

PF 601,616

N
1372

PF 601,616

GAMBKE GOTTHARD

RAUPACH HANS

PETERS SERGIUS

TRAY No.

S Form 924A rev 10.74

~~1034~~



PF601616/V1

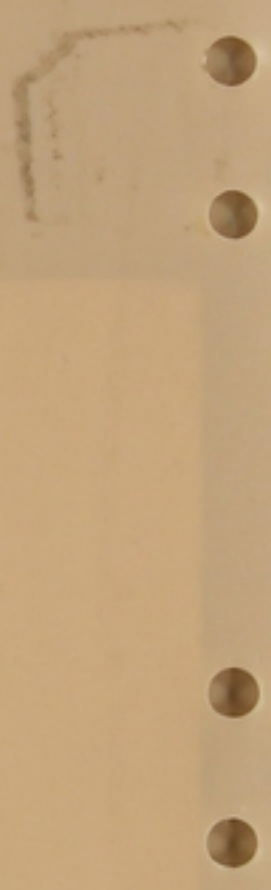
'SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER'

| Serial No. | Star Designation | Date | Serial No. | Star Designation | Date | Serial No. | Star Designation | Date |
|------------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|------|
| | PA | 6 NOV 1975 | | | MAR 1988 | | | |
| | PA | 26 OCT 1976 | | | 3 MAR 1988 | | | |
| | PA | 28 OCT 1976 | | | | | | |
| | PA | 8 MAR 1978 | | | | | | |
| | PA | 10 MAR 1978 | | | 10 FEB 1989 | | | |
| | AS | 20 MAR 1978 | | | 13.2.89 | | | |
| | PA | 22 MAR 1978 | | | 19/11/08 | | | |
| | PA | 28 JUL 1981 | | | | | | |
| | PA | 30 JUL 1981 | | | | | | |
| | PA | 5 AUG 1981 | | | | | | |
| | PA | 15 JAN 1982 | | | | | | |
| | PA | 22 JAN 1982 | | | | | | |

MF
HISTORICAL

S Form 960

PF 601,616



*Connection with G.I.S.

Source:

To be read in conjunction with exhibits in the file PF.601,616 GAMBKE.

11.4.45. A cache of Resistance supplies was discovered on PF.601,612 HILZ. the night of 10.4.45 at MOHRA, where they had been buried by Wehrmacht personnel 14 days ago. According to information supplied by Feldwebel Josef HILZ, a disabled German soldier found in one of the German hospitals at BAD LIEBENSTEIN, these supplies and equipment were buried on the order of Sonderfuhrer HOEN who was stationed at a special camp located near BAD LEIBENSTEIN. HOEN received his orders from higher Headquarters, his superior officer being Oberleutnant GAMCKE, who was formerly located at a camp near BIRKENWERDA, north of BERLIN. Feldwebel HILZ was one of the 5 Wehrmacht men who placed these supplies, two of them being Russian Legionnaires in the Wehrmacht.

O

O

*Quote date

*Connection with G.I.S.

Source:

To be read in conjunction with exhibits in the file

26.8.43. Extract from S.I.M.E. report on ^{1.}MULLER ment. GAMBKE. 1z.

~~15.4.45. From 13th Rear (SAINT PARIS 65134) re. info. supplied by Josef HILZ. 1a~~

*Destroyed on 16 cult: RS/mem
2/9/64*

2.

FILE MICROFILMED

18.4.45. From 12th A.G. (12th Rear 125 or ALP/QX 39) re. surrender of GAMKE, HAUPACH and PETERS. 2a

3.

~~18.4.45. From Section V, asking for interrogation in this country of GAMKE, HAUPACH and PETERS. 3a.~~

*all serials destroyed on 16 authority of RS/mem
2/9/64*

4.

19.4.45. RYDER Street Summary of Traces on GAMBLE (GAMKE) and PETERS. 4a

5.

19.4.45. VAR/5208 requesting GAMBLE, HAUPACH and PETERS for Camp 020. 5a.

6.

20.4.45. RYDER Street Summary of Traces on RAUPACH or HAUPACH. 6a.

7.

21.4.45. To SPEARHEAD giving traces on GAMCKE and others. 7a

8.

24.4.45. From 12th A.G. (302) giving clearance of GAMKE and others for Camp 020. 7a

9.

25.4.45. From 12 A.G. (SAINT 12th Rear 309) re. 'lose' of characters for Camp 020. 9a

10.

all serials destroyed on the

~~26.4.45. To Camp 020, encl: note giving info. on GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS. 10a~~

authority of R8/mem 2/1/64.

11.

29.4.45. R.S.S. Not of questions for GAMBKE. 11a

12.

1.5.45. From 12th A.G. (327) re. arrival of GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS. 12a

13.

2.5.45. To 12 A.G. (425), asking for bodies to be interrogated Camp 020, not CSDIC. 13a

14.

4.5.45. From 12th A.G., agreeing to subjects being sent to Camp 020. 14a.

15.

7.5.45. To 12th A.G. (453) re. plane for picking up bodies for 020. 15a

16.

10.5.45. From 12th A.G. (377) re. weight, etc. of GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS. 16a

17.

17.5.45. Note to Camp 020 re. GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS. 17a

18.

6.6.45. Note to Camp 020, further to 17a, and 10a. 18a

19.

8.6.45. From HQ. Continental Central Enclosure No.19, re. Transfer of Prisoners of War. 19a

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference FF 601,616 v.1.

20. *all serials destroyed on
the authority of LYNEM 2/9/64.*

~~9.6.45. From Special Escort No.26 - Receipt for three persons - GAMBKE, RAUPACH
and PETERS. 20a~~

10.6.45. From S.C.O. Hendon re GAMSKE, RAUPACH, & PETERS and attached letter from
H.Q. Continental Central Enclosure No.19 ETOUSA. (attached see 19a) 20b

21.

11.6.45. W.R.C.2. Note re. arrival of GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS. 21a.

22.

11.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: copies of photos. of subjects. (Filed in Identity Envelo-
pes.) 22a.

23.

11.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: Certificate of Health re. GAMBKE:. 23a

24.

11.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: Certificate of Health re. PETERS. 24a.

25.

11.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: Certificate of Health re. RAUPACH. 25a.

26.

11.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: document at 19a. 26a.

27.

11.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: List of Property belonging to GAMBKE. 27a

26.

11.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: List of Property belonging to RAUPACH. 28a

29.6.45

11.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: List of Property belonging to PETERS. 29a

30. *all serials destroyed on*

~~12.6.45. W.R.C.2. Note on GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS. 30a~~ *to authority of*

~~15.6.45. Notes between [redacted] (Letter from [redacted]) 30b.~~ *R8/mem 2/9/64.*

18.6.45. To A.C. of S. C-2 SHAEF enclosing copy of 20b. 30c.

31.

21.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: Memorandum re. GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS, and report on "UNTERNEHMEN 20 OFFIZIERE". 31a.

32.

22.6.45. *mSM* [redacted] Traces on Camp 020 report at 31a. 32a

33.

25.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: Minute Sheet of the Intelligence Property Dossier on RAUPACH. 33a.

34.

25.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: particulars of officers referred to in 31a, and particulars of Sabotage Caches on the Russian Front. 34a.

35.

26.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: report on MIL AMT D. 35

36.

26.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: Arrest Report on PETERS. 36a

37.

26.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: Minute Sheet from the Intelligence Property Dossier on PETERS. 37a

38.

28.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: report on Organisation of Referat Ost, Mil Amt D. 38a

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference FF 601,616 v.1

*All Serials destroyed
on the authority of*

39.

~~29.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: further inf. on REFERAT OST.~~

39a

R8/mum 2/9/64.

40.

30.6.45. From Camp 020, encl: list of Intelligence Property of GAMBKE.

40a

41.

1.7.45. Extract from Monthly Summary of Current Cases at Camps 020 and 020R - GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS.

41a.

42.

~~7.45. From Camp 020, encl: info. on Training Establishments under Referat OST.~~

~~2.7.~~

42a

43.

3.7.45. To Lord Rothschild, encl: four memoranda from Camp 020.

43a.

FILE CLOSED.

Last serial in vol. 1 = 43a, dated 3.7.45.MINUTE SHEET.Reference FF 601,616 v.2.

*all serials destroyed on 15
 authority of R8/mem 2/9/64.*

| | |
|----------|---|
| 3.7.45. | From Camp 020, encl: inf. re. Brandenburg Division and S.S. Jagdverbaende. 44a |
| | 45. |
| 6.7.45. | From Camp 020, encl: info. re. LEITSTELLE II OST. 45a |
| | 46. |
| 13.7.45. | From Camp 020, encl: info. re. KOMMANDO II Operations etc, on the Eastern Front. 46a. |
| | 47. |
| 18.7.45. | From Camp 020, encl: info. on organisation and functions of FAK's 204 and 203 and subsidiary FAT's. 47a |
| | 48. |
| 21.7.45. | From Camp 020, encl: info. on FAKs 202 and 212. 48a |
| | 49. |
| 25.7.45. | From Camp 020, encl: info. of Systems of Communication between Mil Amt D and Leitstelle II-Ost; and Leitstelle II-Ost and the Kommandos. 49a |
| | 50. |
| 31.7.45. | From Camp 020, info. on the STREIFKORPS. 50a |
| | 51. |
| 1.8.45. | From Camp 020, encl: info. re. WIRTSCHAFTSSCHULE SUEDE, the TECHNISCHE BAUKOMPANIE 5 and the DIENSTSTELLE WALLI. 51a. |
| | 52. |
| 2.8.45. | From Camp 020, encl: info. on EINHEIT BERGMANN. 52a. |

All Serials destroyed on the authority of RMM

3.8.45. From Camp 020, encl: info. re. ABWEHR and MIL AMT Intelligence regarding RUSSIA. *8/9/64* 53a

54.

4.8.45. From Camp 020, encl: info. on the WEHRWOLF Organisation. 54a

55.

8.8.45. From Camp 020, encl: two memo. from Camp Williams. 55a

56.

8.8.45. S-16229 from USFET MAIN, re. GAMBKE, RAUPACH, PETERS and others.

57.

9.8.45. From Camp 020, encl: report on Russian Anti-Soviet Volunteer Formations. 57a

58.

17.8.45. To USFET MAIN, ref. 56a, re. prisoners to be returned. 58a

FILE CLOSED.

Vol. 2 closed at 58a, dated 17.8.45.

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference FF 601,616 v. 3

59.
AUGUST, 1945. Camp 020 Interim Interrogation Report on GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS. 59a

60.
29.8.45. Cable (UK-50535) to USFET MAIN re. return of GAMBKE, RAUPACH and others. 60a

61.
29.8.45. To A.P.M. (V.P) re. details of return to prisoners to American Zone. 61a

62.
31.8.45. From Camp 020, re. return of prisoners to American Occupied Zone. 62a

63.

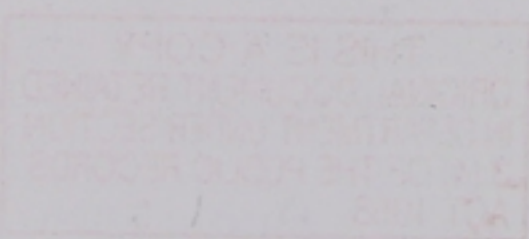
REVIEW OF W.R.H. FILES.

This file should be HELD R.Y. There is M.S.S. material in volume 1.

R.Y.
24.4.46.

J. Langford

64.
14.6.50. From Visa Section B.A.O.R. re RAUPACH H. 64a



65.

6.7.50. U.K. Visa application re RAUPACH Hans

65a.

66.

13.7.50. S.I.S. letter re visa application at 65a.

66a.

67.

B.2.c. through B.1.c.

Please see U.K. Visa application at 65a and S.I.S. letter at 66a regarding which I should be grateful for your observations.

C.4.b.
17.7.50.

68.

C.4.c.

Reference minute above and as spoken, we have had no information on RAUPACH since his return to the field in 1945 and on our records alone, I feel we must say no objection.

J. Russell King
J. Russell King.

1.8.50.
B.2.c.

69

23.3.54 Visa application by RAUPACH

69a

70

30.3.54 Letter from M.I.6

70a

71

F.1.A *20/6/54 N.R. Murray*

You may wish to see serial 69a with especial reference to Professor Maurice DOBB. If you consider he is identical with the owner of PF.38408 would you please have the relevant extracts made.

C.2.B
31.3.54

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ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
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3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. April 2009

MINUTE SHEET

Reference P.F. 601,616.

71.

5.4.54.

From Home Office granting visa to Hans and Emma RAUPACH.

71a

24.4.56.

Lending card of Erich Friedrich Gothard GAMBKE

71b

72.

25.4.56.

To S.I.S. re GAMBKE Erich Friedrich Gottard

73.

26.4.56.

To S.B. re GAMBKE.

73a

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ACT 1958. April 2009

73a

SECRET

Tel. Nos. REGENT 6050
WHITEHALL 6789

BOX No. 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
LONDON, S. W. 1.

