

136

COPY OF

AUTHORIZATION TO TRAVEL TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

When the Person(s) to whom this Document

16a

LOST PROPERTY AND DOCUMENTS OF
HERMANN FISHER.

Dossier No. P. 29.

1.

1a.

Certificate from Military Police Detachment MIO Office of the Provost Marshal, APO 270, U.S. Army, stating no valuables received from Hermann J. FISHER, No. 2445. Signed: Sgt. S.J. Poly.

(1)

2 Report and photographs of FISHER.

(2)

3 Cellophane envelope

(3)

Class. 020
20. 5. 62
NY.

B.

[Handwritten signature]

ny.

Report from
a. Marvin 1013 German Army 27.1.45
Hochhausen (Gren.
9 July 44. Name Mrs. 341
514)

JOKR

Boins

German

136

COPY OF

AUTHORIZATION TO TRAVEL TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

When the Person(s) to whom this Document refers is (are)

SECRET

To: Colonel Stephens

CAMP 020.

From: B.I.W Mr. Wilson

May, 1945

GISKES

I enclose herewith three copies of the very brief interrogation report received from the Field on GISKES.

Para. 9 is of some interest and I should welcome some amplification and details of what deception was attempted on this and other occasions.

28.5.1945
PP. 604, 712

30 MAY 1945

Handwritten initials and date: 27/5

27 MAY 1945

JUST

Hoins

German

Hesshausen
9 July 04.

None

paper from
27.5.45
(Gron.
Srs. 011
514)

136

COPY OF

AUTHORIZATION TO TRAVEL TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

When the Person(s) to whom this Document refers is (are)

of the exact throughout the journey and
Contribution to the Authority has who
persons concerned is (are) deliver

WRH
PA file
HKA

P.F. 601,712/W.R.C.4.A.

26th May, 1945

Dear Mrs. Doble,

On May 1st I wrote to you asking for assistance in bringing to C.S.D.I.C.(U.K.) Oberstleutnant Herman GISKES, who was in the hands of 12th Army Group. I have subsequently learnt that this man was in civilian clothes at the time of his capture and he has accordingly not been granted P/W status and has been transferred to Camp 020.

I am sorry to have troubled you unnecessarily in the matter, but unfortunately the original telegraphic report on which I wrote to you did not indicate his status.

Yours sincerely,

D.I.Wilson

Senior Commander D.R. Doble, ATS,
M.I.19(a)

DIW/JL

27 MAY 1945

[Handwritten signature]

paper from
no 27.2.45
(Gren.
Mrs. Dbl
514)

JOSE

Reins

German

Hochhausen
9 July 04.

None

136
COPY OFAUTHORIZATION TO TRAVEL TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

When the Person(s) to whom this Document refers is (are) proceeding under escort, it must be kept in the custody of the escort throughout the journey and delivered at destination to the Authority into whose care the person(s) concerned is (are) delivered.

Date... 24 May 1945.....

Authority has been granted for the passage of the under-mentioned (number) Five person(s) from the Theatre of Operations to the United Kingdom, subject to the following conditions.

(Delete and initial where inapplicable)

1. Port of embarkation in the Theatre shall be.....
2. Service escort shall be maintained until the person(s) concerned is/are handed over to the care of OSS at.....
3. The person(s) concerned will remain segregated from the public throughout the journey.
4. The person(s) concerned fall(s) within category A.....

Particulars of Stamp.

Name of I(b)/CIB Staff Officer signing original authorisation

T.J. Sania, O1. OSS, Chief C.I.B.Headquarters... 12th Army Group...

Surname	Christian Names	Nationality	Date and Place of Birth	Identity documents held
OLMES	Friedrich	German	Hildesheim 6 May 1923	None
HEFENMANN	Gerhardt	German	Hesburg 21 Oct. 21.	Soldbuch German Army.
GIEBIS	Hermann, Josef	German	Krofeld 28 Sept. 96.	None
KUSCHKE	Wilhelm	German	Trochheim 4 March 1913	Discharge paper from German Army 27.3.45
JOSE	Heinz	German	Hochhausen 9 July 04.	(Gren. Srs. Btl 514)

STAMP, Bureau

Arrived Camp ORO 24.5.45. - Taken over by
escort from Henden Airport.

REGIONS 85

FORWARD

DETAILS OF PRISONERS

13a

PA
Gierke?

13b

P.F.601,815)
P.F.601,832)
P.F.601,712) B.I. / MBS. (14)
P.F.601,833)
P.F.601,879)

25th May 1945.

From: Mr. Stamp, War Office.

To: A.C. of S. G.2. C.I. Subdivision, BEANS FORWARD.
(For the attention of Colonel Sheen).

I send you herewith the original way bill relating
to the transfer to this country for interrogation of five
Category A prisoners, Friedrich GIERKE, Gerhardt HENZELMANN,
Hermann GIERKE, Wilhelm KREIBART and Heinz JOST.

I would be very grateful if you would in due course
let us have the usual certificate signed on behalf of the
Supreme Commander.

E.B. Stamp.

MS.

26 MAY 1945

Handwritten initials and checkmark

GISKES, Herman

Arrived Camp 020 24.5.45. Taken over by
escort from Hendon Airport.

REPORT 25

REPORT

DETAILS OF PROPERTY

13a

CASH: Nil.

FOREIGN CURRENCY: Nil.

SECRET

295

Telephone Nos.
REGENT 610
WHITEHALL 0700

BOX No. 800,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.
LONDON, S.W.1.

25th May, 1945.

BAGGAGE - 1' containing:-

and trousers)
with collar attached and pair

socks

sweater

collar

of

lining:-

has

2

blet

paper

piece of soap

MEMORANDUM.

To: B.I.W., Mr. R.P. Wilms.

GISKES, Herman

I have to advise you that
GISKES was collected from Hendon
Airport on 24.5.45.

Herewith list of property.
Details of intelligence papers
are being sent separately.

R.P. Wilms
.....
Lt.-Col.

I.L./I.2/Camp 020
JG

Encl: Property list in duplicate.

✓

TRUNK, Herman

Arrival Camp 020 24.5.45. - Taken over by escort from Hendon Airport.

RECORD 23

REMARKS

DETAILS OF PROPERTY

13a

CASH: Nil.

FOREIGN CURRENCY: Nil.

SECRET

295

Telephone Nos.
REGENT 638.
WHITEHALL 679.

BOX No. 536,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.D.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

25th May, 1945.

GISSES - 1' containing:-
and trousers)
with collar attached and pair

MEMORANDUM.

To: B.I.W., Mr. H.P. Milmo.

ations

sweater
allover
of
ining:-
has
"

GISSES, Herman

I have to advise you that
GISSES was collected from Hendon
Airport on 24.5.45.

Herewith list of property.
Details of intelligence papers
are being sent separately.

blet
paper

ocs of soap

H.P. Milmo
.....
Lt.-Col.

I.4/I.2/Camp 020
JG

Encl: Property list in duplicate.

✓

OWEN, Herman

Arrived Camp 020 24.5.45. - Taken over by
escort from Henton Airport.

RCR 25

13a

REMARKS

DETAILS OF PROPERTY

In Cellar

CASE: Nil.

FOREIGN CURRENCY: Nil.

TO BASKET:

BLACK KIBBAG, marked 'GIBBY - 1' containing:-

- 1 grey raincoat
- 1 grey suit (jacket and trousers)
- 1 grey cotton shirt with collar attached and pair of cuff links
- 1 pr. woollen combinations
- 1 pr. black shoes
- 1 pr. socks
- 1 body belt
- 1 grey woollen polo sweater
- 1 grey sleeveless pullover
- 1 soiled handkerchief
- 1 box matches containing:-
 - 2 red topped matches
 - 2 overcoat buttons
 - 1 piece metal
 - 1 small yellow tablet
- some sheets toilet paper
- 1 roll toilet paper
- 1 table spoon
- 1 hand towel and piece of soap
- 1 grey hat

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

Signature ... *C. H. King* ...

Signature ... *N. Maigh* ...

Camp 020
CPGK/MH
25.5.45.

To: Colonel Stephens
CAMP 020

From: B.1.W Mr. Wilson

SECRET.

Oberstleutnant Herman GISKES

Oberstleutnant Herman GISKES @ Dr. GERHARDTS @ Dr. GERMANN @ GLUCK, is due to arrive at Camp 020 from 12th Army Group.

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH

Re: Giskes

I have to-day examined this internee and found him apparently fit and free from infection.

He had indigestion for last fortnight.
on exam = is under 100 lbs in his appearance

Date:

25-5-45

T. B. Brown M.D.

The above has been medically examined.

I enclose certificate of health signed by our Medical Officer.

[Signature]
.....
Lt.-Col.

M.I./Camp 020
JG

Encl: Med.Cert. of Health.

am also writing to you to-day. connection with HUNTEMANN will be a basis for interrogating GISKES. I shall be able to complete many of the details of the organisation and names of FATS on the West. He may give us better details of some of the agents and better details of some of the school of Wiehl referred to by the agents fairly well informed about the school. GISKES ought to know more about FATS 362, 364 and 396, all of which are under the Front. FATS 396 in particular is known to us to be under the Front. GISKES must also know of the personalities of the members of Leitstelle III West and prepared to pass on their

wledge of any long-term tactical tasks, did receive instructions from Leitstelle III West, on

purposes. GISKES would also be likely to know whether there were ~~members~~ still accepted as genuine members of Resistance movements and who were in fact working for the Germans.

It is noticeable from the report on HUNTEMANN and from other interrogation reports that a number of German intelligence officers appear to have been discharged in late 1944 or early in 1945, either allegedly for health reasons or to resume civilian positions. It would certainly be interesting to know whether all such discharges were genuine. I cannot help suspecting that some of them took place in the hopes that on the defeat of Germany the

To: Colonel Stephens
CAMP 020

From: B.I.W Mr. Wilson

SECRET

Oberstleutnant Herman GISKES

Oberstleutnant Herman GISKES @ Dr. GERHARDTS @
Dr. GERMANN @ GLUCK, is due to arrive at Camp 020 from
12th Army Group.

SECRET

Telephone No.
REGENT 6090
WHITFIELD 5798

289
BOX No. 300.
PARLIAMENT STREET B.D.
LONDON, S.W.1.
25th May, 1945.

MEMORANDUM.

To: B.I.W., Mr. H.P. Wilson

GISKES.

The above has been medically
examined.

I enclose certificate of
health signed by our Medical
Officer.

.....
Lt.-Col.

M.I/Camp 020
JG

Encl: Med.Cert. of Health.

Ha
brief preliminary report has
been filed. This is being copied
to you very shortly.

III F history and a successful
German Intelligence organisations.
and you will remember that he was
It will be of interest to
whether or not KRAUS did not do
as far admitted during that period.
and on the formation of the
command of FAK 307 originally in
Ruhr. He is of course referred
to as such as VERLOOP, LINDEMANS, etc.

