

TOP SECRET  
ROUTING SHEET

2

53.1015

To be prepared by the first TSCO who receives a TOP SECRET document.

DESCRIPTION		REGISTRY	
SOURCE: <u>Heppner/China Theater</u>		ACCESSION NO.: <u>LOTS 873</u>	
ADDRESSED TO:		ACCESSION DATE: <u>29 Sept. 45</u>	
DOCUMENT DATE: <u>19 Sept. 45</u>	COPY NO.:	OFFICE OR BRANCH: <u>D.O.</u>	
DOCUMENT NO.: <u>17,490</u>	ATTACHMENTS:	LOGGED BY: <u>MJS</u>	
NO. OF PAGES: <u>241</u>			

ATTENTION:

The attached TOP SECRET document is hereby transferred into the temporary custody of the TOP SECRET CONTROL OFFICER listed below who is charged with full responsibility for this document until receipt is obtained from another TSCO. According to OSS TOP SECRET REGULATIONS, the first TSCO to receive a TOP SECRET document must accession it on his TOP SECRET ACCESSION SHEET, OSS form 4053c and prepare at once this Routing Sheet. This form must remain attached to the document at all times to serve as a record of its movement between Offices or Branches within OSS. Each TSCO who receives or releases this document will sign below and add the date and time. It must be transmitted between TSCOs only by Officer Courier. Regular Courier Receipts will be used.

	REFERRED TO	RECEIVED			RELEASED		
		SIGNATURE OF TSCO	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME
1.	BRANCH						
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							

This sheet, together with the subject document, should be returned as soon as possible to

(ORIGINATING TSCO)

TOP SECRET

TOP-SECRET

# THE TESTIMONY OF FRITZ WIEDEMANN

HEADQUARTERS  
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
CHINA THEATER

TOP-SECRET



TOP-SECRET

TS-57

Copy 2 of 4.

HEADQUARTERS  
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
CHINA THEATER  
APO 627

TESTIMONY OF FRITZ WEIDEMANN

19 September 1945, 1430

PRESENT;

COLONEL RICHARD P. HEPPNER  
LT. COLONEL WILLIAM S. CRAWFORD  
CAPT FRANKLIN M. STONE  
LT. GUY MARTIN USNR

Stenographer: T/Sgt Siegfried Oppenheim

TOP-SECRET

FRITZ WEIDEMANN testified as follows;

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD;

Q. Mr. Weidemann, we would like to talk to you for a short time about some of your travels and experiences out in China. You have been here a long time. You should have some very interesting stories.

A. I am afraid I have to disappoint you because I was not connected in political matters. Anyhow you ask questions. I will answer them - try and answer to the best of my knowledge.

Q. All right.

COL. HEPPNER: You know that the orders came through from Washington.

MR. WEIDEMANN: Yes, sir.

Q. First of all if you could begin with your stay in San Francisco, your trip out here - the details concerning that; how you traveled; what your destination was and bring it up to date. Your travels in China.

A. Well, from the time I left San Francisco?

Q. Left San Francisco.

A. I left for China July, we had to get out 15 July '41 by midnight. First we tried to get directly from California to East Asia to Japan, but we had to get free conduct from the British; it was impossible to get it at the right time. It was Sunday afternoon, I think it was about 12 o'clock mid-day; we left San Francisco four o'clock in the afternoon. I got information from members in Washington we have the permission of free conduct to go to East Asia. Because I asked in '40, 1940 my foreign office to a place in East Asia if our time in the United States should be all over. So I was destined to be Consular General for East Asia.

Q. You were Consul General in San Francisco?

A. For two years and some months. I arrived beginning of March '39.

Q. March '39?

A. And so I went back to Berlin in July '41 via Lisbon.

Q. Pardon me. You left from San Francisco?

A. By plane to New York and by ship West Point - West Point former Washington was the steamer to Lisbon. Lisbon by train to Berlin. As I arrived in Berlin I was asked the second or third day to meet Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop. He asked me about my opinion of affairs in United States and if United States should - would go to war or not. As it was my opinion, I was convinced that the United States would go to war. I tell you frankly I got during my stay in San Francisco many informations through my well known friend Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe.

Q. How do you spell that last name?

A. Stephanie S-t-e-p-h-a-n-i-e. Hohenlohe H-o-h-e-n-l-o-h-e.

COL. HEPPNER: Is she an American by birth?

MR. WEIDEMANN: <sup>living</sup> Hungarian. she was ~~like~~ a long time in London and go-between from Rothermer to Hitler. And I told Ribbentrop I was convinced that the United States would go to war.

Q. That was when?

A. In July - in August '41 and I was convinced too that the American people was ready and willing to go to war - not pressed by the government or led in this war.

LT. MARTIN: Or forced?

-2-  
TOP-SECRET

MR. WEIDEMANN: Forced. That was all. We talked about political matters, otherwise he wanted me to be very cautious with uttering my opinions because I was well known to be a defeatist. I didn't see Hitler because I didn't ask for an audience and I went back to my - to Berlin first and sent to a little farm I have in Bavaria. I have to tell you Ribbentrop asked me if I was ready and willing to go to East Asia because it was my wish - I said "Yes, of course, as soon as possible" He asked me "You like to be appointed Consul General".

CAPT. STONE: At Tientsin?

MR. WEIDEMANN: Yes.

Q. Was anything further discussed in regard to your mission here aside from your duties as Consul General?

A. No. The only mission Ribbentrop had in mind for me was to get my out of Germany.

Q. I see.

A. Under which I had - he considered me to be his enemy. He considered I had ambition to become Foreign Minister, but really it was not my ambition.

BY COL HEPPNER:

Q. Was it known in Germany at that time that the Japanese planned to attack the Americans on December 7th?

A. It was known as far as we could read it in the American papers.

Q. Did you know of any agreement between the Japanese and Germans that the Japanese would enter the war?

TOP-SECRET

- A. The Tri-partite Pact of course. I was never informed by Ribbentrop or any of my superiors about political matters. I can frankly say they didn't trust me.
- Q. Did you ever hear gossip in social circles in Berlin that the Japanese would enter the war during that year?
- A. (hesitating) No, not in political circles, but I saw one of these Area Commanders in France, General Faber Du Frur - he was before military attache I think in Bulgaria or Sofia - I don't know exactly where, and this General told me "We hope that the Japs will go to war with the United States" and he made an astonishing remark - astonishing for me - he thought the war would be decided in the Far East. I think it was the only discussion about the Far Eastern matters in my stay in Germany.
- I was sent ten days on my farm and I got an order to leave Germany by end of August via Rome, South America to Japan. I had no special orders. No information about the standing between Germany and Japan.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

- Q. But it had been decided you would be Consul General?
- A. I was appointed Consul General at Tientsin
- Q. You left Germany then, you say, the latter part of August?
- A. I think it was the third - 29th or 3rd - it was a Friday. I flew from Berlin to Rome. I left Rome the 1st of September '41 for Buenos Aires
- Q. Buenos Aires?
- A. Buenos Aires. I took a Japanese boat and went to Yokahama, Tokyo.

CAPT STONE: When did you arrive in Buenos Aires?

MR. WEIDEMANN: I had three days from Berlin to Rome; five days from Rome to Rio. I stayed 10 days in Rio and then

I went to Buenos Aires and was in protective custody at our embassy because our ambassador was afraid something c~~o~~uld happen to me. (laughing). First I should go via Chili - leave South America in Santiago, Chili.

Q. You flew by ~~Lam~~<sup>L</sup> Airplane?

A. German combined Latin American Airline Rio to Buenos Aires. I flew Italian line to Rio but with German Argentine line Condor.

Q/ C-o-n-d-o-r.

A. From Rio to Buenos Aires and I had to stay five days (laughing) in the embassy and couldn't get out.

Q. You, of course, went in Natal and flew down to Rio - stayed in Natal, Brazil.

A. No. I flew from Natal - no - Pernambuco - the same Italian plane who came from Rome I flew till Rio.

Q. Rio?

A. I stayed ten days in Rio.

Q. The ten days I believe you spent at the Gloria Hotel?

A. No. You are mistaken - you have the wrong information. It was not Gloria Hotel - it was some - Pax Hotel.

Q. P-a-x.

A. Pax Hotel because we couldn't go to this famous - what's the best hotel in --

Q. Copacabana.

A. It was prohibited at this hotel. I think it was Pax Hotel.

- Q. Can we place the date you arrived at Rio. Would you recall that?
- A. I haven't it in my memory. I have here my passport. I could - I left Rome on a Monday. If you have a calendar I can tell you the date. I think it was the first. I had the first stop over in Sevilla (sic. Seville), the second Ilho Dosal and I went to stay for one day in Ilho Dosal and one day from Ilho Dosal to Pernambuco. One day in Pernambuco to Rio. I think it was 5th of September.
- Q. The 5th or 6th?
- A. If you have a calendar I can fix the exact date.
- Q. And you were there approximately ten days?
- A. I was exactly ten days. I left on Sunday morning from Buenos Aires.
- Q. What was the nature of your business in Rio Mr. Weidemann. You say you were there for approximately ten days.
- A. Because I had to wait for a boat to Japan. I had no business. I went to the embassy; of course I had some dinner invitations - langweilich
- LT. MARTIN: Boring.
- A. (continuing) boring for me. I went to the ambassador and asked him for some business and he had no business and gave me some cables to decipher.
- BY CAPT. STONE:
- Q. You were given no duties or missions to perform in Rio before you left Germany?
- A. Nothing.
- Q. No operations to organize or set up?
- A. Nothing.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. You said you were to catch a boat from Rio?

A. First I was - first they thought I could catch it at Rio. Afterwards I could catch a boat Santiago, Chili and I got a permit - permit for Chili in Rio, but five days after I got this permit the Chilean Ambassador came to our ambassador and said to him, "Mr. —" I forgot the name of the Ambassador - "I got a cable from my government in Santiago. We don't like Mr. Weidemann" (laughing). So I had to stay out.

Q. Then you traveled on down to Buenos Aires?

A. Then I went to Buenos Aires. I think it was <sup>not</sup> in the last, but the one - just before the last boat sent from South America to Japan - it was the Manila Maru

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. When did you leave Buenos Aires?

A. Ten days as I told you - 5 days Rome to Rio; ten days in Rio or 4 or 5 days Buenos Aires must have been.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Around the 20th, 21st?

A. About the 10th - 20th or 21st, Yes. I am sure you can find it in American papers because I was interviewed on the boat (laughing).

Q. That was via the Manila Maru?

A. There was one Japanese Navy Officer; some Japanese people from South Africa. I had to travel third class because there was no more cabins first class.

Q. From there/<sup>what</sup> was the first stop over?

A. The first stop over was in Yokohama. I stayed at the embassy with our ambassador.

TOP-SECRET



Q. What was his name?

A. General Otte. He is now living in Peking.

Q. He is presently in Peking?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you in Yokahama and Tokyo for any length of time?

A. I stayed exactly three weeks in Tokyo. The first 18 or 19 days I stayed in the Embassy and then I was - I was asked to go to the hotel because our Consul General from Yokahama Mr. Balzer - he came to visit to our ambassador.

CAPT STONE: What's his first name?

MR. WEIDEMANN: I beg your pardon?

CAPT STONE: Do you know his first name?

MR. WEIDEMANN: Of the ambassador?

LT. MARTIN: Balzer the Consul?

MR. WEIDEMANN: No, I don't know. I am sorry. He was still - the last consul General - no - in - in Osaka.

Q. From there you --

A. (interrupting) And I had no political talks with Mr. Otte. I told Mr. Otte what I knew from - I wouldn't say military affairs - the story about our Field Marshal Bloomberg and Field Marshal Von Fritch, because he was an old officer and was very well acquainted with Von Bloomberg. I was a little bit astonished because I didn't get an answer from Mr. Otte. So I didn't grasp what his standing was. You have to be aware - I was for all people in our foreign service a little bit suspicious. They didn't - didn't like coming in close contact with me - everybody knew I was in disgrace or something - disgrace with Mr. Hitler,

Q. How did this rumor begin?

A. The only political - this rumor began because I was kicked out of my office as Adjutant to Hitler in January '39. The only political ~~remark~~ remark Mr. Otto gave to me was one as he said "I told our government that the Japanese sword is very good for us Germans as long as it is in the sheath" From Tokyo I flew first to Tsingtao<sup>AD</sup> where I met our consul Mr. Von Srusken and the next day I flew from Tsingtao to Peking to meet what we call Bootschaftsrath - it is a step below minister.

LT. MARTIN: Consul<sup>6</sup>✓

A. (continuing) Altenburg. He is still in charge of this branch office of the German Embassy in Peking - and there I stayed for I think 8 or 10 days till I got a Japanese permit to go to my office in Tientsin

Q. And you arrived in Tientsin what day?

A. I beg your pardon?

Q. Do you recall the date you arrived at Tientsin?

A. By the end of November, November '41.

COLONEL HEPPNER: Was this --

A. (continuing and interrupting) First of November. I think it was first of November I arrived in Yokohama. I stayed three weeks in Japan. I left Japan by the 21st of November - stayed 8 or 9 days - maybe 27 of November I came to Tientsin. I stayed one day - one half day then I went to Shanghai to get completed my garments - my clothings. I left Berlin with just the same bags I have here. It is not very nice (laughing).

BY COL. HEPPNER:

Q. Is this the first time you have ever~~x~~ been in China?

A. It is the first time I have ever~~n~~ been in Japan - East Asia. As I

greeted my subordinates in my office in Tientsin I told them I didn't come out to Tientsin to work. (laughing). It was the same for me as in the old Roman empire - send somebody across the Mediterranean - away from the Capital.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Mr. Weidemann, you said when you arrived in Tokyo --

A. Yes.

Q. (continuing) that you had some talks with the ambassador?

A. Otto.

Q. Mr. Otto?

A. Yes.

Q. Could you elaborate on the discussion that took place? You said they were not over political matters?

A. He had no political talks with me. He did (sic) inform me about nothing about nothing of his connections with Japanese Government.

BY COL. HEPPNER

Q. Did he have any information about the Japanese attack that was forthcoming?

A. Oh, I want to tell you something - yes, General Kreutzsch, yes, now I remember. They had every day we had - now I remember, every day we had what we called news conference. in the embassy and I took part in this conference. And one day our Admiral - his name is Wenecker - he came to this conference and told the ambassador "There is something going on with these Japanese people, because I never saw before so many people going to these shrines as now; there must be something going on"

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Was he connected with the Embassy as attache?

A. He was not attache, Admiral Wenneker.

Q. He was merely with the German Fleet?

A. He was with the embassy. There was no German Fleet - he was naval - naval attache. Yes, I remember one day he came and said "There must be something going on because they all streamed to these shrines". But in my opinion, I was mistaken afterwards the facts proved - I didn't think that the Japanese would be so - so foolish and aggress the United States. I didn't take his remarks too heavy - too earnest.

LT. MARTIN: Seriously.

A. (continuing) too serious. Krentschar is still military attache - he took me to his office and asked me some questions about my experiences in the United States and I remember one question, he said "Do you think if the Japanese would attack the Netherland's East Indies that Americans would go to war?" which of course I confirmed.

BY COL. HEPPNER:

Q. At that time were there many German technical experts in Japan to help them on their armaments and science?

A. Maybe. I met only in Japan one pilot - I think he was test pilot for the Messerschmidt Werke in Bavaria. I forgot his name. He was the same pilot who trained our Minister Hess for his flight to England. He is now as I was told some weeks ago maybe in Singapore or something like that.

Q. He was there as a technical expert in aviation?

A. He was waiting for - for a - He had nothing to do at that time he was

unemployed, but he was sent out from Germany to help the Japanese in matters of the Air Corps and there was another man, I think, but I don't know his name - I forgot the name - only two.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Now what --

A. (interrupting). Yes, there was one more - expert - he is - how do you call it - forestry expert - expert in forestry.

Q. Forestry.

A. He was before in the United States. Professor Ebner - I knew him from San Francisco.

Q. He was an attache of the embassy also?

A. No. He couldn't get home to Germany, the route was closed. The Japanese used him as expert for Forestry.

Q. Now at that time was there <sup>Police</sup> ~~present~~ an attache in the embassy in Tokyo?

A. Yes. <sup>Police</sup> ~~Present~~ attache. Yes, the name is funny. I don't remember.

Q. You don't recall the name?

A. He was still <sup>Police</sup> ~~present~~ attache - till the last moment of our embassy - <sup>Police</sup> ~~present~~ attache.

Q. Was a Mr. Von Meisinger/<sup>there at</sup> that time?

A. Yes. He is not Von.

Q. Colonel Joseph Meisinger.

A. Yes, yes, yes. Colonel of the police.

Q. Was he officially connected with the embassy at that time?

A. Yes, he was police attache, because Himmler tried to get from every German Embassy as his trustee one police attache and Meisinger was

one of the first who was sent out. He was connected with the embassy.

Q. Just what were his duties there at the embassy?

A. What was his duty in the embassy I don't know exactly. But as I think he had to be aware of all espionage affairs any German was connected with - to watch the behavior of the Germans - to communicate with the Japanese police about national police matters.

Q. Now, did you have any contact with Meisinger?

A. Yes. I knew him from Berlin and one I had an invitation for a dinner with him and we drank two bottles of champagne because he was a hard drinker. (laughing). It may be strange to you but as I told you I knew him from Berlin and in his capacity in the secret police - in the Gestapo in Berlin he had two main purposes, first to watch the homosexuals and then to make inquiries in special - what should I say - this case with Fritsch - special difficult cases. He made inquiries against General Von Fritsch and an inquiry against Julius Streicher in Nurnberg. Meisinger was the man who brought Streicher to trial and I think it was a good thing. And I used him once - I tell you frankly there was suspicions in high quarters in Berlin said my friend the Princess Stephanie should be Jewish, so I asked him to find out about her Jewish ancestry; there was no Jewish blood in her as he told me in Nurnberg in '38 during the Party Rally and then I met him again in Tokyo. (laughing). And you understand if one of us Germans met one of these high officials of the Gestapo they are all a little bit (laughing) not to get in too close connection because we didn't know if this man made some secret reports about our behavior. And after that some weeks ago I got a message from Tokyo said - Meisinger

and Stahmer said I made him - he was the last Ambassador - Stahmer - said I made him many troubles with my speeches I held in Tientsin, but anyhow did no damage to me. I think he didn't make a secret report about me.

BY COL. HEPPNER:

Q. How do you account for the fact he didn't cause any damage to you?

A. (hesitates) I think he liked me. And there was no substantial matter. He could not find out something substantial - what was serious enough to be reported to Berlin. The most dangerous moment for me was as I made a speech in October '43 and our Ambassador Woermann in Nanking got the speech.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Your contacts with Meisinger in Tokyo, were they based on instructions from Berlin?

A. Oh, no, no, no.

Q. Only a social contact?

A. Only social contact because I tell you frankly his - what I knew about him in Berlin - there were many things I liked - because I tell you he was in charge to make inquiries about homosexuals and once he was complaining in my office he could not get on one of our most - most well known actors - I forget what's the name - he was known to be a homosexual and Meisinger couldn't get him because Goering told him "I don't allow this - because if this man plays I have 3,000 marks entry fees every night (laughing). I was pleased about the inquiries and the statements Meisinger made about Streicher, and it was only due to Meisinger that Streicher came to trial - he was convicted only to go to his farm near Nurnberg, but afterwards - in Tokyo

Meisinger told me about his deeds in Warsaw. He was chief of police in Warsaw.

I

Q. May/interrupt. Meisinger was in Germany connected with the police?

A. Yes, yes.

Q. Gestapo?

A. Head of the Gestapo was Himmler. No the head of all the police forces in Germany was Himmler. The special head of the gestapo was Heydrich. Heydrich had three department chiefs, one was Meisinger.

Q. Do you know what department that was?

A. For homosexuals and for specially difficult cases, I think.

Q. What was his concern over homosexuals?

A. You know we had very sharp laws against homosexuals in Germany since '33.

Q. Purification of the race?

A. Because of the race.

Q. I don't quite understand just what action was being taken against the homosexuals?

A. They were put to trial - put in prison. It was a very serious thing to be a homo sexual in Germany. After '33 if you didn't have connections with Goering.

Q. You said "Other difficult cases?"

A. As this case with General Von Fritsch, but I think it would take too long a time.

Q. I don't think we would go into that.

LT. MARTIN: Cases involving important people?

MR. WEIDEMANN: Difficult. That's the meaning. Streicher was gauleiter in Nurnberg and Fritsch who was head of the army.



BY CAPT STONE:

Q. When was Meisinger sent here to East Asia?

A. Why?

Q. When and why?

A. Why I don't know. He told me he was sent to East Asia because Himmler said he had such a hard time in Warsaw; he had to do such beastly things that he should get a rest in Tokyo.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. Let us place him in his job with the Gestapo in Germany; that covered about what period?

A. As far as I know from the beginning?

Q. From the beginning?

A. From '33 or '34.

Q. Then he went to Russia?

A. To Warsaw.

Q. Do you know about when he was in Russia?

A. In Warsaw must be in '39.

Q. in '39?

A. I don't know exactly the time. He was first the only chief of the police in Warsaw of whom I have information.

Q. Then he was sent out here about '41?

A. I think it was maybe - it was '41 yes. It was - he was not long ago - he came in long ago before my arrival in Tokyo - to Japan.

LT. MARTIN: You mean just the City of Warsaw?

MR. WEIDEMANN: As far as he told me.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Was he supposed to keep track and maintain a sort of watchfulness over Germans in Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. And China?

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. So it wasn't exactly a rest then?

A. It wasn't exactly a rest, but it was a place with much more comfort and pleasure than he had at Warsaw.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Do you recall any specific cases that he may have handled in Tokyo? Any action he may have taken? Did he ever speak to you about his investigations?

A. No. I met him, as I told you, only during my stay in Japan in November '41. Then I had never any connection with him.

BY COL. HEPPNER:

Q. Were part of his duties to keep an eye on the German Ambassador there?

A. I think so. I'm not so sure. We didn't know anything about the internal affairs of the Gestapo, but every German was highly suspicious - highly suspicious.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Did you know who was working for him? Did he have anybody working for him?

A. In China his subordinate was this Major of the police Huber in Shanghai.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Do you know his full name?

A. No. I'm sorry. Major of the Police. SS Standard Leader.

COL. HEPPNER: Is he still in Shanghai?

MR. WEIDEMANN: I think so, yes.

Q. Do you know his address there?

A. He is connected with the branch of the German Embassy, but as I was told - it is only a rumor - he works now for the Japanese or he worked for the Japanese after the debacle of Germany.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Do you know whether Meisinger collaborated in his work with either Japanese or Chinese personalities?  
together

A. He worked/with the Japanese, I'm sure. I have no proof, but I'm sure.

Q. Do you know any Chinese he may have worked with?

A. Chinese I don't know.

BY COL HEPPNER:

Q. Did he have access to American Prisoner of War Camps?

A. I don't know. I don't believe.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. He maintained his office right in the embassy?

A. Yes, in the embassy.

Q. In Tokyo. Did he travel around quite a bit?

A. He was several times in Shanghai. His wife is living in Shanghai - as a nurse. She wants to get a divorce.

Q. What is her name? Do you recall?

A. I don't know. I think it was his second or third wife.

Q. You say as a nurse?

A. In a hospital.

Q. Commercial hospital - not a Jap Army --

A. (interrupting). I think so, yes.

Q. Any other places he visited frequently?

A. Once I heard he should have been in Peking, but I'm not so sure.

In Peking his subordinate was Charlie Schmidt, it is not his real name. Some weeks ago I heard his real name - it is something like Schultz - it is not his real name. He was many years in Chicago - in Los Angeles.

Q. Was he connected with the Consulate at Peking?

A. He called himself Police Attache - branch office of the German Embassy in Peking.

Q. Any other contacts of Meisinger that you know - contacts in China?

A. In China I don't know. No.

Q. There were two who styled themselves as police attaches or connected with the German police. One in Peiping --

A. (interrupting). In Peiping Charlie Schmidt. Shanghai, Major Huber. Huber was really police attache. Schmidt in Peiping was self-styled.

Q. But Meisinger did maintain contact with him?

A. Of course. Huber had to take his orders from Meisinger in all police matters and he had his own code for messages to Germany. He didn't use the embassy.

Q. Huber did or Meisinger?

A. Huber did.

BY CAPT STONE;

Q. He communicated directly with Berlin?

A. Yes.

Q. He didn't --

A. (interrupting). I talked it over with my predecessor in Tientsin, Consul General Stoller - he was after my arrival sent to Shanghai - was head of the German Embassy in Shanghai. And Stoller told me Huber first has his own code but every cable Huber sent to Berlin should have the signature of Stoller. I asked Stoller "Do you believe really his - he gave you every telegram first for knowledge?" (shrugs shoulders). My predecessor in Tientsin.

Q. During any of your contacts you had how many contacts did you have with Meisinger, just one?

A. Just one.

Q. Did he ask you to cooperate in any way?

A. No.

Q. In furnishing anything that might come to your attention?

A. No.

Q. You never volunteered anything to him through channels?

A. No. (laughing) No. I didn't like his business.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD;

Q. That is Germans in China who may have indicated <sup>they were</sup> anti-Nazi - no information of that type went into Meisinger?

A. There were some Germans who were really anti-Nazi in China, but I don't know if Meisinger really gathered information about these people. Once I was told that one of these businessmen in Tientsin was accused to be anti-Nazi

and acting against the interests of the Reich and regime and said Schmidt in Peking had the files about this businessman. The accusation came from another business man in Tientsin - from another German. So I asked Schmidt "What about this man, have you files against him?" He said "Yes, there is one accusation against him, but I dismissed it because there is nothing substantial in it."

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Did you communicate anything in your capacity as Consul General to Berlin regarding any persons who might have been indicating anti-Nazi sympathies?

A. No.

Q. Or activities?

A. No.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Has anyone connected with your consulate ever sent <sup>in</sup> such information?

A. I have no proof, but I don't believe it. We had of course - Every of our officials was a Party member - we had just one who was really a convinced Nazi.

Q. And who was he?

A. It is my - chancellor of the consulate, Mr. Marks.

Q. Do you know his full name, Mr. Weidemann?

A. Just a moment. Frans. He was a convinced Nazi, but I don't think that he would do unfair - that he ever committed unfair acts.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Did he cooperate with Meisinger?

A. No.

Q. Where is he located now?

A. He is still in Tientsin.

Q. Did Weisinger come to China often?

A. Sometimes Shanghai - I think three or four times he was in Shanghai.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. But only one time in Tientsin?

A. He was never in Tientsin.

Q. I understood --

A. In Peiping. In Peiping. He was never in Tientsin.

BY COL HEPPNER:

Q. Did you see him in Shanghai?

A. No.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. The only time you saw him was in Tokyo?

A. The only time I was him was in Tokyo.

Q. You never had correspondence between you?

A. Yes. Once wrote him a letter. Yes, it was in favor of a Jew. What's the name of this Jew. This is a strange case. This man came into my office in San Francisco - he was a full blooded Jew and he had a recommendation from Himmler (laughing) so this case was a little bit strange, but his name is known because he was once convicted to death in Russia - maybe you remember - there was a case of four German students were convicted to death as Communists - this Jew was one of these four students and he came through San Francisco and I met him again in Tokyo; he paid me a visit, a call, appeared at the hotel and said he had nothing to do. Weisinger gave him once money; he wanted to go to Chili for

for studying or something; he was without money, without means, so I wrote Meisinger and asked for this Jew to give him money and I think Meisinger gave him; the last time I heard he was, some months ago, he suggested to deliver German books to interested people in East Asia, but of course that couldn't materialize.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

- Q. Did you say that you did not know the names of any other persons who were associated closely with Meisinger in his office or carried out his directions?
- A. I only knew Meisinger had Huber in Shanghai, Schmidt in Tientsin - Schmidt had other Germans in his service but I know only one name, Emme; I told the name the other day to Major Kellis and we got the proof that this Emme was connected with the Secret Service, the German Secret Service, Gestapo, because if we had diplomatic mails sent to Shanghai we got letters of Gestapo officials Schmidt closed and we had not the right to read these letters, but once a letter was delivered open; that's how we got the name. I talked the Gestapo affair over with Huber. Huber is quite nice man. He told me at that time one year ago he considered his duty in China to direct the espionage and counter espionage in a military sense, not to survey the German people.
- Q. In other words he was not concerned ---
- A. (interrupting) He said "I'm not concerned with surveillance of German people" I disagreed with Meisinger.
- Q. So his work was <sup>purely</sup> of an intelligence nature?
- A. That's what he told me.



Q. Do you recall his full name?

A. There is only one Huber - Major Huber.

Q. I understood you were discussing Enns that you had mentioned?

A. I didn't discuss this Enns case with Huber.

Q. Oh, yes.

A. The reason why we use the name of Enns, we got an open letter to Major Huber.

Q. Huber indicated at that time he disagreed with Mesinger?

A. He told me personally, paid a call at my office. I saw him the first time "Oh, yes, the famous Huber. I know you, you know to be very suspicious of you" and then he said "Don't be afraid I have nothing to do with surveillance of Germans, I have only to do with espionage. He was in this case concurrence to the Abwerstelle."

Q. In other words he was reporting --

A. (interrupting) He was reporting to Berlin about military matters. In this letter we opened - we didn't open - we got open and in which was the name Enns was mentioned - said some Italian had money in a German Asiatic Bank - this Italian was considered to be a spy.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Who was he reporting to in Berlin?

A. I beg your pardon?

Q. Who did he communicate with in Berlin?

A. I think with the Gestapo.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. He was officially connected with the Gestapo?

A. Yes, yes. He was officially connected.

- Q. He reported his information to the Abwer
- A. He reported his information to the Gestapo Office - the Gestapo had an ambassador - espionage department in Berlin.
- Q. Any other persons you knew who were closely associated with Meisinger in this type of work?
- A. No, I don't know.
- Q. Did you ever hear of an individual named Richard Sorge?
- A. Sorge case - yes, I heard the name. I didn't meet this man personally in Tokyo. He was a newspaper man and he was very well acquainted with Mr. Otte. Afterwards I was told that he should be a Communist - had a radio station - made communications to the Russians. He was jailed by the Japanese. Once I was told he was hanged - other day I was told he was sent to Russia in exchange for Japanese high officials, but nobody knows exactly what happened to Mr. Sorge as to whether he was dead or not.
- Q. The reports indicated he was working against the Japanese for the Russians?
- A. That is the idea.
- Q. He was not an accredited member of German intelligence or the Gestapo?
- A. As far as I got information and news about this case there is not the slightest suspicions he worked for the Gestapo. The Sorge affair was very embarrassing for Mr. Otte. He was a friend of Sorge and went to the Japanese Foreign Office and asked them if it was possible to stay as Ambassador longer after this case. It was a very serious case.
- Q. Then as far as you know Meisinger's duties were to surveil or observe Germans?
- A. I wouldn't say the main duty, but let me say point two. One, survey

espionage against Russia and point two surveillance of Germans.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Just sidetracking a little bit if I may digress. Usually the German Consul has certain channels of reporting intelligence. Isn't that true? Information that might interest German Intelligence - no matter what country - U.S. Japan, China, South America. For instance when you were Consul General in San Francisco you were probably on the alert for articles in newspapers and magazines which would be helpful?

