

WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

23

Section

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DocID 1107

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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# ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. ... X13741 ...

Date Rec'd SA ... 1/4 ... 02 JAN 43

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd.	Fwd'd.		
1. <u>Dalbore</u>				<u>1/4</u>	I have known ... slightly ... Saw him a few ... at the home ... Mrs. ... Arch ...
2. <u>Osborne</u>					Knowing ... Surgeon ... Geo - ... is ... in ... article in "Life" ... weeks ago ... He was the ... ref. in ... about 10 ...
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE AS SANITIZED  
2000

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

~~SECRET~~

X 13741

Date: January 2, 1943

To: Mr. Dolbeare

From: Lithgow Osborne

Subject: Attached memo to Colonel Donovan

*(Circ. Archdeacon + the Peace Mission of the  
mysterious Dane.)*

Attached herewith is a copy of a memo sent to Colonel Donovan about the Peace Mission of the Mysterious Dane. I have sent this direct to the Colonel as it is a follow-up on one previously sent on this same subject. I suggest that you pass this on to Mr. Yarrow for his information.

*LO.*  
Lithgow Osborne

LO:ml

enclosure

*war*

*204-10-12639*

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE AS SANITIZED  
2000

~~SECRET~~

113711

January 2, 1943

Colonel Donovan

Lithgow Osborne

The Peace Mission of the Mysterious Dane

As previously reported, rumors of a "Danish business man" who had "just arrived from abroad" and was usually described as "connected with the Ford organization in Europe" began to float round the financial district a couple of months ago.

Later rumors connected him with Mr. Erik Archdeacon of the Bankers' Trust Company now reported as acting as a consultant for the U. S. Army General Staff.

At various times the name of the Dane was reported variously- perhaps because different people who were investigating the matter checked up on Danes connected with the Ford Company. The first name mentioned was Joergensen, the last Johansen.

In various reports the projected terms of peace differed somewhat but in general they pointed out the desirability of a compromise peace in view of the danger of Germany becoming communist.

The British Intelligence Service started to investigate, as did also the Czechs. But the only concrete information came from Polish Intelligence sources- of which more anon.

In the meantime Mr. Arthur Goldschmid who conducts a private anti-Nazi intelligence service (which he claims is "better than the government's") injected himself into the picture. He had been tipped off to the peace rumors by Jacob Landau of the Overseas Press Service. He in turn tipped off the Herald Tribune who assigned Mr. Racousin to investigate.

Racousin went first to the Danish Minister who (as I knew) had been entirely puzzled by the whole matter from the beginning. He had mentioned the matter twice to Berle. He learned nothing from the latter although he derived the impression that Berle knew something about it.

The first point at which Joergenson-Johansen seemed to become flesh and blood was when de Rep of the Polish Consulate told Papanek of the Czech Intelligence that he had seen "Johansen"- "at a club in New York" and even described his appearance. When pressed by the British, the Poles stated that it was not de Rep who had seen Johansen but "a Polish doctor" who had spoken with him at a Rotary Club meeting. Pressed for the identity of the doctor there was considerable delay. Finally

113711-1236 367

~~SECRET~~



Colonel Donovan

- 2 -

January 2, 1943

L.O.

The Peace Mission of the Mysterious Dane

it was stated that the man in question was Dr. Jachimovich who works for the Rockefeller Foundation and is in fact a member of the Rotary.

Dr. J. put off seeing [ ] of the British Intelligence but he was finally interviewed at length by Racousin of the Herald-Tribune. The doctor's story was that it was not in fact he who had talked to Johanson but a friend of his. He promised to give the name of this friend to Racousin "within 24 hours." He still has not done so, despite repeated requests.

According to what information can be obtained from the State Department no one named either Joergenson or Johansen who could possibly be the man in question has entered the country in the last few months.

It is my view that "the Danish businessman"- whatever his name may be- is a purely fictitious character. Mrs. Rado agrees; so does [ ] and the British are ceasing to hunt for him.

This leaves unanswered the question of the origin of the rumors about him to which, of course was always attached fairly definite, although varied, appeasement peace terms. It may have been one move in a German peace offensive; but a rather more serious possibility of that story originated with or was spread by the Poles. The British also incline to this view.

Most of the Poles here in New York are Beck men and at least one is a violent anti-semitic. They are plainly worried over what they consider the threat to their country which would come from a complete Russian victory.

In this connection the following excerpt from one of our reports is of interest:

"The following information dated December 18 comes from a reliable source in Sweden. The views expressed are those of a Swedish banker who has lived and traveled recently in Switzerland and Germany:

"While the informant was in Germany he spoke to German bankers in the Reichsbank who admit that the German state followed Rosenberg and Hitler in the eastern policy to conquer Ukraine and smash Poland, but they indicate that after the war, the first objective would be to re-create a strong Poland as a buffer against Russia. They also believe

Colonel Donovan

- 3 -

January 2, 1943

L.O.

The Peace Mission of the Mysterious Dane

that the Germans will be resigned to fight to the last soldier unless the Russians made a declaration that they would stop at some point no farther west than the Curzon Line."

Archdeacon's connection- if any- with the Johansen peace rumors is very unclear. The British say definitely that he personally spoke to [ ] in the following sense:

"Jurgensen arrived 'some weeks ago' and, from Ford's place where he is staying, started making contacts with Bruening, Hans Weigert, Otto Jeidels (of Lazard Freres), Rauschnig and Dr. Treviranus. These five are, according to Archdeacon, a group planted here by the German General Staff, whose aim at the present time is to save the German General Staff whatever happens to the Nazis. Specifically (still according to Archdeacon), Jeidels is said to have recently approached Irwin May of the U. S. Treasury and asked him if he would help work with the group for a negotiated peace.

"Jurgensen and Archdeacon have not met, according to the latter, because when a certain Hansen telephoned as intermediary for Jurgensen to ask Archdeacon to meet Jurgensen, Archdeacon refused to 'have anything to do with it.'"

On the other hand Racousin says that Sloan Colt, of the Bankers' Trust, after consulting Archdeacon informed him categorically that "no foreign gentleman has ever spoken to him (Archdeacon) or called him" in this matter.

I see no further point in spending time to follow up this business further- except to be on the lookout for other signs of a Polish appeasement policy. And also there would be a certain interest in knowing more about Mr. Erik Archdeacon.

LO:ml

December 24, 1942

Racusin reports:

He had a two-hour talk with Jachimovich who said that ten weeks ago at an <sup>and race</sup> lunch meeting at the Rotary Club, one of his friends told him of a man named Johansen who had come from Europe, a Ford engineer, who had come to talk about Ford properties. He had made one or two trips into Germany and was concerned about railroads which will <sup>thru</sup> collapse when the crack-up comes. Johansen was not interested in politics but reported that the Germans are particularly concerned about the Russians. They will wait until the collapse is imminent and then they will rise and invite the Allies to come in.

There was no suggestion about a peace talk, nothing to indicate a particular interest in peace. No idea that we should start peace talk. J. was not going to give the Ford people any peace talk--merely report on Ford plants in Europe.

Jackimovich will give Racusin the name of the man who told him about Johansen in 24 hours. "Must look up name." Racusin's idea is that he (Racusin) knows the man but wants to ask someone.

J. has arrangement with Polish Consulate to tell them about arrivals from Europe and merely went up to report. Polish Consulate <sup>when he heard about Johansen</sup> ~~went~~ to FBI and to one or two other federal agencies. Someone along the line must have added on ~~to~~ the peace story.

J. said Racusin was the first person to query him about the matter.

Since Racusin talked with Colt, Archdeacon has called Racusin six times to talk about and explain the matter.

Was

-2147-21-120-39

December 24, 1942

Mrs. Rado learned the following:

~~SECRET~~ 78 963

Rudolf Rathaus, a Pole, formerly "Legationsrat" is a friend of Jachimovich. Rathaus told Goldsmith the story of the proposals. Goldsmith knows Rathaus for almost two years. He says Rathaus is a conservative, was a friend of Beck, approved of appeasing Germany, and is "now one of us."

Jachimovich saw Johansen--a Ford engineer--who did not talk peace proposals but merely repeated what people in Germany were saying.

Johansen was thinking of going to Eastman Co. who have many factories in Germany to arrange that Allies should not bomb their own factories as this would merely damage Allies at the end of the war.

only 21-1220 '39



FROM:

~~RESTRICTED~~  
ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. ...X13196...

Date Rec'd SA ..... 12/25.. (1/24)

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd.	Fwd'd.		
1. Hughes				2/12/25	Peace / ...
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(2588)

~~RESTRICTED~~

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~1625 28263~~  
212178

December 21, 1942

TO: Mr. John C. Hughes  
FROM: Colonel Donovan

I think it would be better for you to talk to  
Archdeacon first. Will you do so.

I hope you are going to get away soon.

  
William J. Donovan

5247 01-PAC-39

~~1000-3800~~  
December 19, 1942.

X13000

MEMORANDUM

TO: Col. William J. Donovan  
FROM: John C. Hughes

My attention has been called to an article by Joseph J. Thorndike, Jr. in this week's number of LIFE, dated December 21st. It is entitled "Geopolitics", and I think you may be interested in the same, if it has not already been called to your attention. You will note that Archdeacon is mentioned in this article.

Incidentally, I talked this morning to Maurice Leon, who told me that he had seen Archdeacon yesterday and that he would like very much to arrange an introduction some time in the near future. If you are interested in talking to Archdeacon, I am sure that Leon would be glad to take care of the same.

J.C.H.



RECEIVED COPY

my AI-PSC-39

~~SECRET~~

Colonel William J. Donovan  
Lithgow Osborne  
Joergensen-Archdeacon-Peace Rumors

December 9, 1942

Y12303

The mystery surrounding this matter continues--  
apparently both for the British and ourselves.

[ ] I attach copy of a memorandum from our British friends.  
the Britisher who is quoted, has the job of cultivating  
radio broadcasters. My information is that he is not a discerning  
person.

I believe the Polish Intelligence here knows more than  
we do but won't tell us.

I think Adolph Berle could furnish an answer, if  
he chose.

Murray Gurfein has a friend who knows Archdeacon very  
well and describes him as a "pathological liar" and entirely  
unreliable.

If you get an answer to this riddle I should appreciate  
being informed.

See - 22-25782  
144102

22-25782-36



~~SECRET~~ 28403

December 8th, 1942.

To: Mr. Lithgow Osborne

21364

From: [ ]

[ ] appears to have obtained his information about JURGENSEN (that is his version of the spelling) from our friend ERIC ARCHDEACON, who we already knew to be tied up in some way with JURGENSEN.

[ ] talks of ARCHDEACON as if he were quite a pal and deems him "entirely reliable." Further quoting [ ] about ARCHDEACON: "Mixed up with this geopolitics thing...on Thursday he's to be sworn in as adviser on geopolitics to the U.S. General Staff. That shows you how reliable he is."

ARCHDEACON's story is as follows: JURGENSEN arrived "some weeks ago" and, from Ford's place where he is staying, started making contacts with BRUENING, HANS WEIGERT, OTTO JEIDELS (of LAZARD FRERES), RAUSCHNING and Dr. TREVIRANUS. These five are, according to ARCHDEACON, a group planted here by the German General Staff, whose aim at the present time is to save the German General Staff whatever happens to the Nazis. Specifically (still according to ARCHDEACON), JEIDELS is said to have recently approached IRWIN MAY of the U.S. Treasury and asked him if he would help work with the group for a negotiated peace.

JURGENSEN and ARCHDEACON have not met, according to the latter, because when a certain HANSEN telephoned as intermediary for JURGENSEN to ask ARCHDEACON to meet JURGENSEN, ARCHDEACON refused to "have anything to do with it.")

I asked [ ] "How did Archdeacon know what Jurgensen wanted to talk to him about?" Apparently ARCHDEACON more or less divined it from what he had heard about Jurgensen in Wall Street banking circles, where the Jurgensen mission is, it seems, much discussed.

*The above is the report I received from my colleague who saw [ ]*

*May 21 Pac 39*

[ ]

December 4, 1942

~~100-28003~~

21371

TO: Lithgow Osborne  
FROM: Murray I. Gurfain  
SUBJECT: ARCHDFACON

The FBI reports subject born in England of English father and German mother. Spent mature life in Germany. In World War No. 1 he was interned by the German Government as an English subject. An uncle in the German Navy got him out. He then volunteered in the German Mine Sweeping Fleet.

After the War he became connected with the German Steel Trust. He later got in with Dillon Read & Co., and then represented The Bankers Trust Co. in Berlin in 1929 to 1939. In 1939 he came back here.

His first wife was the daughter of Kaiser Wilhelm's Chamberlain. He was divorced in 1935, and moved in the highest German society. His lawyer formerly was Westrick.

He has tried to cooperate with the FBI on the question of German funds in this country. The FBI has no affirmative opinion of him either way.

*M. I. G.*  
M. I. G.

RECORD COPY

*NY 01-120 39*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. John C. Hughes  
From: Lithgow Osborne  
Subject:

Date: December 4, 1942

~~1009 58763~~  
29366

Some weeks ago there were persistent rumors, particularly in the financial district, that "a Danish businessman had arrived by Clipper with peace terms." A subsequent rumor had it that he had come from Mexico City.

The Danish Minister had heard nothing of these reports but later confirmed that they were current. He could, however, throw no light on them.

The name of the Dane was reported as Jorgensen or Jensen or Johnson. It was also rumored that he was "the Ford representative in Copenhagen." Murray Gurfein could get no information of the arrival of any such person by Clipper.

A couple of days ago these rumors cropped up again in more concrete form. Attached is a memorandum from S.S. setting forth the outline of the terms which "the Dane" is supposed to have brought. Mrs. Rado received dope from another source closely paralleling what is in Miss S's memorandum.

This morning both S.S. and John Wheeler-Bennett have reports that "the Dane's" name is Sørensen; and it appears that one Charles E. Sørensen was president of Ford companies in Denmark, Holland, Belgium and England before the war.

Reports coming to Miss S., Mrs. Rado and J. Wheeler-Bennett indicate that Sørensen's contact man here is one Eric L. F. Archdeacon who has a very curious history. (Facts in his case have been furnished by Paul Saurel of White and Case to Spencer Phenix. They are in part substantiated by J.W-B.)

A. was born in Germany (Bonn) the son of a naturalized British subject and a German mother. Under German law he was German, but apparently he considered himself British. He is about 45. During the last war he tried to escape to England and was caught in the North Sea and brought back and served a few months in the German army (J.W-B.) or the German navy (Saurel), his uncle being a German Admiral.

774/21-P2039

December 4, 1942

After the war he went to England and was given a "clean bill of health" by the British. When he came to this country is not established. But in 1929 he was working for the Bankers Trust having come there from Dillen Road. In the thirties he represented the Bankers' Trust at their Berlin branch. He was supposed to have excellent connections with German big business and with the German Army. Just when he got back from Germany has not been established.

Saurel told Spencer that while A. is still on the payroll of the Bankers' Trust he is giving all his time to "geo-politics"; that he has close contact with the British General Staff, also with our own. "He sees General Marshall once a week."

He was naturalized only in October 1941 and the army expedited his naturalization.

There are rumors of an earlier and unsuccessful marriage with a German countess. His present wife was Miss Susan Hall, daughter of William Hall of Greenwich, Conn. where A. apparently lives (Old Church Road) although there is a telephone listed in town in his wife's name. His father-in-law is an owner of banks in Pennsylvania, is well-to-do and is considered a philanthropist.

A. appears in the Social Register but is not listed as having any club or other affiliations.

Mrs. Rado finds that Paul Kempner (Mendelsohn and Co.) knew A. in Berlin and said that he was "the most influential and energetic" among the American businessmen in Berlin although he sometimes chose to appear stupid. Kempner found him "impenetrable." Kempner has not renewed the Berlin acquaintanceship here. Kempner also said A. was a friend of Alois Westrick, German agent, whose activities were exposed by the Herald-Tribune two or three years ago and who was asked to leave this country. Westrick is the law-partner of Dr. Albert of Bromen who was the Ford lawyer in Germany. (This may be the tie-up with Sørensen.)

Points still to be established:

When did A. first arrive in this country?

When did he last arrive back from Germany?

When did Sørensen arrive in this country and from where?

Wheeler-Bennett is intensely interested in this whole matter and apparently knows rather less than we do. He says he has not talked to his colleagues across the hall about it.



Mr. John C. Hughes

- 3 -

December 4, 1942

However, he added one interesting point, i.e., that a "Geo-political Peace Institute" was recently established in Berlin which has issued a set of possible peace terms. These parallel closely those appearing in S.S.'s memo. He is going to give me a copy of them.

Wheeler-Bennett was inclined to think that this whole business is a "symptom" rather than a real peace offensive. He later modified this by saying "it might be more than a symptom."

An interesting foot-note on Ford's possible role in this business is the following: Rauschnig recently lectured in Detroit. Henry Ford attended. Subsequently he said to Rauschnig: "The Nazis are not bad and the Communists are not bad; it is dark, dark forces behind them." I doubt whether Henry Ford goes to many lectures.

L.O.

Attachment

~~SECRET~~

X12,020

December 5, 1942

~~X12,020~~

Colonel William J. Donovan

Lithgow Osborne

Peace Rumors in New York

With reference to the memorandum John Hughes showed you this morning, the name of "the Dane" who has supposedly arrived with peace proposals appears to be definitely Joergensen and not Sorensen. His identity and present whereabouts still remain mysteries. However, it seems certain that he is not a Danish national--unless he is travelling on a false passport.

I have one entirely reliable report that the matter was mentioned to Adolf Berle who "seemed to know all about it."

Johannes Steel is supposed to have mentioned this business on the radio three nights ago. Mrs. Kado is seeing him this afternoon.

Joergensen's contact man is supposed to be Eric L. F. Archdeacon of the Bankers' Trust who is supposed to be giving all his time to "geo-politics" and to be in close touch with both the British and U. S. Staffs in Washington.

NY-51-Pto-39

Bnf/

C  
O  
Y

Confidential

~~Long 08705~~

Memorandum on peace feelers.

Mr. Joergenson, mentioned as a possible figment of the imagination of rumormongers, turns out to be alive and working very hard for his Nazi friends. He is the Ford representative in Copenhagen - either a Dane - or an American of Scandinavian extraction. Just how much time he spent with Mr. Ford I don't know, but there is no doubt that Joergenson has been outlining "Peace ideas" to his business friends. Joergenson tells them these are the ideas of important German industrialists and military men, who, he further claims, would have the power to put the plan over, if it met with understanding among the United Nations.

The outline, as far as I could piece it together is this:

1. to convince the United Nations of their sincerity, the backers of Joergenson promise to turn over all leading Nazis, from the chiefs down to men in ranks equivalent to the rank of sergeants in the Army, to the United Nations, for trial or whatever else they propose to do.