Information to be obtained from GISKES will of
course be given and hereafter to be given
I am also writing to you to-day.
In connection with HUNTEMANN will
be a basis for interrogating GISKES
and I will be able to complete many of the
details of the organisation and
and FAKs on the West. He may
provide better details of some of
the school of Wehl referred to by
I am fairly well informed about
German agents but we know much less
about them. GISKES ought to know more
about PAT 362, 364 and 396, all
of which PAT 396 in particular is
important. There are probably some
other FAKs known to us to be under the
German Front. GISKES must also
know of the personalities of
those who would be useful to obtain from
members of Leitstelle III West
and prepared to pass on their

acknowledgment of any long-term
It is not unlikely that
after all attached to military
short-term tactical tasks, did
Leitstelle III West, on
which received instructions from
people for really long-term

purposes. GISKES would also be likely to know whether
there were ~~members~~ still accepted as genuine members of
Resistance movements and who were in fact working for the
Germans.

It is noticeable from the report on HUNTEMANN and
from other interrogation reports that a number of German
Intelligence officers appear to have been discharged in
late in 1944 or early in 1945, either allegedly for health
reasons or to resume civilian positions. It would
certainly be interesting to know whether all such discharges
were genuine. I cannot help suspecting that some of them
took place in the hopes that on the defeat of Germany the

To: Colonel Stephens

CAMP 020

From:

B.1.W Mr. Wilson

SECRET

Oberstleutnant Herman GISKES

Oberstleutnant Herman GISKES @ Dr. GERHARDTYS @ Dr. GERMANN @ GLUCK, is due to arrive at Camp 020 from 12th Army Group.

So far only a very brief preliminary report has been received from the Field. This is being copied and copies will be sent to you very shortly.

GISKES has a long III F history and a successful record in penetrating Allied Intelligence organisations. In 1941 he was in Paris and you will remember that he was referred to by KRAUS. It will be of interest to ascertain from GISKES whether or not KRAUS did not do rather more than he has so far admitted during that period. Later GISKES was in Holland and on the formation of the III FAKs and FATs he took command of FAK 307 originally in Brussels and later in the Ruhr. He is of course referred to extensively in O20 cases such as VERLOOP, LINDEMANS, etc.

The information to be obtained from GISKES will of course overlap that already given and hereafter to be given by HUNTEMANN, about whom I am also writing to you to-day. The papers sent to you in connection with HUNTEMANN will in many cases also serve as a basis for interrogating GISKES. In particular GISKES should be able to complete many of the gaps in our existing knowledge of the organisation and personnel of the III FAKs and FATs on the West. He may also be able to give further and better details of some of the agents recently at the school of Wisl referred to by HUNTEMANN. We are already fairly well informed about FAK 363 from various captured agents but we know much less about some of the other FATs. GISKES ought to know more of the personnel and agents of FAT 362, 364 and 396, all of which came under his FAK. FAT 396 in particular is no more than a name to us. There are probably some gaps in the numbers of the FATs known to us to be under the other III FAKs on the Western Front. GISKES must also be presumed to know something of the personalities of Leitstelle III West, and it would be useful to obtain from him particulars of which members of Leitstelle III West might be both well informed and prepared to pass on their knowledge.

GISKES has denied knowledge of any long-term activities on the III side. It is not unlikely that the FAKs and FATs which were after all attached to military formations and engaged on short-term tactical tasks, did not have any long-term plans. Leitstelle III West, on the other hand, may well have received instructions from RSHA HQ to try and place people for really long-term purposes. GISKES would also be likely to know whether there were ~~persons~~ still accepted as genuine members of Resistance movements and who were in fact working for the Germans.

It is noticeable from the report on HUNTEMANN and from other interrogation reports that a number of German Intelligence officers appear to have been discharged at late in 1944 or early in 1945, either allegedly for health reasons or to resume civilian positions. It would certainly be interesting to know whether all such discharges were genuine. I cannot help suspecting that some of them took place in the hopes that on the defeat of Germany the

individuals concerned might as civilians hope to retain positions of some responsibility which they would obviously not receive if they were still in the Intelligence Service when found. An example taken from the HUNTERMANN report is Hauptmann PIEPE, who is said by HUNTERMANN to have been replaced as Commanding Officer of PAT 364 in February 1945 for health reasons.

Another point which GISKES could no doubt clear up is the extent to which the Germans used deception as part of any military operational plans. We know of course from many cases that in order to run agents for C.E. purposes they passed prepared material over to the Allied Intelligence Services. What is not clear is the extent to which such material was intended to mislead operationally as distinct from merely satisfying the Allied Service of the bona fides of its agent.

GISKES was captured in civilian clothing while hiding. The possible consequences of this are stated by the Field Interrogator to have made GISKES rather co-operative.

The Preliminary Report refers to Stelle P in Holland under the command of PROTZE. This unit has been talked of but its functions and activities have always been rather a mystery and GISKES should be asked to amplify his statement on this unit as much as possible.

24.5.1945

PF. 601,712

P.A. in P.F.601,712 *AGD. 1/6* Name GISKES
Original in P.F.601,832 HUNTERMANN Serial 4a
Original from 1st U.S. Army Ref No. 2315

66

Dated 16.5.45

SECRET.

(51)

*Giskes file.
106.*

COPIES

*WRH
PA*

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Sent 21.5.45
Received 22.5.45 1215 (WRX)
Channel O.S.S.

Reference 12th AG Nr.577
Case officer WRC
File PF. 601,712 *WRX1.
23/5*

12th A.G.

To: WAR ROOM LONDON
Info: PARIS X-2
From: 12th A.G.

Ref bodies requested by 020

- A. 12 Army Group interrogations completed on following. They are ready for transfer to 020.
- B. Wilhelm KUEBARTH, Hermann GISKES, Gerhard HUNTERMANN, Heinz JOST and Frederick OLMES.
- C. Send plane and escort to Wiesbaden airstrip Y-80, soonest.
- D. Please advise when we can expect transportation.

TOD 211706Z

Distribution:

- 1 D/WR, 1 WRF, 1 WR/DSIOG, 1 WRE, 1 WRX, 2 SIS (VF)
 - 1 CARD
- Action WRC (4)

24 MAY 1945

affected. All members of ...
and PAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPP, Uffz. ...
and subject were incorporated into PAK 307 and transferred /to

P.A. in P.F. 601,712

ACID 1/6

Name GISKES

66

Original in P.F. 601,832 HUNTEMANN

Serial 4a

Dated 16.5.45

Original from 1st U.S. Army

Ref No. 2313

SECRET.

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

*Pa. Giskes
copy to Huntemann*

10a

RAW/KV/3199

22nd May, 1945.

Dear Wilson,

I can now make a small addition to my BSEA/KV/3196 written in reply to your letter informing me of the arrival of GISKES and HUNTERMANN.

In the last days we have got back to this country our Dutch agents EEBENZER, CRIBRAGE, PODEX and BRITUS, who are of course being held by us pending their interrogation by this Section.

This is very interesting, since we now have available one man from each of the various phases of Dutch collapse, all these people having at one time or another done work under enemy control. We should, therefore, now be able to piece together most of the history of these lamentable occurrences.

We shall of course be please to make any of this information available to you as and when we have succeeded in extracting it, or alternatively if you thought that it would be worth your while, one of your officers could sit in on these interrogations.

Yours sincerely,

R.A. Wells

R.A. WELLS, Major.

D.I. Wilson, Esq.,
SHAEP War Room,
Ryder St.

effected. All members of ...
and PAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPF, Uffz. ...
and subject were incorporated into PAK 307 and transferred
/to

P.A. in P.F.601,712 *AGD 1/6* Name GISKES
Original in P.F.601,832 HUNTEMANN Serial 4a
Original from 1st U.S. Army Ref No. 2313

6b
Dated 16.5.45

SECRET.

WAR ROOM

OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

9a
W.R.C.4
512

Typed *12.5.45.1506* Reference
Dispatched *20.5.45.WRX. 0.5.45. 1700.* Case Officer *WRCL-A*
Channel *O.S.S.(X2)* File *601,712*

PRIORITY.

TO: 12TH A.G.
FROM: WAR ROOM.

REFERENCE YOUR 385 AND OUR 486.

- A. AS SPOKEN TO COLONEL BERDING PLEASE SEND GISKES WITH CATEGORY A WAYBILL TO CAMP 030 WHEN YOU ARE READY.
- B. YOU MAY WANT TO GET FROM HIM DETAILS OF PERSONNEL OF LEIT-STELLE ROMAN THREE WEST.
- C. THE PRELIMINARY REPORT SHOWS THAT THE INFORMATION HE HAS SO FAR GIVEN IS ACCURATE.

DISTRIBUTION

2 SIS(VF), 2 OSS(X2), 3 WRCL, 1 D/WR, 1 WR/DSDOC, 1 WRE,
1 WRF, 1 WRX, 1 CARD.

effectuated. All members of ...
and PAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPP, Uffz. ...
and subject were incorporated into PAK 307 and transferred
/to

P.A. in P.F.601,712 *HGD 1/6* Name GISKES *6b*
 Original in P.F.601,832 HUNTEMANN Serial 4a Dated 16.5.45
 Original from 1st U.S. Army Ref. No. 2313

Station: SCI, 12th Army Group Report No: S 1475 *London*
 Reference: Report Date: 11 May 1945
 Source: G-2, 1st US Army Information Date: 8 May 1945 *SA*
 Sub-Source: Date Info. Received

WRT **SECRET**
Plu file
SUMMARY OF TRACES.

Date: 26.5.45 Name: Herman GISKES
 Reference: SCI Report dated 11.5.45 File No.: FT 601, 712

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	PP.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
PROTZE, Kap/ zur see S. Form 223a/B.P./2000/3.45		id/w Kapt. zur see PROTZES head of German C.E. service under O.K.W. covering Holland, Belgium and Northern France (conn/w/ Gruppe III Abwehr). Address 5.44 was 99 Lassuslaan, Utrecht-Bilthoven, which was one-time location of German G.H.Q. Purpose of service was to penetrate Allied organizations for information and questionnaires requested by British I.S. with particular regard to Allied invasion plans. Three of subject's agents were VAN BRUSSEN (VAN IRUMEN), Dr. MARIAGE and BEEKHUIS. prob. id/w one PROTZES reported to have been working in the SD field building in Zeist. (PT 600,515, VAN IRUMEN, Jacobus Johannes) (SF 52/Holland/3 Link vol. 2) (SF 52/Belgium/1 Link vol. 2) 27 MAY 1945 (P.T.O.)

S. Form 223a/B.P./2000/3.45

- DISTRIBUTION:
 2 - SAINT, London
 2 - SAINT, Paris
 1 - CIB, 12th AG
 1 - Files

SECRET

effected. All members of ... and PAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPP, Uffz. ... and subject were incorporated into FAX 307 and transferred /to

P.A. in P.F.601,712 *ALD 1/6* Name GISKES
 Original in P.F.601,832 HUNTEMANN Serial 4a
 Original from 1st U.S. Army Ref No. 2813

Dated 16.5.45

Station: SCI, 12th Army Group
 Reference:
 Source: G-2, 1st US Army
 Sub-Source:
 Evaluation:

Report No: S 1475
 Report Date: 11 May 1945
 Information Date: 8 May 1945
 Date Info Received:

London

SA

Return to.....

Copy in FAT 307 file

SECRET

RESULT OF LOOK-UP IN.....