Our Ref.: FF.601,616/E.1./EBP
Your Ref.:

Commander,
SPECIAL BRANCH.

Attention: Superintendent Grant.

Erich Friedrich Gothard RAMBKE

Reference report/letter no: Landing card
of 22.4.56. from Special Branch
Immigration Officer, London Airport.
Chief Constable,

2. We have the following comment/additional
information:-

Employed by Abteilung II of the Abwehr 1942 - 1945.

3. We have not yet received the result of the look-up
from our Sister Service, but will revert should any
fresh information come to light.

EBP

E.B. Partridge.

26th April, 1956.
EBP/LGW

SECRET

EBP
324/06
E.1./LGW
27/4/56

IMPORTANT. To be filled in by foreigners of or over the age of sixteen years before landing in the United Kingdom.

LANDING CARD

ALIENS ORDER, 1953

716
IB 28A

Port of embarkation abroad Hanover

Surname (in block letters)
Nom en caractères gros
Familiennamen in Druckschrift
Cognome in Stampato

Sto ATC 244
} Y GAMBKE X EB/4488/1/60/
616/4

Forenames
Prénoms
Vornamen
Nomi

} Erich Friedrich Gotthard

Occupation
Profession
Beruf
Professione

} Dip. Ing.

Date of birth
Date de naissance
Geburtsdatum
Data di nascita

} 11.9.08

Place of birth
Lieu de naissance
Geburtsort
Luogo di nascita

} Glogau
E. Germany

Sex
Sexe
Geschlecht
Sesso

} M

Nationality
Nationalité
Staatsangehörigkeit
Nazionalità

} German

Nationality at birth
Nationalité de naissance
Staatsangehörigkeit bei Geburt
Nazionalità di nascita

} German

Number of Passport
Numero du passeport
Passnummer
Numero del passaporto

} 691/52

Issued at
Délivré à
Ausgestellt in
Rilasciato a

} Bonn

on
le
am
il

} 7.3.52

Full address in United Kingdom
Adresse précise en Grande Bretagne
Genauere Adresse in Grossbritannien
Indirizzo presso in Gran Bretagna

24 APR 1953
} Aslridge College, Berkhamstead, Herts.

Signature
Signature
Unterschrift
Firma

} E. I. / L. W.
27/1/52

(1st)

31

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CATEGORY

VISIT UP TO THREE MONTHS



6 days

To European Productivity Council
congress

FOR Box 500

COPY

OR
SENT TO.....

36 3/21a Vis 2a

Telephone: CHAncery 8811
H.O. Reference:
P.C.D. Reference

HOME OFFICE,
(ALIENS DEPARTMENT),
271-7, HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Passport Control for
HAMBURG

The Secretary of State has decided that
a visa marked "Authorised by ~~H.O. XXV~~
21 H.O. No. R.43148

may be granted (on application) to:-

~~ENCL~~ Hans RAUPACH and Wife Emma

§ - 5 APR 1954
TO ~~C2B~~ HCH R 5
Seen C2B

PA REF PF, 601 616 (Signed) MK Burchley

- FIA 31/1/54

M. I. 5.

With the Compliments of the Under
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Your Reference:- C4B/PF601,616

~~Handwritten signature/initials~~

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

100

E
TO 30 MAR 1954
CB 30/3/54
REF

dated 29th March 1954.

PA in PF 601616

Dear Magor,

P.C.D. ref: S.42682 of 22.3.54.
H.G.A. RAUPACH.

To confirm our telephoned message:

We have no information about this applicant apart from that currently submitted by Visa Section, Hamburg and the details given by Visa Section, Vienna on 26.6.50.

Yours sincerely,

A.E.T. Magor, Esq.,
M.I.5.

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3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. April 2009

RF
30/4/54
A/C 20
7

PASSPORT CONTROL DEPARTMENT

To M.I. 5.

FULL NAME OF APPLICANT.....*Sh 5.2.3*
RAUPACH, Hans, Gustav, Adolf.

690

P.C.D. Remarks

M.I. 5. Reply to Home Office (Aliens Department)
(Copy to P.C.D.)

Most Immediate.

FOR : OBSERVATIONS

COPY TO : HOME OFFICE
CAPT. WOODFIELD

FILE NO. : S.42682.

DATE : 22.3.54.

Reference your,
C4B/PF, 6a1, 616.
No Objection, of
3.8.50.

REFERENCE :

DATE :

ENCL. _____

23 MAR 1954

TO C-2-B

REF _____

NO OBJECTION

to visit
29.3.54

wanted by
40 - Exh. III
- Mr. Brendley

agreed with D.3/Mr Russell King

.25/3 - Traces - Hughes

8/4/54
A/C
20

REFERENCE No.:

K/C/23

Copy in
PH List 312 (1717) JENKEVISA SECTION IN GERMANY
22a Harvestehuder Weg
Hamburg 13

To: Director of Passport Control, Foreign Office, London.

From: Head of Visa Section for Germany, Hamburg.

March 17, 1954.

Subject:

Shu 7/28/3
Hans Gustav Adolf RAUPACH, German,
born 10.4.03 in Prague.*Shu*
and wife, Emma Marie Sophie (née MOSCH)
German, born 11.11.05 in Salzwedel *NT*

Please refer to your S.42682 of 26th June, 1950.

I have received applications from the above-named for visits to the United Kingdom of about 14 days, who wish to start their journey on 24th March, 1954.

Herr Raupach, as reasons for his visit, states that he wishes to have discussions with:-

1. Department for the Study of Social and Economic Institutions of the U.S.S.R., University of Glasgow.
2. Department of Economics and Institutions of the U.S.S.R., Birmingham University.
3. Professor Maurice Dobb, London School of Economics. *?id with DoAB PF. 38408*

Frau Raupach says she has been invited to stay with *Walter* Jenke, Gore Farm, Fontnell Magna, Shaftesbury. *His id with JENKE [2 312/1717]*

Herr Raupach is a professor at the Hochschule für Arbeit, Politik und Wirtschaft in Wilhelmshaven.

I would be grateful for your instructions, please.

(Sd.) T. W. GROWTHER

Examiner i/c Visa Section,
Hamburg.

TWC/JMT

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

[] of 13th July 1950

Dear Cain,

P.C.D. Ref: S.42682 of 5.7.50
Hans RAUPACH

1000

We have nothing to add to the information contained in the letter from Visa Section, Vienna dated 26.6.50.

Yours sincerely,

Capt. C.W. Cain,
M.I.5.
(Copy to P.C.D.)

ENCL _____
HH 13 JUL 1950
TO *CRS*
REF _____

Fre.
1000

916

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3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. April 2009

PASSPORT CONTROL DEPARTMENT

To M.I. 5.

FULL NAME OF APPLICANT.....*10/7*
RAUPACH, Hans.

P.C.D. Remarks

M.I. 5. Reply to Home Office (Aliens Department)
(Copy to P.C.D.)

FOR : OBSERVATIONS

COPY TO : HOME OFFICE,

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Capt: Woodfield.

FILE NO. : S.42682

DATE : 5.7.50.

REFERENCE :

DATE :

NO OBJECTION

C 3/8/50

ENCE _____

6 JUL 1950

TO _____

UB

P _____

SIS writing 11/7

64A

REFERENCE No.:
K/S/20

VISA SECTION IN GERMANY
16 NEUER JUNGFERNSTIEG
HAMBURG

26th June, 1950

From: Head of Visa Section, Hamburg
To: Director of Passport Control, Foreign Office, London

SECRET

Subject: Hans RAUPACH born 10.4.03 Prague.

I have been informed by the Intelligence Division, Herford, that the above named German national has applied for facilities to leave Germany in order to visit Henry Rolf GARDINER, Springhead, Fontmell Magna, Dorset, and Walter JENKE, Sutton Waldron, Dorset.

A visa has not been applied for, but I should be grateful for your instructions as to action to be taken should Raupach apply for one.

Raupach is the subject of C.1 War Room PF 601,616 and of a Camp O20 Report dated August 1945, and no. 47640/DPK dated 12.8.46 from Room 055 War Office to Intelligence Division.

Head of Visa Section
for Germany.

TWC/EMK

WR-H FILE CONVERTED TO Y. FILE

File Number:.. **P.F.** 601,616,..... Vol. 1.2.3,.....

Name:.. GAMBKE/RAUPACH/PETERS.....

Carding in Central Index checked by:..... ✓

Number book noted by:..... ✓

Label changed by:..... ✓

Blue card for number book made by:..... ✓

(Copy sent to R.3.. *CMH*.....)

File and transit card placed in series by:.....

Date... *2.5.46*.....

*CMH
1/5/46*

2

SECRET

Int Div/S3/GWC/PF 3257
Herford 2215

10 June, 1950.

6433

Visa Section,
British Consulate General,
c/o Commissioner's Office,
Hansestadt Hamburg,
BAOR.3.

see HUP
AG 14/6

SUBJECT: RAUPACH Hans, Prof.dr.jur.
German, Born 10.4.03 in Prague

1. RAUPACH is the subject of C.I.War Room PF 601,616, and of a Camp O20 Report dated August 1945.

2. Subject has applied for a permit to visit:-

(a) Henry Rolf GARDINER,
Springhead,
Fontmell Magna,
Dorset,

Att. 14/6

and

(b) Walter JENKE,
Sutton Waldron,
Dorset.

ENCL _____
14 JUN 1950
TO CLB P.F.
REF PF 601616
Held RS

3. GARDINER is the subject of a letter No.47640/DPK dated 12.8.46 from Room 055, War Office to Intelligence Division.

4. A temporary stop has been placed on subject.

Copy to: Capt.C.W.Cain,
30 x 500, London.
PF 50717
22206/1
22206/4.

(E.V.WIGGINS)
for Major General,
Chief, Intelligence Division.

Handwritten signatures and stamps, including a large green stamp with illegible text and the number 24-620.

COPY.

62A

SECRET.

Box No. 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET, B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone Nos.
REGent 6050.
WHITEhall 6789.

31st August, 1945.

MEMORANDUM.

To: B.I.W., - Mr. H.P. Milno.

PA. P.F. 601, 616

H4D 6/5

- GAMBKE, Gotthard.
- HUNTERMANN, Gerhardt.
- JOST, Heinz.
- KALTENBRUNNER, Ernst.
- KUBART, Wilhelm.
- LORENZ, Fritz.
- NAUJOCKS, Alfred.
- OLMSS, Frederick.
- PETERS, Sergius.
- RAUPACH, Hans.

I have to advise you that the above-named ten German Nationals were this morning conducted under escort to Hendon Airport and returned by plane to the American Occupied Zone.

All property went forward with these bodies.

(Sgd.) D.B. STINSON,

Lt.-Col.

Camp 020
DBS/JG

13 SEP 1945

[Handwritten signature]
15/9/45

COPY.

B.I.W. for information.

61A

B.I.W./Gen/MJ.

29th August, 1945.

A.P.M. (V.P).
Chelsea Barracks.
66

Reference telephone conversation, a detail of six, Sgt. Pickford, Sgt. Freeborn, Ptes. Lestrelle, Fellow, Hierons and Landin will be required on Friday next, 31st August 1945. to convey the following to Frankfurt :

R/601,616 {
KURBARTH
HUTTENBACH
GAMBKE
RAUPACH
PEPERS

OLMS
JOST
HAUJOCKS
KALTENBRUNNER
LOREK.

2. War Office transport will call at 09.00 hours at 373 Coy. office to collect the escort, subsequently proceeding to Hendon airport where the N.C.O. in charge of the party will report to the S.C.O. by 09.30 hrs.
3. The aircraft conveying the party will be a special aircraft supplied by the Air Ministry and the senior N.C.O. should request the S.C.O. to contact the Passenger and Freight office with regard to the arrangements for the journey.
4. The prisoners will be taken over from an escort found by Camp 020 commanded by No. 257641 Captain A.D. Davies.
5. The S.C.O. will supervise all arrangements in connection with embarkation etc.
6. On arrival at Frankfurt (airfield Y. 74) the party will report to the operations office and await an escort found by G-2 USFET to whom the prisoners will be handed over against receipt.
7. In the event of any difficulty being experienced at Frankfurt, the N.C.O. in charge should ask to be put in contact with Major Saxe, USFET Main, Ext. 22722.

/8. ...

13 SEP 1945

✓
15/9/45

8. The escort will return in the same aircraft in which they travelled from the U.K.

9. Small kit and haversack rations should be carried.

MS/MS

Major H. Johnstone.

13 SEP 54

H 40

I have done all
the subjeal L.U.
on this Interim Report.
Could you please
do the extracting
its on Tray's phipp's
priority list —
& then return the
file to us to L.U. the
personalities.

I don't know whether
you would like to
amalgamate these
three files, but if
you would I think
nearly all the papers
in them are duplicates
so it would all be

as bad as it
looks!!

Travis

SECRET

P. A. L. P. F. 601,616,

WAR ROOM

60A

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Typed 9.50 29.8.45.

