V-2TS 2,201
+ V-2TS209

SECRET CONTROL

Detachment A
Office of Strategic Services, Austria
c/o II Corps Message Center
A.P.O. 19, U.S. Army

SCI UNIT A
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

7 August 1945
L3X - 41

SUBJECT: Interrogation Report No. I of Richard KAUDER @ KLATT @ KARMANY.

1. It should be noted that the Subject and this report are on a control status. Consequently further distribution outside of X-2 Levels should be restricted as much as possible.

2. Subject will hereafter be known under the source name of [redacted].

3. Additional reports and amendments concerning past and future activities of Subject will be issued periodically. It is requested that any action taken against or information gathered concerning any of the individuals mentioned in this report be referred to SCI/A.

R. P. Barry
R. P. BARRY,
Major, M.I.,
C.O., SCI/A.

NOT SUITABLE FOR REPRODUCTION

Distribution:
Washington (1)
London [redacted]
Paris [redacted]
[redacted] USFA (1)

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TSCO C
9 MAY 1952

(X)

SECRET CONTROL

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

SECRET

SOI UNIT A
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

LSX 41

INTERROGATION REPORT No. I of

RICHARD KAUDER ⊃ KLATT @ KARMANY

A. Personal History:

1) Name: KAUDER, Richard
Alias: KLATT, Richard (Given by Abt Vienna)
KARMANY (Given by Hungarian Abwehr)
Born: 6 September 1900, Vienna.
Addresses:

1900 - 1905 Sarajevo, Jugoslavia
1905 - 1910 Miskolez, Hungary
1910 - 1918 Kremsmuenster, Austria
1918 - 1919 Schwartzerstrasse, Linz, Austria
1919 - 1926 Praterstrasse 70, Vienna.
1926 - 1932 Berlin
July 1932 - June 1938 Turnburgstr. 3, Vienna
July 1938 - Feb. 1940 Szecherstr. 24, Budapest
Feb. 1940 - June 1941 Travelled Balkans - Vienna
June 1941 - Sept 1943 Skoboleff 55, Sofia
Sept 1943 - Nov. 1944 Pannonia Strasse 13, Budapest
Nov. 1944 - Feb. 1945 Hauptstr. 771-73, Csorna, Hungary

Citizenship: Austrian
Religion: Subject's parents on both sides are of Jewish origin. In 1904, parents and Subject (only child) were baptised in the Catholic Church in order that Subject's father could retain his rank and advance in the Austro-Hungarian Army. Subject has attended Catholic Church since 1904.
Marital status: married Vera ROSSELAR, born Opponitz, Austria in Dec. 1922. Separated in 1925; divorced in 1928
Description: 1m 70 tall; 82 kgs; stout bulky figure; smooth grey hair; full round face; slow gait; friendly face and disposition; very intelligent; speaks fluent German and Hungarian, some French and Bulgarian; fair reading knowledge of English .

2) Fiancee: KAUER, Ibolya (Violet)
Nickname: Iby
Born: Pest-Saint Erzsebets, 26 April 1916
Address: Pannonia Strasse 13, Budapest
Engaged to Subject since Feb. 1942; went from Budapest to Csorna with Subject in Nov. 1944; arrested 14 Feb. 1945 by Stapo, Vienna. Subject has not heard of her since.

3) Father: KAUDER, Gustav, Dr. Oberstubsarzt
Born: 27 Feb. 1865 in Hohenmaut, Czechoslovakia
Died: 1930
Citizenship: Austrian (was Colonel in Austro-Hungarian Army).

4) Mother: KAUDER, Laura, nee NEUMANN
Born: 23 August 1874 in Radvanitz, Austria
Died: Dec. 1943 in Budapest
Citizenship: Austrian

5) Education:
1906 - 1910 Attended private Volksschule, Miskolcz, Hungary
1910 - 1918 Attended Gymnasium, Kremsmuenster, Austria. (Catholic Monastery).
1919 - 1922 Technical High School, Vienna. Graduated as Mechanical Engineer.

6) Early Career:
1922 - 1924 Apprentice salesman in Mundos Chair factory, Vienna.
1924 - 1926 Salesman and buyer for Vienna Furniture Co., at the Arsenal, Vienna.
1926 - 1932 Salesman for various Sporting Goods firms in Berlin.
Mar. 1, 1932 Left Berlin on account of Nazi influence and returned to his Mother's home, Linz.
June 1932 - August 1938 In charge of selling three large estates in Vienna area, and consequently building them up (under State direction) as small rural settlements. These estates belonged to Austrian aristocrats Baron Tavonat (principal owner), Fuerst Khevanhueller and Graf Drasko Pitsch. Salary was 1500 - 1800 marks monthly.

B. Flight from Austria:
7) In July 1938, Subject fled to Budapest with an Austrian Travel Pass in order to escape the increasing Nazi persecutions of Jews. Here, Subject met an engineer ENGELHARDT (Hungarian Jew who had likewise fled from Vienna). Together, they published a travel atlas for Hungary. This proved to be a successful venture and the work continued until Dec. 1939 when Subject was arrested by the Hungarian Police for lack of necessary residence permit. On 1 Feb. 1940 Subject was handed over to the German Border Police at Hegyeshalom, Hungary (Hungarian-Austrian border) from where he was transferred to the Gestapo prison in the Metropole Hotel on Morzingplatz which was also the Stapo Hqs. Subject was briefly questioned on entry by Krim. Rat PREISS.

C. Contact with the CIC:
8) During the summer of 1939, Subject's mother met a Herr PANZIEHER at the Austrian War Archives, Vienna. Upon discovering that her son was living in Budapest with improper papers, PANZIEHER offered to help Subject. PANZIEHER thus contacted Subject in Budapest in Sept. 1939, and, after identifying himself as an agnet of Ast Wien asked Subject if he would offer his services to the Ast. Subject was not interested in working for Ast Vienna but simply wanted to obtain the necessary papers to remain in Hungary. PANZIEHER then suggested Subject come to Vienna and talk with Ing. WAGNER (whom Subject later discovered to be von WAHL) before making a final

decision. Subjet agreed to this as it offered him an opportunity to see his mother. While in Vienna, Subject met Ing. WAGNER once and again turned down the proposal for employment. As a result, Subject received no assistance in obtaining a Hungarian residence permit and was therefore arrested in December.