A. Yes.

Q. Of assistance to the Germans in Berlin?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any functions or duties, particular missions, in connection with those activities when you were in Tientsin? A

A. No.

Q. Did you report on anything they had asked you to look out for particularly?

A. I had a duty in San Francisco as I told you yesterday - we got an order from General Boetticher in Washington - he ordered us to get articles in newspapers, weeklys and monthly we sent by mail to Washington. So everything went in legal way but I think that was the reason.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. But you didn't do that type of reporting out here?

A. No.

Q. To Nanking or Tokyo?

A. We had to make a report every half year about commercial matters. Yes, I think only about commercial matters.

Q. What did that concern - you say commercial matters - German business?

A. German business and sometimes a situation of the German business firms in Tientsin

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. You had no men working in various parts of China in your area who were in charge of collecting intelligence?

A. No.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. Who did you understand was the head of the German Intelligence Service for the Far East. Was it Meisinger or someone else?

A. If you mean the Intelligence Service of the Gestapo it was Meisinger.

Q. Meisinger for the Gestapo?

A. For the Gestapo.

Q. Was there a person who was recruited and trained by the Abwer and sent out to the Far East to report on Intelligence matters, <sup>positive</sup> ~~possible~~ intelligence, <sup>Shipping</sup> ~~Jap~~ information and that type of information as distinguished from the counter intelligence or reporting on German citizens, attempting to identify agents of other governments?

A. You mean only persons connected with the Gestapo?

Q. No, I mean whether they were connected with the Gestapo or not - was there a separate intelligence agency for the Far East other than Meisinger?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was the head of that?

A. Let me think it over - the name - first it was an old German navy officer - he is still living in Shanghai - it will take me sometime - and another man who was handling economical matters, was Baron -- I have a very bad memory for names.

Baron -- no - he is really a Baron - his name is Ehrhardt. He is still in Shanghai. His real name I was told Freiherr Baron Ehrhardt - so he writes now his name and his real name is Baron Isen---

Q. Isenberg?

A. Isenbults?

Q. Isendreiger?

A. Something like that. That's his real name. I was told. I'm not so sure, but I couldn't find out his real name (laughing). I had a dinner party with him. He drank very much. He told me as loud as he could over the table "Of course my right name is Ehrhardt". -

Q. Pardon me just a minute. Eisenlicher (?).

A. Isenlicher (?) ?

Q. Or Ehrhardt was in charge of economic intelligence?

A. As I was told, but you have to imagine this man didn't tell us the whole truth.

Q. But --

A. (interrupting) We had to find out by ourselves, so I believe the first duty of Isenholta or Isendreiger - of this man Ehrhardt was catch information about economical matters. He kicked the other man out - what's his name - I think you know the name.

Q. No I'm sorry I don't.

A. (laughing) It was an old Navy Officer. I'm sorry - he is still living in Shanghai.

Q. He is in Shanghai?

A. I was told to he should be a homosexual - that was the reason they kicked him out.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Where is he living in Shanghai?

A. I don't know.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. Do you know where Ehrhardt can be --

A. (interrupting) I beg your pardon. I can't give you the name.

Q. You don't have in mind Siefkia?

A. Siefkia. I knew that was the man.

Q. He was formerly the head of the same branch as is covered now by Ehrhardt?

A. Yes.

Q. He was replaced --

A. (interrupting) He was replaced by Ehrhardt.

Q. He was only concerned with economic intelligence or the type of intelligence you mentioned a minute ago.

A. As far as I know. As far as he told me and as far as I believe.

Q. But he got in disfavor with Berlin?

A. Yes.

Q. But he is still alive?

A. I presume so.

Q. Was he not recalled?

A. I was told once he was recalled but he refused to go back - that's what I heard. Rumor.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Ill health?

A. What?

Q. Because of ill health?

A. Ill health, yes.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. But you think one of the main reasons why he got in disfavor with Berlin was the fact he was a homosexual or other reason?

A. That's what they told me in Peking. Maybe there were other reasons.

Q. Do you know where Ehrhardt can be located at the present time? He is in Shanghai you say?

A. I'm sure he is in Shanghai.

Q. Was he connected with the Consulate?

A. Of course he can be located through the Consulate, but he had no official connection. Siefkin had an office in the Consulate. Ehrhardt was not officially connected with the consulate. He worked for himself.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. But he was known at the Consulate?

A. He was known to everybody.

COL HEPPNER: Can I ask a question.

BY COL HEPPNER:

Q. To whom do German Embassies and Consulates now report in Germany?

A. Now?

Q. Yes.

Q. Since the defeat of Germany?

A. Yes.

A. We have no communication at all with Germany.

Q. You are just sitting in these various spots. What about your funds?

A. We were afraid we should lose the war sometime. We got some funds before from our Embassy for the people we have to sustain in China

till August this year. We got money too from the branch - branch firm of the I.G.Farben industry - Defag.

Q. How late?

A. Until October. They have Branch offices all over China. Tientsin, Chefoo, Tsingtao.

Q. Are I.G.Farben still doing business in those cities?

A. In North China there is practically no business for the time being. The last business they did with the Japanese - the Japanese took over I think 30 or 40 or 50 percent of the stock of Defag.

COL HEPPNER: I'm sorry. I was just curious.

CAPT STONE: Interesting to know. There must be accounts of money - substantial accounts all over the world.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Do you know of any substantial money accounts besides those you mentioned? Any funds, any substantial funds? That may be deposited for the use of Germans?

A. Official funds, you mean?

Q. Yes.

A. No, I don't know. The other day, two weeks ago, I made a balance about my funds and at that time the prices were skyrocketing and the gold was getting in price lower and lower. At that time I thought I could hold out three more months, but for the time being it is better. I hope we can hold out a longer time. The funds I have in my office in Tientsin.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. Most of the other Consulates would have similar arrangements. They have



operating funds?

- A. They have funds. Yes. Not much money. <sup>Altenhung</sup> ~~Odenberg~~ at that time two weeks ago conditions were very unfavorable. He thought he could hold out just one more month.

BY CAPT STONE:

- Q. Along those same lines, were you ever requested to arrange for depositing any funds in Japan or East Asia on behalf of any officials in Berlin - like Goering?

A. No. never.

- Q. Hitler? Any of them?

A. No.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

- Q. The last money you received was from I.G. Farben?

A. Defag - it is practically I.G. Farben.

- Q. They have a number of branches in China?

A. They have a number of branches in China.

- Q. You don't know what their status is at the present time?

- ✓ A. They made three arrangements. The first arrangement was made in March this year. Maybe April, June. At that time we had still a Government in Germany and communications with our Government. At that time the Foreign Office paid to the financial department of the I.G. Farben some money and we got the value of this money in Chinese - in Chinese currency in Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai. Then they made a second arrangement in March - May for June July and August. At that time we had no more communication with Berlin and so our Ambassador talked it over with the

head of Defag in Shanghai, Mr. Gadow and told him, "you know we need money to - for our offices - for our consulates in China. If you don't give willingly this money I go Japanese and Japanese will give you instructions for the money". Gadow said we will make arrangements. It lasted till August. It is finished. Farben is occupied in Frankfurt-am-Main by your people.

BY COL HEPPNER:

Q. Did you have your own radio station in your consulate in Tientsin?

A. No.

Q. Did the embassy in Shanghai?

A. No, we didn't.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Do you have any contacts anywhere in any other countries with which you communicated through official channels? That is in South America or even the U.S.?

A. The name of this Jew is Kindermann - of this Jewish student - he is still in Tokyo. Kindermann. You asked me if we had connections with another - no, it was impossible

Q. If you wanted to communicate with somebody in South America you would communicate with the Embassy?

A. There was no need to communicate with South America - there weren't any German officers.

Q. Not officially. We thought unofficial operations?

A. No, I had no connection.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. Did you have any communication by mail or otherwise with persons in Argentina, for example?

A. No.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. How about the United States. Do you have any communication with the U.S.?

A. Yes, I hope so. I didn't get an answer. I sent some cables and two letters. One letter. I have many friends in San Francisco.

Q. Personal or business?

A. Personal.

Q. Personal.

CAPT STONE: Do you want to go into any of that Colonel?

LT COL CRAWFORD: I think not for now.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. Suppose we go back to the Far East. Some of these personalities that we have been discussing. Do you know of any other persons who were associated with Weisinger, either in Tokyo or China?

A. In the service of Weisinger. No, I don't know. Huber and Schmidt.

Q. Do you know of his connections with - let's say the Jap gendarmerie?

A. Yes, he was always in connection with the Japanese Gendarmerie.

Q. Do you know the name of the person he had contact with?

A. No, only he was in constant connection with the Japanese gendarmerie.

Q. That would have been over - let's say to get action taken on the part of the Japanese against German personalities or what would be the nature of the business?

- A. Sometimes I heard about such actions but I understand we have no proof. There were many Germans who suspected Meisinger to communicate with the Japanese gendarmerie and that he gave them names of Germans who were afterwards arrested by the Japanese gendarmerie. There is no proof.
- Q. You know of no incident where German persons were killed or incarcerated by Japanese or Germans?
- A. I heard about two cases. One case was the Captain of a German ship of the Merchant Marine, I think. And as I was told, but it's only a rumor - was shot by Meisinger himself in a - I think - alcoholic situation. But understand everybody who knew something about this story came from Japan. I wasn't in Japan. "I was very careful to talk about this fact, but I didn't say anything. Don't mention my name" and "I don't know exactly". The other case a German not was killed - but killed himself. Was one Mr. Engel in Tokyo. He was member of a German oil firm or he was in charge of the government (sic) I don't know - he was buying wall oil for the German government. He was a strong anti-Nazi and I was told he made some remarks about the regime in Germany to somebody else and this somebody else told it to Meisinger and Meisinger got him arrested by Japanese police. He was some weeks in a Japanese jail; afterwards he was released and somebody came to Engel and said "You will be arrested again" At this moment he committed suicide. That is the story I got from Tokyo.
- Q. Did you ever hear of a German named Hamel who may have been associated with Meisinger?
- A. H-a-m-e-l. Should this be this man who is some relative of Hitler. Hamel.
- Q. No, I don't think so.

A. Possibly assisting Meisinger. In Tokyo?

Q. In Tokyo and in China?

A. No. No.

Q. Anyone by the name of Kahner?

A. T-a-h --

Q. No. Kahner. K-a-h-n-e-r. Or Manor?

A. Mader.

Q. Mader.

A. In the service of Meisinger?

Q. In the service of Meisinger?

A. It could be Meisinger told me in a special case - yes, I am sure - I never met this man.

Q. Did you ever hear of Dr. Rudolf Weiss?

A. No. Also in Tokyo - in China.

Q. In Tokyo and also in China.

A. No. Newspaperman?

Q. Newspaperman. That's right.

A. Weiss. Weiss. I can't remember.

Q. How about the DNB personnel in China and Japan?

A. Because you name this DNB. Weiss is this not the DNB man in Peking?

Q. No, I don't think so. He was connected with one of the German newspapers in Japan.

A. I met Schultze and I met Lily Abett, but really I can't remember.

Q. Do you know if the names of any DNB personnel in China who may have cooperated with Meisinger - Fruhcamp (?) who is in Peking?

A. I don't know this man.

Q. Mueller in Peking?

A. Mueller in Peking - an old man. Old China hand.

Q. You say he is an old China hand?

A. I think once he told me a story about Inner Mongolia - that must have been long ago. But if he works together with Meisinger - really I don't know.

Q. Do you know anything further about his activity in Peking?

A. Because you must imagine, you must understand these Gestapo are people - I tried to find out from Schmidt who are his people in Tientsin. He told me "Really Mr. Weidemann I can't tell you" (laughing). There are many mistakes - everybody distrusted everybody else.

(short recess was taken at this point)

(Mr. Weidemann made the following statement during recess for the record)

A. I know another man who was arrested by Meisinger. He was a German Agent against the Russians. His name - he wrote a book once - Ivar Lissner - he was in Harbin. He was in the service of the Abwerstelle. He was arrested by Meisinger. I didn't find out the reason - not arrested by Meisinger himself - as suspect by instigation of Meisinger. He was jailed by the Japanese police and I didn't hear that he got out. I think he is still in Japan. He was an agent.

Q. He operated in Harbin?

A. He operated in Harbin.

Q. He reported to the Abwerstelle.

A. He reported to the Abwerstelle in Berlin.

Q. Didn't he also have a brother?

A. I think he has a brother, yes.

Q. Do you know where he is at the present time?

A. Maybe in Shanghai, but I'm not sure. His father still lives in Shanghai. He is half Jewish. His father or mother is Jewish.

(recess continued at this point)

MR. WEIDEMANN recalled:

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. Mr. Weidemann we were discussing DNB personnel. We were on Peking.

A. What's the name of this man - not Weiss - Mueller.

Q. Mueller.

A. Whether he was connected with Meisinger I don't know.

Q. Did you know a Mr. Luckenhaus in Tientsin?

A. He is in Peking. He was before in New York.

Q. He is also DNB?

A. Yes. He is DNB. He is not Trans-Ocean. He is DNB.

Q. Do you know anything about his activity. You said he was in New York.

A. He was in New York. He was kicked out - you know. I met him again (hesitates) No, I didn't meet him in Tokyo - I met him again in Tientsin as he came from Tokyo.

Q. About when was that?

A. Three years ago.

Q. Three years ago?

A. Three years ago.

Q. Could you place the time of the year. That would be in '42.

A. I think it was '42 but I'm not so sure about the accurate date of his

arrival at Tientsin.

Q. He came through Tientsin and only stayed a short time?

A. One and a half day and then went to Peking. I met him several times in Peking.

Q. Does he travel much throughout China?

A. I think he once traveled to Mongolia, Shensi Province. I read an article in the paper in the Peking Chronicle - I think you knew these articles of Luckenhaus in the Peking Chronicle about President Roosevelt - every week came one article from Mr. Luckenhaus about President Roosevelt "Who is Mr. Roosevelt Anyhow"

Q. Do you know whether he is still in Peking or --

A. (interrupting) I'm sure he is in Peking.

Q. Do you know his address?

A. You can find out his address from the German Embassy.

Q. How about Shanghai. Do you know any newspapermen in Shanghai?

A. I was only once in Shanghai four years ago in '41 for three weeks. Newspaperman in Shanghai.

Q. Do you know a Mr. Carl Lavenrente? L-a-v-e-n-r-e-n-t-e?

A. Lavvenrente - a DNB man?

Q. DNB.

A. He is an old Navy officer. The head of the Office in Shanghai, but - ~~unk~~  
how do you spell the name?

Q. Perhaps it is Laverents - L-a-v-e-r-e-n-t-s?

A. Something like that, yes.

Q. He is an old naval man?

A. He is head of the DNB. When I was in Shanghai - this man is still head of



the office; was an old Navy Officer. Maybe there is a second man in Shanghai connected with INB.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. You think he is still in Shanghai?

A. Yes.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. Also Mr. Wolf Schenke? S-c-h-e-n-k-e.

A. No, I never heard this name.

Q. Do you know where Mr. Laverantz was located at the time you were there last?

A. Four years ago - Had his apartment not too far from the Bund.

Q. Are any of these men connected with intelligence activities to your knowledge?

A. I don't know.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. From your experience as Consul General in San Francisco did you find newspaper representatives would funnel some information into your office?

A. In San Francisco we had no German newspapermen.

Q. No, I mean throughout the country?

A. No, at that time, certainly not. All newspapermen I met in San Francisco - two newspaperwoman - women - and some newspapermen had no connection at all as I know. I'm sure I'm right in this point - no connection with espionage or gestapo or something like that.

Q. They were only interested in news gathering?

A. Only in news.

-40-  
TOP-SECRET

Q. Have you ever heard the name Dr. Helmut Woidt - W-o-i-d-t?

A. He is no doctor. Helmut I don't know. Woidt he was before a representative of the AEG. That is the concurrence firm to Siemens, and after that he was representative of the gestapo organization - organization for the Germans in foreign countries. Nazi organization for Germans in foreign countries-in Department of Commerce.

Q. This man I had in mind was one time an employee or representative of the German Ministry of Economics in China, probably in Shanghai?

A. (no answer)

Q. We referred to Siefkin and you said he also used the name of Schmidt?

A. Siefkin went always by his own name. Schmidt had another name and has really another name. He goes by the name Schmidt in Peking - but the other day I was told it was not his real name. Maybe it is possible Siefkin traveled to Japan or otherwise used other name. That's possible. I don't know. I knew him only by the name Siefkin.

Q. Do you know his full name? Has he an initial "L"?

A. Maybe.

Q. You say you didn't know where he could be located, I believe. At one time he was located on Peking Road in Shanghai?

A. In Shanghai - that may be possible.

Q. He may have also been connected with I.G. Farben office in Shanghai. Do you know of that connection - whether he had offices --

A. (interrupting) Ill, yes. Maybe I heard about this matter. I think this was only done for smoke screen.

- Q. He was using the IG as a cover for his activities?
- A. As a cover for his duties.
- Q. Have you heard similar stories where IG Farben may have been used as a cover for German espionage here?
- A. No, that's the only case. I'm not sure if I heard to tell you - this story. I think I heard Siefkin works now - has his office with AG (sic) and that could be only for cover.
- Q. And you never had any contact with Siefkin?
- A. Yes, was several times in contact with him. He came several times to my office in Tientsin and asked me, for example there is an old other Navy man who was before in Darien - his name Zores - if it would be possible to use Zores as agent and I asked Zores for a visit to Tientsin and he refused.
- Q. That was about when?
- A. Oh, three years ago. By the way should be - Zores - is living in Tientsin.
- Q. But he since left Darien?
- A. He was till November '44 in Darien - and he is not in Tientsin.
- Q. Do you know his full name?
- A. Ludwig Zores.
- Q. To your knowledge he never did any work --
- A. (interrupting) I'm sure.
- Q. You approached him on that?
- A. No, I didn't approach - Yes - I approached, I asked him - I told him Siefkin wants you to comply - the reason for this Zores is an old

Navy officer - he went out as businessman for a German steel concern and then in his own business. He is - he was I think a good officer but a bad businessman.

Q. Didn't he earn money in the Far East?

A. He has a pension in Berlin - as an old navy man \$450. a month. I asked Siefkin if possible to get money for Zores out of Berlin, because you know we have restrictions - so Siefkin said "Maybe I could help him if he would send some informations" and he refused point blank.

Q. You were apparently pretty close to Siefkin?

A. Not pretty close. But I met him three or four times.

Q. Do you recall the exact address of this man who is now in Tientsin - Zores?

A. He is living in German Consulate. I met him every day between 10 and 11 o'clock where I had my business hour at the Cafe Restaurant - Kieseling Bar (laughing) between 10 and 11 no German Consulate is in his office.

Q. What is he doing at the present time?

A. Nothing.

Q. Nothing at all?

A. He makes complaints about the Nazis.

Q. He is anti-Nazi?

A. Anti-Nazi, yes. (laughing)

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Has that been since May 8th?

A. Oh, no, no, no; no, no, no. He is an old Imperial Navy Officer and he

hates Nazis. I had good luck - he is on social terms with me (laughing).

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. Was he receiving an income from the German Consulate?

A. Yes, I paid him some money - He had no other means - he lost one eye - 61 years old.

Q. Do you think he would be a good person to contact for information?

A. For information - not - I think he could not get information from Zores. He is new in Tientsin and his hatred against Nazis - he is sometimes too strong - too sharp. He hates Nazis like hell. But if you have use for somebody you can trust, who is educated in the old principles of a German officer, that's the man.

Q. Siefkin had some assistants in Shanghai. Do you recall the names of any of those persons?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear of Arthur Paul?

A. Paul? No.

Q. Walter Richter. R-i-c-h-t-e-r?

A. Richter. No, I don't know. Of course, he had some people who helped him.

Q. Oswald Ulbrecht?

A. Ulbrecht, In Germany?

Q. In Shanghai and possibly Canton?

A. I only know one Ulbrecht - he was leader of the Hitler Youth in Tientsin. Maybe Olbrecht. "U" or "O".

Q. "U". Possibly "O".

A. I don't know.

Q. This Ulbrecht you knew in Tientsin he was leader --

- A. (interrupting) He was leader of the Hitler Youth in Tientsin.
- Q. What is his full name?
- A. I don't know his first name. That's only one Ulbrecht. He is an employee of the Defag.
- Q. And you don't know his address other than through --
- A. Detring Lane or Park. Everybody will find him.
- Q. He could probably be located through the Consulate. You have records on all these people?
- A. We have no records - we know all these people, of course. We didn't keep records - files about these people.
- Q. He was a very good Nazi was he?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was he active in any other organizations? Can you describe his activities in more detail?
- A. No, No.
- Q. Did he have much of a following in Tientsin? About what was the strength --
- A. (interrupting) He was liked by the Youth because he was very nice to the boys and girls - he made excursions and games. Something like that. He was a convinced Nazi - Yes, he was - he had no political activity otherwise.
- Q. And the organization was run along the same lines as the organization was run in Germany?
- A. Almost on the same line.
- Q. Was it subsidized by the German Government or by persons in the Far East?
- A. Not yet.
- Q. Where did the funds come for the organization?

A. They collected money in Tientsin themselves.

Q. No money was sent in?

A. The Party had to send money to Germany. We didn't get money out of Germany.

Q. Or from other persons like I.G. Farben - no contributions from organizations?

A. No.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. What is the German population in Tientsin?

A. Between 5 and 6 hundred.

Q. 5 and 6 hundred?

A. Women and children included.

Q. Do you know about how many in Shanghai?

A. I think about 2,000.

Q. 2,000 in Shanghai?

A. And about 400 in Peking.

Q. Any in Tsingtao?

A. Tsingtao maybe about 300.

Q. How about Mukden?

A. I don't know very much about Mukden. 60 or 70 Germans in Mukden - that's what I think.

Q. In Nanking are there many?

A. No, only staff of the embassy. No other Germans.

Q. Canton?

A. Canton some branch offices of German businessmen, but not many. I don't know. I have no connection with Canton.

Q. You're only familiar with the northern part of China?

A. Yes, I am only familiar a little bit with Tsingtao, Tientsin, Shantung, and with Tientsin. Peiping.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. I am just wondering who the leaders are of the German groups in each of those places, both those who were in sympathy and not in sympathy with the Nazi Party?

A. You want to get the names of the Nazis or leaders.

Q. The leaders of German populations. You have one or two men --

A. (interrupting) Leading personalities.

Q. In Shanghai, Tientsin and so forth?

A. In Shanghai I'm not so well acquainted. Mr. Gadow, the head of the Defag.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Was he for or against - sympathetic to the Nazis or not?

A. I wouldn't like to talk bad things about Mr. Gadow, but I think he is every time for the men who are on the top, and as the Nazis were many years on the top I think he was a little bit Nazi, maybe he is not any more. That's my personal opinion.

Q. I appreciate that.

A. In Shanghai - Glatha - he was head of the German community.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. Do you know those full names Mr. Weidemann?

A. We have not discussed them, and not --

Q. Any others in Shanghai?

A. In Shanghai.



- Q. What were the sympathies of the last named --
- A. Glatha, I don't know. I think he was not a strong Nazi.
- Q. All Party members though?
- A. Maybe he was.
- Q. Excuse me. You started to name another personality?
- A. I was just once in Shanghai. The third personality may be the head of Siemens; Dr - he is an engineer - maybe in 5 or 10 minutes I get the name.
- Q. What were his sympathies?
- A. He was a Nazi.
- Q. He was a Nazi?
- A. He was a Nazi.
- Q. Are all those men still living there that you know?
- A. I'm sure they are living in Shanghai.
- Q. Any others - any other leading Nazi Party members who were residing in other cities in China?
- A. Leading Party members; of course, so called Ladies Gruppenleiter Lahrmann in Shanghai and Orts-Gruppenleiter in Tsingtao and Tientsin - not Tientsin - I'm not sure of the name - Peking and Tsingtao. But it is easy to get the names.
- Q. We are primarily interested in the leading personalities; German personalities ~~in~~ in those major cities along the coast and particularly those who have strong Nazi sympathies?
- A. I think in Tsingtao there is a man who made many travels to our consulate; the name is, I think, Olbrecht - he was Orts-Gruppenleiter in Tsingtao.
- Q. But he is a different Ulbrecht from the one we mentioned?

- A. Yes - this man at Tientsin writes his name "U" and the man in Tsingtao writes his name with an "O".
- Q. We previously referred to Schmidt who is now in Peiping. Did he have a connection with or was he doing work with Siefkin?
- A. No. Because Schmidt was the man who told me that Siefkin was accused to be a homosexual. Schmidt told me Siefkin should be a homosexual.
- Q. Do you know of a Schmidt who may have been close to Siefkin and may have worked with him?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know any person of that name who might fit this description <sup>rather</sup> -/crude, large - he has been described as a person being a butcher or beachcomber?
- A. That could be Meisinger or Schmidt. Such a description. (laughing).
- Q. You met Schmidt in Peking?
- A. Yes.
- Q. But as far as you know he had no connection with Siefkin?
- A. I think he was against Siefkin; I don't know exactly.
- Q. Would you please give me in detail anything you know of Siefkin's activity before he got in disfavor with the Party in Berlin or those concerned; what was the nature of his activity?
- A. He was head - leader - head of the Department in China of the Abwerstelle of the GSW.
- Q. Any particular branch of the Abwer that he was reporting to?
- A. No, he didn't tell me.
- Q. You mentioned at one time economic intelligence?
- A. Economic intelligence service was the duty of Ehrhardt, not of Siefkin.
- Q. But I understood Ehrhardt replaced Siefkin?

TOP-SECRET

- A. Ehrhardt replaced Siefkin and took over military espionage from Siefkin, as far as I know. Understand, this men didn't talk about their business.
- Q. Any incident that you might recall concerning Siefkin; you of course met him, were in contact with him several times. Do you recall the names of persons he may have been in contact with in Tientsin when you was there?
- A. Once I had something to do with a man by the name of Koeber; I think he is still living in Peking; I think He had something to do with Japanese gendarmerie; he was paid by the Japanese.
- Q. Could you elaborate further on his activity there? You say he was also in contact with the Japanese.
- A. His cover. As I got the impression Siefkin had some account to settle with Koeber; he was against Koeber.
- Q. You don't think Koeber was working with him?
- A. No, no. No, no. No, no. I think Koeber had some brawl with one of the agents of Siefkin's.
- Q. But you do think he worked for the Japs?
- A. I do think, yes. He came from Harbin.
- Q. Oh, he was in Harbin?
- A. From Harbin. Yes. He came from Harbin, Koeber, and everybody was told that he is in the pay of the Japanese and once I was told he had to censor German mail.
- Q. How long has he been in Tientsin now?
- A. He is in Peking.
- Q. Peking. I am sorry.
- A. 3 years.

Q. He came there from Harbin?

A. He came from Manchuria - from Mukden or Harbin.

Q. But you don't know his activity - the fact he is actually working for the Japs. That is a general rumor the people consider him in the pay of the Japanese?

A. Yes, yes, yes.

Q. I would like to get a description of these people, if you recall - something on their general appearance. Let us take the last person we were referring to - Koeber.

A. Koeber - it's difficult for me to describe him.

Q. Let us start with height.

A. I think height as Martin.

COL. HEPPNER: How tall are you Lt. Martin?

LT. MARTIN: 5' 9 3/4".

A. (continuing) A little bit broader in shoulders.

Q. Weight. How much did he weigh?

MR. WEIDEMANN: How much do you weigh. A little more pounds than you have.

LT. MARTIN: My normal pounds - 140.

MR. WEIDEMANN: English pounds. 150, 160. It is very inaccurate. Very unsympathetic appearance.

Q. You say unsympathetic?

A. Unsympathetic. Yes. He drinks very much - makes brawls.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. How old a man is he.? How old is he?

A. Between 40 and 50 - nearer to 40 I would say.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. His hair - dark, blonde?

A. Dark brown.

Q. Brown. Does he have any peculiarities. You said he drinks a lot.

A. I can't remember any peculiarities.

Q. Does he have a moustache?

A. No.

Q. Any marks or scars that would identify him?

A. No, he has nothing.

Q. Anything about his teeth that might --

A. Not very abnormal. I have no special remembrance.

Q. Now, Mr. Olbrecht who is the leader in Taingtao -

A. (interrupting) I don't know him personally.

Q. How about Mr. Ulbrecht who is leader of the Hitler Youth?

A. Young man - 30 years old - dark - about the size as Mr. Martin -  
all ways the same.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Same color hair?

A. As you. Like an efficient energetic man - appearance of Ulbrecht.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. Well Dressed?

A. Sporty.

Q. The hair you said was --

A. (interrupting) Yes, like Mr. Martin (laughing).

Q. Height and weight more or less the same?

A. Almost the same.

TOP-SECRET

Q. Anything that distinguishes him - any peculiarities?

A. No. Dark black hair - dark hair I would say.

Q. Could you describe Siefkid? Height?

A. No, middle sized.

Q. Medium build. It is now more than two years I met him - I have no good memory about his appearance. Thick shoulders - not too much, a little bit.

Q. His age?

A. 50, little bit more. He was a naval officer in the first world war. You asked me about other persons connected with Meisinger. Now I remember one more. That's a strange story; maybe you know the man; he is living in the hospital in - the German Hospital in Peking - he has some fracture of, I think, of the backbone. Somebody told me he was a surgeon doctor in the German Navy - somebody told me that's not true. His name is Count or Baron so and so. He is a very sick man and you know him.

Q. No, I really don't.

A. He got his backbone broken. I think he came from the United States - he was a German agent there.

Q. He is an American?

A. Baron or Count - I'm not so sure.

Q. Was he a South American?

A. No, United States. United States. It was a big mystery about this man. Mystery man from Peking and Schmidt told me he made reports to Meisinger, but Meisinger didn't ask for his reports which he always sent - reports about Germans in Peking to Meisinger in Tokyo.

Q. Is he a writer?

A. No, No, no.

Q. It wouldn't be Baron Von Puttkamer?

A. He is in Shanghai. He is head of the Information Office. No. This man I'm speaking about is a very sick man. He was a mystery man living in the German Hospital in Peking; everybody was asking about this man's fracture. A man told afterwards he was in the United States as agent and got his fractures there. How he came out to Japan I don't know. Maybe in ten minutes I get the name.

Q. He is presently at the hospital?

A. It was in carriage for sick people - he cannot walk - he is bedridden.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. He escaped from the United States?

A. If he escaped and in which way he came to Japan I don't know.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Schlebrugge?

A. (laughing). He is still living in Peking. I met him the first time in San Francisco and Shanghai. He came to my office - monacle - a typical Prussian officer, said he has to go to Mexico.