2. The United Nations promise not to occupy Germany--occupation, say the gentlemen might create chaos, - the same good chaos bugbear with which Schacht and everyone else in Germany worked since 1918.

3. The Germans have outlined a plan for the future division of world markets - and this is the real bait held out by Joergenson and his friends. The German demands for markets and raw materials are considered "very reasonable" by the friends Joergenson approached.

It was for the sake of world markets that the big industrialists of Germany cooperated with Ludendorff and the German Secret General Staff of the days of the German republic. They'll certainly have a tempting looking plan worked out now, improved with some good Nazi psychology. The Ilgner dynasty of the I.G. Farben had one under international discussion in the early thirties. Young Ilgner told me in about 1935 that he had progressed very far with his friends in England and America. The plan under discussion at that time included Far Eastern markets - it was a global affair involving, chemical, oil and electricity interests.

774131-25039

Joergenson and his friends are apparently going around saying that England and America will not be able to come to an understanding and that America needs a strong Germany to counteract "British imperialistic aspirations"

Joergenson is somewhat hazy on how his friends would be able to induce Hitler, and followers to let themselves be captured and turned over to the United Nations - but it sounds nice for shortsighted businessmen and helps hide the fact that the main purpose of his activities is to help increase friction between England and America by whetting everyone's appetite for world markets.

I understand that the Luce family is casting about for allies in a plan to enlarge the scope of their anti-British activities, telling them that we must get set now to avoid losing trade markets to British imperialists. This suggests that Joergenson emissaries have been in touch with them, though I have nothing to prove this claim. That they are looking for Allies for their anti-British campaign is certain.

A number of Danes have been very close to German automobile industry. A certain Rasmussen played a role German automobile circles in the days before the war. He was an engineer and helped build some of the lower-priced German cars. I think he was one of the fathers of the old "Dekawe" cars of the twenties. He has been dead for some time but the Germans would naturally make use of whatever old-time connections he had.

Ford himself is supposed to have been "Very favorably" impressed by Joergenson's proposals. This would not be the first time, the Nazis make use of an old man for their game. Why should Ford be less amenable to Nazi "reason" than Hindenburg and Petain? Not to speak of Mackensen and Litzmann and the numerous aging German industrialists.



~~SECRET~~ *Feb*

030600

~~4423 28903~~

November 19, 1942

*Personalities*

MEMORANDUM

One Jurgenson, according to a newspaper source, arrived in the United States within the past three weeks and is now believed to be in Detroit at the home of a prominent industrialist whom he formerly represented in Europe.

He has been talking about the possibility of a military coup d'etat in Germany and of a negotiated peace to follow. The tenor of his observations are that the Russians are still a great menace, and will be after the war, and that it would be better to make peace with the German Army leaders as a protection for Europe against Communism. He does not purport to represent any particular army group, but apparently indicates that he is in a receptive mood to receive a counter suggestion.

He is supposed to be the bearer of a Danish passport, but it is not known how he was able to obtain an American Visa for Clipper passage. He is said to be close to a Mr. Archdeacon, alleged to be a vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Co.

RECORD COPY

*NY 01-Pro 39*

November 19, 1942

~~Large 58703~~

MEMORANDUM TO Mr. Gurfein

FROM ECR

~~SECRET~~

030593

A German banker on Wall Street told about a week ago, that there were peace proposals around, emanating from the Axis. He mentioned as a place from where they would reach this country: Madrid. He discussed this with a newspaperwoman and other people.

The second rumor, that the Germans were using a Dane to find out what chances they had to come to terms with the United Nations, originated as far as I can see now in Czechoslovak circles. A newspaperwoman who had heard the first rumor about Madrid called up her Wall Street friends to find out if they had heard about the Dane. They mentioned two Danes who had done a lot of travelling around and who could be used for such a mission. This was pure speculation and names like Jensen, Jansen, etc. were mentioned. Nobody now wants to be pinned down.

I understand that in OWI they also heard the rumors for about two weeks. That somebody there investigated and could not get anything concrete.

The German banker is not in New York today. He was always a very well informed man, interested in politics, and he thinks the time has come for the Germans to try seriously for a negotiated peace. I think the whole story might have started because he discussed this with a number of people. And when somebody hit upon the idea that a Dane could be the go-between other people called up Wall Street friends to find out who it could be. A Swede has arrived recently on an economic mission and I believe another one is on the way. These facts might have been known in a vague way to Wall Street circles and woven into the story.

E.C.R.

RECORD COPY

my 21-25039

November 12, 1942

100-42

His Excellency  
~~Henrik de Kauffmann~~  
Royal Danish Legation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Henrik:

Hasselriis has also picked up that report about a Dane having arrived in this country with peace terms. One of our reports came from "Wall Street sources" and so did both of Hasselriis'. The name mentioned is Jensen or Jorgensen or Johnson. Some of the rumors say that he has arrived recently from Mexico. Hasselriis wonders whether it could possibly refer to Detlev Jorgensen whom you probably know. I don't.

If you get any information about this whole matter, I should be curious to hear it. The whole thing is undoubtedly cockeyed but one cannot help wondering whether it is a "plant" of some sort.

Sincerely yours,

Lithgow Osborne

RECORD COPY

To Mr. Gurfein:  
From B. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
030593

I was informed that Mr. Yorgenson arrived here via Lisbon on a mission of appeasement. He is at present in Detroit as he is the representative of Ford in Copenhagen. He is said to be closely connected with Mr. Arachdeacon, one of the Vice Presidents of the Bankers Trust. Mr. Yorgenson came over in the last war on a similar mission, he was on the "peace ship". - Czech Source. (re: official)

Reput rumour former Ger. intelligence officer - A.  
Mr. Yorgenson also closely connected with well known  
Hungarian Pacifist woman Mme. Safisman?  
Mr. Yorgenson is said to be anxious to see  
the President.

Hand  
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RECORD COPY

# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

3

OSS Collection

Document Fly Page

**1980s** Delivered To NARA

Record Group: 226

Project: 917171

Entry: 171A

Box 5

Tab: 1

Source: ~~UNK~~ OSS

DocID 1130

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000 \_\_\_\_\_

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE IN FULL  
2000



~~SECRET~~

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

E-4

Atcession No. ....

Date Rec'd SA .....

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Fwd'd.		
1. Mrs. Callahan					
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(20640)

~~SECRET~~

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
 2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
 RELEASE IN FULL  
 2000

~~SECRET~~

NOV 09 1961

1 August 1945

Memorandum for: Lt. Comdr. Sam Houston

Subject: OCX Watch List

Will you please place the following names and addresses on the OCX Watch List:

929 ~~HEPP, (Mrs.) Frances Fulemweider~~

A Sweden

~~HEPP, Frances~~

928. FULEMWEIDER, Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd C.

1160 Race Street  
Denver, Colorado

*Suspect German agent  
in Sweden. Wife of Ernst Adolf HEPP,  
Press Attache at the ex-German Legation,  
Stockholm. Made an effort to return*

Mrs. HEPP, a suspect German agent, is the wife of Ernst Adolf HEPP, Press Attache at the ex-German Legation, Stockholm. She is the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd C. FULEMWEIDER and is now making an effort to return to the United States for permanent residence.

Mrs. HEPP is reported to be in possession of considerable information concerning the activities of the German Intelligence Service in Sweden and to have admitted to a member of the U. S. Legation in Stockholm that she was using a cover address of a friend in Stockholm in her letters to her parents in order not to compromise them.

Since Mrs. HEPP has refused to name her return cover address, placing her parents' names on the Watch List seems the only way in which her letters could be identified. We are interested in the FULEMWEIDER'S mail only as it relates to Mrs. HEPP.

DBC Callahan/mfm

SOURCE: TX-510 21/6/45  
Req. by: Zagier by Memo 26/7/45

J. George Gately  
X-2 Branch

~~SECRET~~

WPA X-2-PFS-56  
Part II of folder

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

7 August 1945

Memorandum for: Comdr. Sam Houston

Subject: X-2 Watch List

Reference: Our Memorandum dated 10/24/44.

We have the following additional information on our Watch Listed name STEFFENS (of HEFFENS), A. (#626)

STEPPENS is an alias of:

FRISCHMUTH, Walter  
Mathildestrasse 76  
and/or  
Reichsfinanzamt, Bldg. 133  
Bremen, Germany

*W. Germany*  
was member of a network  
set in Bremen and was connected  
with the training school Schloss  
Schierensee or Kiel, Germany,  
Bremen, Germany

Another alias of FRISCHMUTH is:

HERZOG, Albert  
Ostersteintweg 1  
Bremen, Germany

FRISCHMUTH was a member of an Abwehr Post in Bremen and was connected with the training school Schloss Schierensee in Kiel, Germany. Agents were recruited and sent to this school for training in M/T, codes, and secret writing. In 1940 FRISCHMUTH sent an agent, HERZOG, to Mexico who was told to give any assistance he could to any friend of FRISCHMUTH's who might contact him. HERZOG was approached by George NICOLAUS who identified himself as a friend of FRISCHMUTH's.

DBCallahan/mfm

*German agent sent to Mexico by Walter  
FRISCHMUTH (aka Albert HERZOG) who was  
Source: German desk connected with the training school Schloss  
Schierensee, Kiel, Germany, where agents  
were trained*

*J. George Gately  
X-2 Branch*

*WASH-X-2-PTS-56  
Dec 17/44*

*(part II)*

*President of Mexico. Contacted for HERZOG, a German  
agent sent to Mexico by FRISCHMUTH.*

~~SECRET~~

*was sent to Mexico by FRISCHMUTH. FRISCHMUTH  
was sent to Mexico by FRISCHMUTH.*

# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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OSS Collection

Document Fly Page

**1980s** Delivered To NARA

Record Group: 226

Project: 917171

Entry: 171A

Box 5

Tab: 3

Source: UNK OSS

DocID 1143

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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2000



~~SECRET~~

NOV 09 1961

7 May 1945

~~MEMORANDUM~~ MICROFILM SERVICE

To: Lt. Comdr. Sam Houston  
Subject: X-2 Watch List

Will you please place the following names and addresses on the X-2 Watch List:

*U.S. Spain?*

*German agent engaged by the German Embassy Service as Chief of all the services of observation and advisor to the other information services in Madrid. He is known to search for and sail on Spanish vessels and*  
~~ANTONIO~~  
CENTENO, Manuel  
No. 7 Calle de Legion  
Ceuta, Spanish Morocco

CENTENO is a German agent who has been recruiting seamen to sail on Spanish vessels and furnish information to the Germans. He is engaged by the German I.S. Embassy Service and is chief of all the services of observation and advisor to the other information services in Madrid. He is in charge of the payment of personnel. He travels frequently to Madrid, Barcelona and Pamplana.

CENTENO is known among the German I.S. by the code name of ANTONIO. He handles all coded telegrams and is in possession of all codes. All telegrams received in code and addressed to Antonio have to do with matters of personnel. The ciphers are worked by the Group Chiefs according to the date on each 1/3 of the month. CENTENO mails a report every day confirming what has been sent by radio. The following system of s/w is used:

A sheet of paper is completely soaked with water, then it is placed on a smooth glass. A dry sheet is placed on top of the first sheet and the message written with a Faber No. 2 pencil. The wet sheet is then placed between blotters. When it is dry, a letter of some business nature is typed at right angles to the original message. When letter reaches destination, it is thrown in a receptacle with water and the secret message read with ease.

The above described method of s/w is taught to the Group leaders or Chiefs of Special Sections at courses which they take in Madrid.

~~SECRET~~

WASH-X-2-PTS-56  
Part III  
DOC 60

7 May 45

XARZ-12464  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
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CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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2000



-2-

7 May 1945

900. AGENCIA de INFORMACION COMERCIAL  
A. Calle Espartero No. 6  
Madrid, Spain

Germán Agents are trained at this address and then are sent  
all over Spain or placed on ships going to America. It is known that  
one agent, a friend of Manuel CENTENO (W/L #899) has received money  
from this organization.

J. George Gately

Source: VT-2462 and VT-2378  
Req. by: Goold

DEC:

(2)

Record Group: 226

Project: 917171

Entry: 171A

Box 5

Tab: 3

Source: UNK OSS

DocID 1145

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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2000

~~SECRET~~

25 April 1945

TO: SAINT, BO-001  
FROM: SAINT, DM-021 and DM-001  
SUBJECT: CIPHERSHIP  
REFERENCE: XLM-570, our XL-255, 6/1/44.

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

It is stated in above reference that Mario LOPES <sup>Also written LOPES</sup> of LOPES, Travessa de Cruz das Anjos 8, Lisbon, Portugal (W/L #196) is a Cuban business man suspected of working with IM in connection with W/T set up. Muban business man suspected of working with IM/Abt I of the Abwehr in connection with W/T set up. The information given on this name originally was possibly identical "Cover address given to known enemy agent. No evidence of use in W. Th. 2 and Western Hemisphere." Radio officer of the ship SS GILKES.

A letter was intercepted from one Mario LOPES, Base da Amadora No. 8, Lisbon, to his father in Boston. Letters have been intercepted addressed to one Mario LOPAS, 2nd Wireless Officer, s/o Portuguese Ship GIL KANES, Lisbon. (This may be a mis-spelling of the name "LOPES" or it may be an entirely different individual.)

Can you check this obviously conflicting information and let us know which applies to the individual W/L'd?

Copy to-Saint, London

DECallahan/mcm mfr  
RBC

W ash - X-2-Pts - 56

Part III

3 of 7

WASH-X-2-Pts-56  
Part III  
Din. 81

XARZ-13871  
10-000

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~~SECRET~~

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

176 April 19, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR COMDE WILSON:

OSS #198, Mario Lopez, Ramessa de Cruz dos Anjos 8, Lisbon, Portugal, is identified in their background information dated 10/5/44 as follows:

"Cover address (name also known as Lopez) given to known enemy agent . . . Cuban businessman suspected of working with I. M. in connection with W/T set-up."

X-1136,992 and 902, allocated to OSS, cover communications of an individual of this name and Lisbon address, who is identified by this correspondence as the 2nd Radio Officer of the ship SS Gileanes. This identification is to some degree in conflict with the identification as a Cuban businessman. However, before preparing information cards, it might be wise to get a confirmation that this 2nd Radio Officer is the same as the Cuban businessman.

If you agree this should be cleared, you might suggest that they change the address or add "2nd Radio Officer, c/o SS Gileanes."

180

~~SECRET~~

part III  
# 21

Encl 1 to XARZ-13871

3  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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Record Group: 226

Project: 917171

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2000

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~~SECRET~~

NOV 09 1961

12 April 1945

~~SECRET~~ ~~INFORMATION SERVICE~~

Memorandum for: Lt. Comdr. Sam Houston

Subject: X-2 Watch List

Will you please place the following name and address on the X-2 Watch List:

SSI. Horst von PFILCK-HARTUNG  
Arizona Cit: Germany?

PFILCK-HARTUNG was an enemy agent in Scandinavia from 1930 to 1940. He was connected with German Naval Intelligence from 1940 to 1944.

J. George Gately  
X-2 Branch

DECallahan/mfm  
Req. by Zagier

WASH-X-2-pts-56  
Part III  
Doc. 95

~~SECRET~~

12 Apr 45  
XARZ-13875  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

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2000

~~SECRET~~

NOV 09 1961

27 March 1945

DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE

Memorandum for: Lt. Comdr. Sam Houston

Subject: X-2 Watch List

Will you please place the following names and addresses on the X-2 Watch List:

885. REDONDO, Antonio Cit: Portugal?  
A Night Club NINA  
R. Pavia Andrada, 7-13  
and/or  
103 Rua Pinheiro Chagas  
and/or  
163 Rua Pinheiro Chagas  
Lisbon, Portugal

REDONDO has been reported to be working for the Germans and his address to be used as a mail drop.

886. URQUILJO, Luciano Cit: Spain? → Sent a suspicious cable, which contained only the name and address of Antonio REDONDO, a mail drop for German HQ, to Carlos URQUILJO.  
A la Jose Antonio  
Madrid, Spain  
and/or  
Address unknown  
Lisbon, Portugal

887. URQUILJO, Carlos Cit: Spain? Recipient of a suspicious cable, which contained only the name and address of Antonio REDONDO, a mail drop for German HQ, from Luciano URQUILJO.  
Residencia 680  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Luciano URQUILJO has sent a cable to Carlos URQUILJO which contained nothing but REDONDO's name and address. In view of the report that REDONDO's address is used as a letter drop, this cable is regarded as suspicious.

We would appreciate having these names listed for a period of three months at least.

DBC:mfm  
Source: XX-4880  
Requested by: Flugger  
Memorandum 3/20/45

WASH-X-2-PTS-56  
Part III

~~SECRET~~

27 Mar 45  
J. George Gately  
X-2 Branch

XARZ-13876

NOV 09 1961

20 March 1945

1P

To: Mrs. Callahan  
From: Annette L. Flugger

1. I have today forwarded a pouch to London and Lisbon indicating that even though a back traffic check on the personality mentioned in their pouch XX-4880 revealed nothing absolutely of interest, we would place the names on the Watch List for a period of three months. Therefore, would you please put the following names, with corresponding addresses, on your Watch List:

- (a) Luciano URQUIJO  
14 Jose Antonio or unknown address  
Madrid, Spain Lisbon, Portugal
- (b) Carlos URQUIJO  
Tadcaenano 880  
Buenos Aires, Argentina
- (c) Antonio REDONDO  
NINA or 103 Rua Pinheiro Chagas  
R. Pavia Andrada, 7-13 or 163 Rua Pinheiro Chagas  
Lisbon, Portugal Lisbon, Portugal

2. Our reason for watchlisting these three names is that there is an Antonio REDONDO in Lisbon who is reported to be working for the Germans. It is thought that his address is being made a letter drop.

ALF/elw

Week X-2 PTS-56

Part III  
Doc 10.2

EB

Encl 1 to X HRL 13876

# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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Record Group: 226

Project: 917171

Entry: 171A

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Source: ~~LINK~~ 053

DocID 1158

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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~~SECRET~~

1 March 1945

NOV 09 1961

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lt. Comdr. Sam Houston

SUBJECT: X-2 Watch List

Will you please place the following names and addresses on the X-2 Watch List:

858. JURGENS, Hans  
c HUYGHENS  
Cafe Rogier, Place Rogier  
Brussels,  
Belgium

Z Z  
-859: ANY NAME  
Chalet Public  
Frankroyen Laan,  
Antwerp, Belgium

The above name and addresses were given to two German agents, now arrested, who were members of the HENRIETTE organization, directed by BESEKOW, Arno, in Germany.

