

Interrogation by Capt. O. N. Nordon

Present: Dr. Josef Müller

6 November 1945

Georg Eidenschink, born 30 August 1901 in Munich; married; banker from the end of 1931 to the present; arrested 30 May 1945; now in Camp Moosburg.

I made frequent trips into foreign countries in connection with the Austrian tobacco industry.

Dauser Jr., a Storm Troop Leader (Sturmführer), was seen by me on 30 May 1945 in the Mauerkirchnerstrasse.

Fegelein married Eva Braun's sister under the illusion that this would bring him special advantages from Hitler.

Christian Weber told me about Hitler's sadism, e.g. that he chewed carpets. I myself did not see that.

RIBBENTROP. In 1934 I was asked by my French friend, Dr. Julien Krähling, and by his friend, Georges Clairin, to sound out Hitler as to whether he was inclined to arrange for an understanding between Germany and France. By way of Gauleiter Koch of Königsberg I then had Hess asked about this matter; he, after speaking to Hitler, told me himself that Hitler was in favor of an understanding between Germany and France. Thereupon, in 1934, on the occasion of the exhibition "The Street" in Munich, six French Ministers, among them Dan. Vincent from Lille, were invited by Dr. Krähling and me to the Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten. In the evening, Hess, with his liaison officer (Adjutant) Leitgen or Leitgens, came by special plane from the Party Convention (Reichsparteitag) and stated again, to Dr. Krähling and me, that an understanding between Germany and France was greatly to be desired. Dr. Krähling made the suggestion to him that he, Hess, be asked to pay an official visit to Paris. Hess then stated that he would have to speak to Hitler first, and would then let Dr. Krähling know. During dinner, various problems of a German-French economic understanding were discussed. The French gentlemen

heartily welcomed, in every way, an understanding with Germany. As a result of the discussion, a meeting in Badenweiler between Dr. Krähling and Georges Clairin on the one hand and Hess, Gauleiter Koch, and myself on the other hand was planned, at which the formalities of Hess's official visit were to be arranged. In the meantime Hess delivered an address to the front soldiers (Frontkämpfer). This address had been agreed upon with Prime Minister Barthou, and in it Hess spoke literally the sentences that Barthou wished to hear in this address.

The meeting in Badenweiler was agreed upon and the Frenchmen were expected. On the evening before, Koch and I were ordered to Hess at Freiburg, ca. 17 kilometers from Badenweiler. There Hess stated, on commission from Hitler, that he would not hold this conference, but that Hitler would send his special plenipotentiary (Sonderbevollmächtigten), Herr von Ribbentrop, there by plane, who would make the arrangements for Hess. We objected that this would be very unpleasant, after Hess had set a time for this conference with Hitler's consent; Hess declared that he could not change that, for it was Ribbentrop who had induced Hitler to agree to this conference. The next morning Herr von Ribbentrop arrived in Freiburg in Hitler's aeroplane and went to the Hotel Römerbad, where he appeared in a brown shirt and black tie. Gauleiter Koch and I were present at the Hotel Römerbad. When I objected that Hess's failure to appear was very unpleasant for us, Ribbentrop said that that could not be helped, "I have been determining foreign policy with Hitler since 1931." In the afternoon, Dr. Krähling and Georges Clairin represented the French at the conference. The Frenchmen were not very pleased to see Ribbentrop instead of Hess. Nevertheless the negotiations were conducted in such a way that an official visit by Hess at Paris could be agreed upon. Everything would have gone off smoothly if the French had not requested at the conclusion, when the whole matter was being reiterated, that they be given as soon as possible Hess's acceptance of the arrangements. Whereupon Herr von Ribbentrop replied: "I can do that easily because I am meeting Minister Hess this evening in Freiburg." When the French heard this, the whole affair was washed out as far as they were concerned; for first Ribbentrop said that official business prevented Hess from coming, then told

the same Frenchmen that while we were negotiating in Badenweiler Hess was sitting in Freiburg, only 17 kilometers away. The French participants in all these conferences considered the question whether an autonomous Alsace-Lorraine might not be possible, with political connections with France and economic connections with Germany. According to Hess's inquiries of Hitler, Hitler stated that he was not interested in that, he had no demands regarding boundaries in the West.