Date: *22-5-45* Name: *GISKES*
 Reference: *SCI Report dated 11-5-45* File No.: *PF 601,712*

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	PP.	RESULT OF LOOK-UP	FILE HEREWITH OR OUT TO
<i>FELDMANN, Major.</i> <i>NNI</i>	<i>A 1.</i>	<i>- Major NN @ RICHARD</i> <i>PF 600,048</i> <i>S. 5786 T unnumbered.</i>	
<i>PF 600,192</i> <i>[BERNBACH, Oblt]</i> <i>Amund location.</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>- Oblt @ DAERDRECHT</i> <i>PF 600,192</i> <i>S. 0893 40942.</i>	
<i>PF 601,605</i> <i>[NINRA, Oblt]</i> <i>Amund location.</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>- Oblt</i> <i>PF 601,605</i> <i>S. 43705</i>	
<i>[PROTZER, Kap 3, Sec]</i> <i>PF 602,081</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>PROTZER, Capt. 3. Sec.</i> <i>EF 52/Holland 13 lilt 2,3</i> <i>EF 52/Belg. 1 lilt 2.</i>	
		Looked up by <i>30/H2A</i> Date <i>27/5/45</i>	
		Checked by..... Date <i>23/5/45</i>	

S. Form 222A/B.P./2000/9.44

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - SAINT, London
- 2 - SAINT, Paris
- 1 - CIB, 12th AG
- 1 - Files

SECRET

effected. All members of ...
 and FAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPF, Uffz.
 and subject were incorporated into FAT 307 and transferred
 /to

P.A. in P.F.601,712 *ALD 1/6* Name GISKES *6B*

Original in P.F.601,832 HUNTEMANN Serial 4a

Dated 16.5.45

Original from 1st U.S. Army Ref No. 2313

Station: SCI, 12th Army Group

Report No: S 1475 *London*

Reference:

Report Date: 11 May 1945

Source: G-2, 1st US Army

Information Date: 8 May 1945 *SA*

Sub-Source:

Date Info. Received:

Evaluation:

SECRET

SUBJECT: GISKES, Hermann Josef, Oberstlt. @ Dr. GERHARDTS @ Dr. GERMANN, @ GLUCK.

1. Due to overwhelming work, subject was only incorporated at this point regarding specific items, considered to be of immediate tactical interest. Most of the information obtained through interrogation, has already been recorded in the investigation report of Gerhard MUELLER, assistant to GISKES and member of FAT 307.

REMARKS ON FAT 307.

2. Subject furnished MUELLER's information, regarding the composition and breakdown of FAT 307. It consisted of FAT 303, 304, and 306 F. Subject stated that FAT 303 and 304 were located in the rear pocket and that all personnel, with exception of one captured by us, will try to hide in this vicinity. Most of the personnel of FAT 307 are also in this pocket, with only one captured. The supply and administrative vehicles of FAT 307 are also reported to be in the rear area, as well as FAT 302, which appeared to locate near the rear pocket. FAT 302 is reported to be in the vicinity of Linsingen. In the beginning of evening activities were heard of in area. The strength of a unit, including its wife and child, is about 100. The actual strength is estimated to be about 20% of the strength.

DISPOSITION OF FAT 307 AND OTHER UNITS

- 1. The following units were assigned on the eastern front:
 - a) FAT 301 @ Wuppertal
 - b) FAT 302 @ Oberall Glinde, sector from Wuppertal
 - c) FAT 303 @ Wuppertal
 - d) FAT 304 @ Wuppertal
 - e) FAT 305 @ Wuppertal
 - f) FAT 306 @ Wuppertal
 - g) FAT 307 @ Wuppertal

18 MAY 1945

- DISTRIBUTION:
- 2 - SAINT, London
 - 2 - SAINT, Paris
 - 1 - CIB, 12th AG
 - 1 - Files

SECRET

124 124 effected. All members of 124 and FAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPP, Uffz. and subject were incorporated into FAT 307 and transferred to

P.A. in P.F.601,712

HCYD 1/6 Name GISKES

66

Original in P.F.601,832 HUNTEMANN Serial 4a

Dated 16.5.45

SECRET

Copied by SCI, 12 AG
11 May 1945

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
OFFICE OF AC OF S, G-2
INTERROGATION CENTER

8a

8 May 1945

SUBJECT: GISKES, Hermann Josef, Oberstlt. @ Dr GERHARDTS @
Dr. GERMANN, @ GLUCK. MIC Case #2445

1. Due to overwhelming work. Subject was only interrogated at this Center regarding specific items, considered to be of immediate tactical CI interest. Most of the information obtained through interrogation, has already been recorded in the interrogation report of Gerhard HUNTEMANN, assistant to GISKES and member of FAK 307.

BREAKDOWN OF FAK 307.

2. Subject confirmed HUNTEMANN's information, regarding the organization and breakdown of FAK 307. It consisted of FAT 362, 364, and 396 M. Subject states that FAT 363 and 364 were caught in the Ruhr pocket and that all personnel must either have been captured or is still trying to hide in this vicinity. Most of the personnel of FAK 307 was also in this pocket, so far only part has been captured. The supply and administrative echelon of FAK 307 was last reported to be in the HARZ mountains, as well as FAT 362, which managed to escape from the RUHR pocket. FAT 396 M was reported to be in the vicinity of LANGENSCHWALBACH in the beginning of April. Nothing has been heard of it since. The T/O strength of a FAK, including its FATs was 15 Officers and 120 em. Its actual strength is estimated to be about 65% of T/O Strength.

COMMITMENT OF FAKS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

3. The following FAKs were committed on the western front.

- a) FAK 306, CO Major VON FELDMANN, Holland sector
- b) FAK 307, CO Oberstlt GISKES, sector from ROHRMUND to COBLENZ. ^{FF 600, 192}
- c) FAK 313 (?) [CO Oberstlt DERNBACH] sector from COBLENZ to KARLSRUHE.
- d) FAK 314 (?) [CO Oberstlt MIMRA] sector from KARLSRUHE to BASEL.

Subject stated to be uncertain about FAK 313 and 314 mentioned that it is possible that DERNBACH is CO of FAK 314 and MIMRA of FAK 313.

STELLE P

4. Subject stated that the Stelle P in Holland was an independent Abwehr III F unit, under command of Kpt Zur See PROTZE, former instructor and long time friend of CANARIS. PROTZE is

SECRET

IN MARCH 1944 a ~~company~~ ^{company} was effected. All members of III F were incorporated in FAK 307 and FAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPP, Uffz HAMM and subject were incorporated into FAK 307 and transferred /to

P.A. in P.F.601,712

144 1/6 Name GISKES

Original in P.F.601,832 HUNTEMANN Serial 4a

66 Dated 16.5.45

S E C R E T

-2-

8A

supposed to have been active in Stelle P in Holland since 1937 and to have run a certain number of high grade agents. He worked independently from the AST Niederlande and since 1944 from FAK 306. He reported his information directly to CANARIS and after his fall to the Mil Amt.

CC Case

PF 600,513

5. Subject was questioned about the CC case (see the report of HUNTEMANN). He stated that CC's real name is Christian LINDEMAN, and that the latter has been an active British agent for more than three years. [LINDEMANN] contacted GISKES in order to get his brother released, who had been arrested by the GESTAPO. After the release of LINDEMANN's brother, LINDEMANN himself became one of the key agents of the GIS, who successfully penetrated into very high Allied circles.

UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES

6. Subject gave his word as a German officer (?), that to the best of his knowledge no steps were taken for underground activities after cessation of hostilities. He stressed however that he could only talk for former Abwehr III activities. He is fairly certain that the SS and RSHA Amt VI will have planned certain elaborate schemes for post war activities, although he claims to be completely ignorant about any details.

KNOWLEDGE OF AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

7. Subject stated that before the Ardennes breakthrough very little was known about the American Intelligence Services. Due to a large amount of captured documents, the Germans were able to get a much clearer picture in the beginning of January 1945. Subject stated that it was known that the Americans had approximately 16,000 intelligence specialists in the ETO, that we had CIC, SCI and other detachments, and Subject even mentioned to have read about the MICM giving names and description of the personnel. Since he was not too interested in this information at that time. Subject claims not to remember any details. Most of this information was disseminated by the Frontleitstelle III West. Subject also saw a translated copy of a captured document giving all details about Allied arrest policy (Note: Probably SHAEF letter. Subject: Arrest and Detention - Germany, - dated 9 March 1945). This letter was read with great interest and may have caused many important CI personalities to take steps to escape detention and internment.

COOPERATION BETWEEN JAGDVERBAND AND FAK

8. Subject stated that a cooperation between the SS Jagdverband and a FAK was non-existent. He also mentioned that the FAKS did not cooperate with the SD and Gestapo, but were dependent on the latter agencies for arrest, detention and interrogation of captured foreign agents. Only after specific instructions were issued was a member of a FAK allowed to talk to a prisoner,

S E C R E T

effected. All members of ... and FAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPP, Uffz. ... and subject were incorporated into FAK 307 and transferred /to

P.A. in P.F.601,712

H4D 1/6

Name GISKES

66

Original in P.F.601,832 HUNTEMANN

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Dated 16.5.45

Original from 1st U.S.Army

Ref No. 2313

Section H.4.D.

SECRET
#324

8.7

and then only in the presence of a Gestapo member. Subject stated that to the best of his knowledge 4 or 5 American W/T agents were captured, most of them during the Ardennes breakthrough.

PLANTS

9. In November 1944 a Flemish agent was sent through the lines near ROERMOND with false military plans. This agent was completely unaware of the role he was to play and was under the assumption that he carried legitimate military plans for a Flemish (Allied) underground organization in Germany, who was anxious to contact its headquarters in Belgium.

COMMENTS.

10. Subject was captured in civilian clothing, while hiding in the old agent's school in WIEHL. This interrogator pointed out to Subject that his actions might be interpreted against him, and that he might lose all rights of PW status, since he failed to give himself up. As a result of this Subject, has been rather cooperative during this preliminary interrogation. He is impressed by our knowledge about his activities (which was mostly gained through interrogation of HUNTEMANN) and appears to be willing to furnish us with all the information we may desire to obtain from him.

BERNIE G. HECHT
2nd Lt., AUS

SECRET

effected. All members of 111 and 112 were
and FAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPP, UFFZ HADAM
and subject were incorporated into FAK 307 and transferred
/to

P.A. in P.F.601,712 *HGD 1/6* Name GISKES *6B*
Original in P.F.601,832 HUNTERMANN Serial 4a Dated 15.5.45
Original from 1st U.S.Army Ref No. 2313
Extracted on 30.5.45 By DJH Section H.4.D.

SECRET

UN

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

RAW/KV/3196

17th May, 1945. *TB*

Dear Wilson,

^{6^a} Many thanks for your most interesting letter under reference PF.601,712/WRC.4a with PF.601,832 reference to GISKES and HUNTERMANN.

We have of course a great deal of information on the activities of these two characters, and so far as I know no better guide exists to HUNTERMANN than the reports of the interrogations of MIERSEMANN.

Both these characters are of the greatest possible interest to us, since they, between them, practically ran our Organisation in Holland in toto for the best part of 14 months. One is of course tempted to feel one would like to go through with them every telegram in our traffic files for the period, but this is clearly impossible; I think that at any rate to begin with, the most important point to cover is how they originally got control of our Organisation, and how from this first starting point, they gradually absorbed our Organisation in the Field. The initial act of penetration and the subsequent exploitation of it by the enemy is, after all, what we really want to know.