On Feb. 4, 1940, MAROGNA-REDWITZ had Subject called from prison by Ing. WAGNER for an interview at his office in Parisergasse No. 4 or 6. Here, Subject agreed to work directly for MAROGNA with the latter's assurance that he would do everything possible to save Subject's mother from persecution in return. Subject was then issued a Reichsdeutscher Reisepass in the name of Richard KLATT, valid for travel anywheres in the Balkans. Subject was prohibited from entering Turkey and was also prohibited from working in Roumania.

9) Subject was directed to work for the I Luft Section under Lt. Col. Roland von WAHL. However, von WAHL was to be his Chief only insofar as the routing of reports was concerned. On all matters requiring executive action, Subject reported directly to MAROGNA. Subject explains this was done in order that MAROGNA could offer him protection from Gestapo persecution.

Subject's first assignment came on 1 May 1940 when he was sent to Sofia for six weeks to establish contacts and potential agents for obtaining information concerning Bulgarian airfields, numbers and types of planes, etc.

10) Contact with Ira LONGIN:
On or about 15 June 1940, Subject returned to Budapest where he met Ira LONGIN. (LONGIN and Subject had been imprisoned in the same cell during the latter's term in Budapest. LONGIN had been arrested as a political suspect concerning Pan-Slav activities.) Subject approached LONGIN on the subject of obtaining positive air intelligence on the Red Air Force for him. Following several meetings, in June, between Subject, LONGIN, Lt. Col. SEIDL (I Luft Vienna) and MAROGNA-REDWITZ, LONGIN declared he would have to see his Chief in Rome to obtain approval for working with Ast Vienna. LONGIN travelled to Rome during latter part of July and returned with his Chief's approval, (later known to be General TURKUL).

LONGIN was issued a German Travel Pass in the name of Ilma LANG in august. He than began preparing his I.B. network with Ast. at Budapest. Although his immediate superior was Subject to whom he channeled all his information, his genuine boss remained TURKUL.

In October, Subject and LONGIN travelled to Sofia for 14 days when LONGIN met several White Russian contacts while Subject flew on to Athens for about one week on a sightseeing tour. (This was Subject's one and only visit to Greece).

D. Organisation of the LUFT KOMMANDO KUROST (KLATT Bureau):
11) Subject spent most of his time from October 1940 until the Spring of 1941 travelling between Sofia, Vienna and Budapest establishing offices, billets and prospective agents. Luft KK Sofia as-

tually began functioning about May 1941. Although Subject was in charge, von KAHL was the nominal Chief of the LNK and visited it once a month. Hqs. were located at Boulevard Ferdinand 93 a, Sofia. Subject used the W/T facilities of the Sofia Polizeidirektion. The cover-name of the LNK Station was "Schwert". This station maintained communications with Ast Vienna station "Wera", Istanbul station "Islam" (Willy GOETZ's stn.), Istanbul station "Ilona" (belonging to the Hungarian Military Attache), LNK station at Varna (in office of Harbour Police). W/T operators were STEINBELMAYER and STURM.

12) LNK Personnel - as of 22 June 1941:
KAUDER, Richard C KLATT
STEINBELMAYER, Wilhelm, Ing. (W/T oper. from "Wera").
WALLNSTEIN (former agent of Abw. I Berlin; did financial and secretarial work; transferred to KO-BU Oct. 1941; later to Budapest with KO-BU).
LONGIN, Ira C Ilya LANG (White Russian)

13) 15 July 1941:
HASLINGER, Gregor, Nazi Party Member, drafted and inducted into Wehrmacht Aug. 1942; captured by Americans in Tunisia.

14) 8 August 1941:
ZIEGLER, Dr, Hptm., O HALLER. Sent by Lt. Col. von KAHL (I L Vienna) to Sofia to head the LNK; transferred back to Ast Vienna (III L) in Oct. 1941; transferred to Ast Brussels in 1942.

15) 10 October 1941:
PIACENTINI, Gerti, austrian secretary; married Arnoldo DeLISLE, W/T operator of Spanish Embassy in Turkey; remained there as codist until this station was discontinued; returned again to the LNK where she remained until 12 Feb. 1945; speaks German, Bulgarian, Roumanian, French.

16) 15 October 1941:
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hans, Dr. Was trained as agent in Sofia; primarily used as substitute W/T operator. Went to Turkey for 2 weeks in July as W/T operator with Spanish Embassy, in order to continue W/T contact until a new arrangement could be made. Following his return from Turkey, Subject intended sending him to Switzerland to check on HEYMANN's sources but this was never carried out. Was arrested Sept. 1943 by DELIUS, sent to Vienna where he was inducted into the army and assigned to "Weru". Returned to LNK, May 1944 as W/T operator and remained there until 12 Feb. 1945 when sent to Obing Station "Vreni".

HAMBRUCH, Maria @ Eva
Fiancee of STURM-SCHNEIDER; employed in the LNK as codist; W/T trainee but never became an operator; speaks German, French and Hungarian; studied Geography and History at the Univ. of Budapest; Hungarian citizen; with LNK until 12 Feb. 1945 then to Obing with STURM-SCHNEIDER.

17) Mid-December 1941:
KAHLEN, Eberhard, v. Major. Sent by I L Ast Vienna to Sofia as Leiter LNK; became ill in Mar. 1942; on sick leave until early June then transferred to KO-HU; early Sept. transferred to station "Baum", early September.

18) Sept. 1941:
Following agents dispatched to LNK from I L Vienna:

"Renee" (name unknown); Viennese Jewess. Never produced an intelligence report; reported to have been sent to LNK to control Subject; left August 1942.

