PF 602,081.
"FILE CLOSED"
VOLUME: 1.

PROTZES. KAPT ZUR SEE.

See Also

Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date
		11 AUG 1968					K7D4	17 JAN 1977
		15 AUG 1958	NLM				K7D4	
		22 JUN 1959					RR	17/3
		22 JUN 1959					K7D4	18 MAR 1977
		12 JAN 1960					RR	26/6/72
		13 JAN 1960					K7D4	27 APR 1977
		13 JAN 1960					K7D4	11 MAY 1977
		6 OCT 1964						
	PA	24 OCT 1965						
							K7D1	2/6
	PA	2 DEC 1966					PA	19 JUN 1977
							K7D1	14 JUN 1977
		2 DEC 1962						
							K7D4	
	D1	18 JAN 1961						
	PA						PA	18/10/78
	D1	25 APR 1961						11 JUL 1965
	D3	25 APR 1961						
	D3	14 [illegible]					RS	5 JUL 1985
	D3	8 AUG 1966						
	RR	29-9-66					RU	25 JUL 1985
	D3	29 [illegible] 1966						
	PA							
	PA							
	D3	16 MAY 1967						
	RS							
	PA	24 MAY 1967						

PF 602,081.
VOLUME: 1

"FILE CLOSED"

PROTZES, Kapt. Zur See P.F.602,081

*Connection with G.I.S.

To be read in conjunction with exhibits in the file

		Source:
1944.	According to S.I.S. report there exists a German counter espionage service immediately under the control of O.K.W. (presumably Gruppe III of the Abwehr) and under the direction of PROTZES. This organisation operates in Holland, Belgium and Northern France under three Dutchmen, aided by two other persons especially concerned with Belgium and Northern France. Its role was the penetration of Allied organisations and as far as possible arrests were avoided and accurate items of information were supplied by the O.K.W. The main objective was the obtaining of information on Allied invasion plans.	S.F.52/Holland/2 Link S.F.52/Belgium/2 Link
1944.	Van DRUNEN stated that PROTZES was a Sipo and S.D. official living in Bilthoven and working in the building of the S.D. in Zeist, were he met him as he had to deliver a letter to GeneralKommissar KNOOP who was away, and was therefore referred to PROTZES who was deputising for KNOOP.	P.F.600,515 Van DRUNEN
.5.	Reported to be in command of Stelle P in Holland since 1937. Stelle P was an independant Abwehr III P unit and worked independantly from Ast Niederland and since 1944 from FAK 306. Ran a certain number of high grade agents. PROTZES reported his information direct to CANARIS, of whom he was a personal friend, and after his fall to Mil. Amt.	P.F.601,712 GISKES.
1945.	Was formerly in Zeist and later moved to ENSCHEDE where he collaborated with Major van FELDMAN, C.O. of FAK 306	P.F.601,832 HUNTERMANN
1940	Prior to May 1940 the German Intelligence Organisation in Holland was known as Kriegs-organisation (K.O.) which was divided into several departments. PAARMAN was employed by the Deutsche Verkehrs Buro which was also engaged in espionage work. of a commercial type.	S.F.52/Holland/2 Link V.
Aug.1939	Came to the Hague accompanied by Fraulein H.K. SCHNEIDER. Represents the German State Railways at Wassenaar. Is also reported to be an important agent of SCHULTZE BERNETT.	S.F.52/4/4(10) Vol. 1

*Quote date

Form 229

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference SP. 030,091.

16.6.24.	Extract from S.I.S.report re PROTZE's employment at Kiel Centre Espionage Office.	Ca
1.6.26.	Extract from S.I.S.report re PROTZE's appointment as assistant in charge of the A.G.Nord.(Kiel).	Cb.
1.2.28.	Copy of letter from S.I.S.re PROTZE and Kiel Munition Smuggling scandal.	Cc.
8.5.29.	From S.I.S.re appointment of PROTZE to Counter Espionage Dept. in Berlin.	Cd.
May 1929.	Extract from translation from "Berlin am Morgen" re PROTZE.	Ce.
	No action seems necessary. P.A. (sgd) W.Alexander. 3.6.30.	
28.5.29.	Extract from paper sent by M.I.Ib, through S.I.S., mentioning PROTZE.	Cf.
16.6.46.	Copy of letter to S.I.S.in reply to Cf re PROTZE.	Cg.

OVER

24.7.29.	Extract from B.A.O.R.report on the "ORLOFF" case mentioning PROTZE.	Oh.
1.8.29.	Photostat of extract from letter from Scotland House, enclosing memorandum from Rhine Army on the Orloff Case, mentioning PROTZE.	Oi.
11.12.29.	Photostat of extract from "Daily Mail" headed "Arms for China" mentioning PROTZE.	Oj.
20.8.30.	Extract from S.I.S.report re PROTZE.	Ok.
26.8.30.	Copy of letter to S.I.S. in reply to Jk re PROTZE.	Ol.
9.9.30.	From S.I.S.re PROTZE.	Om.

27.10.30.	Extract from S.I.S.report re German Intelligence Service and PROTZE stationed at Kiel.	lv.
12.11.30.	Extract from note re continued employment of PROTZE by G.I.S.	lw.
6.6.31.	Copy of letter from S.I.S.re PROTZE.	lx.
5.12.36.	Cross-reference to S.I.S.report mentioning PROTZE.	ly.
17.2.38.	Cross-reference to S.I.S.report mentioning PROTZE.	lz.

(contd.on next sheet)

MINUTE SHEET. Reference P.W.602.081

1 (contd.)

Undated	Copy of Shaef card on PROTZES.	1a

2

19.5.45	To 21 A.G. mentioning PROTZES.	2a

3

Dated,	C.I.Card for RATZE.	3a

4

5.45	Extract from Camp 020 Progress report on GIDKES Mentioning PROTZES.	4a
3.7.45.	Extract from 21st A.G. Report on BULANO, mentioning PROTZES.	4b.

5.

5.7.45	To 21 ARMY GROUP regarding finding of PROTZE	5z
5.7.45.	From W.R.C.4.a. to W.R.D enclosing a note on the preliminary interroagtion of REILE about PROTZE.	5a.

6.

25.7.45.	To V.P.3. referring to PROTZE.	6a.

7.

6.8.45.	Minute from W.R.C.4.A enclosing a discription of PROTZE.	7a
7.8.45.	Extract from BLEICHER's interrogation re PROTZE	7b
8.8.45.	Extract from War Room publication re PROTZE	7c
8.8.45.	Extract from BLEICHER's interrogation re PROTZE	7d
13.8.45.	Extract from Statement by S. MEISSNER mentioning PROTZE.	7e
27.8.45.	Note re Padgham's information about PAARMANN.	8a
28.8.45	Camp 020 report on interrogation of SCHULZE-BERNETT re PROTZE	8b

(OVER

9.