I do not know how you anticipate handling these two cases, but I have in this Section at the moment, myself and one other person who have specialised in the Dutch troubles, and should you like to have

D.I. Wilson, Esq.,
SHARP War Room,
Ryder Street

/Over.

In March 1944 a complete reorganization of the Abwehr was effected. All members of III F were incorporated in FAK 307 and PAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPP, Uffz. HALM and subject were incorporated into FAK 307 and transferred to

P.A. in P.F.601,712

Handwritten: HED 1/6

Name GISKES

Handwritten: 66

Original in P.F.601,832 HUNTEMANN

Serial 4a

Dated 16.5.45

Original from 1st U.S.Army

Ref No. 2313

Extracted on 30.5.45

D.

- 2 -

Handwritten: 7A

Your case-officer briefed by us, I should be very glad to see him at this office, so that he could have the benefit of the study of the different cases and the traffic connected with them. Perhaps you will drop me a line or ring me up at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature: R.A. Wells

R.A. WELLS, Major.

In March 1944 a complete reorganization of the Abwehr was effected. All members of III F were incorporated in FAK 307 and FAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPP, Uffz HARM and subject were incorporated into FAK 307 and transferred to

Handwritten: 19-11-45

P.A. in P.F. 601,712

Name GISKES

66

Original in P.F. 601,832 HUNTEMANN

Serial 4a

Dated 16.5.45

Original from 1st U.S. Army

Ref No. 2313

Extracted on 30.5.45

SECRET.

WAR ROOM

7A

OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

Typed 1730. 12.5.45.

Reference 486

Dispatched 13.5.45./14.5.13.5.45. WRX.

Case Officer WRCHA.

Channel O.S.S. (X-2)

File P.F. 601,712.

TO: 12TH A.G.
FROM: WAR ROOM.

REFERENCE 12TH 305.

WOULD WELCOME YOUR ADVICE WHETHER GISKES WOULD BE LIKELY TO BE MORE PRODUCTIVE IF TREATED AS P/W AT CSDIC (UK) OR IF SENT TO OZO.

DISTRIBUTION
2 M16 (V), 2 OSS (X-2), WR/DSDOC, D/WR, 2 WRCL, WRE, WRH,
WRX, CARD.

3 MAY 1945

Proh...
17-5-45

In March 1944 a complete reorganization of the Abwehr was effected. All members of III F were incorporated in FAK 307 and FAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPP, Uffz HAMM and subject were incorporated into FAK 307 and transferred /to

P.A. in P.F.501,712 *HGD 1/6* Name GISKES *66*
Original in P.F.601,832 HUNTERMANN Serial 4a Dated 16.5.45
Original from 1st U.S.Army Ref No. 2313
Extracted on 30.5.45 By DJH Section H.4.D.

Cross-ref. to 1st U.S. army report on case history of HUNTERMANN,
captured PAK 307 official.

.....
INITIAL CONTACT WITH THE ABWEHR.
.....

HUNTERMANN got in touch with Miss Adrienne Von KHRENBACH,
a former colleague of his. Miss KHRENBACH knew GISKES, at that
time connected with Ast Paris. She convinced GISKES that
Subject was an extremely useful man, where upon the former
notified the military authorities that Subject, upon induction
should be assigned to the Abwehr. On 6 Nov. 1941 Subject was
inducted in the 3 Co Landesschuetzen Era. Btn III.
After a short basic training course Subject was transferred
on 10 December 1941 to Scheveningen, Holland, where he reported
to GISKES, who in the meantime had also been transferred to
Holland from France.

.....
"NORDPOL".
.....

In early March 1942 Subject received a message from Major GISKES
written in German, with the instruction to translate this into
imperfect English (as spoken by a foreigner). This message
contained certain information about a "reception Committee".
Subject translated this message and a few days later received
an English message from Giskes to be translated into German.
This continued for some time, until Subject was briefed by
GISKES about the true state of affairs.

Willy KUP, Abwehr agent met George RIDDERHOF, who had been
in prison and had met a member of the Dutch underground, who
had given him a message for the Dutch underground movement.
The information was passed via KUP to Major GISKES.
GISKES, however did not believe RIDDERHOF's story that an Allied
plane would drop sabotage equipment and agents in a certain area.
RIDDERHOF was however instructed to penetrate this organisation.
With the help of the Beobachtungs-Observations Stelle of the
Orpo (direction and interception finder unit) they were able
to arrest the W/T agent Hubertus LAUWERS in the Hague and hand
him over to the Gestapo (IV B). GISKES managed to obtain
permission to talk to LAUWERS and consequently was able to "turn"
him, after having given him the assurance that none of the agents
coming from England would be executed for espionage.

Consequently they were able gradually to control all the W/T
sets and were in W/T communication with England for the best part
of two years.

One day the England proposed sending a plane to land in Holland and
instructed the organisation to find a suitable landing point.
S.D. decided to select a field but to mine it, so that the plane
would blow up on landing. Giskes however refused this plan.

For two years the Abwehr was able to supply the British with
false information. For their service GISKES and HUNTERMANN
both received the Kriegsverdienstkreuz mit Schwertern I Class.

In March 1944 a complete reorganization of the Abwehr was
effected. All members of III F were incorporated in PAK 307
and PAT 365. GISKES, Hptm. WURR, Uffz. KUPP, Uffz. HAMM
and subject were incorporated into PAK 307 and transferred
/to

to Brussels. 65

HUNTEMANN applied for permission to find out what had happened to the 42 agents locked up in Haaren. He discovered from department IV E in Zeist that contrary to GISKES' promise LAUWERS and JORDAAN had been transferred to Oranienberg. He managed to visit JORDAAN and gave him a message from GISKES who wished to employ him for post war use. He was to contact GISKES at the Gasthaus Zum Stern in ELTEN, Rhineland and to ask for Dr. GERHARDT. JORDAAN however refused to have anything more to do with GISKES. HUNTEMANN was unable to find LAUWERS.

In mid-October 1944. HUNTEMANN received an order from GISKES to find a suitable location for an agents school to be started by FAK 307. The Gasthof SCHOETTLER in Reblin, near Herscheid was selected.

GISKES, Oberst Lt. HERMAN alias Dr. GERHARDT, Alias Dr. GERNOCH alias GLUCK.

Worked in Abwehr II from Hamburg against Holland prior to the War. Worked in Paris as IIC until November 1941. Then III F in Scheveningen, later to The Hague and Driebergen. Then C.O. of FAK 307 in March 1944, H.Q. in Brussels. In September to Roermond, Holland. In October 1944 to Dernsdorf near Bonn. Last location in Hueinghausen near Luedenscheid.

PART IV - PARIS (contd.)

SECRET.

WAR ROOM

INCOMING TELEGRAM.

10

PF 601.712 1427

file 5a

6a

PF. 601,712
PF. 601,832

16th May, 1945.

Dear Wells,

At least two of the old III F officers mostly concerned with penetrating Allied Organisations in Holland and Belgium are now in the hands of 12th Army Group, and I have suggested that they should be sent to this country in due course for detailed interrogation. I refer to Oberstleutnant GISKES and Uffz. HUNTERMANN.

I should be grateful if you would let me know what particular points you would like to have clarified if these individuals prove to be forthcoming.

Yours sincerely,

Major R. Ansell Wells,
S. O. E.

D.I. Wilson

DIW/HML

17 MAY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

1 O/WR, 1 WRF, 1 WR/DSDOC, 1 WRE, 1 WRX, 2 SIS(VF), 1 CARD.

ACTION WR04 (4)

13 MAY 1945

Handwritten initials and date: 17/5/45

Handwritten initials and date: 13/5/45

PART IV - PARIS (contd.)

10

SECRET.

PF 601,712 1427

WAR ROOM

file 53a

INCOMING TELEGRAM.

Sent 10.5.45. 2352Z.	Reference 12TH 385.
Received 10.5.45. WRX. 11.5.45. 1630.	Class Officer WRCH
Channel O.S.S.	File

TO: WAR ROOM, LONDON.
 FROM: 12TH A.G.

RE: YOUR 021 OF 1ST MAY.

1ST U.S. ARMSIGNALS GISKES TALKING. HE WILL BE BROUGHT TO GROUP CENTRE WHERE HE CAN BE TRANSFERRED TO GSDIC U.K. GISKES WAS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES WHEN CAPTURED AND HENCE CAN BE SENT 020 IF HE HIRED.

Desire d

DISTRIBUTION

1 D/WR, 1 WRF, 1 WR/DSDOC, 1 WRE, 1 WRX, 2 SIS(VF), 1 CARD.

ACTION WRCH (4)

13 MAY 1945

[Handwritten initials and marks]

[Handwritten initials and marks]

1a

PART IV - PARIS (contd.)

Work for SIMONS (contd.)

SECRET.

WAR ROOM

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

6512 C4

3a

4a

C4

PP. 601, 712/WRChA

1st May, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Doble,

I confirm our telephone conversation of yesterday when I informed you that Oberstleutnant Hermann GISKES was in the hands of 12th Army Group and we would like to have him brought to CSDIC (UK) as quickly as possible.

GISKES was one of the most successful of the German C.E. officers and was in command of the units which were so successful in breaking up resistance movements in Belgium and Holland. He was subsequently O.C. PAK 307, and if he is willing to talk can probably provide more information on German penetration activities than anyone else.

Yours sincerely,

D.I. Wilson

Senior Commander D.R. Doble, ATS,
M.I. 19.(a).

DIW/HML

MAY 1945

OMAT 1545

Handwritten initials and date: 13/5

Handwritten initials and date: 11/5

PART IV - PARIS (contd.)

Work for SIMONS (contd.)

1a.

SECRET.

WAR ROOM

WPH
PA file 3a

99.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

Typed 1220 30.4.45.
Dispatched
Channel OSS X-2

Reference 404
Case Officer
File W704A

PF 601,712

TO: WAR ROOM AND
PARIS PRIORITY
FROM: LZ 40.

TO: 12TH ARMY GR. UP. INFO X-2 PARIS. 1123

FROM: WAR ROOM.

REFERENCE YOUR 314 AND EMPLOYMENT SCHOOL NEAR W. I. E. S. L. S.
A. IF DISKES IS READY TO TALK WE WOULD LIKE TO
HAVE HIM AT OSSIC (UK).

- B. M. I. 19 WGNOUR.
- C. SHAEF CARD INFORMATION TOTALLY INADEQUATE.
- D. WOULD YOU LIKE DISKES'S HISTORY BY POUCH?

Copy in RF 601,772 ROESUS.

DISTRIBUTION

1	SIS	2	OSS	2	W/DSDCC	1	D/WR	1
1	WPH	1	WPH	1	WPH	1	2	SSRES
1	SPARE							

3 MAY 1945

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "1/1" and "1/1/45".

1a.

SECRET.

WAR ROOM

1050
WRH 20
As spoken -
pl. connect PF 601712

INCOMING TELEGRAM.