Reference UK-50533

Dispatched 29.8.45. 1100

Case Officer W.R.C.

Channel AMEX

File SP.85/3/24/Supp.

TO: USFET MAIN FOR ATTENTION MAJOR BAXE

FROM: W.R.C. MR. MILMO.

1. I CONFIRM FOLLOWING PRISONERS BEING RETURNED TO YOU ON FRIDAY NEXT 31ST AUGUST BY AIR FROM U.K. BY R.A.F. AIRCRAFT WITH BRITISH ESCORT: HERBART, HEYDENHAIN, GANKE, RAUPACH, PETERS, GIBBS, JOST HAUJOCKS, KALTENBRUNNER, LORNE.
2. AIRCRAFT LEAVES BRIDGE 10.00 HOURS B.S.T. AND ARRIVES Y.74 APPROXIMATELY THREE HOURS LATER.
3. ESCORT INSTRUCTED TO REPORT AT OPERATIONS OFFICE AND HAND OVER PRISONERS AGAINST RECEIPT, TO G.2 OFFICER FROM USFET MAIN WHO WILL BE AWAITING PARTY.
4. COLONEL AMEN OF U.S. CHIEF COUNSEL FOR PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY HAS REQUESTED US TO SEND KALTENBRUNNER AND HAUJOCKS DIRECT TO NUREMBERG JAIL. HAVE INFORMED HIM THAT WE MUST RETURN BODIES TO YOU BUT WOULD INFORM YOU OF HIS REQUEST THAT THESE PRISONERS BE TRANSFERRED TO NUREMBERG AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

DISTRIBUTION

1 BRX 1 D/WR 1 WR/DEDOC 1 WRF 2 SIS(VF) 2 OSS (X-2) 3 WRC 1 CARD

1 W.R.A. MAJOR JOHNSTON.

✓
15/9/45

SECRET

No. 1.

59A

M.I. 5
INTERIM INTERROGATION
REPORT
ON
THE CASEs OF

Obltn. Gotthard GAMBKE

Lt. Dr. Hans RAUPACH

Gefr. Sergius PETERS

CAMP 020

DATE: AUGUST 1945

SECRET.

M. I. 5.

INTERIM INTERROGATION REPORT

on

The cases of

Obltn. Gotthard GAMBKE

Lt. Dr. Hans RAUPACH.

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CAMP . 020:

DATE: AUGUST 1945.

INDEX TO REPORT

on

GAMBKE/RAUPACH/PETERS

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| PART I | INTRODUCTION | .. p. | 1. |
| PART II | GAMBKE | .. p. | 2-12. |
| PART III | RAUPACH | .. p. | 13-25. |
| PART IV | PETERS | .. p. | 30-37. |
| PART V | RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION | | |
| | APPENDIX A (to GAMBKE) | .. p. | 38, |
| | APPENDIX B (to RAUPACH) | | |
| | APPENDIX C (to PETERS) | | |
| | APPENDIX D (COMBINED INFORMATION) | | |

1.

P A R T IINTRODUCTION

Oberleutnant Gotthard GAMBKE, Leut. Dr. Hans RAUPACH and Gefreiter Sergius PETERS, were all members of the Eastern Division of Mil Amt 'D'. When this department was disbanded in early April 1945 and its personnel ordered to report to various front-line units, GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS, whilst en route, took the opportunity (which they claim to have been awaiting for some months) of handing themselves over to the Allies. They surrendered voluntarily to the 9th American Army at Kloetze, Altmark, at 19.40 hours on 13th April, 1945. At the time of their arrest all three were dressed in civilian clothes. (No arrest reports in the cases of GAMBKE and RAUPACH have been received at Camp O20).

They were thereupon transferred to the 9th Army Interrogation Centre, and on 19th April 1945 the War Room enquired whether the three men could be sent to the U.K. for detailed interrogation. A telegram from 12 A.G. received in the War Room on 26th April stated that they had been cleared for Camp O20 and would probably arrive in the U.K. on 26th April. They did not, however, reach Camp O20 until 10th June 1945.

The reports on the Abteilung II activities of GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS follow hereunder in that order, while their respective information in regard to the various organisations, etc., with which they came in contact has been combined and is at Appendix D.

- 2 -

P A R T I I

Oberleutnant Gotthard GAMBKE

1. Personal Particulars and Photograph.
2. Antecedents
3. Political opinions and activities
4. First contact with Abwehr and Recruitment
5. Contract and Payment
6. Cover names.
7. Subsequent movements and activities in Abwehr.



1. Personal Particulars and Photograph.NAME: GAMBKE *A* CHRISTIAN NAME: GotthardALIAS: GLOGER (Never actually used)SPY-NAME: -PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH: Glogau, 11th September, 1908.NATIONALITY: GermanOCCUPATION: Qualified Engineer; building surveyor.Date of arrival Camp O20: 10th June, 1945.Height: 6ft. 2½ins.Build: ThinHair: BrownEyes: BrownFace: Long; long nose.Physical peculiarities:2 vaccination scars
right upper arm.2 large wound scars
right thigh.Last permanent address: Landskron Sudetengau, Badgasse 660.Languages: German; some English and French.Father: Erich (Deceased 1939)Mother: Lisbeth nee PUNSCHEL, born 1879.Brothers and sisters: Walther (Killed 1944).
Magdo COEWAR, born 1901.
Erika, born 1911.
Ursula, born 1916.Wife: -Identity Documents: Soldbuch issued 18.8.44.
Passport issued in Breslau 31.12.38.

- 4 -

PART II - GAMBKE (ctd.)2. ANTECEDENTS

- 1908 Born 11th September 1908 in Glogau, Silesia. Fourth child of Erich GAMBKE, a tradesman, and Lisbeth (nee PUESCHEL).
- 1913 Went to the Oberrealschule in Glogau.
- 1921 Took part in German Youth Movement Meetings.
- 1923 Met Hans RAUPACH
- 1928 Took the Abitur in the spring and decided to become a building engineer. Went to the Technical High School in Breslau.
- 1929 Visited Denmark and Schleswig Holstein with a group of the Silesian Jungenschaft.
- 1930 Became an assistant at the Technical High School, Breslau.
- 1931 Elected Jungenschaftsfuehrer of Silesian Jungenschaft.
- 1932 Visited Hungary and Austria with Silesian Jungenschaft.
- 1933 Nazis stop Youth Movement activities and force them into the Hitlerjugend.
GAMBKE becomes recruited into S.A.
1934. Obtained Dipl. Ing. at Breslau High School. In autumn joined Pi. Batl. Glogau for military service.
- 1935 Discharged as Gefr. d. Res. and Res. Offz. Cadet.
In autumn became scientific assistant to Obersten Bauleitung der Reichsautobahnen in Breslau.
- 1936 Became member of Nazi Party.
- 1937 First Reserve course in Glogau (6 weeks) - Uffz. de. Res.
- 1938 " " " " " (4 weeks) - Feldwebel d. Res.
In autumn took over the Bauabteilung Landskron of the Reichsautobahns.
- 1939 Another Reserve course in Glogau.
On outbreak of war GAMBKE tried to get into Major DEHMEL's Dienststelle, but as he was in the Reichsbahn, he was in a reserved occupation and could not be taken on.
1940. In July, GAMBKE was drafted to Pi. Batl. 213 in Brieg and was trained in the 2nd Coy.
August, transferred to Feldhaer, Pi. Batl. 162 stationed at Lubartow near Lublin in Poland.

PART II - GAMBKE (contd.)

- 5 -

2. Antecedents (contd.)

1941. March. Promoted Leutnant d. Res.; took part in the Russian campaign, and advanced via Schitomie, Kowel, Gornostopol, Koscelez and Lubay.
1942. January. Appointed Base Commandant north of Belgorod.
- February. Severely wounded. Received Iron Cross 1st Class. Treatment until October in hospitals at Kremenschuk, Lemberg, Neuss, Glogau and Laurana (near Fiume).
- December. Sent on a course in Quenz near Brandenburg by OKW Abwehr II.

3. POLITICAL OPINIONS AND ACTIVITIES

As with RAUPACH (whom he often met in the pre-war years) GAMBKE's political outlook was influenced by the Free German Youth Movement, the Bund "Deutsche Freischar" and Silesian Jungenschaft. GAMBKE too found his activities in this direction cut short when the Nazis came into power in 1933. He joined the Nazi Party in order to try and apply the principles and ideas of the old German Youth Movements to the newly formed Hitlerjugend, but without success.

GAMBKE maintains that his politics are liberal in outlook, and although inwardly he disliked the Nazi methods and ideology he did nothing to cause them to become suspicious of his loyalty towards the Party.

4. FIRST CONTACT WITH THE ABWEHR AND RECRUITMENT.

During 1942, RAUPACH had met GAMBKE and had suggested to him that he should try and get employment with the Abwehr. RAUPACH stated that he knew Major NAUMANN (see App. D(22).) and would put in a word for him. After he came out of hospital in 1942, GAMBKE managed to secure an appointment with NAUMANN, whom he himself had previously met in Silesia, as a member of the Silesian Jungmannschaft. NAUMANN said that he would try and obtain employment for GAMBKE.

GAMBKE affirms that his sole idea in taking this course was to secure himself an interesting job. He was no longer fit for front-line activity owing to his wounds, and the alternative was to become an instructor in a reserve battalion, a job the idea of which he did not relish.

In November 1942, while at the Reserve Military Hospital at Glogau, he was ordered by Abwehr II to report to Quenz near Brandenburg/Havel and there to take a course.

5. CONTRACT AND PAYMENT.

GAMBKE maintains that he signed no contract or agreement with the Abwehr on joining, and cannot even remember signing any security certificates or declaration.

He received the normal military pay, but was given allowances against receipt for payments disbursed whilst on duty. In addition to this, he states that, as a member of OKW, he received an extra RM. 60 a month staff pay.

6. COVER NAME.

GAMBKE states that, on applying to the Abwehr and when he began work at Abteilung II in Berlin, he was given no cover name.

In autumn 1944, it was intended to make him Kommando-fuehrer 202 in succession to Hauptm. KIRN. He then proposed to use the cover name "GLOGER" and had a Soldbuch made out at the Sonderlager Luckenwalde in this name. However, he never took up his duties at K. 202 and affirms that he never actually used the cover name.

In the event of Germany being occupied by the Russians, in January 1945, he gave Sdf. HENKEL and with him the Luckenwalde group, to understand that in this eventuality alone, he was to appear as an Oberleutnant under the name "GLOGER".

7. SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE ABWEHR.

November
1942.

8.12.42-
22.12.42.

While in the Reserve Military Hospital in Glogau, GAMBKE received orders to report to Quenz, near Brandenburg/Havel to take a course, at the Abwehr II Gruppe Technik School. The course was one of many which had taken place in Quelle during the year 1942 and even prior to that, the purpose being to introduce officers and Abwehrgehilfe into Abwehr work. Owing to the short time available, the instruction was very rushed. The trainees numbered about 14. Major KEUNE was in charge and other teachers were: Hauptmann WAHL, Oblt. MUEHLIMANN and a visiting teacher, Oberstlt. v. ESCHWEIGE.

Subjects were: Organisation of the Abwehr, treatment of V-Leute, work of Kommandos and Trupps, forms of employment and preparation of operations, small-scale sabotage, engineers' explosive material, explosives and fuses produced from ordinary commercial materials, foreign explosive material. In addition, practice in the country on explosives, shooting practice on the rifle-range and self-defence.
(For further details, see Appendix A).

- 7 -

PART II - GAMBKE (ctd.)7. Subsequent Movements and Activities in the Abwehr (ctd.)22.12.42 -
19.1.43

After a further period of sick leave and convalescence, when he stayed in Glogau, Gotha and Zakopane, GAMBKE assumed duty with Abwehr II at the OKW (address: Berlin NW 21, Bochumerstr. 15, I, c/o PLISKE), and was posted to Gruppe Ost of the Abteilung (Gruppe A) in charge of Oberst STOLZE. In order to become fully acquainted with the work, he was allocated to Referat AK which was run by Major ERFLING[†] (Hilfsoffizier Oblt. MUELLER).

Towards the end of February GAMBKE took over the preparation of a proposed operation against the Verkehrsnetz in the neighbourhood of Moscow. For this purpose, the required particulars (maps, industry designations and trade details) were procured and V-men were recruited from a camp of the Ostministerium on the Berlin Neuruppin road. GAMBKE states that the operation was subsequently abandoned.

1.3.43

In March he was promoted to Oberleutnant der Reserve.

14/April
1943

GAMBKE had a further stay of four weeks in hospital (Scharlachverdacht).

On his return from hospital, he was appointed to Referat AP of Gruppe A of Abwehr II (Referatsleiter: Hptm. LEYENDECKER) and took over the work which up till this time had been done by Lt. NISSEN of AP.