29.8.45.	Extract from C.S.D.I.C.(U.K.)report ref.S.I.R.1719 re PROTZE.	9a.
30.8.45.	From Camp OPC re interrogation of SCHULZE-BOYSEN concerning PROTZE	9a
1.10.45.	Interrogation Rept. from H.Q. B.A.O.R. on LEEMHUIS men. PROTZE, dated 28.9.45.	9b.

10.

16.10.45.	Extract from B.A.O.R. report ref CSDIC/WEA re PROTZE.	10a.
17.10.45.	From H.Q. B.A.O.R. re von FELDMANN, mentioning PROTZE.	10a.

11.

18.10.45.	Extract from CSDIC 2nd IR on Feldmann men. PROTZE.	11a.

12.

25.10.45.	Copy of CSDIC 5th IR on FELDMANN men. PROTZE.	12a.

13.

5.11.45.	From C.I.D. (ref CIB/B5(a)), A.A.O. South Holland T.M. on KNOP men. PROTZE.	13a.
5.11.45.	ASO SOUTH HOLLAND Report No. R 032/3 on Otto Heinrich LANGE.	13b

14.

16.1.46.	SITREP No.92 on STELLE "P".	14a

15.

2.4.46.	Incoming Telegram from B.A.O.R., re. capture of PROTZE.	15a

16.

17.4.46.	To S.S.U. re. capture of PROTZE.	16a
26.4.46	To BAOR, cable re interrogation of PROTZE and SKROLTSKI.	16b

Register No. Minute Sheet No.

17

7.4.46 Letter to BAOR re ROHLEDER and PROTZE. 17a

18

5.5.46 Cable from BAOR in reply to 16a stating PROTZE is being transferred to CSDIC via Camp 031. 18a

19

Cable to BAOR stating we have no brief for PROTZE other than 17a 19a

20.

5.5.46 From BAOR attaching copy of report on interrogation of PROTZE by the Netherlands Security Service, a copies of "Write-ups" by PROTZE. 20a.

21.

D.B. Captain Liddell.

You may like to read the account given by PROTZE of the "Venlo incident" at 20a (relevant portions are flagged).

A Section V representative is now in BAOR conducting a detailed interrogation of PROTZE and fuller details may be obtained.

B.1a/Warrec

16.5.46

Joan Paine.

22.

B1a (Warrec)

I presume that the report will be carefully carbed. I should like extracts made ~~for the file~~ of any reference to PUTTLITZ + to HOOPER. It's anything being done about getting hold of KOUTERICK & GUENTHER?

(P.T. Over.

Major Gwynn should see paras 116 + 117 in relation to the "ROTE KAPELLE" case as Mr Cairncross will be interested in para 65.
I should like Mr Hart with Shaw I am getting quite tired to read the portions of the report which relate to HOOPER.

Zb L

17/5/46

X Mr Hart has seen the report at 20 A. Shaw has not the his precise conclusion about HOOPER. It does, however, confirm a number of points. We should now ascertain where HOOPER is & consider what we are going to say to the Dutch.

Zb L

23.

23.5.46 To BAOR, asking for GUENTHER to be located for interrogation. 23a

24.

Major Vesey, B.1.

Reference D.B's minute 22, I have written to BAOR regarding GUENTHER, and have ascertained from Mr. Corin that F.A. van KOUTRIK, whose Record of Service is held by D.D.O., was early in this year believed to be employed as a civilian clerk by the Netherlands Navy in the Hague. At that time his family was living in this country, but may since have returned to Holland.

B.1a/Warren

24.5.46

Joan Paine.

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

25.

undated Extract from captured G.I.S. records on Stelle P (III F) 25a.

26.

24.5.46 Extract from PROTZE's "Home-Work" mentioning Captain ELLIS 26a.

27.

27.5.46 F.2c letter to S.I.S. re 26a re PROTZE's information on ELLIS 27a

28.

27.5.46 F.2c minute to B.1. asking for questions to be put to PROTZE re ELLIS. 28a.

29.

29.5.46 Letter to BAOR giving the questionnaire for PROTZE at 28a. 29a

30.

4.6.46. Note by B.1.a re KOUTRIK. 30a.
4.6.46 From B.A.O.R re PROTZE 30b.

31.

F.2.c (Major Cwyer)

To see 20a (paras. 116, 117, and page 1 of the "home-work".

B.2.a

To see 20a.

B.4.d. (Mr. Hughes).

To see 20a (p.19. paras. 122, 123.).

B.1.a/Warren.
6.6.46.

Joan Paine.

[P.T.O.

32.

26.6.46. From S.I.S. dated 26.6.46. in reply to 27a re identity of ELLIS. 32a

33.

8.7.46 From WARDCOS/A re PROTZE 33

34.

15.7.46 To B.A.O.R in reply to 30b re PROTZE 34

35.

D.R. Captain Liddell

Reference your minute 22, please see B.2.a's minute 66 in van KOUTRIK's PF attached. I have learned unofficially that Section V are now searching for van KOUTRIK through their representatives in Holland.

Mr. Corin has no knowledge of HOOPER's present or recent whereabouts. I have not approached anyone in Section V on the subject.

Paine

B.1.a/Warrec
19.7.46

Joan Paine.

31.

A/D.B. Can you please discover his whereabouts? D.C.O. 24/7

I think we ought to take some steps to find out whether HOOPER is in this country or if so what he is doing. If he is still in Holland, we should have to consider the question of saying something to the Dutch.

T

22/7/46

Copy taken for HOOPER's R of S.

37.

A/D.B.

Dr.

I think we can leave him for the moment but there should be brought forward in Month's time for consideration.

Zabel 24/7

I am certain that HOOPER is at present in this country. On 2.4.46 he wrote to D.A. from his business address: W.J.HOOPER & CO. (Glasgow) Ltd., Exporters and Distributors, 103 Bath Street, Glasgow C.2., and on 6.6.46 he wrote again from his private address: 1, Whittinghame Gardens, 1098 Great Western Road, Glasgow, W.2. More recently still we have seen an intercept from HOOPER at his private address to an address on which we have a H.O.W.

The letters to D.A. referred to above are on HOOPER's Record of Service, held by Accounts.

T.A. Robertson

A.D.B.
31.7.46.

T.A.Robertson.

MINUTE SHEET. Reference P.F. 602,081.

38.

31.7.46.	From WARDOCS/A/23. enc. interrogation Reports of PROTZE and SKRODZKI.	38a.
1.8.46.	Ext .from WARDOCS/A 39	39a
1.8.46.	To S.S.U. enc. interrogation Reports on PROTZE and SKRODZKI.	39a.