*Unit in Germany?*  
The two arrested agents were to use this name and these addresses to keep in contact with the organization from South America. It is believed that these addresses will be used by other members of this sabotage organization as contact point.

Director of the Henriette Organization, a Sabotage Organization in Germany.

J. George Gately  
Liaison Officer  
X-2 Branch

Source: Memo from French-Lowlands Desk - 24/2/45  
Req. by: Daggett

~~SECRET~~

WASH-X-2-pts-56  
Part III  
Dec 122

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
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# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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Record Group: 226

Project: 917171

Entry: 171A

Box 5

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Source: ~~UNK~~ **oss**

DocID 1160

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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2000

~~SECRET~~

FROM:

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

H. Plummer

Accession No. ....

Date Rec'd SA .....

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Fwd'd.		
1.	I-a		3/2	HC	
2.	I-1	7/3	3/3	R/H	
3.	L-1	4/3			
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.  
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.  
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.  
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.  
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.  
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.  
 For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

(20640)

~~SECRET~~

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
 2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
 RELEASE IN FULL  
 2000

~~SECRET~~

FROM:

## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

M.D. DAGGETT

MD

Accession No. ....

Date Rec'd SA .....

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Trd'd.		
1.					
I-a		3-2	3/3	AK	
2.					
I-1		3/3	3/3	R/H	
3.					
Max Call I		3/5			
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.

A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.

Officer Designations should be used in To column.

Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.

Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.

Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.

For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

(20480)

~~SECRET~~NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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2000

~~SECRET~~  
*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L-1 (Attention, Mrs. Callahan)      DATE: 1 March 1945  
FROM : French Desk  
SUBJECT: Watch Listing Request for MULLER, SCHUSTER, BENEUT

This office requests that the names given below be placed on the X-2 Watch List because of possible CE interest contained in the following information.

In two separate letters (U.S. Censorship submissions NYPW 80773, 1/12/45 and NYPW 81429, 1/23/45) addressed to Madame Lucienne BENEUT, 16 rue Geoffroy-l'Angevin, Paris, IV, France, one Oblt. Hermann MULLER, 554440, Camp Dermott, Arkansas, makes reference to his correspondence with HANNELORE. According to present information, HANNELORE is the "nickname" of one Ashild FINSETH whose address in Oslo, Norway, is a letter-box used by the GIs. FINSETH has already been placed on the Watch List.

In the second letter (NYPW 81429) MULLER also states that Oblt. SCHUSTER is in the same camp with him and sends his regards.

Names and addresses for Watch Listing:

- 1) Madame Lucienne BENEUT  
16 rue Geoffroy-l'Angevin  
Paris, IV, France
- 2) Oblt. Hermann MULLER  
554440, Camp Dermott, Ark.
- 3) Oblt. SCHUSTER  
Camp Dermott, Ark.

~~SECRET~~

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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2000



~~SECRET~~

7 March 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lt. Comdr. Sam Houston

SUBJECT: X-2 Watch List

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

Will you please place the following names and addresses on the X-2 Watch List:

*Sex Female*  
*Ref. France?*  
869. BERNUT, Madame Lucienne  
16 rue Geoffroy-l'Angevin  
Paris, IV, France  
*Correspondent of*  
*Herbert Bow, Hermann*  
*MULLER who mentioned*  
*in his letters to*  
*subject "HANNELORE"*  
*which was the*  
*nickname for one*  
*Aschild FINSETH*  
*FINSETH was*  
*used as a*  
*letter box for*  
*Britann 1510 Norway*  
870. MULLER, Oblt. Hermann  
16 rue Geoffroy-l'Angevin  
Paris, IV, France  
*cit. Germany*  
*Corresponded with Aschild*  
*FINSETH & "HANNELORE", who*  
*acted as a letter box for German*  
*15. in Norway. German POW.*  
871. Oblt. SCHUSTER  
Camp Dermott, Arkansas

In two separate letters addressed to Madame BERNUT, Oblt. MULLER refers to his correspondence with "HANNELORE." (NYW 80773, 1/12/45 and NYW 81429, 1/23/45). According to our information, "HANNELORE" is the nickname of one Aschild FINSETH (W/L #846), whose address is used as a letter box by the German I.S. in Norway. In the letter covered by submission NYW 81429, MU LI: states that Oblt. SCHUSTER is in the camp with him and that he sends his regards to Madame BERNUT.

*Sex Female*  
*cit. Norway?*  
872. Ostufaf SENGFR (Lt. Col.)  
25 Hammerstrasse  
Berlin-Zehlendorf  
Germany  
*Subject's address was*  
*used as a letter box by*  
*the German I.S. in Norway.*  
*used the nickname*  
*"HANNELORE"*  
873. Fran KOMAROV  
25 Hammerstrasse  
Berlin-Zehlendorf  
Germany  
*cit. Germany*  
*Used as an accommodation*  
*Address for Hugo Henri la Haye,*  
*a German Sabotage agent.*  
*Member of Amt VI of the RSHA.*

The address, 25 Hammerstrasse, Berlin-Zehlendorf, Germany, was given to a German sabotage agent and his mistress as an accommodation address by a member of Amt VI S (Foreign Intelligence Service - Sabotage) of the RSHA (Main Office State and Party Security). It was stated by the agent to whom the address was given that Ostufaf. (Lt. Col.) SENGFR and Fran KOMAROV, Secretary to another member of Amt VI S of the RSHA, lived there.

WASH-X-2-PTS-56

PART IV  
DAN 1

~~SECRET~~

1 Mar 45  
XARZ-13887  
Wash-X-2-Pls-J6  
1 Encl.



~~SECRET~~

Lt. Comdr Sam Houston

-2-

7 March 1945

874. STAMPFEL, Anna  
Hauptplatz 7, Fursbenfeld  
Steiermark, Germany

JB/CWZ

875. STAMPFEL, Ogefr. Friedrich  
81 G 160076  
Camp Gordon, Georgia

Anna STAMPFEL sent to her husband, Friedrich STAMPFEL, a bag of dried fruits containing a few walnuts which had been opened, the nut meats extracted, newspaper clippings substituted and the shells glued together. (NYPW 82950).

J. George Gately  
Liaison Officer  
X-2 Branch

869, 870, 871 - Requested by Daggett - memo 1/3/45  
Source: NYPW 80773, 1/12/45 and NYPW 81429, 1/23/45

872, 873 - Requested by Plummer - memo 28/2/45  
Source: XE 4680

874, 875 - Requested by Byington  
Source: NYPW 82950

~~SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L-1 (Attention, Mrs. Callahan)

FROM : German Desk *W - TS*

SUBJECT: Address for Watch Listing

DATE: 28 February 1945

Will you please place the following names and address on the X-2 Watch List:

Ostufaf. SENGGER, 25 Hammerstrasse, Berlin-Zehlendorf,  
Germany

Frau KOWALSKY, " " " "

*used the*  
*Address, 25*  
*Hammerstrasse,*  
*Berlin-Zehlendorf,*  
*Germany*  
*as an accommodation*  
*address.*  
*to RADL, who is also in Amt VI-S of the RSHA, lived at*  
*the above address.*

This address was given to Hugo Henri LA HAYE, a German sabotage agent, and to his mistress, Simonne DESIRANT, who are both at present in SCI hands. The address was given to the two line-crossers by Hstuf. BESEKOW of Amt VI S of the RSHA on 10/16/44 as an accommodation address. The preliminary report on LA HAYE (XX 4680) states that Ostufaf. SENGGER and Frau KOWALSKY, secretary to RADL, who is also in Amt VI-S of the RSHA, lived at the above address.

*Out Germany?*

Simonne DESIRANT

SEX Female

Line-crosser for the Germans  
and mistress of German sabotage  
agents Hugo Henri LA HAYE. Used  
the address 25 Hammerstrasse,  
Berlin-Zehlendorf, Germany as an  
accommodation address.

~~SECRET~~

*Encl 1 to XARZ-13187*

# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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Record Group: 226

Project: 917171

Entry: 171A

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DocID 1161

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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~~SECRET~~

X-2 Branch

~~MEMORANDUM~~

January 19, 1945

For: Lt. Comdr. Sam Houston

Subject: X-2 Watch List

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

Will you please place the following names and addresses on the X-2 watch list:

736. GIERE, Frau Walter  
Reichswehr-Anstalt  
Budestengau, Czechoslovakia

737. WEBER, Erich  
Gustav Freitagsstrasse 22  
Leipzig, Germany

"QUITO MAN"  
AKA THOMAS, Adolf  
AKA THOMAS, Alfred  
AKA MUNOS, Ricardo (MUNOZ)  
AKA WEBER

Frau GIERE is the wife of Walter GIERE, a German agent who was at one time reported to be Gestapo Chief for South American countries. GIERE has used the aliases Adolf or Alfred THOMAS, Ricardo MUNOS or MUNOZ, GRIEF and "QUITO MAN". He is also reported to have been active in Spain where he trained agents for England and Latin America. GIERE left Spain for Germany under an expulsion order from the Spanish authorities in September, 1944. It has been reported that he can be reached through his wife at address given above, or through Erich WEBER, his brother-in-law at the address shown in #737. Czechoslovakia.

Thomas W. Dunn  
Lieutenant (j.g.) USNR

HPD.K.

Source: XX-4188, XX-004-410  
Req. By: Plummer, by memo - 1/18/45  
DBG/eats

~~SECRET~~

Wash-X-2-ptb-56  
19 Jan 45  
XBRZ-13116

WASH-X-2-ptb-56  
Part II

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

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# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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Project: 917171

Entry: 171A

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1163  
DocID 1163 ~~093~~

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000 \_\_\_\_\_

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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2000



~~SECRET~~

27 February 1945

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

~~SECRET~~

TO:

1st. Comdr. Sam Houston

SUBJECT:

X-2 Watch List

Will you please place the following names and addresses on the X-2 Watch List:

856. AHLERS, Uffz. Joachim  
856-6657  
Company 10 - T.O.M. Camp  
Camp Hearne  
Texas  
C. - GPO 20, New York

Joachim AHLERS is the elder son of Jacob AHLERS, a German agent in the Canary Islands. He was captured in the Battle of Tunisia in 1943. (Father of Joachim (Uffz.) AHLERS, a POW at Camp Hearne, Texas.)

YY. ANY NAME  
Post Box 705  
Lisbon, Portugal

This address was given to Armand (Oscar) (Uffz. de) WOLFE, a German agent, in his cover arrangements for his mission to England. German agent. Used the listed address in his cover arrangements for his mission to England.

Δ. Post Box 705, Lisbon, Portugal

J. George Gately,  
Liaison Officer,  
X-2 Branch.

Sources: (856) A-1293-2 - 12/15/42  
(yy) XX-1352 - 10/23/44  
Req. by: Puccinelli by memo 2/24/45

WASH-X-2 pte-56  
Part IV  
Dec. 4

~~SECRET~~

27 Feb 45

XDRZ-13840

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE IN FULL  
2000

# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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**1980s** Delivered To NARA

Record Group: 226

Project: 917171

Entry: 171A

Box 5

Tab: 3

Source: ~~JUNK~~ OSS

DocID 1164

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE IN FULL  
2000

~~SECRET~~

NOV 09 1961

26 February 1945

DOCUMENT RECORDED IN SERIAL

Leyla MASKAR

Enthusiastic Nazi in charge of German Nazi Party funds in Turkey.  
Corresponds with her brother Helmut HANK, who was reported to be manager  
of Brewster aeroplanes factory in New York which was  
taken over by the Navy because of espionage activities.  
A Deutsche Bankasi, Istanbul, Turkey.

TO: Lt. Comdr. Sam Houston

SUBJECT: X-2 Watch List

Will you please place the following name and address  
on the X-2 Watch List:

855. MASKAR, Leyla  
Deutsche Bankasi  
Istanbul, Turkey  
Sex-Female

Leyla MASKAR (nee Elise HANK) is the sister of Helmut  
HANK, who is reported to be manager of the Brewster aeroplanes  
factory in Long Island City, New York which was taken over by the  
Navy because of espionage activities. Leyla MASKAR was secretary  
to Hans WEIDTMANN until 1939 and is now employed by the Deutsche  
Bankasi. She is an enthusiastic Nazi and is in charge of the  
German Nazi Party funds in Turkey. She corresponds with her brother,  
Helmut HANK at a New Pelham, New York address.

J. George Gately,  
Liaison Officer,  
X-2 Branch

Source: BX-332, 11/30/44; DX-005-206, 2/6/45  
Req. by: VALAKIS by memo 2/20/45

DISH-X-2-PT-56  
Part II  
Doc. 7

~~SECRET~~

26 Feb 45  
X-2-13891  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE IN FULL  
2000

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Lt. (jg) Thomas Dunn  
ATT : Mrs. Callahan  
FROM : Eastern Mediterranean Area Intelligence Officer *WJH*  
SUBJECT: Leyla MASKAR

DATE: February 20, 1945

1. It is recommended that the following name be placed on the Watch List.

Leyla MASKAR  
~~Deutsche Bankasi~~  
Istanbul, Turkey

2. Leyla MASKAR (Else Hank) was secretary to Hans WEIDTMANN until 1939, and continues to be employed by the Bank (Deutsche Bankasi). She is in charge of the funds of the German Nazi Party in Turkey. An enthusiastic Nazi, she moved always in their circle in Istanbul. (DX-332, 11/30/44)

3. She corresponds with her brother Helmuth HANK at a New Pelham, N.Y. (?) address. Helmuth HANK is reported to be the manager of the Brewster aeroplane factory in Long Island City, N.Y., which was taken over by the Navy because of espionage activities. (DX005-206, 2/6/45).

*2*  
Encl. 1 to AARZ-13891

# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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Record Group: 226

Project: 917171

Entry: 171A

Box 5

Tab: 3

Source: ~~LINK~~ UK

DocID 1166

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE IN FULL  
2000



~~SECRET~~

20 February 1945

MEMORANDUM

NOV 11 1961

FOR: Lt. Comdr. Sam Houston  
SUBJECT: X-2 Watch List

Will you please place the following names and addresses on the X-2 Watch List:

*cit: Italy*  
Suspected of being  
connected with German use  
Uncle of Benito Della  
ROVERE who collaborated  
with the Germans.  
843. ROVERE, Ezzeleino (Della),  
Case di Riposo Vittorio,  
E-mamele III,  
Chatby, Alexandria, Egypt.

*cit: Italy*  
ROVERE is the uncle of Benito/Della ROVERE, an Italian who collaborated with the Germans and who recruited one Ugo D'ESPOSITO. Both these men have been arrested and sentenced in Italy. Ezzeleino ROVERE'S connection with such activities is not known, but he is suspect.  
*German Collaborator*  
who was recruited  
by Benito Della ROVERE.  
844. FRACASSI, Rodolfo,  
Rome, Italy.  
*Recruited Ugo D'ESPOSITO, who was also arrested.*

FRACASSI has corresponded with ROVERE regarding the activities of Benito ROVERE and Ugo D'ESPOSITO. FRACASSI may be a member of ROVERE'S family.

Source: XX-4633  
Req. by: Byington

J. George Gately,  
Liaison Officer, X-2 Branch

According to Source, these names have been placed on the British W/L.

4X-2-173-56

TE  
14

~~SECRET~~

XARZ 12894

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE IN FULL  
2000

# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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Record Group: 226

Project: 917171

Entry: 171A

Box 5

Tab: 3

Source: ~~UNK~~ OSS

DocID 1168

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE IN FULL  
2000

~~SECRET~~

NOV 09 1961

13 February 1945

Memorandum for: Col. Harold R. Shaw  
Subject: X-2 Watch List

Will you please place the following names and addresses on the X-2 Watch List:

WV. ANY NAME  
~~Reynbogen Restaurant, N.B.~~  
~~Stureplan 2~~  
Stockholm, Sweden

This is reported to be a meeting place for important German and Japanese I. S. officers.

II. ANY NAME  
OGO CAFE  
Stockholm, Sweden

This is reported to be a meeting place for Gestapo agents.

759 MEYERSON, Einar *Ch: Sweden?*  
~~A Birger Jarlagatan 11~~  
Stockholm, Sweden

MEYERSON is a known German agent and is reported to play an important part in the German espionage organization.

*(3)B*  
J. George Gately

DBC/mfm  
Source: A9479 (Swedish cards)  
XX-4793  
Req. by: Sgt. Zagier - 2-7-45

W/SH-X-2-Pis-56  
Part IV  
Dir 21

13 Feb 45  
XARZ 12896

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE IN FULL  
2000

# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

10/28

OSS Collection

Document Fly Page

**1980s** Delivered To NARA

Record Group: 226

Project: 927023

Entry: 190

Box 231

Tab: 1

Source: UK

DocID 1197

**CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE IN FULL  
2000  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000**

~~SECRET~~

FROM:

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. *7DX-27-11*

Date Rec'd SA *5-11-46*

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Fwd'd		
1.		<i>6/3</i>	<i>6/10</i>	<i>LVU-11</i>	<i>Carole</i> <i>Ch</i>
2.					
3.					<i>Subject</i>
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					<i>Co</i>

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.  
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.  
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.  
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.  
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.  
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.  
 For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

(20640)

~~SECRET~~

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
 RELEASE IN FULL

2000  
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
 2000



TPK-69-11

~~SECRET~~

FJ/Rpt.23-1./AN.  
Arr.No.894.

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION, DENMARK  
CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE  
Alsøgades Skole, Copenhagen.  
January 12, 1946.

NAME: JESSEN, HANS NICOLAI

BORN: Feb. 26, 1895, at Østerby, Sød Tondern.

NATIONALITY: German.

OCCUPATION: Kriminalrat.

RELIGION: Lutheran.

LATEST PERMANENT ADDRESS: Hotel d'Angleterre, Copenhagen.

POLITICAL ATTITUDE: Nazi (a member of the NSDAP since 1933).

REASON FOR ARREST: Leader of Department IV - 1b/o.

RELIABILITY: B 2.

RELATIVES:

Father: Sönke Peter Jessen, farmer, born 1869, died 1935.  
Political attitude: Unknown.

Mother: Ingeborg, née Ivarsen, born 1870, living at  
Østerby, Sød Tondern.  
Political attitude: Nil.

Brothers:

1) Thomas Jessen, farmer, born 1940, living at  
Østerby, Sød Tondern.  
Political attitude: Nazi.  
2) Jakob Jessen, farmer, born 1906, living at  
Østerby, Sød Tondern.  
Political attitude: Unknown.  
3) Peter Jessen, farmer, born 1912, living at  
Østerby, Sød Tondern.  
Political attitude: Nazi.