Sent 27.4.45.
Received 28.4.45.
Channel O.S.S. (R-2)

Reference 315
Case Officer WRC4
File PF 601712

TO: WAR ROOM AND
PARIS X-2
FROM: 12 A.G.

only 4 PF 601712

SERGEI SIGNALS.

A. RAID ON RADIO AND ESPIONAGE SCHOOL NEAR WIEHL
RESULTED ARREST HERMAN G I S K E S AND ERWIN R O E S E S
RPT M O E S E S BOTH LT. COLS., SCHOOL KOMMANDANT AND
PARACHUTE SPECIALIST RESPECTIVELY.

N1

B. SEARCH BEING MADE SCHOOL GROUNDS FOR RECORDS AND
WT BELIEVED BURIED.

Ac
28/4/45

Copy in RF 601, 272 ROESSES.

DISTRIBUTION

2	SIS	4	WRC4 ✓
1	WRE	1	WRF
1	D/WR	1	DSDOC
2	SPARES		

ACTION COPY

80 APR 1945

of the introduction, a ...
prepared to work for the British Intelligence Service. XRAMS

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

10

PART IV - PARIS (contd.)

Arrival in Paris and Work for SIMONS (contd.)

Originally, KRAUS' salary with SIMONS in Paris was fixed at Frs. 8,000 per month with an additional Frs. 8,000 per month for expenses. Later, this was increased to Frs. 10,000 per month with a monthly expenses allowance of at least Frs. 25,000. KRAUS admits, however, that as far as expenses connected with his business were concerned, he was granted an almost unlimited ceiling. He was given facilities to run his own car, and made much money on a number of side lines.

Jacqueline de BROGLIE and her friends.

February 1941.

P.A. in P.F.601,712 GISKES.

Original in P.F.600,278 KRAUS 100a dated 31.12.44

Extract from Interim report on Freddy KRAUS, captured Abwehr agent.

H.4.D.
1.5.45

discovered that "Miss BROWN's" companion, an American, who con-
descended to let her share a room, was nothing less than a
prostitute who went by the name of Toni COTTON and was kept by
Mr. Bill BROWNER of the TEXAS OIL Co., who had since returned to
the U.S.A. KRAUS determined to get his girl friend away from
this atmosphere, and on learning that she possessed a house at
19 rue St. James, he prevailed upon her to return there. This
house had been requisitioned by the Germans, but the German staff
had since moved elsewhere, and the other members of the family had
removed all the furniture, apart from the bedrooms, to a safe place.

It was not until two or three weeks later, in February 1941,
that KRAUS discovered that "Miss BROWN" was none other than the
Princess Jacqueline de BROGLIE, one of the three daughters of
the Hon. Mrs. Regina FELLOWES, by her first husband, the late
Prince de BROGLIE. He learned this from a certain Frau WINDELBAND,
wife of the historian of that name, who told him that his association
with Jacqueline de BROGLIE was the talk of all Paris society.
Jacqueline de BROGLIE had apparently thought it amusing that KRAUS
should have mistaken the name, had played up to it, and invariably
answered the telephone at the Hotel Bristol to the name "Miss BROWN"
when KRAUS rang her up.

March 1941.

Introduction to Pierre d'HARCOURT.

Through Jacqueline de BROGLIE, KRAUS soon came to meet most
of Paris society and in March 1941, she introduced him to her
friend Pierre d'HARCOURT. The meeting, a chance one, took place
in a cafe in Paris, and KRAUS recounts that within five minutes
of the introduction, d'HARCOURT was asking him whether he would be
prepared to work for the British Intelligence Service. KRAUS

PART IV - PARIS (contd.)

Arrival in Paris and Work for SIEMENS (contd.)

Originally, KRAUS' salary with SIEMENS in Paris was fixed at Frs. 8,000 per month with an additional Frs. 8,000 per month for expenses. Later, this was increased to Frs. 10,000 per month with a monthly expenses allowance of at least Frs. 25,000. KRAUS admits, however, that as far as expenses connected with his business were concerned, he was granted an almost unlimited ceiling. He was given facilities to run his own car, and made much money on a number of side lines.

Jacqueline de BROGLIE and her friends.

February 1941.

Sometimes in February 1941, at a cocktail party given by a certain Mrs. SUEI, an American subject, KRAUS was introduced to a girl whose name he understood to be "Miss BROWN". It was a case of love at first sight, according to KRAUS, and at dinner that night, to which he had invited her, he learned that she was living in somewhat straitened circumstances, with some girl friend, at the Hotel Bristol. At first KRAUS thought she was American as she spoke French with an English accent and her English was interspersed with American expressions. He gathered that her parents were abroad and that she was destitute and down to her last Frs. 12.50. He arranged that in future she would have lunch and dinner with him daily.

Next day KRAUS paid a visit to the Hotel Bristol to spy out the land and there discovered that the inmates were mostly American subjects who indulged in nightly bottle parties, and that the atmosphere was generally unseemly. Furthermore, he discovered that "Miss BROWN's" companion, an American, who condescended to let her share a room, was nothing less than a prostitute who went by the name of Toni COTTONE and was kept by Mr. Bill BREWSTER of the TEXAS OIL Co., who had since returned to the U.S.A. KRAUS determined to get his girl friend away from this atmosphere, and on learning that she possessed a house at 19 rue St. James, he prevailed upon her to return there. This house had been requisitioned by the Germans, but the German staff had since moved elsewhere, and the other members of the family had removed all the furniture, apart from the bedrooms, to a safe place.

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Through Jacqueline de BROGLIE, KRAUS soon came to meet most of Paris society and in March 1941, she introduced him to her friend Pierre d'HANCOURT. The meeting, a chance one, took place in a cafe in Paris, and KRAUS recounts that within five minutes of the introduction, d'HANCOURT was asking him whether he would be prepared to work for the British Intelligence Service. KRAUS

1/15/41

PART IV - PARIS (contd)

Introduction to Pierre d'HARCOURT (contd).

describes Pierre d'HARCOURT as a young man, aged then about 22 years, hot-headed and very indiscreet. He came of one of the best known aristocratic families in France, and his father had taken refuge in Vichy since the fall of France in 1940.

After the meeting, KRAUS advised Jacqueline de BROGIE to associate with d'HARCOURT as little as possible as he felt certain that d'HARCOURT's imprudence would one day land himself and his friends in trouble. KRAUS was not a little perturbed to learn from Jacqueline de BROGIE that she had already become involved in a certain matter with d'HARCOURT and that she would have to remain in contact with him.

Jacqueline de BROGIE's Association with d'HARCOURT.

Further enquiries from KRAUS elicited the information from Jacqueline that in November or December 1940, Pierre d'HARCOURT had brought to her house in the rue St. James, a British officer and eleven British soldiers to whom she had given refuge. It was through her efforts and the assistance of d'HARCOURT that she had managed to get the party over the demarcation line and to safety at the end of 1940. Apart from hiding them in her house, she had also provided them with money, clothes, food and false identity papers. In so doing, she had spent the small amount of money remaining to her after the fall of France, and had raised further funds by the sale of jewellery and gambling with rich Americans in the Hotel Bristol. It was to this that her impoverished state, at the time of meeting KRAUS, was attributable. The name of the British officer in question was Captain Richard BROAD. KRAUS learned, moreover, from Jacqueline that at least a dozen people knew about the escape and the part she had played.

By early 1941, the German S.D. were beginning to take control of subversive activities in Paris. They had built up a thorough-going organisation; notices had appeared everywhere that the harbouring of, or assistance to, enemy personnel was a capital offence and KRAUS was uneasy about Jacqueline's safety.

BERNBERG-GOSSLER.

KRAUS' anxiety increased considerably, when some days later, Jacqueline told him that a German named BERNBERG-GOSSLER, whom she had got to know at the Hotel Bristol, began questioning her regarding the route taken by the escapees over the demarcation line. Jacqueline had denied all knowledge of the affair but it was obvious to her that the matter had become known to the Germans, and that somebody in the Hotel Bristol had talked. BERNBERG-GOSSLER attempted to intimidate her by telephoning to the Hotel Latania - known to everybody as 'Gestapo' Headquarters - where he spoke to a Fraulein ABSHAGEN and asked for further records to be turned up. KRAUS arranged, through Jacqueline, to meet BERNBERG-GOSSLER and Fraulein ABSHAGEN since he felt it might be possible to smooth matters over, by personal contact, before the affair was taken up seriously by the Germans. However, it was clear from the start of the meeting, which took place in the Hotel Bristol, that neither of these persons was approachable and KRAUS decided to look for assistance elsewhere.

SCHADE Visits KRAUS in Paris.

KRAUS says he was considering his next move when he received a

PART IV - PARIS (contd.).

SCHADE Visits KRAUS in Paris (contd.).

visit from SCHADE, who was on the way to Oporto, Portugal. The purpose of the call was to collect further data from KRAUS regarding the dossier on British Electrical firms. At the end of the interview, SCHADE asked to be given a lift to the Hotel Lutetia, and KRAUS enquired in what way he was connected with this Headquarters. SCHADE now informed KRAUS for the first time that he was an Abwehr officer and related the functions of this organisation, adding that KRAUS too was a member of the Abwehr by virtue of the fact that he had been assisting SCHADE in his work on the dossier. KRAUS says that this information surprised him, but that it gave him the idea of using the Abwehr, with SCHADE's help, to get Jacqueline de BROGLIE out of trouble.

He accordingly sounded SCHADE by asking whether it would be possible to get a friend, who had become embroiled in aiding escapees, out of trouble with the authorities if he were instrumental in bringing about the arrest of a spy. SCHADE gave a favourable reply and KRAUS then related the whole affair concerning Jacqueline de BROGLIE and Captain Richard BROAD. When asked by SCHADE whether he had suspicions about anybody in particular, KRAUS invented a story about some "dark-haired man" in the Hotel Bristol. SCHADE agreed to help and arranged a rendez-vous at the Restaurant Laperouse for the following day, where KRAUS was to meet a man who would arrest the suspicious character at the Hotel Bristol. In due course, KRAUS met the man, who introduced himself as HERBERT. KRAUS briefly related his suspicions, and HERBERT said he would contact KRAUS again after consulting with his chief.

Recruitment into Abwehr III/F.

Next day, SCHADE called for KRAUS at his office and took him to Luftwaffe Headquarters, rue Feneberg St. Honoré. A meeting took place in the room of Oberst. Ing. BENZ, at which the following were present:

- (a) Major GIESSEKES & Dr. GEBHARDT.
- (b) Saf. Graf Alexander ERBUS.
- (c) HERBERT.
- (d) SCHADE.

KRAUS was introduced by SCHADE as a member of the Abwehr, who had done some work for him. The details of the story concerning Jacqueline de BROGLIE were once again recapitulated, and GIESSEKES promised KRAUS that no action would be taken on condition that he was instrumental in bringing about the arrest of a spy. KRAUS was told to keep the suspicious character at the Hotel Bristol under observation, and not necessarily confine his enquiries to this person, but to report generally on any suspicious persons or information that came to his notice. Furthermore, he was told that he would be required to submit reports to HERBERT, the liaison man. A telephone number, since forgotten, was provided.

Spy Name.

For the purposes of cover, and the signing of reports, GIESSEKES gave KRAUS the Spy Name KURT.