Q. Also George Nickalaus?

A. I don't know the name.

Q. I thought we would go into these later on. However, they came out.

A. (laughing) He is no use - neither for you nor for us. (referring to Schlebrugge).

Q. Maybe you can think of the name of the person in the hospital. Shall we go back to the description of Siefkin?

- A. Siefkin, yes. Stout, broad shouldered - about 50 years old - maybe a little bit more. That's all I can tell you.
- Q. Hair. Do you recall his hair; is he blonde, grey, bald?
- A. A little to less, but I'm not so sure. As I tell you it is more than two years ago I met him the last time.
- Q. Any peculiarities that you might --
- A. (interrupting). No peculiarities.
- Q. Anything he does that is a little different?
- A. You would call him a businessman if he comes with a briefcase - you would call him a businessman.
- Q. All right. Now have we described Schmidt who is in Peking?
- A. Schmidt. Yes, he is not as tall as I am, but broad shouldered - a very strong man.
- Q. Do you recall anything about his dress or his habits?
- A. His habits - drinks sometimes too much - then he shoots - and takes revolver out and shoots out lights in the streets of Peking (laughing)
- Q. You said his age --
- A. Schmidt must be about 35. He came as a sailor in '21 to N.Y. - stayed at that time in N.Y. He must be 18 - maybe 18 - yes. 40.
- Q. Around 40?
- A. 40.
- Q. He is about your height?
- A. 35 - 40 - not so tall as I am - little less.
- Q. You're about --
- A. Six feet and some inches.
- Q. So he would be 5'11"?

TOP-SECRET



A. Yes. Very, very strong - especially strong. Stout - broad shouldered.

LT. MARTIN: Is he a rough tough character - crude?

MR. WEIDEMANN: Yes. You wouldn't like to meet at night time in the street - drinks so much it is dangerous with him. He is a right man for Chicago - leader of the underworld. Would be leader of the police against the underworld. He has no fear. He goes through.

Q. Is he blond?

A. Rather blonde, between blond and brown I would say.

Q. Any other characteristics you might think of that would make you easily recognize him as a person might be inquiring for?

A. I have no other characteristics of Schmidt. As I told you.

LT. COL. CRAWFORD: Suppose we let descriptions go for now. It is after 5 Colonel we might as well suspend for today.

20 SEPTEMBER 1945, 1430 hours, HEADQUARTERS, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES,  
CHINA THEATER.

MR. WEIDEMANN recalled;

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

A. I would like to make a supplement of my statement yesterday. I found the name of this man in Peking living in the hospital. His name is Douglas - I don't know Count Douglas or just plain Douglas. I am not 100 percent but 99 percent sure his name is Douglas. As I told you he came from America. And then I remember another man who is in the service of the Gestapo, his name is Schulze. He was in Harbin. He was to come to Shanghai in March because he speaks fluently Russian, and so Huber engaged him, trained him for two months and he went again to Tientsin in just - just after the defeat of Germany. May he went back to Harbin to fetch his family and he did not come back, so I think he is still in Harbin.

Q. You don't know his full name?

A. I don't know his first name.

Q. Or his address there?

A. No. I only know the name Schulze from Harbin.

Q. Now about Count Douglas, you said he came over from the United States - he was one of the escapees

A. That's what Schmidt told me. Our Gestapo Schmidt that Douglas came from the United States and was an agent in the German service.

Q. And that was about when he left the United States?

A. That I don't know that. He came to Peking maybe '42 or '43 and it

was a big mystery about this man.

Q. I believe you referred to him as a mystery man?

A. Yes, yes. And then once I asked Schmidt "Do you know anything about Douglas?" "He was an agent of the U.S. and got a terrible beating in New York from the police and had a fracture on his spine".

Q. He is still suffering from this disability?

A. Yes.

Q. I recall that you mentioned he had received it out on the West coast?

A. No.

Q. Was he in New York?

A. That's what Schmidt told me. I saw him only once on the street guided by a nurse.

Q. I believe you gave us a description of him?

A. He was sitting in a small car - middle height - very pale, typical sick man - slender - little bit emaciated and he can't walk. I think he can't still walk.

Q. Probably a paralysis in his legs?

A. Yes, yes.

Q. I would like to go back to one of the points we brought up yesterday. You mentioned around the first of the year, this year an arrangement was made through I.G. Farben?

A. Yes.

Q. To finance the consulates?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you go into more detail - would you give me that information

again as to what took place - how that arrangement was worked out originally?

A. Yes, of course. We had to give our embassy our expenses - our monthly expenses and of course our salaries were cut down to what we call minimum and then the Embassy worked out an agreement with Defag's manager in Shanghai to give us every month the money we need in Chinese currency.

Q. That was the embassy in Nanking?

A. The Embassy in Nanking.

Q. Who was the ambassador at that time?

A. The ambassador at that time - Woermann - our last ambassador in Nanking. And so in Tientsin the branch offices - Tientsin gave the offices for Peking, Tientsin and Tsingtao and the head office of Defag in Shanghai gave money for Shanghai, Nanking and maybe Canton.

Q. This was originally approved by the head office in Frankfurt?

A. Yes, that is correct. They have a finance department of the IG - finance department. We have a special word for this, but I am not aware of this.

Q. This arrangement continued over until about the latter --

A. (interrupting) It was made for three months and after this three months there was worked out another arrangement which was not confirmed in Germany because at that time we had no regime in Germany - no government in Germany. So it was no use between Woermann on the one side for the government offices and Gadow on the other side for the Defag.

Q. Gadow is the head of Defag for all of China?

R. I think for East Asia.

Q. And could you tell me about what the normal expenditure of the Consulate was?

A. I can give you the number only in German marks because Chinese currency was skyrocketing - we had all in all for one month I think about 20 - 25 thousand marks.

Q. That was for your Consulate?

A. That was for my consulate alone. We had to pay the salaries for the officials and we have in Tientsin about 50-55 refugees from the Netherlands East Indies for which we have to - to pay the upkeep - and we have some people - they need money from our government because they have no income, so our expenses were between 20, 25, but I think as is usual in all countries of the world I told the embassy I need 45 thousand a month because I wanted to have a stock if the flood of money from Germany was cut off.

Q. Was this your normal expenditure for the last two or three years?

A. Yes, for the last two or three years.

Q. 20 to 25 thousand?

A. 20 to 25 thousand a month.

Q. And aside from payments to refugees were there any other expenditures outside of the embassy payment of personnel?

A. No.

Q. The expenses in maintaining the embassy?

A. No.

Q. Did you for example subsidize any newspaper?

A. Yes, yes, yes. We had in North China the German Deutscher Zeitung for North China - German news for North China. It was in the ownership of our Auslands organization, editor and the director - manager - manager of the paper was Ortsgruppenleiter. In January '42 just as I arrived in Tientsin I sent a cable to Berlin - Foreign Office that the paper needed money every month for upkeep and if I had to pay the money I would like to get financial control of this paper. But I got a telegram - said I had nothing to do with control of the paper and said "pay two thousand marks of which one thousand was his salary of the editor and manager"

Q. The paper was edited in Tientsin?

A. Edited Tientsin, distributed Tientsin and Northern China.

Q. And do you know about what the other embassies or consulates were spending during this period - what the normal expenditure would be.

A. I think the expenses of the office in Peking may be 30 thousand or 35 thousand marks because they had more men on the list for salary and pensions. For example the former ambassador Otto who was in Tokyo and now living in Peiping, they had to pay for him. At Tsingtao maybe 15, 20 thousand - little less than Tientsin.

Q. Would they have any outside expenses?

A. I don't know and I don't believe.

Q. Any services that you pay for was it strictly embassy or consulate business?

A. Certainly. Peking maybe had some expenses for the news agency. Maybe, I don't know. Once I was told the news agency DNB and Trans Ocean got money from Shanghai, but it is possible Peiping had to pay a little bit.

I don't know.

Q. Do you know what the overall expenditures in China was?

A. No.

Q. For all of the consulates?

A. No. No. No.

Q. Would you make a guess about what the expenditure --

A. My guess would be - we had in North China 25, Tientsin, real expenses as I told you; I told the embassy I had 45. In fact I had not. 25, Tientsin; 30, Peking; 50 - 70 - my guess would be 120 - 140 thousand marks.

Q. For all over China?

A. For all over China. Except, of course, the Office for Information in Shanghai; but this office I'm not sure if this office didn't get the money directly from Germany. I was told they spent very much money.

Q. This was a German Information Office?

A. German Information Office which was run by Baron Von Puttkamer.

Q. Where are the consulates located - German Consulates?

A. German Consulates - in Tientsin, in Taingtao, in Hankow, in Canton and in Shanghai. I think that is all in North China except Manchuria. We had a branch offices of the embassy, one in Shanghai, the other in Peking.

Q. They are branch offices of the embassy proper?

A. Yes.

Q. Could you give me the personnel of the Consulates. That is the Consul General, and Chancellor of each one?

A. Yes. In Tientsin myself. In Tsingtao Mr. Von Strucken.

Q. Pardon me. You are consul?

A. Chancellor, Mr. Franz Marx.

Q. The two men in each consulate. The consul and the --

A. By the way I gave you the name of the vice consul. You mean the first and second man.

Q. First and second man.

A. First man in Tientsin was me and second man, vice, (consul?) (Count) Kurt Zeeller.

By the way for Peiking, for the City of Peking the consular duty was done by the Branch Office of the Embassy. In Tsingtao Consul Von Strucken and he had Chancellor Illenberger. In Shanghai till November, October, November '44 it was Minister Fischer - the first name Fischer and since last year it is Mr. Hoops and Vice Consul Mr. Voss. In Hankow Consul Roehracke. In Canton I don't know - I don't know the name.

Q. Canton - Mr. Hornemann?

A. By the way I forgot one Consulate Cheefoo - Hornemann.

Q. Now the Ambassador in Nanking?

A. The Ambassador in Nanking the first name I don't know - Woremann.

Q. Is it Ernest (Ernst)?

A. Ernst Woremann, correct.

Q. And would you give us --

A. (interrupting) The second man is Minister Erich Kordt, who was before a second man in Tokyo till - till - yes, till December '42.

Q. Now, the branches of the Embassy in Shanghai?

A. I beg your pardon?



Q. The Branch —

A. The Branch Office in Shanghai, the head of the Branch, Consul General Steller, but he is now living in Peitaiho, but Kordt was all the time in Shanghai — his understanding as Ambassador was not the best.

Q. Peiking?

A. Peiking. Bodtshaftarath.

LT. MARTIN: Consul.

A. (continuing) Felix Altenburg. And the second man now in Peiking Consul General Brackloh, who was before in Hankow.

Q. I think we have enough on that. Just interested in finding out who the personalities are at these places. Back to this question of finance through I.G. Farben —

A. Mmmmm.

Q. Where are the offices of I.G. Farben in China?

A. I only know some of them. They have a branch office in Sinnanfu, in Tsingtao. I think in Cheefoo, Tientsin, Peking. The chief manager for North China is in Tientsin and he directs other branch offices in Tsingtao, Cheefoo, Peking and Sinnanfu.

Q. What is his name?

A. Carl Schender.

Q. Do you know where he can be located?

A. Yes. Detring Park. Tientsin.

Q. The main office is in Shanghai?

A. The main office is in Shanghai.

Q. Which is headed by Mr. Gadow?

A. Gadow.

Q. Gadow. Do you know his full name?

A. No, I don't know.

Q. Do you know his residence - where he lives in Shanghai?

A. No, I forgot. I was only once invited to a party, but I forgot the address.

Q. Do you recall where his offices are located?

A. I was never in the office in Shanghai of the Defag. It must be on the main street. They have a very big office there.

Q. What other German firms - that is the larger firms, like Siemens.

A. Larger firms are Siemens, China. And AEG Allgemeine Electric Gesellschaft. Siemens is the main electrical firm in China. Then we have some old China business firms as Siemens, Melchers & Co. Carlowitz and Reuter and Broeckelmann. Those are the main German business firms.

Q. Did you ever receive contributions of any kind from any of these firms?

A. Never.

Q. Any finances?

A. For financing my office as Consul - no.

Q. Yes. Or any other activity?

A. No. There were only two times a collection. Once for Chinese hungry people in the winter time - it was '41 to '43. The other occasion was the Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin made a collection to finance a Japanese plane - airplane.

Q. You mentioned yesterday that Farben had been used as a cover for persons engaged in intelligence activities?

A. I beg your pardon?

Q. Had been used as a cover organization - I believe you used the term of smoke screen for Huber.

A. Not for Huber. For Siefkin.

Q. Siefkin.

A. I didn't say it was used as a cover. You asked me if Siefkin has one of his offices in the Defag house and I told you maybe, I was told once that is the case - that was the case, but I didn't dare to say it was used as a cover.

Q. Was he representing himself as an employee of I.G. Farben or Defag?

A. I don't know that. I don't think so.

Q. How about the other concerns (concerns) that you mentioned. Carlowitz for example?

A. As far as I know none of these firms are in any way connected with the Gestapo or Secret Service Headquarters - German High Command.

Q. But some of their personnel may have been?

A. Yes, some of the personnel may have been (hesitates) I think the head of the Melchers firms in Tientsin.

Q. Which firm?

A. His name is Thuerknaf - was once asked to get information about economic matters in Manchuria and North China and to give these matters - I don't know to whom - maybe Ehrhardt - maybe to Siefkin.

Q. That was quite sometime ago?

A. Two or three years ago.

Q. And so far as you know none of these firms were working under an

agreement with German officials to use their firm as a cover or smokescreen for espionage or subversive activities?

A. Yes, correct.

Q. Do you recall the addresses of any of the offices of these firms that we mentioned - Carlowitz, Siemens, Siemens?

A. I only - I can find the offices of this firm in Tientsin, but I can't tell you the name of the street. Melchers and Siemens, I think it is Taku Road. Maybe Carlowitz too. Melchers is not in the Taku Road itself, but nearby in a side street. Siemens in Taku Road. I never cared for the name of the streets. And Defag in Victoria Road - maybe you have another name, because Victoria Road was the name in Tientsin in the English Settlement. Defag has his office in the old French settlement - maybe it had another name. The street leading from the Astor House to the International Bridge. You know it.

LT. MARTIN: I walked the whole length of it, yes.

Q. Mr. Weidemann when you first heard news of Germany's surrender what action did these firms take? Did they burn any of their files. Did they destroy any of their properties? Have they been taken over?

A. I have no proof. I have no proof. But of course everybody knew since - clever persons since years, the not so clever man since months that this war was lost. And I'm sure that they did make steps to secure their property.

Q. How about the Consulates. Was a similar action taken?

A. We took action. Yes, of course. We took action since autumn - last autumn to burn our files. First we thought the Japs would come and

get our offices and put us in a concentration camp.

Q. In other words you have no important diplomatic files?

A. Important diplomatic files I never had (laughing) of any use for anybody else I burned.

Q. But anything of any value you have destroyed?

A. Yes.

Q. Since last year?

A. Yes.

LT. COL. CRAWFORD: That's about all I have on that. Have you anything on that?

CAPT STONE: No.

LT. MARTIN: Is that also true of the embassy?

MR. WEIDEMANN: I think so, I'm sure.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. I believe you said so far as the status of the Consulates and the status of the German diplomatic personnel, you are playing a sitting game waiting for something to happen?

A. Yes.

Q. They are carrying on no business - they have no contacts with Germany?

A. With few contacts with Germany.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. When you learned that the surrender was to take place were you under any instructions from Berlin to issue any instructions to the DNB and the other --

A. No.

Q. News agencies to burn any records?

A. No.

Q. Or take any specific action?

A. No. Neither from Berlin nor from the Embassy.

Q. Now about our friend Mr. Ehrhardt —

(Mr. Weidemann laughs)

Q. (continuing) Would you give me in as much detail as you possibly can information concerning his activity in China?

A. I have really no knowledge about his official activities in China. The only thing I know he was an agent sent out by the head of our Secret Service, you know <sup>Cannan</sup> Zanris, he was head of the German Abwer.

Q. That was under the old Abwer set up?

A. Yes.

Q. Under the German High Command?

A. German High Command, yes. I'm sure he made his reports to the German High Command, and otherwise Ehrhardt liked to drink and to tell everybody what he shouldn't tell - about his activities. That he was sent out to get first economic details about trade and something like that and then he kicked Siefkin out of his office I was told - I met Ehrhardt just once in '41 and then I was told after Siefkin went out that Ehrhardt took over the duties of Siefkin. Military Espionage.

Q. By military espionage you mean reporting on disposition of American troops?

A. Yes.

Q. Japanese and Chinese?

A. At that time especially Russian troops and of course also Japanese.

Q. And what other interest did he have? Did he report on shipping?

A. Shipping, of course. Shipping, yes.

Q. Was he interested --

A. (interrupting) Everything what was of importance to the German High Command, of course.

Q. When did he first come out here?

A. I don't know. He was in Shanghai before I came out -- before 1941. Maybe in '40, I don't know exactly.

Q. Now what contact had you had with Ehrhardt? Did he ever visit Tientsin?

A. He was never in Tientsin, no. I only had social contact. I was twice with Ehrhardt in a night club; we had a very nice time (laughing) He paid the bill!

Q. Did you ever see him in Shanghai -- contact him there?

A. Shanghai -- it was Shanghai. We went to a night club -- to the Hungaria -- by the way it was Jewish, and a place of counter espionage.

Q. Where did he maintain his office at that time?

A. I think he had no special office. He had a secretary. He was living, as I lived at that time in the Park Hotel in Shanghai.

Q. The Park Hotel?

A. The Park Hotel. Afterwards he got his own flat as I heard.

Q. But he probably maintained an office with Farben as --

A. (interrupting) With Farben?

Q. Yes.

A. With I.G. Farben?

Q. Defag?

A. No, no, I don't think so.

Pages 71 - 87  
were missing in the bound photocopy  
that was scanned



A. Between blond and grey.

Q. And he has the general appearance of a Prussian officer?

A. Absolutely.

Q. Carries himself as an officer?

A. Absolutely.

Q. Any other peculiarities or anything that you recall makes him a little different --

A. No. The voice is harsh - tone of a Prussian officer.

Q. You say his age was about --

A. Must be my age - 50 - 54.

Q. Does he have a moustache?

A. No moustache, no.

Q. The only thing he is doing now is drawing money?

A. Drawing money from the embassy and spending it in the ways he likes.  
(laughing)

CAPT STONE: A good life.

Q. He is in disfavor with most of the Germans?

A. Yes.

Q. That's brought about because of his mannerisms and unpleasant personality?

A. Unpleasant personality.

Q. Is he quite talkative?

A. Quite talkative.

Q. He is not the type person that could hold a position of confidence as far as the Germans out here are concerned?

A. Most certainly not. As I told you he is just a Captain for Cavalry or maybe a pilot, but only alone - not with another man.

Q. Is Dr. Ponschab still Consul in Harbin?

A. Yes. If he is not arrested by the Russians, as I was told. We got a rumor in Tientsin that he was arrested by the Russians.

Q. Do you know his full name?

A. No.

Q. He was German Consul there for quite sometime was he?

A. He is in Harbin - let me see - I met him first the Vice Consul in San Francisco, then he came back to Berlin in '38. '38 was made consul - Consul General in Kobe - must have been in '39, maybe in '40 Consul in Harbin.

Q. You know him personally?

A. I know him personally.

Q. Did you have much contact with him?

A. I had not much contact, as I told you I met him '37 in San Francisco - in February '38 in Berlin again.

Q. Did he ever discuss with you his intelligence operations in Manchuria?

A. No, sir. I never met him since he is in Manchuria. His wife was once or twice in Peking for medical treatment in the German Hospital.

Q. You know that he has been connected with intelligence activities by virtue of his position as Consul there?

A. Maybe he was, because I couldn't believe, because I know Ponschab - he is too anxious a man to do dangerous things (laughing) but I heard strange stories from Ponschab - he ruled like a Czar over Germans in Harbin - was like a dictator. I couldn't believe, because he was more a shy man - a little bit what we called not very able. That was the reason that they

sent him back to the Far East. He came back from the United States; he got the press section for South America in the Foreign Office and as I was told he was almost useless in his capacity - they put him so far away as they could (laughing).

Q. Did you ever hear any stories about difficulties with the Japanese there in connection with intelligence?

A. I don't know whether intelligence activities, but I heard there were some trouble - I didn't get the point if Japanese or Russian or German people, but there was trouble in Harbin and I think, as I remember, Ponschab was against Lissner - somebody told me that Ponschab with Meisinger together was the reason for the arresting of Lissner. But other people told me that it was not the case. I couldn't find out what really was the matter in Harbin, but he had trouble there. And I think he was - he considered it his duty to make espionage his - to get counter espionage in these matters - that may be.

Q. But you understood that Lissner was involved. It was pretty common knowledge that Lissner was a German agent there?

A. Yes, it was common knowledge.

Q. The last you heard Ponschab was still there, although he had encountered difficulty some time ago.

A. Difficulties with Germans, with his German community - he was in close contact with other Germans I didn't know personally, I know only the name Fuetter - he was a member of a - I think Russian business firm or something like that. He bought furs and everything he could buy in Manchuria - trading post - something like that - trading post and this

man Fuetter had a bad influence on Penschab.

Q. And he was an agent, you understood?

A. I don't - I'm not so sure if he was an agent, but he could have been an agent - after the stories I heard. It was many things mixed up, but for sometime I was told Fuetter is through with Penschab and German community and is out. What was the reason I don't know. I only know the close connection between Fuetter and Penschab.

Q. He was also in Harbin?

A. He was also in Harbin - yes.

Q. Did you ever hear over a German named - I have to spell it - Ueg?

A. Ueg? No.

Q. I think he may have lived in Hsingking?

A. No, I never heard the name.

Q. How about the name --

A. Now I got it - Fuellkrug, ya ya, Fuellkrug was one an employee of the Defag and went to Germany and came back, maybe under the cover to be an employee of the Defag and was working, I think, for Ehrhardt in Peking - maybe he is still in Peking.

Q. Do you recall his full name?

A. No.

Q. Fuellkrug? A.

A. Fuellkrug.

Q. He was associated with Ehrhardt?

A. I think he was associated with Ehrhardt. Maybe with Siefkin before but as - but about my knowledge not with Meisinger and Huber. Yes, Yes, he was not - because - Ya - Just Schmidt told me once that Fuellkrug spent too much money

with Ehrhardt in the Peking club a half year ago; Schmidt told me Fuellkrug bought a new car, I think, at that time 23 thousand dollars, something like that. There was a concurrence organization to - to Schmidt.

Q. Now Fuellkrug was formerly with Defag out here?

A. Yes.

Q. He was recalled to Germany?

A. He was recalled to Germany and again sent out.

Q. By Admiral Canaris?

A. I don't know at that time if Canaris was still in charge of this Secret Service - if ~~it~~ he was it was his superior.

Q. That was about when - what year?

A. I came out '41 and Fuellkrug came out maybe summer of '42.

Q. But he continued with Defag after he returned here? But he began his intelligence operations after his return about the middle of '42?

A. He came out not with that only purpose to be intelligence agent.

Q. But he continued as representative of Defag?

A. No. No. But everybody knew of course that Fuellkrug was before in the pay of the Defag and at once he appeared in Peking it got - there was sometime till he got out what really his job was.

Q. He didn't attempt to cloak his activities in any way?

A. No.

Q. He operated as an agent?

A. Yes. Yes. Because everybody knew that he was not connected with the branch office of the Defag in Peking - they had other men in Peking.

Q. You mentioned some connection with Lisaner? I understood he was connected

with Lissner?

A. No, he was connected with Ehrhardt.

Q. He was never in Manchuria and worked with Lissner?

A. I don't know. I don't know.

Q. Has he been in Peking most of the time since '42?

A. I think most of the time, yes. I met him just once, maybe twice in the Wagonlits when I came to Peking and never saw him again. That was the last time two years ago.

Q. But you think he is still there?

A. I think he is - Yes, I think.

Q. Do you know his address?

A. No, I don't know.

Q. In Peking?

A. No.

Q. Do you know his full name?

A. No, I don't remember.

Q. Could you describe him?

A. Middle sized. Between - I would guess between 35 and 40 years old.

Well dressed. Slender. Small face. Brown hair. No moustache. Maybe he has a little bit moustache - I'm not so sure. Maybe.

Q. Was he also an Army officer?

A. I don't know.

Q. And his height was about --

A. Oh, middle sized, about 5' 10".

Q. Any peculiarities about this person?

A. No, I don't know.

Q. Did he like to drink? Did he like women?

A. I don't know.

Q. Frequent night spots?

A. Not so much as Schlebrugge and Ehrhardt.

Q. Do you know the names of any other agents or persons who were close contacts of Lissner? People who may have lived in Manchuria and operated there?

A. Connected with Lissner - No, I don't know.

Q. Any persons that Lissner was in frequent contact with or communicated by mail in Northern China, Peking and Tientsin?

A. He had a connection with a German bank - Deutscher Asiatischer Bank - I think he had an account there.

Q. That was in Peking?

A. No, he had it in Tientsin, as I understood.

Q. Did he receive finances from the bank to your knowledge?

A. I don't know. I don't know. He had an account in the German Asiatischer Bank in Tientsin.

LT. COL. CRAWFORD: Do you have any questions?

CAPT STONE: No, you're going to continue on these personalities. I wouldn't care to interfere with the trend.

Q. Oh, yes. Puellkrug, maybe his first name had the initial "S"?

A. That's possible. That's possible.

Q. I thought that might suggest to you his name. Do you know anything further about his activity out here? His travels?

A. Only that he was connected with Ehrhardt.

Q. Do you know Mr. H. Lorenzen who is an associate of Fuellkrug in Peking?

A. Lorenzen?

Q. An engineer and I believe connected with Siemens?

A. Lorenzen is the name of the engineer of Siemens in Peking, that is the only thing I know about this man

Q. That is L-o-r-e-n-z-e-n,

A. L-o-r-e-n-z-e-n.

Q. You don't know his full name?

A. I don't know his full name.

Q. His initial is "H". I believe Herman probably. Did you know him personally, Mr. Weidemann?

A. No, I never met him.

Q. Did you ever hear of his activity?

A. I know he is an engineer of Siemens in Peking.

Q. Do you know whether he was a member of the Party?

A. I don't know.

Q. Party activities?

A. I don't know.

Q. Siemens China Company?

A. Siemens China.

Q. Is a subsidiary of Siemens Schukert?

A. The head of Siemens China is a Dr. Probst. He was a member of the Party.

(short recess taken at this point)

MR. WEIDEMANN recalled;

BY LT COL CRAWFORD;

TOP-SECRET



Q. We were talking about Mr. Lorenzen in Siemens in Peking?

A. I don't know.

Q. Nothing further about him?

A. I don't know.

Q. About his activities? How about Dr. Walter Heissig?

A. I think I heard the name.

Q. He is a writer. He has written quite a few books?

A. Heissig?

Q. An Austrian by birth. Quite a scholar?

A. I don't know.

Q. How about a Dr. Klare K-l-a-r-e?

A. K-l-a-r-k, just as you —

Q. K-l-a-r-e?

A. Klare.

Q. He is also an oriental scholar?

A. I don't know him.

Q. He has written quite a bit. Are you familiar with persons in the Consulate in Canton?

A. No.

Q. The German population there?

A. No.

Q. Do you know anything about intelligence activities at Canton?

A. No, I have no connection at all with Canton.

Q. Do you know a Mr. Herbert G-l-i-e-t-s-c-h?

A. No.

Q. Otto F-r-e-e-s-e?

A. No.

Q. Major Heise H-e-i-s-e?

A. No.

Q. You are probably familiar with Captain Walter Stenes?

A. I never met him, but I am interested in his fate. He was the Captain of the bodyguard of Chiang Kai Shek; he was kicked out in '34 by Hitler. He made the Stenes Putsch in Berlin; he was kicked out by Hitler and went to China and was bodyguard of Chiang Kai Shek. Now he lives in Shanghai. I never met him personally. I liked to meet him and a mutual friend of Stenes and mine told me half a year ago - told me he is on very - short of money. He had to get his money from Chiang Kai Shek or Madam Chiang Kai Shek. He is living in a big house belonging to Madam Chiang Kai Shek, but he has not much money to spend. If he was - he is a good friend of Puttkamer, I think. Because I think Puttkamer and Stenes were both cadets in Cadeten School Lichterfelde, I think.

Q. You understand that he is still working for the Generalissimo?

A. I think, yes. But I have no proof.

Q. Now living in Shanghai?

A. Living in Shanghai.

Q. But he doesn't appear to have much money?

A. Ya.

Q. Any further details on his activity. You say he was a leader of the abortive putsch in '34?

TOP-SECRET

- A. I think it was 1934. His putsch was directed against the activities - I think of Streicher or people like Streicher. So he was kicked out.
- Q. And he came here about that time?
- A. He came with other German officers to China. At that time we had some advisors - German advisors to Chiang Kai Shek. Stenes joined these men in China.
- Q. Has his name ever been linked with intelligence activities?
- A. As far as I know not.
- Q. Is he generally in Disfavor with the Germans out here?
- A. He is in Disfavor, of course, with fanatical Nazi members, but he is in close connection with many Germans.
- Q. Have you ever heard any rumors that he may have worked with the Japanese at one time?
- A. Maybe - I heard once a story saying he should use his old connections with Chiang Kai Shek to get an understanding between Chiang Kai Shek and the Japanese. I'm not sure, but it's possible that somebody told me something like that.
- Q. He has always been a pretty big figure politically out here in China by virtue of his position with the Generalissimo?
- A. Not a big figure. I always understood he was entirely pro Chiang Kai Shek. Wouldn't do anything against Chiang Kai Shek.
- Q. Do you recall an incident where his wife was involved in a scandal with Major Von Stein?
- A. Really! (laughing).
- Q. Just curious.
- A. No, I don't.

TOP-SECRET

- Q. In regard to Ehrhardt's activity in Shanghai, the only things that you have learned about his activities was he was in the business of collecting intelligence?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know anything about how he operated his office? Was he interested for example in securing allied codes? Did he have any section or branch in his office setup for that purpose?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Did he ever mention to you --
- A. No.
- Q. Indicating his interest in obtaining codes? The fact he had tried --
- A. (interrupting) It is self-evident he should try to get it, but he never mentioned it.
- Q. Did you ever hear the name H. J. Rathje R-a-t-h-j-e?
- A. Rathje - Ya. Yes. He is a pilot - he was in Shanghai. Maybe he is still in Shanghai. Rathje. He was a pilot before with this German Chinese Air Transport Company - something like that. He was living in Shanghai.
- Q. Has he been connected with Ehrhardt?
- A. I don't know, but of course I could imagine, because Rathje had nothing to do and was searching for a job and was easy to get in connection with Ehrhardt in Shanghai.
- Q. How did he happen to come out here originally? You say he is a pilot. Was he official representative of the German Government?
- A. No, no, no. No, as far as I know not. I made his acquaintance in

November '41 in Shanghai and as far as he told me he was before a pilot in the service of German Chinese Company and had at that time nothing to do and just awaiting his time searching for a job. That's all I know.

Q. How about Koehner?

A. Koehner - I don't know him. Never heard the name.

Q. Oh, yes, you mentioned a German newspaperman who is presently in Peking and was formerly in London with Trans Ocean.

A. No. No. He was not for Trans Ocean - he was for a big Berlin newspaper. I'm trying to find his name - Abshagen A-b-s-h-a-g-e-n.

Q. Abshagen?

A. Abshagen.

Q. He is presently in Peking.

A. He is presently in Peking, yes.

Q. In Peking. Was he with DNB or was he representative --

A. He is in a very loose way connected with Trans Ocean. Of course, before he was in Japan, so they had nothing to do for him in Japan and they sent him to Peking. Made trips to Northern China, Mongolia - wrote some articles and had not much to do. Now, I think he is something - the head of the German community in Peking.