Sisters:

1) Ingeline Hansen, born 1892, living at  
Bramstedt/Ladelund.  
Political attitude: Nil.  
2) Helene Gerdson, born 1899, living at Mødelby.  
Political attitude: Nil.  
3) Jenny Pønder, born 1901, living at Mødelby.  
Political attitude: Nil.  
4) Trinke Boysen, born 1907, living at  
Østerby, Sød Tondern.  
Political attitude: Nil.

Wife: Anna Helene Gertrud, née Klaus, born Nov.7,1892,  
living at Østerby, Sød Tondern.  
Political attitude: Nazi.

Children: Nil.

DOCUMENTS: Appendix A. Finger Print Form and Photo.  
Appendix B. "Wehrmachtspass";  
Appendix C. Envelope containing sundry papers.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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2000

INTRODUCTION:  
EDUCATION.

§ 1. The detainee was christened at Osterby Church. He attended the elementary school at Osterby for six years. From 1907 he attended the Flensburg Higher Secondary School, and direct from this school he reported for voluntary service in the Great War, 1914 to 1918.

FOR THE NAVY.

§ 2. The detainee reported for the Navy, but he remained there for only 4 weeks in 1914. Then he was sent back to school and in 1915, in January, he reported for service with the army.

He went to serve with the field artillery. The detainee served during all the Great War, from 1914 to 1918. He was at the Western front during all the war, apart from a period of illness lasting some months, when he was laid up at a hospital in Germany.

PASSING HIS  
MATRIC.

§ 3. After the war had ended the detainee returned again to the Flensburg Higher Secondary School, and here he passed his matric in 1919. He continued his studies in the universities of Kiel, Göttingen and Königsberg, where he studied Economics and Law. In 1923 the detainee applied for employment within the German police.

The detainee now had a trial case, but he did not finish his case, as he was accepted for the police before.

EMPLOYMENT WITHIN  
THE POLICE.

§ 4. In the years up to 1926 the detainee now went through the various departments of the police. He was stationed under the Police Presidency at Königsberg. Then he went to Berlin, for a course lasting six months. This was a training course for superior police officials, and the course ended in an exam.

The detainee now returned to Königsberg was Assistant Commissioner in the Superior Presidency of the German C.I.D. In this period he was engaged mainly in the clearing up and tracing of cases in connection with fires.

After 6 months the detainee went to Schlochau in Western Prussia, as a Frontier Commissioner. He continued work here up to 1926, when he went to Wesermünde-Bremerhafen as Kriminalkommissar. Here the detainee's work consisted mainly in the tracing and clearing up of capital offences, such as manslaughter, thefts etc. The detainee remained here up to the beginning of 1934, when a municipal place of service was established within the district, and the detainee did not want to be transferred to this place.

BACK TO KÖNIGSBERG.

§ 5. The detainee then returned to Königsberg and was made leader of the "Erkennungsdienst", and at the same time he worked on abt. 75 to 80 per cent. of the murder cases. Besides the detainee managed the inspection, together with the leader at Königsberg, Oberregierungsrat ELSNER, of the municipal police and of the Frontier Gendarmerie Force, and he was also active as teacher at a training course held at Königsberg for the same class of officials.

The detainee says that during this period he has attended several courses in Berlin, e.g. in Dactyloscopy, Forensic Medicine etc.

OUTBREAK OF WAR.

§ 6. On Aug. 16, 1939 the detainee was summoned for service with the Geheimfeldpolizei, in which he came to serve with the group 501, which was gathered at Königsberg. The group was attached to the "Armeekorpskommando 3". The group consisted of abt. 120 men, and its task was e.g. to secure buildings, in which the staffs were to have their offices, the search of parts of the town, the treatment of cases resorting to the Army group etc.



TO THE  
WESTERN FRONT.

§ 7. The detainee was engaged in this work up to the end of the campaign in September 1939, when he was transferred to the Western front, and here he came to serve with group 501 under the "Armeeoberkommando 16". The detainee worked on the Arms High Command at Bad Berzig. Here the detainee remained until the attack on France commenced, and he joined in the march into France via Verdun and Nancy.

The detainee's task here was to inspect the material left over by the French staff, secure such material and collect important items together with officers from the German High Command 6.

After the Franco-German Armistice the Trupp 501 was ordered to go to Tourcoing near Lille. His work here was similar to that performed in the Polish campaign.

TO THE EASTERN  
FRONT.

§ 8. On April 21, 1941 the staff and all the Army High Command 16 were transferred for marching to the Eastern front, and the staff was transferred to Badenstein, abt. 100 kms from Königsberg.

BACK TO FRANCE.

§ 9. After a two days' stay here the detainee received a teletype letter from Berlin according to which he was to go to Paris. On his arrival in Paris the detainee was detailed to group 627, which was billeted south of Paris, at Troyes. Work here was mainly as before, but it also aimed at the French resistance movement, which was then very weak and practically without any importance.

FIGHTING SABOTAGE.

§ 10. In the middle of December 1941 the detainee was transferred to a Sonderkommando in Paris, which was active in the clearing up of sabotage and political murders in collaboration with the French National police.

The detainee says that in sabotage and political murder cases they showed abt. 70 per cent. positive results, and he adds that naturally the French police had the greater share of these results.

The detainee's work consisted in investigations on the spot, in keeping the register of explosives, arms and ammunition found, etc., so that these things might be compared in the different cases and might consequently clear up several cases when dealing only with one. The detainee says that he made reports about the various kinds of explosives used, with a view to comparing them, and these reports were sent both the leader in Paris, and a copy went to the "Reichssicherheitshauptamt" in Berlin.

BUILDING UP THE  
ERKENNUNGSDIENST  
IN PARIS.

§ 11. In May or June 1942 the detainee was ordered to build up the Erkennungsdienst in Paris under the department V. He thinks that he had finished this work in August or September, when he came to work with the Erkennungsdienst in the cases of sabotage and political murders. In this connection he says that the saboteurs and murderers arrested were placed before the German Court Martial, where they received their sentences.

The detainee maintains that he has had nothing to do with cases against prisoners.

TO LIMOGES.

§ 12. After a short leave at Königsberg the detainee was recalled to Paris, and here he was given an H-uniform (Formerly he had worn a Wehrmacht uniform). He was then ordered to go to Limoges, where he was detailed to the "Einsatzkommando Limoges". This took place after the German invasion of France, and the detainee was given 5 mm. This number was subsequently extended into 25 to 30 men, and they were engaged in the clearing up of sabotage actions, the handling of booty etc.

In August or September 1943 arrived Obersturmführer MEYER, and a place of service was built up according to the H-principles.

TO LIMOGES.  
(Continued).

The detainee was now given a special task in view of the inspection of booty and the discovery of arms and ammunition stowed away by the French, material which was regularly to go to the Wehrmacht.

When working here the detainee learned that a base had been found with quite a number of French documents, and presumably it had been buried just before the German occupation of the hitherto non-occupied part of France. However, his people at Chateau Roux had handed it in to the Armistice Commission, but the detainee recovered the case, and now its contents were investigated. This resulted in the rolling-up of an extensive illegal organisation, which was working in collaboration with the remaining French Army. The organisation had its branches all over Southern France. A number of French military men, as also civilians, were arrested, but the detainee had nothing to do with this side of the matter. His work consisted exclusively in finding the things which had been stowed away.

From November 1943 he worked on the same case in Paris. He states that they found abt. 5 or 6,000 cars, 37 armoured cars which had been walled up and a lot of arms and ammunition.

The detainee made out later a report (comprising a legal, criminal proof as well as the procedure of his work in the case). The detainee was active on this case quite up to August 1944, when the Germans had to retire from Paris. In the retreat he was attached to the staff of the "Defehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei", and his task was to find out the situation of the individual commands and groups, and the extent of their losses, as well as the state of their material, and then furnish them with funds etc.

He also took part in the fighting in the Vosges. In October 1944 the detainee was told by his superior that they had had a teleprint message from Berlin to the effect that he was to be told off to a Panzer division, which was to be formed in Holland, and to act as an Abwehr officer.

§ 13. Later on the detainee was, however, told to report himself to the BdS, Copenhagen, and he was to go to a group (10), which had arrived from the security police in France, now distributed in Jutland. The intention from Berlin was for the detainee to keep the material and personnel of the group together.

On Nov. 10, 1944 the detainee arrived in Copenhagen and reported to BOVENSIEPEN. The detainee also spoke to the leader of group 10, Oberregierungsrat WESTPHAL, who said to him that he must go to Jutland and perform the task ordered by Berlin.

On Nov. 15, 1944 Bovensiepen resolved, however, that the detainee must deputy to Kriminalkommissar SCHWEITZER, Arr.No.25, who was then on an official journey to Germany, and the detainee was appointed leader of department IV - 1 b-c (The fighting of the National resistance movement).

§ 14. The detainee says that he did not know conditions in Denmark, and the deputy of the department, Kriminalinspektor BEHNDT, had also arrived a short time before. Nor did the detainee know Copenhagen, having never been here before. In this connection he says that the organisation was not good. Each department was working on its own accord, and the detainee says that he suggested that they worked from purely criminalistic views, and that he would reorganise their work as in Paris, but he says his ideas were not appreciated.

The case to be continued.

Fritz Johansen, Lt.

ARRIVAL IN  
DENMARK.

LEADER OF DEPT.  
IV-1 b-c.



I.V I.No.40.  
Arr.No.894.

In case re  
HANS NIC. JESSEN.

CONSECUTIVE REPORT, dated Jan. 17, 1946.

STAFF OF THE  
DEPT. IV-1-b-c.

The detainee has been interrogated to-day about his work in Denmark. As stated already he was in charge of the department IV.-1 b-c, deputy being Kriminalinspektor Berndt. The detainee's immediate superior was Dr. Hoffmann.

§ 15. The detainee cannot at present recall the names of the personnel of his department, the staff consisting of abt. 40 persons, among them 7 or 8 female secretaries, but he says that before he was transferred as an Allied prisoner of war he has been interrogated about this by the Danish C.I.D., and that he worked up a complete list of all the staff of his department.

The staff was organized in such a manner that there was German leader in every office, and then Danes would be working there as interpreters, and a Dane or a member of the German minority as secretary.

The leaders of the offices were:-

Kriminalobersekretär Marquard.  
Kriminalsekretär Boeder.  
Kriminalsekretär Nordenbruch (identical with Paul Nordenbruch, Arr.No.886).  
Kriminalsekretär Wäcke (identical with Richard Carl Wäcke, Arr.No.880).  
Kriminalsekretär Jodeit, and  
Kriminalsekretär Bieschmer

among other German members of the Gestapo working in the department he remembers:-

Kriminalsekretär Dietz.  
" Knaeding.  
" Büwig (identical with Gerhard Bert-  
hold, Arr.No.835).  
" Schröder (identical with Fritz  
Schröder, Arr.No.880).  
" Straub (identical with Hermann  
Straub, Arr.No.881).  
" Lütjens.  
" Schertel.  
" Elsheim.  
" Grundert and  
" Thiel.

TORTURE IN THE  
DETAINEE'S DEPT.

§ 16. The detainee has been interrogated whether any torture has been used against the prisoners of his department, and he partly admits that this was the case, stating that when he commenced service in Copenhagen, he was called to Dr. Hoffmann, who ordered him to fight the resistance movement in Denmark with all means at his disposal. He was told that the Gestapo in Denmark did something called "severe interrogation", and in such interrogations the prisoner was beaten with a stick. They were allowed only to beat the prisoner on the seat, and they must have the special order from Dr. Hoffmann, before they were allowed to beat a prisoner. The detainee says that "severe interrogations" often took place in his department, and it is known to him that often they used a rubber truncheon, as this was known to beat harder than a stick. He says that often he passed through the offices in order to see that this procedure was followed, so that the punishment would not develop into maltreatment or torture of the prisoner. The detainee says that as far as



TORTURE IN THE  
DETAINEE'S DEPT.  
(Continued).

possible he was always present, when a prisoner was to be punished, and in two cases he has assisted in such punishment himself. He does not remember the names of the prisoners, but he knows that one of them was a Danish engineer, who had been arrested for underground work, and the other was the leader of a Communist organization. It is likewise known to him that the punishments were inflicted in ways other than those prescribed, but he thinks that the leaders of the offices in question must be responsible in such cases.

He says that the punishment was not in any way kept secret, but that it was undertaken in the office where the prisoner was being interrogated, and he does not think that he can be responsible at all, as he has only carried out an order given him by his immediate superior.

REQUEST TO LIQUIDATE / PERSONS IN COPENHAGEN.

§ 17. The detainee states that until the Snell House was bombed he had his lodgings there, on the fourth floor. One evening, in the beginning of March 1945, after he had gone to bed, Dr. Hoffmann entered his room, and brought a Swedish machine-gun with him. Hoffmann ordered the detainee to rise and go down into the street, where he was to liquidate three persons. He understood the order in such a manner that he was to go down into the street, either by himself, or with several others, and then liquidate three casual persons in Copenhagen. He says that he was not minded to liquidate innocent persons, but orders were orders, and so he answered "Jawohl!". Then he dressed and went to the fifth floor of the Snell House, where his deputy, Kriminalinspektør Berndt, had his lodgings, in order to discuss the matter with him. Berndt stated that immediately before Hoffmann had been to see him, and had ordered him to do the same thing, but he had referred Hoffmann to the detainee. They spoke of the matter, and agreed that no such order could be executed, and then the detainee told Dr. Hoffmann of their decision, pleading that he had no prisoners at his disposal, who were to be shot. To this statement Hoffmann answered, "Well, I'll manage in another way, then!", and the detainee heard nothing more of this matter. He says that at the time acts of terrorism were being performed in Funen and in Jutland, and it has surely been Hoffmann's idea to make the detainee undertake some liquidations in Copenhagen, owing to the fact that no other people suitable for such purposes were at disposal.

RELATIONS TO SD AND ABWEHR.

§ 18. The detainee has been closely interrogated whether he has had special jobs to do for the SD or the Abwehr, but this he firmly denies, stating that his sole task in Denmark was to fight the resistance movement and Communist organizations.

CONCLUSION.

§ 19. The detainee has admitted that in the period from Nov. 10, 1944 and up to the Capitulation he has been active as a Kriminalrat of the security police in Denmark, being the leader of Dept. IV-1-b-c, and that in this capacity he was conversant of the fact that the prisoners were beaten, and he admits that in two individual cases he assisted himself in beating the prisoners.

During the interrogation the detainee has been willing to give his statement. He does not think that he can be made responsible for things which have happened in his department as, according to his own

CONCLUSION.  
(Continued).

view, he has only executed an order and, in case any persons among his staff has violated this order, they must themselves be responsible for such behaviour.

It is my impression that the detainee has an intimate knowledge of the acts of terrorism done by the Gestapo in Denmark, much more intimate than he has stated up to now, as also that he is one of the men who may be held responsible for the torture of prisoners at the Shell House, at the present stage he will be sure not to tell anything more, but the interrogation of prisoners of his department, among them being Røber, merchant, of Haslev, and Mikkelsen, manager of the "Scandia" restaurant, Copenhagen, will probably yield further information about his own behaviour in Denmark.

RECOMMENDATION.

§ 20. As the detainee can most certainly be of no further interest to this Centre, and as he might assist the Danish police in clearing up the acts of terrorism performed by the Gestapo in Denmark, I beg to recommend that he be transferred to the Danish police for their further measures.

(Signed) I. Vagn Jensen.

Lt.

I.V.J.  
Re Hans Nic. Jessen,  
Arr. No. 894.

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION, DENMARK  
CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE  
Alsgades Skole, Copenhagen.  
January 18, 1945.

INDICTED AND SUSPECTS IN REPORT RE HANS NICOLAI JESSEN,  
Arr. No. 894.

- 1) Dr. Hoffmann, German subject, leader of Dept. IV in Denmark, being detained by the Allied authorities. Cf. §§ 15 & 17, main report.
- 2) Marquadt, German subject, Kriminalobersekretär in Dept. IV-1-b, age 43-45, height abt. 179 cms, muscular slim build, hair medium fair, but scanty. A native of Stettin. Cf. § 15, main report.
- 3) Boeder, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1-b, age abt. 38, height abt. 178 cms, sturdy build, fair hair, oval face, otherwise ? Cf. § 15, main report.
- 4) Nordenbruch, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, Arr. No. 886. Cf. § 15, main report.
- 5) Waeke, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, Arr. No. 890. Cf. § 15, main report.
- 6) Jodeit, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, age abt. 35, height abt. 182 cms, slim build, dark hair and abundant, clean-shaven, formerly of the State police, Königsberg, otherwise ? Cf. § 15, main report.
- 7) Löschner, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, age abt. 35, height abt. 180 cms, sturdy and corpulent, fair and grizzled hair, clean-shaven, formerly serving with the State police, Hamburg, otherwise ? Cf. § 15, main report.
- 8) Bier, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, age abt. 35, height abt. 175 cms, sturdy build, dark hair, military bearing, well-groomed, formerly serving with the Staatspolizei, Hamburg, otherwise ? Cf. § 15, main report.
- 9) Kueding, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, age abt. 35, height abt. 170 cms, ordinary build, fair hair, but scanty, clean-shaven, otherwise ? Cf. § 15, main report.
- 10) Ewig, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, Arr. No. 885. Cf. § 15, main report.
- 11) Schröder, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, Arr. No. 880. Cf. § 15, main report.
- 12) Straub, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, Arr. No. 881. Cf. § 15, main report.
- 13) Lüttjens, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, age abt. 45, height abt. 180 cms, fair hair, slim build, wears spectacles, formerly a merchant in Hamburg or Bremen, otherwise ? Cf. § 15, main report.

- 14) Schertel, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, age abt. 30, height abt. 172 cms, slim build, dark hair, military bearing, otherwise ?  
Cf. § 15, main report.
- 15) Elske, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, age abt. 30, height abt. 170 cms, ordinary build, hair ?, formerly serving with the Staatspolizei, Hamburg, otherwise ?  
Cf. § 15, main report.
- 16) Grunert, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, was killed in the spring of 1945 when assisting in a raid.  
Cf. § 15, main report.
- 17) Tiel, German subject, Kriminalsekretär in Dept. IV-1 b, age abt. 40, height abt. 170 cms, ordinary build, dark hair, dark moustache, formerly serving with the Staatspolizei, Hamburg, otherwise ?  
Cf. § 15, main report.
- 18) Berndt, German subject, Kriminalinspektor in Dept. IV-1 b, age 52 to 53, height abt. 175 cms, slim build, grizzled and dark hair, formerly serving at Danzig, otherwise ?  
Cf. § 15, main report.

(Signed) I. Vagn Jensen.

Lt.





# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
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2000



ARRIVAL no. 1120  
HM 33/SN/JL

72K-69-16  
CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE  
BRITISH MILITARY MISSION - DENMARK  
KASTELLET, April 10th 1946.

~~SECRET~~

NAME SCHWERDT, Otto Friedrich Alexander, alias PETER SCHÄFER  
BORN September 7th 1914 at Eisenberg/Pfalz  
NATIONALITY German  
OCCUPATION Former Merchant - Hauptsturmführer  
POLITICAL ATTITUDE Nazi, but he was not a member of the Party  
RELIGION Lutheran  
LATEST PERMANENT ADDRESS 11, Im Salzweg, Zuffenhausen/Stuttgart  
REASON FOR ARREST Automatic category  
RELIABILITY B.3

-0-0-0-0-0-

RELATIVES  
Father Otto Schwerdt, born on April 4th 1889, Foreman.  
Address: Eisenberg, 8 Neue Strasse.  
Political attitude: Nil - former Social Democrat  
Mother Susanna Schwerdt, nee Lander, born on June 5th 1892.  
Political attitude: Nil.  
Sister Lena Spindler, age: 27. Address: Otterstadt, 239  
Ringstrasse. Married to Adolf Spindler, Master Joiner.  
Political attitude: Nil.  
Wife Ursula Schwerdt, nee Eichler, born in 1919, has not  
been living together with his wife since 1943.  
Address: Unknown.  
Fiancée Ingrid Lauritzen, born on October 12th 1920. Former  
secretary to Kriminalrat Bunke, "Shellhuset", Copen-  
hagen. CIC 1121

-0-0-0-0-0-

DOCUMENTS  
A. Way-bill for Otto Friedrich Alexander Schwerdt  
B. Arrest-report issued by Major Svenningsen.  
C. Soldbuch belonging to Hauptmann Peter Schäfer  
D. Meldekarte for Peter Schäfer  
E. Identity-card no.300 for Peter Schäfer  
F. Meldekarte for Peter Schäfer  
G. Medical certificate of July 4th 1945 from the  
"Reservelazarett" at Trautstein.  
H. Certificate of November 10th 1945 from the  
"Reichbahndirektion" of Stuttgart.  
I. Krankenblatt from the "Reservelazarett" at  
Trautstein.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE IN FULL  
2000

- K. Report on the det. to the Police (August 29, 1945).
- L. Declaration from the "Wohnungsamt" of Stuttgart concerning hiring of a room at Mrs. Holland's 86 Löwenstrasse (1st floor), Stuttgart/Degerloch.
- M. Registration-card of September 15, 1945 issued by the Military Government of Germany.
- N. Kennkarte for Peter Schifer.
- O. Appendix I. List of lacking German members of the Peter-Group, who are probably still alive, and their descriptions given by Otto Schwerdt.
- P. Appendix II. Correction of the English list of the Peter-Group, CID 1/2/9 of December 27, 1945.

ANTECEDENCE  
EDUCATION

§ 1. From his 6th to his 10th year the det. went to school at the elementary school of Eisenberg. Then he was 6 years at the "Progymnasium" of Grünstadt and afterwards he attended a course at a commercial school at Mannheim. Thereafter he worked as a shop-assistant with the firm of "Tonwerk Lausen" and here he remained till 1935. From 1935 till November 2nd 1936 he was employed as a shop-assistant with the firm of Fritsche at Eilenburg. From 1936 till 1938 he was called up for service with the Wehrmacht (23rd A.A. Regiment) at Merseburg. Here he served until November 30th 1938 when he was demobbed as an N.C.O. Thereafter he got a job as an agent for some firm, of which he does not remember the name, and he kept this job till March 1939. In March 1939 he was called up for service with "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler", which belonged to the "Waffen SS". He served with various SS-units right up to the Capitulation.

MILITARY RELATIONS

§ 2. From 1936 till 1938 he was called up as a private liable to military service. He was attached to the 23rd A.A. Regiment, H.Q. troop, at Merseburg. On December 30th he was demobbed as an N.C.O. and was indicated "fit for future service as a Feldwebel". In March 1939 he was called up anew, this time as an N.C.O. with "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler", Berlin, Lichterfelde. Together with this unit he participated in the French campaign until May 1940 when he was wounded and sent to hospital. He adds that he also participated in the Polish campaign with the same unit as a "Regimentskradfahrer". When asked why he was attached to the "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler" which belonged to the SS, he states that this was owing to the fact that he had been a member of "Allgemeines SS" from 1933. After a short stay in the hospital he was transferred to Prague, where he served with an "Ersatztruppenteil" till the autumn of 1940. Then he served in "Division 'Das Reich', Regiment 'Germania'" as a "Zugführer" until June 1942.

In 1942 he was wounded again in Russia and hospitalized at Elwangen. At that time there were established "Sonderkommandoen" in various places in Germany. People might then volunteer for service with these "Sonderkommandoen", but in order to <sup>be</sup> accepted it was demanded that they were corporally in very



fine form and had proved their military ability in battles which was to be seen from the fact that they had obtained the Iron Cross of 1. degree. As he fulfilled these conditions, he volunteered without knowing at that time for what purpose the "Sonderkommandos" were to be used.

After having been wounded 4 times the det. was after a stay in the hospital attached to an "Ersatzgruppenteil der Waffen SS für Gradschützen und Aufklärer" at Elwangen an der Jagst. Here the soldiers arrived who had volunteered and who were fully trained in any kind of sports and had distinguished themselves in the war. Towards the end of 1942 they were transferred to a special "Kommando" in Berlin. In order to be admitted to this "Kommando" it was demanded that they were willing to "Total-Einsatz", and the "Kommando" consisted of abt. 100-120 men who had been recruited from all "SS-Verbände". Here the soldiers were trained in the use of all arms and were on the whole given instruction in any kind of military service. The command was in the hands of various SS-leaders who replaced each other. The "Kommando" belonged disciplinarily to the SS, whereas the material administration belonged to the RSHA (Reichssicherheitshauptamt), of which SS-Obergruppenführer Dr. KALTENBRUNNER was the head.

*passed*

Until March 1st 1943 the det. was an Oberscharführer within the "Kommando" mentioned, but after that time he had the rank of an Untersturmführer (Zugführer). The head of his unit was Obersturmführer RUFF, but only for a certain period, however, and the det. does not remember the names of the other O.C.s.

*passed*

After the training at the "Kommando" in Berlin the det. was given various engineer-technical training in various places in Germany with SS-Trupp-Abteilungen, (Training in technics concerning railways, in driving of vapour- and electric engines, insight in power-works, oil-fields and oil-refineries). Furthermore he was trained in the use of all kinds of arms, both German and Allied, whereupon he himself gave instruction in the use of these arms to various SS-units.

In the beginning of August of 1943 the det. went to Italy to join a "Kommando" which had been sent off

some days before and which was to prepare the liberation of Mussolini. He received this order direct from Skorzeny in Berlin. The det., however, was not at that time informed of the fact that they were to liberate Mussolini.

POLITICAL ATTITUDE

§ 3. The det. has been a Nazi from 1933, but has not been a member of the Party. As mentioned in § 2 he joined the "Allgemeine SS" already in 1933, but this organization was at that time almost a sort of "Field Drill Association".

THE LIBERATION  
OF MUSSOLINI

§ 4. Early in August 1943 Skorzeny, then SS-Obersturmführer and later Head of all SS-Jagdverbände, ordered him to go to Italy (Rome) to join a "Kommando" consisting of abt. 30 men elected from the various SS-Sonderkommandos.

He joined the "Kommando" at Frascati. The men of "Kommando" wore ordinary German parachutist-uniforms. From Frascati the unit was transferred to the Lake Albano. The "Kommando" consisted of 6 or 7 officers and abt. 25 privates who had no idea of what was to take place. The det. too, knew nothing in spite of the fact that he had asked Skorzeny for the occasion of the journey. Some of the officers got special tasks, but none of those around them was told about the nature of these tasks.

Now and then Skorzeny turned up to inspect and kept in contact all the time with Generaloberst STUDENT, who was the head of all German parachutists in Italy. The administration of the "Kommando" was subject to a parachute-unit called MOORS.

The 4th and 5th of September the "Kommando" participated in the disarmament of the Italian Army. The det. and 15 men from his unit disarmed a regiment of artillery and a medical unit.

September 11th the det. learnt from Skorzeny that the actual subject of the action in Italy was to liberate Mussolini. In the morning of September 12th the det. was ordered to make all <sup>military</sup> preparations demanded for the liberation of Mussolini. He was to choose 15 of the fittest men from the Sonderkommando and to get car ready for departure towards Pratica di Mare.

At abt. 11 o'clock the same day the det. reported together with 15 men who had volunteered



For participation in the liberation, to General Student. The det. and the general now had a short conversation whereupon the latter gave a summary of the whole situation to all the pilots (from the Henschel air-craft) and to the pilots of the 11 gliders ("Lastenagler") and the officers who were to participate. Skorzeny who was the leader of the action explained the present situation and gave the various officers their respective tasks. It was planned to start at 1 o'clock p.m. from Pratica di Mare with the 11 gliders at their disposal. According to the plan the 11 gliders were to be drawn up by air-craft. The 11 gliders were manned as follows:

4 planes occupied by parachutists with the task to occupy and secure the plateau, where the hotel in which Mussolini was staying, was situated.

The 5. and 6. planes (pilots: the det. and Skorzeny) had the task to storm the hotel and to get hold of Mussolini unhurt.

The remaining 5 planes had the task to occupy the funicular railway-station (Drahtseilbahn-station) and to establish contact with the valley station and to see that the 6 planes already arrived performed their tasks.

During a personal conversation between Skorzeny and the det. in connection with this the latter learned how they had learned where Mussolini was staying.

On an unknown date Mussolini went to see the Italian King and after that time no information about Mussolini's residence appeared.

From various SS-officers (names unknown) they had learned that the island of Sct. Magdalena was Mussolini's first place of residence. An SS-officer who had been sent to the island disguised as a sailor, ascertained that Mussolini was staying in a castle in this island. Always acting like a drunken sailor he made friends with the population of the island and among his friends there was a gardener who brought fresh fruit to the castle in question every day. The sottish sailor asked the gardener to accompany him to the castle. By this he ascertained that Mussolini was staying there and he reported this to Skorzeny, who at once contacted . .

the German Navy in Corsica, and made all preparations for a landing in Set. Magdalena in order to liberate Mussolini.

On a flight necessary for this purpose Skorzeny crashed into the sea near Corsica (probably owing to sabotage), but he and the crew reached an Italian rock where he was found by the Italian "Seenotdienst".

All preparations for the liberation of Mussolini in the island of Set. Magdalena were in vain, as information appeared to the effect that Mussolini had been transferred to another place.

New results of the investigations concerning Mussolini's new place of residence pointed towards the hotel mentioned above. Photos of the hotel and its surroundings including the plateau in the Apennines were necessary. Skorzeny himself flew over the plateau in order to take the photos necessary.

On the basis of these photos a discussion took place about the liberation of Mussolini.

In order to have cleared up whether Mussolini actually was staying at the hotel in question the O.C. of the Carabinieri, watching Mussolini, General ?, had to be sent for and interrogated.

The general was in Rome and on September 12 abt. 10 o'clock he was fetched and taken to Pratica di Mare by an SS-officer whose name the det. does not remember. Although the Italian general declined to give details he gave so much information about Mussolini's place of residence and the guard that they were able to plan an action in details.

The general refused to participate in a flight in order to point out where Mussolini was staying.

Skorzeny insisted that the general was to be persuaded to participate voluntarily in order to prevent unnecessary blood-shed. The general was to be placed in the det.'s plane and the det. succeeded in persuading the general to go with them giving the general his word of honour that nothing would happen to him.

---oOo---

At 1.15 p.m. 11 planes started together with their gliders making for Gran S'asso.

There was no wireless in the planes. In each glider there were 9 men. At 2 p.m. they <sup>flying</sup> saw abt. 3,500 m above the sea, the hotel at Gran S'asso, which was situated abt. 2,100 m above the sea. In spite of the fact that the det. could not see any of the first 4 planes he and the pilot made up their minds to land. After having dived vertically the det.'s plane landed abt. 50 yards from the hotel. On the landing the roof of the cabin flew open, so that the det. was able to get the Italian general out of the plane very quickly, and they went together up to the hotel. The det. and the general first entered the dining-room, and at the same time Skorzeny's plane landed. As they did not find Mussolini they entered the telephone-and telegraph room of the hotel, where they cut off all cables. Then Skorzeny turned up. Thereafter they climbed a wall, which was 3 yards high, in order to get into the yard of the hotel. In the yard there was gathered about one company of Italian soldiers. During the general confusion a window on the first floor was opened, and who turned up: Mussolini!!!

Now Skorzeny, Hauptsturmführer RADL, his A.D.C., GFOLLER, and the det. rushed into the crowd of soldiers who were so amazed that they quite forgot to use their arms, and proceeded to Mussolini's room on the first floor. The det. adds that those 4 mentioned were the first to cross the yard.

Skorzeny saluted Mussolini with the words: "Duce, der Führer schickt mich, Sie zu befreien!!". Thereafter a longish conversation between Mussolini and Skorzeny followed, and in the meantime the det. carried out various orders given to him by Skorzeny. The det. was to take care that the other German soldiers, who had arrived now, disarmed the Italian unit and established contact with the funicular-railway-station and telephone contact with the air-field of Aveccano.

The Italian general was likewise received by Mussolini, but they were very cool to each other.

When all orders had been carried out they awaited an air-craft from the aerodrome of Aveccano. After abt. half an hour the plane arrived and landed direct



at the plateau, and after a very bad start Skorzeny and Mussolini flew back to Aveccano. From there they proceeded by air-craft to Germany to "der Führer". Skorzeny ordered the det. to take the troops to the valley-station, besides he was to take care of the wounded soldiers and finally to return to Aveccano. On September 13 at 11 o'clock the det. arrived at Aveccano from the valley-station in a car. Thereafter he proceeded to Germany.

The Italian general got a car at the valley-station and drove back to Rome.

Mussolini's wife and two children were likewise liberated from their captivity at Rimini and taken to Germany.

The det. remembers the following names of the persons who participated in the liberation of Mussolini:

SKORZENY, Obersturmführer	
RADL (A.D.C.), "	
ADAM GVOLLER, Unterscharführer (possibly dead)	
FRITZ HIMMEL, "	(dead)
HANS HOLZER, "	(dead)
OTTO WAGNER, "	(possibly dead)
WALTHER GLASNER, "	(dead)
PENZ, "	(possibly dead)
ROBERT NEITZEL, "	(dead)
KUSCAK, "	(possibly dead)
HOLZER (II) Oberscharführer	(dead)

The det. does not remember the names of the others but most of them have fallen at the Eastern Front in the spring of 1945.

The det. does not know the names of the officers and the men from the parachutist unit, which participated in the action (9 crews, each of them consisting of 9 men).

FRANCE, SPAIN:

§ 5: Abt. October 15 the det. was ordered by Skorzeny to go to Paris together with about 70 men. From Paris they were to march to an aerodrome near Vichy, and here they met with a company from "Aufklärungs-  
abteilung der Division "Hohenstauffen"". Their stay there lasted for abt. 4 weeks. The det. was never given further information of the purpose of this

expedition. At the aerodrome they worked with drill. It is the det.'s impression, that the object of this training and of the action, if any, was to take Petain prisoner and take him to Germany, but the action was never carried out, and the det. and his 70 men returned to Berlin without having performed anything.

According to a new order the det. went to Paris again and from there down to the Spanish border together with 4 men. Not either in this case was the det. informed of the object of the journey, and no action took place.

The det. stayed at the Spanish border for abt. 10 days. He waited for further instructions from Skorzeny, but the latter stayed away, whereupon the det. returned to Berlin. The det. claims that he has no idea of the object of this expedition to the Spanish border, but Skorzeny will be able to give information concerning this.

signed Høeg Madsen	Svend Nielsen.
Lt.	Lt.



Continued on April 12, 1946.

CONVERSATION WITH  
HIMMLER:

§ 6: In December, 1943 the det. was ordered to make his appearance at Wahnsee, as Himmler wanted to have a personal conversation with him.

Himmler told the det. briefly, that he had heard the det. mentioned as a man, who was willing to risk his life for Germany, and now it was his intention to send the det. to Denmark to start a "counter-terror-movement" there. During a conversation with Standartenführer MILDNER, the then BdS in Denmark, Himmler had learned that the Danish Resistance Movement was still growing and perform<sup>ed</sup> an increasing number of sabotage actions against institutions and factories working for the Wehrmacht.

Furthermore Himmler told him that the order to perform terror was to be understood in the following way: if one German was shot, 5 Danes were to be shot in return. When asked whether he knows if the order came direct from Hitler the det. declares, that he knows this for certain, but he did not learn that from the above-mentioned conversation with Himmler. This did not appear until May, 1944, when he - via Skorzeny - applied for being exempted from the task as the leader of the terror-group in Denmark; as Skorzeny on this occasion told him, that it was quite impossible for him to be exempted, as he had this task according to a "Führerbefehl".

Furthermore the det. states that he had requested Himmler to be exempted from the task in question, but Himmler refused this, saying that it was an order and that men would be placed at his disposal for the performance of the terror-actions, with which he would be charged. He was to report to the German Dienststelle in Copenhagen and from there he would receive orders concerning the actions which were to be performed.

A couple of days prior to Christmas 1943 he went to Denmark, but he did not report to the Dienststelle but was fetched by Huff at the railway-station in Copenhagen.

Huff told him at once, that it had been decided to "liquidate" CHRISTIAN DAM, Editor. When the det. asked Huff why Dam was to be "liquidated", he was told that Dam was a well-known member of Secret Service and pro-English and an ardent hater of the Germans. Furthermore he was told that Dam financed the Danish Resistance Movement. Already the next day the det. was ordered to return to Germany, and he did not arrive in Copenhagen again until December 29, 1943.

THE ACTION AGAINST  
DAM:

*ed*  
*ch*  
§ 7: The det. was again fetched by Huff and they went together to the latter's residence, where the det. put up for the night. Through Huff he contacted a man called CHARSTENSEN and 2 other persons called LEO NEUMANN and GPÖLLER. Charstensen arrived here from Flensburg and the two others from Berlin. The 3 aforementioned men turned up at Dam's residence on Dec. 30, 1943. It had been <sup>did</sup> decided in advance that Neumann was to shoot Dam. This/actually take place, but Dam did not die from his wounds. When asked why the det. himself did not shoot Dam in order to be sure that Dam would not survive, the det. declares that he had agreed with Himmler that he was not to do so, only being the leader of the actions, and that men would be placed at his disposal for the actual murder-actions. The det. thinks that Neumann had been ordered from Berlin, that he should fire the shots against Dam.