Before the Saar plebiscite in 1934 I published in Paris, by way of Dr. Krähling, a newspaper named "La Presse," with which various well-known Frenchmen (e.g. Georges Suarez among others), who were members of the Legion of Honor in France and had a reputation as French nationalists, were affiliated as collaborators. These men expressed in newspaper articles the wish for a German-French understanding. "La Presse" was financed by funds in the amount of 3 million marks that came from the Bank der Deutschen Arbeit in Berlin by way of Gauleiter Koch, on commission from Hess. These funds were advanced by way of Switzerland through Johann Heinrich Frank, and then were paid back to Frank in Swiss francs through checks of the firm Dyckerhoff and Wittmann. The firm Dyckerhoff and Wittmann belonged to the DAF. I personally had difficulties in this matter, since it was carried on without authorization to deal in foreign currency (Devisengenehmigung), and Schacht personally, when he found out about it, wanted to withdraw permission to deal in foreign currency (Deviseneigenschaft) from the Bank der Deutschen Arbeit and my firm. The matter was settled on Hess's intervention. In this matter no German received any foreign funds or money.

The sole difficulty in the way of a German-French understanding was at first Barthou, the French Prime Minister at that time. Barthou achieved great prominence in esthetic and highly intellectual articles, but he personally led a depraved life. For example, he used to walk at night through the streets of Paris, pick up prostitutes, ask them if they did not know him--he was the famous Barthou--and go to bed with them. During such affairs his inclinations were altogether perverse. He asked them to urinate on him, and demanded other such pleasantries. Authentic reports, and even photographs, of these scenes were available. Dr. Krähling told me that Frenchmen who were in favor of an understanding (franz. verständnisbereite Personen) had intimated to Barthou that

if he did not cooperate they would compromise him. Barthou was later murdered.

Naturally, "La Presse" could only exist on subsidies. After the Saar plebiscite no more money was given by Hess, so that the newspaper had to be liquidated and the money was lost. So far as I know, no French politician was paid from these funds.

It had been provided that through an exchange agreement (by way of a financial syndicate [Börsensyndikat]), Saar coal for French grain, Laval and Flandin should receive money. Darre was not asked about this and therefore destroyed the entire exchange agreement. It was a question here of sums in the amount of several million francs.

The fact that after the Saar plebiscite Germany gave no more money for the newspaper convinced me absolutely that Hitler was not concerned with a German-French understanding but was concerned only with assuring the incorporation of the Saar into Germany.

Proof: immediately after the Saar plebiscite the German money-givers lost all interest in the newspaper; the newspaper was liquidated.

Originally Ribbentrop's only connection in France was Daladier. Ribbentrop saw to it jealously that no one else had connections in France. Therefore I, also, with my friends in Paris, was excluded.

Dr. Julien Krähling comes from Catholic circles; he is a lawyer. Dr. Krähling worked during the war against Hitler. Dr. Krähling wished originally to bring about a European understanding. When he saw that this could not be effectuated, he worked against Hitler. He was defense counsel for almost all the prominent Frenchmen before the German Court Martial (Kriegsgericht), and he repeatedly induced me personally to intervene through Rattenhuber. Thus, for example, Count de Vogue, of Epernay, was condemned to death; after intervention the sentence was commuted.

Dr. Krähling was a close collaborator with the people associated with the banking house Worms & Co. in Paris, whose exponent (Exponent) is the plenipotentiary general (Generalbevollmächtigter) Gabriel le Roy-Ladurie, who cooperated closely with the Americans.

HESS and BORMANN. In Munich Hess was regarded as the guarantor of orderliness within the Party. He was the only one who argued with the Führer. Hess was pushed entirely to one side by Bormann.

Reichsleiter BUCH (Bormann's father-in-law) said to me, "Martin Bormann is not entirely innocent in the matter of Hess's flight." At the beginning of the war, Hess was shoved aside from Hitler by Bormann. Eidenschink believes that Hess really desired peace.

[sic. -translator]
LEITGENS, Göring's/adjutant, may know why Hess fled to England; Frau Hess would know it, too, also possibly Edgar Horn, stepbrother of Frau Hess. Likewise, General Haushofer. Hess may have done business through the banking house Georg G Ö T Z (proprietor Seyrich ?). This banking house must also have had Party funds. When Hess was still in office (from 1936 on) he visited the doctor. Hess was a family man with no outside interests.

I spoke with Hess once in Berlin, at the Hotel Kaiserhof, and once in Munich, at the Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten.