Q. Has he been very friendly with General Otte?

A. Very friendly I couldn't say - I'm sure he is on friendly terms with General Otte.

Q. How about other members of the German community. Is he pretty well regarded.

A. Of course, yes, yes.

Q. Has he always been pre-Nazi?

A. I don't know. I couldn't find out. He paid me a courtesy call in Tientsin as he was on his way to Peking two years ago. He is an old officer and at that time, of course, if two men during the Nazi regime met each other, everybody tried to find out what the meaning - the opinion of the other man was. I couldn't get a clue.

Q. Do you know if he has been involved in intelligence activities?

A. I don't know, but I don't believe. I can't say.

Q. How about Hedda Hammer?

A. (laughing). There is a friend of mine - to be honest. And she is now a friend of Ruckteschall. She lost her passport together with the passport of Ruckteschall four weeks ago.

Q. She is a newspaperwoman?

A. She is not newspaper - she is a photographer. If you go to Peking don't fail to go to the office of Hedda Hammer and buy an album; she has the most wonderful pictures of buildings, of Chinese landscapes and buildings. But in political lines she is a child.

Q. Is it true she is not in very good favor with the Germans?

A. She was not in favor with the Germans because she lives in a hong - in a compound whose owner is a Frenchman. She had relations with Frenchmen, Americans - I forgot the name - American. She was not in favor with the German community till our ambassador Woermann came to Peking and I recommended Hedda Hammer because of her pictures and he wrote her to come to Nanking and make an album - landscapes and buildings of Nanking.

Since that she is in favor with the German community again.

Q. She has never published any works that would be anti-German, anything like that. Her photography has never been such --

A. No, no, no.

Q. It's only because of her association --

A. Association with Allied people - French, English and American.

Q. Do you think she has ever been linked with Ehrhardt and his group? Has she done photography for him?

A. No, I don't think so. I would think she was too clever to make photographs where she could see through; if these photographs were not purely from an artistical point of view.

Q. And where is she located at the present time?

A. Yes, she is in Peking. I can't tell you the address. She is still in Peking.

Q. She has her own photography shop there?

A. She has no shop. She has only one of these buildings - in this hong.

Q. I see.

A. Her albums and photographs you can get at Vetch Book Store in the Peking Hotel - a French book store in the Peking Hotel - Hotel de Peking.

Q. Could you describe her Mr. Weidemann?

A. Oh, yes, I can. (laughing). Poor Hedda mixed up in espionage cases. She is rather small, aged 38 to 40 now. Has brown hair. Sharp cut nose. Looks as old as she is and special mark - she has - limping because she has an old - she was once - what we call the rickets sickness - want of vitamins in her youth.

- Q. To your knowledge she has not been involved in espionage?
- A. I think I can guarantee Hedda Hammer. She had too many connections with everybody, so it's quite possible that you got her name mixed up with somebody who is not so clean and clear as the good Hedda is.
- Q. How about the name F-i-l-k-r-o-o-k, Peking?
- A. F-u-e-l-l-k-r-u-e-g.
- Q. That may be the same name?
- A. He was in connection with h Ehrhardt.
- Q. That is undoubtedly the same person.
- A. There is only one man by the name Fuellkrueg in Peking (laughing).

LT. COL. CRAWFORD: Well it is 5 o'clock. I think we should suspend for this afternoon.

MR. WEIDEMANN: It is up to you.

BY LT. MARTIN:

- Q. There is one question I wanted to note. When your files were destroyed you don't know what the Japanese have done in the last few weeks - the Japanese destroyed their files in North China?
- A. Yes, they did as far as I was told. The Swiss Consul told me they were burning their files.
- Q. About when was that?
- A. Ten days ago - 8 days ago.

BY CAPT STONE:

- Q. Did the Japs come right in the Consul Office and seize any records?
- A. Yes. No records.
- Q. Files and papers?



- A. No. Not officially. You understand but we had always a Japanese, as he called himself, Advisor. Go between our office and Japanese office. Of course he had the duty to get what he could of our files and sometimes we made a file that he had something to give to the Japanese and Chinese subordinates were also advised, through the Japanese gendarmerie in question.
- Q. Was his function to receive information that persons contributed to the Consul office - contributed by German personalities in your area?
- A. I didn't catch the meaning
- Q. Was the function of this special advisor to receive information which you had received in turn from other Germans in the area?
- A. No.
- Q. That they contributed?
- A. No, we used him only for connection with Japanese authorities. For example if we had to get permits for travel permits or something like that - but from Japanese - from the Japanese Gendarmerie he had orders to get every knowledge he could out of our files and out of our speeches and communicate with the Japanese gendarmerie.
- Q. Did you ever have available to you a list of Japanese agents operating in the territory?
- A. No, I had not.
- Q. You had no list of Germans who might have been operating - made available to this Japanese advisor?
- A. No, officially not.
- Q. What about unofficially?

- A. If one of my subordinates gave one of these Japanese a list I don't know. But I don't believe - I don't believe because this Japanese spy system was so incompetent that - for example, we had of course some Chinese subordinates, boys and telephone service, and invited the boys to Japanese dinners and questioned them; and asked for - Chinese had to give something for Japanese. We made a special file for use of the Japanese Gendarmerie. Maybe once one of these Japanese Gendarms or officials came to my office and talked with Vice Consul or Chancellor and tried to get out something he would like to know. If I was in Peking they came and asked what was the reason why I'm in Peking. Such stuff.
- Q. If they would come, would they come to you with specific requests for information from time to time, is that it?
- A. Yes, they came from time to time.
- Q. And then how did you comply with their request and what medium did you use to obtain the information that they were interested in receiving?
- A. I was never trying to get information for the Japanese. What I could tell them practically nothing because in the whole time I was in Tientsin there was no important matter which the Japanese could know. It was everyday work - routine work.
- Q. What was the name of the Special Japanese Advisor in your office?
- A. First was Mr. Mijike and now we have --
- Q. How long was the first man there?
- A. The first man came just after I arrived in China '41 - maybe December '41 and we dismissed him in February '45 this year because we were asked

by the Japanese Consul - he squeezed too much. He had two capacities, one to the German Consulate and the other to the German Chamber of Commerce and in the latter capacity of course he had many opportunities to squeeze and to get money.

Q. Where is he located, do you know?

A. After he was dismissed he went as I was told to Peking, if he is still in Peking, I don't know.

Q. And the second man?

A. The second man who was recommended by the Japanese Consulate, because I was convinced the best thing we could do was to take him in; he was recommended by the Japanese, so we had no more trouble (laughing). It was Dr. Sato, he is still -

Q. There?

A. Still there. We liked to dismiss him, but I can't kick him out as quickly as I would like to because he came expressly to us from Japan. He had his family with us and he had expenses in Tientsin and he had no job and I want to be fair.

Q. What is his description?

A. Quite Japanese, very small, high eyeglasses.

Q. About how old is he?

A. How old - oh, he is 50 - middle of the fifties.

Q. Short, did you say?

A. very short. eyeglasses; dark. Just imagine a short Japanese. He is a very educated man. He was educated in the Jesuit College in Tokyo and after that he went to Brazil and was teaching philosophy and he

speaks Latin, German and English.

Q. What is the description of the first man?

A. Mijike - not so small as Sato, maybe - for a Japanese rather a tall man.

Q. How old is he?

A. How old - middle of the fifties too. But he looks much younger. No eyeglasses. Yes, yes, eyeglasses, but without rim.

Q. Do you know any other special advisers to the consulates in Northern China?

A. No.

Q. Say in Shanghai?

A. In Shanghai I don't know. In Peking they have some - I don't know - the brother of Mijike was and I think is still head of the Japanese community in Tsinanfu.

CAPT STONE: That's all.

BY LT MARTIN:

Q. Did your second adviser ever have a long series of conferences with you about politics or German policy?

A. I never talked about politics with the Japanese.

Q. Did he every try to find<sup>out</sup> things like that from you?

A. No, he was not so incompetent. I think he tried to find out something about Chinese people, with the Chancellor, I am not sure - these Chinese people you can't catch.

(adjourned till the following day)

21 SEPTEMBER 1945, 1430 hours. HEADQUARTERS, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES,  
CHINA THEATER.

MR. WEIDEMANN RECALLED:

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Shall we continue with some of the people you have been acquainted with up North. Yesterday we discussed quite a few and I don't think I mentioned to you a Freuline Tafel T-a-f-e-l?

A. What's the first name please?

Q. I don't have the first name.

A. T-a-f-e-l

Q. Tafel.

A. He is manager --

Q. It is a woman. She has lived in Tient sin for sometime and was probably married to a U.S. Marine quite some years ago.

A. No, I don't know her. There is only one woman by the name Tafel, with that's the wife of Mr. Tafel who is /the Bosch Stuttgart Ignition Supplements. Tafel.

Q. How do you spell his name T-a-f-e-l?

A. T-a-f-e-l.

Q. The same name. Maybe it is the same woman.

A. Oh, by the way, he has a sister and his sister is, I think, living in Peking, but I never heard that she was married.

Q. What do you know of her activity? Was she --

A. Practically nothing. She is interested in arts and curios and has connections I think with French people, because once there was an

exhibition of French art of Tientsin and this lady was the manager of this exhibition and the pictures came from Peking.

Q. How about the brother who is head of the Bosch Company?

A. The brother is manager of the Bosch Company in Tientsin. Some people pretends he is half Jewish. His father was a professor and explorer in Tibet and Inner Asia.

Q. Has he been active in party activities or other organizations?

A. Quite to the contrary. They didn't like him.

Q. He was not well liked?

A. He was not well liked by the Party, but there is nothing against him. I don't know him very well. There is absolutely nothing against him.

Q. Yesterday I believe we discussed Dr. Altenburg.

A. Dr. Altenburg.

Q. Who is German Charge de Affairs in Peking?

A. Yes.

Q. Now he has been in contact with let's see - a Miss Chow Pin Sun?

A. Chinese lady I suppose.

Q. A Chinese girl I suppose.

A. I am sure that wasn't the only Chinese girl he was in contact with (laughing)

Q. We were especially interested in this one!

A. I never met her. I don't know her, but I know that Altenburg - Oh, maybe that's the same lady, I don't know the name, but I was told a Chinese girl who is in the pay of the German embassy in Peking - employed at the embassy met an American officer in the Wagonlits Hotel just two weeks ago, I think. The man who saw this girl and the officer suspects she was a spy before. But maybe it is another girl.

Q. We have mentioned Huber a number of times?

A. Yes.

Q. I would like for you to give me again everything you know about Huber; that is the time he arrived in the Far East. When he began working for Meisinger and all details concerning him that you can remember?

A. I don't know exactly when he arrived.

Q. Do you know if he was in Hong Kong or IndoChina before he came out here?

A. I think he told me he was in Bangkok - I think he told me he was in Bangkok.

Q. Was he operating as an agent there?

A. I'm sure. I'm sure. And when he came to China, to Shanghai, I really don't know. As I remember I was in Shanghai in November '41 and at that time Huber was not there because I didn't meet him. I met him the first time as he went back from a visit to Tokyo - visit to Meisinger in Tokyo and that must have been almost two years ago.

Q. I think he probably arrived in Shanghai about July '42.

A. '42 that could be - that could be.

Q. And from his conversation with you and from your conversation with him you don't recall his telling you he had worked in Hong Kong or IndoChina?

A. He told me only - We had a mutual acquaintance in Bangkok - military attache - General Schull and I was asking something about Schull.

Q. That is S-h-u-l-l?

A. Yes. Correct. He told me about Meisinger and said Meisinger was interested in the affairs of German people too - that he didn't like to go about Germans - his only aim was to get information about military matters.

Q. You can't recall his full name?

A. No, I don't know.

Q. Did he have a nick name?

A. No, no, I don't know.

Q. Did he ever mention to you a German named Kahner whom he may have replaced in Shanghai?

A. K-a-- no. Kahner?

Q. Kahner.

A. No, no.

Q. We have previously mentioned Puttkamer?

A. Puttkamer, yes.

Q. His full name is Jesco?

A. Jesco.

Q. Heinrich.

A. Heinrich too. That might be too, but I don't know - but I remember Jesco Von Puttkamer.

Q. He is a Baron?

A. Baron Von Puttkamer.

Q. I believe Puttkamer was in South America at one time. Did you meet him in Buenos Aires?

A. He wasn't in Buenos Aires. I met him the first time in Shanghai, and as I told you I went straight from Buenos Aires to China and Shanghai. He was in charge of the German Information Bureau, I think is the title.

Q. German Information Bureau in Shanghai?

A. Yes.



- Q. Now just what was the nature of this German Information Bureau. How did it function?
- A. We had to maintain, as I think, to manage the broadcast - the German broadcast from Shanghai. He had to manage or to subsidize the 20th Century - this German monthly and to make a long story short - to make propaganda for the German cause.
- Q. It was subsidized and financed by the German Government?
- A. It was financed by the German Government, yes. I don't know if he was financed by the Propaganda Ministry or by the Foreign Office. I think he was financed by the Foreign Office but I'm not sure.
- Q. Did he receive his finances from the Embassy in Nanking?
- A. I think he got it from the Embassy. But I don't know how much he got. Several times I was told he got much too much money.
- Q. The embassy in Tokyo or Nanking?
- A. Of course, the embassy in Nanking.
- Q. Let me digress for a little here. The embassy in Tokyo only had jurisdiction over Japan?
- A. Over Japan and for one part over the German Consulate in Darlen - had two superiors - one the German Minister - one part the German Minister in Hsingking and other the embassy in Tokyo.
- Q. Now do you think Puttkamer - well he was here when you arrived in the autumn of 1941?
- A. Yes, yes.
- Q. Have you had frequent contacts with Puttkamer?
- A. Just once. He gave me a luncheon in the Park Hotel. That was the only

contact I had with him personally and he sent us sometimes what we call propaganda material - booklets and what you called posters with pictures from the German Russian War for example or written articles for the German newspaper in Tientsin.

Q. Did he ever call on your consulate to furnish similar information - that is incidents that may have occurred in Tientsin?

A. No, never.

Q. Did you have a press attache in your consulate or person --

A. (interrupting) No one of the secretaries had to take care of this - what we call propaganda.

Q. Did he work with Puttkamer?

A. He worked with Puttkamer but not close contact. The only contact we had he sent us maybe every half year some booklets and leaflets and something like that.

Q. Your press attache did maintain contact with Puttkamer either by mail or contact - did he furnish him with information?

A. We had not very much to furnish to Puttkamer, because we had to give this propaganda material only to the Japanese or German people there - no other way.

Q. You mean the German people there?

A. In Tientsin.

Q. And that was the North China --

A. Deutscher Zeitung for North China - German paper for North China.

Q. You say also to the Japanese you furnished information?

A. We gave material to the Japanese.

Q. That was a regular press release the Japanese would publish?

- A. No, almost never found that one of these articles we got from Puttkamer was published in Chinese or Japanese papers - they were not very much interested in this stuff.
- Q. Were you allowed to make releases as Consul in Tientsin to German papers or Japanese papers, or did the information come from Puttkamer?
- A. No, no, never.
- Q. It came from Puttkamer?
- A. Only what came from Puttkamer.
- Q. And that you would turn over to the paper?
- A. We turned over to the paper.
- Q. What Japanese paper was that?
- A. I can't tell you.
- Q. But it was a paper --
- A. I think it was a paper written in Chinese by published by the Japanese Army. Maybe Wai Pai Sin Pow, North China newspaper.
- Q. Who was your press attache?
- A. Secretary Neidt. It is too much honor to call him press attache (laughing).
- Q. You saw Puttkamer when you came through on your way to Tientsin and you later met him in Shanghai?
- A. I met him in the beginning December 1941 in Shanghai and he gave me a luncheon in the Park Hotel.
- Q. At that time did he discuss with you what his proposed activity in China was?
- A. We were discussing the situation in Germany and I was astonished - he had the same opinion I had which didn't fit in his propaganda.

- Q. That I take was you were not quite in accord with the German regime as it existed at that time?
- A. It was a little bit opposed to what he published in his propaganda material.
- Q. Of course he published - he followed the Nazi line?
- A. Of course.
- Q. In his propaganda.
- A. He was paid some money.
- Q. Did you meet any other persons who were associated with Puttkamer?
- A. The editor of the 20th Century Claus Mehnert. He was before in Hawaii. He was professor of the University of Hawaii.
- Q. He was formerly in Hawaii?
- A. At that time I was in San Francisco he was in Hawaii.
- Q. And what was the nature of his activities?
- A. He was editor of the 20th Century - this German monthly written in English.
- Q. And he had just recently come from Hawaii to Shanghai?
- A. Yes, I think at that - at the same time I was in Europe (sic) he came from Hawaii to Shanghai in China.
- Q. And you think there is little question that the 20th Century was a German Government publication?
- A. Yes, of course.
- Q. It was financed in Shanghai by Puttkamer?
- A. Yes, yes.
- Q. And this paper was used as a medium for German propaganda?
- A. Only for German propaganda.

- Q. The purpose for which it was set up?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know anything further about Mehnert's activity? Did he ever discuss his activities with you?
- A. I had no much contact with him. I met him only once as he came through Tientsin - maybe two years ago he made a trip to Manchuria. Maybe to Mongolia too, I'm not so sure - going back to Shanghai he paid me a courtesy call in Tientsin. That was the first time I met him.
- Q. Did he explain to you at that time what the purpose of his visit to North China was?
- A. To get some material. He wrote some articles about his trip.
- Q. But so far as you know Puttkammer was never in South America?
- A. I have no knowledge about this fact. I don't know. Maybe he was, maybe he wasn't. He didn't tell me. I am sure he wasn't at that time when I was in Buenos Aires.
- Q. He came out to China prior to 1941 because <sup>you</sup> were in Buenos Aires about --
- A. Yes. In September '41 - at that time he must have been in Shanghai.
- Q. So far as you know is Puttkamer still in Shanghai?
- A. Yes, as far as I know he is.
- Q. Was the German Information Service continuing --
- A. (interrupting) No. That stopped, of course. Maybe he works - he worked after the German defeat for the Japanese, but I'm not sure. Two people who were connected with the information bureau - I'm not sure if Puttkammer is one of these men.
- Q. These people continued --
- A. Continued to make propaganda - not for Germany - for the Japanese.

- Q. Do you know the names of any of these people?
- A. Huber. Was told, and Maybe Puttkamer, but I'm not sure and I know only one man who declined - he was Flickstaeger; he was connected with the German broadcast.
- Q. He was broadcasting for the Japanese?
- A. No. I think he was a technician - engineer, but he was connected with the German broadcast in Shanghai. Maybe he made broadcasts afterwards, I don't know.
- Q. Do you know the names of any of her persons who were - you indicated that Huber and Puttkamer were pretty closely acquainted - were they pretty closely connected?
- A. Puttkamer - maybe, I think, yes. I think they were acquainted.
- Q. Do you think that Puttkamer's German Information Service was used also as an Intelligence collection agency?
- A. Maybe. Maybe. I don't know.
- Q. You don't recall the names of any other persons associated with Puttkamer other than Mehnert?
- A. Mehnert; Flickstaeger. No, I can't remember.
- Q. How about Dr. Klare K-l-a-r-e?
- A. I don't know him as I told you. Klare. I can't remember.
- Q. Do you know the name Ernst R-e-i-m-e-r-s?
- A. Reimers?
- Q. Who was the manager of the manager of the Carlowitz company in Peking?
- A. He is now in Peking. Yes, an employee of Carlowitz. He is in Harbin. Yes, that's his name. He was transferred to Harbin in Manchuria one

or two years ago. I am not so sure. I remember he went to Harbin just as I paid a visit to Peking - we were on the train back to Tientsin and he told me he had to go to Harbin one of the next days. Reimers - yes.

Q. Do you know anything about his activities?

A. No.

Q. As to whether he was in contact with Puttkamer and persons connected with the Information Service?

A. He was connected with Landesgruppenleiter Lahrmann, the Nazi Chief for the Party in China, I know that.

Q. His name is Lahrmann who was the head --

A. Head of the Party for China.

Q. For China?

A. Yes.

Q. How about the name Habenicht?

A. Habenicht, I don't know.

Q. This man was probably in South American up until '41 at which time he came out here.

A. Habenicht. I don't know him.

Q. How about Kehrhaun who was living in Peking about 1943?

A. Yes, I heard the name. I remember Kehrhaun but there is no special fact I could bring in contact with Kehrhaun, but I remember the name - it was in Peking.

Q. Maybe this man came from Panama - came out to China from Panama. But you never knew him personally or anything --

- A. No, I never met him personally. I heard the name in Peking but I can't remember in which connection.
- Q. Did you ever know a Mr. Fettkoeter F-e-t-t-k-o-e-t-e-r?
- A. Yes, I know him very well.
- Q. Who is he?
- A. He is (laughing) representative of the Demag AG - he was living for the last three months in my house together with me. I know him very - quite well.
- Q. He is still in Tientsin?
- A. He is still in Tientsin.
- Q. What is your address in Tientsin?
- A. Detring Park - I think Detring Park #1. It was maybe till today because Mr. Lauer, who is the owner of this house, came back from Weihsien and we have to get out.
- Q. You know quite a bit about his background, do you not, Mr. Weidemann?
- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Would you tell me about when - when he first came out to China and what he has done?
- A. I think he came seven years ago; He first came to China in '23. Then he went back to Europe for some years and came again to China twice. I think the second time in '33 or '34 - went back about '35 or '36 and came again 7 years ago - 8 years ago in '38. '37 he came ~~in~~ out to China.
- Q. And he has been here since that time?
- A. Yes.



Q. And he has been here since that time?

A. Yes.

Q. And has he been employed by Demag during this period?

A. He is still paid by Demag - to be correct he was paid until one year ago; at that time Demag had no more funds in East Asia and he is paid for some months through the firm Siemens because Siemens had funds and now he has to live on his own savings.

Q. I'm not familiar with the Demag concern. What type firm is that?

A. Demag delivers machinery for coal pits and cranes and something like that. It is a very well known firm in Germany. In Buenos Aires. And Fettkoeter sold as I was told to sell for Manchurian Coal Mines Manchuria, but it didn't materialize because the war broke out.

Q. He has been here since 1937 and ostensibly he has been employed by Demag up until a year ago?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his connection with Meisinger?

A. Absolutely nothing. I can guarantee.

Q. You don't think that he has ever worked for Meisinger?

A. That's absolutely impossible.

Q. And he would have reported on Germans in China - also reported intelligence information to Ehrhardt?

A. You mean that he delivered - gave reports on Ehrhardt?

Q. You don't think he has done that?

A. I'm sure he didn't.

Q. No connection with Puttkamer?

A. No.

- Q. In other words he has followed his business pursuits only?
- A. Yes, that's the meaning.
- Q. You've had a chance to talk to him?
- A. Not one change. I met him I must say since three and a half years almost every day.
- Q. And you would know quite a bit about his activities, but he has never indicated in any way —
- A. (interrupting) Never.
- Q. that he was involved in intelligence activities?
- A. I'm sure he was in no way connected.
- Q. Was he ever approached by Ehrhardt?
- A. I don't know that. That could be possible that he was approached. He didn't tell me about that.
- Q. He never performed any services for you and your consulate?
- A. No. No.
- Q. Your relationship was strictly —
- A. Strictly social.
- Q. Social?
- A. Strictly social.
- Q. Would you describe Fettkoeter?
- A. Yes, he is somewhat my size; grey hair, slender than I am; no moustache; 52 years old - 51 or 52 years old. Good looking.
- Q. Was he a soldier at one time?
- A. He was an officer of the reserve in Field Artillery. What we call schwere artillery.

Q. Any peculiarities that he had? Any characteristics that were outstanding?

A. He speaks very slowly.

Q. Speaks very slowly?

A. Yes (laughing)

Q. He probably speaks Chinese?

A. I think he spoke Chinese. He was several years in Tai Yuan Foo in Shansi Province; at that time I was told he spoke fluently Chinese but he forgot most of this Chinese language now.

Q. He is still a German citizen?

A. He is still a German citizen. Yes.

Q. And an engineer, of course?

A. Yes, he is an engineer.

Q. He worked for Demag?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you describe Puttkamer?

A. Puttkamer. He is middle sized; broader I think than I am - relatively broader than I am. I would call him stout. Dark. I think he has eye glasses.

Q. Wears glasses?

A. Yes. Lebhaft - animated - lively.

Q. His age?

A. Between 40 and 45, I think.

Q. And his hair?

A. Dark.

Q. Dark hair?

A. Dark hair, as I remember.

Q. And he is a writer. He has written quite a few books?

A. I never read a book written by Puttkammer? Maybe he did.

Q. Now you say that Lahrman --

A. Yes.

Q. Is the head of the Nazi Party for China?

A. Yes. To be correct he was. No, I forgot his first name.

Q. Maybe the initial "S"?

A. It is possible.

Q. Probably Siegfried?

A. No, I don't know. We haven't a custom to call people by first name, so I don't know.

Q. Where is he located in China?

A. I don't know where he is living?

Q. So far as you know he is still there?

A. Yes, I'm sure he is still in China.

Q. Was he also connected with the German State Railways?

A. Yes. He was representative of the German state Railways.

Q. In Shanghai?

A. In. Shanghai.

Q. Do you know anything about the German State Railways in China?

A. Nothing.

Q. Hasn't it been used as a propaganda organ also?

A. For propaganda work you think?

Q. Propaganda work?

- A. I never get any material from Lahrman as representative of the State Railways. Only as head of the Party.
- Q. And what was the nature of his activities as head of the Party. You say he sent out literature to you regularly and consulates?
- A. Not consulates only. Ortsgruppenleiter and only members and Party institutions, such as Labor Front, Hitler Youth and this organizations. He was the highest ranking Nazi official in China.
- Q. At this time Mr. Weidemann would you give me the Nazi Party setup in China?
- A. As far as I know, yes. Lahrman, gauleiter, landesgruppenleiter; I don't know the ortgruppenleiter in Shanghai. The leader of the Hitler Youth was once - and it is the same name as I have, Weidemann, but I think he died and somebody else was the last year Hitler Jugend Fuehrer. In Tsingtao it was as I told you Olbrecht. In Tientsin --
- Q. Olbrecht was --
- A. Was the head of the Party in Tsingtao.
- Q. How about Hitler Youth; Labor Front?
- A. I don't know the man. Neither Olbrecht - I was only twice in Tsingtao - as I arrived in Japan and then again in '42 for ten days, but <sup>I</sup> only met Consul Von Sausken. In Tientsin ortgruppenleiter was Wetzel; leader of the Hitler Youth was Ulbricht; leader of the Labor Front was Strinz; I think the other party officials - in Peking I don't know the name of the Ortsgruppenleiter in Peking. I met him once in '41.
- Q. How about the other organizations? Were there only the three? The Party itself -

- A. The Party organization in Sinanfu, but I don't know the name. Maybe there is an ortgruppenleiter in Sinanfu. Of course there was an ortgruppenleiter in Hankow and Canton, but I never heard the name.
- Q. How about HongKong - are you familiar with that?
- A. No, I have - I had no connection with Hong Kong.
- Q. You're not familiar with the general area of Maco, HongKong, Swatow?
- A. No.
- Q. How about Harbin?
- A. As I was told the most active Nazi I think was Fuetterer - the name I told you yesterday - who was the boss of the Consul Ponschab.
- Q. Fuetterer F-u-e-t-t-e-r-e-r?
- A. Fuetterer.
- Q. Would you go into the activities of the Party itself? First what its objectives and its aims were in China?
- A. I'm familiar only with the activity in detail in Tientsin and the activity of the Party in Tientsin was in the winter time to help - what's that called - I would call it lessons for the Party members - but it had a special name - it was twice a month. Zellenabende. The Party was divided from top to the bottom - the gauleiter, kreisleiter, ortgruppenleiter, and zellenleiter. So we had in Tientsin as top of the organization the ortgruppe; the ortgruppe was divided into several zells - maybe 4. I forgot one name - the leader of the National Socialist Women's Association - Mrs. -- in ten minutes I will have the name, but not now. And so 4 zellen and each of these zells had one leader - had a meeting twice a month during the winter time to get the right Weltanschauung. In the Arbeits Front

lessons in stenography, Chinese, Japanese for clerks and stenographers - girl stenographers and the Hitler Youth. You know the aim of the Hitler Youth.

Q. Arbeits Front?

A. The Labor Front. And the women's association was made - making garments and clothings for children and poor people and besides the Party had to - held what we call national holidays. Nazional Sozialistische Heldengedenktag; the first of May Hitler's birthday; Erntedankfest and the memorial day of the 9th of November - I think that's all. No, once the 30th of January - the coming into power of the National Socialist Party in '33. I think that was all of the activity. Once a year came Mr. Lahrmann and held a speech.

Q. Now in Shanghai Mr. Lahrmann was the head of the Party for all of China?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there a head of the party for the Shanghai district?

A. He had a special ortgruppenleiter - a subordinate for the ortgruppe of Shanghai. The organization in Shanghai was the same as Tientsin - ortgruppe, zell, Hitler Youth, Labor Front. In every place was the same divided into zells.

Q. Who was Mr. Kroeger?

A. (laughing) Mr. Kroeger, <sup>is</sup> /his name; Mr. Kroeger was I think once head of the ortgruppe in Shanghai, and he wrote me a letter. I had an exchange of letters with Mr. Kroeger just some weeks ago because of the speech I made on the 9th of May. I only know he is very interested in history; he wrote me he read 550 books and leaflets about English policy. That's

all I know about Kroeger. I think he is an employee of the Defag.

Q. Employed by Defag?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have his address?

A. I have it in my suitcase.

Q. I believe - is this correct - 40 YunchanLu?

A. That's possible.

Q. Route Delaunay?

A. I think that is possible.

Q. But he continues to be active in Party affairs?

A. I think he is still active, but as I was told he is not any more the Ortsgruppenleiter.

Q. What other persons do you recall who were active in Party affairs in Shanghai?

A. In Shanghai.

Q. I believe we have only mentioned Mr. Lahrmann?

A. Lahrmann. Kroeger was active in the Party affairs. I had less contact with Shanghai. I didn't know these people. I think Dr. Probst of Siemens was not very active but I think he was - I could say active.

Q. How about Herbert Moy?

A. I know only his voice from the broadcast. I think he is Chinese.

Q. But he was in German propaganda work?

A. Yes. He was the speaker of the German broadcast.

Q. Do you know he recently committed suicide?

A. He did!! I can't understand it.



Q. How about Dr. Albert Von Miorini?

A. I never heard this name.

Q. He died about one year ago and the story goes an autopsy was not held. May have been some work of our friend Meisinger?

A. Meisinger - I don't know - I never heard the name Miorini.

Q. How about Mushoff?

A. He - maybe he is now the ortsgruppenleiter of Shanghai, but he is editor of the Party Monthly - Ostasiatischer Nazionaler Sozialistischer - the monthly of the Party in China. I think he was editor in Asia issue - edition. He wrote a long article about the situation. Mushoff - I never met him personally.