THE MURDER OF  
KAJ MUNK:

§ 8: The next action of which the det. was the leader was the murder of Kaj Munk.

He states that on January 2, 1944 Huff introduced him to a man from the German Dienststelle. The meeting took place near "Teknologisk Institut" and he claims, that he was not informed of the name of the man concerned, nor has he met him afterwards.

The unknown man told him to go to Odense and from there proceed to the vicarage of Vedersø together with SOHNLEIN, GPÖLLER, <sup>and</sup> NEUMANN and CHARSTENSEN. Here they were to "liquidate" Kaj Munk, and as a reason for this the det. was told that Kaj Munk was the brain of the spiritual Resistance Movement, ardent hater of the Germans, pro-English, and that he also supported the Resistance Movement. The name of Kaj Munk was quite unknown to the det. until he heard of him on that occasion. Furthermore he was told that at Odense he

would meet Sehnlein, who would be able to give him all information concerning Kaj Munk. "Dagmarhus" had placed a motor car at the det.'s disposal and in this car he drove to Odense on January 2, 1944. Here he met with Sehnlein, who explained the situation of the vicarage of Vedersø, as he (Sehnlein) had had the task to spy on the vicarage of Vedersø.

On January 4, 1944 abt. 7 o'clock p.m. the det. turned up at Kaj Munk's together with Sehnlein, Gföller, Neumann and Charstensen. Charstensen and Sehnlein pretended to be sent from the Danish Police whereupon they arrested Kaj Munk and took him in the car to Aarhus. After having driven about 50 kms. they stopped the car and pulled out Kaj Munk. During the drive somebody, probably Sehnlein, had told Kaj Munk that he was to be shot. They had agreed in advance that Neumann was to shoot Kaj Munk, which he did by shooting him twice through the neck.

On his behalf the det. denies having fired any shots at Kaj Munk.

Then the det. drove to Aarhus, where he put up for the night, and it was his intention to proceed to Germany, as he considered his task finished. He claims that it was not his intention to organize an actual terror-group, and he considered his task finished after having participated in the two above-mentioned actions.

From Aabenraa, however, he phoned the Dienststelle in Copenhagen and was ordered to go to Copenhagen.

After the murder of Kaj Munk the det. was to go to Berlin together with Gföller and Neumann, but during a stay at Aabenraa the det. was ordered by telephone to go to Copenhagen and report to Standartenführer Bovensiepen. Gföller accompanied him to Copenhagen, whereas Neumann proceeded to Germany together with Charstensen.

✓  
THE PETER GROUP:

§ 9. After the det.'s return to Copenhagen he had a conversation with Bovensiepen in which Sturmbannführer Naujocks from the RSHA VI, Berlin, participated, and the latter brought with him new orders concerning measures against the terror in Denmark. A group was to be formed for which reason Gföller and the det. were



ordered to stay in Denmark. They were to await the arrival of more men from Germany.

Naujorcks, Sturmabführer from the RSHA, was not competent to give the det. orders, but a certain Hauptsturmführer, whose name the det. does not remember, arrived bringing with him orders direct from Skorzeny. These orders were to the effect that the det. was to remain in Copenhagen, and that he was subject to Naujorcks' command.

Naujorcks' orders from Berlin were to the effect "that the counter-terror in Denmark was to be carried on and intensified". These were the words of the order.

The det., however, declined to perform any counter sabotage, as he wanted a personal order from Skorzeny, and he received this order abt. January 15 through the abovementioned Hauptsturmführer from the RSHA, whose name he does not remember.

Before the det. received this order, Naujorcks started sabotage against among other things "Studententerforeningen" in Vestre Boulevard, Copenhagen, and this sabotage-action was performed by Unterscharführer Otto Wagner and Fritz Himmel, whose arrival in this country Naujorcks had occasioned.

THE BACKGROUND  
OF THE COUNTER-  
TERROR:

§ 10: The det. has been asked what orders he had received as to the performance of the counter-terror in this country. He states that he had been ordered to work under the command of Standartenführer Bovensiepen, and that he would receive his orders through him about the liquidations and sabotage actions, which were to be performed.

When asked whether he had been ordered to keep Pancke or Bovensiepen informed of what he intended to do or what he was ordered to do, he declares that he had received no order to that effect, as he, being of a lower rank than Bovensiepen, could not and was not allowed to apply to neither Pancke nor to Bovensiepen with his own personal opinion.

When asked if he has any knowledge of whether Bovensiepen kept Pancke and Best informed of the actions intended he declares, that he has no direct knowledge of this, but it was his impression that the counter-terror was not performed quite haphazardly, but that the



persons chosen to be their victims were to be sanctioned by both Pancke and Bovensiepen in order that they might decide whether the persons in question were suitable for the purpose, i.e. that the liquidation of them would be more detrimental than useful to German interests.

He was never present himself where such matters were discussed by Bovensiepen and Pancke or Best. The det. claims that he himself did not deal with finding the victims of the counter-sabotage, as he had no satisfactory knowledge of this. In most cases Huff gave him the names of the victims chosen, and Huff got these names from some office at the Shell-House.

When asked if he did not know from what sources Huff received the names concerned the det. declared, that he had no knowledge of it. The det. supposes that Huff got the names from the various department leaders within the Sipo and the SD.

When asked whether he has any knowledge of the so-called "A-Kartei" the det. declares that he has none.

Then the undersigned told the det. that what actually took place was a counter-terror started by him, and which might be compared to shooting of hostages. To this he answered that in his opinion the terror performed by him could not be compared with this. However, he admits that the victims chosen by them were in a way to be regarded as hostages, as they were not "liquidated" due to actions performed by themselves but were generally "liquidated" due to actions performed by others.

THE MEMBERS OF  
THE PETER-GROUP:

§ 11: After the sabotage action "Studententerroreningen" in Vestre Boulevard, more men arrived here from the SS-Sonderkommando in February and the Peter-Group now consisted of the following members:

NAUJORKS (Head)

The det. *gave*

LUDWIG HUFF

GEÖLLER *gave*

OTTO WAGNER

FRITZ HIMMEL

HANS HOLZER

WALTER GLASNER.

At the end of January 1944 a "Standoberjunker" (name unknown) arrived from Berlin, and joined the group together with a Standoberjunker Drost, who was a Lett, as far as the det. remembers. Furthermore the SD of Copenhagen placed two men at his disposal as a sort of observers, viz. KOPPE and KIEHME, both liquidated later on. The det. claims that he does not know, who gave rise to the arrival of these two, no. has he any knowledge of their work for Wäsche in the latter's intelligence section. Later in February the following Danes arrived from Germany.

SVEND THYBO SORENSEN

JOHN REIMANN

HORST KLEINHOLZ,

and, as far as the det. remembers, another 5 Danes, whose names he does not remember, as he sent them back to Germany at once, because he thought that they were unfit. He does not know what happened to them later on, and they did not participate in any actions in this country.

At the end of April, 1944 the following 5 Danes were sent to the det. from the E.T. of the Schalburg-Corps:

HENNING EMIL BRØNDUM

HENNING BOMHILSEN NIELSEN

IB NEDERMARK HANSEN

POUL EINAR BERTILSEN

WILLY TAGE STRYHNBO

In May or early in June arrived from Germany:

FRITZ JESSE (German).

In June arrived from Germany:

SV. OLAF STENANDER (Danish).

In July or early in August the following persons arrived:

CHRISTIAN VAN BAALEN (Dutch)

ISSEL Hauptsturmführer,

SCHMIDT, Sturmbannführer,

ROBERT NEITZEL, Unterscharführer,

CARL NEVERMANN, Sturmmann.

The det. adds, that some more Germans arrived at

that time, but the det. did not want them to join the group and they were transferred to the Sipo at the Shell-House. He does not remember the names.

At the end of September the following three Danes joined the group:

ROBERT LUND ✓

AAGE THOMAS MARIEGAARD ✓

HELGE LUNDQUIST. ✓

The det. adds that Sturmbannf. Naujoreks was the actual head of the Peter-Group in Denmark, but he only stayed in this country for a short time, viz. from abt. January 6.-16.1944 and from February 1.-6.44 and finally April 24.-29.1944. As far as the det. knows Naujoreks was staying in Belgium the rest of the time, but the det. has no idea of what he was doing there.

Thus the det. was the actual head, and only when Naujoreks was staying in Denmark he (Naujoreks) was regarded as head of the Peter-Group.

WITHDRAWAL FROM  
THE PETER-GROUP:

§ 12: In June 1944 Horst Waldenburg, alias Issel had arrived in this country having been chosen to replace the det. as the leader of the terror-group. During the action against the Police in which the Peter-Group participated the det. was wounded in one of his feet and was sent to hospital for abt. 10 days, and later on moved to a hospital in Germany. This event caused his final withdrawal from the Peter-Group. After a stay in hospital in Germany, during which it was ascertained that he probably was suffering from tuberculosis, he again started active service in December, 1944. He was ordered to report at Grafenwehr in Bavaria, where a unit consisting of 2500 men was being trained. He was not attached to any "Kommando" and went about in the camp without having any real work to do. At that time he did not know the object of the training, and the troops stationed there consisted of any kind of volunteers both from the SS and the Wehrmacht. After a short time he got tired of this and went to Berlin to see Skorzeny in order to learn the real object of the training. Then he was sent to Eifel together with Skorzeny, and he was now told that it was intended that the troops being trained



at Grafenwehr, where to take up a special task on the lines of parachute-troops. As far as the det. knows, a small group of English-speaking German soldiers under the command of an officer and dressed in American uniforms was equipped there. He thinks that the troops consisted of no more than 7 or 8 men, and they drove in 3 jeeps. This vanguard which was to pretend to be American was to be sent through the American lines to a certain point - he does not know where - where it was to meet with the "Spezialkommando", consisting of 2000 men, when the special command had forced its way through the American lines to the same point. The det. denies having worn American uniform himself, stating that his task during the action was to be the leader of Skorzeny's body-guard. The det. however, declares that afterwards he learned that the intention was probably to reach the river Marne. In order to establish a bridge-head there for the ordinary German troops, which were to follow. The whole plan, however, came to nothing, as the Allies repulsed their attack. Skorzeny had the command of the "Spezialkommando", but he was probably subject to SEPP-DIETRICH. The det. has no knowledge of the other participants in the action, who all were quite unknown to him. The offensive started shortly before Christmas 1944 and at the end of January the action had completely collapsed.

TRANSFER TO THE  
EASTERN FRONT:

§ 13: In the beginning of February he was transferred to the Eastern Front, where he became head of an infantry unit at Schwedt. This unit, however, lost abt. 50 per cent during the battles, and thereafter he became head of a tank battalion, and finally head of a recon. unit. From Schwedt he was transferred to Küstrin where he participated in the battles in the so-called "Zehden-Bridgehead". The det. states, that the so-called "Jagdverbände" were an active service for the last time in the battles of Schwedt and Küstrin. During the battles in the Zehden-Bridgehead the "Jagdverbände" lost abt. 90 per cent of its men. The det. says that beyond him the following German members also participated in these battles:

*most of  
them dead*



WALTHER GLAESNER  
HANS HOLZER  
JOSEPH MOLTE  
OTTO WAGNER  
van BAAREN

of whom Glaesner, Holzer, and Molte have fallen.

LEAVE IN DENMARK:

*idh*  
§ 14: After these battles he got leave for bravery, and went to Denmark to Copenhagen, where he put up at the Palace Hotel for abt. 10 days. He claims for certain that during this period he did not have anything to do with the terror-group in this country, but was merely here for a holiday. Furthermore he states that during these 10 days he associated a great deal with INGRID MAURITZEN.

RETURN TO GERMANY:

§ 15: At the end of March he reported a-new in Berlin from where he was sent to the Oder-Front, and from there via Hof to Achtee. He got no new "Kommando", as his unit had been almost wiped out. He claims that during the last days of the war he did not participate in battles of any kind or charged with special tasks.

THE CAPITULATION  
AND THE TIME THAT  
FOLLOWED:

§ 16: At the Capitulation he was staying at Markt-Pongau together with Skorzeny. On May 7. he, Skorzeny, Stubaf. Radl, Hauptstuf. Hunke, and 5 or 6 others went to the mountains. It was Skorzeny's intention to contact the Americans and to offer the establishment of a protection-corps in the mountains, and this corps was to take part in catching Communists, who were known to be staying as partisans in the mountains. After a few days Skorzeny, Radl, Hunke, and an interpreter went down to a town near Salzburg in order to put the aforementioned plan before the American H.Q. As Skorzeny had not returned after a couple of days, they parted and the det. went to a town called Filzmoos. Here he stayed for abt. 10 days whereupon he and all the other German soldiers were interned as P.O.W. When being interned he gave his name as Hauptmann PETER SCHAEFER. At the end of May he was hospitalized and stayed in hospital till July 17., when he was released without further ceremony. He then claims that he has been living on 5-6000 RM, which had remained on his bank-account in Berlin, and he denies having

had any contact with or having participated in the establishment of Wehrwolf-organizations or the like during the period from his release to his arrest. at Stuttgart.

From his discharge certificate it appears that he has been staying at Württemberg, Stuttgart, Bremen, and Flensburg, and when asked for the reason for this trip he declares that he went to Flensburg to see Ingrid Lauritzen. The trip took place by train via Bremen, and that is why his certificate has been stamped at Bremen. It is to be noticed that on his arrest at Stuttgart the det. was found in possession of a blank discharge certificate. About this paper he explains that he bought it from a man in a shelter at Bremen. As this paper was signed and stamped in the ordinary way it was of great interest to the American CIC for which reason it was handed over to them.

CONCLUSION:

During the interrogation of Otto Schwerdt it is our impression that the det. has told the truth as to merely technical and professional matters, whereas he is more reserved as to information concerning the members of the Peter-Group, and he has always tried to place himself in the background.

RECOMMENDATION:

Still to-day he seems to be a fanatic SS-man. It is recommended that after having been interrogated at this Centre Otto Schwerdt be transferred to Danish authorities in order that he may be held responsible for his crimes in this country.

signed Hæg-Madsen Svend Nielsen  
Lt. Lt.

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION (DENMARK)  
CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE  
Kastellet.

APPENDIX I.

List of lacking German members of the Peter-Group, who are probably still alive, with descriptions given by Otto Schwerdt:

ISSEL alias HORST WANDENBURG.

Age: abt. 35-36, abt. 1.80 m, slim, dark-haired, spoke Reichdeutsch. Probably from Amt VI. Has probably been staying in Spain before the War on business. Saw him last at the "Grand Hotel" in Copenhagen after the bombardment of the Shell-House in March, 1945.

GFÖLLER ("Adam"), Oberscharführer,

Age: 25, abt. 1.70 m, slim, dark-haired, from Vienna, spoke Reichdeutsch. After service with the Peter-Group he became driver for Skorzeny. Saw him last at the Eastern Front in March, 1945.

KURT HEIL or HEEL,

Probably from the GFP. Has only seen him once together with Issel. Age: 35, abt. 1.65 m, somewhat stout, hair: ? Has no further knowledge of him.

KARL HAVERMANN,

age: 30, of average height, is not able to remember further details abt. him. Has been staying in Chile, as far as the det. remembers.

SCHMIDT, SS-Sturmabannführer,

Age: 40, abt. 1.70 m, stout, dark-haired, Came from the RSHA VI and was sent to Aarhus at once.

The det. states that there were more German members of the group under Issel, but he cannot give any information about them.

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION (DENMARK)  
CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE  
Kastellet.

APPENDIX II.

Correction of the English list of the Peter-  
Group, CID/I/2/9 of December 27, 1945.

On going through the above-mentioned report  
the det. makes the following corrections:

Re No. 8:

(a) German members:

OTTO FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER SCHWERDT, arrested at Stutt-

gart on April 1, 1946, now CIC  
Kastellet. Claims that he never  
used the name of Werth.

✓  
DIETHER WESTPHAL.

Has never heard his name.

WALTER GLASNER.

Died at the Eastern Front in March,  
1945.

✓  
ANTON WERNER GOY.

Has never heard about him.

GRUNINGEN.

alias GFÖLLER.

KARL HEMME.

As far as the det. knows, he has  
never belonged to the Peter-Group.

✓  
JUPP HENSING.

The det. does not know him.

JOSEF HENSINGER.

The det. does not know him.

JOHAN HOLZER.

The det. knows for certain that  
he has died.

FRITZ JESSE.

Most probably dead. Saw him last  
at the Eastern Front, and later on  
he has heard that he had died.

HANS KRAMER.

Unknown to the det.

POUL LENSING.

alias FEUSNER. Unknown.

NETZEL.

Should be NEITZEL, Robert. Saw him  
last at the Eastern Front, and  
thinks it most probable that he has  
died.

KARL NEVELMANN.

Does not know him.

POUL I.

The det. does not know him.

JUP RUNDE.

alias Josef Nolte. He was wounded  
in his stomach at the Eastern Front,  
and when the det. saw him last, he  
thought that there was only 1 per  
cent chance for his surviving.



*done*  
SCHMIDT *done* alias ROMER. Came from the RSHA VI.  
OTTO WAGNER. The det. thinks he is dead.

(b) Danish members: ✓

ERIK ✓ alias ERIK LYNCE NIELSEN. Joined the Peter-Group in April, 1945. Not yet arrested.

*done*  
IB NEDERMARK HANSEN, arrested CIO.

JØRGEN ✓ A falsification. ✓

KARL ✓ id/w POUL AXEL GRELL.

OLE ✓ *done* A falsification.

SVEND OLAV STENANDER. Shortly after the sabotage against "Tivoli" in June, 1944 he was sent to Germany as a punishment for having issued a forged identification card for his fiancée. As far as the det. knows, he was later on transferred to the SS-Jagdverbände, but the det. does not know what happened to him later on.

(c) The det. has no knowledge of the 3 persons mentioned here.

The det. claims that during his stay in Denmark and later on in Germany he has had nothing whatever to do with "Wehrwolf"-organizations.



Record Group: 226  
Project: 897171  
Entry: 171  
Box: 20  
Tab: 2  
Source: UK

DocID 1224

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASE IN FULL  
2000

*Palentine  
Censorship  
500.78*

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HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES  
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

34/000

Office of AG of S, G-2

TO J19.1

20 October 1944

(This information is only for U.S. agencies in the Middle East and must not be redistributed or reproduced.)

SUBJECT: Jewish Brigade \*

This summary contains information on the Jewish Brigade (1), drawn from correspondence dated 1 September 1944 to 6 October 1944, and examined by Palestine Censorship.