KRAUS says that although he did not think GIESSEKES believed the fictitious story of the "dark-haired man", nevertheless, he thought that he had managed to stall the whole affair and would be able to

PART IV - PARIS. (contd).

avoid fulfilling his side of the bargain. HERBERT, however, followed up the matter, was constantly demanding reports and a fortnight later, GIESSEKES sent for KRAUS. The meeting took place in a room of the Chamber of Deputies, and GIESSEKES made it clear that unless KRAUS did some serious work, Jacqueline de BROGLIE would pay for the consequences. KRAUS was given the following specific mission: -

1. To keep a watch on all Americans at the Hotel Bristol, and other persons with whom he made contact.
2. To play the role of an agent-provocateur, and make people understand that he was prepared to supply such information as was known to him through his employment with GIESSEKES.

KRAUS admits that he reported on the activities of the following: -

(a) Pierre d'HARCOURT.

KRAUS told the Germans that this man had asked him whether he would care to work for the British Intelligence Service. KRAUS says that he was a friend of d'HARCOURT and merely gave the above information to the Germans to illustrate d'HARCOURT's childishness and irresponsibility, which made it seem improbable that he could be working for the British Intelligence Service. KRAUS claims that he did not tell the Germans about d'HARCOURT's connection with Jacqueline de BROGLIE in the affair of Captain BROAD and his son. Nor did he tell them, moreover, that d'HARCOURT had visited him at his office on one occasion and had introduced himself to others present as M. RICHARD.

(b) Dick AMMERMAN.

An American lawyer.

(c) Bobby GOODWIN.

An American who had tried unsuccessfully to enlist in the German Army after falling in love with the Countess GOERZ, a German.

(d) Bill BRIMSTER.

An American of the TEXAS OIL Co.

(e) Toni COTTON.

Mistress of the above.

(f) Mr. & Mrs. Robert SELL.

(g) Mr. WEISSPILD, of the American Consulate.

(h) A doctor at the American Hospital - name forgotten.

PART IV - PARIS (contd.)

- (j) The son of the proprietor of 'COCA COLA' and his girl friend.
- (k) Jerry STRINGER or STEWART.
- (l) A suspicious character at the Hotel Bristol, who sometimes passed himself off as a German officer and at others as an American.
- (m) Eddy de POLIGNAC.
A member of the de BROGLIE family;
also his wife.
- (n) Various other acquaintances of the de BROGLIE family, who talked subversively about the Germans.

Information concerning the above was invariably given to HERBERT, who visited KRAUS in his office from time to time.

KRAUS Moves to 19 rue St. James, Neuilly.

April 1941.

In April 1941, the house at 19 rue St. James, Neuilly, belonging to the Hon. Mrs. Reginald FELLOWES, was about to be requisitioned by the German Army. KRAUS was appealed to, as a German, by Jacqueline and her two sisters, the Countess Emilie de CASTEJA, and the Countess Isabel de la MOUSSAYE, to prevent this.

The house had been requisitioned on a previous occasion by a German General. He later left for Greece and there had been a farewell party, which COMBING graced by his attendance. An invitation had been extended to Jacqueline, but she had refused to go.

KRAUS managed to forestall the German military again, getting possession of the place by requisitioning it himself, ostensibly on behalf of the SIEGENS business. The house was then registered in his name, and later in the month, he took up permanent residence there.

KRAUS and Jacqueline de BROGLIE under observation.

KRAUS says that he began to get seriously alarmed about the whole affair with GIESSEKES when he discovered that he and Jacqueline were being followed. He had direct proof of this because one evening, JACQUELINE entered the restaurant, to keep her dinner appointment with KRAUS, in an agitated and weeping condition. Next day KRAUS was summoned to GIESSEKES who enquired the reason for Jacqueline's state on the previous evening, from which he concluded that they were under observation. KRAUS reported that BERNBERG-GOSSIER had again attempted to interrogate Jacqueline concerning the part she had played in helping escapees to get away. He had treated her roughly, had twisted her arm, and pushed her against the wall where there hung a map of France, insisting that she should point out the place where the soldiers had crossed the demarcation line. GIESSEKES was annoyed at BERNBERG-GOSSIER's action and promised there would be no further interference from this man.

The meeting between GIESSEKES and KRAUS took place on this occasion at 2 rue du Cirque, where GIESSEKES had a flat and an office

PART IV - PARIS (contd.).

for the purpose of interviews. Hereafter, practically all KRAUS' meetings with G.T.S. personnel took place at this address.

May 1941.

KRAUS' Contact with COURTOIS & COLLOMB & LVI.

By May 1941, KRAUS had successfully given the impression to Jacqueline and his various acquaintances that he was prepared to take a hand in subversive activities by reporting on information which he gleaned from his employment in France by SIEMENS. He made no attempt to disclose the fact that he was a member of the Abwehr working under their orders. Early in May, therefore, he was introduced to a man who called himself COURTOIS at 19 rue St. James. KRAUS reported the meeting, in due course, to GIESSEKES, and at the mention of the man's name, the latter immediately took an interest and told KRAUS to keep in contact and report further developments.

At another meeting, COURTOIS told KRAUS that he was a British officer, with the rank of Major, and that he was working for the R.A.F. He solicited KRAUS' assistance in providing him with information of a military character. On orders from GIESSEKES, KRAUS played up, pretended at first that he was afraid to become involved in an espionage affair, but later agreed to supply information.

KRAUS' Meeting with the Countess Colette DAMPIERRE.

As soon as GIESSEKES was aware that KRAUS had made contact with a bona fide Allied espionage organization, in the person of COURTOIS, he ordered him to get to know a further contact within the organization, who could act if necessary as a liaison between KRAUS and COURTOIS. Under the excuse that frequent meetings between himself and COURTOIS might draw suspicion, KRAUS got COURTOIS to introduce him to someone who could act in this liaison capacity. This person turned out to be the Countess Colette DAMPIERRE, invariably known as 'COCO'. For the purposes of cover, it was arranged that KRAUS would say that he had met the Countess Coco DAMPIERRE some years ago in London.

All this was, of course, reported to GIESSEKES, who intimidated KRAUS further by saying that unless he gave full information on all persons whom he suspected of spying, he would be charged with high treason. KRAUS says that he extracted a promise from GIESSEKES that Coco DAMPIERRE would not be arrested, and that if and when COURTOIS was later arrested, his life would be spared.

Attempted Escape by Jacqueline de BROGLIE.

About this time, Jacqueline de BROGLIE made an effort to get out of the country. She was already engaged to an American, Dr. Nelson JACK of Decatur, Illinois, who had returned to the U.S.A., and her intention was to join him. She obtained an American visa, but a permit to leave France was refused by the Germans, and she visited friends at St. Jean de Luz whom she thought might get her across the border. Fearing that she would get herself into trouble, KRAUS says that he reported the matter to GIESSEKES. A week later, Jacqueline de BROGLIE returned, saying that the crossing of the frontier was too hazardous an undertaking.

PART IV - PARIS (contd.)

June 1941.

Trouble with SIEMENS.

KRAUS had a difference of opinion with his chief at SIEMENS (France), Dr. GASTNER, and arrangements were being made for his transfer to either Turkey or Poland. Fearing that any such transfer would upset the whole affair between himself and GIESSEKES regarding Jacqueline de BROGLIE's safety, KRAUS visited Berlin and asked SCHADE to intercede with SIEMENS. Ernst von SIEMENS later saw KRAUS, spoke to him about his uneasiness for the way things were developing; told him that he trusted him absolutely not to get embroiled in espionage matters, and finally warned him that if he did, he could expect instant dismissal, since von SIEMENS desired to keep the name of the firm clean.

Tempelhof Aerodrome.

On the occasion of this visit to Berlin, KRAUS was taken by SCHADE to the Tempelhof Aerodrome where he was brought before two Luftwaffe officers, one a Major and the other a Hauptmann, and asked to pin-point the MARCONI Factory in England on an aerial photograph which was handed to him. KRAUS says that he had visited the factory, but he failed to point it out on the photograph.

Information 'planted' on COURTOIS.

On KRAUS' return to Paris, there were several meetings with COURTOIS. The latter said that he was particularly interested in getting information about:

- (i) Constructional work being carried out at Lorient, Lorient and the French coast in general;
- (ii) Troops, their locations and movements;
- (iii) The quantity of petrol coming into France monthly; and above all,
- (iv) Details about troop concentrations on the Russian border.

To help KRAUS furnish some of this information, COURTOIS gave him instruction regarding German Army insignia, flashers, etc.

KRAUS reported his conversation with COURTOIS to GIESSEKES as usual, and was told under no circumstances to give replies to the questionaire unless GIESSEKES had first been consulted. In due course, GIESSEKES gave KRAUS 'plant' information to pass to COURTOIS, and he remembers that there were reports on the following:-

- (i) Details of bomb damage, which KRAUS was supposed to have seen or heard about during his visit to Berlin. KRAUS had to learn these reports by heart and was required to pay particular attention to the definite order in which they were drawn up.
- (ii) There was one report giving details of the performance of an aeroplane engine, possibly the 'Condor'.
- (iii) At least one report concerning the number of U-Boats in Lorient or the number which could be harboured there.

Can not
get these
from Courtois

PART IV - PARIS (contd).

Information 'planted' on COURTOIS (contd.)

- (iv) Finally, a blue-print of a tank chassis, possibly the 'Tiger', which was being turned out by the SARRA (?) works in France.

With regard to the latter, KRAUS was ordered to place the blue-print, which bore the 'Secret' stamp, at COURTOIS' disposal so that he could arrange to have it photographed. KRAUS informed COURTOIS that he had managed to procure the blue-print since SIEMENS were working on the electrical lay-out of the tank. A meeting was arranged between KRAUS and COURTOIS at the bar in the Ritz Hotel for the handing over of his plan. Another person was present whom KRAUS took to be the photographer. GIESSEKES, who had been informed about the meeting, sent Sonderführer Graf KREUZ and HERBERT to shadow the party. COURTOIS drove KRAUS and the third party present, in zig-zag fashion through Paris to a point somewhere north of the rue Lafayette. Here, a third man got into the car, and, judging from his dirty hands and shabby clothes, KRAUS took this man also to be a photographer. They then drove on to the Palais Luxembourg where KRAUS and COURTOIS went into a nearby cafe, leaving the other two to get on with the job of photostating the plan. The latter returned about fifteen minutes later, the party broke up, and KRAUS immediately reported with the plan to GIESSEKES' office, 2 rue du Cirque. KRAUS learnt from Graf KREUZ that he and HERBERT had observed COURTOIS coming out of the Hotel Ritz and had noted down the number of his car.

IVERMILL and EGLISE.

KRAUS had not gathered the names of the two men who photostated the plan, nor had he understood the conversation in the car, since they only spoke French, a language which he claims he hardly understood at all at that time. KRAUS heard more of these two men later from SCHADE and as his statement is interesting, it is quoted verbatim: -

"After the arrest of COURTOIS, SCHADE told me that the man to whom the car belonged was called IVERMILL, but the other little man, whom I had taken to be the photographer, was a well-known French technician or inventor, by name EGLISE. At his arrest, a very interesting technical work was found in his flat, not quite completed, and for this reason, SCHADE arranged for his release. EGLISE, and I believe later also his wife, were brought to Berlin where a laboratory was put at his disposal. From this time on, EGLISE worked for SCHADE. According to a conversation I had with SCHADE later, Mrs. EGLISE returned to Paris."