"Jack" (name unknown); Dutch Air Corps Officer. Spent 6 weeks in Sofia during which time he made a trip to Turkey as a wood merchant; returned without information; made another trip in Feb. 1942 returning with several I L reports; transferred back to Holland in Aug. 1942; belonged to I L Berlin.

PALLIK, stationed at Varna; arrested Jan. 1942 by Col. DELIUS and sent out of Bulgaria.

19) Nov. 1941:
DaLISME, Arnoldo, Spanish citizen; assistant to the Spanish Press Attache at Spanish Embassy in Turkey; sent by Ambassador PRATT to LNK Sofia in Nov. to receive W/T training; Mar. 1942 was sent to Ankara as W/T operator to station "Islam" in the Spanish Embassy; after disbandment of this station, returned to the LNK and employed there until 12 Feb. 1945; later whereabouts unknown to Subject; speaks German, English, French, Turkish, Greek, Spanish.

During 1941, approximately 600 intelligence reports were forwarded to Ast Vienna by W/T.

20) LNK Personnel - As of 1 January 1942:
KAHLEN, Eberhard v.
KAUDER, Richard
STIMMELMAYR, Wilhelm
HASLINGER, Gregor

PIACENTINI, Gerti
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hanns
HAMERNYK, Maria
LONGIN, Ira

21) 15 Jan. 1942:
BAUBRUK, Josef. Austrian half-Jew. Employed as codist; liaison with Bulgarian Police on passes, etc. Remained with LNK until 12 Feb. 1945.

22) Feb. 1942:
ROMANOV, Georg. White Russian of the TURKUL organization; lived in Belgrade; sent to Spanish Embassy in Istanbul as liaison officer; later worked directly with TURKUL; reported to Subject as agent in Belgrade by Ira LONGIN in order to protect him; worked with MATL in Serbia; left the LNK during winter of 1943-1944 following a misunderstanding with TURKUL.

23) April 1942:
The control of the LNK was taken over directly by Lt. Col. von WAHL, I L Vienna. WAHL came to Sofia about once every six weeks and remained 10 days.

24) May 1942:
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Johann, Sr. Half Jew, father of Hanns; came to Sofia as office clerk and codist; remained until 12 Feb. 1945 inspite of periodic illness.

STEINHELM, Eduard, Officer. Came fromstation "Wera", Vienna as W/T operator; became substitute operator to STEINHELMAYER; remained until 12 Feb. 1945, then moved to Obing with control station "Vroni".

25) 1 July 1942:
LNK Hqs. moved from Boulevard Ferdinand 93a to Skobeloff No. 55. W/T station "Schubert" also moved from Polizeidirektion to this new location.

26) 1 Sept. 1942:
DOSTAL, Grete. Austrian, residing in Sofia; husband with Donaudampfschiffahrtgesellschaft and in Russia at this time; worked as codist; remained with LNK until 12 Feb. 1945; later whereabouts unknown.

KOLAROVA, Olly. Bulgarian. Employed as office clerk and codist; remained until Feb. 1944 but only in Sofia; speaks Bulgarian, German and French.

ALESS, Julian, Ogfr. W/T operator from "Wart", formerly with ast Vienna W/T Station "Selma" in Sofia; remained with the LnK until the end.

27) Dec. 1942:
UEISS, Johannes C DOMINIK; employed to take charge of the LnK card files and similar office work. Austrian; speaks German, English; remained until 12 Feb. 1945; later whereabouts unknown.

MICHALUKO. Directly under I L Vienna; received intelligence reports from Oneida and gave them to the LnK for forwarding; was paid by the LnK.

28) W/T Communications:
With the establishment, in July, of the new W/T station at Shoboloff 55, it was split into two relay stations with transmitters about a kilometer away in the motorised Police station on Boulevard Eftimi.

W/T Networks: Schwert - Wien
Schwert - Vienna until Feb. 1942
Schwert - Ankara (W/T operator at the Spanish Embassy station "Islam" from March 1942.)

Approximately 3000 intelligence reports were sent via W/T to Vienna during the year of 1942.

29) LnK Personnel - as of 1 Jan. 1943: (at Sofia)

KAUDER, Richard	KOLLO Alois Olly
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hanns Jr.	KUCHLER, Eduard
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hanns, Sr.	ALESS, Julian
HAMMERMEYR, Maria	WEISS, Johannes
BAUMRUCK, Josef	
LUNGIN, Ira	At Ankara:
ROMANO, George	JALIESE, Arnoldo
DUBTAL, Grete	DALLINGE, Gerti (nee PLACHETINI)

30) Feb. 1943:
DEUTSCH, Hans, Dr. Austrian. Tried by the Stapo on account of his Jewish origin; had many difficulties in Vienna; came into the LnK as agent and then remained with the LnK Host station in Sofia until the capitulation Bulgaria to the Russians, then came to Budapest; no definite job until left behind again in Budapest to run the LnK last station until Jan. 1945 when he returned to Miskolcmava. Not employed after 12 Feb. 1945.

KITTEL, Dr. Hugo. Former Austrian Leg. Sec. with the Bundespolizei; arrested by the Stapo; taken to Sofia for protection in February and did miscellaneous work in the office there; Sept. 1943 went to Budapest remaining in the L&K office until 12 Feb. 1945. Speaks Czech, French, German and Hungarian.

31) April 1943:

GOETZ, Wilhelm, Dr. "Willy". Bavarian. Went to Istanbul as Hungarian journalist after the dissolution of the Ankara W/T station "Anker" in July 1943. In charge of all communications from Turkey until Oct. 1944 when all W/T communications with Turkey were broken off.