ORGANIZATION

A cable dated 22 September 1944, from Gravitky, Palestine Correspondence Agency, Jerusalem, to Shertok, London, tells of the appointment of a war correspondent to the Brigade, as follows: "Suggest you raise early stage question appointment suitable Palcor war correspondent brigade." (437/VO/18003)

Shertok, London, in a communication, dated 22 September 1944, to Kohn, Jerusalem, tells in detail of the organization of the Jewish Brigade: "433 strictly confidential. One, following is now debit: first Benartzi (2, all three incomplete, total deficiency about 600; second, Doffan (3), total required 180, Rosenberg (3) goes in whole also part Littorals (3) trying include all matter even then deficiency 600; third, Yehoshkel (4), Rapoport (5), Gluckman (6), Avramin (7), no problem, except some cases partial substitutes required; fourth, Schieber (8), thirteen principals (9), 80, operatives (10), mostly

- (1) In addition, see "Jewish Fighting Force for Europe," 16 September 1944, TO J19.1, "Palestine Political Summary," 1 October 1944, TO 091 (Palestine); "Palestine Political Summary," 16 October 1944, TO 091 (Palestine)
- (2) Major Benartzi stands for the "Huffs".
- (3) All stand for Artillery.
- (4) Yehoshkel stands for Royal Army Signal Corps.
- (5) Rapoport stands for Royal Engineers.
- (6) Gluckman stands for Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- (7) Avramin stands for Royal Electrical Mechanical Engineers.
- (8) Schieber stands for Royal Army Medical Corps.
- (9) Doctors
- (10) Nursing personnel.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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deficiency fifth, "Shawell" (1) 00, mostly deficiency; sixth, reserve 500 total now debt 2000. Credit set to have 500 "Shawell" (2), 500 "Shawell" (3), 100, unless further sources authorized, balance payable Palestine. Two, agreed "Shawell's" component (4), set our behalf locally have recommended Aron Aronov (5) or their business, three overhead still under consideration. "Shawell" (6) previously agreed-largely initial letters were forwarding word force over all English name smaller letters over present colored flash with yellow stars. Four, replying Joseph's 48 (7), this applies living as whole and all new members individually's contractual obligations. Regarding old-timers no new privilege accepted, but chairman stated though issue regarding old-timers still open it is definitely prejudged in favor our claim by present arrangements are pursuing matter on merit. Five, recommendation we insisted complete equality for old and new. This granted some respects for new, withheld other respects, as result continued procedure whole problem now under reconsideration." (457/TU/18961)

A subsequent message, dated 23 September 1944, between the same participants reads: "Whole subject Joseph's 48 secret-standards (8) Jewish Telegraphic Agency interview had slip, hope unpublished your end." (457/TU/18961)

A telegram, dated 28 September 1944, from Kahn to Shawell, speaks of an interview concerning the "Standards": "Your 453 request matter was published." (457/TU/18961)

- (1) Shawell stands for Standards.
- (2) Shawell " " Italy.
- (3) Shawell " " Switzerland.
- (4) Shawell's component - an unknown person in Italy.
- (5) Aron Aronov - a person in England.
- (6) Shawell's flash.
- (7) See "Palestine Political Summary", TC 091 (date line), 1 October 1944.
- (8) To Galilee, recently returned from London.

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A communication, dated 29 September 1944, between the same addressee and sender as in the previous message, requests clarification of a problem raised in an earlier cable (see 437/VQ/18825): "Yours 433 does para. five include family allowances and recently introduced long war service bonus."  
(437/VQ/18981)

FORMATION

On 5 September 1944, Kohn writes to Shertok about the Indian Jews' joining the Brigade, thus: "Representative David Israel (1) about leave for India suggested that community interested making contribution Brigade. Suggested matter be discussed with Mr. Krulker, London." (437/VQ/20029)

Altman (2), Jerusalem, in a message dated 25 September 1944, to Lord Strabolgi, House of Lords, London, indicates the response of the New Zionist Organization to the formation of the unit: "On behalf Palestine New Zionist Organization and Jerusalem, political office World Presidency and many thousands our soldiers serving Palestinian units welcome formation Jewish brigade and fully aware this largely result your unremitting efforts". (437/VQ/18829)

Shertok, London, in a communication, dated 28 September 1944, to Ben-Gurion, Jerusalem, speaks of recruiting, among other things, as follows: "One, suggest hereby telegram thanking Aba (3); two, Eliahu (4) probably leaving end next week; myself either within or few days later. Suggest recruiting drive shouldn't be postponed but you should consult Kleinbaum and others on maximum effort strike while iron hot. Jewish Telegraph Agency reports large numbers from all parts of Palestine besieging recruiting officers. Fear exaggeration. Three, regret report possibility recruiting Italy withdrawn after it was definitely settled; we trying get reconsideration by proposing reservation permits." (437/VQ/18999)

- 
- (1) Native Jews in India.
  - (2) On Sorting List.
  - (3) Hebrew for 'Father', presumably Mr. Churchill, See (437/VQ/18998)
  - (4) E. Galsamb.

-3-

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Katn, Jerusalem, in a cable, dated 1 October 1944, to Ianqny, Jordan, quotes Ben-Gurion's cable to Churchill: "Palestine Jews deeply grateful your words of appreciation and encouragement. We shall do our utmost to vindicate your faith and vision." (437/VU/18996)

#### R E A C T I O N

#### ORTHODOX WORKERS

Arish Bendler, London, in a message, dated 1 September 1944, to Israel Handwreck, Tel Aviv, tells of the Orthodox Workers' attitude to the Brigades: "Movement decided to participate fully in brigades scheme although safeguarding Hasidism (1) structure. An discussing Hasidism (2) with Jewish Agency but want you to insure by all means that whole brigade based on principle Hasidism. Also consider question chapeau." (437/VU/18994)

#### ARAB

In 28 September 1944, Farid Amshar, Head of the Arab Party, Rablun, indicates Arab reaction to the organization in a message to the Conference of Arab Unity, Alexandria: "Palestine is calling and praying you to help and deliver her from the last arrow which is the establishment of the Jewish army. This thing has frightened us very much." (437/VU/18972)

In a press report, dated 1 October 1944, telegram to the High Commissioner and to the President of the Lebanese and Syrian Republics, written by Farid Amshar, are reproduced. These complain about the formation of a Jewish Army, as follows: "H. H. the High Commissioner, Jerusalem. The decision of the Government on the formation of a Jewish Army under the flag and command, and the statement in the press that it is the basis of a Jewish state, has disturbed the Arabs as to their future. We ask that H.H. Government be informed about the fear of the Arabs of this dangerous decision. The hundreds of thousands of homeless and Arabs, who are fighting on the side of the Allies, are more worried than the Jews in this matter."

- (1) Agricultural training
- (2) Electric law.

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"To the Presidents of the Syrian and Lebanese Republics. The sick Arab (1), whose bleeding wounds the Conference of Arab Unity is treating, wounds which were caused by the arrow of that miserable Frankish (2), is complaining today against a new arrow, which - if shot - will be difficult to remove. Keep away the arrow of the Jewish Army before this evil happens. Otherwise you will woe over the loss of a dear one, which loss will cost you all you possess." (437/P4/06486: Detained)

Tewfik Saleh Hussein, Acting Chairman, Palestine Arab Party, Jerusalem, in a message, dated 6 October 1944, to His Excellency Sheikh Isahara El Houry, President of the Republic, Beirut, speaks of "the danger of the establishment of a Jewish Brigade." See Note: The same message was addressed to His Excellency Imri El Gassill, President of the Republic of Syria, Damascus. (437/P4/20053)

Press

Paloor, London, in a cable, dated 30 September 1944, to Paloor, Jerusalem, quotes a New York Times' comment on the Jewish Brigade, which indicates that this organization "is not representative of the Jewish people." The dispatch continues: "But seriously misrepresents, plastering them with separatism, setting up barriers 'twixt them and non Jewish citizens, thus raising higher barriers, unfortunately can fall play hands against Jewish people. Into managers specialising international Jew now provided with new opportunity." (437/P4/25965; Released after expiration of passage marked//\*)

A press telegram, dated 2 October 1944, from the Jewish Telegraph Agency, London to the Palestine Telegraph Agency, Jerusalem indicates the Slovak reaction to the Brigade: "Promiscuous Slovakia government organ, Slovak commenting on Jewish Brigade, outbursts in usual hard innuendo: 'was surprising to see British play people fall so low as to allow Churchill to announce openly that he'd let loose Jewish murder brigade upon civilians from European nation', adding 'Jewry Christian must be shocked by news'." (437/P4/06490)

- (1) Palestine.
- (2) Palfour.

For the AD of S, C-2:

*Frankie O'Connell*  
LAWRENCE  
Captain, Inf.,  
Noting Theater Censor

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65-3

# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

15 pp

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Document Fly Page

**1980s** Delivered To NARA

Record Group: 226

Project: 897108

Entry: 108A

Box 70

Tab: 1

Source: UK

DocID 1288

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
RELEASES AS SANITIZED  
2000



~~SECRET~~

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. **VP-3** ✓

Date Rec'd SA **SEP 16 1946**

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Fwd'd.		
1. <b>FDX</b>	<b>2043</b>	<b>SEP 16</b>	<b>SEP 20</b>	<b>mt</b>	
2. <b>Harper</b> <b>Widmark</b>			<b>NOV 15</b> <b>18/11</b>	<b>mt</b> <b>mt</b>	<b>Copy to G. L. Brack</b>
3. <b>Jacobs</b>	<b>1043</b>			<b>mt</b>	<b>Remember this are</b>
4. <b>Shaw</b>	<b>2043</b>		<b>18/11</b>	<b>mt</b>	<b>3 inter sources have</b>
5. <b>Morris</b>			<b>10/24</b>	<b>mt</b>	<b>convinced in</b>
6.					<b>unconvinced of</b>
7.					<b>3 inter is shut.</b>
8.					<b>Suggest the</b>
9.					<b>be stated in</b>
10.					<b>note if</b>
	<b>1141</b>				<b>disseminated</b>
					<b>card</b>

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.  
A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.  
Officer Designations should be used in To column.  
Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.  
Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.  
Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.  
For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

~~SECRET~~

**NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT**  
**2000**

**CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS**  
**RELEASE AS SANITIZED**  
**2000**

~~SECRET~~

SOURCE : [17] Item VP-3  
SUBJECT : Attachment (Manifesto of the United Front Party in Libya)  
Date of Report : 29 August 1946  
Date and Place of Origin : 8 June, 1946, Tripoli  
Evaluation : (original document)

1. The attached report is a manifesto of the United Front Party in Tripoli and represents the reaction of that party to the possibility of Libya going under Italian trusteeship. At the same time it is a statement of the general political aims of that party, which represents the conservative element among the political groups active among the natives in this area. They hope to achieve their ends by peaceful, political means, whereas the other two parties, which are probably larger in number and less intelligently led, would be more inclined to resort to aggressive action to attain their ends, perhaps along the lines of the riots of November 1945.

2. This is a true copy of an original British document classified "TOP SECRET". It originally appeared in Arabic and was translated into English by the British Military Administration. A copy was sent to the Security Council of the United Nations.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
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We, the undersigned, the United Front, representing all communities and sections of the Libyan Islamic and Jewish people, offer the following report which represents the unanimous feeling of the whole people to the Heads of the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R.

We believe that the Heads of these great States cannot allow foreign political considerations to obscure the justice of our claim, under the Atlantic Charter, to choose the form of government under which we wish to live and the restoration of the autonomy of which we were deprived.

President : Salim El Muntasser  
Vice President : Mohamed Aon Souf  
Secretary : Mahmud Farhat  
Members : Mohamed Abul Asad el Alim, Mufti of  
Tripolitania  
Mahmud el Muntasser  
Tahir el Mureiyyid  
Haj Mustafa Mizran  
Nasim Ku'bar  
Ibrahim Sha'aban, Berber Notable  
Zakmo Habib, President of the Jewish  
Community  
Haj Mohammed Seif el Nasr

Tripoli, 8th June 1946

#### GENERAL

Libya is an Arab country lying between Tunisia, Egypt, the Sahara and the Mediterranean. In area it is approximately 1,000,000 square kilometers, with a population of over 1,000,000. The principal divisions are Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan.

It became an Arab country in the twenty-second year of the Muslim era (A.D. 644) through the conquest by the Arab army under Amru ibn El Aon.

Before the Italian occupation there were 2,000,000 inhabitants, but this number was reduced to half by the wars with Italy and the constant disturbances due to the presence of the Italians in the country. Many fell on the field of battle while defending their country, and many emigrated as a result of Italian persecution to other Arabic speaking countries or to Turkey.

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-2-

Libya is very poor from an economic point of view. Most of the land is unfertile; the rainfall is low, and there are neither rivers or lakes. Its principal resources are animal rearing and cereal cultivation in years when the rainfall is sufficient.

Industry only exists in the form of small local crafts, but foreign trade flourishes.

In spite of its poverty, this heroic small nation has at all times been most jealous of its independence, which it has always defended fanatically as history shows. Its present state is the result of the struggles and troubled times through which it has passed.

#### Italy in Libya

After her unification Italy began to think of gaining colonies. She turned her eyes to Tunisia where according to her, she had many emigrants and vital interests. She even gained the support of the Tunisian Liberal Party, but France had already occupied the country. Then Italy turned to Libya. By an agreement of December 1900, France promised not to oppose Italian occupation of Libya, and Italy agreed not to obstruct a French occupation of Morocco. This was confirmed by another agreement signed in November 1902. England was kept informed and did not intervene, and Austria gave her support.

With her path thus smoothed Italy set to work to carry out her plan. She started by founding schools, hospitals, banks and postal services and sent reconnaissance parties in the guise of scientific missions.

In 1911 Italy felt that the moment had come to strike the decisive blow and win her desire. On the 27 September 1911 she sent an ultimatum to Turkey, affirming her intention of occupying Libya to safeguard Italian interests neglected by Turkey. Turkey proposed a peaceful settlement which Italy having already decided to occupy the country, rejected and declared war on 29 September 1911.

On the 3 October 1911 the Italian fleet bombarded Tripoli, and the unequal fight began. The Italians had 25,000 men equipped with modern weapons and the Turks 3,000 men and four cannons.

The Libyan Arabs to a man rose to defend their country. In Cyrenaica, the Semussi, marched under their leader Ahmed Sherif el Semussi. The Arabs fought their enemy who was infinitely better armed and who was composed of greatly superior forces, with courage and complete disdain for death.

The Islamic world was greatly disturbed by the aggression. Money, arms and ammunition came from Tunisia and Egypt. Recruits flocked to



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the forces. Omar Pasha Coussoum gave financial aid and Abd El Rahman Azzam himself came.

1912. But Turkey was weakened by internal trouble and the Balkan Wars. In 1912 she was compelled to make peace with Italy by the Treaty of Ouchy on 15 October. The treaty contained several protocols. In the first Sultan Mohammed Rashad declared to the Libyans, "As your legitimate sovereign I grant you internal autonomy without restriction."

The same protocol appointed Shems El Din Pasha, Delegate of the Sultan, and stated that the Grand Qadi of Libya would be appointed by the Khalifa.

In the second protocol, Italy recognized and accepted Shems El Din Pasha's delegation and promised to respect the Islamic laws. In Article 4 of the same protocol Italy agreed to entrust the task of forming laws concerning Islamic religious practices to an assembly of Arab notables and to act on the principles of liberty and respect the customs of the country. All these points she later disregarded.

Turkey signed the treaty with Italy without consulting the inhabitants of the country and without regarding the aspirations of her faithful subjects who had defended the rights of their sovereign with their blood. Shems El Din Pasha ordered the army to surrender. The order was obeyed and officers and men were evacuated. In spite of all this the people were not dismayed and decided to continue the struggle. Meetings were held by the notables who relying on the declaration of the Sultan in the first protocol of the Treaty of Ouchy mentioned above, and granting them complete internal independence, declared this independence and formed a government under the presidency of Subeimien el Baruni. They made a manifesto which Subeimien el Baruni communicated to the Powers and the Press.

In Cyrenaica the Senussi under the flag of Ahmed Sherif el Senussi continued the struggle. And in Tripolitania the fighting continued up to the battle of El Asaba's where 2,000 Arabs who had resisted the 15,000 of General Lichio were overpowered by numbers and asked for an armistice (23 March 1913). After conversations between the Italians and Subeimien el Baruni peace was concluded and Baruni was allowed to leave the country. The Italians continued to extend their dominion into the interior until 1914. But at the outbreak of the first World War the Arabs took up arms to drive the Italians from the country. Under Turkish and German officers they attacked Italian positions and routed the garrisons. Their greatest victory was Kasr ibn Hadi where the Arab Chiefs fought heroically. Among them were Ramadan Shetawi, Said el Tarhuni and Abd el Nebi bin Kheir. The Italians were reduced to the two towns of Tripoli and Homs, where they maintained themselves behind the defensive walls of the towns.

The Libyan patriots formed a national government, which succeeded

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in face of the myriad difficulties of military operations and of the civil government of the country from 1914 until 1919.

In 1919 peace was concluded on conditions that Italy should grant Libya a parliamentary constitution. This promise was not kept and the constitution was suppressed. The Arabs tried vainly to persuade Italy to listen to reason, but she persisted in her obstinate injustice and the conferences were broken off on 10 September 1921. The Arab notables at once held a Congress at Garian and proclaimed a republic under the presidency of Ahmed el Kureilyid. They decided to take up the fight again and began to attack the Italian positions. At the same time they sent a Delegation composed of Khalid Bey el Gargani (who is now an official Councillor to King Ibn Sa'ud), the lawyer Abd el Salam Bey el Bosiri (now an official in the Turkish Foreign Ministry), Mohammed Farhat Bey el Zawd and Sadik ben el Haj, to Rome to confer with the central government. Despite the support of the Italian Socialist Party, the efforts of the delegation were unsuccessful. A further conference held at Funduk el Sherif in March 1922 gave no better results and the battle began again more fiercely than ever.

At the same time the notables of Tripolitania started conversations with the representatives of Saiyid Idris el Senussi. A meeting was held at Sirte where the chief of the Tripolitania deputation was Bashir el Sa'adawi (now official Councillor to King Ibn Sa'ud). Saiyid Idris el Senussi accepted the offer of allegiance made by the deputation from Tripolitania and in a letter of 25 August 1922 agreed to be proclaimed Head of the whole of Libya.