Destination of COURTOIS' Reports.

The information given above is all that KRAUS now remembers concerning the data which he passed on to COURTOIS, under orders from GIESSEKES. He says, however, that all the information provided by his went forward in COURTOIS' reports as emanating from a German Engineer, to the R.A.F. Intelligence Centre, Berkeley Square, London.

*Can undoubtedly
tell us more
about this.*

PART IV - PARIS (contd).

Jacqueline de BROGLIE Types Reports for COURTOIS.

By about the middle of June 1941, COURTOIS was gathering so much information that he was having trouble in getting his reports collated. He came to an arrangement with Jacqueline de BROGLIE, whereby she typed the reports for him at 19 rue St. James. KRAUS reported this to GIESSEKES, who agreed to this procedure. All the reports were written in French and KLAUS says that Jacqueline did not disclose their contents to him.

KRAUS Demands Payment from COURTOIS.

GIESSEKES next ordered KRAUS to ask COURTOIS for a cash payment to cover his expenses in procuring information. For example, the manner in which KLAUS was supposed to have obtained information about the Condor engine was staged. GIESSEKES actually arranged for KRAUS to meet German Army and Luftwaffe personnel from time to time to keep the deception going. KLAUS says that nothing actually transpired at these meetings, which usually took place over a meal at a cafe; but they served for purposes of cover and KRAUS was able to tell COURTOIS that he had gleaned information from these meetings. KRAUS claimed expenses for the entertainment of these people and COURTOIS gave him Frs. 5,000. This was reported to GIESSEKES, and he told KRAUS to retain the money for himself.

July 1941.

Attempt to Arrest Pierre d'HARCOURT.

Information had come to GIESSEKES that Pierre d'HARCOURT was due to leave Paris by train from the Gare d'Austerlitz for the Unoccupied Zone. KLAUS was summoned to the office, 2 rue du Cirque, one night and told that his presence was required for the purpose of recognizing d'HARCOURT. GIESSEKES, HERBERT and KRAUS watched all trains leaving for the South during the night, but d'HARCOURT failed to appear. GIESSEKES asked for d'HARCOURT's address, but KLAUS could only tell him that he had no fixed abode and slept in different quarters every night.

KRAUS Acts as Courier for COURTOIS.

It appears that early in July, GIESSEKES was aware that COURTOIS was having trouble in getting his reports through to England. On instructions from GIESSEKES, KRAUS told COURTOIS that he would shortly be leaving for Marseilles to look into some patrol business and that he might be able to procure the information there, about patrol, which COURTOIS had already asked about. COURTOIS at once seized the opportunity to ask KRAUS to take a letter there for him. KRAUS agreed, and told him that he could take the precaution of obtaining a Courier's pass, so that there would be no difficulties at the demarcation line. (This was a tip given to KRAUS by GIESSEKES). The journey was to take place in a few days' time.

COURTOIS immediately became very busy dictating reports to Jacqueline de BROGLIE, and when KRAUS saw that he was nearly finished, he announced he was ready to depart.

GIESSEKES provided tickets, a Courier's pass, and a Discretelle pass bearing Feldpostnr. 21476. KRAUS' orders were to hand the letter to a Major SCHNEIDERMAN(?) or possibly SCHNEIDERMAN, at the offices of the German Aviation Commission in Marseilles, before delivering it to the address given by COURTOIS. In the event of difficulties

PART IV - PARIS (contd).

KRAUS Acts as Courier for COURTOIS (contd).

with the military, KRAUS was to refer them immediately to Major GIESSEKES of Abwehr Feldpostar. 21476.

KRAUS met COURTOIS by arrangement in a cafe near the Champs Elysees, and here, an envelope containing the reports was handed over. KRAUS was to deliver it to a Mr. SPOLDINI of the GIBBS Soap firm in Marseilles. All he had to do was to leave it with this man, saying that the package was from COURTOIS, and SPOLDINI would understand. KRAUS next went to the Hotel Majestic to meet GIESSEKES and KREUZ from whom he was to pick up his Courier's pass. It was not anticipated that KRAUS would receive the package of reports until he was actually on the trail, and this was the reason why GIESSEKES had ordered him to hand the package in to an officer at the Armistice Commission offices in Marseilles. However, as he had received the package by the time he arrived at the Hotel Majestic, he handed it over to GIESSEKES, and he was told to wait in a bar in the Bld. St. Germain whilst GIESSEKES went off to the Lutetia with the letter.

About half-an-hour later, HERBERT turned up with instructions from GIESSEKES that KRAUS could not possibly travel to Marseilles that day. GIESSEKES and personnel in the Hotel Lutetia were highly excited as the matter had turned out to be of far greater importance than originally expected. The reports were to be scanned by the Luftwaffe Staff in the Palais Luxembourg as GIESSEKES could not take the responsibility of sending out the information in its present form. GIESSEKES admitted that on a previous occasion, he had allowed a report to go forward unaltered, which gave information about a certain aerodrome, and not long afterwards, the airfield was bombed with considerable losses to the Luftwaffe.

KRAUS accordingly told COURTOIS that he had not been able to leave that day since there had been a hitch in obtaining the Courier's pass and the ticket. Next day, KRAUS called at the rue du Cirque and was given a letter by GIESSEKES of approximately the same thickness and sealed, which he was to hand over to SPOLDINI in Marseilles.

KRAUS' instructions were also to call at the Waffenstillstandskommission (Armistice Commission), and inform Major SCHNEEFUSS(?) that the reports had already been vetted in Paris. This visit was also to provide cover for KRAUS' alleged petrol business in Marseilles.

Marseilles.

Major SCHNEEFUSS(?) was away when KRAUS called at his office, but he spoke to another officer with the rank of Hauptmann. He remained talking to this man for about half-an-hour, and told him that the visit was mainly for cover purposes. GIESSEKES had told KRAUS before leaving Paris that it was quite possible that COURTOIS would have him followed; it was essential, therefore, that he should spend some of his time in the building of the Armistice Commission to make his story regarding the petrol business more plausible. KRAUS says he visited Messrs. GIBBS at about 11.00 hrs., asked for SPOLDINI, the Manager, but was told that this man was Chief Accountant and not the Manager. KRAUS handed over the letter to this man, simply saying that he had brought it on orders from COURTOIS. SPOLDINI asked KRAUS to accompany him to his flat where the letter was locked up in a suitcase, after which the two men went

*Can not
get these
reports.*

PART IV - PARIS (contd.)

Marseille (contd.)

to the Hotel Noailles for a drink. KRAUS says that SPALONZI was very discreet, and the only question he asked was in connection with KRAUS' nationality. KRAUS only remained an hour or so with SPALONZI and left the next evening for Paris. On his arrival at the Gare de Lyons, he found HERBERT awaiting him, and KRAUS was told to report to GISSERES and give an account of what had happened in Marseille.

GOURNIS' Arrest

In reporting to GISSERES, the latter told KRAUS that the time had now arrived when he would have to arrest COURTOIS, and this was to take place the following day. KRAUS kept silent, and when COURTOIS turned up as usual next day to continue dictating his reports to Jacqueline de BROGLIE, KRAUS informed him that the package had been delivered safely to SPALONZI. GOURNIS went away at about 19.00 hrs. leaving all his papers with Jacqueline de BROGLIE in order to continue his work the next day.

At about 21.00 hrs. HERBERT summoned KRAUS by telephone to meet GISSERES in the office in the rue de Girard. He there learned that GISSERES had arrested COURTOIS in the rue St. James, and that his name, according to the papers found on him, was COMBAGE. Apart from identity papers, COURTOIS had no incriminating documents on him, and KRAUS then told GISSERES that the reports which he was preparing were held by Jacqueline de BROGLIE at the house in 19 rue St. James. GISSERES was most insistent that he should obtain access to these papers, and ordered KRAUS to meet him at midnight at the corner of the Avenue de Madrid and the Avenue des Grandes Armes, with them. Unknown to Jacqueline de BROGLIE, KRAUS procured the papers, met GISSERES, and was then taken to the Hotel Lutetia where all the documents were photographed. KRAUS explained that it was essential that he should have the papers back in order to put them where he found them since otherwise, Jacqueline de BROGLIE would be suspicious and know that he had betrayed COURTOIS. GISSERES acceded to this request, but KRAUS had to guarantee on his life that the papers would not go beyond his reach, and that he would be in a position to destroy them or give them to GISSERES if necessary.

There was a certain amount of surprise on the part of Jacqueline de BROGLIE when COURTOIS failed to appear the next day, and two days later, Coco DAMPIERRE informed KRAUS that GOURNIS had disappeared. In view of the fact that he had a very important meeting to attend, arranged for the day after his disappearance, she could only assume that he had been arrested or had become suspicious and had fled. Coco DAMPIERRE said that she would have to get this news over to England without delay.

KRAUS pretended to be very upset and proposed that all papers connected with GOURNIS, in the house, should be destroyed forthwith. However, both Coco DAMPIERRE and Jacqueline de BROGLIE were in favour of getting the papers through to England in the normal way. KRAUS reported to GISSERES and together they concocted a plan to get hold of the papers without arousing suspicion. A policeman was sent to

PART IV - PARIS (contd.)

BRONNIE'S Arrest (contd.)

to the house at 49, rue St. James and left word with the concierge to the effect that the German police were looking for Jacqueline de BROUILLÉ, to interrogate her. She was out at the time of the visit and on her return KRAUS was able to intimidate her to such an extent that she agreed to give him all the papers for safe keeping. These were handed over to GIBSON, who returned them after he had got them altered. Jacqueline de BROUILLÉ and Coco DAMPIERRE still insisted that they should be sent over to England. The latter told KRAUS that she had sent information to England on three occasions to the effect that COMPTON had probably been arrested, and said that she had a safe chance of getting the documents passed on. A rendez-vous had been arranged by her for KRAUS to meet a Polish girl courier at 15.00 hrs. in the Bar 'Au Rendez-vous' at the Stalle. KRAUS agreed to take the documents along with her, but said that this would be his last occasion to participate in the affair. Information concerning the impending meeting with the courier was given to GIBSONS by KRAUS.

Can we get them?

First Meeting with Matheline CARIN

Shortly after arriving at the meeting place with Coco DAMPIERRE, KRAUS saw two women enter the café separately. One sat at a nearby table and the other, the Polish girl, joined KRAUS and Coco DAMPIERRE. The latter carried on a conversation in French, which KRAUS says he did not understand, and in the meantime he observed SCHEE leave the table, evidently in order to give a description of the Polish girl to GIBSONS outside. Eventually KRAUS handed over the letter to the Polish girl, who, to his surprise, passed it on to the woman at the nearby table. KRAUS straightaway went to GIBSONS' office after the meeting where he learned that SCHEE had mistaken the colour of the girl's dress and had failed to arrest her. KRAUS says that it was not until the 27th of August 1944, that he learnt from Coco DAMPIERRE that the Polish girl's name was Matheline CARIN.