Duties of the Referat

- (i) Choosing anti-Soviet volunteers from Russian nationals, in particular from P/W camps.
- (ii) Collecting the volunteers under (i) in the Sonderlager Luckenwalde. (See Appendix D(3)). Supervision of the formation of operational groups and their training. (Sabotage training in Quenz, W/T and IG training in Walli, the Eastern Stelle of Abwehr I).
- (iii) Preparation of equipment for distant operations.
- (iv) Welfare supervision of the volunteers in the Sonderlager Luckenwalde (cinema, books, etc.)
- (v) Contact with all political authorities, which were working on the minority questions of the Soviet Union peoples. In particular, contact with the Turkestan Mittelstelle, and with the Caucasian Mittelstelle and the corresponding organs of the WLASSOW Movement (See Appendix D(16)).
- (vi) Examination of suggested plans for operations put forward by the volunteer groups of Sonderlager Luckenwalde.

While he was working with AP, GAMBKE had to visit and inspect every week the Sonderlager Luckenwalde (Camp Commandant: Hauptmann KUEPER).

end April
1943

GAMBKE's other activities at this time were confined to completing the preparations for the two operations Myrthe and Jasmin (See Appendix D(6)), planned to take place in May 1943, and at the same time assisting in Major MEIER-MADER's operation Mistel (See Appendix D(6)). He accompanied the operational groups Myrthe and Jasmin to the Dienststelle Walli at Warsaw (See Appendix D(11)). Here he supervised the training arrangements for a group of Caucasians who were having W/T training at Walli under Funkleiter Ost.

† see Appendix D(22)

PART II - GAMBKE (ctd.)7. Subsequent Movements and Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)April/May
1943

He accompanied the Mistel group, which was flown by a Ju. 290 of the 'Gartenfeld' squadron to the Crimea (near Simferopol) taking as interpreter a certain Obergefr. STRUMINSKY. He stayed in the Crimea for some fourteen days. On starting off the aircraft for Mistel crashed and the operation was postponed.

June/July
1943

He was in charge of a fourteen-day 'propaganda journey' of about eight groups of ten Caucasians and Turkestans through Saxony and the north sector of Sudetenland, the purpose of which was to impress these groups with examples of German efficiency.

About this time the operation group Jasmin (C.O. Major JOHANNSEN) was moved to the East.

During the summer GAMBKE had many discussions with Lt. IRANOV, the leader of the operational group Linde (see Appendix D(6)) regarding plans for the operation and the necessary equipment.

Autumn 1943

He accompanied Major DUDANGINSKY, leader of the Azerbaijan Fighting League, on a visit to the Sonderlager Luckenwalde.

The operation Linde (see Appendix D(6)) was put under the control of Referat AF.

end Sept.
1943

Abteilung II left Berlin for Baruth and was accommodated as follows:

- (i) Chef and Chefgruppe in Zeppelin (camp near Zossen).
- (ii) The Groups and Referats in Baruth.
- (iii) VO Ch (Major ERFLING) remained in Berlin.

early Oct./
end Nov. 1943

GAMBKE had a further stay in the Reserve Hospital in Wuensdorf, having broken the joint of his right leg.

At about this time Gruppe A of Abwehr II was handed over from Oberst STOLZE to Oberstleutnant Ernst zu EIKERN.²³ Gruppe A was later renamed Gruppe O.

December
1943

During this month there were preliminary discussions with Dr. GREIFF (see Appendix D(22)) regarding the preparations for the operation Brennessel (see Appendix D(6)).

January 1944

GAMBKE now commenced arrangements for the setting up of the Arbeitsvermittlung Kirchhain (see Appendix D(3)) which was first under the command of Oberfeldwebel BENZIN, and later under Sdf. NEUFELD. He supervised the necessary negotiations with the authorities, and later on, the building of the barracks.

He initiated plans for the recruitment of Caucasians and Turkestans from units of the General der Freiwilligenverbaende (see Appendix D(16)). In January, Gruppe Ost sent off a party under Hptm. LEYENDECKER and Oblt. FIGULLA to Southern France, to choose suitable Caucasians and Turkestans. GAMBKE was responsible for the arrangements and preparations for this journey.

February
1944

Hptm. LEYENDECKER took over Referat OF.

²³ see Appendix D(22)

- 9 -

PART II - GAMBKE (contd.)7. Subsequent Movements and Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)

March 1944

GAMBKE started preparations for the formation of the 'Forstschutzkommando Bergwacht' in Sol O/S. C.O.: Lt. BREUER (@ BREMER)²⁹ (See App.D(3)).

At about this period GAMBKE remembers making a journey to Kamenz, to the Lehrregiment Kurfuerst, for the purpose of choosing German personnel for the Forstschutzkommando Bergwacht. (He discussed this matter with a certain Hptm. NOVOTNIK).

He went to Sonderlager Luckenwalde in order to supervise personally the training for the operation 'Brennessel'.

April/May
1944

He flew to Bucharest to direct preparations for the start of the operation 'Brennessel'. (The flight was made in Ju. 290 of Kg. 200, pilot Lt. WAGNER). GAMBKE was accompanied by Dr. GREIFF³⁰, Sdf. HENKEL (HOEHN) and a certain Oblt. HANSEN. Flight control: Lt. PAULUS³¹, Lt. SCHROEDER (the latter was at that time Fahnjunkerfeldwebel).

He stayed in Bucharest for about three weeks, where he made contact with Ast Bucharest and a Rittmeister SPIESS who was working for Abt. II.

In Bucharest he met Oberregierungsrat Dr. VORWERK of the German Embassy, the intelligence officers of the German Military Mission and certain Luftwaffe personnel who were assisting on the technical side of the operation.

GAMBKE also spent several evenings with Dr. KLUEGER, who was a personal friend of his and was manager of IG Farben in Bucharest.

The following changes in the meantime took place at the Abwehr HQ:

- (i) Oberst FREYTAG was replaced by Major NAUMANN.³²
- (ii) Transfer of Abwehr II to the R.S.H.A. as Mil. Amt (Mil D).
- (iii) Founding of the Leitstellen. Leitstelle II Ost under Oberstlt. Ernst zu EIKERN. H.Q.: Konin.

During this period, GAMBKE went on a duty inspection of Forstschutzkommando Bergwacht. He visited the Wirtschaftsschule Sued, (see App. D(8)) in Landskron (Cracow-Zakopane) where he saw his friend Lt. RAUPACH. He also remembers giving a lecture on Abwehr II functions to some Abwehr III officers.

early July
1944

Major. Prof. KOCH, who took over Gruppe Ost on the departure of Oberstlt. Ernst zu EIKERN, went on sick leave, and GAMBKE acted for him by taking charge of Gruppe Ost until its disbandment in August 1944 and the formation of the Referats Ost and Suedost.

July 1944

He went to Koenigsberg as representative of Major NAUMANN who, on the orders of Brigadefuehrer SCHELLENBERG, the Amtschef, was to assist in the preparations for the Werewolf organisation in East Prussia. On this occasion, he contacted Standartenfuehrer BOEHME and Sturmbannfuehrer SCHMITZT. (See Appendix D(13) and Appendix D(6) under operation Vera).

end July/
beginning Aug.
end July
1944

GAMBKE now began planning the operation 'Kater' (see Appendix D(6)).

He arranged for the manufacture of sabotage chests in the Sonderlager Luckenwalde. Oberlt. ANDERS was put in charge and in December 1944 1,000 chests were completed (see Appendix D(21)).

³² see Appendix D(22)

PART II - GAMBKE (contd.)7. Subsequent Movements and Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)July/August
1944

GAMBKE supervised the training of operation 'Ginster' (see Appendix D(6)) in Luckenwalde under the direction of Lt. BELOW (@ BERNDT).

August 1944

He attended a conference in Friedenthal on an operation planned by the S.S. Jagdverbande in the Roumanian Carpathians (the planning and assistance required for the preparations was later made the responsibility of Referat Sued-Ost). At the conference were Hauptstmf. BESEKOW, Hptm. UHRMANN and several S.S. Fuehrer unknown to GAMBKE.

GAMBKE went on duty with Major NAUMANN to Breslau to liaise with Kommando 212 together with Oberst WLESER, Oberstlt. Ernst zu EIKERN, Major NAUMANN and Hauptmann RUNGE @ REUTER. He also had a discussion with Lt. BREUER on questions concerning the Forstschutzkommando Bergwacht.

In the summer of 1944 the special operation 'Pfeil' (see Appendix D(6)) under the leadership of Sdf. Dr. GREIFF was formed from the Cossack unit operating with Abwehrtrupp 255. The organisation of a supply undertaking for Brennessel under the cover name 'Brennessel II' was also commenced (see Appendix D(6)).

From Breslau GAMBKE continued on to Cracow, where there was a conference with Oberstlt. Ernst zu EIKERN, Major NAUMANN and Lt. RAUPACH, on the subject of the operation 'Edelweiss' (see Appendix D(6)).

circa
Oct. 1944

He then made another journey with Major NAUMANN to Leitstelle II Ost, where there were conferences with Oberstlt. EIKERN, Oberstlt. ARNOLD[§], Major ROENNECKE, Oblt. HOCKER, Oblt. STRAUSS, Hptm. RUNGE. Purpose: Discussion on Kommando work in the East (203, 204 and 212) generally.

Together with Major NAUMANN, GAMBKE visited the Heeresgruppe Mitte, in Ortelsburg (East Prussia), to discuss with Oberst WORGITZKY, Major NAUMANN, Oberstl. ARNOLD and Lt. GOETTLER, the parachute operations of Kommando 203.

ann 1944

GAMBKE assisted the operation 'Edelweiss' (Anti-Partisan operation of Major Graf THUN[§] in Slovakia) by transferring two lots of 50 volunteers (of Eastern nationality) under the leadership of Lt. WOLFF (@ WEISSMUND) and Fdw. MORBACH, from the camps of Forstschutzkommando Bergwacht and Sonderlager Luckenwalde. The volunteer unit of Fdw. MORBACH was formed in the late summer of 1944 in Luckenwalde from North Caucasians whom MORBACH fetched from a Wehrbauernsiedlung (frontier guard peasant settlement) in Upper Italy or South Tyrol. This group was a small branch of Kratscheiers to whom Generalfeldmarschall v. KLEIST, the then Oberbefehlshaber of Heeresgruppe A (which was operating in the Caucasus) had promised independence. It took part in the retreat, was then settled near Mariopol and after a good deal of wandering about reached Upper Italy (probably in the course of 1944).

The recruiting through Fdw. MORBACH was arranged by GAMBKE.

circa
beginning Nov.
1944

GAMBKE made a further trip with Major NAUMANN to Cracow for the purpose of receiving from Hptm. KIRN a report on the success of his Streifkorps in the Ukrainian area, from which he had just returned (see Appendix D(7)). Here there were also discussions on Kommando work with Lt. RAUPACH and Lt. MORITZ @ LOEWEN on the Streifkorps school 'Schill' (see Appendix D(7)).

§ see Appendix D(22)

PART II - GAMBKE (contd.)7. Subsequent Movements and Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)

circa Nov.
1944

At about this time GAMBKE went to Bischofsfelden near Konin, to discuss the fixing of the limits of work as between the Leitstelle and the Befehlstelle Ost of the Jagdverbaende. Present: Leitstelle II Ost represented by Oberstlt. Ernst zu EIKERN, Oblt. HOCKER and Oblt. STRAUSS; Kdo. 203 by Oberstlt. ARNOLD; Kdo. 202 by Hptm. KIRN; Mil. D represented by Oblt. GAMBKE; S.S. Jagdverband by Sturmbannfuhrer HEINZE and his brother (also a Sturmbannfuhrer) and another S.S. Fuhrer whose name GAMBKE no longer remembers; in addition Major AUCH of the Zentrale der Jagdverbaende also attended. (For further details see Appendix D(14)).

At some period during the latter half of 1944 GAMBKE also discussed the handing over of the control of the Resistance Movement to Dr. PESCHAU, the representative of the S.S. Jagdverbaende.

In 1944 (as in 1943) he paid regular visits to Luckenwalde. From July 1944, however, when all Eastern work was taken over by Mil D, these journeys were less frequent, i.e. once a month.

December 1944

GAMBKE was decorated with the Kriegsverdienstkreuz 2nd Class for his services to the Abwehr.

Beginning
January 1945

GAMBKE visited and inspected the Arbeitsvermittlung Kirchhain. He then had to go for medical examination to the Lehrregiment Kurfuerst, where he saw Major PARPL, Major VERBEK, Surgeon-major Dr. HUEBNER and Oblt. v. SCHEIBNER. The recruitment of German volunteers for Streifkorps operations in the east, with the assistance of the Kurfuerst Lehrregiment, was now commenced under GAMBKE's supervision.

Lt. RAUPACH joined Referat Ost.

Major NAUMANN was transferred to Fremde Heere Ost, and GAMBKE took over the job of deputy Abteilungschef under Major LOOS.

As the Leitstelle II Ost, owing to constant evacuation and retreats, was no longer capable of functioning, Referat Ost took over its duties.