32) Transfer of L&K to Budapest:

In July 1943, the Fuehrer issued an order to the effect that all non-aryans must be discharged from the Abwehr. KARGOLA-JEWITZ immediately had discussions with Subject concerning the possibility of continuing the L&K inspite of the order. They decided that the only way in which the organization could function without continual interference from the Stapo and SD would be to operate under cover of the Hungarian IB in Budapest. Sept. 3, Subject flew to Sofia to discuss this matter with HAIZ (then Hungarian military attache to Bulgaria) whom he had previously known. On 7 Sept. Subject flew to Budapest for a meeting with Col. KADAD, Chief of the II Bureau, Col. Anton MARALY, Chief of III F Section of II Bureau and Major KADAD, Chief of Defence Intelligence. Following detailed discussions, KADAD obtained approval from Field Marshal Lt. SZOM-BATHELY, Chief of Staff for Subject to operate as an integral part of the II Bureau, directly responsible to KADAD. Subject, however, was to continue to receive his salary and operational funds from Astt Vienna as heretofore. KARGOLA approved this arrangement and ordered the L&K to Budapest with the exception of a small stay-behind (Rest) station, cover name of which was "Schwert", maintained at Skobeloff 55, Sofia and which functioned until the Bulgarian capitulation in Sept. 1944. This station was to forward Ira LONGIN's intelligence reports to the Budapest Hqs, (LONGIN spent about half his time in Sofia and the other half in Budapest).

33) During October 1943, the L&K offices and residence were established in Budapest (Pest side) at Ferenciu Strasse 13 where they remained until 1 Nov.; then transfer to Bajza Str. 44 until 2 Nov. 1944; then to Herman Otto Str. 18 (Buda side). The W/T station "Bully" was set up in Oct. 1943 in Szehsr Strasse 24 (Buda side) and remained here until 2 Nov. 1944 when it was likewise transferred to Herman Otto Strasse 18.

W/T station "Bully" was used for contacts with GOETZ's station "Islam" in the Hungarian Consulate, Ankara and with the stay-behind station "Schwert" in Sofia.

34) W/T Station "Rock":

Since Subject was forbidden to be in direct contact with

Ast Vienna, v. WAHL made arrangements to establish a separate W/T station "Bock" in Budapest, Erwinstrasse 3. Thus, Subject prepared 4 copies of all his intelligence reports - 2 for the Hungarian Abwehr, 1 for the L.K files and 1 copy was encoded at Hqs then sent to station "Bock" via BERGLER for transmission to Ast Vienna. The W/T operators Franz ENIGER and Ing. BERGLER ran this station which maintained contact only with Ast Vienna "Wera" and Berlin "Burg".

35) In Jan. 1944, HAROCHA-KLEWITZ had a meeting in Vienna with Col. HANSEN (Abw I Berlin), at which time, HAROCHA expressed his dissatisfaction with Berlin's order that Subject be prohibited from having direct contact with Ast Vienna. HANSEN then gave his approval for any working arrangement with Subject that Ast Vienna should wish. As a result, Subject was again subordinated directly to I L Vienna and allowed to set up a new station for direct contact with Ast Vienna. This station was known as "Bully II", located at Bakos Keresztur Batori Str. 15. Simultaneously, station "Bock" was liquidated and W/T operator WENIGER transferred to "Bully II" until March when he was returned to Vienna as W/T operator for KOWALEWSKY in Roumania. BERGLER was also sent to Roumania as chauffeur for KOWALEWSKY.

36) W/T Contacts in Oct. 1943:

"Bully I"	-	"Schwert" (Sofia) and "Islam" (Ankara)
"Schwert"	-	"Islam"
"Bully II"	-	"Wera" (Vienna) and "Burg" (Berlin)
"Schwert"	-	"Wera"

Approximately 3700 W/T reports were sent to Ast Vienna during the year of 1943.

37) L.K Personnel as of October 1943:

In Budapest Hqs:	KAUDER, Richard
	STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hanns Dr.
	HAMMERMYK, Maria
	BAUMRUCK, Josef
	DOSTAL, Grete
	KUHNLE, Eduard
	WEISS, Johannes
	KITTEL, Hugo, Dr.
	DALISAY, Arnoldo
	DALISAY, Gerti
Stay-Behind Station Sofia:	DEUTSCH, Hans, Dr.
	KOLAROVA, Olly
	ALBES, Julian
Istanbul Sta.:	GOETZ, Willy

38) November 1943:

Offices moved from Herman Otto Str. to Bajza Utca 44, Budapest.

BRILKIN-OBLOV, Alex., Jugoslav citizen; employed as codist

upon the recommendation of the Hungarian Abwehr. Remained with LMK until 12 Feb. 1945; in Bratislava as codist since January; speaks French, German, Serbian and Russian.

[redacted], Alice. Hungarian citizen; installed into LMK by the Hungarian Abwehr as telephonist and later as codist. Remained until 12 Feb. 1945; in Alsolendva station since January.

[redacted], Tamas. 1st Lt. Hungarian Army; installed into LMK as Liaison Officer. Remained until Nov. 1944.

39) December 1943:
DEUTSCH, Valja. Austrian, but Estonian by birth. Speaks German, Estonian and Russian; employed as W/T operator and codist; in Bratislava since Jan. 1945; unknown to the LMK after 12 Feb. 1945. First wife of Hanns DEUTSCH.

[redacted], Anna. Bulgarian; employed as codist; transferred to the Sofia Station in Mar. 1944 and remained there after the Bulgarian capitulation.

40) LMK Personnel - As of 1 January 1944:

Budapest:
KAUDEL, Richard
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hanns, Dr.
HAMMERSCHMIDT, Maria
BAUMRUCK, Josef
DOSTAL, Greta
KUSSMAUL, Eduard
WEISS, Johannes
DALISAN, Arnoldo
DALISAN, Gerti
KITTEL, Hugo, Dr.
[redacted]
[redacted], Alice
DEUTSCH, Valja
BAILKIN-GALOV, Nina
[redacted], Tamas
[redacted], Anna
LOUGIN, Ira (Part-time)

Sofia:
DEUTSCH, Hanns, Dr.
RIESS, Julius
KOLAROVA, Olly
LOUGIN, Ira (part-time)

Istanbul:
GOERZ, Willy

Subject was also responsible for the TURKUL organization including:
TURKUL, Anton, General (and family)
ROMANOV, Georg
LUCHANOV, Sergey
[redacted]

41) April 1944:
WAHL, Erika. German, employed in April as telephonist; was wanted by the Stapo for not having fulfilled her duties in the Reich; later became W/T code clerk; remained un-

dur protective employment with the LdK until 12 Feb. 1945; later whereabouts unknown.