Q. He has been quite active there though?

A. Yes. Yes. I'm sure.

Q. He reportedly made a number of speeches since Germany's surrender?

A. Number of speeches and wrote quite a number of articles.

Q. And he remains as a very good Nazi?

A. I think. I never met him, but I read his articles in the - the Ostasiatischer Beobachter is the title of the Monthly.

Q. You made some anti-Nazi speeches Mr. Weidemann. I believe you said you made such speeches in Tientsin.

A. Mmmmm.

Q. How were those speeches accepted by the Party?

A. Not very well.

Q. Were you reprimanded in any way by the Party?

A. Yes, by my ambassador.

Q. When was your last speech?

A. My last speech was the 9th of May this year.

Q. What was the general tenor of your speech?

A. I spoke for one hour and twenty minutes. I think it would take too much time, but if you like I can give you - it is written in German - not much use for you I think

Q. Have you a copy of that?

A. Yes, I have it here.

LT. MARTIN: I have it.

Q. But aside from a reprimand from the Ambassador did you receive any personal calls from Party members or any threats made --

A. I got a letter from Kroeger. Yes, yes, they didn't like my speeches.

Q. Did they tell you to discontinue making such speeches?

A. The last speech - no after the defeat of Germany the Party couldn't do anything against me.

Q. Well, is the Party continuing its activities?

A. After the - no, they stopped.

Q. They have stopped?

A. The Party activities stopped.

Q. You don't feel - how about undercover activities - some of the good Nazis - aren't they continuing their activities?

A. In Shanghai, Peking, Tsingtao, of course, I don't know anything. In Tientsin there are left, in my opinion, maybe three or four, but I don't think they make subterranean organizations.

Q. Who are <sup>the</sup> three or four in Tientsin who continue to be active?

- A. (laughing). Who didn't like me. Everybody knows in Tientsin one is Mr. Meinss and maybe Meinz, but I think "ss".
- Q. Do you know his full name?
- A. No, his wife is English. And another one was Mr. - very tall man - Bruesch, and I think Strinz too.
- Q. They were all active members of the Party there in Tientsin, were they?
- A. Yes, yes.
- Q. You think that they are continuing their activity?
- A. No, I don't think they are continuing their activities - they are continuing to tell other people their opinion - in their Weltanschauung.
- Q. What is the werewolf organization?
- A. I know nothing more than I read in the paper. And I don't think there is a werewolf organization in Tientsin. The only men who could suspect to be - to make such moves could be Meinss, because he is fanatical.
- Q. Did you understand that the werewolf organization is part of the Gestapo here?
- A. I'm sure that in other places the werewolf organization is cultivated and helped by the Gestapo.
- Q. But it is an underground organization of people who are - oh, that still believe in Nazi ideals?
- A. As far as I read in the newspaper.
- Q. Have you received any letters in China - have you received any correspondence?
- A. Of werewolf - no. I have no proof of any activity.
- Q. How about letters that may be signed "William"?

TOP-SECRET

A. I never got -

Q. You never received any of that correspondence or never seen it?

A. No.

Q. That is since Germany's surrender.

A. No, I never received a letter - I never heard - once - once my Vice Consul Zoeller told me that - I don't know - no - Jewish people told him there was a leaflet going around in Tientsin under the Party members with the tendency like werewolf, but he tried to find out if this story was true and he didn't get any clue. They distributed some leaflets against myself - one poem made by the Consul of the Embassy in Shanghai Von Randow, but he didn't mean me and the letter I got from Kroeger was also distributed among the Party members in Tientsin.

Q. That's where he indicated to you --

A. (interrupting) That I'm wrong with my opinions. About the possibilities to get along in peace with England.

Q. Did you in your speeches Mr. Weidemann - did you indicate you thought the Nazi idea was wrong?

A. I said it only in this clear words - only in my last speech after the defeat.

Q. And that you thought that the Nazi Party should disband?

A. No, because it was disbanded already at that time.

Q. Did you indicate you thought there should be no undercover activities?

A. Yes, expressed with clear words.

LT. MARTIN: Positive speech.

MR. WEIDEMANN: Yes.

Q. Who is Mr. Kohler in Shanghai?

A. I don't know him. I never met him. I can't remember.

Q. How do you feel that you are accepted now by the Germans throughout China?

A. In Shanghai I think most people would agree with my opinions because I made a speech in October '43 - that is a speech what was the reason that my ambassador - that I got a dressing down from my ambassador. This opinion was reprinted in the Ostasiatischer Lloyd and got very wide publicity and the edition was sold in Tokyo too and at that time I got the impression that maybe most of the Germans in Shanghai - I would say in China - would agree with my views.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Did he call this particular speech to the attention of Berlin?

A. I beg your pardon?

Q. Did he call your speech to the attention of Berlin?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Why didn't he?

A. Because otherwise I would have been dismissed.

Q. That's what I wonder what his true sympathies were - the ambassador?

A. I don't know.

Q. You say that was back in '43?

A. '43, yes.

Q. It seems a little inconsistent that at that time a Consul giving a speech, such as yours, would not be recalled or at least reprimanded by officials in Berlin.

TOP-SECRET  
-12-

A. I don't know the reason. I got a letter from him in which he expressed his disapproval of my speech and proposed that I should come to a personal discussion with him to Nanking, but afterwards he dropped it, his idea and I met him first in - again in May '44 in Sianfu and at that time he told me he had the intention to send me <sup>no</sup> -/not to send my speech and to ask the Foreign Office for my dismissal, but he dropped this idea. Besides my speech was commended in the Russian press in Shanghai and in the Russian broadcast in Shanghai, but only local.

LT. COL. CRAWFORD: That is all I have along this line.

Q. Did you have any duties or responsibilities in connection with the Nazi Party in China?

A. No. No.

Q. As a usual thing doesn't the consul's office serve as a listening post so to speak in the area in which it is located?

A. In some areas maybe. But it wasn't true in China. I was in agreement with - in Tientsin with my ortgruppenleiter and Von Strucken had a big fight with the ortgruppenleiter; in Peking Altenburg could get along with ortgruppenleiter. In Shanghai I think there was no connection between the embassy and the landesleiter.

Q. Was there any understanding in regard to your being duty-bound, so to speak, to collect information for people like Meisinger.

A. And other people - no. No. This, of course, was strictly separated. from the government.

Q. Did he have authority to call upon you and demand --

A. No.

Q. That you cooperate?

A. No.

Q. With him?

A. We had only one duty to deliver - to - the letters we got. The mail we got from this man, without to read these letters, because we got it closed. Just the address. The only duty we had.

Q. Were you given any plan or instructions in regard to setting up an undercover information service in the event it became necessary for Germany to surrender? That is a long range stay behind plan?

A. No, I never got any information.

Q. You weren't requested to place people in jobs for long range service to the German Government?

A. No.

Q. Men who would have continued to serve --

A. (interrupting) after the defeat?

Q. After the defeat?

A. No.

Q. And after a certain period of time had elapsed they had become absorbed in the area?

A. I understand what you mean, but I never got any information or order.

Q. Did you have any information that such a plan was under consideration?

A. Most certainly not.

Q. No one with whom you talked indicated that they planned to install such a system?

A. Nobody.

Q. Did you ever have any dealings with Russian representatives - agents?

A. Never.

Q. Either before or after —

A. (interrupting) Either before nor after.

Q. (continuing) the surrender?

A. Yes.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Did you know the names of any Russian representatives in Tientsin?

A. There was no Russian Consulate in Tientsin. There was only a representative from the Russian Consulate of Darien in Tientsin, but I didn't know the man.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Did it ever come to your attention that German agent representatives were cooperating or collaborating with the Russians?

A. No.

Q. Either before or after Germany's surrender?

A. No, I have no clue. The only agent of whom I know who had connections with Russians was Lissner.

Q. Who?

A. Ivar Lissner, and of course Sorge in Tokyo.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Richard Sorge?

A. There were two Sorges. One was in Shanghai, but this man died, and the other Sorge was in Tokyo - that's this man here. That spy affair.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Did you have any dealings with either civilian or military Chinese personnel before the surrender of Germany?

A. You mean unofficial. Official I only had to pay courtesy calls if the



Maprof Tientain changed or if there was a national holiday.

Q. In other words there was no Chinese, either military or civilian, who you know to have been collaborating with the Germans or the Japanese?

A. We had in our staff some Chinese, of course.

Q. On your staff?

A. On my staff in the Consulate.

Q. Military?

A. No. No.

Q. Civilian?

A. Civilians.

Q. What are their names?

A. Mr. Chang, but I don't know the other names. He is 25 or 26 years in the pay of the Germany government - of the German Consulate in Tientsin. Chang and the other man was Sung. Chang and Sung.

Q. What were their sympathies? Pro-Japanese or anti-Japanese?

A. Pro-Chiang Kai Shek, of course. Anti-Japanese.

Q. Although they were working for you at the time Germany and Japan were at war with China?

A. They didn't tell us their opinions, but it was obvious - it came out after the downfall of Japan.

Q. Oh, I see. You didn't know that prior to that time?

A. I did know - I did know it before but they didn't tell me expressly, understand - they were cautious.

Q. But there are no Chinese military officials that you know of who --

A. (interrupting) Military officials, no.

Q. Who had anything to do with the assisting of either your cause or the Japanese cause?

A. No. No.

Q. Do you have the names of any Japanese agents who are now operating in China?

A. No, I have no names.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Do you know who the head of the Japanese gendarmerie in Tientsin was?

A. I met him once or twice but I forgot all those Japanese names. My staff in Tientsin, Mr. Marks and Zoellner.

Q. What was the nature of your contacts with Japanese?

A. They came twice a month or oftner and asked what was going on - our opinion if Japanese should win the war - what we thought. If I was in Peking or Sinanfu what was the reason for my trips - things like that.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Do you know the names of any American citizens who - do you know any American citizens who cooperated with you prior to the defeat of Germany or cooperated --

A. American citizens, no.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. How about the Italians in Tientsin; are there any Italians there?

A. No, not many - they were divided you know - as Italy got out of the Tri-partite Pact - some were sent to Weihsien in the civilian assembly

camp. The Fascists stayed back in Tientsin. The former Consul General in Tientsin, Stefanelli was the last Fascist consul in China and his successor in Tientsin was Mr. Brigidi.

Q. Did you have knowledge of Fascist activity in Tientsin or elsewhere in China?

A. Only the Tientsin Fascist Party was organized in the same way as the Nazi Party was organized and Stefanelli was a convinced Fascist.

Q. How about intelligence activities? Were there representatives there of the OVRA?

A. I don't know. The only clue that there was an Italian spy system or something like that was a letter we got from this man Schulze - he is not in Harbin in the employ of the Gestapo.

Q. What's that name?

A. Schulze. In this letter that was addressed to Huber in Shanghai and was given open because Schulze wasn't long enough in the Gestapo we read that Bume in Tientsin had find out that some Italian had an account in some German Asiatic Bank. That is the only clue I have of Italian subversive activity.

Q. Who were some of the outstanding active Italians in Tientsin?

A. I had not since two years connection. Stefanelli was a convinced Fascist. His Vice Consul Sore - I'm not quite familiar with these Italian affairs.

Q. How about businessmen?

A. There was one businessman - he was not sent to Weihsien - he was in business contact with Siemens - with German firm Siemens. One of

these few Italians lives in Weihhsien - I think it was the only Italian businessman. Another one is connected with Hailai this Spanish ball game - betting opportunity for the Chinese - but strictly business.

Q. You never had occasion to deal with Italians in Intelligence matters?

A. No.

Q. Before the defeat of Italy?

A. No. No.

Q. Do you know anything about British Intelligence activities in Tientsin?

A. No. No. Nothing.

Q. French?

A. I beg your pardon?

Q. How about French - were there French people -

A. (interrupting) No, I had no connection with French people.

Q. I would like to go into the communications arrangement in China as between China and Japan - the diplomatic communication system - your courier system?

A. Yes.

Q. Mail - that is open mail?

A. Most of the time we used the courier system.

Q. You used the courier system into Nanjing?

A. To Nanjing too, yes. Very seldom we sent a letter by mail.

Q. That is all of your diplomatic pouches were carried by -

A. By special couriers.

Q. Did you have any radio facilities in your embassy?

A. No. No.

- Q. Did you have access to telegraphic, telephone —
- A. No. We could send code telegrams till the defeat of Germany.
- Q. After that you were not allowed to use the commercial facilities?
- A. We have to leave it open.
- Q. So you used the telegraph and telephone openly on such matters?
- A. Since the 9th of May we use it open. Before we could use our diplomatic code to send telegrams to the embassy or other consulates.
- Q. But you were allowed to continue your courier system?
- A. Yes, unofficially. Before, of course, it was strictly diplomatic mail and nobody, not even the Japanese, could open our letters. But now we had very seldom courier since May. The possibility was the Japanese could get all our mail, but I think they never did.
- Q. After May 9th were you still allowed to travel freely in occupied China?
- A. I myself didn't make any trip. For the Germans we had to get permits by the Chinese authorities, by the Chinese police of Tientsin - for some weeks we had some difficulties - then these difficulties were dropped in the last weeks we got another time of difficulties to get these permits because it wasn't handled by political views it was handled by squeeze - we had to pay for each permit two thousand dollars.
- Q. So your courier system was very infrequent?
- A. Very infrequent. Yes.
- Q. But you would use a German who might be traveling to another area as a courier?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Just how did you cover your mail - did he carry the mail openly on his

person?

A. Yes, open.

Q. Are you familiar with the system of microfilm - did you ever adopt that system?

A. No.

Q. Photograph documents?

A. I know the system. We hadn't this system.

Q. How about secret inks? Did you ever write anything in secret ink?

A. Secret.

Q. Inks.

A. Oh, secret inks - no, no, no. Never.

Q. When they did carry this mail they would just carry it on their person?

A. We were careful enough not to send anything that - suspicious or dangerous - by the way we had nothing to report. The last telegrams I got from Nanking were open telegrams.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. After May 9th did you send communications directly to Germany?

A. Never; It was impossible.

Q. Was nobody there who had been informed beforehand in the event of surrender you should address certain types of communications to certain individuals in Germany?

A. No, nothing.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Did any of the consulates have any radio communication?

A. No. Maybe the embassy in - in Peking had. I'm not sure.

Q. A radio transmitter. They transmitted to Nanking?

A. No. As far as I know they were not able to transmit messages. They did it before, I think it was an Italian wireless station.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Direct communication with Berlin?

A. No.

Q. Radio?

A. No. No. Communication was Via Hsingking and from Hsingking station wireless to Berlin.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. By Hsingking station. Is that a commercial station or one maintained by you or Italians?

A. Commercial. Strictly commercial.

Q. This station in Peking was in the embassy proper?

A. The German Embassy - The Italians had - the Italians had soldiers - it was a military station.

Q. It wasn't a clandestine station sent up for use by Italian agents?

A. No, it was in the compound of the Italian embassy.

Q. How about Huber and Ehrhardt and those people - did you ever use their facilities to transmit messages?

A. Never.

Q. Did they have a radio station in Shanghai?

A. I don't know. I don't believe, because I was told they sent the cables of Huber were censored, as I told you day before yesterday, by Mr. Stoller of the Embassy; I think that was a regular way. But Meisinger I think had

direct communication with Germany.

Q. From Shanghai?

A. With Shanghai.

Q. Meisinger from Shanghai?

A. From Tokyo - only from Tokyo. Once I asked Stoller if it would be possible to send a cable to Germany without Stoller's knowledge (sic) - yes, if we sent a telegram to Meisinger, Meisinger had the opportunity to give without the knowledge of the Embassy.

Q. Everything Huber sent in he used Embassy facilities?

A. He had his own code. He had to give the text in open - written to the Embassy. As far as I know.

Q. How about Ehrhardt - was it the same system there?

A. I don't know. I think it was the same system, but I don't know. I'm sure he had no special station.

Q. Did he - did Huber or Ehrhardt ever discuss with you their use of secret inks or hidden writing - code?

A. No.

Q. No indication they had a radio station?

A. I have no indication.

Q. Did you ever hear of any of these people trying to maintain contact with South America?

A. No. No.

Q. Via radio?

A. No.

Q. Early - say in '40 '41?



- A. No, I have no knowledge.
- Q. Did Schlebrugge discuss with you as to whether or not he had maintained contact —
- A. (interrupting) From Mexico City, he had contact with South America. He told me that.
- Q. Contact with East Asia — did he have contact with East Asia?
- A. I don't think so. He never told me.
- Q. Did these people indicate to you the names of people in Germany, Portugal, Spain and elsewhere that they wrote to and used as a —
- A. (interrupting) used as a cover?
- Q. Or drop for their letters?
- A. No, no.
- Q. Did Schlebrugge at the time he saw you in San Francisco in Jan 1940 indicate to you just how he would communicate with Germany?
- A. Of course, yes.
- Q. And what was that method he was to use?
- A. I don't know. I can't remember. If he told me the means he had to communicate with Germany. Of course, he told me he had to communicate what he find out — found out — communicate to Germany. It was self-evident.
- Q. Did he mention the use of pump machines — microfilm?
- A. Once — microfilm use. Yes, once he mentioned it.
- Q. Did he explain to you that system?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Would you impart to me that knowledge?

- A. He told me he put just a point about this size on a paper (indicating dot) fixed his paper on a suit case and over this point a label you have on suitcases and sent it to South America with the signs or dots - I don't know.
- Q. Did he indicate it in some way on a package that microdots should be found in the communication. He had to have some indicator in the message itself or they would have --
- A. (interrupting) No, I don't know. I can't remember.
- Q. You said with South America. Did he indicate to you where those microdots were being sent?
- A. No, he didn't tell me.
- Q. Did he ever mention to you Olbrecht, Gustav Engels in Brazil - in Rio?
- A. Engels, No.
- Q. Who was connected with AED?
- A. No.
- Q. Since Schlebrugge has been out here has he indicated to you he had any communication of that type?
- A. He never told me - I'm sure he had no communication.
- Q. You never saw him with any equipment?
- A. No.
- Q. Anything like a microscope?
- A. Never.
- Q. Photography?
- A. Never.
- Q. He was not engaged in that?
- A. No, no, no.

Q. But he did indicate to you at the time you saw him in San Francisco that he did communicate with the use of micro dots?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he indicate to you the names of people in New York City he would relay those microdot messages through?

A. no.

Q. You never received one yourself?

A. No.

Q. You never saw one?

A. No.

Q. At the time you saw him in San Francisco did he have this equipment to make these dots?

A. I think he had - but I'm not sure. He didn't show me anything.

Q. You didn't meet Engels when you were in Rio?

A. I can't remember. No I met only the people of the embassy.

LT. COL. CRAWFORD: Anything else?

CAPT STONE: No.

Q. What has happened to your code - did you burn that?

A. We burned it (laughing).

Q. Would you care to go into the nature of the code that you used?

A. I was not familiar because I never did decode from the beginning, but I think you know the system. We had the so-called code book where every expression - every word was given by I think four numbers and then Mr. Marks is familiar with decoding - once he tried to explain - I didn't

catch the point. He has three or four times what he calls worm and it was a complicated system of multiplication, addition and subtraction and this system was changed every day. You know the system, of course, better than I do.

Q. Are you sure you never heard anyone say - speak of communications from Shanghai - Huber communicated with his agents in China for example - how did he maintain contact?

A. Through the official courier mail.

Q. Courier mail?

A. Yes.

Q. So far as you know he had no system of his own - any system of microdots?

A. Maybe, I don't know. I had no proof or signs he had a system like that.

Q. Have you ever heard of a German woman in Tientsin, Mr. Weidemann, who is married to a Russian. She recently, since the German surrender to the Russians - this woman who may have come to Tientsin across Russia and who is presently living there?

A. A German woman married to a Russian?

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Came from Germany?

A. Came from Germany. Oh, oh, no - not to a Russian. One lady came from Germany.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. That is right. she came from Germany.

A. But she wasn't married to a Russian. she was married - let me catch the name - I know what you mean - Mayer. And she came with Manchurian - not embassy - Manchurian legation in Berlin and married in Tientsin Zensser -

He is Consul in the German Legation in Hsingking.

Q. His first name is Christian, is that right?

A. That's right. I am sure you know him because he was kicked out of Buenos Aires and was kicked out of middle America - then went through San Francisco - then I met him again in Shanghai.

Q. Where is he at the present time?

A. I am sure he is in Hsingking.

Q. This woman - was she ever suspected by the local German colony of being a Russian agent?

A. Never.

Q. She was accepted by the colony?

A. Yes.

Q. You don't know such a woman - German, as being a Russian agent in Tientsin?

A. I have no knowledge. There are many Germans who are married with Russian women.

Q. Dr. Christian Zennar as far as you know is presently in Singking?

A. Hsingking.

Q. He was formerly attached to the German embassy in Buenos Aires.

A. He was formerly attached to the German embassy in Buenos Aires. Then he was in middle America and afterwards went to Shanghai.

Q. When did he arrive in Shanghai?

A. Arrived Shanghai, I think, May '41.

Q. And he came directly from South America?

A. He came from Middle America - Guatemala.

Q. He was probably in Houndouras as Charge de Affairs?

A. Hondouras?

Q. Did he - did you ever hear of his being involved in a political murder in --

A. Something like that and that was the reason he had to get out.

Q. He was instructed by Berlin to leave?

A. I think so.

Q. Was he working for the Gestapo?

A. I don't know. Personally I don't believe that he works for the Gestapo.

Q. He was involved in intelligence activity?

A. He was involved from the point of view of Argentine in illegal activity.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Did he cooperate with Meisinger?

A. I don't think he cooperated with Meisinger.

BY LT COL CRAWFORD:

Q. In other words he was engaged in the collection of Intelligence concerning the Argentine but principally the Americas?

A. As there was something going on in South America as I had the impression during my short stay in South America.

Q. Your impression was very good.

A. (laughing) Much more than we had opportunity in the United States, but they were not very able.

Q. In Buenos Aires you probably met Dietrich Niebuhr, German Naval --

A. A man Niebuhr - yes, this man I met.

Q. You knew he was involved in intelligence activities?

A. I didn't know, but I had the feelings there was something going on.

Q. He and Dr. Zennsor were pretty close cronies?

A. Yes, I think so. Zennsor told me once Niebuhm was his best friend in Buenos Aires.

Q. When was the last time you saw Zennsor?

A. On the occasion of his marriage - he was in my home.

Q. That was about when this year?

A. Yes, yes. Mayer. She left Berlin beginning of May - must be by the end of June or beginning of July - maybe middle of July.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. What did he come out here for?

Q. To Tientsin - just to marry.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Zennsor did?

A. Zennsor did.

Q. He came May '41?

A. He came out from Shanghai. In Shanghai he had trouble with Larhrmann and was kicked out - had to go to Hsingking.

Q. He is a diplomatic representative?

A. He is a diplomatic representative. And he is an old Party member.

Q. An old Party member?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his difficulty with Larhrmann?

A. The details I forgot but it had something to do with the behavior of Larhrmann in a night club in Shanghai where Larhrmann behaved very, very

badly and Zenssor criticized his behavior and so he got in trouble with Lahrman and they didn't greet each other, but --

Q. At that time Zenssor was in the Shanghai Consulate?

A. Shanghai Consulate, yes.

Q. And then he left there?

A. Then he left there maybe one and a half years ago for Hsingking - he was transferred to Hsingking as Consul.

Q. As soon as this woman Mayer came from Berlin he came down from Hsingking?

A. To marry her.

Q. Married her in your home?

A. Yes.

Q. What other contacts have you had with Zenssor? Has he ever discussed with you his activities?

A. No. I met him first in San Francisco. I had lunch with him and then I met him again in Shanghai where he gave me a lunch back and he was several times in Peking and came to Tientsin and paid me a courtesy call and of course he indicated - he didn't tell it clearly I was interested in his activity - he indicated he was forced out of Argentine and forced out of Honduras.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. How long was he in the states?

A. Maybe a week.

Q. Just a week.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Was he enroute to Argentina?



A. He was enroute from Honduras to East Asia.

Q. You had not met him before?

A. No.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. He had no work to perform in the States?

A. Certainly not.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. But Zennser was not in Buenos Aires at the time you went through there?

A. No. He came through the States in May '41 - I came through Buenos Aires in September 41.

Q. But you learned from Niebuhr he had known Zennser very well?

A. I heard from Zennser in China, he was on friendly terms with Niebuhr.

Q. Did he discuss the nature of his activities there - how they operated their intelligence service?

A. No.

Q. Did he discuss with you this case involving him in Honduras; this political murder he is suspected of?

A. No. He did indicate some illegal activity was the reason he had to get out.

Q. How about his activities out here? Has he ever told you how he is operating here?

A. No.

Q. His collaboration with Ehrhardt?

A. He was in contact with Puttkammer and he knew Ehrhardt, but I have no clues that he was working for Ehrhardt or Huber or Puttkammer.

Q. But he knows both of them?

A. Of course. He used the name Ehrhardt - I asked him what's your real name and he told me.

Q. Can you describe Zenssor?

A. Maybe 6', slender, dark, dark complexion, dark hair, dark looking, dark eyes.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Age?

A. Age - 38 I think.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. His weight would be - how much does he weigh about?

A. I would say close to 150 lbs.

CAPT STONE: 6'. I weigh about 154.

MR. WEIDEMANN: O.K. (laughing).

Q. Age 38?

A. I think 38, yes.

Q. He has never told you he was working as an intelligence agent?

A. He only told me he had good reason to get out.

Q. Did he indicate what abwer he was working for - what section of the Abwer?

A. No, I don't know.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. Did you pay him any money?

A. No, never mentioned money in this connection.

Q. But you think he is still active as an agent?

A. Not any more, no. Because I discussed my opinions and his opinions the

last time and I'm sure he is not still acting as a Nazi.

Q. When was that?

A. In July of this year.

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Was it your impression, Mr. Weidemann, that most of the members of the Party and those who were active in Nazi affairs out here were also working with Ehrhardt in the collection of intelligence?

A. Most of them certainly not. Maybe some - few. But most of them certainly not.

Q. They more or less dealt only with Nazi Party business?

A. Yes.

Q. And that Ehrhardt had his contacts and his informants scattered around throughout China?

A. Yes, yes. No matter if the man he used were Party members or not.

Q. You said all diplomatic representatives were and are Party members?

A. Except, I think except Mr. Stoeller my predecessor in Tientsin.

Q. Did you get the impression that Mr. Stoeller was interested in intelligence activities?

A. Certainly not.

Q. And he did not report to Huber or Ehrhardt?

A. No, no.

Q. Puttkammer?

A. He was in his official capacity in contact with Huber. Huber, as I told you, had to give him his cables and telegrams, but I am sure he didn't act as agent or helper to Huber.

Q. Suppose we take up some more personalities, later.

(short recess taken at this point)

MR. WIDEMANN recalled;

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD;

Q. Do you know a Doctor Beausclair? B-e-a-u-s-l-a-i-r.

A. No, I don't know him.

Q. Do you know Behmeyer B-e-h-n-m-e-y-e-r?

A. No.

Q. Do you know an Alexander Beyer - B-e-y-e-r?

A. In Tientsin I know a man named Beyer, I think his first name is Alexander. He was by the way the head of NSV. National Socialist Peoples Welfare. He is in Tientsin. He is a business man.

Q. Do you know what firm he is connected with? Is he the manager of a firm Adolf Giese and Company?

A. That's correct and I think he is also connected with the German firm - Grefen and Wilde.

Q. Where is his business located?

A. I don't know.

Q. Is there a Wilson Building in Tientsin?

A. It's possible - I don't know the Wilson.

Q. You know this man personally, do you?

A. Yes, yes, I do.

Q. He has been active in --

A. N.S.V. National Socialist Peoples Welfare - he was active.

Q. Is he also connected with Ehrhardt?

A. I don't know.

Q. How about Freidreich Bokenkamp?

A. I don't know him.

Q. He is a correspondent for DNB news agency in Peking?

A. Correspondent for DNB - that is Mueller - is manager of DNB.

Q. He may be in Manchuria now - Hsingking.

A. That's possible. I don't know him.

Q. How about Otto Boissere - B-o-i-s-s-e-r-e?

A. A French name. I don't know him.

Q. How about C. Brahm, B-r-a-h-m of Shanghai?

A. Brahm? I don't know him.

Q. Probably a Jew. Been in Shanghai for a number of years?

A. I never heard his name.

Q. Engaged in the importing and exporting of chemicals?

A. I don't know him.

Q. You know Dr. Fritz Kordt - K-o-r-d-t?

A. Yes, Press Attache of the embassy - the branch office of the embassy in Shanghai. Kordt.

Q. He is not identical with Dr. Erich Kordt?

A. No.

Q. Who is Charge de Affairs --

A. (interrupting) He was once Charge de Affairs for the German Government in China and is now Minister and second man at the Embassy.

Q. How about Dr. Fritz Kordt's activity? Has he been close to Ehrhardt, Meisinger and Huber?

A. Of course he knows all of these men, but I have no clue - no indication

that he is connected in any way with the activities of these men.

He has his own department as Press Attache.

Q. As Press Attache he undoubtedly is closest to Puttkammer?

A. He had to work with Puttkammer and he had to give instructions to Puttkammer.

Q. He was superior to Puttkammer?

A. Maybe, I'm not sure. Maybe coordinated.

Q. Do you know Major Rene Dameron R-e-n-e D-a-m-o-n-r-o-n of Peking?

A. No, I don't know him. I think there is a man living in Peking by this name, but I don't know him.

Q. How about Herman F. Erbin E-r-b-i-n, formerly an American citizen, lived in California, was educated in Europe; has been associated with some quack doctor in Shanghai? They have peddled dope?

A. I don't know him.

Q. You don't know him?

A. No.

Q. How about a German named Penkel F-e-n-k-e-l?

A. I don't know him.

Q. Close to Huber - has worked with Huber?

A. I don't know him.

Q. You know Martin Fischer F-i-s-c-h-e-r?

A. The Foreign Minister - was dismissed last November.

Q. You said he was Minister in Shanghai?

A. He was Minister in Shanghai and once Charge De Affairs.

Q. But he has since been dismissed?

- A. He was dismissed last November.
- Q. And where is he now, still in Shanghai?
- A. Still in Shanghai but he had the intention to make his home in Peking. I think he couldn't.
- Q. You previously mentioned Carl Flicksteger F l i c k s t e g e r?
- A. Flicksteger, yes.
- Q. He was closely associated with Puttkammer?
- A. Yes.
- Q. With the German Information Service?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And he was manager of the radio station XGRS in Shanghai?
- A. Yes, I think That's correct.
- Q. Do you know anything further of his activities and present whereabouts?
- A. I don't know anything about his activity.
- Q. Do you know whether he is of American birth or not?
- A. He was American citizen and his guess was wrong because he guessed Germany would win the war so he became a German citizen.
- Q. He was a writer for Puttkammer publishing the 20th Century?
- A. Flicksteger, maybe once or twice an article by Flicksteger in this 20th Century, but he was not a regular writer.
- Q. How about Hans H. Groesser?
- A. I don't know him.
- Q. Ernst E-r-n-s-t Otto H-a-u-s-e-r?
- A. Hauser - n, I don't know him.
- Q. You probably know Erich Hermann H-e-r-m-a-n-n?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear of Herman Rullhausen R-u-l-l-h-a-u-s-e-n?

A. No.

Q. South America who may have known Schlebrugge?

A. No.

LT. COL. CRAWFORD: I think that is all I have for today.

I think for today we might as well suspend.

I think that is all for today.

TOP-SECRET



TOP SECRET  
ROUTING SHEET

53,1015

To be prepared by the first TSCO who receives a TOP SECRET document.