GAMBKE remembers that at this time there were discussions between Brigadefuhrer SIEBEL and PRUETZMANN (the 'Generalinspekteur fuer Spezialabwehr') in which he took part concerning the respective tasks of Werewolf and FATs in order to avoid duplication of work.

It was also at this period that GAMBKE, together with RAUPACH, had frequent discussions with other members of the so-called 'Unternehmen 20 Offiziere' (a plan agreed to by some twenty officers to hand over information acquired in the Abwehr to the Allied Intelligence Service at the first opportunity - for further details see Appendix D(20)).

February 1945

During this month, GAMBKE was mainly engaged in the following:

- (i) Organisation of reinforcements, especially of S. material and weapons for Kommandos 204 and 202.
- (ii) Distribution of the Streifkorps reports of Kommando 202 to all Kommandos and Trupps in the East.
- (iii) Liaison with Mil E about delivery of W/T sets for the Kdos. 203, 204 and 202.

PART II - GAMBKE (contd.)7. Subsequent movements and activities in the Abwehr (contd.)

March 1945

As Berlin was being threatened by the Russians the Abteilung moved to Bad Elster in Saxony. Major LOOS, GAMBKE and PETERS, as well as a few other members of the staff, remained in Berlin. GAMBKE states that during this period he occupied himself with the perusal of the Mil Amt D mail, and with the drawing up of reports on the activities of Abt. II work which Major LOOS apparently wanted to give to KALTENBRUNNER.

At the end of March 1945 the remainder of Mil Amt D Referat Ost were ordered to evacuate to Bad Elster. Within a few days they learnt that orders had been given for Mil Amt D to be disbanded and for its personnel to proceed to one of the FAKs or go to a hide-out in Bavaria where a last stand was being contemplated.

April

GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS agreed that they should disregard these orders and try and give themselves up to the Allies.

5th April

GAMBKE, RAUPACH and PETERS thereupon left Bad Elster by train for Adorf and thence to Plauen, taking bicycles, and providing themselves with movement orders with the forged signature of SKORZENY thereon.

6th April

They went from Plauen to Leipzig-Connewitz, then by bicycle to Leipzig-Mederitzsch where they took a train to Halle, reaching Doehlau, a small village near Halle, the same evening. Here they remained until April 10th at the home of RAUPACH where they met the latter's wife and three elder children.

10th April

They left by bicycle for Bernburg on the Elbe, where they caught a train for Magdeburg, reaching that town which was being attacked by American motorised forces, in the afternoon. They continued across the Berlin/Hanover highway and were stopped several times by German Military Police, but allowed to proceed on the production of their papers. On the Gardelegen main road, they were told that that town was about to be attacked by the Americans, so they spent the night in the Letzlinger Heide, some woods outside.

11/12 April

They put up in a village near Gardelegen.

13-25th April

When trying to cross the Front between Gardelegen and Bismark, they were held up by some Polish slave workers. They were eventually rescued by an American officer who gave orders that they were to be taken to Kloetz on hearing that they wished to be officially interrogated. They made statements to the American C.I.C. in Kloetz and then moved to a P/W camp at Gifhorn and later at Duermen. At Duermen, they again insisted on being interrogated by an Allied Intelligence Officer, when they were told that they were to be taken to a special camp. However, by mistake they were transferred to an ordinary camp in the Rhineland (probably at Rheinbergen).

25.4.45 -
8.6.45

They arrived at No. 19 Continental P/W camp, St. Mere Eglise, near Cherbourg, together with many other prisoners, where they remained until June 8th.

8th June

They were taken by car to the Querqueville airfield, Cherbourg, where they spent the night.

9th June

GAMBKE (together with RAUPACH and PETERS) was brought to England by air, arriving at Camp O20 on 10th June 1945.

- 13 -

P A R T I I I .

Leutnant Dr. Hans RAUPACH

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1. Personal Particulars and photograph.
 2. Antecedents.
 3. Political Opinions and Activities.
 4. Languages and Publications.
 5. First Contact and Recruitment into Abwehr.
 6. Contract and Payment.
 7. Cover Names.
 8. Subsequent Movements and Activities in the Abwehr.
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-14-

1. Personal Particulars and photograph.NAME: RAUPACHCHRISTIAN NAME: HansALIAS: RHODE and STEFAN.SPY-NAME: -PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH:

Prague, 10th April, 1903.

NATIONALITY:

German

OCCUPATION:

University Professor

Date of arrival Camp 02C

10th June, 1945.

Height: 5ft. 9½ins.Build: HeavyHair: Grey, bald on top.Eyes: BlueFace: Square; long, pointed nose.Physical peculiarities:

Scar right leg.

Last permanent address:

Döblau, near Halle, Wiesenstrasse 4.

Languages:

German, Russian, Czech, French, English and Bulgarian.

Father:

Gustav, born 1875.

Mother:

Elizabeth nee STEFAN (Deceased)

Brothers and Sisters:Artur, born 1905.
Vera HOENES, born 1919.Wife:

Emmi nee MOSCH, born 1906.

Children:Mario, born 1931. Ursula, born 1937.
Stefan, born 1934. Hans Christian,
born 1942.Identity Documents:

Entlassungsschein (Discharge Leave Warrant) for transfer to Halle and Dienstzeitbescheinigung (Travel authorisation for purposes of work) issued by Dienstst. F.P. No. 39365 on 4.4.45.

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)2. ANTECEDENTS.

1903. Born 10th April in Prague, of German nationality.
1919. Holiday in Switzerland.
Went to Oberrealschule in Hirschberg.
Formed "Wandervogel" Group with Walter JENKE (who emigrated in 1934, went to Bryanston School, Bedford and adopted British nationality).
1923. Passed the Abitur and went to Breslau University to study economics.
1924. Summer, in charge of a section of the "Grossen Fahrt" Groups of the Silesian Youth Organisation going to Bulgaria. Journeyed through Macedonia, Transylvania, Wallachia and Bessarabia.
Autumn, studied law at Berlin University. Also became assistant at the Hungarian Institute.
1925. Concert tour through Norway and Denmark.
1926. Joined Student Labour Camp of German Freischar (beginning of Volunteer German Labour Corps). Met Prussian Minister of Education HECKER. Studied in Breslau and Prague.
1927. Summer, obtained Honours Degree (Doctor of Law). Attended German/Czech Youth Movement Meetings.
1928. Joined the Labour Camp for Workers, Peasants and Students in the Volkshochschulheim Boberhaus, Loewenberg. Visited Bulgarian Labour Corps camp. Commenced legal articles at Breslau, and was at same time Scientific Assistant at Ost Europa Institute (development of Czech law and International Law).
1929. Took part in conference held by Czech Y. M. C. A.
1930. Became leader of Volkshochschulheim Boberhaus. In May married Emmi Sophie nee MOSCH.
1931. Took part in a Bulgarian Youth Congress in Lom.
1932. Made a report on Labour and Village Social Life at conference held by International Weltstudentenwerk in Bruenn and the International Educational Congress in Nizza.
In Autumn 1932, RAUPACH was made leader of the Voluntary Labour Services, with the functions of liaising with the authorities and placing the Groups' opinions and viewpoints before them.
1933. RAUPACH's activities stopped by Nazis.
1934. Science Professorship at Halle University.
House searched by SD who were suspicious of his activities. First contact with Abwehr.

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)2. Antecedents (contd.)

1935 &
1937. Served 8 weeks in an Infantry Ersatzbataillon and promoted Gefreiter.

1937. Qualified in Faculty of Law and Political Science. Professorship in Social & Economic History.

1939. At beginning of war, called up by Wehrmacht with rank of Sonderfuehrer.

3. POLITICAL OPINIONS & ACTIVITIES.

According to RAUPACH's account of his pre-war history, he was very closely associated with the German Youth Movements, and apart from his legal, economic and other studies, most of his time was engaged in the fostering and organising of these Institutions. He mentions the Silesian Jungmannschaft, the Grossdeutsche Jugendbund, Volkshochschulheim Bobberhaus Movement, various Czech Youth Leagues, collaboration with the Boy Scout Movements of Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, and the English Woodcraft Leagues and similar movements, where he was in touch with such individuals as Rolf GARDINER, Allan COLLINGRIDGE, Kitty TREVELLIAN, SCAPE and GOUGH.

In the autumn of 1932, he was put in charge of a central office for the combined German Youth Organisations, with the primary task of making representations on their behalf to the authorities.

RAUPACH's plans and ideas, however, were rudely shattered when the Nazi party came into power in 1933. They levelled charges of "having pacifist opinions" against him and the other Bund leaders, which resulted in RAUPACH being expelled from these Movements and their control passing into Nazi hands. RAUPACH states that had it not been for the activities of a few legal friends he would have been sent to a concentration camp. However, he admits to having paid his subscriptions to the Nazi Party in 1938 but claims never to have taken any active part in their meetings. The SD nevertheless were still suspicious of him, and in 1941 a four-page memorandum signed by HEYDRICH was sent to Admiral CANARIS stating that RAUPACH's activities in the Bundischen Jugend branded him as a dangerous opponent to National Socialism. Nothing, however, ensued.

RAUPACH claims that his political inclinations towards the liberal. He followed the development of the Soviet Union with great interest and his great knowledge on this subject was probably one of the main reasons for his wartime employment.

-17-

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)4. LANGUAGES and PUBLICATIONS.

RAUPACH speaks the following languages:

| | | |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| Czech |) | |
| Russian |) | fluently |
| French |) | |
| English |) | |
| Bulgarian) | | working knowledge. |
| Slovakian) | | |

He states that the following works have been published in Germany under his name:

Der Arbeitsdienst in Bulgarien (Berlin 1931)
 Bismarck und die Tschechen 1866 (Berlin 1936)
 Der tschechische Fruhnationalismus
 Ein Beitrag zur Sociologie Boehmens (Essen 1938)
 Weitere Arbeiten ueber Rechtsgegeschichte, Pacht- und Wechselrecht
 der Tschechoslovakei erschienen in den Jahren 1928-30.

5. FIRST CONTACT and RECRUITMENT into the ABWEHR.

see in
~~Major VOSS~~ RAUPACH states that his first contact with the Abwehr took place in 1934, through his personal acquaintanceship with a certain ~~Major VOSS~~ Major VOSS was at that time occupied with setting up a Dienststelle whose purpose was the supply of information to the General Staff regarding European minority problems and from which Abt. II was eventually developed. Major VOSS himself, a native of Bialistok (formerly Russian-occupied Poland), was an elderly, ex-Reserve officer and he handled the job with which he had been entrusted with conservative scepticism and reserve. RAUPACH remained in contact with him, and with his successor, ~~Hptm. GROSSKURTH~~ Hptm. GROSSKURTH of the General Staff, without (so he claims) actually being given any work. However, he apparently introduced both of them to some friends of his who were interested in foreign politics.

He used to work for the Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft (Emergency Commission of German Science), deutsche Forschungszentrale (Centre of German Research), and through them made contact with the Army Psychological Institute (Dr. SIMONEIT, Major Dr. BLAU). In this Institute, a department dealing with racial psychology had been set up which, without appearing to have any particular object in view, chiefly collected factual information regarding the psychology of all peoples generally. In connection with the work of this department, a conference was held in Berlin, in the autumn of 1937, which lasted several days, and which RAUPACH and some 15 colleagues attended. Lectures were given on individual aspects of racial psychology, which contained no reference of any kind to military intentions. Hptm. GROSSKURTH, who attended in the role of guest, arranged shortly afterwards that the racial psychology dept. should discontinue this work, and that certain individuals who had attended the conference should be posted, on mobilisation, to Abwehr II which he had, in the meantime, established. In this manner RAUPACH entered the Abwehr service. The racial psychology dept. was disbanded shortly afterwards. Major BLAU and some of his assistants entered the Wehrmacht Propaganda Service before the outbreak of war.

-18-

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)6. CONTRACT and PAYMENT.

RAUPACH affirms that no written agreement or engagement was signed by him on entering the Abwehr, beyond the normal security certificate and declaration to the effect that he realised the consequences of not keeping his mouth shut on Abwehr matters.

He was paid in accordance with his military rank but received extra allowances, against receipt, for all expenses incurred whilst on Abwehr duty.

7. COVER NAMES

RAUPACH states that, in general, the provision of cover names for officers and other personnel of Abwehr II was handled in a very haphazard way from the very beginning. He claims that he was given no cover name on entering the service.

During the war, however, and when he first started working in Paris in the autumn of 1940, he admits to adopting the cover name STEFAN which he retained during his Service activities.

When he was appointed to Mil. Amt D in December 1944, he adopted the cover name of RHODE which he used when engaged on Service matters.

8. SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS and ACTIVITIES in the ABWEHR.Abwehr Training.

January
1938.

In January 1938 the first course of Abwehr II took place for active and recalled officers of the department and some Abwehr sister departments. Reserve officers proposed for the department, even though they had reached no military grade, took part in the course. The then Hptm. i.G. GROSSKURTH was in charge, and the assembly point was the OKW building, Tirpitzufer, Berlin. The length of the course was three weeks, and RAUPACH was off for one week owing to illness.