42) May 1944:
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hanns Jr. Corporal. Returned from "Wera" as W/T operator and remained with the LdK until 12 Feb. 1945; later posted to Obing.

43) July 1944:
FUHRER, Albert, Uffz. From "Wera"; assigned as W/T operator and in Jun. 1945 sent to Prossburg; assignment after 12 Feb. 1945 unknown to Subject.

44) August 1944:
FREY, Rudolf @ "DUZZY". Emigrant from Vienna; employed as agent; speaks English, French, Hungarian, German. Trained as W/T operator and remained in Budapest as stay-behind W/T agent; was heard the last time early February 1945.

45) 3 Nov. 1944:
LdK Hqs. Withdrew to Czerna, West Hungary, Personnel:
KAUDER, Richard
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hanns Sr.
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hanns Jr.
HAMERNIK, Maria
BAUMBRUCK, Josef
DOSTAL, Grete
KUEHNEL, Eduard
WEISS, Johannes
DALIGAE, Arnoldo
DALIGAE, Gerti
KITTEL, Hugo, Dr.
DEUTSCH, Valja
SMILKIN-OSLOW, Nina
RIESS, Julius
WAHL, Erika

Stay-behind LdK Budapest:
DEUTSCH, Hanns Dr.
FUEHRER, Albert
WEINBERGER, Anna
FREY, Rudolf @ Duzzy
BERTHA, Alice
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hanns Jr.

46) This arrangement existed until 8 Nov., then:
Budapest:
FREY, Rudolf (W/T operator)
WEINBERGER, Anna (codist)
Moson-Magyarovar:
DEUTSCH, Hans, Dr.
BERTHA, Alice

Withdrawn to Czerna:
FUHRER, Albert
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hanns

Ltn. LOESER went to Bratislava where he reported to Ing. Franz MEDGER who had been sent there by Major SPIEGL of Abt Vienna.

B. Subordination of the LdK to HILLIGT - August 1944:

47) Lt. Col. von WAHL directed the activities of the LdK until 10 August 1944. At this the SCHELLENBERG forbid all contact between WAHL and Subject and prohibited all members of the LdK to travel into the Reich; WAHL was relieved of his duties in Abt

Vienna and posted to some miscellaneous defence job within the city. The travel ban lasted until late September and early the following month, SCHELLENBERG made Subject and his entire organisation directly responsible to Lt. Col. OHLETZ in MILAG C. Subject states that from a practical standpoint, he failed to receive any direction from OHLETZ and as a result the LnK was without instructions since 10 August.

48) As of 31 Dec. 1944, Czerna Station "Cook" had W/T communication with the following stations:

Berlin Station "Burg"
Bratislava Station of the A.O. "Tal"
Budapest Station "Bully"
Sofia Station "Pop"
Vienna Station "Nora"
Hung. Gendarmerie Station in Sarvar "Hap II"

Approximately 4500 intelligence reports were relayed to Vienna during theyear of 1944.

49) January 1945:

Subject set up an office and W/T station in Bratislava, cover name "Alm", to be used for forwarding LONGIN's reports on to Czerna Hqs.

A new station with W/T, cover name "Ali" was established in Aloslendva, South Hungary for reporting Partisan movements on the Croatian-Hungarian border. New personnel for this station:

BACSKAY, Fedor - official of the Zalaer gasoline refinery.
Laszlo - W/T operator discharged from Hungarian Army.

50) AUSWEICHSTELLE Alt Aussee:

A W/T station was established in Alt Aussee, Austria where the "Ausweichstelle" of the LnK was to be located following complete withdrawal from Hungary.

F. Arrest and Imprisonment - 12 February 1945:

52) Subject was arrested in Vienna on 12 Feb. 1945. His entire organisation with theexception of Ing. BEIGLER, Ira LONGIN and the Sofia station were arrested during the week. False W/T messages were sent from Kdl Vienna bearing Subject's signature in which the personnel of Bratislava, Alt Aussee, Aloslendva and Budapest were ordered to come to Czerna immediately. There a bus awaited them as they arrived and were all imprisoned in the police jail at Schiffamtsgasse, Vienna.

52) LnK Personnel as of 12 February 1945:

Czerna:

BAUER, Richard	WEISS, Johannes
STURM-SCHNEIDER, Hanns Jr.	KITTEL, Hans, Dr.
HANDZANYK, Maria	RIESS, Julian
HASBRUCK, Josef	WAHL, Erika
DOSTAL, Grete	MEINTH, Tilde

Bratislava:
LONDIN, Ira.
HERCLER, Ing.
DEUTSCH, Valja
DRILKIN-OSLON, Nina
FUHRER, Albert