DESCRIPTION		REGISTRY	
SOURCE: <u>Heppner/China Theater</u>		ACCESSION NO.: <u>DOTS 873</u>	
ADDRESSED TO:		ACCESSION DATE: <u>29 Sept. 45</u>	
DOCUMENT DATE: <u>19 Sept. 45</u>		OFFICE OR BRANCH: <u>D.O.</u>	
DOCUMENT NO.: <u>17,490</u>	COPY NO.:	LOGGED BY: <u>MJS</u>	
NO. OF PAGES: <u>241</u>	ATTACHMENTS:		

ATTENTION:

The attached TOP SECRET document is hereby transferred into the temporary custody of the TOP SECRET CONTROL OFFICER listed below who is charged with full responsibility for this document until receipt is obtained from another TSCO. According to OSS TOP SECRET REGULATIONS, the first TSCO to receive a TOP SECRET document must accession it on his TOP SECRET ACCESSION SHEET, OSS form 4053c and prepare at once this Routing Sheet. This form must remain attached to the document at all times to serve as a record of its movement between Offices or Branches within OSS. Each TSCO who receives or releases this document will sign below and add the date and time. It must be transmitted between TSCOs only by Officer Courier. Regular Courier Receipts will be used.

	REFERRED TO	RECEIVED				RELEASED		
	BRANCH	SIGNATURE OF TSCO	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME	
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
0.								
1.								

This sheet, together with the subject document, should be returned as soon as possible to

(ORIGINATING TSCO)

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

HEADQUARTERS  
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
CHINA THEATER  
APO 627

TESTIMONY OF MR. FRITZ WEIDEMANN

22 September 1945

PRESENT:

LT. COLONEL WILLIAM S. CRAWFORD  
CAPTAIN FRANKLIN M. STONE  
LT. GUY MARTIN, USNR

STENOGRAPHER: Cpl. Thomas A. Brady

TOP SECRET

FRITZ WEIDE MANN began the session with the following statement.

I am sure you are most interested in the future and to get the names of men considered dangerous and to be able to put out every attempt to reorganize and to stop this activity of MEISINGER, HUBER, SCHMIDT and EHRHARDT, but as I told you I have had very little connection with these men and my office had nothing to do with the activities of them.

I suggest you ask the following people in the event you go to Tientsin, Peking or Shanghai:

WERNER JANNINGS in Tientsin will know of MEISINGER. JANNINGS is no Nazi and is not a party member - he is an opportunist and very wealthy. JANNINGS had nothing to do with the activities of MEISINGER, but once spent several weeks with him in Tokyo and got much information from MEISINGER. Now that MEISINGER is in custody, JANNINGS will not be afraid of him and will tell all he knows. JANNINGS can be located at Dietring Park.

In Peking, Ambassador OTT, who was officially connected with MEISINGER in Tokyo.

In Shanghai a newspaper man named J. GIESENKIRCHEN was a representative of Goerring's newspaper, RHEINISCHWESTFAEL ZEITUNG. He was a party member and was convinced that HITLER was the right man for Germany. He was an honest man, not very intelligent and was connected with MEISINGER in Party matters. He went to Shanghai last March, intending to stay for three weeks, and did not get a permit to go back to Tokyo. He is at the German Consulate in Shanghai now.

Vice Consul ZOELLNER may tell about HUBER. ZOELLNER lived for three years in Shanghai.

Mrs. MARY SCHENDLER in Tientsin knows about HUBER. She met HUBER on vacation and HUBER talked to her. HUBER said Mr. <sup>was</sup> SCHENDLER/denounced by other businessmen. Lives in Dietring Park next to JANNINGS.

KOELBER in Peking knows about SCHMIDT. SCHMIDT denounced KOELBER to the Japanese and KOELBER was jailed. KOELBER had denounced some Russians who were in the pay of SCHMIDT and they were executed. SCHMIDT tried to get rid of KOELBER, so KOELBER will tell what he knows. He is at the Germany Embassy in Peking. EHRHARDT had liaison with Mrs. ETA JESSEN, the widow of a very rich Dane businessman in Shanghai. Is German by birth and comes from a rich family in Hamburg. She may know something.

KARL SCHENDLER once made a trip to Tokyo and met EHRHARDT and travelled with him; also spent several nights with EHRHARDT. Is very smart and possibly found out something from him. Can be located in Dietring Park. <sup>TIENTSIN</sup> SCHLENDER is up to date on data concerning DEFAG and dislikes GADOW.

THEUERGAUF, partner in Melzners Firm, had to get information from EHRHARDT on economic matters. Is strong anti-Nazi. He was for some time leader of Sport Section of Nazi Party - Is honest man, not too intelligent who is still in business in China.

In Peking, Captain RUCKTESCHELLE had liaison with EHRHARDT. Once in 1943 spent a night drinking with him and got information from him. RUCKTESCHELLE was a Navy man.

In respect to the Party in Tientsin was WETZEL, who was a leiter; is associated with German newspaper in North China and believed in Hitler. Collaborated around beginning of early days and in May he behaved. Not dangerous I believe.

Most dangerous in Tientsin is MEINSS who is fanatical. He will be active in any possible underground activity.

Mr. BRUESCH in Tientsin belongs to the Party since the war began. Very honest businessman, not very intelligent, and he became a fanatic too. Is unknown if he is connected with subversive activities.

STRINZ was a lieter of the Labor Front. You should arrest him in Tisingtao.

In Peking about party affairs and about EHRHARDT and SCHMIDT see Dr. HAAS who was once member of the Party. He was asked to get out of the Party because he has a Jewish wife. Very anti Nazi and very intelligent and I am sure he knows much about this and wants to talk to the Americans. He is at the German Embassy. About EHRHARDT ask Major VON LAMACHEN, not a member of the Party and once adviser to CHIANG KAI SHEK. He once met EHRHARDT and asked him some questions.

If you are interested in Party members in Dairen ask Mr. ZORRS who lived in Tientsin. He is very anti-Nazi and will talk. He lived at the German Consulate in Tientsin.

(WEIDEMANN finishes with his notes and questioning begins.)

Q. We are interested in the feelings and attitude of the German Colony after the defeat of Germany, particularly about continued Nazi activity in China.

A. I know only for the community in Tientsin. The people were depressed; they did not understand the real meaning of the surrender until later. Most believed they could stay in China and do business as before and until very recently we lived in Tientsin just as during peace with no restrictions except travel. Only the intelligent people got the real meaning of this defeat. Party affairs were suspended at once and no inimical activities were taken except against myself. Now the people are waiting for the Americans and Chinese to come.

Q. Do they realize now that Germany is defeated?

A. Most of them do now.

Q. Do you think those who were very Nazi before may continue as such?

A. Yes. MEINSS, STRINZ and BRUESCH will, although BRUESCH is doubtful. I am the target of these people as a result of the speeches I made.



TOP SECRET

Q. Have you heard of Werewolf letters in China.

A. Nothing. SOELLNER had heard of them and they were probably written by MEISINGER. I do not know details.

Q. Did you have instructions at the time you heard of the surrender. Instructions about setting up agents or organizations to stay behind - instructions from either Berlin or Tokyo.

A. No. None at all.

Q. Give us the names of individuals who could furnish more information concerning the activities of PUTTKAMER and SCHLEBRUGGE.

A. Ask Von LAMACHEN about PUTTKAMER and Captain STINNES in Peking about SCHLEBRUGGE.

Q. Is SCHLEBRUGGE active as an agent now?

A. No. Maybe once he was very active but not now.

Q. Did he consider working with Dr. LISSNER and did he once work with him?

A. Yes, I think so. These people would probably have been the individuals who were directed to put into effect any long range plans.

Q. Who are those most likely to carry on activities?

A. HUBER; SCHMIDT and MEINSS.

Q. Any others?

A. I suspect maybe LUECKENHAUS, DNB representative in Peking.

164 TOP SECRET

Q. We feel there was a plan anticipating the defeat of Germany. How about that?

A. If it was provided, it was only provided through the Gestapo. I had no part in any long range plans. The officials of the Embassy were not in on the work of the Gestapo.

Q. Do you know of any specific activities these individuals carried on after the surrender?

A. No.

Q. To your knowledge none of the other Consulate representatives were active in the Party or intelligence and Nazi activities in Germany?

A. Only ALTENBURG in Peking and SAUCKEN in Tisingtao, both being Consular representatives. HUBER was active at the Embassy as Police Attache. I do not know how much the Ambassador knew about the subversive activities of HUBER. I don't believe the Ambassador was active. Neither was HOOPS. Some of these people, HUBER, PUTTKAMER and FLICH-STEIGER were active for the Japanese. Maybe one or two more but I do not know their names

Q. In what way were they active?

A. Not propaganda but in Abwehr work. Mr. ZOELLNER gave me this information.

Q. Is it true that while you were in the U. S. your Consulate furnished certain information to the Abwehr?

A. No. We delivered information to the Military Attache only. Newspaper clippings were the only thing.



TOP SECRET

Q. You were not instructed to furnish other information from the United States?

A. No.

Q. Did you organize Party activities on the West Coast.

A. No. I was known by the head of the Nazi Community in San Francisco, which was only seven men who were members of my office, but I had nothing to do with the Party.

Q. But you reported such information as came to the attention of your office to the Military Attache in Washington, D. C.?

A. We had strict orders from Berlin only to report <sup>what</sup> /was the important matters and legal matters in the eyes of the Military Attache; to read carefully all newspapers and to make clippings of news. I sent these in the mail to Washington.

Q. Through your contacts with Princess HOHENLOE you received information from LYDEL HULL. What was the nature of this data?

A. I got the information in September 1940 that ROOSEVELT gave definite promises to CHURCHILL to get the United States into the war in case Britain was really in danger. She also told me the Americans were not content with just giving Lend-Lease but were going to make a landing in Europe.

Q. You furnished information of this type to the Military Attache?

A. NO! I did not give this information to my superiors.

Q. You considered your position in San Francisco as a "DogHouse" post.

A. Yes.

166 TOP SECRET

Q. When did you go to San Francisco?

A. On the sixth of March, 1939.

Q. When did you leave?

A. In July, 1941 when the Consulates were being closed in the United States.

Q. You went directly to Germany where you spoke with Von Ribbontrop?

A. Yes. He asked me about the mood of the people with regard to the war and I told him that I was convinced that the U. S. would and could go to war. This interview lasted only twenty minutes. He said if I wanted to go the Far East he would see, and later I got word that HITLER said I could go if the British would give me Free Conduct. He told me to be careful of what I said about my personal opinions because HITLER felt very hard against people with a defeatist attitude.

Q. You had no specific mission when you came out here?

A. No. Only to be Consul General in Tientsin. I was to get out of Germany as quickly as possible. I did not get any orders as to my duties.

Q. Why did you go back to South America?

A. Because there was no other way to the Far East. The only way was to fly to Argentina and get a Japanese boat. We could not enter the United States and could not go through Mexico.

Q. There was no other reason for going to South America?

A. No. I just took the Manila Maru from Buenos Aires.

Q. When you were in Brazil did you have contact with people other than those in the Embassy?

A. Yes. At dinner parties I met many people and was in close contact with the Secretary of the Embassy who was married to a Brazilian lady who knew the city of Rio very well and took me to the night clubs. I asked the Ambassador to give me a position, because I was tired of just waiting around, so I did some code work which was not important and about which I have forgotten the contents of the messages.

Q. Were you also in contact with FRITZ FENTHOL?

A. No.

Q. Did you contact a Count BRAUF VON ZEITLEIN when you later went to Buenos Aires?

A. No.

Q. Is it true that you carried instructions at that time concerning propaganda activities in Brazil?

A. No. I did not. I had no official assignment in South America.

Q. Were you in contact with DIETRICH NIEBUHR.

A. I met him once at a dinner. I want to mention that that once a man I knew was in the German Labor Service and was badly treated by his Leiter, as he was part Jew. He came to my office in Berlin and asked me to help him get out of Germany. I tried to get him to Egypt. I forget his name. Then thru my friend the Argentine Ambassador to Berlin I got him a position with the Condor Air Lines.

Before the Graf Spee was in the harbor I got a telegram from this Jew saying he wanted to volunteer as a sailor on this ship. As I was in Rio and was locked up in the house of the Ambassador for five days, I once asked the Ambassador's wife if I could talk to the Jew at her house and she said no. We talked about this at the dinner when I met NIEBUHR. I had no other discussions with NIEBUHR.

Q. How did you know of the connection between NIEBUHR and Dr. ZINSSER?

A. ZINSSER told me.

Q. What were the details of this connection?

A. ZINSSER told me that he and NIEBUHR had collaborated on intelligence activities in Argentina. He told me NIEBUHR was his best friend in Buenos Aires and I gathered that this was intelligence activities.

Q. When did ZINSSER leave South America?

A. I believe at the end of 1940 or early 1941. He was in Shanghai when I arrived.

Q. You also said EHRHARDT visited you in Tientsin.

A. No. It was HUBER.

Q. Did he discuss the proposition of having someone report to him in Tientsin.

A. No. It was not discussed.

Q. HUBER never asked you to approach someone, or did EHRHARDT?

A. No.

Q. You said HUBER had called on you and asked you to contact an old Navy man or an old Army man with regard to working for his service.

A. This must be a mistake. I did not say that.

Q. Why is it that these various German agents would confide in you about their activities. Was it customary for German intelligence agents to talk to German Government officials about their work?

A. No.

Q. Then why did they discuss it with you?

A. They did not discuss these matters with me. I tried to find out something from SCHMIDT, but could not.

Q. You knew Dr. LISSNER was an Agent?

A. Yes. He was vain and tried to impress me with his importance. He indicated that he was a very important man, but did not go into details. He came into contact with SCHLEBRUGGE and was connected with him. I do not know if they were travelling together. He was connected with SCHLEBRUGGE before I knew him.

Q. Did you know that SCHLEBRUGGE had been sent to Mexico as an agent?

A. Yes. He told me.

Q. During your conversation with him was he still in the business?

A. In Peking I was sure that his business was finished.

Q. But he was in contact with LISSNER?

A. He tried to contact anyone who could give him a position.

Q. Was it before or after this he approached you for a job?

A. Three years later - - about six months ago.

TOP SECRET

Q. Many Germans felt a welcome awaited in Argentina. Can you give names of strong Nazis in Argentina or any who left China for Argentina.

A. No. I know only that this Jew - Kindermann - in Tokyo told me in 1941 that he intended to go to Chile to teach. He was connected with the Gestapo I know.

Q. You have not heard through friends of Nazis in South America?

A. No.

Q. Did you learn of intelligence activities in Buenos Aires?

A. No. No details, but I learned that something big was going on in South America. A diplomatic pouch was opened by the customs and it was embarrassing to the Embassy.

Q. Did you ever hear the name ENGELS in Brazil?

A. No.

Q. Did you hear of JOHANNES S. BECKER or W. WALTERMATH?

A. No.

Q. You did not meet FRITZ ZINTHAL?

A. No. I forget many names. I had no business in Rio except to wait for my ship.

Q. Did you know VON BOEHLER, Naval Attache to Chile, who was in Buenos Aires then?

A. No. I had no special mission in going to South America.

Q. Have you thought of the name of the man who was injured in Peking?

A. DOUGLAS - I do not know his first name.

Q. Was he involved in activity in the United States?

171 TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

A. SCHMIDT said so. I did not know him before. His name is Count DOUGLAS. He is German; a Naval medical officer. There is much mystery about this man.

Q. What do you know about Bund activities in China?

A. The Bund was unnecessary in China because we had the Party. The Bund existed only in the States.

Q. Where did most of the Germans stay in Shanghai?

A. Most of them stayed in the Park Hotel. It was full of Germans who were passing through Shanghai.

Q. Was it a meeting place for Party activities.

A. No. Mr. LAHRMANN was never at the Park Hotel.

Q. Where were the meeting places?

A. I do not know - probably at the German House (Club).

Q. To get back to personalities, Mr. WEIDEMANN, we mentioned KARL FLICK-STEIGER, who was manager of the German radio station in Shanghai and who worked closely with PUTTKAMER. Aside from propaganda activities, what connection did he have with HUBER, ERHARDT; etc?

A. One connection with MEINSS of no value. He told MEINSS what he thought of the Nazis and MEINSS made careful notes about this and reported it to the Embassy in Shanghai.

Q. PUTTKAMER possibly and HUBER for sure worked for the Japanese after the Germans surrendered and FLICK-STEIGER declined to work for them. Is that correct?

A. Yes.

172 TOP SECRET



Q. Do you know about the background of FLICK-STEIGER.

A. Only that he was an American citizen but renounced it in 1939.

Q. He is in the newspaper business and went to school in the United States?

A. Yes. I think so. I do not know.

Q. Did you know HANS GROESSER of Shanghai?

A. No. I did not know him.

Q. Did you know any of these people: ERNST OTTO HAUSER; ERICH HERMANN; W. HERTHEL of Canton; REGGIE HOLLINGSWORTH; JOHN HOVER; ERNST JAEHRLING; WILHELM KELLNER; Mr. KNUTH OF Shanghai; Mr. A. LADAR; KARL LAVERENTZ; Mr. LEBACHEV; Mr. ALFRED MEYER; WILHELM MAEKER; ALFRED L. MEIER; Captain MEYER NADAR; ALBERT VON MIORINI; HERBERT MOY; a Mr. ROSS; a Mr. SCHILLER; RENE de STAEL; Baron THIEBOLDT; WOLF SCHENKE; a Mr. ZENTNOR;

A. No.

(NOTE: Each of the individuals above were the subject of a separate questions, however, they are being consolidated here because of the negative nature of the replies)

Q. Did you know FRITZ HORNNEMANN, German Consul in Chefoo; is he now a Nazi?

A. Maybe. He is quite unintelligent. Was formerly secretary in Peking.

Q. Did you know WERNER JANNINGS in Tientsin?

A. Yes. I have told you of him.



Q. Did you know KERHAN.

A. I remember the name but not the details.

Q. He was formerly in Panama as a representative of Bayer and some American concerns.

A. I know nothing about his activities. Mr. HAAS is now in the pay of DEFAG. He was released from his official capacity with the consent of the Party and came into the pay of DEFAG in Peking.

Q. Did you know KESSELER of Tientsin?

A. No. I do not remember. Oh yes. He is a Swiss citizen who may have Nazi inclinations. He is married to a German lady who was born in Hamburg. He is an engineer and is connected with JANNINGS. I have not heard from him since the 9th of November. As he is a Swiss citizen he is not a member of the Party. I think his first initial is "A". He is still in Tientsin and can be located at the house just on the corner of Race/<sup>Course</sup> Street. I mean the street that ran right past the racecourse. Also at the Swiss Consulate.

Q. Did you know WILHELM KREIER of Tientsin and Peking?

A. Yes. He is connected with the Embassy in Peking. He is harmless and not intelligent. He would not make a very good agent.

Did you know Dr. HORST LEY?

A. He was the editor of a German newspaper. I did not know him personally.

Q. Did you know ALFRED LUECKENHAUS of Peking?

A. He is the D.N.B. news representative. His sympathies are strong for the Nazi Party. He was in New York City and had to leave. I do not know the reason. He got advice to clear out of New York. Maybe the reason was internal German domestic difficulties. I did not know him in the United States. I met him first at Tientsin two years ago. It is possible I met him in San Francisco, but I cannot remember. There were many Germans who left the United States for Japan and I gave them parties. It is possible Mr. LUECKENHAUS was at my home in San Francisco.

Q. Did he say why he was leaving the United States?

A. He told me but I forgot. It was not important. We discussed our opinions and we did not agree but otherwise I had nothing to do with him. In Peking he was considered one of the best Party members. I do not know if he had any connection with intelligence activities. He may be one to continue his activities.

Q. Did you know KLAUS MEHNERT?

A. He had two brothers who were killed in action. He is married to an American girl. He is considered to have Bolshevist inclinations. In 1941 he visited San Francisco. He later went to Shanghai and wrote very anti-Bolshevist articles. He speaks Russian and is well acquainted with Bolshevist Russia.

Q. Why did he leave Hawaii?

A. Because he was German. I once asked him if he believed all he wrote and he laughed, saying he had to do what he was told.

TOP SECRET

He was not too strong a Nazi. He was an opportunist.

Q. Did you know HANS MALKHURST in Shanghai?

A. There are two in Shanghai. Yes, I know him but do not know his intelligence connections. I could not tell if he was a strong Nazi. No reports came to me that he carried on after the surrender of Germany.

Did you know Dr. PETER MEYNS?

A. No. He is not a doctor and is identical with MEINSS.

Q. Did you know HERBERT MUELLER?

A. Yes. He is head of D.N.B. I think he is an old China hand, but I do not know about his sympathies. He is about 60 and was in contact with ALTENBURG. He has a news service for Germans in Peking in the German language. I last heard of him two years ago in Peking when he was still at the Embassy. He is an opportunist but I do not know about his sympathies. HAAS in Peking would know.

Q. Did you know OHLWEIN?

A. He was Ortsgruppenleiter in Peking and is a fanatic Nazi. He is a good businessman and made much money. He is an enemy of the German Consul and has caused him trouble. VON SAUCKEN hates him and will tell about him. WRITZ is one of his worst enemies also. WRITZ is strongly anti-Nazi. SCHLENDER told me this and once WRITZ told me things which verified SCHLENDER's information. OHLWEIN will probably be one who will carry on. I do not know where he lives and think he can be located through the German Consulate in Tisingtao.

17 TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

Q. Did you know ROBERT PUCK?

A. I am not sure. The man I know is not a Nazi, but I am not sure of his first name.

Q. Did you know FRITZ SCHICK?

A. No. I have heard the name but do not know him. Mr. ZOELLNER may know him.

Q. Have you heard of the SIEMESSEN Firm?

A. Yes. A German of that name is now connected with this firm. He is half Chinese, but I do not know much about him. He is not connected with Nazi activities.

Q. Did you know RENE de STAEL, also know as RINEHOLT VON STAEL?

A. Yes. His name is Baron VON STAEL HOLSTEIN. He left Peking in 1942 for Germany by a blockade runner or submarine. We heard he arrived safely in Germany. He left because he had nothing to do in Peking, and he wanted to do something for Germany. I do not know if he lived in the United States.

Q. Did you know RUDOLF STAPS?

A. No. But this name reminds me of RUDOLF STERZ who lived in Peking at Kunghsien Home #2. He has more than 40 years in China. He was neutral. He did believe two years ago that Germany would win but after things became worse he changed his views. He is in no way connected with any subversive activities. He has good connections with good Chinese. He is the best expert for Germany on North China affairs.

Q. Did you know HANS THUERKAUFF?

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

A. Yes. I mentioned him before. He was leiter of the Sports Section in Tientsin. He is quite honest but not too intelligent. Had connections with EHRHARDT to get economic intelligence. Ask him about EHRHARDT.

Q. Did you know HERBERT TICHY?

A. Yes. He was a representative of a German newspaper. He was born in Vienna but considered himself to be Austrian. He recently married a French girl in Peking and cut off his contacts with the German community. He wrote several books and is widely travelled. I would say he is also an opportunist.

Q. Did you know FREDERICH WIEHL who was also know as Captain WEBER?

A. Yes. He was born in America of German descent and once expressed the wish to get in contact with me but I declined. He was a writer but I do not know about his sympathies. He wanted to get in touch with me to exchange views. I am sure he was connected with PUTTKAMER. Oh yes, Mr. NEIDT, my secretary in Tientsin, was formerly Consul-General in Hongkong. Germany wanted to open a Consulate in Hongkong but the Japanese would not let them.

Q. Did you know ZINZER?

A. He is now in Hsingking waiting to be arrested.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

Q. What more do you know about Count Douglas? What is the name of his wife?

A. I do not know his wife's name. SCHMIDT in Peking may know more about him. He was still in the German hospital in Peking the last I heard of him.

Q. What do you know about the German setup in Germany under Admiral CANARIS?

A. The only connection I had with CANARIS was through Lt. Col. OSTER. I met him first in 1936 and we discussed our views and we were quite in accord. OSTER was in connection with Count HELDORF and also had close connection with the German Foreign Office. In January 1939 I was told by OSTER at a dinner party that I was to be sent to San Francisco. I am not aware of other connections and he did not tell me details of the organization. CANARIS asked me if I could find any way to avoid the war. CANARIS was in constant fight against HEYDRICH. That is all I know. Once I met him in ZEHLENDORF and we talked about what to do in view of the situation.

Q. When was this?

A. Before I went to San Francisco. OSTER was in close contact with Mr. SCHACHT.

Q. During this talk with CANARIS did he not approach you about activity in the United States.

A. No.

Q. Did Admiral CANARIS use diplomatic officials in his intelligence system.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

A. I do not know. I believe his intelligence system operated separate from the diplomatic service. I never got a direct message from CANARIS when in the United States or in China. He never sent any agents to contact me in San Francisco.

Q. What was the purpose of SCHLEBRUGGE's contacting you?

A. He contacted me just to get in touch with the Consulate. Other men also called, possibly at the order of CANARIS. One man I remember told me he had spent \$300,000.00 in the United States. He was the son-in-law of the owner or manager of the BOFORS firm. This man who saw me also contacted former Ambassador KENNEDY - the one with the big family. He met KENNEDY in Los Angeles. His name was MEIER (MEYER). I do not remember the name of these other men. Mr. SCHULTZ, the Consul in Boston, once told me that there were two intelligence services. SCHULTZ was connected with the HEYDRICH organization and once asked me to get a man out of the United States. This was said to be the last man in the organization. Three weeks later we heard that this man had a job in an aircraft factory and wanted to make reports, but I never took any reports from him. I read in the newspapers that he was caught in Chicago.

Q. Did you not assist other people to get out of the U. S. and go to Japan?

A. Yes, but if you please, I do not care to mention the name.

Q. Give us the name - it is important.

A. CARL RIDDEL. This was in Spring of 1941. I arranged for him to take a Japanese boat. He was sent out by CANARIS to the U. S.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

but I do not know what his business was. He asked me to help him get out and I had to cable to Berlin to see if they knew him. Berlin replied to help him get out, so I gave him a false passport and he went to China. The name used in the passport was RICHARD KARL. He now has a passport in his name, CARL RIDDEL. He is now in Tientsin at the Pension Holland on Taku Road. He is about six feet tall, gray hair, 50-53 years of age, very sick looking as he was once an opium fiend. He is slender.

Q. By whom was he sent to you?

A. He came on his own initiative and was very anxious to get out of the U. S. because of his activities. He said he could not complete his task. I met him again in Tokyo in 1941 and he got money from my office, but I warned him not to be mixed up again in subversive activities. I think I can guarantee that he did no subversive work while he was in China. I watched him closely. He tried to get in touch with a Chinese business firm but did not succeed. He received his funds from my office.

Q. Did you give much money to refugees?

A. I gave RIDDEL about 150 Marks each month in Chinese money. He told me he had houses in Berlin and promised to pay the money back. This was out of the Consulate fund.

Q. How much did you give to other refugees each month?

A. Between 150 and 300 marks each month.

Q. Why did this amount vary?

A. I gave the women refugees from the Dutch East Indies 150 Marks. This was because the Party was also paying them. They lived about

TOP SECRET  
181



eight together in one house. CARL lived by himself so he needed more money.

Q. You gave these women money every month?

A. DILLNER took care of these ladies. In all we had to pay about \$1,500,000 C.N. each month for the refugees.

Q. Mr. RIDDEL is a close friend of yours.

A. NO! But I knew him quite well as he came often to my office.

Q. You say that from your conversation with him you did not think he engaged in espionage?

A. I am sure he was not engaged in espionage. I do not know about EHRHARDT and HUBER, but SCHMIDT and RIDDEL know each other and on~~e~~ SCHMIDT tried to get him to work for him without success.

Q. What others did you assist to get out of the United States?

A. Only an American girl who wanted to marry a German officer in the Merchant Marine. She is now in Tokyo. At that time it was impossible for Americans to get out. She is now called Mrs. LUMBERGER or something like that. She became very well acquainted with this officer of the ship "COLUMBUS" and wanted to marry him. She is of Danish descent. She is now in Tokyo.

Q. What others were there?

A. I think that is all I helped.

Q. Two agents of the DUQUESNE ring got out of the U. S. through San Francisco. Did you know them?

A. No. I cannot remember any names or facts. I cannot remember any other names.

TOP SECRET

Q. Did you know GEORGE JOHN DASCH?

A. No. I did not know him.

Q. Who left via Mexico?

A. Only this Mrs. LUMBERGER. I advised her to go to Mexico and I cabled her case to Mexico and she got out. I remember that RIDDEL got his passport from Mexico City.

Q. Who assisted him in Mexico?

A. The German Legation - his passport was dated Mexico City. I saw it just a few weeks ago. This woman was secretary to the head surgeon at the Immigration Station on Angel Island. I think her name may be LAMBERT.

Q. Do you know the case of Baron VON WERRA?

A. Yes. I do not know how he left the United States except that it was from the West Coast. I think he went to Rio or Buenos Aires. I do not know who assisted him leave, but I think the Consulate in New York City.

Q. Were there any other people that you assisted?

A. I cannot remember. Yes. One other case, but I do not know the name and I do not know about subversive activities. This was a German who was connected with the Party in 1923 and after the Party Putsch he went to Alaska where he made a fortune. I do not know through what channels, but German officials got his name again as a Party member and they sent a cable. It was an

TOP SECRET

order to help this man get back to Germany where he could be useful to HITLER. His sister was living in Buenos Aires and is married to an official of the German Embassy there. This man was supposed to be an American citizen so he tried to get back through Russia to the Far East. In this attempt he did not succeed. He came back to San Francisco and as I remember went to New York but I do not know what took place there. Then he sent me a telegram from St. Louis saying he got in trouble and wanted me to help him go to Mexico. This was in May, 1941. I sent a cable to the Consulate in Saint Louis and told them this man was recommended by our Government and they should give him any help possible. I do not know his name. His brother-in-law was a German General. Maybe you could locate him through Mr. GIESE, a lawyer, an American citizen in Seattle, who has the trusteeship of this man's property in Alaska. I cannot think of his name. I only met him once or twice. He lived for twenty years in Alaska.

Q. Were there any others?

A. No. I think I can swear there were no others.

Q. How many in all?

A. Four. WEIDL; the lady; the Secret Service or Gestapo man, and the last was this other man.

Q. You say the man who worked in the airplane factory was picked up in Chicago?

A. He told Mr. <sup>2</sup>DINZER he had this job and wanted to give us

information so we cut off all contacts with him. At that time he had a passport from the German Embassy. I do not recall his name.

Q. Do you recall any others?

A. No.

Q. Did you know a Lutheran Minister named EMIL LUDWIG KREPPER, who might have had orders to call on you.

A. No. I never heard this name.

Q. Did you have any conversations with WALTER KAPPE in Germany?

A. No.

Q. Did you help WOLFGANG WERGEN or HERBERT HAUPT get out of the United States?

A. No.

Q. Do you know any other persons who left for the Far East via the West Coast?

A. I had five officers of this steamer "COLUMBUS" but we were not at war then and I had the polite help of the U. S. Emigration Officials.