40.

6.8.46.	From WARDOCS /A/23 re PROTZE referring to 29a.	40a.

41.

6.11.46.	To S.I.S. enclosing briefs re ELLIS, PROTZE.	41a.

FILE CLOSED.

"FILE CLOSED"

"FILE CLOSED"

OVER

TOP

PERSONAL

410.

PF.602,081/B.1.c./JP

18th November, 1946

Dear Mr. Philby,

K. zur See PROTZE

You will remember that last May you discussed with Mr. Hollis the case of a certain "ELLIE", described by PROTZE in a report which he wrote while under Dutch supervision. It was agreed that we should submit a brief to Intelligence Division, B.A.O.R., for PROTZE's interrogation on the subject. A brief was accordingly submitted on 29.5.46, but owing to PROTZE's illness, it was found impossible to continue his interrogation at the time.

Your attention is drawn to a minute reference WARDOOS/A/23 of 26th August, in which we were informed that answers to our questions would follow shortly, and that any further questionnaires were to be addressed to WARDOOS, not to Int.Div.

We have received no further news of PROTZE, either from WARDOOS or from Int. Div., B.A.O.R. I should therefore be very grateful if you could discover the present position, and, if it is possible to reopen his interrogation, arrange for the enclosed briefs A and B to be dealt with as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Joan Paine

H.A.R. Philby, Esq., O.B.E.,
S.I.S.

encl.s

A.

TOP SECRET

Brief sent to I.B., C.C.G.(BE), B.A.O.R. on 29.5.46
under reference PF.602,081/B.1.a./Werrec.

1. At approximately what date was ELLIS first in contact with the two alleged Russian agents and where did this contact take place? How many meetings were there in all between ELLIS and the two Russians?

2. In what capacity did the two Russians present themselves to ELLIS? Did they reveal to him that they were acting on behalf of the Russians? How was the contact with ELLIS first arranged? In what capacity did ELLIS first come to the Germans' notice and why was it thought worth while to plant two agents on him?

3. Who were the abwehr officers most closely concerned with this incident? Which Abwehrstelle or which section of the G.I.S. controlled the two Russians? Who had charge of the case (a) in the stelle concerned, (b) in Berlin? What was PROTZE's own connection with the incident and how did he come to hear of it? Did he play any personal part in the case, and if so what?

4. What was the nature of the information about the English Secret Service which ELLIS handed over? Did it concern matters of general organisation only, or did it touch upon British matters operating abroad? If the latter, with what country or with what area of the world did it deal? Was it possible subsequently to verify any of the facts given by ELLIS?

5. What was ELLIS' own position? Was he believed himself to be a member of the British Intelligence Service? If so what positi.. did he hold? If not, how was he thought to

/have

have obtained his information?

6. What is meant by the statement that "later enquiries proved that ELLIS was a Russian who was only using the name of ELLIS"? What was the nature of these enquiries and how and where were they conducted? Is it implied that ELLIS himself was a Russian agent or merely that he was a person of Russian origin employed by the British as an agent? How was it determined that ELLIS was not his real name? What was his real name.

It is thought that PROTZE may quite likely deny further knowledge of the matter and profess that he cannot answer any of the above questions. We should therefore be glad if particular attention could be paid to the third question, and if PROTZE names any Abwehr officers who are held in custody or whose whereabouts are known, he would like the remaining questions on the list to be referred to them in the event of PROTZE failing to produce full or satisfactory answers.

TOP SECRET

According to Rice de Bassard, S.I.S., a copy of this questionnaire was passed direct to S.S.U.

R. Price 27/11

Questions to be put to PROTZE

1. What connections had Helmuth WEHR with the penetration of the American Embassy?

2. What connections had Helmuth WEHR with the Soviet Consulate in Stockholm? What were his contacts, and were they productive?

3. What can PROTZE add to the account given by Frl. SKRODZKI of the Russian "FRANZ"? (para.7(a) of M.I.6. report of 31.7.46)

4. Similarly, what can he tell us of [HARDACH] and [Alexander von SEVRIUK] (para.7(b) of the M.I.6. report) PF. 13464 PF. 6945

5. Has PROTZE had dealings with any other Soviet agents? (full names, aliases and descriptions where possible.)

6. Can he supply further information regarding the Hungarians, UNGER and another, who worked for "FRANZ"? (para.5 of M.I.5. report of 31.7.46 on PROTZE.)

7. What does PROTZE remember of the Russian military espionage organisation in the Netherlands run by PF. 69452 ["POOTERS"?] What other names were used by POOTERS? What was the name of POOTERS' mistress, who ran a bookshop in Amsterdam, and what was the address of this shop?

8. Does PROTZE remember the names of any of POOTERS' subordinates or agents, and on what grounds does he believe the network still to be active in the Netherlands?

/8.

9. Can PROTZE name members of the Soviet intelligence network based in the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm before the war?

10. What does PROTZE know of the activities of the Soviet Intelligence in Sweden?

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE

WARDOCS/A/23 dated 26.6.46.

WARREOS (Miss Paine).

PROTZE

1. Reference your PF.602,081/B.1.a/Warreo. on the 29th May, 1946 addressed to I.B. which was passed on to our representative for action, He informed I.B. that as PROTZE had been interrogated the questions were being forwarded to us to check whether these had been answered already.

2. At the same time we have been asked by our representative to inform you that PROTZE has now been released, and cannot be interrogated except by our representative and it is requested that all further questions be channeled through WARDOCS and not through I.B.

3. Answers to your questions, already available, will follow shortly.

WARDOCS/A.

p. 39.

IF.602,001/B.1.a/JP 8 Aug 1946.

C.S.U.

Enclosed herewith are three copies of an interrogation report on Kapitain Zur See Richard PROTZE together with three copies of a report on his secretary Frl. SERCEKI. These reports have been prepared by Section V.

Joan Paine.

Encs:6

JP/IP

DCS/RU 12.8.46

S Form 438.5m 5.66 Held R5

EXTRACT

39

Extract for File No.: P.F. 602,081 Vol. 1 Name: PROTZE

Original in File No.: P.F. 602,419 WEHR-BEI Vol: 2 Serial: 28a Receipt Date:

Original from: WARDOCS/A Under Ref.: WARDOCS/A/17 Dated: 1.8.46.

Extracted on: 24.1.67. by: AGP Section: R4

Copy of Covering Letter and Extract from attached report re Helmuth WEHR (1943, Member of The German Intelligence Service,) and the Hauskapelle.