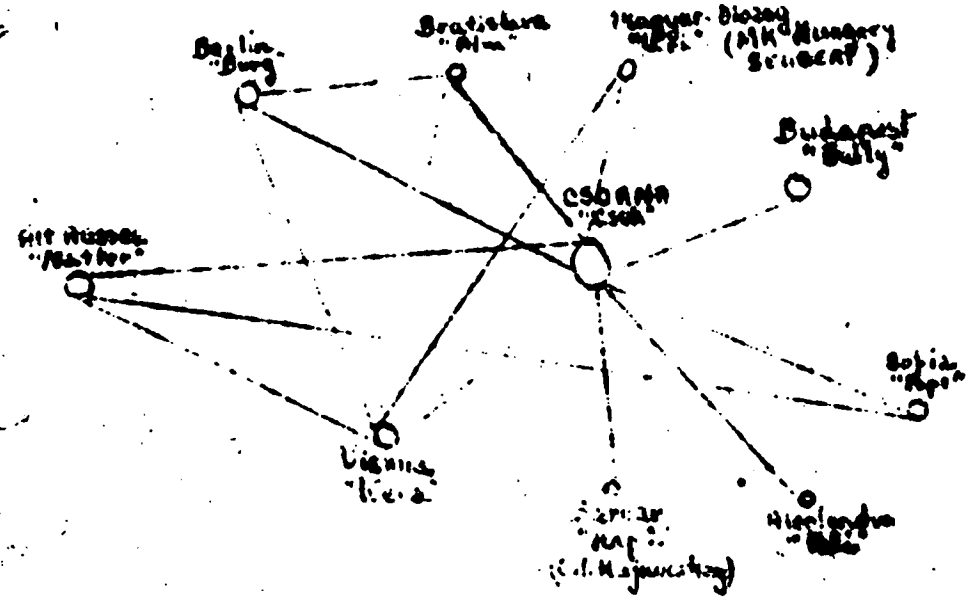
Alt. Aussee:
KURNHLK, Eduard
STURL-SCHNEIDER, Hanns Sr.
BRUTTIG-ALSTER, Helene
DaLISAK, Arnoldo
DALISAK, Curti

Alsolendva:
DEUTSCH, Hans, Dr.
HARTHA, Alice
BACSKAY, Fodor
LASZLO

Sofia:
POPOFF
MAJAZOFA, Anna

Budapest:
FREY, Rudolf
WEINBERGER, Anna

33) AEK W/T Links - As of 12 February 1945:



G. Chronological Development of Events Surrounding Subject's Arrest and Imprisonment

54) Lt. Fritz TIEMANN was posted to KdM Vienna as a representative of Lt. Col. OHLMEZ late Dec. 1944. At this time Subject made weekly trips of one or two days to the station at Bratislava where Ira LONGIN was located. Subject discovered that TIEMANN was also making regular trips to Bratislava. On 9 and 10 Feb. Subject was again in Bratislava and ran into TIEMANN at noon of the 10th.

Feb. 12th:
The following Monday, 12 Feb., Subject met TIEMANN in front of KdM building, Himmelfahrtgasse and asked him why he was still following him. After a heated conversation, TIEMANN went into WIESER's office and reported the incident. WIESER called Subject in and listened to Subject's complaints concerning TIEMANN whereupon he said he was happy Subject came to him with such problems and promised to remedy the situation. Then WIESER talked about numerous other miscellaneous matters, keeping Subject in his office for about a half hour. As Subject wanted to leave the building, he was arrested in the hallway by three border customs police with a vague explanation that he was suspected of having sent sums of money to Switzerland and was now planning to escape there with other KdM officers. Subject was locked up in the prison at the amtsgericht, Schiffamtsgasse.

Feb. 13th:
Interrogation by customs police. Subject received a letter signed by B.d.S. Standartenfuehrer MILDNER releasing him from his oath of secrecy. Subject was again accused of having sent his money to Switzerland and of wanting to drive there himself. Subject declared this to be all false whereupon he was asked to give proof that it was not true. Subject then demanded proof or evidence of the accusation and was told he would have to wait for it. Concerning his personal possessions, Subject reported that he had 252 gold pieces and 5,600 Swiss francs in the bank at Csorna.

Feb. 14th:
Questioned concerning jewels taken into Hungary by his mother before her death in Budapest. Was told he should have turned in all her jewelry after her death. (Subject adds that von WAHL told her at the time to simply wear her jewelry and that he would accept the responsibility.)

Feb. 16th:
Subject was shown three small iron boxes of jewelry belonging to his fiancee Miss KALLAN and to his deceased mother, all his money, a valuable three volume stamp collection - all of which was declared as requisitioned by the Customs Office (Ober. Insp. SCHULZ and Sekr. GRUENHAGE). Subject was then informed that he would be turned over to the Stapo for further investigation concerning "Rassen Schande" (Subject was living with and had applied

for marriage to Miss KALIAN, an Aryan). The minimum sentence for "Rassen Schande" was 7 years.

Feb. 23rd:
Subject was told by Customs Sekr. GRUENHARDT that he had no way out of his situation and suggested to Subject: "If you are not too afraid as a Jew, then hang yourself with your belt."

Feb. 26th:
Subject was told that his letter to Anwalt DERFFLINGER (written while imprisoned explaining his situation and asking for assistance) would not be forwarded and would be destroyed. Subject was strictly forbidden to maintain contact with anyone.

55) March 15th:
Capt. KLAUSNITZER appeared at the Zollfahndung and informed Subject that he would carry on an investigation of the LUK on behalf of HILAST Berlin. He further informed Subject that all members of the LUK excepting BERGLER and LONGIN had been arrested and investigated.

56) March 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28:
Thorough interrogation by KLAUSNITZER in Hotel Grande, Vienna. The interrogation covered the following:
a) Activities in Sofia
b) Reason for transfer of LUK from Sofia to Budapest
c) Activities in Budapest
d) Reason for incorporation into the Hungarian Abwehr and the handing over of reports to the Hungarians
e) Organization of LUK Personnel
f) Relationship with Col. HATZ
g) Relationship with the Swiss OSTERWALDER
h) Relationship with Bundi GROSS
i) Present contacts and any newly established or contemplated
j) All contacts with ENOMOTO
k) Finance record of the LUK
l) Finances and earnings of the firm Mittermayer of which Subject is half-owner.

Following the interrogation and investigation, KLAUSNITZER informed Subject that he could find no derrogatory evidence and asked Subject if he wouldn't work for him as a Hand Agent. Subject refused, whereupon KLAUSNITZER asked him if he wouldn't atleast put him in contact with ENOMOTO. Subject answered that, momentarily, he had no contact with ENOMOTO himself, but agreed to give him a letter addressed to ENOMOTO as soon as KLAUSNITZER returned from Berlin with permission for Subject's release. KLAUSNITZER went to Berlin on 30 March and never returned.