Victims

Pierre d'HARBOURT arrested

August 1944

About a fortnight after the disposal of COMPTON'S documents GIBSONS told KRAUS that Pierre d'HARBOURT would have to be arrested, and that he expected KRAUS to help in tracing his whereabouts. KRAUS maintains that he was always on very good terms with d'HARBOURT and that he pleaded with GIBSONS, at least, to spare his life if he were arrested. GIBSONS said that it depended on how much information d'HARBOURT was prepared to give and that no promises could be made.

Three days later KRAUS and Jacqueline de BROUILLÉ were in the Pan Pan Bar, Avenue Royale, when d'HARBOURT came in, and invited them to have dinner with him at the Armandville Restaurant, in the Bois de Boulogne. They accepted, and d'HARBOURT booked a table by phone, in his own name. The party broke up at about 23.00 hrs. and they all went off via the Bois to the Maillet Metro station where d'HARBOURT left to go home in the direction of Vincennes.

PART IV - PARIS (cont'd).

Pierre d'HARCOURT arrested (cont'd).

KRAUS strongly denies that there ever existed any friction between himself and d'HARCOURT, as had been suspected from other source information. He says that the dinner party was altogether friendly and that d'HARCOURT who had at one time contemplated a religious career, had no designs on Jacqueline de BROGLIE.

Next morning HERBERT visited KRAUS in his office and told him that he had arrested d'HARCOURT the previous evening in the metro station just after he had said good-bye to KRAUS. d'HARCOURT had attempted to make a getaway and in so doing was shot in the leg. He had then tried to throw away an envelope but this was identified as his property and it was found to contain espionage material. HERBERT said that it was due to the fact that d'HARCOURT had looked the dinner table in his own name that he learned of his whereabouts but that it might assist KRAUS in his dealings with GILLESSES if he were to say that he (KRAUS) had been responsible for this arrest in as much as he had informed HERBERT about his dinner engagement with d'HARCOURT. KRAUS agreed and HERBERT banked him up when reporting on the incident to GILLESSES.

KRAUS says he always assumed that d'HARCOURT was working for the 21^{me} Bureau. He knew that he sometimes carried a grenade on his person, particularly when drawing the demarcation line to go to Vichy.

HERBERT next informed KRAUS that the COUSTOLI case was a very much bigger affair than had first been anticipated. He gave KRAUS the tip to marry Jacqueline de BROGLIE if he wanted to prevent her arrest, since he thought it unlikely that the authorities would arrest the wife of the man who had been largely instrumental in uncovering the organization.

HERBERT, moreover, confessed that his type of employment did not please him and that he was making every effort to be released to take up his former job in business in Hamburg. Much to GILLESSES' annoyance HERBERT got himself released in September 1941, and went back to his former business in Hamburg.

August 1941

Dick AMERMAN and Ross GARDIN

GILLESSES, who was very elated over his recent successes, made it clear that he would do his best to fulfil any wishes which KRAUS might express by way of recognition for assistance rendered.

KRAUS had learned from Jacqueline de BROGLIE that two American friends, Dick AMERMAN and Ross GARDIN had tried to get out of the country and had been arrested on the Franco-Spanish border. Jacqueline de BROGLIE insisted that KRAUS should do what he could to effect their release from the Clermont-Midi prison in Paris. The matter was therefore mentioned to GILLESSES and KRAUS says the two men were released immediately. They remained in Paris until the liberation.

August/September
1941

The second version of d'HARCOURT's arrest

KRAUS continued to see Mme. LAILA LEVINE who made periodic visits to the house at 19 rue St. James. She told KRAUS, sometime in August or September 1941, that Micheline GARIN

PART IV - PARIS (contd.)

The second version of d'HARCOURT's arrest (contd.)

had heard from one of her contacts that d'HARCOURT had been arrested at the Gare d'Orly, whilst about to leave Paris for the Unoccupied Zone. KRAUS, who knew that this was false information, says he immediately became suspicious and considered that Micheline CARIE was probably working for the Germans, the more so as she had not been arrested at the time of the handing over of the remainder of DUBOIS' papers.

September 1941

KRAUS's release from Aushitz 11/17

By this time KRAUS had definitely decided to marry Jacqueline de BROUË, the engagement had been announced, and KRAUS decided to break away from the Aushitz. With this in mind KRAUS decided to play up SCHADE against GIBSSNES. He told SCHADE that GIBSSNES wanted him to work for his department, whilst in actual fact he had been enlisted into the Aushitz by SCHADE and preferred to work with him. Some SCHADE arrange matters with GIBSSNES. This resulted in a discussion between GIBSSNES and SCHADE, since the latter was prepared to support KRAUS. SCHADE, an ex-employee of GIBSSNES, had designs on becoming manager of the GIBSSNES concern in Tokyo after the war and to get this job, he counted on KRAUS' assistance through his family connections with the firm, with the result that, according to SCHADE's statement, SCHADE was invaluable in helping him out of difficulties through his Aushitz connections. A sort of mutual assistance pact existed continually between the two men.

GIBSSNES told KRAUS that his position had been discussed with SCHADE, that the matter had been referred to Berlin and that for the time being "Sie werden auf die Seite" (you will be put in cold storage). The reason given was that his impending marriage had created a first rate scandal in German society and that he had become too conspicuous a figure to play the part of a V-man any longer. SCHADE confirmed this arrangement and told KRAUS that if any difficulties arose he was to contact Pl. Stabs. Ing. SCHMIDT, SCHADE's 1/Tia.1 man in Berlin, through the Aushitz.

Remuneration from the Aushitz

KRAUS only admits to the following payments:-

<u>When</u>	<u>Where</u>	<u>By Whom</u>	<u>Receipts signed</u>	<u>Amount Francs</u>
1. June 1941 (last half)	Paris	GIBSSNES	KRAUS	5,000
2. July 1941	"	"	"	2,300 *
Total ..				<u>7,300</u>

* Expenses for journey to Marseilles.

In addition to the above there was the Frs. 3,000 obtained from CHATELAIN which GIBSSNES had permitted KRAUS to retain for himself. Whenever KRAUS was entertained by SCHADE he was invariably requested to fill a blank form for expenses, with his cover name KURT. KRAUS says he has no idea what SCHADE claimed on the strength of this form.

FACT IV - PARIS (contd.)Remuneration from the Absahr (contd.)

He stated that just prior to his marriage he was short of money and required a fairly large sum for his wedding expenses etc. His ex-cuse account, a heavy one, had been submitted to GIESSEKES, Berlin, but he was still awaiting a remittance from them for which he had disbursed from his own pocket on their behalf. He applied to GIESSEKES of the Paris office, but this person refused to help him out. KRAUS says that in his dilemma he asked SCHALK for a loan of Frs. 50,000 to tide him over. SCHALK agreed to loan this amount from Absahr funds and KRAUS gave a receipt for this signed SCHALK. He claimed that he had refunded the Frs. 50,000 in due course, but when, under interrogation, he was asked what he had done with the receipt, he had to admit that he had not received it back. His story is that he forgot about the loan and it was not until early in 1941 that SCHALK's secretary rang up to remind him about it. He repaid the money in cash and was told to call later for the receipt as it would require to be issued by the Administrator's office. KRAUS claims that he forgot to call back for the receipt.

October 1941

KRAUS' marriage

KRAUS married Jacqueline de BROUINE on the 6th of October, 1941. Although it was forbidden for German Army personnel and Nazi party members to marry French nationals, KRAUS, in his position, says he encountered no difficulty. Permission was authorized by the German Consulate after a guarantee had been given that his fiancée was of Aryan descent. The honeymoon was spent at St. Jean Pied de Port, in the Pyrenees, and KRAUS returned to Paris on the 26th of October 1941.

A daughter was born at Boulogne on the 10th of June 1942, and is registered as a French national.

October 1941

Jerry SPENCER or STRINGER

Once again in November, GIESSEKES contacted KRAUS and told him to find out the whereabouts of one Jerry SPENCER, Counsellor at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, who was suspected of espionage. KRAUS says that he was a friend of SPENCER and that the latter had told him only that day that he was leaving for Spain almost immediately. He says that to shield this man he told GIESSEKES that he had a dinner engagement with him the next day, when he would find out his address. KRAUS phoned GIESSEKES next day to say that he had heard that SPENCER had already left Paris. GIESSEKES was very angry as he had every intention of arresting this man.

GIESSEKES leaves Paris

GIESSEKES and his entire staff, with the exception of Graf ERBUS, left Paris for Holland at the end of November or early December 1941. Before leaving, he told KRAUS, in case of difficulty to apply to ERBUS, who would be remaining in Paris.

PART IV - PAREN (contd.)

GISSKES leaves Paris (contd.)

Major PHILIP PAREN subsequently took over the running of ILL/F in Paris.

Second Meeting with Micheline CARIN.

18th Dec:
1941.

On the 18th December 1941, KRAUS was told by Coco DAMPIERRE that the Polish girl, Micheline CARIN, urgently wanted to see him and Coco. An appointment was made to meet at the Bar 'Au Rendez-Vous' at 18.00 hrs.

As a precaution and partly because he did not trust the Polish girl, KRAUS decided to inform KLEBE about the meeting, but although he telephoned three times, he failed to contact him. He then decided to get in touch with GISSKES, in Holland, and ask his advice. To this end, KRAUS went to the Kriegesmarine, Place de la Concorde, where he says he was known to various officials, and in particular to a Lieutenant SCHMIDT of the Nachrichtenbuero (Signals Section), Abtg. IV, on account of telephone installations there which had been put in by GISSKES. SCHMIDT had allowed KRAUS, on previous occasions, to use his official pass to telephone to SCHADE in Berlin, and he was now allowed to ring through to The Hague. By asking the Hague exchange for the number, he got his call put through to GISSKES.

GISSKES, who could be said no longer to have had matters in Paris, advised KRAUS to contact KLEBE. Finally it was agreed that KRAUS should keep the appointment, but that he should take good care not to commit himself in any way.

The Polish girl arrived at the Bar 'Au Rendez-Vous' at the appointed time, together with another man. KRAUS was told that he could converse in German with this individual, but he refused, and spoke English with Coco DAMPIERRE, who acted as his interpreter as had been the custom previously. KRAUS says that he did not speak to the other man at all, but thinks he was possibly an Alsatian.

Micheline CARIN then handed KRAUS a letter which she said had been brought from Normandy by her friend, who was present, and which was intended for KRAUS and Coco DAMPIERRE. She insisted on KRAUS opening and reading the letter straight away. The contents read somewhat as follows, and the wording was in English: -

"I am in an internment camp in Normandy. Please tell Coco and Freddy (KRAUS) to help me."

This note was signed 'EVE', which conveyed nothing to KRAUS. Coco DAMPIERRE, however, realised immediately that the note was from COURTOIS and said she recognised the handwriting. KRAUS says he knew at once that this was a trap since he had been told several times by GISSKES, in reply to enquiries, that COURTOIS was held in the Fresnes Prison, Paris. As the others, he imagined, knew nothing of his escape activities, he decided to keep quiet and play up to the situation. Micheline CARIN was very enthusiastic about helping COURTOIS to escape, saying she knew the place where he was imprisoned and could provide both petrol and false papers to make the journey there.