To: WARDOCS

From: WARDOCS/A Ref: WARDOCS/A/17

Date: 1st August, 1946

Helmuth WEHR and the HAUSKAPELLE

Attached are six copies of a report on the above subject as based on Interrogations of PROTZE, ROHLEDER and Frl. SKHODEKI.

Please forward to X-2 the copies (3) enclosed for them.

J. Skab,
for Adefossed.

Distribution:

WARDOCS	3.
X-2	3.
M.I.6	3.

S Form 81n 1m 12.46

EXTRACT

Extract for File No.:..... Name:.....

Original in File No.:*..... Vol.:..... Serial:..... Receipt Date:.....

Original from:..... Under Ref.:..... Dated:.....

Extracted on:..... by:..... Section:.....

Extract from report re Helmuth WEHR (1943; Member of the German Intelligence Service,) and the Hauskapelle.

MAY 1946

The Interrogations of PROTZE, ROHLEDER and Frl. SKORDZKI on Helmuth WEHR have been incorporated into one report as following sequence. This should be read in conjunction with the WEHR Report.

.....

1(b) PROTZE met Helmuth WEHR through a certain Egon HESSLING in 1931.

.....

2. APPRECIATION OF WEHR AND THE ORIGIN OF THE HAUSKAPELLE. 60202

(a) During the course of his contact with the Russian agent "FRANZ" round about 1929/30, PROTZE was greatly intrigued by the thoroughness and rapidity with which "FRANZ" acquainted himself of the happenings in various Berlin circles and asked him how he did this. From "FRANZ" he obtained an insight into the methods employed; he had explained to him the small and watertight units which worked independently of, and unknown to, each other, each unit under the control of one person.

(b) At that time PROTZE was very hard up for V-men of all types. He saw in WEHR the perfect answer to that particular problem. An agent to snoop round, trail and investigate suspicious individuals, provide suitable cover for meetings with agents check double agents when necessary and perform such detective services for which it was not politic to call on the Police services.

(c) It was this that gave PROTZE the idea of forming a small unit with WEHR in charge.

.....

*If the original is in the file of an Institution

275

38a

To: WARRECS. N. 118.

From: WARDOCS/A/23

Date: 31.7.46.

Attached are six copies of an Interrogation of PROTZE and Frl. SKRODZJI.

Any further interrogation of PROTZE will have to remain pending as he is seriously ill at present.

Distribution.
WARRECS 3.
X-2 3 (which please forward to them).

JES/RA
12.8.46

[Copies in KV. 52/9/9 (10)
SF. 52/9/25 (6)]

KV. 602,081.

Interrogation of Kapitain Zur See Richard PROTZE

known as "ONKEL RICHARD".

May, 1946

1. (a) PROTZE joined the Marine Abwehr in 1921 at Kiel. In 1927 he was transferred to Berlin where he remained until his retirement in 1938 at the age of 62, having held the position of Leiter III F.

(b) His Chief was Admiral CANARIS.

(c) Although he was placed on the Retir à List, CANARIS gave him an assignment in Holland and continued to utilise his services and experience in III F work. He was sent to Holland in order to develop his connections there, for the further penetration and deception of British and French N.D.

(d) PROTZE and his secretary, Frl. SKRODZKI (who was also his niece), went to Holland on 1[illegible] 9.38 and remained there until 24.3.45.

(e) His new assignment was known as "STELLE 'P' ".

It consisted of himself and Frl. SKRODZKI.

They worked completely independently of other Asts and were responsible only to Abwehr III F.

His cover was the "Reichsbahn", and they worked with only a very few but successful agents. (The direct results are not covered by this report).

2. PROTZE gave a short resume of the course of Abwehr development as it affected his work.

(a) Immediately after the 1914-18 war, there was at first no activity at all, and the first signs which appeared already in Kiel in 1921-23, came to greater prominence in the Koblenz area during the presence of the French Rhine Flotilla.

It happened that there had been a considerable number of cases of stealing, and on investigating these, they came upon the French N.D.

(b) PROTZE stated that previous to 1929 the Abwehrgruppen Heer and the Marine were completely independent of each other.

There was the Heer Abwehrgruppe, with VI Abwehrstellen.

The Marine had two Stellen, one at Kiel and one at Wilhelmshaven.

(c) Before 1929 the Heer had no Counter Espionage Section; only the Marine had one.

(d) In 1929 it was found necessary to cease working as independent bodies and an amalgamation was undertaken, which was not completed until 1933.

(e) PROTZE remained on the Counter Espionage side, and his section was the executive of deception.

The Gruppe was known as III F = penetration & deception.

(f) The Section responsible for collecting deception material came under SCHAEFER. This was obtained from the various Services:- Heer, Marine, Luft, Wirtschaft, and any other Ministries involved.

The Gruppe was known as III D.

PROTZE stated that SCHALPER was a bit too slow and that he did not get on with him.

3. (a) PROTZE's first agent, dating back to his KIEL days, was called RUEB, who came into contact with the French N.D. and received from Captain COUPIER (or COUPRIER) a naval questionnaire.

He then sent RUEB, and a little later GUENTHER, to work against the French at KOBLENZ.

(b) Another agent called SCHUP was used to penetrate the French, who handed out mining information, until the Rhine Flotilla left.

4. (a) The British N.D. first came to notice in Holland, but after the French. British interest was in the military sphere first, and later covered the naval sphere.

(b) An agent called SNEP (Dutchman) had come into the picture. Ast MUENSTER discovered that SNEP had reported to the British that the Germans were doing more than they ought. PROTZE got hold of SNEP and reached a compromise with him. SNEP agreed not to work against the Germans any longer, but at the same time did not betray his former masters. He was turned round by PROTZE for deception purposes only, against the British. In 1938 SNEP said he did not wish to work anymore, and was handed over by the British to the French N.D. in Holland. He was used nationally against the French until 1939.

5. (a) PROTZE's attention was also directed against the Poles and the Russian N.D. SF 432/Sirius

(b) It would appear from his statements that prior to the Nazi regime in 1933, PROTZE was openly in contact with the Communist Group.. There was, for instance, the case of a Russian agent, FRANZ, (whose real name they never discovered) who was put in touch with PROTZE.

(c) In 1932 FRANZ went to Russia - on the eve of the [illegible] of HITLER. PROTZE stated that he subsequently went to Switzerland. (See also Frl. SKRODZKI's statement).

(d) He stated that there were two Hungarians called UNGER, the first name of one was Fritz, and could not remember the name of the other, but both worked for FRANZ.

(e) PROTZE stated that he received a lot of information from the Russians, not on Russia, but on Poland.