March 31st:
Asked by the Zollfahndung (obviously inspired by WIESER and TIELMANN) what KLAUSNITZER's opinion on his case was. Subject replied "none".

57) April 3rd:
Zollfahndung official explained that their station was being liquidated due to the advance of the Russians and, that since they had no grounds for holding Subject any longer, they were turning him over to the custody of the SSHa. Subject was then transferred to the jail at Mortzinplatz.

April 4th:
Krim. Kom. SOMMER of Stapo Vienna appeared and informed Subject that he would remain in custody in a special prison.

April 5th:
Thirty-six prisoners were released from jail; all prisoners released with exception of Subject, a Russian parachute saboteur, a Polish parachute agent and a foreign black marketeer.

April 6th:
SOMMER told Subject to prepare for departure. Left in the company of four other Stapo officials via auto to Streberadorf where he was given over to Krim. Dir. GOPPELT. By this time all GIS offices in Vienna had withdrawn with exception of one Rest (stay-behind) Kommando under SOMMER. All Gestapo personnel had apparently withdrawn to Streberadorf.

April 10th:
Stapo Hqs. withdrew to Krems (Subject accompanied it, still being in JOPPELT's custody) to the Cigarren Fabrik. Subject was kept under arrest for six days at an Ausweichstelle of Krems, at Stein.

April 16th:
Transferred to Salsburg to the Stapo jail (new Police jail at Schoenerer Platz) via a Stapo truck driven by Ustuf. [redacted].

58) May 2nd:
All prisoners, including Subject were released due to the Americans about to enter Salsburg. Subject immediately went to see Krim. Kom. EISINGER of the local Stapo in an attempt to obtain some identity papers as he had none since his arrest. EISINGER was surprised to see Subject free and alive but had no time to question him so issued Subject the following identity paper:

Bestaetigung
Nach Verlust der Ausweispapiere
wird bestaetigt, dass das beigeklebte Lichtbild
den verheirateten Kaufmann Richard Kauder,
6/9/1900 Wien geboren, Wien wohnhaft, darstellt.

Im Auftrage:

EISINGER

Subject thereafter attempted to find out where the HQ Vienna Stapo was located in the hope that he would be able to

to recover atleast some personal belongings, clothing, etc. also was anxious to ascertain the present whereabouts of Miss Kilman.

59) Meeting with TURKUL:
Subject accidentally met TURKUL in front of the Standort Kommandantur on SA Str. TURKUL was living at the Oesterreich-ischerhof Hotel. He informed Subject that TIKHAN and BERGLER were in Leogang and that Col. WIESER was in St. Ulrich where the KdL was located. TURKUL was in the company of Gen. KREUTER, his Chief of Staff whom Subject had met once in Sept. 1944 in Vienna. TURKUL stated that he intended to remain in Salsburg and be overrun by the Americans.

At 1400 hours of the same day, Subject caught a ride via military vehicle to Leogang where he found BERGLER, his former chauffeur HASSACK, his former W/T operator Julian RIESS and Lt. TIKHAN all living at the Hotel Stoeckl.

May 4th:
Stubsintendant REISE called on Subject, living at the Forsthaus in Leogang and informed him that WIESER wanted to see him that evening in St. Ulrich. Subject refused to go.

May 5th:
WIESER sent several soldiers to Leogang to arrest Subject and bring him to St. Ulrich. As the soldiers arrived at the hotel, they were told by Lt. Col. KROHA (also living there) that a General was living in the room adjoining Subject's, whereupon the Sgt. in charge stated he would rather they not cause any commotion as they had no arrest warrant. The soldiers left quietly and did not return.

May 23rd:
Subject met LaSKE in Leogang and heard, for the first time of the passes which Col. SCHULZ was issuing for TURKUL stating that the TURKUL organisation was now fighting in Yugoslavia under the American Army. Subject declared the whole set-up as a swindle and refused to have anything to do with either LaSKE or SCHULZ.

May 24th:
Arrested by 42nd Div. CIC together with LOHNER, BERGLER and LaSKE. Sent to CIC jail, Mitsbuehl.

60) June 4th:
Transferred to Salsburg.

8. LfK activities in Turkey and the M.E.:

61) Subject was never able to build up an extensive organisation in the Near East for two main reasons: 1) He was prohibited from travelling to Turkey because the Germans were afraid he would desert to the Allies. He also lacked a high calibre agent to represent himself. 2) K.O.Bulgaria always looked upon the independent LfK as a competitor both in Bulgaria and inTurkey. Consequently, both WAGNER and SCHUBERT did their utmost to subordinate and even eliminate KLATT's organisation.

62) Contact with ROMANOFF:

During an occasion in early 1941, Sergei ROMANOFF, a member of the TURKUL organization in Belgrade, mentioned the fact that he had the intention of travelling to Turkey should he succeed in obtaining a visa. Subject requested from ROMANOFF that once in Istanbul, he attempt to find someone with whom Subject could set up W/T contact with White Russians living in Turkey.

63) ROMANOFF returned from Istanbul in August 1941 and reported that he had spoken with the Spanish Minister Marquis de PRATT. PRATT agreed to the arrangement, providing LfK bear all expenses. He would have a W/T station set up in one of the rooms of the Embassy, but Subject would have to furnish the apparatus and train the operator. PRATT would then send a reliable Spaniard to Subject in Sofia for full instructions, and who would then carry out the mission in Turkey. Subject states that PRATT was enthusiastic about the idea, since he was well acquainted with White Russians from the time of the Spanish Civil War. PRATT then went to Sofia in order to discuss the matter further as Subject was forbidden travel to Turkey.

64) In October 1941, DALISKE was sent by PRATT to Sofia for training. He was installed at the Legation as Assistant to the Press Attache. SCHLEMMER briefed him in radio transmitting, radio technical questions, station construction, radio repairs, keys, etc.

