite elections, a development which is watched with interest by Professor WIRTH, the leader of the "Free Center" (Freie Mitte), the former "Landesfreie." It is not altogether impossible that ROCHOWSKI will pool his forces with the above political groups, according to the DFV reports.

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Attachment to RHR 2171
dtd 15 Jan 56
page 11

h. The Bavarian LfV report for June 1955 states that the Communist Party has changed the key-note of its political struggle... also changed their attitude toward the OVP, the Zentrum, the FDP and NPD, stressing the "common struggle" with these parties which they formerly had either decisively rejected or violently attacked. The KP became reconciled with the idea of a coalition government consisting of the Zentrum, HEINEMANN's OVP, FDP and SPD to be established after the coming elections, and even put up with the prospect of itself being excluded from that coalition.

In the section pertaining to Cover Organizations and Affiliated Organizations, the LfV reports that the former Reichstag Deputy Katharina von KAMBOFF-GRUBER has withdrawn from the Deutsche Bewegung (although she had been one of the founders) because the liberal ideas as advocated by her were suppressed by the Communist tendency dominating that organization.

Also, contrary to the intentions of the KP functionaries, the Central Committee of the SED had formerly decided that the "Deutsche Bewegung" had to appear in the public as an "independent" organization. The attempt of the Bund der Deutschen fuer Einheit, Frieden und Freiheit (founded with the assistance of the Deutsche Bewegung) to avoid direct influence of the Communist party on its organization meets with similar resistance on the part of the KP functionaries; however, in this case the latter seem to have better prospects for success. On the occasion of a meeting of land delegates in Bismarckdorf, news leaked out of heated disputes within the Bundestag over the question of whether functionaries of other parties may simultaneously be functionaries of the Bund der Deutschen. From GRUBER categorically answered this question in the affirmative; Wilhelm FRIEDL opposed most violently and was able to carry his point when he threatened to withdraw. It has been observed that since 2 June 55 the Bundesrat of Bismarckdorf has been making great efforts to find in the German leader non-Communist co-workers to replace its German co-workers. They have even gone so far as to decide that the present responsible secretaries at land level shall be released from their tasks in the leader and replaced by new co-workers. Judging from the present state of affairs it seems that FRIEDL wants to secure for himself control over the internal organization while the SED people are apparently determined (probably following an order from higher headquarters) to maintain their positions. The LfV report contains information on the organizational structure of the Bund der Deutschen and on the action program adopted by that organization's National Congress. The program rejects the old parties... It also stated that the OVP is qualified to work for peace and unity since it does not put sufficient emphasis on the point of internal German agreement, and since its attitude toward the East is based on hostility.

SECRET

NO COPY

SECRET

Attachment to MEMO 2171
011 13 Jan 56
page 12

At a press conference in Bonn, Dr. WIRTH spoke on the election program mentioned above and supplemented it by saying that no definite stand had been taken by the party with regard to a number of economic and political problems, since in the opinion of the Bund der Deutschen the solution of these problems has to be left to an all-German parliament. On the occasion of the aforementioned press conference, Dr. Georg KEATZMAN, member of the Vorstand of the Bund der Deutschen, criticized the GVP for adhering to anti-Bolshevism, and Dr. WIRTH added that today in Europe a policy to the interest of the people and of peace was impossible unless talks with the Communists were opened. At the first meeting held by his party on 10 June 1953 in Koeln, Dr. WIRTH described himself as a "radical-social reformer." He stressed he was no Communist but could not help saying that among the Communists there were just as many reasonable persons as there were unreasonable ones in Bonn.

In a paragraph on the Working Committee of the West German Refugee Congress (Arbeitsausschuss des Westdeutschen Fluechtlingskongresses), one George REXOS was reported as the speaker at a meeting of the Land Committee of that organization where he praised the Bund der Deutschen and asked the persons present to support the Bund in the forthcoming elections for Sunday. He also suggested that the Westdeutscher Fluechtlingskongress join as a corporate member of the Bund and this was approved.

1. The July LIV Bavaria report, also forwarded under MEMO 7531, contains much data on the Bund der Deutschen and its Communist ties, including excerpts from an open letter, written by Dr. Hilarius RASY who withdrew from both the SPD and the CDU, detailing plans, personnel, financial channels and methods of Communist control exercised toward the CDU. The report also notes that on 2 July the Bundesvorstand of the CDU held a meeting in Stuttgart where the main speech was given by Wilhelm ELFES. ELFES gave a report on the World Peace Conference in Budapest and also mentioned a conversation he had had in Berlin with SEAFINOW and JELINSKI. This LIV report also lists activities of the GVP for the month.