He remembers the following officers taking part in the course:

| | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| STOLZE | BAYERLEIN |
| PUTZ | MARWEDE |
| ARNOLD | PARTZOLD |
| v. ESCHWEGE | SEELIGER |
| DSHMEL | HELLWIG |
| FLECK | v. GRAEBE |
| MARGUERRE | SEGELKE |
| DOERING | GROSSKURTH (brother) |
| v. WILLEKE | |

Reserve officers:

MARKERT
OBERLAENDER
RAUSCH
H. O. WAGNER.

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)8. Subsequent Movements & Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)

January
1938.

He states that for the most part it was a case of general lectures on Abwehr duties, security and sabotage methods. The Ast officers gave lectures in regard to their own practical experiences. Of the lectures they had to give, RAUPACH delivered one on "The social reasons for national tension in Czechoslovakia". There was also a two-day TEWT. At the end, the participants were introduced to Admiral CANARIS and sworn in. No orders were given to the reserve officers.

Czechoslovakian Crisis.

March, 1938.

RAUPACH was then called to the Department for a few days to assist ARNOLD who was the Czechoslovakian expert. This was at the time when BENES had mobilised. Since the V-Leute in Czechoslovakia were led by the Asts and the negotiations with the Sudeten German Leaders were taken over by GROSSKURTH himself, the Referat had hardly any work of a practical nature.

GROSSKURTH was a hard-headed North German, a schoolmaster, a friend of General Oberst v. FRITZSCH, and an opponent of National Socialism. The SD were of course encouraging the Sudeten German National Socialist Party. In accordance with instructions, Abwehr II had supplied the Sudeten German autonomists with arms and grenades, and although the Czech Police were aware of these facts, they induced the Prague Government to yield.

September
1938.

During the days around the Munich conference, RAUPACH was again called to the Department after a brief holiday. RAUPACH states that the Department had no concrete work to do other than furthering the political activities of GROSSKURTH.

In this last stage of the crisis the SD, and especially HEYDRICH personally, were trying to affiliate themselves with the leaders of the Sudeten Party, in order to share in the glory.

The Sudeten crisis had given the Department the opportunity to try out their set-up, and GROSSKURTH's intelligent leadership had given them prestige. In point of fact, their success was really based on the good organization of the Sudeten Germans. GROSSKURTH now wanted the Wehrmacht to secure a kind of monopoly over the Department and confine the activities of the SD to internal matters. This came to the knowledge of the SD. They fought GROSSKURTH bitterly, and before the beginning of the war he was forced to give up his position to v. LAHOUSEN and was eventually dismissed from appointment with the OKH. During the Russian campaign, as Chief of Staff of a Corps, he again became unpopular with the SD on account of putting his foot down regarding the treatment of the Jews. RAUPACH met him once again in front of Stalingrad.

1939.

During the actual advance into the Protectorate, RAUPACH was not summoned to the Department. Officers, who had found his line of thought and perhaps his knowledge of Czech affairs embarrassing, paid little attention to his ideas.

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)8. Subsequent Movements & Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)Beginning of War - work with Ast Wien.

September
1939.

At the beginning of the war RAUPACH was on a holiday trip in Slovakia and was called in by Ast Wien as interpreter. The leader of II was Major DEHMEL. Further officers in the Department were as follows:

FENDRICH (Friedrich)
PUTZ
STROJIL
VERBECK
Sf. BARGEL
Sf. VORWERCK.

The main aim was the construction of a security system in East Slovakia, in case Polish forces tried a diversion in this area. Troops taking part were Slovakian Hlinka-Garde and small German forces from Slovakia and Sudetenland. The arms dump and reporting station was Malacky (West Slovakia). The units were in strengths of about three battalions and were spread over the mountain valleys. The staff lay in Spisska Nova Ves. In the German advance from this spot towards Roland, small Ukrainian groups took part (called "Bergbauernhilfe" formed of Nationalists driven out of the seized Carpathian Ukraine of Hungary) under the leadership of STROJIL. They were however of no great value. RAUPACH states that he took part in this operation purely as an onlooker.

At the end of September he travelled to Northwest Rumania in the German colonised territory of Sathmar, with the order to report on the position of the Germans in the event of a conflict between the Rumanians and Hungarians, and to give advice. The anticipated conflict did not materialise and he returned after a few days.

He was twice more in DEHMEL's company in Budapest, when the latter had discussions with the Hungarian II Department, but in which RAUPACH did not take part. It was mainly concerned with the treatment of the Ukrainians in the Carpathians.

DEHMEL went to Cracow and RAUPACH remained with his successor PUTZ. Generally speaking, he occupied himself with investigations which had to do with Eastern questions, held guest lectures at the Pressburg University and studied the South-East papers.

Other activities of the Department included the construction of a sabotage system for the Danube shipping traffic, and co-operation in regard to the security of the Rumanian oilfields. The central direction concerning these matters lay with OKW II. The experts in Rumania were KUGLER and BECKER. Vienna looked after reinforcements and replacements - in charge, VORWERCK.

Ast Wien had neither V-Leute nor organisations in any of the Balkan countries. They received verbal reports from co-operators (LIERSCH in Monastir and GRUGER in Sofia) which, however, did not lead to any action. Matters concerning the Ukraine were dealt with entirely at Cracow.

-21-

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)

8. Subsequent Movements & Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)

Journey to Bulgaria.

February
1940.

On his own initiative, at the end of the month RAUPACH undertook an "Information trip" to Bulgaria. He met some old friends from the Jungtouristbund and went with them on a ski tour in the Rhodopen. Here he visited some Bulgarian professors, the new German guest professor KOCH, and the representative of the German News Bureau Aric. RAUPACH attempted to get an impression of the general political situation in the country. He got to know a German Abwehr employee, whose name he cannot remember, who apparently had charge of a Macedonian group. After a fortnight RAUPACH returned to Vienna.

Ast Koeln.

April
1940.

On the 8th April RAUPACH was summoned to Abwehr II Berlin to take the place of Dr. PAETZOLD (liaison man at the Foreign Office) while the latter went on leave. On the 10th he travelled to Ast Koeln to help Rittm. MIROW. MIROW had the job of assisting in the setting up of the Brandenburg Battalions which were being formed near the Dutch border. These groups (led by HALSTER, WITZEL, FLECK, GRABERT and others) however did not wish to be dictated to by MIROW and merely collaborated with him to the extent of obtaining from him tyres, etc., or money for convivial evenings. RAUPACH states that MIROW at this time was using a Dutch S-man who got a lot of money out of him but who gave him false information. RAUPACH's function was to deputise for MIROW in the office while the latter was away. There was also in this office a certain elderly Hauptmann whose name was KREHL. In Cologne during this period there was a group of students who spoke Dutch and were later dropped by parachute over Rotterdam as interpreters.

The French Campaign.

May
1940.

With the beginning of the Western offensive RAUPACH's work in Cologne ceased for all practical purposes. At the end of the month he accompanied, as transport officer, a load of German soldiers to Antwerp. Shortly after, he arrived at Brussels with Major DIEBITSCH and Major MARQUARD of the Ast Stuttgart and was taken by the latter to Lille.

A Breton group of about 40 P/W's from Dunkirk were got together by MIROW, on the instructions of Abt. II West, and dressed in civilian clothes. As transport officer, RAUPACH was ordered to take these men to Paris, and from there on to Pontivy (Brittany), where the group under their own leader (MORDRELL) was billeted in an old castle. RAUPACH then returned to Paris where DIEBITSCH retained him as a specialist on affairs concerning Eastern nationals in France.

Ast Paris, Abt. II.

July 1940/
Feb. 1941.

RAUPACH's assistants in his new job were:-

Uffz. HAUPE (killed 1942)
HERMANN
BUCHHOLZ.

His work consisted in making reports on the political feeling and activities of the Russian, Polish, Ukrainian, Slovakian, Georgian and Armenian colonies in France, with a view to their employment by the Germans as voluntary workers.

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)8. Subsequent Movements & Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)

July 1940/
Feb. 1941.

The other activities of Abt. II Paris, as far as RAUPACH remembers, were:-

Major von ESCHWEGE (part time in Paris) - Propaganda.

Dr. SCHNEIDER - Algerian radio broadcasts.

Major SEBLIGER - attempt to get S-people against England, without success up to the time of RAUPACH's leaving. Two excellent technical agents were killed by an air raid on Brest.

In St. Jean de Luz there was a Kommando for Spanish border traffic.

After the death of DIEBITSCH (March 1941) II Paris, according to RAUPACH, practically gave up and only revived again as a Leitstelle.

Ast Cracow & Nest Lublin, Activities prior to attack on Russia.

March to June
1941.

On 4th March 1941, RAUPACH was ordered to report to Lublin. His superior there was Hauptmann VEREHEK. Their task was to make contact with the Ukrainian nationalists through lines indicated by Ast Cracow (Ernst z. RIKERN*), and to further their activities in certain quarters. From the point of view of the Abwehr, the Ukrainian question had at the time the following aspect:-

The death of KONOWALETZ (murdered in Rotterdam 1938) had caused a good deal of unrest amongst Ukrainians throughout the whole world on the question of succession. The legitimate successor was Oberst MELNIK (formerly Austrian officer), but the young nationalists from East Galicia under the leadership of Stepan BANDERA considered that they had a greater claim, by virtue of their struggle against Polish dominance. In their activities against the Polish police they had created a complete underground organisation, and with their fanaticism and their totalitarian ideals, they had the youth of the country on their side. They prepared a military organisation and regarded any non-Ukrainian army, on Ukrainian soil as an army of occupation. They accepted any support forthcoming from German or other sources, but felt themselves in no way obligated thereby. They kept a tag on all agents entering into the service of the German Abwehr, so that it was almost impossible for the Abwehr to recruit co-operators outside this organisation. A number of camps were set up by Ast Cracow/II for the "education" of young Ukrainians, and ultimately the authority of II became strong enough for them to protect BANDERA and his group.

During May and June, RAUPACH gave lectures on the nationality question in the Soviet Union to almost all the Division and Corps staffs in the territory south of Warsaw. The intention was to inform the staffs of the presence of this Ukrainian problem and the possibilities of turning it to their advantage from a military and political point of view. RAUPACH explained the significance of the combination of partisan war with Ukrainian national politics

* See Appx. D. 22.

-23-

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)8. Subsequent Movements & Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)

March to
June 1941.

in order to prepare the army in advance for the appropriate handling of the Ukrainian civilian populace. In addition, Ukrainian interpreters were selected, and on their own responsibility three days before war began leaflets were dropped by plane over the Ukraine. RAUPACH states that no sabotage was committed against Russia before the attack, as there was no aircraft available for that purpose.

Regarding the Operations of other Abt. II Branches, RAUPACH remembers the following:-

Cracow had two Companies of specially trained troops ready, so that in the case of an attack on the vital points at Lemberg, such as railways, radio etc., they could go forward to prevent destruction.

A similar operation for the protection of the Drohobiozer oilwells was to start out from Hungary.

Some troops of the Training Regt. Brandenburg were ready on the line of the Bug to secure important bridges by Commando operations.

Activities during German advance into Russia.

On the day of the attack, RAUPACH crossed the Bug with a front line division, in order to gain an impression of the psychology of the Soviet soldiers and the behaviour of the civilian population. He discovered that the Soviet soldiers in general would be ready to fight for Germany as anti-Communist volunteers if fed by appropriate propaganda, that the non-Russians (Caucasians, Turktartars) needed special handling, and that the civilian population had no desire to take part in the battle. Hptm. VERBEEK sent this information to the Ia. Army and in despatches to Berlin. About a week after the beginning of the war, Hptm. VERBEEK formed a "Special Kommando V" with two leaders, one Ukrainian and one Russian V-man and some 10 soldiers, equipped with four lorries, which enabled the II to go forward with the front line troops.

RAUPACH's activities up to and including the capture of Kiev were as follows:

Propaganda: No arrangements had been made by the Wehrmacht for pamphlet dropping. RAUPACH states that he got some pamphlets printed by a Jew in Luck and persuaded a German pilot to fly him over the Russian lines where he dropped the pamphlets.

Interrogation of P/W's: RAUPACH mentions that several hundreds of thousands of prisoners were released owing to the impossibility of coping with them. He himself interrogated a great number of P/W's.

S-Troops: At this stage of the war sabotage was not important as the enemy adopted the scorched earth policy. Out of the Ukrainian nationalists were formed and trained a few groups who went through the front and hindered the Russian destruction methods.

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)8. Subsequent Movements & Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)

1941.

Z (Diversional activity): Suitably trained prisoners were slipped through the front line to go back to the Russian army and to deny the allegation that the Germans shot all prisoners. Subsequent interrogation of P/W's showed that this idea achieved noteworthy success.