Q. Any other persons who left via the west coast who came out here?

A. Yes. This man I mentioned, Baron VON MALTZIN, who is now living in Shanghai. He is a representative of a locomotive works. He came to the U. S. in 1940 and lived in Los Angeles for a short time; had fair connections with the German Consulate and came to Shanghai in the Spring of 1941. He lived in Peking but is now in Shanghai. He is anti-Nazi and I do not believe he has anything

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

MEISINGER or HUBER. He left via Los Angeles and is still in the Far East. He was an engineer in India and is about 40 years old, bald, about six feet tall, weighs about 150-170 pounds. He used to peddle matches in Peking.

Q. Was this to make a living?

A. Oh, now he did it for a hobby. He had plenty of money. It is hard to believe.

Q. You mean he dressed in peddlers clothes and went about the streets selling matches.

A. Oh no, he was in regular clothes. It is hard to believe but he was a little crazy.

Q. Any other people who left via the West Coast?

A. There are many people. A Mr. ERKLENKZ now living in Japan was manager of a German Bank in N. Y. C. He wanted to go back to Germany but was stuck in Japan. And a Professor EBNER now living in Tokyo. Ten or twenty Germans are stranded in Asia but I do not know their names.

Q. Did not the last two have intelligence connections?

A. No.

Q. In Tientsin, can you recall the names of people who came from the United States or South America who have been stranded by the war?

A. From the United States came only RIDDEL. One man came from Chile. He is 60 years old, six feet tall, gray hair, stooped shoulders. I do not know his name. He is connected with the Siemssen Firm in Tientsin. He was Deputy Chief of the German community.

Q. What was his reason for leaving Chile?

A. He had no more business in Chile. He was not attempting to escape.

Q. Any other persons?

A. No.

Q. In Peking?

A. LUECKENHAUS from South America. He is known.

Q. In Tisingtao?

A. I have no knowledge of Tisingtao.....I recall another name.

ERB. Born in Vienna; was a doctor, a brain specialist and was involved in a Federal Court suit in 1941 and lost his American citizenship. He travelled up and down the west coast as a sailor. He asked me to help him on this Federal suit and I could not help him. I think it was like the Registration Act - the old law. I think he is still in China. I do not know how he travelled to China. Afterwards I heard his name in Shanghai. KOEBER in Peking may know him.

Q. Any others that you think of?

A. No. However, I did not meet everyone who came to my office in San Francisco asking for passport help. It is possible people came to my office for passports and I did not see them. Only those cases which were a little difficult to get out I have told you about. I sent most of them to Mexico City.

Q. You did not help Baron VON WERRA.

A. No. He left through N. Y. I heard later through social

contacts that he went to Rio.

Q. These people you talked to in Rio - were they Embassy people?

A. Yes. I remember a case they said two chemists, Germans, went to Buenos Aires and Chile, but nothing ever came from this case.

Q. Were you acquainted with Miss DICKINSON who operated in the pay of the Japanese on the West Coast?

A. No.

Q. From your papers we have a Western Union message dated July 12, 1941 from AGNES ALBERT. Tell us about this.

A. She is married to a German who is the son of the owner of a large factory. He has both an American and a German passport. He moved in high social circles in San Francisco and went to Germany in 1940 to join the Army. His wife is still in Burlingame, California. I think her sympathies are strictly American and she is an American citizen.

Q. How about this telegram from the DOOLEY's?

A. DOOLEY is Irish and they married in 1940. They lived in the North Bay of San Francisco - at Tracy, California near Mill Valley. I think their sympathies were American.

Q. How about this message from 111 Belmont, California signed "JOHN"? <sup>P.O. Box</sup>

A. That is JOHN ADAMES, a pilot in the American Army during the first World War. He was a social type, polo player and like that. I do not know much about him. I guess he is still in California and I do not know his sympathies.

TOP SECRET

Q. What is the significance of these names in your notebook?  
Why do you keep them?

A. They are just personal and business addresses.

For the record - the following notations from the book  
are being made.

A Mr. Smith is listed at Apts #1498, Mexico, D.F. This is a  
cover name from SCHLEBRUGGE.

A Mr. GISSE - asked Mr. WIEDEMANN for some propaganda material.  
Wanted to get "Facts and Reviews" a publication.

Notebook reflects names of KURT HERMANN and WALTER STEUBER who  
were indicated as German Agents for the Princess HOEHLLENHOE. She  
got these names from LYTTEL HULL. She asked Mr. WIEDEMANN if he  
knew anything about them. This was in May, 1940.

A Mr. RIEDDLE, whose mother lives at 3169 Washington Street, San  
Francisco.

A Baron STAEL HOLSTEIN is listed in Peking.

FRANZ HOEHLLENHOE is listed - the son of the Princess - 3242 51st  
Street, New York City.

The Secretary of Mr. WIEDEMANN - INGEBORG MOERSCHNER of San  
Francisco. Went back to Germany in July, 1941. Now in Lisbon.  
Secretary in Tientsin - JOSEPHINE WALTERS - is now at the German  
Consulate in Tientsin, is about 38 years old.

Q. Getting back to personalities, do you know these people?

A. BEHNMEYER; Dr. ARDONI; TONY GORDAN; AL MEYER; ERICH SCHMITT;  
Major SALOFI; Dr. VIGORI; Mr. ANDERSON; HILARE BERRIER;

TOP SECRET



ROY ESSOYAN; BOB FOCKLER; JOHN HOLLAND; DAVID LESTER; LALFRED L. MEYER; RENE STAEL; a Mr. WALBAUER; DAVID ZENTNOR; the HENNINGSEN family; DON CHISHOLM; AL INWOOD; Miss McDONALD; THOMAS A. BUTLER; Mr. GEARHART; JACK HOWARD; FRANK MORSE; ALLEN RAYMOND; PETER PETERSON; E. A. NOTTHINGHAM; JOE PATENT; SERGE HOVANS; Dr. HERMAN F. ERBEN; NATHAN ROBIN or ROBINOWITZ; Mr. SCHMIDT of the SHOTEN firm; Mr. OTTO; CHARLES SCHNEIDER; HERMAN KOERNER; ERNST WAGNER, the last four from Canton?

A. No. I do not.

The above people were the subject of separate questions, however, there are grouped here in view of the negative replies received.

Q. Do you know Dr. ERBIN?

A. Yes. A brain specialist who lost his citizenship in a Federal suit in San Francisco. I told you about him. He came to the Far East and acted as a seaman. He had trouble with KOERBER in Shanghai. KOERBER is in Peking now. He was working for the Japanese as an agent, reporting on German activities. I met him once in Tientsin. KOERBER is 5' 7" tall, unpleasant face and personality, drinks a lot; speaks very loud. He can be located through the German Consulate.

Q. Did you know F. H. GLIMPF?

A. Yes. He is manager of D.N.B. in Shanghai, an old Naval officer. I do not know any more about him.

Q. Did you know HANS MELCHERS?

A. He was head of Transocean News in Shanghai. That is all.

Q. Did you know W. KLEINECKE?

A. Yes. He was a representative of Transocean News in Tokyo, he is now in Tientsin. I do not believe he is connected with subversive activities. He lives in an apartment with Dr. JUNKEL, whose wife is named OPHELIA. One daughter lived in the United States and is married to a Japanese in Pasadena. He has anti-Nazi feeling. KLEINECKE is an opportunist. JUNKEL is anti-Nazi.

Q. Did you know LEY?

A. He was editor of German newspaper in Shanghai - the OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD - a noonday paper in English. It has been used as a German propaganda organ.

Q. What do you know about the establishment of the radio station XRGs?

A. It was operating before I came to China. HERBERT MOY was a commentator. I never had any connection with this station. It was commonly known as a German propaganda station and was set up for that purpose.

Q. Do you know of any other radio stations operating out of Shanghai?

A. No.

Q. What about American propagandists in China working for German or Japanese interests?

A. FREDERICH WIEHL is the only one I know. He worked with PUTTKAMER who managed all propaganda work.

TOP SECRET

Q. No other Americans that you came into contact with.

A. No.

Q. Did you know HERBERT MOY personally?

A. I only met him once in Shanghai. I did not know him well.

Q. Did you know HANS WIECHER? He was head of the Party in Tientsin.

A. The head of the Nazi Party in Tientsin was not HANS WIECHER. There is no HANS WIECHER in Tientsin.

Q. Was CARL SCHAEFFER once head of the Party there?

A. No. He was a member of the Party but was never the head. He took care of the women refugees from the Netherlands. He has since been replaced by DILNER. WETZEL was the last head of the Party in Tientsin.

Q. Did you know JOHANNES BRESAN?

A. Yes. VON BRIESSEN was a representative of the COELNICH newspaper. He is now living in Peking in close contact with Dr. HAAS and is anti-Nazi. He would be a good man to talk to for information.

Q. Have you ever heard of the Japanese General KENJI DOIHARA?

A. I heard of him from the newspapers, but do not know where he is now.

Q. Have you had any contacts with any Japanese intelligence agents?

A. Never. The head of the Japanese Gendarmerie called at my office often. The reason was to check on the mood of the German Colony and opinions of the war. He asked me about the trips I made.

TOP SECRET

Q. Was there collaboration between German and Japanese intelligence agents?

A. As far as my office is concerned, definitely not.

Q. How about the Party members in Tientsin?

A. No. Because of language difficulties. SCHMIDT was in close contact with the Japanese Gendarmerie.

Q. Did you ever hear the story of Jap espionage in Tientsin?

A. No. I do not know how they operated.

Q. Did you ever hear of a Japanese training school in Tientsin?

A. No. I know nothing about Japanese activity.

Q. Who was the Japanese Consul there?

A. Mr. OHTA. Our contacts were only social. When Germany lost he gave me some orders at his office.

Q. Did the Japanese try to supervise the activities of your office?

A. Not officially, but they tried to get information through our Chinese employees.

Q. How did you know this?

A. I knew these employees had orders from the Japanese to find out things. Sometimes the Japanese would have parties for them and ask many things about the Germans. We passed on fake information in this way. They called often and asked about moods and thoughts, etc. Seldom about special persons. I did not receive these people myself, but I am sure they checked closely on German activities in the city.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

Q. Was that just personal on your part?

A. No. I did not like them personally, but it was not the custom for Germans to give information of interest to the S. S. or the Gestapo to the Japanese. I was not instructed not to collaborate with the Japanese.

Q. What about atrocities. Do you recall any cases?

A. No. None in Tientsin. You can ask Miss ELLI PAULESEN, a Danish subject. She told me an American flier was transferred from Shanghai to Peking in chains. However he was treated not too badly. She lives in the Astor House in Tientsin. Her father was connected with the Chinese customs office.

Q. Any other cases in China? Mistreatment of Americans or of Chinese?

A. Just face slapping. That was a habit of the Japanese.

Q. How about against the Germans?

A. No. Once we heard the Japanese Gendarmerie were torturing Chinese prisoners but we had no proof.

Q. Any atrocity with regard to the POW Camp.

A. No.

Q. Do you know anything about Chinese intelligence activities?

A. No. Nothing at all.

Q. What about Puppet leaders?

A. Well, every mayor was a Puppet leader. Mr. WANG YING TAI was Puppet leader for North China, however, I heard he was a good Chinese. I met him once and exchanged a few words. VON LAMARSIN can give information about WANG YING TAI.

TOP SECRET  
194

TOP SECRET

Q. What persons would be good sources of information on Chinese and Japanese there?

A. The Swiss consul in Tientsin has good connections with the Japanese. All big German businessmen had good connections with Chinese and Japanese too. JANNINGS and THUERHAUFF can give information.

Q. What was the feeling of the German community about the Japanese war.

A. The feeling was divided; strong anti-Japanese, especially SCHLENDER. Germans who had lived in Japan liked the Japanese but the others disliked them. One big reason was the difference in viewpoint between the Japanese and the Westerners. Every Japanese soldier believed he was a personal representative of the Emperor and they were rude and had strange customs which we did not get used to. Mrs. SCHLENDER hates the Japanese and will talk about them.

Q. Was there collaboration between Japanese and Germans?

A. There was no close collaboration or official. In Japan it was different. There because we were Allies the Germans had to cooperate with the Japanese. In China we were only concerned with commerce and trade and had no diplomatic interests.

Q. What was the attitude of the Party towards the Japanese?

A. We had a German-Japanese Friendship Society which was backed by the Party and we were obliged to attend functions. The Germans gave some concerts and so did the Japanese. The name of

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

this was the "German-Italian-Japanese Friendship Organization."

Q. What German banks operated during the war in Occupied China?

A. There was just one in China. A branch office was opened in Tokyo. This bank was restricted through Japanese regulations and had to deal with just certain people.

Q. Did they do business directly with Germany?

A. Just through radio telegrams. The bank gave the telegrams to the Commercial Service, the Japanese service.

Q. Were the banks ever used in connection with intelligence activities?

A. No. They had a commercial code only?

Q. Could HUBER have used the code of the bank for intelligence activities?

A. No. It was a simple code and very easily broken.

Q. Are you familiar with activities outside of China - in Indo-China or other places?

A. No. I once sent telegrams to the German Legation in Bangkok, but it was a personal matter for a Mr. CORETTI. He had a son-in-law at the Italian Legation in Bangkok. I have no acquaintances in other countries such as India. The Minister of the German Legation in Bangkok, Mr. WENDLER, was forced to leave South America for Party activities. He was German Consul in New Orleans at one time. From New Orleans he went to La Paz. He came to Japan when I was there and for a short time he was with me in Shanghai. I had no business conversations with him and

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

do not know if he was then engaged in intelligence activities. He was declared "persona non-grata" in Bolivia.

Q. Do you have any other contacts in the Far East?

A. The Military Attache at Bangkok was Col. SCHOLL. He was transferred from Tokyo to Germany. I met him in San Francisco and then he went to France and was later appointed Military Attache in Bangkok. I had no connections with India.

Q. Have you ever heard of Tai Li or his organization.

A. No.

Q. No? That is very hard to believe.

A. I have heard nothing about it.

Q. Are you sure?

A. Yes. I do not know of it. You are making a joke possibly. I have never heard of Tai Li and that is the truth. You may not believe me but what else can I say, but that I do not know of him.

This terminated the session for  
today, September 22, 1945.

Stenographer: Cpl. Thomas A. Brady

TOP SECRET



23 SEPTEMBER 1945, 0930 hours, HEADQUARTERS, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES,  
CHINA THEATER. SAME APPEARANCES. Stenographer T/Sgt Siegfried Oppenheim

MR. WEIDEMANN recalled;

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Today Mr. Weidemann we will go over some of the notes and some of the information that you had previously given us. With regard to your trip from Buenos Aires on the Manila Maru I believe we placed your departure from Buenos Aires about the 20th of September?

A. I think that's correct, yes. About 5 days to Rio - 10 days in Rio, 5 days Buenos Aires. Yes.

Q. From there you went directly to Yokahama?

A. Yokahama.

Q. How long were you in Yokahama?

A. I wasn't staying in Yokahama; I was staying at the Embassy in Tokyo for three weeks - making little trips in Japan - Kiato - just sight-seeing trips.

Q. But you spent no time Yokahama except enroute to Tokyo?

A. Enroute to Tokyo, yes.

Q. And in Tokyo I believe you said you talked to General --

A. Otte.

Q. O-t-t?

A. O-t-t.

Q. The Military Attache General Kretchner?

A. Kretchner.

Q. The Naval Attache Admiral Wenecker?

A. Wenecker.

198 TOP-SECRET

- Q. And these men or at least perhaps it was Admiral Wenecker indicated to you that something —
- A. Yes.
- Q. (continuing) was taking place in Japan; he was not just certain what was happening?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Due to the fact he observed many Japanese going to the shrines?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And unusual activity?
- A. Yes.
- Q. But there you received no information to the effect that Japan was going to attack the United States?
- A. I had the impression that this man was dubious about this fact - doubt about this fact and tried to get out of me some of my opinions if the United States would attack Japan if they would attack the Netherland East Indies - Dutch East Indies.
- Q. None of the people you talked to had no specific information to this effect?
- A. No. There were some signs for example it was - there was intention to send by the Asama Maru- I think it was Asama Maru, all these ladies from Dutch East Indies to Germany and get some ladies into - from Germany to East Asia. Once - no about as I was staying two weeks in Tokyo I got news from an official of the foreign Japanese - Japanese Foreign Office - I forget the name - I met him at a dinner party - that couldn't happen - that this trip of the Asama Maru was cancelled. He told me "I knew it a long time but had no permission to tell it."

There was a feeling that there is something going on. I myself I still was convinced that the Japanese wouldn't dar to attack (laughing) I didn't believe.

Q. There you had discussions with General Ott and various other people at the Embassy?

A. Yes.

Q. You expressed your opinions concerning the general attitude of the people in the United States?

A. Ya.

Q. And you felt that the United States would go to war?

A. Yes.

Q. But none of these people had any information that Japan was likely to attack the United States?

A. Nobody would tell me and I was convinced they didn't know theirselves.

Q. You said while there you met or learned of a pilot who was technical advisor --

A. Yes.

Q. (continuing.) to the Japanese Air Corps?

A. He was designated to be technical advisor to the Japanese, but at that time I met him he had no job.

Q. And what was he going at the time - nothing at all?

A. Nothing at all.

Q. Was he planning to return to Germany?

A. No, he couldn't go back - there was the route via Siberia cut off -

(200) TOP-SECRET

no, he intended to say in Japan waiting from orders from his  
not  
superiors. I am/sure if he was of the Messerschmidt or Dornier -  
big German airplane factory - I don't know which.

Q. But you got the impression this man may have been a representative of  
the Luftwaffe Section of the Abwer?

A. I had no impression ~~he~~ he was a representative of the military air corps -  
he was strictly a representative of the factory.

Q. You have indicated several times that Huber reportedly worked for the  
Japanese after the German surrender. Could you give us any details on  
that?

A. No, I have no details. The only matters I knew, as my Vice Consul  
Zoellner came back from Shanghai three or four weeks ago he told me that  
he was told in Shanghai that Huber should work for the Japanese - he  
was working for the Japanese. As I told you I am doubtful if he told  
me the name of Puttkammer. I remember quite well that Zoellner told me  
this that Flickstaeger refused to be connected in any way with the  
Japanese.

Q. Perhaps Puttkammer; he had heard that Huber --

A. (interrupting) Huber for sure - Puttkammer maybe.

Q. What was the nature of the work that Huber was supposed to have been  
doing for the Japanese?

A. I don't know, but I think that he worked for the Japanese Secret Service.  
In which capacity I have no imagination.

Q. Now from all the information that you have gathered concerning Huber he  
was working for the Gestapo -

- A. Yes.
- Q. Rather than the Absower itself under Meisinger?
- A. Yes, correct. That's correct. He got his orders from Meisinger or from the headquarters of the Gestapo in Berlin directly in some matters maybe.
- Q. Yes, I believe you said at one time that Huber had his own code?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And that he sent his communications —
- A. (interrupting) As I imagined it was with Huber as it was with the Consuls. Some matters we should report to the Embassy — some matters we could report to the Foreign Office in Berlin — in some matters Huber had to report to Meisinger and he got orders from Meisinger — that I know for sure and maybe he could make some reports directly to the headquarters in Berlin of the Gestapo and give a copy to Meisinger — that's what I think.
- Q. But you have the definite impression that Huber was Gestapo chief for China?
- A. There was no impression — that was sure — it was certain — everybody knew. There was no secret about that.
- Q. Did Zoellner indicate to you where Huber is located at the present time?
- A. No, but of course he knows.
- Q. He knows where he is?
- A. Yes.
- Q. I believe you indicated to us yesterday that Zoellner would be a good person to talk to concerning these activities?

(S) 202

TOP-SECRET

- A. Yes. You indicated that a wife of Meisinger, probably his second or third wife --
- A. Yes.
- Q. (continuing) is presently in Shanghai where she is employed in a hospital as a nurse?
- A. Yes, correct.
- Q. Could you elaborate further on that? Do you know this woman personally?
- A. Yes, I think so. I met her in Tokyo. I think she had some liaison with the Military Attache in Nanking, Major Reinhold. I'm not telling a secret because everybody knows. And I was told that this was the reason Reinhold was transferred from Tokyo to Nanking, but other people told me that besides this reason there were other reasons too. Reinhold told too freely his views about the whole affairs and Hitler and the generals in Tokyo and somebody hinted that Reinhold may have made contact with these generals who made an attack on Hitler in July '44. For the time being Reinhold is converting himself from Protestant denomination to Catholic denomination - there is some opinion in China that he thinks would be a little bit surer in China as a Catholic. Maybe you heard once from this May sisters - I don't know if they have a German passport - they are half German - half Chinese; one I met in Peking. She is a very nice girl - but her activities I'm a little bit doubtful except activities which were strictly private and personal.
- Q. Did you say they have been connected with Reinhold?
- A. Yes. One he had for sure as secretary four weeks ago - the other May girl is also now in Nanking.

203 TOP-SECRET

- Q. One has definitely worked for Reinhold?
- A. The other one worked sometime for the Embassy in Nanking - I think for the Embassy - maybe for INB.
- Q. When did you last see Mrs. Meisinger?
- A. Meisinger I saw the last time November '41.
- Q. Mrs. Meisinger the wife?
- A. Yes, yes, correct. In her home. She was living at that time with her husband.
- Q. Do you recall where their home was located?
- A. No, I don't.
- Q. Well have you heard from anyone as to where she might be located in Shanghai or residence?
- A. Yes, with the German Consulate.
- Q. The German Consulate. This hospital where she was employed is the German Hospital there?
- A. I don't know. I don't recall.
- Q. You don't know?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Do you recall her first name?
- A. Yes, -her first name - no.
- Q. Her maiden name or nickname?
- A. No. I was told she was secretary to Meisinger during his stay in Warsaw.
- Q. In Warsaw?
- A. Yes, she left a child in Germany.
- Q. Well, since she was secretary to Meisinger and his wife she did have considerable information about his activities?

TOP-SECRET

7204

- A. I am sure.
- Q. Do you know the story back of their separation or divorce?
- A. I think maybe two reasons for his separation. Meisinger was interested in another lady and Mrs. Meisinger was interested in another gentleman (laughing).
- Q. So it was very mutual?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you ever get the impression that Mrs. Meisinger was collecting intelligence?
- A. No.
- Q. That she had liaison with Ehrhardt for example or any of those people?
- A. No. I had no reason - no clue.
- Q. Could you describe this woman?
- A. Nice girl - age 28 to 30 I don't suppose - as I remember dark hair, slender, she could be one of these pin up girls (laughing). As she told me Himmler advised her to marry Meisinger because before there was a loose liaison between Meisinger and his secretary. If I am not mistaken she was born in Munich.
- Q. She was born in Munich?
- A. If I am not mistaken.
- Q. And she is a trained nurse?
- A. No, No, No, she was born I think in Pomerania - Meisinger is from Munich. She was from North Germany - she was now a nurse - I don't know about her activity.
- Q. My point was is she a nurse or is she doing secretarial or what duties

8205 TOP-SECRET



in this hospital?

A. As I remember the story about her she was doing the work of a nurse; if she is a trained nurse I don't know.

Q. We have discussed in some detail Charlie Schmidt?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is police attache in Peking?

A. Peking, yes.

Q. Who has worked with Huber and Meisinger?

A. Yes.

Q. You indicated at one time that he had lived in the U.S. around Chicago?

A. Around Chicago. Los Angeles.

Q. Los Angeles. Was that during the time you were in the States or did he come out here before you did?

A. I don't think so. If I remember correctly he told me he left the U.S. in '35.

Q. '35. Did he ever discuss with you just what he was doing in Chicago?

A. It was just a cop.

Q. With the Chicago police?

A. With the Chicago police, yes.

Q. And in Los Angeles was he also in police work?

A. Yes, yes.

Q. And you understood he is an American citizen or was at that time?

A. If I remember correctly he told me that he never got an American passport, but he was considered to be an American. I asked him was it possible that you didn't have an American passport - that he

(9206

TOP SECRET

was a member of the police in Los Angeles. He said "Yes, they didn't ask me for my passport".

Q. When did you - did you understand that he left Los Angeles or left the U.S. about '35 and returned to Germany or he came out here at that time?

A. Yes, I am not so sure about this matter. I think first he returned to Germany and then there was some hint - I didn't ask about details - that he had something to do in Middle or South America. But I couldn't tell you in which country and what was his activity.

QQ. You think perhaps it was work for the Gestapo?

A. Yes. I believe, yes.

Q. You don't recall just when he came out here?

A. No.

Q. But he was here when you arrived, did you say?

A. I'm not sure, the first time I was in Peking I'm certain he was not in Peking. When he arrived - Charlie Schmidt - I think he came from Japan - maybe '42 - maybe beginning '43. I'm not sure.

Q. Before that time you think that he may have been in Central or South America?

A. I think, yes.

Q. And because of his experience in police work it was probably in connection with the Gestapo?

A. Yes.

Q. You indicated that there were a number of Germans in China who were anti-Nazi - you referred specifically to a businessman in Tientsin who was accused of being Anti-Nazi - Schmidt was supposed to have a dossier on this man?

207 TOP-SECRET

- A. It was Mr. Schwender.
- Q. Carl Schwender.
- A. And the strange thing about this story - this story was told by Huber to Mrs. Schwender in Tsingtao, but I could check is story was correct because I asked Schmidt.
- Q. You asked Schmidt if he had a file on this man?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And I believe Schmidt told you is accusation was not too strong?
- A. Not too strong. The accusation was Schwender in his capacity as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce acted detrimental to German interests.
- Q. And he also was connected with what firm?
- A. Defag.
- Q. He was —
- A. (interrupting) He is head manager of Defag for North China.
- Q. You see- I believe you gave us the name of Mr. Schwender yesterday as a person we might talk to for information?
- A. Yes. He knows very much, especially about the Defag. He has good connection with Chinese. He was always in connection with Chinese in Chungking. Once I sent a letter to Sir William Wiseman in N.Y. through a Chinese acquaintance of Mr. Schwender because there was always Chinese going between Chungking and North China.
- Q. You consider Sir William Wiseman a very close friend of yours?
- A. Not very close friend. I met him just twice. We had discussions under headline is it possible during wartime that the patriotic Englishmen and patriotic German have discussions. You will have it in my files - could

208

TOP-SECRET

call my memoirs.

LT. MARTIN. It was in San Francisco?

MR. WEIDEMANN: First in the Palace Hotel - second meeting  
Mark Hopkins.

Q. I believe you indicated Wiseman was one of the chief British intelligence agents?

A. That's what the Princess told me.

Q. In New York?

A. Yes.

Q. Is he still in the States so far as you know?

A. I had no connection with him since '41 - not since '40 - '40 - '41. Maybe January, February '40. I sent him once a copy of a speech I made in San Francisco.

Q. In discussing the activities of Huber and Meisinger, on the first day, you referred to an incident where you were able to see an open letter which referred —

A. (interrupting) Not a letter was delivered open to us because I was not entitled to open a letter from the Gestapo - from other office of Gestapo to another office. It was my duty to deliver this letter with official letters - I had no right to open a letter and once a letter was given as open and of course we read this letter.

Q. Then the gestapo used the diplomatic pouch?

A. Yes.

Q. Huber would put his letters or mail in the pouch. In Tientsin, for example, who would he direct mail to there?

A. In Tientsin we had no Gestapo agent. It was just an accident that

this man Schulze, I told you came from Harbin - was transferred two months in Shanghai got in connection with a man Emme, who is the representative of the Gestapo in Tientsin and he delivered a report about information he got from Emme to Huber - because Schulze was a very short time in the service of the Gestapo he didn't know know that he had the order to close - forget the order to close these letters.

Q. Yes. Schulze was in Tientsin at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. And he was sending this letter to Huber in Shanghai?

A. In Shanghai, Yes.

Q. In this letter he referred --

A. (interrupting) He referred that Emme found out some Italian had open an account with a German Asiatic Bank.

Q. Now Emme is he German?

A. He is German.

Q. Did you <sup>or know</sup> know him personally/who he was?

A. Oh just - of course I knew all Germans in Tientsin, but --

Q. Could you give us more of his activity? Is he still in Tientsin?

A. He is still in Tientsin. He is an employee of the Melchers firm. He is married - I think two childs now. We suspected always - several times of course I talked over with Marks - my Chancellor Marks, the official who is now for the longest time in Tientsin - I asked Mr. Marks "Do you know who is representative of the Gestapo here in Tientsin" The answer was "No, I don't know exactly, but I have suspects that it must be Emme - must be Emme". Once Marks came to my office and

said "Consul General we have the proof - this is a letter Schulze - my guess was right, it is Emme".

Q. Do you know his full name?

A. No.

Q. But Emme would be the last name? E-m-m-e?

A. E-m-m-e.

Q. What is his capacity with the --

A. He is just a small employee at Melchers firm.

Q. Could you describe Emme?

A. Oh yes, 5'5". Maybe 5'6". Pale looking. I think - eyeglasses - very meagre face.

Q. Thin face?

A. Thin face, yes. Thin face, age about 30.

Q. He is rather slender?

A. Slender, yes.

Q. His hair?

A. Oh, between blond and brown - thin hair - rather thin.

Q. Any special characteristics or peculiarities? About the man?

A. Distinctly thin face and eyeglasses - pale looking.

Q. I still have one question about this arrangement made between the embassy and Defag Farben interests?

A. Yes.

Q. Was the first arrangement made about January of this year?

A. No, I think it was made beginning of March - the arrangement was made for March, April, May and it was sometime before we got information - information what the arrangement was really like. Maybe end of February -  
March.

V11

TOP SECRET

Q. Up until March you had funds drawn through regular channels?

A. Through Foreign Office via German Asiatic Bank. We wired every month what we needed and got money through the bank.

Q. As of March you could no longer draw funds from the Asiatic Bank?

A. No. We got this money from the Defag party through the Asiatic Bank and party by check on a Chinese Bank, because we were afraid if Germany collapses the Japanese would close the bank at once.

Q. And so by May you were no longer able to work this arrangement through the head office in Berlin?

A. Yes, yes, by May the end of May the arrangement which was confirmed through the - through the agreements between the I.G. Farben financial department and the foreign office in Berlin - this agreement was made and other agreement was still between Ambassador Woerman and Gadow, the head of Defag in Shanghai without consent of Berlin because it was impossible to get consent.

Q. How long was this arrangement to continue?

A. May, June, July - I think July this arrangement was out of - didn't work any more. But there are altogether, as Schwender told us last two weeks ago, altogether left 17,000 marks. he should pay to these different offices in Peking, Cheefoo, Tientsin, and Tsingtao and he didn't pay already, so we have to get from Schwender still 17,000 marks and I hope that my office in Tientsin will get the main part of this money.

Q. Well then the Consulates now actually have very little money to operate?

A. As I told you I was considering three months I should be out of money - I hope the situation is better - the price of gold - our savings are in

gold - the price of gold was far down - the price of commodities very high. So I considered in three months we were out of any funds.

Q. And I assume in the meantime some arrangement --

A. (interrupting) No, we can't get any money from the Defag - that is finished for sure.

Q. From the Allied Government in Germany certainly some provision will be made --

A. I hope so.

Q. (continuing) for money to be sent out to the Embassy.

A. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Americans in Tientsin to talk over financial matters. But anyhow the German firms have still money - I had a gentleman's arrangement if we ran out of money they would give us the money for the Netherland ladies, and for all poor and destitute Germans who need money from the Consulate and for a dozen Jews too.