6. (a) PROTZE expressed his views on the running of an Intelligence organisation. It is clear that he was an advocate of a very small, and relatively secure, nucleus which could be personally controlled by each Leiter. He was, therefore, not in accord with the enormous expansion of III F.

Even in 1935/36 when the first drive at expansion was made, he said it became increasingly difficult to control the enthusiastic young officers in the various Asts who were anxious for results. They made the mistake of recruiting a number of completely worthless agents instead of going on the principle of a very few, but very good, agents.

(b) He maintained that the running of agents was a completely individual thing, and that the later expansion included officers who had not been carefully selected or properly trained.

(c) He deplored the outrageous breach of security when, at the time of the invasion of Holland in May, 1940, PRIESCHE broadcast contained certain results of Abwehr penetration.

7. PROTZE asked that his age might be taken into consideration when answering questions, as he could no longer remember details accurately. He referred to his secretary, Frl. SKRODZKI, as his memory, and that she was familiar with all the details of his work as Leiter III F and subsequently of Stelle 'P'.

An interrogation report of Frl. SKRODZKI is attached.

28

To: WARREGS

From: WARDOGS/A

Ref: WARDOGS/A/17

Date: 1st August, 1946

Helmuth WEGR and the HAUSKAPELLE

Attached are six copies of a report on the above subject as based on Interrogations of FROTZE, ROHLEDER and Frl. SKHODZKI.

Please forward to X-2 the copies (3) enclosed for them.

J. Hawks,
for A de Forrard.

Distribution:

WARREGS	3.
X-2	3.
M.I.6	3.

PA 341

PF.602,081/B.1.a/JP

15th July, 1946.

H.Q. Intelligence Div.,
70 HQ. C.C.G.,
B.A.O.R.

Thank you for your letter IR/R1/PF2590 of 24th June last.

Have you had any success in locating Friedrich GUENTHER as requested in our letter of ever reference dated 23rd May?

Joan Paine.

JP/PF

13.2.47

879
53a

To: WARDOCS

From: WARDOCS/A

Ref: WARDOCS/A/23

Date: 8.7.46.

A message has been received from the M.I.6. representative to the effect that PROTZE has become seriously ill in camp. He was already suffering from dropsy at the time of his capture. It has therefore been necessary to send him home. His niece Frl. SKRODZKI has been released to look after him.

PROTZE, owing to his age, was in the release category.

It was not considered that Frl. SKRODZKI presented a security danger.

Neither of the above will be available for further questioning for the time being.

A. de Rossard.

Secret.

28 JUN 1946

R5

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE

37A

PA PF 602081

CX 12713 dated 26.6.46.
R.5.

Dear Gwyer,

Many thanks for your P.F/602081/F.2.c of May 27th.

I am afraid that I cannot make any suggestions on the spur of the moment as to the possible identity of ELLIS, and suggest that all we can do is to await the result of PROTZE's further interrogation.

Yours sincerely,

H. G. R. Pilling

Major J.M.A. Gwyer,
M.I.5.

ENCL. Nil
TO. File
REF.

Held R5

B2D n/c

S 76
30 b

TOP SECRET

IB/B1/PF2590

24 Jun, 46.

To: Warrec,
Box No. 500,
Parliament Street B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

B5.

B2A
11/6

Ref. your PF 602/081/B.1.a/Warrec of 29 May 46, the delay in obtaining the required information from PROTZE is due to the fact that he has been too ill for some time to be questioned. It is hoped, however, to obtain the answers to your questions in another three weeks' or a month's time.

Brigadier,
D/MGI (Zone) & Head, Intelligence Bureau

Intelligence Bureau,
GSI, Rhine Army,
BAD OEYNHAUSEN.

SK.

B16/P3

20a

N O T E.

PROTZE.

I have asked Mr. Corin, B.2.a, if he will arrange for KOUTRIK to be located. (See P.F.603,328).

Joan Paine.

B.1.a/Warrec.
6.6.46.

2C/A

PF.602,081/B.1.a/Warroc.

I.B.,
C.C.C. (B.E.),
B.A.O.R.

PROTZE.

With further reference to your IB/B3/PF.2590 of 8th May, we now return with thanks the reports produced by PROTZE which you lent to us, together with a photostat copy which you may find useful. Incidentally, in connection with PROTZE's interrogation, you may care to note that among captured records now held by our documents section appeared the name V-Mann DEWITZ who was an agent of Stelle "P" who in 1940 was described as doing active work against England and France. We have no other record of this agent.

With reference to PROTZE's statements concerning Captain ELLIS and his activities in Belgium, we should be grateful if you would arrange for the following questions to be put to PROTZE:

(i) At approximately what date was ELLIS first in contact with the two alleged Russian agents and where did this contact take place? How many meetings were there in all between ELLIS and the two Russians?

(ii) In what capacity did the two Russians present themselves to ELLIS? Did they reveal to him that they were acting as German agents or did he suppose them to be acting on behalf of the Russians? How was the contact with ELLIS first arranged? In what capacity did ELLIS first come to the Germans' notice and why was it thought worth while to plant two agents upon him?

(iii) Who were the Abwehr officers most closely concerned with this incident? Which Abwehr Stelle or which Section of the Abwehr controlled the two Russians? Who had charge of the case? (a) in the Abwehr Stelle concerned, (b) in Berlin? What was PROTZE's own connection with the incident and how did he come to hear of it? Did he play any personal part in the case, and if so what?

(iv) What was the nature of the information about the English Secret Service which ELLIS handed over? Did it concern matters of general organisation only, or did it touch upon British networks operating abroad? If the latter with what country or with what area of the world did it deal? Was it possible subsequently to verify any of the facts given by ELLIS?

(v) What was ELLIS' own position? Washe believed himself to have been a member of the British Intelligence Service? If so what position did he hold? If not, how was he thought to have obtained his information?

(vi) What is meant by the statement that "later enquiries proved that ELLIS was a Russian who was only using the name of ELLIS"? What was the nature of these enquiries and how and where were they conducted? Is it implied that ELLIS himself was a Russian agent or merely that he was a person of Russian origin employed by the British as an agent? How was it determined that ELLIS was not his real name? What was his real name?

The officer submitting these questions states that PROTZE will probably deny further knowledge of the matter and profess that he cannot answer any of the questions. He therefore would be glad if particular attention could be paid to the third question, and if PROTZE names any Abwehr officers who are held in custody or whose whereabouts are known, he would like the remaining questions on the list to be referred to them in the event of PROTZE failing to produce a full or satisfactory answer. We should be glad if these questions could be dealt with urgently.

B.1.a/Warren.
29 May 1946.

28A

Major Vesey, B.1.