1924

a. MEM 4397 of 3 March 1954, from an untested source reports that source learned from AMN circles that Dr. Josef WIRTH and REXOS were attached as advisors to MOLOTOV's staff during the Four Power Conference, and that before the beginning of the Conference, WIRTH

SECRET

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SECRET

Attachment to RUM 2171
dtd 13 Jan 56
page 13

had worked in Moscow at the Germany Division of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, while ELFES had conducted negotiations in Warsaw. During the Four Power Conference, the two Germans had to give advisory opinions on proposals to be put forth by MOLOTOV or to comment on MOLOTOV's replies to Western proposals re the effect that the replies would have on the West German population. Source also learned that WIRTH and ELFES were to be made respectively Minister and State Secretary of All-German Affairs in the East German government.

b. Control. State request for visa check on REINHARD, dated 6 April 1954. REINHARD wished a visitor's visa to attend the World Council of Churches, Evanston, Illinois, which was to be held in August 1954. Under "remarks", State comments: "Subject...is a leading Evangelical Church layman and advisor to the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, Geneva...also a leading neutralist and Chairman of the neutralist All German People's Party (GVP). In the 1953 German Federal elections, this party presented a combined list of candidates with the League of Germans (LD), a group which is actively (but not openly) directed by members of the German Communist Party and which enjoys the vocal support of the East Zone Socialist Unity Party. This information is confirmed by the controlled American source and is common knowledge to any German newspaper reader. The Berlin Document Center check reveals no Nazi affiliations.

"So responsible source has accused the alien of being either a communist or a communist sympathizer, however politically naive it may have been of his to accept communist support when the political interests of the LD and the GVP happened to coincide on the point of an unwarmed and unaccrued Germany."

The request includes a statement prepared by the Political Officer, of which the following are excerpts: "Dr. REINHARD is one of the best known German political personalities and is the most prominent Protestant layman in Germany. He had an excellent anti-Nazi record and was Federal Minister of Interior from 1949 to 1950, at which time he resigned because he disagreed with Chancellor ADENAUER's endorsement of a German military contribution to the defense of Western Europe. Since November of 1953, he has been Chairman of the 'All-German People's Party' which advocated German neutrality vis a vis West and East. This party formed an election alliance in 1950, with the communist-front 'League of Germans.'

It is understood that Dr. REINHARD's thesis of German neutrality as the best means of contributing to the prospects of world peace stands in direct opposition to the policies of the U.S.

SECRET

Attachment to EGM 2171
dtd 18 Jan 56
Page 14

Government. It is also obvious that he consented in 1953 to his party's tactical election alliance with a communist-front organization and that some members of his party are "fellow travellers." In view of these facts, it is all the more significant that almost all German politicians concede that HEISEMANN is an honorable man whose politics are based on sincere moral principles and an allegiance to democracy rather than on any sympathy for communism... In view of Dr. HEISEMANN's sponsorship by the World Council of Churches, his reputation for personal integrity, and the absence of evidence which would indicate pro-communist views on his part, it is recommended that Dr. HEISEMANN be granted a visa." There is no indication in our files as to whether the visa was granted.

c. EAV 1783 reports that at the World Peace Council session held in Berlin from 24-28 May 1954, Wilhelm EISEN was elected to the Bureau of the World Peace Council. He was listed as President of the Bund der Deutschen.

d. EAB 3560, 9 June 1954 notes that on 13 April 1954 EAFB received checks for 860 Mark for the trip to Warsaw.

e. EGX 5747 of 11 August 1954, an F-3 source reported that the West German bourgeois opposition organization with the "National Front" and led by Dr. WINTER, Wilhelm EISEN and Dr. FRIEDBERG, etc is to be directed to increase its propaganda activities.

f. EBA 10653, January 1954, in a paragraph from an LFF status report dated 20 November 1953, reports that in a jury trial before the Tiergarten law court, Heinz KROGER and EISEN (B. 1937) were sentenced to a fine of 500 Mark each on a charge of having illegally distributed Marx pamphlets. The sentence will be appealed with Dr. HEISEMANN (ex-Federal Minister of Interior) handling the defense.

g. EBA 15020, 8 December 1954, forwards a SED DRESDEN Section request for name traces on a list of about seventeen East Germans traveling to the GDR, and included on this list is Wilhelm EISEN, based on information in the foregoing EAB 3560 that EISEN received 860 Mark for a trip to Warsaw. EAB went on to say that they did not believe any of the persons on the list would be exploitable, but asked Headquarters to forward all information on them to have handy in their files.

1937

h. Attachment to EOLA 12950, A/R Subject: Heinz KROGER, 16 Feb 1937, contains a sketch of KROGER's position in the Berlin complex, including lines to and from HEISEMANN and the GVP and FIDOWRADY of the SED.

SECRET

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Attachment to EGM 2171
dtd 15 Jan 56
page 15

b. EAV 2485 of 4 April 55 lists Wilhelm ELFES, born 5-6-24, Krefeld, residence in Wachen-Glaibach; passport has Reg. No. EW IV 663601; as one of the members from East Germany of the communist-sponsored World Peace Council in Vienna who registered at a hotel in the Soviet sector on 10 March 1955.

c. EAV 2504, 6 April 1955 is a list of non-Soviet, non-Satellite travelers who crossed the Hungarian or Czechoslovakian border of Austria, or registered at hotels in the Soviet sector of Vienna, between 13 December 1954 and 20 March 1955. Under WEST GERMANY is listed Wilhelm ELFES, no occupation listed; Date of Birth 5-6-24; origin or destination Berlin; Entry and/or Exit Date 20 January 1955; Passport No. Reg. 663681/52, Sov visa 211410.

d. EAV 2516, 13 April 1955, a list of air travelers to and from Czechoslovakia, lists Wilhelm ELFES, occupation: Pensioner; birthdate 5-6-24; nationality East Germany; Passport No: ID Card EW IV 66391, Soviet visa /212153; as a passenger from Prague on 1 March 55.

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