Hess was a friend of Scapini, blind deputy (Deputierter), with whom he went to school in Petersberg a. Rhein. The only man to whom Hess revealed himself was his adjutant, Leitgens. Hess was very reserved. Hess was a flier and skier, on the whole a cultured man, had good manners and liked to read. He was the only well educated man in Hitler's circle. Hess is a dreamer. The day before he fled I saw him walking with his sheep-dog in front of his villa. I only greeted him. He appeared very taciturn and disturbed. In conversation he was matter-of-fact and did not talk around the point.

BORMANN. I first saw him in 1927 at a carnival ball; the last time I saw him was in 1935. In 1927 he went from Thuringia to Munich, where he engaged in farming, but then went away following some awkward affair. Banker WITZIG and his friend MIEDEL took his part and helped him, also, during his illness (appendectomy).

Bormann seduced the daughter of Major Buch and had to marry her because she was with child. At first he had a small job with the NSDAP Relief Fund (Hilfsskasse), then gained access to Hess through his father-in-law. Bormann had gambled away his mother's money on

the stock exchange. Witzig paid his debts and furnished him clothing. PIETZSCH, HESS'S economic adviser, an open and upright man, did not like Bormann. Through Keppler and Kranefuss, Bormann had Pietzsch set aside. He also managed to shoulder out Hess. Bormann had a most harmful influence on Hitler. He watched over him jealously, so that no one would be admitted to Hitler who might tell him the truth. I talked with Bormann four or five times. Bormann was hostile to me because I had gone to Hess without his permission. Pietzsch wanted to talk to Hitler at Obersalzberg. But Bormann prevented that. Frau Pietzsch told me that she was sure Hitler was not normal. Frau Pietzsch was personally well acquainted with Hitler. Herr Albert Pietzsch and his brother, Baurat Pietzsch (not a Party member) were the first to finance Hitler. To the best of my knowledge, it was Pietzsch who took Hitler in his car from Landsberg after the putsch.

Every Christmas Bormann presented Hitler with a child. Bormann had several female friends, among them one from the Metropol Theater in Berlin, supposedly named Schneider.

Hermann FEGELEIN was kicked out of the State Police. His father was at first against Hitler. Egelein tried to affiliate with the SS and, with the assistance of Christian WEBER, finally joined it. Later Fegelein was hostile to Weber. Fegelein made large black market profits in Warsaw with furs and diamonds.

Major Fritz WALTER, formerly director of insurance with the Allianz, then Major in counterintelligence, now at Camp Moosburg, may be questioned concerning Fegelein. (Walter was very closely connected with WARLIMONT) After the 20th of July, Walter was imprisoned by the Gestapo.

Fegelein offered to procure a fur for Walter's wife.

After the Polish campaign, Hitler declared at a dinner in Warsaw that gold and diamonds could be bought only against scrap materials. Thereupon, HOFFMANN immediately went to Berlin and made purchases. SCHAUPP, who was not involved in this affair, betrayed the whole affair to Hitler.

Fegelein received the Ritterkreuz as a result of the corruption. He married the sister of Eva Braun and so became, along with Bormann,

the most influential man at Obersalzberg.

Relations between Bormann and Himmler were strained.

Schellenberg was, in effect, the successor of Canaris. Schellenberg was Himmler's man.

BORMANN's personal vice was women. Major Buch threw his son-in-law out on account of his moral depravity. Bormann practically reduced his father-in-law, as Party judge, to a position of helplessness.

SCHNEIDER, of the Supreme Party Court, must know where the files of that tribunal are located.

Christian WEBER said one day: Bormann is the grave-digger of the German people. Rattenhuber can verify this.

Fegelein's marriage took place at the Obersalzberg. Hitler himself was host. The wedding celebration was held in Bormann's home and turned into rather an orgy. Bormann's banker was probably Götz, Bankhaus, Karolinenplatz, Munich.

MIEDEL, Alois, banker from Munich; address of mother: Munich, Frühlingstrasse.

About 40 years old, now very likely in Spain with Hitler's approval.

Miedel served his apprenticeship with the firm of Heinrich and Hugo Marx. At 19 years of age he was already a stock broker. Through Witzig and with him and Dr. Erhard, Miedel bought up the majority of shares in the firm Schantung A.G., in Berlin. The Schantung A.G. possessed several million marks in Reich Treasury notes, which he sold at unfavorable exchange rates in order to have money for the Witzig bank. He explained that he did this on the advice of the then Minister of Finance, Dietrich. Miedel used these monies for his own ends.