Please refer to the extract from PROTZE's statements which concerns Captain ELLIS and his activities in Belgium. Could you arrange as a matter of some urgency for the following questions to be put to PROTZE on this subject. I realise, of course, that PROTZE will probably deny further knowledge of the matter and will profess that he ~~could~~ not answer any of the questions. I should therefore be grateful if particular attention could be paid to the third question. If PROTZE names any Abwehr officers who are already in custody or whose whereabouts are known, I should be grateful if the remaining questions on the list were referred to them in the event of PROTZE's being unable to produce a full or satisfactory answer.

(i) At approximately what date was ELLIS first in contact with the two alleged Russian agents and where did this contact take place? How many meetings were there in all between ELLIS and the two Russians?

(ii) In what capacity did the two Russians present themselves to ELLIS? Did they reveal to him that they were acting as German agents or did he suppose them to be acting on behalf of the Russians? How was the contact with ELLIS first arranged? In what capacity did Ellis first come to the Germans' notice and why was it thought worthwhile to plant two agents upon him?

(iii) Who were the Abwehr officers most closely concerned with this incident? Which Abwehr Stelle ~~or~~ which Section of the Abwehr controlled the two Russians? Who had charge of the case? (a) in the Abwehr Stelle concerned, (b) in Berlin? What was PROTZE's own connection with the incident and how did he come to hear of it? Did he play any personal part in the case, and if so what?

(iv) What was the nature of the information about the English Secret Service which ELLIS handed over? Did it concern matters of general organisation only, or did it touch upon

p.t.o.

British net-works operating abroad? If the latter with what country or with what area of the world did it deal? Was it possible subsequently to verify any of the facts given by ELLIS?

(v) What was ELLIS' own position? Was he believed himself to have been a member of the British Intelligence Service? If so what position did he hold? If not, how was he thought to have obtained his information?

(vi) What is meant by the statement that "later enquiries proved that ELLIS was a Russian who was only using the name of ELLIS". What was the nature of these enquiries and how and where were they conducted? Is it implied that ELLIS himself was a Russian agent or merely that he was a person of Russian origin employed by the British as an agent? How was it determined that ELLIS was not his real name? What was his real name?

F.2.0.
27.5.46.

J.M.A. Gwyer

27A

P.F.602081/F.2.c. 27th May, 1946.

Dear Philby,

I attach a copy of the extract from Traugott PROTZE's statements about which Hollis spoke to you earlier.

You will see that our original surmise that this might be connected in some way with COHEN's ELLI is unfounded. We were led into this error by the fact that an earlier version of the extract omitted from the third paragraph the operative words "who had been put into position by Berlin". These words seem to me to make clear that Captain ELLIS, though he may have supposed that he was in touch with the Russian Intelligence Service, was in fact only in contact with the Abwehr. I think you will agree that this is a mistake into which ELLI would not have fallen.

Nevertheless PROTZE's information appears worth investigation for its own sake. We are causing a number of further questions to be put to him, so as to determine the approximate date at which this incident took place and the names of the various Abwehr officials apart from PROTZE who were concerned.

H.A.R. Philby, Esq.,
S.I.S.

p.t.o.

PA

As soon as we have received some answer to this, it may be possible to identify ELLIS and to discover what was the source of his information about the English Secret Service. In the meantime there is little that can be done unless you are in a position to suggest out of your head who ELLIS is likely to have been.

Yours sincerely,

J.W.C. Dyer.

26A

Page 13

EXTRACT FROM PROTZE's "HOME-WORK"

BELGIUM.

In Belgium a Kriegs Organization was established. A Counter-Espionage Officer was not necessary because the Abwehr Stellen in the Reich on the other side of the Belgian frontier, as well as in Belgium, could carry out the work.

From the Abwehr Stellen in the Reich, Russian contacts which had been discovered in Belgium were followed up.

. . . . .

A man posing as an Englishman who called himself Captain ELLIS, was in contact with two Russians who had been put into position by Berlin. ELLIS handed over extensive information about the organization of the English Secret Service, and several reports about the English armaments industry. Later enquiries proved that ELLIS was a Russian who was only using the name of ELLIS.

His reports were only partly believed. The meetings with ELLIS took place in Brussels. His reports were typed in English.

How long this contact was carried on is not known to the writer. He only had a passing sight of the reports.

B.1.

25.5.46

D.I. Vesey.

25A

K. 602, 08.

Stollo P. (III F)

Agents' No:	Agents' Name:	Date.	Remarks.
-	VI DE/ITZ	1940	Against England and France:

N.T.

[Extracted by Wendocs from captured S.i.S. records, April 46.]

23a

P.F. 602,081/B.1a/Warrec/JP

I.B.
C.C.G. (B.)
B.A.O.R.

Reference your IB/B3/PP.2590 of 8th May. We are retaining copies of reports produced by PROTZE for a short time in order to take extracts. The reports will of course be returned to you as soon as we have finished with them. Meanwhile we should be glad if you would arrange for Friedrich GUNTHER to be located as it will be necessary for some delicate enquiries to be made of him. In para. 68 of the Dutch Interrogation report he is stated to be at present living in An Strohdach, Hamburg. We have no further questions to be put to PROTZE at this stage.

B.1a/Warrec

23.5.46

JP/EDM.

B1a 23 5 46

TOP SECRET

SUBJECT: Hptman PROTZE.

IB/B3/PF.2590.

5 May 46.

TO: WARREC.

Reference your PF.602,285/B.1.a.JP of 27 Apr 46, and your DS/1265/46 and DS/1260/46.

2. Herewith enclosed one copy of an Interrogation Report on PROTZE by the Netherlands Security Service, together with copies of "write-ups" produced by him under Dutch supervision. We should be glad to have back the latter in due course as they are our only copies.

3. PROTZE and Tante LENA are to be interrogated with ROHLEDER at Camp 031 tomorrow and the two men will then be transferred to CSDIC for further interrogation on the lines of the brief you sent us on 27 Apr 46. If you have any further questions arising from this new material would you please let us know as soon as possible.

for Brigadier,
Head of Intelligence Bureau.

Intelligence Bureau,
OOC(BE),
BAD OEYNHAUSEN, BAOR.

Tel: 2842 x 40.

Regd. KIRS.

DD.

pl. file – PROTZE PF.

EKN
B1a 16.5.46

TRANSLATION FROM THE DUTCH
HQ NETHERLANDS SECURITY SERVICE.