A declaration of the allegiance of the Tripolitania people to Saiyid el Senussi was put in writing and sent by hand of Bashir el Sa'adawi to Egypt, where it was published by the "Journal d'Egypt" and "El Ahram" on 28 December 1922 under the heading "Declaration of Allegiance to the Emir of the Senussi". As a result the struggle against the Italians extended to Cyrenaica and indeed to all Libya. Despite the superiority of numbers of the Italians in numbers and weapons, the Libyans caused them considerable losses. The Italians fought with unprecedented savagery, ignoring all the laws of war. But seeing that they could not subdue the country by arms, they had recourse to political strategy. Divide et impera. They utilized tribal dissension and the feeling between the Arabs and the Berbers. In this they succeeded to a certain point. They also enlisted tribesmen in their army. And it was only by these tactics that they managed to overcome the resistance of the Libyans, after more than a quarter of a century of warfare.

#### Italian Policy in Libya

In her colonial policy in Libya Italy has followed a wrong and disastrous system; disastrous both for her and the country occupied.

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She did not see colonization as a means of making the country prosper and progress materially, morally and socially, thus justifying her occupation and eventually profiting by this improvement. On the contrary, from the very beginning she tried to make Libya into a farm for her own exploitation, after having removed its true owners by every means. This in a word is the Italian system of the last thirty years.

#### Weakening and destruction of the inhabitants

Not content with the losses of the wars on the population, the Italian authorities in Libya carried out mass and individual executions for little or no cause and almost with zest. They rid themselves of troublesome notables and of everyone whom they suspected of disloyalty by passing them to Special Courts. The sentence was known in advance; it was always hanging or shooting. The first principle in the Italian colonizing system was to get rid of the embarrassment of the native.

Another and hardly less terrible method was forcible expropriation. All property or buildings, urban or rural, having or likely to have value were expropriated forcibly and the compensation offered was ludicrous. In this way the best land passed from the hands of its owners into those of Italian colonizers to whom the Authorities gave it as a free gift. The former owner in order to live had either to leave the country or to work for daily wages on the concessions granted to the colonizers.

Expropriation also extended to former grazing land, and since, as has been said before, animal rearing is the principal resource of the Libyan, to deprive him of his cultivation and his grazing is to sentence him to starvation.

The impoverished and expropriated Arab saw Italian colonizers coming to his country and occupying his property. The authorities set up the Italian colonizer with implements, animals and seed while dispossessed Arab was starving nearby. The capital of the Savings Bank, which assisted the new Italian colonist, was not lent by Italy but formed from the sale price of property confiscated or expropriated from (rebels). And these (rebels) were many. Among them the names of the hero El Hadi Ka'bar and his son Mohammed, Khalif aben Askar, Salih Tantush, Zaki Megig, Mohammed Obeida ben Zekri and dozens of others are remembered. The Tripolitarians have not forgotten the Military Courts of Zawia, Azizia and Misurata among others which systematically sentenced the accused to death and confiscation of property.



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#### Destruction of national feeling and morality

One of the crimes for which Libyans will never forgive Italy is the eagerness with which she strove to kill Arab sentiment and nationality. To achieve this she endeavoured to remove the native from his environment and to sever all the ties which bound him to his land and his family and national traditions. It was a policy of uprooting and moral sterilization.

After dispossessing the Arab and making him into a beggar, Italy conscripted him into the armed forces. He became neither an Arab nor a European, but a being "sui generis", a desperado prone to all vices and ready for evil. He did not know how to cultivate the earth and could not hope for any future. Outside the walls of Tripoli today can be seen the remains of those evil camps designed to kill the Arab soul and Libyan patriotism. But the Arab spirit refused to die and Libyan patriotism is now stronger than ever before.

#### Education and Italianization

Towards the end of the Turkish occupation, Libyan education was relatively advanced. As well as primary schools there was the Civil Preparatory School and the Military Preparatory School. Public instruction was advancing and the people were avid of it. The Italian occupation put an end to this.

As soon as Italy arrived in 1911, Italo-Arab schools were opened. But the Arabs boycotted them and sent their children to the religious and Koranic schools. Italy made every effort to attract Arabs to her schools without succeeding. Libyan patriots founded schools, the National Reform Party and another association did so, but they did not long remain open. The Italians closed that of the Reform Party when the Party was suppressed and the other was dealt with indirectly by enticing the teachers away to Italian schools. Even so the Arabs did not patronize Italian schools. This state of affairs lasted until 1924. Thereafter Arabs were forced to send their children to the Italian schools which were opened in many places.

In the Italian schools the greater part of the instruction was in Italian language. The only instruction given by Arab teachers in the Arabic language was the Koran and Islam, for which few periods were allotted. All instruction in Arab history, Islamic civilization or Arab literature was forbidden. The Italo-Arab schools only gave primary instruction. There was never a secondary school for Arabs. It is true that in 1915 orders were issued for the foundation of a Higher Islamic School on the model of El Azhar in Egypt and El Zeituana in Tunisia.



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But the Italian authorities only agreed to the opening of this school in 1935 and then it was with funds belonging to the Administration of Islamic Charitable Funds of Libya (Wakfs). The object of its opening was to prevent Libyans from going abroad to finish their theological studies. El Azhar was regarded by the Italians authorities as the shrine of Islamic and Arab spirit and the enemy of Italian political philosophy. They therefore created all possible obstacles to prevent Libyans from joining that famous University. When any student managed to study at El Azhar, the Italians did everything they could to win him over to their cause. In this they never succeeded.

As a result of Italian policy, Arab and Islamic education in Libya ~~is~~ on a very low level. And had it not been for the presence of a few who had received instruction from the Turks and some pupils of El Azhar and El Zeituana, there would have been no one to instruct in the Arabic language and the Islamic civilization. Every visitor to Tripoli can judge how the Italian language has replaced Arabic, even among the Arabs, and how the noble language of the Koran is almost foreign in a Muslim country. To complete the slaughter of the Arabic language, the Italians even set up a newspaper in vulgar Arabic dialect, and broadcast programmes in the same medium, with the object of abolishing all the true Arabic language and civilization. //

#### Commercial Instruction

Italy successfully attempted to keep the Libyans to manual and domestic employments. They were not allowed to become artisans, mechanics or to learn the higher crafts. The Italians even took over the School of Arts and Crafts, Muslim School founded in 1897 and did not allow the Arabs to learn there the crafts they wished to study. They suppressed the Mechanical and Printing departments among others and Balboa inaugurated in their place a hotel waiters and servants section. The Printing Press was sold at an extremely low price to an Italian, Plinio Maggi, who has built up a valuable business on it. Other property of the school was sold at low prices with the result that the school, to keep itself solvent was forced to sell the pupils' beds. But still, 'Arabs do not need beds to sleep on'.

To summarize, the Italians would not allow any Arab to practice a profession, engineer, lawyer or doctor, despite his possession of the necessary credentials, unless he became a naturalized Italian.

#### Interference in the Religious Courts of Muslim and Jews

Not only did Italy impose her civil and criminal Codes on the country without adapting them to the laws and customs of the people, but she also greatly narrowed the competence of the Islamic Courts, only allowing them to deal with marriages, divorces and estates. All other cases were passed to the Italian Courts. Even the Islamic Judges (Qadis) were nominated directly by the King, while the first protocol of the Treaty of

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Duchey (1912) provided for their nomination by the Khalifa of Islam. On many occasions the Italian authority interfered in the Islamic courts and exercised pressure according to its interests.

The Italians courts did not give equal justice to Arabs. Arab juries were empaneled only if both the parties were Arab Muslims. If one was a Jew or an Italian, an Arab jury could not sit. The partiality of Italian judges towards their compatriots in Libya is proverbial.

The decision of an Islamic Court could only be executed after review by the President of the Italian Court of Appeal. The judgements of the Islamic and Rabbinical Courts were headed "in the name of His Majesty the King of Italy." And although the Qadis and Islamic lawyers protested against this heading, they were never supported.

A further example of interference in religious matters is Decree No. 1013 of 29 June 1926, which transferred the right of deciding the estates of deceased Jews from Rabbinical Courts to the Italian Courts. This aroused general discontent in the Jewish community and humiliated the Rabbinical Court by depriving it of a power which it had always possessed.

In 1935 the Jewish traders of Tripoli were ordered to open their shops on Saturdays and other Jewish religious holidays. This order was so obstinately enforced by the Italian authority that several Jews who disobeyed it were publicly whipped and imprisoned. An Italian newspaper, "L'Avvenire della Tripolitania," based an anti-Jewish campaign on the incident and attempted to justify the action of the authorities.

In the same year the Governor General, Marshal Balbo, invaded the competence of the Rabbinical Court and tried to exercise pressure on the President, Dr. Castel Bolognese, in a case already decided, to give a judgement contrary to his view in a matter of religious order. On the refusal of the President, Balbo ordered his immediate expulsion from the territory, which was carried out within an hour and without allowing the President to see anyone or collect his personal baggage (31 May 1935).

All the lands and buildings of the Senussi order in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were confiscated, although they are in the nature of pious foundations dedicated to religious observance and instruction.

#### Racism

Fascist laws on race were applied in Libya exactly. Arabs were forbidden to use First Class carriages on the busses and railways. Jews were discharged from government employment. Arabs were not even allowed to be taxi drivers. A circular, No. 72 of 31 December 1930, issued by the Government of Gefara, applying to the districts of

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Azizia, Iawia, Fonduk ben Gashir, Ianzur, and Suk el Giuna'a, forbade a Libyan to take an Italian into his service for any purpose whatsoever. This was the local application of a telegraphic circular No. 9914 from the Ministry of the Colonies, Rome, which was marked "Highly Confidential."

In 1933 Jewish children were excluded from the Italian secondary schools. An attempt had been made to force them to attend school on Saturdays and other religious holidays, which they refused to do. They were therefore expelled from the secondary schools.

By Royal Decree No. 1719 of 15 November 1938 Jewish children were excluded from secondary schools and placed in special schools to prevent them from having contact with Italian pupils. And from this time there was no secondary education either for Arabs or Jews.

#### The Need for a United Libya

If Libya is to live and prosper, she must be one country. For this there are three classes of reasons:

- (a) ethnic and religious
- (b) economic
- (c) historical

#### (a) Ethnic and religious

The present population of Libya is 1,000,000, of whom 40,000 are Jews and 45,000 Italians. With its 915,000 the Arab community is an overwhelming majority. All the Muslim inhabitants of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan are members of Arab and Berber tribes. For centuries these people have lived side by side speaking the same Arabic language, although some of them are bilingual in Arabic and Berber. They all profess the same Islamic religion and the same way of life.

The Jews in Libya came from Spain after their expulsion from that country in 1492. A few came from Livorno in 1820. They speak Arabic and may have learnt Italian in recent years. They consider themselves an integral part of the population, with whom they have lived in peace for centuries.

#### (b) Economic

The three parts of Libya depend on one another. Cyrenaica furnishes wool, milk products, honey, and sometimes wheat, barley and animals to Tripolitania. Of these products there is a shortage in Tripolitania. In exchange she receives, as does the Fezzan, from Tripolitania olive oil, wool, and cotton fabrics, silver ornaments, silks, scents, and agricultural implements as well as other products. The Fezzan supplies Tripolitania and Cyrenaica with dates, which are not a luxury but an important foodstuff since they replace barley and wheat in the diet of the indigenous population in years of drought and scarcity.



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(c) Historical

During the centuries of the Roman and Arab occupation Libya has been united. During the long periods of unity, the country prospered and progressed. But whenever it was partitioned, there was a retrogression, as under the Beni Khattab in the Fezzan after the end of the Obeiyid regime.

Moreover the interests of the parts are inextricably mixed. Much property in Cyrenaica belongs to Tripolitarians and vice-versa. Above all the land and the date groves of the Fezzan belong to the Ziatan, Magarha, and Kashasha tribes, all of whom live in Tripolitania.

These are some of the principal reasons which argue for the unity of Libya. Without unity she cannot live; and any attempt to partition her leads to extinction owing to the complementary nature of her parts.

Italian Efforts in Libya Benefit Only Italians

Italy claims to have undertaken and accomplished large projects for civilization in Libya. Such are her fine buildings, road making, and the founding of schools and hospitals. It is true that Italy did these things, not in any way to benefit the Arab, but for the Italians and the Italians only.

The fine houses were built to house Italians, and she expropriated Arab property to build houses for Italian workmen, while the former owners of the land and the gardens lived in huts. The roads were built for military reasons and to facilitate communications with the colonists who had installed themselves where Arabs lived before. During the recent war we have seen the use to which the Italians put the great "Strada" which skirts the shore of the Mediterranean. It was their line of attack on Tunisia and Egypt. It was obvious that the Italians had been brought to Libya in such numbers to dislodge the Arabs and to take their place at the appointed time as the Fifth Column.

Italy founded schools, but with the object of making the Arabs forget their language, their culture, their patriotism and become mercenaries in the naissant Italian imperialism of Fascism.

None of the creations of the Italians in Libya were valuable to the Arabs, but were destined in the minds of their authors for destructive and distant ends. It is useless for the Italians to congratulate themselves on these works. The Libyan was none the better off for them. Italians wished to monopolize the profit at the expense of the indigenous population. To give a concrete example: the Prefect of Zania asked for a public electricity and water supply in Gorinan. On 9 November 1932 the central government replied saying that there were not sufficient Italians in this village to make it necessary to install water and electricity.



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#### Italian Crimes in Libya

One may be tempted to think at first sight that the atrocities committed by the Italians in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica occurred after the advent of Fascism. But the truth is that they started from the first day when the Italians set foot in Libya.

The first was on the night of 23 October 1911 at Tripoli, when they invaded Mensha and killed men, women, children, and old people. General Caneva gave Mensha over to pillage for three days. Foreign press correspondents, among them M. Couniere of L'Excelsior, Mr. Thorne of the Daily Mirror, Mr. Rolly-Smith of Reuters, and Mr. Dean of the Morning Post, composed a note and signed it in the presence of a British official. One of the passages of the note says: "When we left the town (Tripoli), we saw not less than seventy corpses of men and children killed without trial."

In 1911 the Italian soldiers committed such excesses that Mr. Francis Macolas, correspondent of an English paper, was so horrified that he refused to advance further with the army and wrote as follows to General Caneva: "I refuse to remain with an army whose only preoccupation is killing." Other correspondents saw and wrote to their papers about the atrocities. Long before the Fascist era the Italians committed atrocities in Libya, but they multiplied and were more horrible after it. We will only mention a few to show the extent of Fascist hatred in treatment of a weak and defenseless people.

Whenever they took a town or village they gave a free hand to their Abyssinian and Eritrean mercenaries to loot and sack it under the eyes of their officers. Is there anyone who has not heard of the excesses of General Graziani when he was dictator of the country? Thousands of Libyans died in the concentration camps at Benina and El Ageila (Cyrenaica). The murder of the venerable Sheikh Omer el Muhilitan after torture, on the charge of being a rebel, is one of Graziani's most horrible crimes.

In April 1942 the Italian army looted Jewish shops in Benghazi, killing and raping without pity. In the same year about 3,000 Cyrenaican Jews were sent to a concentration camp at Giado (Jebel Nefusa) without any cause. More than 540 internees died as a result of the severe conditions which prevailed there.

The Governor General, by a decree of 18 June 1942, conscripted all men between the ages of 18 and 45 for forced labour for military purposes. Thousands of Jews were thus sent to Bugbug near the battle front and to Sidi Arion near Homs, where they were only delivered from systematic ill-treatment by the arrival of the Allies.

By two decrees, Nos. 105 and 1140 of May and October 1942, the Governor General forbade transactions in immoveable property between Jews and non-Jews and restricted Jews in their commercial transactions

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of other kinds. But these decrees were soon rendered ineffective by the British occupation.

As much before Fascism as after it, the Italians treated the Libyan people with such cruelty and injustice that they almost wiped it out.

#### Libyans in the Recent War

Libyan exiles in Egypt, Tunisia, and other countries were awaiting the opportunity to deliver their country from the Fascist nightmare.

In 1939 when rumours of war began, their chiefs got into touch with the French and British authorities to form a plan of action. Thus two Tripolitaniens, Aun Bey Soug and Mohamed Tewfer el Garians, had talks with M. Dolor of the French Embassy in Cairo. On 10 June 1940, when Italy declared war, they left by air for Algiers to form under General Mugues an army of Tripolitanian exiles to march on Tripoli from the west. An agreement was reached and recruits poured in, but the fall of France put an end to the plan. After great difficulty the two delegates managed to leave Algiers and return to Cairo by way of the Sudan.

While they were in contact with the French authorities, the Libyan exiles in Cairo held a meeting on 9 August 1940 at the Hotel Victoria under Sayid Mohammed Idris el Senussi, and agreed to form a Libyan unit to fight in the ranks of the Allies against the Axis. Their decision was at once put into effect and an army of 14,000 men and 120 Libyan officers was formed with a number of British officers. Colonel Bromelow, owing to his great knowledge of the Arab world, took command of the Force. This little army took part in all the Allied military operations in the desert, operating behind enemy lines, and contributed to the defeat of Rommel.

Many Libyans joined the Commandos, and there were Libyans in the force that attempted to capture Rommel. They also worked as parachutists, spies, and informers to help the Allies.

Libyans hid Allied parachutists and spies, sheltering them and giving valuable information about the enemy. Sheikh Sakit Abu Ghalia, sheltered a British major for six months while he was sending back military information. The British Government recognized his services by the award of membership of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

This participation by Libyans in the Allied war effort is the best proof that they considered the Allied cause the cause of justice and liberty, and that in contributing to the Allied victory they were contributing to their own deliverance and future promised by the Allies to all peoples, including the Libyans.

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Summary

Thirty years of Italian occupation in Libya have been years of blood, exile, and misery. Lands and buildings have been filched from their owners and given to Italians. Education and material progress have been exclusively for the benefit of Italians. A determined effort to render the Arabs a landless, illiterate proletariat has been made, and after thirty years there is not a single Arab doctor, engineer, lawyer, or even chemist.

This is the hate which the Arabs will not forget, and so to suggest that the return of an Italian Government is possible is like suggesting the return of Hitler to Germany or Mussolini to Italy.

The people of Libya ask for the following:

1. Maintenance of the unity of Libya, including the Fezzan.
2. Independence under a democratic constitutional government with Sayid Mohammed Idris ~~ex~~ Senussi as Emir.
3. Admission as a member to the Arab League, to which the people are bound by religious, linguistic, and cultural ties.

The foregoing report has not stressed the fitness of Libya for immediate independence, but it is hoped that the reader can deduce this from the violence and duration of the struggle against foreign interference. The high rank to which Libyans have risen in exile, which has been mentioned in passing, is also evidence of their capacity. We do not deny that foreign assistance is necessary, and indeed vital; but we wish most emphatically to stress that it should be assistance and not domination.

With regard to Italians already in Libya, some are useful and some are redundant. We would not wish to disturb the peasant cultivator who by his example has improved and is still improving indigenous agricultural methods. We would always protect a legitimate Italian or other foreign community.