Q. In discussing DNB personnel you mentioned at one time you had met Schulze?

A. Schulze in Tokyo, But I'm not sure if he is connected with DNB - I think he was representative of a Big German newspaper - it was just a dinner party.

Q. And Lily Abett A-b-e-t-t?

A. Yes. Lily Abett.

Q. She was also in Tokyo?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have anything further on Mueller?

A. No. Of the DNB in Peking - no. I met him just two or three times at a dinner party or luncheon party at Altenburg and I had no connection with Mueller.

(213)

TOP SECRET



- Q. You said he is an old China hand - he has been out for a number of years --
- A. Yes, I think so.
- Q. Made trips to Inner Mongolia, North China?
- A. Yes.
- Q. He has written a number of articles concerning his experiences in North China.
- A. Yes, I think so.
- Q. But to your knowledge he has no connection with the intelligence arrangement?
- A. I have no knowledge.
- Q. You also referred to Alfred Luckenhaus?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Who is also in Peking at the present time?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You said he has written some violently anti-Roosevelt and Anti-American articles?
- A. Correct
- Q. In the newspaper?
- A. In the Peking Chronicle.
- Q. In the Peking Chronicle. Is that a German --
- A. (interrupting) The Peking Chronicle was before, as I believe, an English newspaper. It was taken over by the Japanese and was remaining Japanese directed by English written newspaper. And now I think again a British newspaper. Herbert Mueller is living in the compound of the German Embassy in Peking.
- Q. Was Luckenhaus also a DNB representative?
- A. I think he is second man now of the DNB in Peking.

(2/4)

TOP-SECRET

- Q. Mueller is still the head --
- A. (interrupting) Still the head of the DNB.
- Q. And you know how Luckenhouse can be located in Peking?
- A. Through the German embassy.
- Q. I believe you indicated that Luckenhouse has always been very pro-Nazi?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And active in Nazi affairs?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you consider him as one who is likely to continue his activities if there is such a chance?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Along with Meines and Breusch?
- A. Breusch I'm not so sure, but Meines I take it sure and Strins I am doubtful.
- Q. When we were discussing Carl Laverents you indicated you saw him in 1941 and at that time he had an apartment near the Bund.
- A. Laverents.
- Q. He is also a newspaper man in Shanghai.
- A. No, no, that is a mistake. We were talking about the head of DNB in Shanghai, I think I told you that may-be the name was Laverents and I was once invited to his house for<sup>a</sup>/tea party in the afternoon by the head of the DNB in Shanghai and this man we talked about yesterday he is an old Navy man - you had the name yesterday. With some I in his name N. You told me the name yesterday.
- Q. I have forgotten it now.

216

- A. His wife is a born Countess - Countess with a Bavarian name - I don't remember, I am sorry.
- Q. Too many names.
- A. Too many names. Glimpf G-l-i-m-p-f. Something like that.
- Q. Glimpf.
- A. I made a mistake in Laverentz for Glimpf - something like that - that's the name.
- Q. But you do not recall the name Laverentz?
- A. No. I remember Glimpf.
- Q. But having an apartment near the Bund, is that correct?
- A. That is Glimpf.
- Q. With the Bund you are referring to what?
- A. That is the Bund in Shanghai.

LT. MARTIN. That is a main street near the water - broad  
avenue - all the main buildings are on it.

- Q. I asked you if you know a Dr. Helmut Woidt?
- A. Woidt? Yes, Ya. I know this man Woidt.
- Q. And you said he is a representative of AEG?
- A. He was representative of AEG before some years ago and now the last time he was representative of what we call Auslands organization - Germans in foreign countries and for the economical department of this Auslands organization. His wife is living in Peking, Mrs. Woidt. She was first married to a American and living in Pernambuco.
- Q. Brazil?
- A. Brazil, yes. She has a son from the first husband.

216  
TOP SECRET

Q. Where is Dr. Woidt at the present time?

A. Dr. Woidt at the present time is in Tokyo, in Japan.

Q. But he has also spent some time in China?

A. No, he has made every year one or two trips through China and very well connected with Woidt, I think you can get something out about Woidt, is Werner Jannings. He was in very close contact with Woidt, because Woidt gave the orders for the German Government and it was very useful to be in good connection with Woidt.

Q. You mean by that Woidt had considerable authority?

A. Yes, ya. As representative, Ya, Ya. He was feared by the businessmen.

Q. And Jannings is in Tientsin?

A. Jannings is in Tientsin.

Q. Do you know where Woidt's wife could be located?

A. Through the embassy in Tokyo.

Q. Embassy in Peking?

A. Not Tokyo. Mrs. Woidt lives in Paomaching - just a suburb of Peking - and special address you can get at the Embassy. Mrs. Hanna Woidt.

Q. Do you know anything about Mrs. Woidt's activity? Do you know her personally?

A. Yes, I do. She wrote a very good book about Chinese handicraft - she had some liaisons (laughing) That's all I know her. She is well acquainted with all matters in Peking. She is living some years there in Peking.

BY CAPT STONE:

Q. How old a woman is she?

A. Maybe 38 - something like that.

27

TOP-SECRET

BY LT. COL. CRAWFORD:

Q. Any further description on her?

A. Nice looking lady - woman - dark. I'm not so well acquainted with descriptions of ladies.

Q. Is she tall?

A. No, not tall, but middle sized and she lost some weight in the last three months.

Q. You have also discussed Siefkin in some detail?

A. Yes.

Q. You indicated that he had been in Tientsin several times?

A. Once or twice.

Q. And he had contacted you there in the Consulate?

A. Ya.

Q. On one occasion he asked you about an old man Ludwig --

A. Zores.

Q. And Siefkin was interested in obtaining his services?

A. The matter was the other way around. Zores, he wrote a letter to Siefkin as an old comrade of the German Navy if Siefkin could help him because Zores was without funds in Darine, but Zores was entitled to get a pension as a retired Navy man. But this pension was ~~not~~ paid out in German currency in Germany and he was in a little bit in need of money and asked if Siefkin could arrange with the High Command of the German Navy that some currency could be paid - some currency in Darien - and Siefkin said the only thing I can do for Zores if he can give me information concerning my business, then I could ask my superiors in Berlin to give me money for Zores. Zores declined any such activity

218  
TOP-SECRET

and then I don't know where he got his money in Darien. Since one year he is living in Tientsin - he has lost one eye and had to get an eye doctor in Tientsin - for one year he is getting money from my office.

Q. He is living in Tientsin?

A. In the house of the consulate, yes.

Q. But so far as you know he has never been involved in intelligence?

A. No, no. I'm sure.

Q. Never did work for Siefkin?

A. He was ready to read newspapers for Siefkin and send him cuttings - but - clippings - but Siefkin was not interested.

Q. From what newspapers - the Japanese and Chinese?

A. He can't read Japanese. I think there is one Japanese English written paper in Manchuria. I don't know.

Q. But he was willing to do that?

A. Strictly legal activity. "I can read papers and I am ready to do that, but no other activity"

Q. Could you describe Zores?

A. Yes, he is a little man - small stature, age 61, he has a sharp cut profile. Now sick looking because he had a very very dangerous operation just six weeks ago?

Q. That is the eye operation?

A. It was a stomach operation - and he was for some weeks in the hospital.

Q. His height?

A. He had maybe 5' -

Q. 6". five feet six inches?

22 219  
TOP SECRET

A. two or three. I am not so well acquainted with measuring in feet and inches. I would say in centimeters 160 - 162.

Q. That's roughly 5'. And he is very thin?

A. Yes, very thin now.

LT. MARTIN. He has one eye gone?

MR. WEIDEMANN: He doesn't wear glasses but he lost one eye.

He lost the sight of one eye. I myself don't know if right eye or left eye. Despite I was sitting one hour opposite very often.

Q. Any other characteristics or peculiarities that he might have?

A. No special, no. One characteristic the most unfit businessman in East Asia I ever met.

Q. He has no business ability?

A. No success.

Q. He is a typical Navy man?

A. Yes, after the war he was for some years in the Netherlands - then he was employed by Stinnes and after - with Stinnes -

Q. Captain Walter Stenes?

A. Not Stenes - Stinnes - Maybe I am mistaken - Thyssen - one of these big German firms. He is well acquainted - Zores - was well acquainted with business affairs in Argentine and Middle America. He was several times there. And then they kicked him out because it is impossible to get along for a long time with Mr. Zores. He organized his own firm and it was impossible for him to make money (laughing).

Q. Do you know what countries he was in in South America and Central America?

(23) (220)

SECRET

A. Once he told me the branch office of Thyssen in South America was sold to the - was sold to the big German iron concern and steel - United Steel Works. And Zores was the man to make this - to give the branch office to deliver to the German United Steel Works. Of course he had some discussions about the worth - about the value with the man who was representative of the United Steel Works and decided to get it cheaper. Zores was adamant and said no, no. As he got back to Germany he found out his new superior at the United Steel Works was this man (laughing). Other occasions I said to Mr. Zores "I think you don't believe in the Royal businessman" He said "I believe in him, but I never met him".

Q. All in all he is pretty dumb?

A. That must have been in the twenties.

Q. We have mentioned Mr. Gadow?

A. The head manager of the Defag in East Asia.

Q. Do you know what his full name is?

A. No.

Q. Anything about his sympathies and activities?

A. No. I would call him an opportunist.

Q. By that you mean he has been pro-Nazi so long as the Nazis were in power?

A. That is what I think are his views. You better ask Mr. Schwender.

Q. The last you heard of him he was still in Shanghai?

A. Shanghai, yes.

Q. You've also referred to Mr. Glathe?

A. He is - he was the head of the German community in Shanghai. He wasn't

TOP-SECRET



isn't any more head of the community. I don't know nothing about his business. I think he has his own firm.

Q. By head of the German community, just what do you mean? We have the party set up in Shanghai.

A. The head of the German community is practically the same as in Germany the Mayor of a town.

Q. He would be the mayor of the German community?

A. Yes, correct.

Q. Do you know anything about his sympathies and activities since he is head of the German community - he is probably a good Nazi?

A. I have no indications that he is what we would call a good Nazi. I have no indications.

Q. Doesn't the man, who would occupy that position necessarily have to be a man favorable to the Party - he has to be in favor with the Party?

A. Jannings wasn't a Nazi in Tientsin and was also head of the German community. Of course he couldn't be in disfavor with the Nazis - the head of the German community was appointed by the Ortsgruppenleiter.

Q. I see it was an appointive position?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Mr. Glathe personally?

A. Yes. I was once or twice in his office and once at a dinner in his home.

Q. Did he ever discuss with you his feelings?

A. No.

Q. On the way?

A. No, it was '41 and it was too early to express an opinion we should lose

(25) 222 TOP-SECRET

this war.

Q. What commercial connections did he have?

A. I don't know - he has his own firm.

Q. Has his own firm?

A. I think so but I am not sure.

Q. I would like to go into the Party set up a little more thoroughly?

A. Yes.

Q. The names of the leading personalities in the Party in the various cities that you're familiar with. Taking first the Party itself, the Arbeits Front, the Womens' Association.

A. Women's association, yes.

LT. MARTIN: Youth organization. Sports section.

MR. WEIDEMANN: Sport Sections, yes. Was section of the Party too.

LT. MARTIN: Was that sort of Storm Troops?

MR. WEIDEMANN: It was not necessarily that the members of the Sport Section were members of the Party.

LT. MARTIN: What was it for, what did it do?

MR. WEIDEMANN: Sometimes I didn't know myself. They pretended to do some military training and were interested in sports and most of the time they were used for decoration purposes at Party meetings. They marched in and out (laughing). That was practically all.

Q. Shall we start with the head of the Party who is Mr. S. Larkmann?

A. In Shanghai. Landesgruppenleiter.

62 213

TOP-SECRET

Q. Does he have a second in charge to him?

A. I don't think so, no. There was no substitute. No Deputy Chief.

Q. Did he maintain an office staff - did he have stenographers and clerks?

A. I don't think so. No. He was representative of the German Railways too and in his capacity maybe he had an office stenographer, which of course the office he used for his Party activities. But I'm not sure. I don't know. Lahrmann - head of the Party and his subordinates were also Ortsgruppenleiter - Ortsgruppenleiter in Peking.

Q. Who was he?

A. I don't know the name. But I think the Ortsgruppenleiter in Peking was not liked by Lahrmann because he was not so fanatical as he wanted his subordinates to be and in Tientsin Wetzel.

Q. Do you know his full name?

A. No, I forgot it. Wetzel. In Tsingtao Ohlwein and there were some Party members in Sinanfu too, I don't know if they had an organization - Ortsgruppe. I think the head of the Nazis in Sinanfu was a man by the name Schwarzmann - he is known because he makes very good Kirsch brandy. And Ortsgruppe in Shanghai Mr. Kroege - there was an Ortsgruppe in Hankow - I have no connection and Ortsgruppe in Canton.

Q. How about Nanking?

A. In Nanking there was no Ortsgruppe - the only Germans in Nanking were officials of the Embassy. I think they were attached to the Ortsgruppe in Shanghai. By the way if I'm not mistaken the members of the Foreign Office didn't belong to an Ortsgruppe. They did belong to an organization who was strictly only for the members of the foreign office. I didn't

224

TOP-SECRET

hear about this matter and I'm not sure.

Q. Allright. How about the Hitler Youth?

A. Hitler Youth - leader of the Hitler Youth was - north China - was in Shanghai. I think there was a man by same name as I have, Weidemann, he died - I don't know the name of his successor.

Q. And then the various cities?

A. Branch sections of the Hitler Youth. Every city had its own leader.

Q. Who were the leaders in Tientsin?

A. I knew only in Tientsin, Ulbricht.

Q. You don't know the leader in Peking?

A. No, I don't know.

Q. Tsingtao?

A. No.

Q. Nanking?

A. No, no, no.

Q. Allright. The womens' association?

A. The womens' association was also - I think the head of the association was also in Shanghai - I know only the leader of the womens' association. Tsingtao - Goeseisch G-o-s-e-w-i-s-e-h?

Q. She was a Mrs.?

A. Mrs. Goeswisch, yes.

Q. How about the Labor Front?

A. Labor Front - head office in Shanghai. Leader in Tientsin Strins.

Q. Strins?

A. Correct. Then we had National Socialist Peoples Welfare NSV. Head office Shanghai. Leader in Tientsin Alexander Bayer. I think his

225

TOP SECRET

first name is Alexander. And what we call SA - Sport Abteilung - leader was Theuerkauf but Theuerkauf wasn't a Party member.

Q. He wasn't a Party member?

A. He wasn't a Party member.

Q. Do you know who the China Leader - the head of the S.A. in China --

A. (interrupting) I think the S.A. had no connection with Shanghai because the sections who had connection with Shanghai were also sections who collect money. This money was - for example money collected by NSV - the National Peoples Welfare was first used for destitute people in Tientsin and the leftover was sent to Shanghai and Shanghai had to send this money to Germany and so the NSV, Arbeits Front, Womens' Association, and the Party, of course, itself who collected money had to send this money to Shanghai and had head office in Shanghai. S.A. didn't collect money and so nobody in Shanghai was interested about the activity of the S.A. - not for Tientsin.

Q. Any further questions on this? (to Capt Stone and Lt. Martin).

(to Mr. Weidemann) you're not familiar with the Party setup in Darien or Harbin?

A. In Darien you better ask Mr. Zores - he is quite up to date on all Party members and all Party affairs - handles everything in Darien.

Q. But you're not familiar with activities in Manchuria?

A. There was no great activity in all Manchuria. I think there were only 200 Germans - 60-70 I believe in Mukden or less - 30-40 in Hsingking and Harbin I don't know - Darien maybe 50-60.

Q. We have previously discussed Koerber?

(Handwritten signature) 276

TOP SECRET

A. Yes.

Q. Who was formerly in Manchuria?

A. I believe in Harbin.

Q. And this man is presently in Peking?

A. Peking.

Q. Has been there for several years now?

A. Yes.

Q. He has the reputation of being in the employ~~ment~~ of the Japanese?

A. Just one moment. I have to find out a name. He was connected -  
ed  
you are interest/in connections of gentlemen and ladies. He was  
connected with a woman of this Dutch East Indies - ladies who came  
from Tientsin to Peking and was living for sometimes with the owner  
of the Hotel de Peking and she had a liaison with Koerber.

Q. The owner of which hotel?

A. The Hotel de Peking. You will find out in Peking - you ask somebody  
as the embassy and they can give you the name of this woman. You can  
find out something of activity of Koerber through this woman.

Q. But it is generally rumored he has been employed by the Japanese?

A. Yes.

Q. You mentioned he had some connection with Siefkin at one time?

A. I think he was acting against Siefkin - against Erben if I remember  
correctly. Siefkin ~~skinned~~ tried to get on Koerber and sent Erben to  
Peking to get proof of the activities of Koerber and as I remember I  
was later told, maybe by Schmidt, or some other persons - a man - the  
consequence was that Erben and Koerber drank one or two bottles of

650 227

TOP SECRET

brandy and Erben had searched the suitcase of Koerber and Koerber searched the suitcase of Erben. Erben was arrested as a communist agitator and Siefkin had to go to Tokyo to obtain his release. (laughing).

Q. Do you know any details concerning his connection with the Japanese?

A. I have no details. As I told you yesterday that Schmidt told me Koerber had some of Schmidt's agents - Russians arrested and one or two were shot by the Japanese and so Schmidt denounced Koerber as a Japanese and Koerber was for sometime in jail in Peking, but now he is free again.

Q. He is generally considered as an unsavory character in Tientsin?

A. Pardon me, pardon me a moment. I have a bad memory for names - Schmidt told me about a man who is partner of the firm Grefen & Wilde - you will find out his name at once in Peking - he is a partner of Grefen and Wilde in Peking - as Schmidt told me is in very close connection with the Russians and Russian Embassy. At that time I remember that Zoellner told me the other day, said one German has ownership of Chinese passport and another tried to get a Chinese passport - to get Chinese citizenship.

Q. This man?  
who

A. This man/has a Chinese passport, citizenship is a lawyer in Tientsin, Kleinschmidt and trying to get a Chinese passport is - you can ask Mr. Zoellner.

Q. I didn't quite understand. These men are attempting to get their Chinese citizenship?

A. Chinese citizenship to be sure they can stay in China.

Q. They have no connection with either Koerber or the man you mentioned?

A. No, no. At the same moment I was remembering the case because of a

(21) 228

TOP-SECRET

passport because Schmidt told me this man was trying to get a Russian passport.

Q. You mentioned at one time that Schmidt - Charlie Schmidt of Peking was a sailor in New York a number of years ago.

A. He came as a sailor to N.Y. and deserted from his ship.

Q. He was a German sailor?

A. German sailor.

Q. And he deserted?

A. In '21 or '22 - in the twenties as I remember.

Q. He was in the States for quite sometime?

A. Since that time till --

Q. '35?

A. Yes.

Q. At which time he left?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he ever discuss his activities in the States?

A. He didn't.

Q. So far as you know he never became a citizen?

A. Never became.

Q. Never became a citizen of the United States?

A. As far as he told me no.

Q. Because he did indicate at the time he received employment with the police in Chicago and Los Angeles?

A. He had no American passport. I asked him was it possible to get employment by the police without American citizenship.

(32) 229 TOP-SECRET



- Q. And you mentioned Schulze as being in the employ of Huber?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Would you give a little more details about when he arrived in China and what his background was?
- A. I don't know, I only know from the tale - Mr. Marks knew this man in Harbin. I don't know since when he was living in Harbin. He is not German - had no business any more - tried to get a job because he speaks fluently Russian. Huber tried to get him for control of Russian newspaper or something like that.
- Q. You mean to make clippings from the Russian newspaper in Manchuria?
- A. I think that was once suggested to be his activities.
- Q. So far as you know he is still in Harbin?
- A. Still in Harbin. He went to Shanghai, I think, in March or April and was detained for two months and came back - he came back to Tientsin before the debacle in Germany - just after the debacle - because I told Mr. Schulze "you have had luck - I was quite aware of the risk you ran as you came through my office in March - I couldn't tell you. I advise you make a statement about all your activities and your life because you surely will be arrested".
- Q. He was in your office about March?
- A. The first time he came through he paid me a courtesye call and went at that time to Shanghai - came back two months afterwards - middle of March - two months later middle of May - Germany was finished - that fits. He went back to Harbin.
- Q. And you understood he had been there for some time?

(33) 280

TOP-SECRET

A. Yes.

Q. At the time he came down in March -

A. Yes.

Q. Did he indicate why he was returning to Shanghai - was he recalled by Huber?

A. No. He went in March to Shanghai for the first time to be trained.

Q. I see.

A. Sent back from Shanghai via Tientsin to Harbin - on the way to Harbin.

Q. Had he been in Harbin for four months?

A. Before, yes.

Q. And he was called down by Huber for training?

A. For training - for personal acquaintance and for training.

Q. And then he came back through after the German surrender - he was going back to Harbin?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he indicate what he proposed doing after he got there? He continued to work for Huber?

A. He should come back to Shanghai; he should fetch his family in Harbin and come back with family to work for Huber - that was impossible because of breakdown of Germany and railway communications for Germans between North China and Manchuria.

Q. And so he is still in Harbin?

A. Still in Harbin as far as I know; maybe he is arrested because we got a rumor Ponschab and other people were arrested by Russians.

- Q. Penschab has been taken into custody by the Russians?
- A. I was told.
- Q. And I suppose all other consular representatives in Manchuria have been arrested?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You had consular representatives where?
- A. Consular representatives in Manchuria - in Harbin - in Mukden and German Legation in Hsingking and in the Kwantung area Darien which belongs practically to Manchuria.
- Q. What was the status of the legation in Hsingking?
- A. What do you mean by status?
- Q. Well you referred to <sup>it as</sup> the German Legation - was it not a consulate?
- A. It was a Legation - diplomatic Legation with the Minister accredited to the Manchurian Government.
- Q. To the Manchurian government. He was not answerable to Nanking or Tokyo?
- A. No, no, no. It is the same status for example the German Minister in Bangkok.
- Q. Well the Mukden and Darien and Harbin consulates were under --
- A. Under the Legation in Hsingking.
- Q. And you understand that all of those people have been taken into custody by the Russians.
- A. Some rumors came to Tientsin but they weren't confirmed.
- Q. How about Fuetterer - have you heard anything from him?
- A. No.

Q. Only the diplomatic personnel so far as you know?

A. The diplomatic personnels and quite a few Germans - a few Germans - not quite a few. Few Germans. Later came rumor they were released. Only rumor.

Q. Could you describe Schulze?

A. Schulze - maybe 6'2", age about 50, slender, behavior and looking like a little German businessman. Understand what I mean.

Q. 6'2".

A. I think almost my height.

Q. His hair?

A. I can't remember quite well. I would say brown - maybe - light.

Q. Any other special characteristic?

A. No special characteristics for Schulze - no I haven't any.

Q. He is just a very common looking man?

A. That's what I mean. About all matters concerning Harbin Manchuria, possible connections of Germans with Russians you better ask Mr. Marks, the Chancellor of my office in Tientsin, because he was many years living in Harbin - speaks Russian - he has himself some connections with White Russians in Tientsin - he knows all these people.

Q. We were discussing the German newspaper Deutscher Zeitung - The German news for North China?

A. Yes.

Q. You said about January '42 just after you arrived in Tientsin you sent a cable to the Foreign Office --

A. That I was ready - that my office was ready to take financial control

over this paper and we had to wait for the answer, was in six months, we get the reply we had nothing to do at all with this paper except to pay what this paper needed - from the financial point of view not very successful.

Q. That is you were to pay the funds?

A. Yes.

Q. From the consulate - your consulate?

A. Yes.

Q. And that did not come from Puttkamer, for example?

A. No.

Q. That was paid by you?

A. By my office.

Q. Of course it was a propaganda organ?

A. I wouldn't say propaganda organ. It had news Trans-ocean and DNB - there were never leaders - they got some propaganda from Cliches, Puttkamer - articles not concerning actual news were mostly in the Saturday edition because the paper had only two pages - there was not much room for propaganda. Of course it was edited - it was edited by the ortsguppenleiter, but as propaganda it was useless.

Q. It had a very small circulation?

A. Very small circulation.

Q. It was printed in German?

A. It was printed in German.

Q. It would have a circulation -

A. Maybe 4 or 5 hundred.

- Q. Did that include all of North China, including Manchuria?
- A. Including Manchuria, yes
- Q. But the paper was not circulated down south, for example?
- A. No. Of course had to send one piece to the ambassador, the landesgruppen-leiter Larhrmann.
- Q. But you attempted no distribution in Shanghai or Nanking?
- A. I had nothing to do with distribution.
- Q. It was distributed where?
- A. Tientsin, Peking and sometime by mail to some people in Manchuria. Tsingtao maybe too.
- Q. I believe you indicated you paid to the paper 2000 marks a month?
- A. We paid altogether from the end of '41 till - till Spring '45 between 90 and 100 thousand marks. We have a file in my office, because I had to close down the paper. I had no more money. I liquidated this paper. There is a report about this liquidation together --
- Q. Liquidated about --
- A. It was liquidated.
- Q. When was that?
- A. In June this year. The files about this liquidation are in my office in Tientsin.
- Q. This payment went to the publisher or editor of this paper?
- A. It was to the publisher, yes.
- Q. That was Mr. Wetzel?
- A. Wetzel.
- Q. You referred several times to the German Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin.

A. Yes.

Q. Just what were the functions of the Chamber of Commerce?

A. To take care of all matters concerning German commerce in North China; to give advice to German firms - to make communications with Chinese or rather Japanese authorities in the last years. General business of Chamber of Commerce.

Q. It had no special functions?

A. No, no.

Q. Persons who were connected with this - first I'll ask you who was the head --

A. The first head was Mr. Schwender, as I arrived.

Q. Carl Schwender?

A. And he was head of the Chamber of Commerce till the end of '43. And then Mr. - the partner and the owner of the firm Reuter Broeckelmann - what's his name - he became head of the Chamber of Commerce because just at once Mr. Woidt insisted that the head of the Chamber of Commerce should be a Party member. I asked the embassy if there was any order concerning this matter. Lahrmann wrote me back it is usual in Germany and I think we have to keep the same views in China too. Schwender had to resign<sup>and</sup> the leadership of the Chamber of Commerce went from Schwender to this new man. I forgot the name. I made a speech and thanked Mr. Schwender for services to the German community and Chamber of Commerce and I expressed there would be in the future another occasion where the good services of Mr. Schwender could be used in the service of the German community. This speech was given to my ambassador through the new head



of the Chamber of Commerce I expressed the view that Germany would be defeated in a very short time because I said Mr. Schwender would be again head of the Chamber of Commerce, which in fact he will be in a very short time (laughing) and because he is not a member of the Party that could only happen if Germany is defeated, and so the conclusion was I am a defeatist.

Q. Just how was the Chamber of Commerce maintained?

A. Through —

Q. Financed?

A. Financed by the German businessmen.

Q. There was no Party connection?

A. Not Party connection but close connection with Mr. Weidt and the procedures were set. Of course, since the war started, especially East Asia there was no connection with — business connection with China and Germany except strictly governmental buyings — governmental orders. So if we bought for example a lot of opium or — I think it was opium we bought in war time, that one of these German firms was ordered to make this business and the price was fixed — the price — the price they paid and were paid all was fixed and this was fixed and the surplus was divided between all German firms. It was strictly a governmental directed business.

LT. MARTIN: Monopoly price?

MR. WEIDEMANN: Monopoly price.

Q. Nobody else could deal in it?

A. Yes.



- Q. You mentioned Mr. Woidt?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Is he another Woidt?
- A. No, it is the same Woidt.
- Q. The same one we were referring to?
- A. Yes.
- Q. I suppose there were Chambers of Commerce in most of the principle cities?
- A. There was a Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin who acted with one branch office in Tsingtao and had to deal with business matters in Tientsin, Tsingtao and also in Peking and Cheefoo. There was a Chamber of Commerce for North China. Another Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. I don't think there were any more in China.
- Q. Who was the head of the Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai?
- A. In Shanghai, I don't know.
- Q. Were there Branch offices of the German State Railways in North China?
- A. The only branch office in Shanghai - headed by Lahrmann.
- Q. What do you understand are the functions of the State Railway - the German State Railways?
- A. To be honest just to give the necessary money for Mr. Lahrmann, certainly during war time.
- Q. Just for my information what is the background of the German State railways? Why was it set up originally and when?
- A. The offices of the German Railways in other countries and in peacetime had to make propaganda for visits to Germany - had office in New York,

in San Francisco - it was practically the same as the Cooke's office all over the world - travel agency.

Q. It was used more or less as a propaganda agency?

A. Yes. In peacetime strictly for travel purposes.

Q. During war it has --

A. In Shanghai in China it was to finance Lahrman and I think he had a salary of 500 marks a month.

Q. Of course Lahrman was head of the German State Railways?

A. Yes.

Q. You referred to Mr. Theurkauf?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is the head of the Melchers firm?

A. Not head - he is partner in Tientsin.

Q. You have indicated his background, his connection in intelligence activity has been questionable?

A. I had some hints - as I told you two years ago he had made reports about Japanese and trade interest and commercial interests between North China and Russia to - I don't know - Siefkin, Ehrhardt or somebody - I think it was Ehrhardt.

Q. Do you think--

A. Because I remember once we were suspecting Japan for delivering important war material to the Russians.

Q. And he was reporting on that?

A. I think he was reporting on that.

Q. Do you think he worked regularly for Siefkin and Ehrhardt?

A. I don't know.

- Q. Do you know his full name Mr. Weidemann?
- A. I have forgotten.
- Q. You don't know his address?
- A. Just opposite my home Ditring Park in Tientsin - the houses of Theurkauf, of Schwender, of Jannings are just in one row - Ditring Park.
- Q. That was the embassy residence?
- A. No, no.
- Q. Your private residence?
- A. My private residence.
- Q. Could you describe Mr. Theurkauf?
- A. 6'. Age 40, 42. Slender. Sportsmanlike. Blonde hair - little bit red complexion. That's all.
- Q. You said when you went to Shanghai in '41 you met Enhardt there and you went out one evening or so - he took you to a restaurant Hungaria, you referred to a place of counterespionage?
- A. I beg your pardon?
- Q. You referred to that as a place of counter-espionage?
- A. Yes, I was told. I think the owner of this restaurant - night club, and most of the girls were Jewish.
- Q. And by counter espionage you mean the Jewish people were interested in Party activities?
- A. I think more military matters than Party activities. Of course I have no proof. We spent a very nice time.

OSS/ CHINA THEATER  
APO. 627 C/O U.S. ARMY

POUCH SLIP

TO BE FILLED IN BY REGISTRY

POUCH # \_\_\_\_\_ ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

DATE POUCHED \_\_\_\_\_

TO BE FILLED IN BY ORIGINATING OFFICE:

DATE OF FROM (BRANCH & NAME)

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

BRANCH

CORRESP. TO (NAME, BRANCH, ORGANIZATION, ADDRESS.)

FILE #

9/24/45 1) SSO OSS APO 627

2) GENERAL DONOVAN, OSS WASHINGTON

Copies 1 & 2 of 4  
TSO-57

Interrogations.

CLASSIFICATION

**TOP SECRET TSO-57**