In anticipation of a further advance, at the Poltava prison camp, 100 men were trained for a Ukrainian assistant police force which was put to use in Charkow immediately after the occupation of that town. Outside Kiev a partisan intelligence service was organised amongst the civil population.

During the whole advance, RAUPACH supplied the H.Q. of the Army with advice on agrarian politics (Agrarpolitik) and other practical administrative matters.

RAUPACH states that on the whole he gained the impression that the population of the Soviet Ukraine showed very few signs of independent political awareness. The last big efforts towards pacification on the part of the Soviets (in the winter of 1933, in spite of the good harvests, at least four million people starved on account of the organised withdrawal of all food supplies from the country districts; this was done in order to break the last of the resistance against the collective system) and the liquidation, in the same year, of the last Ukrainian national organisation (SKRIPNIK, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviets, took his own life after having had conversations with Stalin), had destroyed their will-power. In spite of this, the 6th Army, and also the Heeresgruppe, took positive measures to nationalise the Ukraine, mostly as a result of the suggestions and the work of Abwehr II. But later, on account of the narrow-minded precepts of civil administration under Gauleiter KOCH, the influence of the Army in these matters was mostly destroyed.

Further Military Training.

At the end of October, RAUPACH decided to give up his rank of Sonderfuehrer and to continue as an N.C.O. He was posted to an Officer Cadet course in the Reich, and in November and December was granted home leave.

January/June
1942.

He then had to serve a full six months in the Pioneer Battalion Dueren of the z.b.V 800 Regiment, before he was sent back to his former unit as Feldwebel and Officer Cadet. As a result of the new battle organisation, this unit was henceforth attached to the 6th Army as Abwehr Trupp 204[†]

In the meantime, Hptm. VERBEEK had been told in very plain terms by HEYDRICH, who at the time was making a tour of inspection of the Ukraine, that any further political activity on the part of Abwehr Trupps was undesirable. This was just another indication that Abwehr II had entirely ceased to play the political role in the conduct of the war which v. GROSSKURTH had intended it should play. RAUPACH states that it was therefore with some scepticism that he took part in the summer campaign, having been instructed to limit his activities to "K" and "S" work. (Descriptions of these terms will be found in Appx. D.6.)

[†] See Appx. D.5.

-25-

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)3. Subsequent Movements & Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)July/December
1942.The Advance towards the Don.

During the advance to the Don, a K-Trupp consisting of about 30 Russian volunteers under the leadership of a Feldwebel (name forgotten) was continually active in the front line. RAUPACH's own front line activity in these months consisted in the smuggling across the lines of several smallish units of freed prisoners for propaganda purposes. As a general rule, as a result of insufficient motor transport, they were unable to follow up the troops quickly enough to carry out such undertakings, which needed some preparation. On some occasions, RAUPACH himself joined in with infantry reconnaissance units.

His chief job at this time was the interrogation of prisoners-of-war on matters relating to internal, chiefly economic, conditions in the Soviet Union, and after a while he was able to give a pretty thorough analysis of agrarian political questions, which was apparently well thought of in higher circles. He states, however, that as German propaganda had in the meantime been handled very cleverly, the advice they were able to give regarding these regions was barely necessary. The bigger political problems would not be encountered until they reached Stalingrad, but the subsequent battle for that town dragged on so long that there remained very little to do in that respect, especially since the population which remained behind showed little inclination to take part in the struggle. Occasionally he found civilians who agreed to send through information for the Trupp.

When the Army began to dig itself in for the winter, it was decided to transfer the major part of FAT 204 to the rear and to establish K-training with Russian volunteers on a large scale, for in the meantime the Trupp had tended more and more to work in conjunction with Russians. RAUPACH himself, with several comrades, decided to remain at the front. He had recruited about ten youths who were willing to distribute propaganda material across the ice of the river during the winter.

However, at the beginning of October, he was ordered to the H. Q. of the I. O. of the Army because it happened that there was no Russian speaking officer there for interrogation purposes. When the I. O. changed, he took over simultaneously the job of summarizing the reports regarding the enemy position. For his work around Stalingrad RAUPACH was given the Iron Cross 2nd Class.

December 1942/
June 1943.The Withdrawal.

The following months, when the Trupp withdrew, were occupied with establishing a training camp in Charkow, and then with the further retreat to Kiev. Here the Trupp, under the leadership of Major Graf THUN⁺, was to be set up again. Hptm. VERBEEK's successor, Oberleutnant CHARLÉ, had been killed. Before the Trupp could go to the front again, RAUPACH was given a month's home leave, after which he was made Leutnant and transferred to FAK 202. (See Appx. D.5.).

⁺See Appx. D.22.

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)8. Subsequent Movements & Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)FAK 202 and the Wirtschaftsschule Sued.

July 1943/
April 1944.

RAUPACH was attached to the Kommando Leader, Oberstlt. SEELIGER, as adviser for political activity behind the enemy lines and for Z-work among the Trupps. Furthermore, in his absence, RAUPACH deputised in the general administration of the Kommando.

Together with his assistants, A.N. KUSNETZOFF (a former Soviet Squadron Leader) and Uffz. Walter HOESCH, RAUPACH drew up the plans for a training camp for anti-Communist organisations. The basic idea was to give the opportunity after suitable training to any particularly outstanding anti-Communists from the Soviet Union who had come over to the Germans, to carry on activities behind the enemy lines. In all the larger P/W camps, and also among the civilian population, there were sufficient numbers of individuals who apparently discussed such plans more or less openly. There were isolated instances of people reporting that they had contacts in this respect. (In this connection FAT 203 ran a man who made out that he could negotiate in the name of Marshall SCHAPOSCHNIKOW.) In the end it could be foreseen that the WLASSOW Movement (See Appx. D.6) would one day have to adopt the same methods.

The difficulty was in finding recruits among the volunteers who were not merely seeking an opportunity to get back home. There was also a big risk that they would merely be supplying material to the enemy Intelligence Service or "double-agent" Service, but in RAUPACH's opinion this was a risk which had to be taken, firstly to disturb the enemy and secondly to provide a reply to the "Free Germany" National Committee and its associated Intelligence activities; they had also to reckon with the extraordinary difficulties presented by the Soviet control and Ausweis system.

The whole task was beyond the possibilities of a single Kommando, and really belonged to the general sphere of Abwehr II itself. But although Oberst FREYTAG did not at all approve of sabotage in the Eastern Front, and on account of his knowledge of Russia wished to abstain from every kind of disruptive activity, he himself was far too sceptical to take the necessary measures. RAUPACH, however, after some difficulty, succeeded in obtaining the support of the Abwehr. The undertaking was given the cover name "Aurora". (See Appx. D.6.)

The crisis which was commencing on the Eastern Front rendered difficult the choice of a permanent H.Q. In October, 1943, therefore, RAUPACH flew once again to Odessa to sound the Rumanian Abwehrstellen regarding a united H.Q. Only in May 1944, however, was the training camp set up at Landskron, near Cracow.

The training camp "Wirtschaftsschule Sued"* began its activities with about 15 volunteers, principally Russians, half of them officers, mostly young people from all districts of the Soviet Union. Instruction was given by RAUPACH, KUZNETZOFF and HOESCH. The chief aim was political propaganda and the forming of "cells" in the manner of the WLASSOW programme. KUZNETZOFF was in close contact with WLASSOW's staff.

* See Appx. D.8.

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)B. Subsequent Movements & Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)

July 1943/
April 1944
(contd.)

The school gained useful material by the arrival of the Nationalsolidaristen Group. This was a Russian activist group and was mistrusted by the SD because of suspicion of enemy espionage.

Activities at FAK 202 H.Q.

July/November
1944

After SEELIGER's death, Hptm. KIRN took over FAK 202 and ordered RAUPACH back to Staff H.Q. at Cracow. He had to represent Hptm. KIRN generally and keep an eye on the Wirtschaftsschule, which was now under the direction of KUZNETZOFF in Upper Silesia. The Kommando had the following responsibilities:-

Sabotage School "Technische Baukompagnie". (See Appx. D.9.)

Provision of the Ukrainian resistance army with arms and material. (See Appx. B.1.)

Building up of the Streifkorpschule "Schill". (See Appx. D.7.)

The direction of the FAT which was then concerned with the supply and provision of news and information.

In so far as RAUPACH was deputising for the Leader of the Kdo., he had to supervise these arrangements. His part in the direction of Ukrainian affairs comprised the composition of fortnightly messages about the activity which had come to light of the UPA (See Appx. B.1.)

When KIRN had completed his mission in the rear of the Russian front line (See under "Streifkorps" - Appx. D.7.) RAUPACH had the task of co-ordinating arrangements for KIRN to be picked up by plane. RAUPACH went on this trip and received a final impression of the German weakness in the air against an enemy who very often had as many as 50 planes in the sky in support of the partisans fighting in German front sectors.

It was during this period that RAUPACH used to see Oberltnt. GAMEKE when the latter visited the Kdo. H.Q. with a Major NAUMANN (See Appx. D.22). RAUPACH first met GAMEKE as far back as 1923 when he was in one of the Youth Movements. He used to see GAMEKE fairly often in connection with these latter movements during the years before the outbreak of war. During the war he met GAMEKE again in 1941 at Cholm near Lublin. When GAMEKE joined the Abwehr (1942/43) RAUPACH used to call at his office for a chat whenever he was in Berlin.

When GAMEKE and NAUMANN visited Kdo. 202 they tried to get RAUPACH to agree to come and join them in Referat Ost Mil.Amt D. RAUPACH refused, saying that he preferred front line activities.

However, in December 1944, RAUPACH received an order posting him to Mil.Amt D (See Appx. D.1).

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)8. Subsequent Movements & Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)Activities in Mil. Amt D, Referat Ost.

December 1944/
April 1945.

In an attempt to get this posting cancelled, RAUPACH reported to SKORZENY the various complaints and charges the SD had levelled at him from time to time including the Memorandum to CANARIS from HEYDRICH. But he was unable to affect the decision. After a few weeks' leave he took up his duties on 8th January 1945 with the Referat Ost (See Appx. D.2) under GAMBKE. These duties comprised:-

Liaison with the FAKs regarding political (Z) work.

Liaison with the Anti-Soviet Russian Volunteer Forces (See Appx. D.16).

The drawing up of a report on Finland and Poland.

The Abteilung at this time was experiencing several difficulties. Since the FAKs were in theory subordinated to the Leitstelle II Ost (See Appx. D.4), Mil D had no real authority over them, and its influence over the activities in the front line was no more than that of a professional adviser. The provision of material for the political instruction of the Truppe, as also the distribution of propaganda material suitable for Z-work, went out from Berlin itself, in consequence of the increasing difficulties of travelling.

The "Unternehmen 20 Offiziere" (See Appx. D.20).

RAUPACH points out that he, together with MARKERT and others, had been working for a long while to introduce into Abwehr work officers of the former Schlesischen Jungmannschaft and Deutsche Freischar (Silesian Youth and Volunteers). The reasons for this were apparently personal and also professional. "We were agreed with these friends, that Abwehr II activity should in the first place provide a military-political contribution to a federal union of free peoples of Eastern Europe, and that this ideal could only be attained through the reasonable and tactful handling of these peoples, and of the volunteer bands recruited from among them. The comrades from the above-mentioned groups provided the best material for maintaining such a relationship. We selected them according to ability, i.e. above all, ability to lead, and knowledge of the country and language. A personal reason was the reflection that the greater majority of our comrades from the Bunden had already been killed, and that we should therefore try to keep together at least some of the remainder who were still alive, albeit very scattered, for the post-war period. Naturally we could not draw up any clearly defined programme for the post-war period."

RAUPACH agrees that this feeling did not remain undetected by the SD, but at that period of the war it was no longer possible to dispense with the services of any officer with professional qualifications. However, an attempt was made to have individuals from among the clique transferred to SD Amts.

PART III - RAUPACH (contd.)8. Subsequent Movements & Activities in the Abwehr (contd.)

December 1944/
April 1945.

RAUPACH goes on to say "We were not involved in any internal political combinations or conspiracies (the Communist espionage affair of 1942, and the officers' putsch of the 20th July). But as matters seemed to be advancing towards a collapse, some decision had to be reached regarding the future. Even in January it was an open question, whether to turn to the East or the West, from the theoretical point of view, for the expectation that Russia would carry out a policy of destruction in East Germany had not been carried out in practice. SEYDLITZ' National Committee had approached the Youth Movements, by pamphlets dropped by aircraft and by personal letters. Among us, however, very few words were needed to come to an agreement, without discussion. Not only our wartime activities but also our attitude during fifteen years of peace rendered only one way possible to us."

In the autumn of 1944, RAUPACH had already undertaken, on the initiative of his colleague HOESCH, to try to arrange contact between the latter's Polish V-Leute and the English I. S. officers in the Polish Resistance Army. The undertaking was carried out with GAMBKE's cognisance as "U. Mathilde". HOESCH remained behind when Cracow was occupied by the Russians, and RAUPACH never heard what happened to him.

January, 1945.