I have known Miedel since 1920 and last saw him about two years ago in Berlin (about 1943/44). Until 1932, I saw him almost daily at the stock exchange. We are business acquaintances. I have always tried to assist him. In 1932 Miedel found a gap in the foreign currency regulations. He bought a chest of diamonds at the Russian Embassy in Berlin and took it by plane to Switzerland or Holland. In Holland he established a firm which was called "Impex" at first and which was a subsidiary of Fa. Schantung (import and export). Through the sale of diamonds he covered his debts in Germany. Miedel is a child of

nature with definitely good ideas, but he was always on the borderline of legality. He was much inclined to play politics. In Amsterdam he lived at Römer Fischerstrasse 23. I visited him there once. His wife, whose maiden name was Fleischmann, was older than he.

Miedel smoked and drank heavily and was addicted to women.

Miedel managed a certain Fa. Atmos A.G. in Zurich, which belonged to the Heizkessel Schmid in Kassel.

In 1931/32, Miedel approached Hitler through FUNK and on the occasion of a visit to Obersalzberg gave Hitler a speech on Germany's economic possibilities.

In consequence of his profiteering with diamonds, he became subject to prosecution under the foreign exchange laws and could not return to Germany. He tried to find entrée into the Hitler regime and negotiated repeatedly with Keppler in Rome, but failed to make connections in this way.

I was in Holland in 1933 and was trying to raise funds for industry. In the course of this, I encountered Miedel. He asked me to intervene in order that he might return to Germany. Through Rattenhuber I spoke to Himmler about Miedel. Kranefuss and Keppler did not want Miedel in Germany in the Führer's vicinity.

Miedel made connections through Frau RIEGELE, Göring's sister, whose husband was notary in Linz. Frau Riegele is a considerably older woman, who was Miedel's mistress. She has great influence over Göring. The biggest of Göring's profiteering jobs were accomplished through her. Miedel also bought controlling interest in the Foto Schering-Kahlbaum A.G. This firm, Foto Schering, had American shares which Miedel sold to Americans for foreign currency and the money thus obtained he used for himself abroad. (Höglmeier, assistant manager of Fa. Witzig & Co.)

Miedel received through Frau Riegele, from Göring, a blocked marks permit for 3-4 million RM. Brinkmann influenced von Reemtsma to try to prevent this profiteering in foreign currency, but Frau Riegele managed to carry it out with Göring's aid.

Another racket: Miedel bought the Beutenlandsche Bank in Amsterdam. Through Frau Riegele he had got in close touch with Göring. Himmler tried to prevent the granting to Miedel of permission to return to

Germany, but Göring was stronger and brought it about. When the invasion of Holland occurred, Miedel was arrested. Before the invasion, Miedel had had his director withdraw all the money from the bank (about 2 million Gulden). This director, too, was arrested and had to deposit the 2 million Gulden with the guard. When he was released, the 2 million Gulden were returned to him there. He turned them over to Miedel. In this way, Miedel had over 2 million Gulden in cash at his disposal, whereas at that time in Holland one could withdraw only very small sums of cash. Miedel went to the banker, Roblins Königs, Amsterdam, Herrengracht. The latter owned the most famous collection of Rubens paintings in Holland. Miedel proposed that Königs sell him the Rubens collection. Königs did not want to relinquish it. At first the negotiations were on a basis of from 2 to 3½ million Gulden, but finally terms were agreed upon at 1½ million Gulden, with the proviso that the money be paid in case. Königs never believed that Miedel could raise the money. Miedel paid this 1½ million to Königs in cash and took possession of the paintings. In this way, Königs' Rubens collection changed hands and passed to Miedel. I have an idea that Hoffmann, too, had a part in this affair.