200

INTERROGATION-REPORT

NAME:	PROTZE
CHRISTIAN NAMES:	Traugott Andreas Richard
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:	18th July 1876 at BARNEWITZ (Brandenburg)
NATIONALITY:	German
ALIASES:	WAGNER, PETERSEN, PAARMANN, ONKEL RICHARD.
PERMANENT RESIDENCE:	None.
LAST RESIDENCE:	SCHOENBERG (Holstein) Balmhof-hotel.
PROFESSION:	Without.
EDUCATION:	"Bürgerschule" and "Oberrealschule" (Higher elementary school and Non-classical secondary school).
LANGUAGES:	German and broken Dutch.
POLITICAL OPINION:	Christian-Democrate.
RELIGION:	Evangelic.
MILITARY RANK:	Kapitän zur See (Naval Captain)
RELEASED from PoWship:	2 Nov 45 by Disbandment Control Unit no 37, Capt B.T.WILLIS.
IDENTITY DOCUMENTS:	Kennkarte no A 03803 issued at SCHOENBERG (Holstein).

RELATIVES:

Father: PROTZE, Andreas - profession: Railway-employee, deceased 1880
Mother: SCHEUER, Amalia - deceased 1903
Sister: PROTZE, Frieda - deceased 1880
Wife: TIEDEMANN, Mary - living at EBERSWALDE, Evangelisches Altersheim
Son: PROTZE, Karl Heinrich Richard - born at BERLIN 1906, living at BERLIN, Güntzelstrasse 59.

PARTICULARS OF ARREST:
Reason for arrest: Abwehroffizier, Leiter Sonderstelle "P".
Arrest effected by: Netherlands Security Service-personnel.
Date and Place of Arrest: 15th March 1946 at SCHOENBERG (Holstein).

INTERROGATION:
Date and Place of Interrogation: 3 April till 1 May 1946, Netherlands Detailed Interrogation Camp FORT BLAUWKAPEL.

INTERROGATORS:
Chief Police-Inspector H.P.DRENTH.
Chief Casework-Officer W.Jh.D.HOOGENDIJK.

PRE-WAR HISTORY

1. After finishing the Oberrealschule at WITTENBERG, subject joined the German Navy as "Freiwilliger" (volunteer) with rank of sailor in 1894. At the end of World War I he held the rank of Naval Lieutenant (Leutnant zur See). Then he joined the so-called "Brigade Ehrhardt", which started the combatting against Communism.

2. In 1921 subject, who in the course of his active service, had been empld on counter-espionage work before, was appointed chief of the Abwehrstelle KIEL, which was subordinate to Abwehrstelle Marine at BERLIN.

3. Appr 1925 several Abwehrstellen, but especially Ast MUENSTER and KIEL received infm on espionage directed from the Netherlands against Germany. The enemy-agent wrote to various persons in Germany and signed his letters alternatively with the names SLOOT, SLOOTER, SLEEPER and also SNEP.

4. Upon control of the names, those of Alois SNEP and of his brother came to light. Subject does NOT remember the latter's Christian name. These brothers SNEP who were already empld against Germany by British Intelligence prior to World War I, appeared to have been released from a German house of correction in 1918.

5. Subject discovered that SNEP, together with VRIJTEN and ZAL, was again empld by British Intelligence. His chief in the Netherlands was a certain DALTON, whose office was in ROTTERDAM, Maasstraat 11 or 14.

6. It apprd that besides Ast MUENSTER, which had SNEP contacted by one of their agents, also several police-branches were trying to induce SNEP to come to Germany in order to have him arrested there.
Subject did NOT agree with these intentions and through intermediary of his OC in BERLIN he obtained that orders were issued to interdict all Abwehrstellen and Police Authies to be in contact with SNEP in any way.

7. Afterwards subject himself opened up relations with SNEP, in first instance to provide him with antiquated or misleading infm and then gradually tried to induce him to work for Germany, in which he finally succeeded.

8. The first meeting between subject and SNEP took place in Cafe MULDERS at ENSCHEDE, where SNEP was handed the sketches of ship-accessories against payment of fees. The next meeting took place at SNEP's in AMSTERDAM.

9. Owing to this cooperation with SNEP, subject was able to keep in the picture of items in which the opposers were interested. From this knowledge he could draw important conclusions for the German counter-espionage.

10. At last subject succeeded to persuade SNEP to stop his activities against Germany and to agree to pass on misleading infm to the opposing party henceforth - against payment of a ransom amounting to RM 25000.- and a monthly pay of Dglds 200.-.

11. In the meantime SNEP was passed on to the French Intelligence Service, provided with many good recommendations, supposedly by CHITSOK - successor to DALTON.

12. The French bosses of SNEP were successively the military attaché L'ESPINASSE (attd to the French Ambassy at THE HAGUE), LATANDRIE at AMSTERDAM and PONTES alias FONTAINE at ROTTERDAM, whereas for matters of naval-intelligence interest, he was in contact with Capt TRAUTMAN, leader of the French espionage service at DUNKERQUE.

13. Even then subject continued his cooperation with SNEP and the latter passed subject's infm on to the French authies, although SNEP was perfectly aware of the fact that these were falsified. There was only a short interruption when PARIS' experts after much trouble were able to prove that a steel-sample, called "Canjeron", which was especially produced by the German steelindustry, and said to be intended as armour for the battleship "DEUTSCHLAND", was certainly NOT suitable for this purpose. Otherwise the cooperation with SNEP continued till the outbreak of World War II. At the invasion of the Netherlands by German troops, SNEP escaped to SWITZERLAND.

14. On the 1st October 1928 subject was trfd to the Abwehrstelle Marine at BERLIN, where he was subordinate to the OC of this Unit, Major SCHAEFER.
As his secretary was apptd Helena SKRODZKI, who already was empld as such since 1919 at the Dept Foreign Information, which Dept was directed by AdmiralitätsRat STAMMER.

15. When in 1929 upon suggestion of VON SCHLEICHER, then "Chef des Ministeramts", the secret service of Army and Navy were coordinated in the so-called "Abwehrabteilung", Major SCHAEFER and PROTZE were charged with the command of Referat III F. However, Major SCHAEFER soon took over Referat III D (Desinformation) and since then subject led Referat III F independently.

16. After HITLER came to power in 1933 and ordered the "Aufrüstung" (rearmement) throughout the "Reich", Abwehrstellen were instituted which received their orders and reported to the meanwhile into Abwehramt transformed Abwehrabteilung.

The Abwehrstellen HAMBURG, WILHELMSHAFEN and MUENSTER were besides their espionage-task especially interested in the foreign espionage services operating against Germany from the Netherlands. The other Abwehrstellen too had the right to be active in the Netherlands, but the three mentioned above were especially charged with these activities. However, all of them had to keep the Abwehramt BERLIN regularly infmd of their activities, where upon instructions for future ops were given by BERLIN.