At the end of January, RAUPACH and GAMBKE had come to a mutual agreement with some 20 other officers to take the first opportunity to surrender themselves to the British Intelligence Service and divulge all the information they had in regard to the Abwehr and Mil. Amt. Further details of this so-called "Unternehmen 20 Offiziere" will be found in Appx. D. 20.

In November 1944 RAUPACH was in Prague for two days to get an idea of the working of the WLASSOW Proclamation (See Appx. D. 16). He spoke to Oberst DEHMEL and Oblt. JENTISCH, both members of his former Bund, and received indications that DEHMEL was already making preparations for a liaison with the British Intelligence Service. RAUPACH gathered that he had received news from England a few months previously, but he was extraordinarily cautious and gave no details. DEHMEL was informed of the clique's intention at the beginning of February 1945 and said he would take similar action.

Disbandment of Mil. Amt D.

February/March
1945.

As a result of the Russian offensive, Mil. Amt D was ordered to evacuate to Bad Elster in Saxony. Soon after its arrival, however, further orders came through that it was to be disbanded altogether. RAUPACH, together with GAMBKE and PETERS decided to try and give themselves up to the Allies.

The remainder of RAUPACH's account agrees with that related by GAMBKE (see final pages of Part II to this Report).

RAUPACH (together with GAMBKE and PETERS) was transferred to Camp O20 on 10th June 1945.

- 30 -

P A R T IV.

Gefreiter Sergius FETERS.

1. Personal Particulars and photograph.
 2. Antecedents.
 3. Political Opinions.
 4. First Contact with Abwehr and Recruitment.
 5. Contract and Payment.
 6. Cover Name.
 7. Subsequent Movements and Activities in the Abwehr.
-



- 31 -

1. Personal Particulars & photograph.

NAME: PETERS CHRISTIAN NAME: Sergius
ALIAS: -
SPY-NAME: -
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: 23rd October, 1909, at Moscow.
NATIONALITY: German
OCCUPATION: Electrical Engineer
Date of arrival Camp 020: 10th June, 1945.

Height: 5ft. 7½ins.Build: ThinHair: Light brown; thin on top.Eyes: BlueFace: Small, round; small nose.Physical peculiarities:

Scar right leg; several small scars right buttock.

Last permanent address:

11, Elberfelderstrasse, Berlin.

Languages:

German, Russian, some French and English.

Father:

Wilhelm (Deceased)

Mother:

Madine nee JCCOVLEGG (Deceased)

Brothers and Sisters:

None

Fiancée:

Helena WILNITSCHENKO, born 1922.

Identity Documents:

Dienstzeitbescheinigung (Travel authorisation) from Berlin to Wolfen Büttel, dated 4.4.45.

- 32 -

PART IV - PETERS (contd.)2. ANECDOTES.

1909. Born on 23rd October, 1909, in Moscow. His father, Wilhelm PETERS, was a tradesman of German nationality who had emigrated from Mecklenburg to Russia at the end of the 19th century. In 1899 he married Nadine, nee YACOWLENA, the daughter of a Moscow trader. Their first child, Willy, was born in 1903; in 1905, another son Andrew was born, and in 1908 a daughter Nadine. All three children died during an epidemic of scarlet fever, Sergius alone being spared.
1910. The family moved to Kharkov, Southern Russia. Wilhelm PETERS worked in the MALTZOFF Iron and Glass Manufacturing Co. as head of the Sales Dept.
1914. The PETERS family was arrested by the Russian Police and taken to a civilian internment camp at Orenburg (now known as Tchkaloff).
1916. Allowed to return to Kharkov, but kept under Police supervision, which was automatically lifted on the outbreak of the Russian Revolution in 1917.
- 1917.
- 1918/19. Remained in Kharkov. At the end of 1919, they tried to leave Russia via Georgia, but all three fell ill with typhoid fever on reaching Rostov.
- 1920(early) Wilhelm PETERS died. PETERS and his mother, finding it impossible to continue their journey alone, returned to Kharkov.
- 1920(end) PETERS and his mother were ordered to leave Russia by the new Russian Government, on account of their German nationality.
1921. Reached Berlin via Leningrad and Stettin. His mother opened a Russian restaurant, which she ran until her death in 1927.

Education.

Attended a Secondary School in Berlin, and then the Polytechnic College, where he studied engineering. Financial assistance for his education was provided by an old friend of the family, a certain Harry ROEPER, who died in 1932.

Occupation.

- 1932/41. The death of Harry ROEPER forced PETERS to give up his engineering studies and he obtained a post as coach. Shortly afterwards, he was engaged by the Lighting & Power Co., Berlin, where he was able to earn sufficient to live in comfort. He remained there until the outbreak of the Russian War in 1941.

Military Service: Wirtschafts-Inspektion Sued.

- September, 1941. In September 1941, PETERS was called up for military service by the Wehrbezirkskommando, and after a short training at Berlin-Spandau, sent to the Wirtschafts-Inspektion Sued (Economic Inspectorate, Southern Area) at Poltava, with the rank of Sonderfuhrer 2, as Russian translator in charge of the Map Drawing Section.

- 55 -

PART IV - PETERS (contd.)2. Antecedents (contd.)

1941.

The Wirtschafts-Inspektionen were instituted a few months before the Russo-German war in 1941. One Inspektion was allotted to each Army Group, the Wirtschafts-Inspektion Sued being assigned to Heeresgruppe Sued. It was responsible for keeping the Army Group informed on the industrial, economic and agricultural possibilities of the country behind the German front, and before 1942 was an executive body for developing these resources. Upon the arrival of the Gesellschaften-Ost its responsibilities became purely advisory. It was a military and not a civilian organization. It liaised with the Todt Organisation in regard to the building of roads, railways, etc. It had no dealings with the Abwehr but contact was kept up with the Io of the Heeresgruppe. It had an establishment of some 12,000 individuals. The heads of the organization were:

Gen-Maj. STIELER v. HEYDEKAMP in 1941, and
Gen-Maj. NOSTITZ-WALLWITZ in 1943.

July, 1942.

Returned to Berlin on leave.

August/Sept.
1942.

The Wirtschafts-Inspektion Sued was moved to Kharkov.

Oct. 1942/
Feb. 1943.

The office again moved to Stalino.

March 1943.

The office was moved to Dniepropetrowsk.

August 1943.

PETERS went on leave to Berlin.

Oct. 1943.

Owing to Russian advances, the Wirtschafts-Inspektion Sued was again moved to Winnitza, a small town in Central Ukraine, and the staff told that the office was to be closed.

3. POLITICAL OPINIONS.

PETERS has never been a member of the Nationalist Socialist Party, whose restrictive politics he disliked intensely, but in order to keep his job, he was obliged to join the DAF (German Working Front), the NSKK (National Socialist Motoring Organisation), the NSV (National Socialist League for Public Welfare) and the RLB (Air-raid Precautions). Being half Russian by birth, he states that he was able to avoid taking part in any form of political activity without arousing suspicion.

4. FIRST CONTACT and RECRUITMENT into the ABWEHR.

At about the same time, PETERS was told by a colleague of his, Sonderfuehrer Dr. KRAUS, that the latter had made the acquaintance of Major SELIGER, the Io/AO (Intelligence Officer) of the German 8th Army, then at Winnitza, who had suggested that KRAUS should transfer to an Abwehr unit. KRAUS thought that PETERS might also be interested.

- 34 -

PART IV - PETERS (contd.)4. First Contact and Recruitment into the Abwehr (contd.)

1943.

Although PETERS had only a very vague idea of the functions and purpose of the Abwehr, he eventually agreed because he thought that he might be of greater use there than in an unknown job, probably as a private soldier, after the disbandment of the Wirtschafts-Inspektion Sued. During the conversation, KRAUS also mentioned Oberstlt. zu EIKERN (see Appx. D.22), whose acquaintance he had probably made through Major SELIGER.

KRAUS afterwards told PETERS that Major SELIGER had been informed of his desire to join the Abwehr.

November
1943.Transfer to the Lehrregiment Kurfuerst in Brandenburg (Appx. D. 14).

In November, 1943, the Wirtschafts-Inspektion Sued was disbanded and its members sent to a Reserve Depot in Dresden. On arrival, PETERS was instructed to report immediately to the Lehrregiment Kurfuerst in Brandenburg. Believing this to be some sort of college, PETERS was disappointed to find that he was to be stationed with his Coy. in Plaueh, a small country-town just outside Brandenburg. The accommodation was appalling; apart from a short, inadequate course in explosives (see Appx. C.1 for Sabotage knowledge), during which they practised blowing up tree-trunks by means of ordinary fuses and electricity, the training was similar in every way to that in any other reserve division of the services. PETERS protested, only to learn that there was, in fact, a college or training-school known as the "Pestalozzi School" in Brandenburg, but for some reason he was not allowed to go there.

5. CONTRACT and PAYMENT.

No written engagement with the Abwehr was signed by PETERS, although, on joining the Lehrregiment Kurfuerst, and on several subsequent occasions for the Section of the Mil. Amt responsible for the Abwehr Trupps, PETERS was asked to give particulars concerning himself for statistical purposes. When he joined the Wirtschafts-Inspektion Sued he signed the usual Security Declaration. When he went to Referat Ost he was asked if he had signed such a declaration.

PETERS was paid in accordance with his military rank as Gefreiter.

6. COVER NAME.

PETERS denies ever having used or intended using a cover name during the entire period of his service with the Abwehr. Had he remained longer in an active Abwehr Trupp than he actually did, it might have been necessary to choose a cover name.

- 35 -

PART IV - PETERS (contd.)7. SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS and ACTIVITIES in the ABWEHR.Frontaufklaerungs Trupp 204.January,
1944.

PETERS remained with the Lehrregiment Kurfuerst until January 1944, when he was sent with Sdf. Dr. KRAUS to the Frontaufklaerungs Trupp 204 (Oberlt. JUNGJOHANN and Lt. WOLTER), attached to FAK 206. FAK 206, together with FAKs 201 and 205, was under Leitstelle II Sued-Ost. Personnel of FAK 206 were Hptm. REINHARDT, Lt. WEYDE @ PANKOFF and Sdf. (S) ZINK. FAK 204 was then stationed in an Ukrainian village near Golta, a suburb of Pervomaysk on the Bug. After a journey of some 5/6 days, PETERS and KRAUS reached this village during the first week of February 1944.

February,
1944.

PETERS activities from this time onwards are given below in chronological order:-

Feb/March
1944.

On instructions of Oberlt. JUNGJOHANN (See Appx. D.22), O.C. Trupp 204, PETERS and KRAUS prepared propaganda pamphlets which were to be dropped by parachute or infiltrated behind the Soviet lines. There were no facilities, however, for printing these pamphlets, and things were rendered more difficult by the Trupp being forced to move at the end of March on account of the Soviet advances.

April,
1944.

The Trupp reached Berlad, a small town in Eastern Roumania, after a difficult trek through Bessarabia, hampered by bad roads and snow-storms. PETERS did very little work as he was then suffering from blood-poisoning.

May,
1944.

The Trupp moved to Yad, a suburb of Bistritza, a town inhabited by German colonists known as the "Siebenbuerger Saxons", and situated in the Hungarian Transylvanian Alps. It was given the task of organising a Resistance Movement in the Transylvanian Alps among the Roumanian, Ukrainian-Ruthenian and Hungarian (Szekle) population. PETERS was sent by motor-bike to Budapest where he was to collect literature on the above-mentioned minorities, from a Dr. ISBERG at the Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut (German Scientific Institute). There he learned that Dr. ISBERG was a member of the SD and PETERS was told by him to call, on his way back to Yad, on another member of the SD, a certain Dr. Karl Kurt KLEIN, a well-known Professor of German Literature and Sociology at the University of Cluj (Klausenburg), whose address Dr. ISBERG gave him.

Transfer to Mil.D. (See Appx. D.1.)June,
1944.

PETERS went on three weeks' leave after which he was transferred to the H.Q. of Abwehr II, Referat Ost, (See Appx. D.2.), later called Mil.D, located in Baruth about 30 miles south of Berlin. He lived in a private apartment.

July,
1944.

PETERS made the acquaintance of the following persons:
Hptm. (later Major) Dr. KOCH⁺ - Chief of Referat Ost.
Oberlt. GAMEKE (details given earlier in this report).
Oberlt. GILDEMEISTER⁺⁺.
Oberlt. HOCKER⁺⁺⁺.
Lt. ETTINGER.

⁺ In civilian life, KOCH was a Scientist and Professor of National Economy, as well as an expert on Eastern-European affairs. He left Referat Ost for the Leitstelle II Sued-Ost, Vienna, a week after PETERS' arrival, his place being taken by Oberlt. GAMEKE.

⁺⁺ Left at the same time as Hptm. Dr. KOCH for the Wehrmachtfuehrungsstab, later called Mil.F.

⁺⁺⁺ Transferred to Leitstelle II Ost, at the same time as Hptm. Dr. KOCH and Oberlt. GILDEMEISTER.