The Fa. Kautstiker in Amsterdam—a famous art works concern—and a castle in Osterwik were bought by Miedel. Photographer Hoffmann had a hand in this art business deal. The affair of Fa. Kautstiker was an Aryanization racket and was the stepping-stone for the selling out of Dutch art to Germany. Göring and Hoffmann were participants in this racket. Hoffmann recommended to Hitler several pictures from the Fa. Kautsticker. Hitler wanted to see these pictures in Berlin. Hitler wanted to buy only part of the pictures, but Hoffmann saw to it that all of them were purchased. Hoffmann had a hand in this particular business of Miedel's and in others of Miedel's deals. Miedel and Hoffmann gave Göring paintings as commission on these deals. Göring, in turn, presented many of the pictures to Gauleiters whom he wished to keep on his side (bribery). This was about 1940. Besides paintings, furniture, carpets and antiques were also taken from Holland through Miedel.

KRANEFUSS is a nephew of Keppler. He was a bank official in the Jewish business of Gumpel in Hannover and had connections with the SS through the adjutants to the Reichsführer, Wolf and Keppler. It is supposed that

Kranefuss and Wolf were homosexual. Kranefuss placed large sums of money from industry at Himmler's disposal, eventually became economic adviser to Heydrich and Himmler. Kranefuss assisted Wolf financially and through the SS obtained the position of General Director of the Brabag (brown coal and benzine).

KEPPLER became State Secretary in the Foreign Office. Keppler is a very inferior sort of man. He was always flaunting his good connections with America.

Baron FEURI knows where Hans Buchner, Burghauptmann in Cracow, is. Philipp REEMTSMA evaded the tax laws by giving large bribes of money to Goring and Shirach. He was a flyer in the World War. One generally spoke of the LEX-Reemtsma.

The photographer HOFFMANN, father-in-law of Baldur von Schirach, was a go-between in this matter, too. He was nicknamed "Reich Drunkard."

Through Goring, Reemtsma obtained the largest woodworking concern in Europe, in Turany, Slovakia.

Cancelled excise tax debts of the Fa. Reemtsma to the Reich amounted to about 100 million. In this connection, the Reemtsma concern was given an opportunity to annex a number of smaller firms.

In the LEX-Reemtsma affair, Heinrich Hoffmann was rewarded by a commission to make Hitler-portraits for the cigarette industry.

BODENSCHATZ, the personal friend of Goring. Bodenschatz could be bribed. He was the go-between between industry and Goring. Clemens Auer (Köln) paid bribe money to Bodenschatz in return for Aryanization (Levi Concern in Strassburg).

For further information about this: Dr. Schaudig in Regensburg.
Re Four Year Plan Office: Director was first Councillor of State Körner, then LANGE (ask Schniewind or Bayer).

LANGE became vice-president of the Reichsbank through his relations with Goring and at the end of the war went around in Munich wearing the uniform of an Air Force officer. Shortly before the Americans marched in, he went to the Reichsbank in order to get a great part of the foreign currency assets in Munich, claiming that he wanted to finance the Werwolf.

Shortly before the end of the war, deserving Party members and persons closely connected with them in economic life were given large quantities

of diamonds and gold at ridiculously low cost.

Ask: NECKERMAN, director of the Reich Textile Group.

KARL, Anton, carried on the biggest illegal profiteering through the DAF in the years 1934-35-36 and paid large bribes to the SS Group Leader Wolf, and to Schaup, Hoffmann, and most likely to Esser, too. He had a certain Fa. Gustav Jaeckel, furniture concern, in Berlin near the Eden Hotel.

Karl had fixed up a large house in Berlin as a love-nest for all the higher SS leaders in Berlin. Müller, of the Bank of German Labor in Berlin, was also a participant in this affair. Müller thought nothing could happen to him because he had paid very high bribes. When Karl was arrested, all the papers compromising the SS leaders were taken from his safe by the Gestapo and placed in safe-keeping. Karl was friendly with Wolf but was on bad terms with Stabsleiter Simon von Ley. I myself became acquainted with Karl through Schmidhuber. Karl was invited everywhere with Gauleiter Wagner and Schaup. Karl was a criminal offender wanted by the criminal police.

Rackets were the prime source of his funds. Germann Böhm, Heinrich Hoffmann, Schaup, Sepp Dietrich and Wolf were involved in these rackets. Wolf confessed his dealings with Karl to the Reichsführer, and Himmler saw to it that nothing happened to Wolf. The scandal concerning Karl finally became such a public annoyance that his commitment to a concentration camp in 1937 could no longer be prevented. He was dangerous because he know too much. Karl is an opportunist.