17. In 1934 subject became acquainted with [Sigismund RIFCZES] [PF 113308] who was arrested by the Berlin-police, suspected of espionage. In his capacity of Referatsleiter III F, subject was interested in the case and interrogated RIFCZES in prison. RIFCZES then had the alias of Jacques DE ROISAN.

18. RIFCZES, a half-Jew of Polish origin, was born in ZPOW, the son of a railway-employee, deceased approximately in 1936/37 and his wife Rosa REITER, whose last known residence was in ARAKAU.

19. Subject is very sure about these facts and states to have seen personally the photocopy of the birth-certificate. He even remembers that in this certificate a doctor, an officer and a priest were mentioned as witnesses.

20. RIFCZES was a member of a group of 10 men, amongst whom a certain ROSSI, who was active on espionage directed against France from Southern Italy.

21. This group worked for a highly placed Italian whose name subject does NOT remember at present. The members of the group parted and arranged to meet again in the South of France.

22. Appr 1930 RIFCZES settled down at the Riviera, where he opened a jeweller's shop. In this business RIFCZES realised big profits by lending money against security of jewels apparently under Government control. Generally the owners of the jewels were not able to redeem their debts, so that automatically RIFCZES got into possession of the securities.

23. In the South of France RIFCZES opened up relations with ROSSI again and continued his activities directed against the French State on behalf of Italy.

24. Then RIFCZES became acquainted with LEMOINE of the Deuxième Bureau and accepted the instruction given by the latter to contact PETRI and MILCH (brother of the known general MILCH) who appeared to be willing to deliver certain documents to him. These documents, however, were forged, but contained a ground of veracity. With these RIFCZES reached France safely, but he was arrested in BERLIN together with his concubine Clara BOEWING, née RASCHKE at a second attempt.

25. This woman came from a BERLIN slum-entourage and was married to the notorious criminal BOENING. The marriage was contracted in a prison, where BOENING underwent his seventeenth sentence. BOENING landed at last in a concentration-camp as recidiviet. The relations between RIFCZES and Clara RASCHKE date back to the inflation(1920-1921), when RIFCZES lived in Germany.

26. RIFCZES was interrogated by subject after his arrest at BERLIN. Subject obtained his release on condition that RIFCZES would work for Germany and against the Deuxième Bureau in future. RIFCZES agreed to this. His concubine Clara RASCHKE would be released after RIFCZES proved that he observed the terms of the agreement.

27. RIFCZES succeeded in giving an acceptable explanation of his release to LEMOINE, without rousing the latter's suspicion. He reported to subject names of agents sent to Germany by France. When appeared that the infm passed on by him was genuine, Clara RASCHKE was also released.

28. LEMOINE's office at PARIS no 27, Rue de Madrid, was at proximity of RIFCZES' residence at no 1, Rue Foch, giving him an apportunity for frequent visits to RIFCZES from which resulted a very friendly relationship.

29. This friendship is quite understandable when taking into account that LEMOINE is a German renegade. His real name is Rudolf STALLMANN, alias Baron KORFF-KOENIG. He was a famous cheater at play and when the German soil became too hot for him, he escaped to France, where he married Mlle LEMOINE and obtained the French nationality under that name.

30. Through his friendship with LEMOINE, RIFCZES was in a position, to pass on to subject important infm re the organisation of the Deuxième Bureau and their agents operating in Germany.

31. Amongst them was Rudi MOND, a Berlin Jew, who was sent to Germany by LEMOINE. RIFCZES passed on to subject every infm which MOND reported to LEMOINE and owing to his indications MOND could be arrested. MOND committed suicide in jail.

32. According to LEMOINE, MOND was one of numerous agents recruited by RIFCZES for espionage against Germany, in order to be able to denounce them to PROTZE. By acting in this way, RIFCZES pursued binary intentions, namely:
(i) to give LEMOINE the impression of being a very active agent;
(ii) To make a favourable impression on PROTZE by denouncing many French agents;

33. Through the intermediary of RIFCZES, subject became acquainted with the Soviet-agent Dr Alexander BERNSTEIN, a Jewish lawyer of Roumenian nationality, living in PARIS. During an interview which PROTZE had with BERNSTEIN in BERLIN, this man infmd him that LEMOINE ordered him to penetrate the HEERES-WAFFENAMT.

PF 98,858

34. With knowledge of BERNSTEIN, PROTZE ordered the Abwehramt-agent RIEN to act as a would-be employee of the Heereswaffenamt, under the name WEGENER. RIEN alias WEGENER had afterwards regularly meetings with LEMOINE in the Netherlands, who was highly satisfied with the "Desinformation" (misleading infm) passed on by RIEN.

35. Subject described BERNSTEIN as a spy of international importance, who executes any order given. Subject only cooperated with BERNSTEIN in this onne case and is NOT able to give infm about the present whereabouts of this man, but states that LEMOINE infmd him at the time that BERNSTEIN settled somewhere at the Riviera.

36. NLAAS HOOGEVEEN worked already during World War I for the GIS. Appr 1934/35 HOOGEVEEN went into the Abwehramt BERLIN and offered again his services. On that occasion subject first made his acquaintance and states to have made use of HOOGEVEEN mainly in order to obtain further infm on persons whom were previously reported to the Abwehramt.

37. Prob already during World War I HOOGEVEEN cooperated with SPILLENAAR, a former policeman at ROTTERDAM. This man became again involved in these activities through HOOGEVEEN and carried out minor investigations with a view to find out whereabouts of persons whose names were passed on to him by HOOGEVEEN. Subject had no personal contact with SPILLENAAR.

38. In 1936 subject was infmd by RIFCZES, that he had to undertake a duty-trip to America for the Deuxième Bureau. LEMOINE gave the following explanation to subject for ordering this trip:

39. At the time a married couple KURCZINSKI lived in PARIS. KURCZINSKI, a very wealthy man, whose capital was estimated to amount to ffrs 65.000.000.-, went to America together with RIFCZES and the latter's accomplice named SCHWARZ, in company of the ladies KURCZINSKI and RASCHES. As far as subject remembers RIFCZES travelled on a false passport under the name GROUET. In America KURCZINSKI was said to have been divorced from his wife and this incident should have been used by RIFCZES and SCHWARZ to blackmail KURCZINSKI under false pretentions that there was something NOT quite in order with this divorce.

40. KURCZINSKI, who in the position of a foreigner in America, feared the worst was intimidated and paid. The booty, $ 400.000.- was honestly shared by RIFCZES and SCHWARZ and since then RIFCZES passed for a president of a banking-house.

41. Subject who entertained a private correspondence with RIFCZES was NOT astonished when RIFCZES called himself ROBERTS after some time spent in America. He supposed that ROBERTS worked in America for the Deuxième Bureau ~~without~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and that this change in name was necessary with a view to his activities.