FUNK. The Reich Economic Chamber wanted to give him a painting worth from 20 - 30,000 RM for his 50th birthday. But Funk suggested to Pietzsch that he be given an estate. This was originally supposed to cost 50 - 70,000 RM. Alterations and addition of land brought the price up to 1 million RM. After Pietzsch refused to undertake this, Göring said, never mind, he would pay for it.

KOCH, Erich. Gauleiter in Königsberg, Party membership number 98, formerly railway official from Elberfeld; at the last, Chief for the Ukraine.

Development of the Erich Koch Foundation, which was purportedly for the purpose of furnishing houses for old Party members. At the start of the war Koch declared that he would stand sponsor to the children of East Prussians who were killed in the war and would pay for their education. With Adolf Hitler's permission he created the Erich Koch Foundation. He

applied the funds of this Foundation to his personal purposes, to the development, for instance, of the estate Gross Friedrichsberg, near Königsberg, supposedly for Adolf Hitler's guests. Also the completion of a big castle at Krasne, in Zichenau district, Poland (see below).

Göring - Darré Aryanizations on a large scale

Erich Koch a personal friend of Reich Bishop Müller and Field Marshal Blomberg, an opponent of Brauchitsch.

Big fight between Göring and Koch, because he knew too much. Koch was removed from office as Oberpräsident of East Prussia. Hitler retained Koch as Gauleiter, so Göring ceremoniously reinstated him as Oberpräsident, praised him, etc.

This castle had about 50 guest rooms with baths, etc. Göring was invited to a hunt. Three thousand Polish beaters were hired for a battue. For this important occasion all the telephone wires to Göring's headquarters had to be transferred to Krasne. Göring appeared in various costumes, e.g. a blue silk mantle with red scarf, in the scarf an emerald as big as one's thumb, and other ornaments. All this was told me by Koch.

DIETRICH, Sepp, was formerly a filling station attendant with Christian Weber and was an SS Führer. He was one of Hitler's favorites. Hitler put him in charge of the Bodyguard (Leibstandarte). Dietrich lived in the Reich Chancellery, held wild parties with women and big drinking bouts. He received a large estate near Sarow. Sepp Dietrich was bribed with women. For these bribes he furnished connections with the various ministries which could grant concessions. Sepp Dietrich was also bribed by KARL. Shortly before the fall of Stalingrad, he dispatched from Paris the following message to Field Marshal Paulus: "Hold on, I am coming." Himmler was somewhat jealous of Dietrich. Dietrich was never capable of leading a troop. He was SS-Obergruppenführer, Corps Commandant. The Bodyguard was given the best arms and the best equipment in general.

LEY. Stabsleiter Heinrich SIMON, arrested in the vicinity of Lake Constance (?), knows all about him. Simon hated Ley.

LASCH was Governor in Warsaw, had an affair with Frank's wife. Had big black market dealings in diamonds and furs. Frank and Lasch talked against

Himmler, whereupon Himmler caused their downfall. Lasch tried to help himself by mentioning his intimate relationship with Frau Frank. When Hitler learned of this, he only remarked that the man should be put out of the way. This was told me by Gauleiter Koch. Lasch was, in fact, liquidated.

Baldur von SCHIRACH was homosexual and had as his friend a certain Hitler Youth leader named Müller.

About HITLER, himself, the following can best furnish information: Hugo MÄNNER and Bertold Fischer. Fischer was imprisoned with Hitler at the Fortress. Hugo Männer can report, as an eye-witness, on Hitler's love life. Men say that Hitler was very unmanly and childish in his love life.

According to men's testimony, Hitler fancied he was Frederick the Great.

Every General Field Marshal and General with special decorations was given an estate by Hitler (Brauchitsch, Rundstedt, Kesselring, Mannstein, Küchler, Löb; Halder received none because he was an opponent of Hitler).

In about 1940/41 Gauleiter Koch said to me that the Generals would not be at the helm much longer, since in another year the SS would have progressed so far that the Generals would be powerless to do anything.

RATTENHUBER is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the Russians in front of the Reich Chancellery, severely wounded.

Various persons in Hitler's Escort Detachment (Begleitkommando) are in Moosburg, likewise the driver of Leader Erich Kemka. DIRR of the Escort Detachment, and others.

The only one who might know whether Hitler is living is Rattenhuber. Jakob WERLIN, Mercedes Benz, at present in Camp Moosburg, one of Hitler's most intimate friends, should be questioned.