Late January 1942, DALISKE returned to Ankara. PRATT, in the meantime, had taken back W/T apparatus with him as courier material during a return flight from Budapest. It was handled as a Kofferkarat 8 90 / 40.

65) The station "Anker" was established in the residence of the Spanish Legation, somewhat outside of the city limits. Several members of the Legation lived in this house, hence, through a sign "Spanish Legation", it was protected as an extra-territorial building. The rent of the house was later paid by LfK through the German Abwehr.

66) PRATT decided with Subject that the reports of his Press Attache, the former Russian VALIKOFNY, should reach Subject weekly by courier and that only important reports would be

transmitted. Furthermore, the DaLIBME reports could be broadcast should the traffic not claim more than 2 hours daily. As to the transmission of the courier mail, it was agreed that Subject establish contact between the air Attache at Istanbul and the air attache at Sofia, whereas PRATT was to pass on his material to the air Attache at Istanbul.

The VELIKOTNY reports were, according to Berlin Abw. Hqs. sold to different parties, including the German air Attache's assistant, the Hungarian, Roumanian and Japanese military Attaches.

67) Subject received the courier letter from the two air Attaches weekly by Lufthansa, and Subject believes PRATT confined the sealed letter for the air Attache to von PAPEN himself in order to protect this contact.

A weekly record of all wireless messages was also sent by pouch. These lists included identification of all sources.

68) DaLIBME sent reports on the Turkish Army, Air Corps pilot training, the establishment of air bases, Anglo-Saxon supplies to Turkey, reports of Russian and Polish U.S. agents plus voluminous propaganda material received from various Legation Attaches.

69) PRATT transferred to Finland:

In July 1943, a meeting of I Luft officers took place in Sofia. At this meeting, the question was raised as to who had radio contact in Turkey which could continue also in the event of war with Turkey. DaHL responded that his 'Referat', namely the L.K had such a contact through a W/T station in the Spanish Embassy. About six weeks later, an Investigative Committee was sent from the Spanish Foreign Ministry which resulted in PRATT's transfer to Helsinki.

70) Subject sent STURM-SCHNEIDER Jr. as agent and W/T operator to Ankara to take over the station "Anker" and DaLIBME's connections; also to maintain contact with Sofia until new arrangements could be made. A few days later, Subject sent agent GROENJOHN O GROENES as protection for STURM-SCHNEIDER. STURM-SCHNEIDER stayed in a hotel in Ankara with cover as representative of the firm LITTMANN. He visited the radio station daily. In order to lengthen his stay in Ankara, Subject sent him a telegram saying he must await the arrival of HIRSCH (co-partner of firm LITTMANN), who had been delayed. Three days later, DaLIBME left Ankara for Sofia where he took STURM-SCHNEIDER's place in the W/T station "Schubert".

The provisional Ankara station had the cover name "Anker". It ended with a cross word puzzle which was connected with the date - changing every day.

71) In Sofia, Subject immediately took up contact with the Hungarian Military Attache Col. HaTZ in order to make arrangements for the Hungarian HA in Istanbul, Col. RaKALDOS to take over the W/T station. HaTZ telephoned the Hungarian Abwehr

Chief, Gen. VASVARY who sent Col HENKLY to Sofia and at the same time permitted BARTALICS to proceed on to Sofia. After this conversation, STURM-SCHNEIDER received orders to break up the "Anker" station, take it to Istanbul, hand it over to the Hungarians there and brief them on the codes. The contacts remaining in Ankara were to be, for the present time, taken over by a Hungarian member of the Embassy. Subject cannot recall this person's name. STURM-SCHNEIDER returned to Sofia as soon as his job was completed. GROENTZSCHE accompanied STURM-SCHNEIDER from Ankara to Istanbul without letting it be known that they were acquainted. Exactly 36 hours after the dismantling of the "Anker" station, contact was restored with the Hungarian LdA station in Istanbul. Subject's links with this station had the cover name "Islam".

72) Employment of GOETZ:

In the meantime, Dr. Willy GOETZ, whom Subject had known before, had arrived in Sofia from Budapest. GOETZ had been secretary of the Hungarian-German Chamber of Commerce in Budapest, during which time he had worked also with the Ast Vienna III F station there under LEHAR and KORDA.

Before GOETZ's arrival in Sofia, KORDA indicated to Subject in Budapest that GOETZ had had some political misunderstanding with the German authorities, that he was listed for arrest by the German Embassy and was requesting Subject to do what he could to help him. Subject offered GOETZ employment in Istanbul for he LdA and gave him strict orders to keep out of mischief of any sort. GOETZ was enchanted with the idea. Was then briefed by Subject on his assignment and W/T codes.

73) GOETZ was provided with a German Passport and received a Turkish visa with no delay due to his legitimate cover of journalist. He left for Istanbul in July 1943. GOETZ received severe orders not to frequent German Abwehr people, members of the Legation or Party members. He was to see Hungarians only.

74) The way in which GOETZ was to pass on information was as follows: GOETZ was to meet either the radio operator or his assistant in the Hungarian Club for meals; was to pass on the accumulated reports and receive any messages deriving from Subject. He was to have no other contact with Hungarians. GOETZ then travelled to Ankara in order to take over the remaining LdA contacts. He established a direct contact with Prof. SCHENSCHIN (being responsible to SAHABEDDIN who had gone there from Budapest) who was his chief source of information. Subject believes SCHENSCHIN obtained his information largely from German and Czech emigrants.

75) When GOETZ returned to Budapest, Christmas 1943, he told Subject that his work would be easier if he could live in Turkey as a Hungarian citizen with a Hungarian passport. He had already prepared for this in advance by telling the Turkish authorities that he possessed dual nationality, Hungarian and German. Subject obtained a Hungarian passport for him in Budapest and,

with his legitimate cover of Hungarian journalist, he returned to Turkey at the beginning of January 1944.

76) Meanwhile, Subject was anxious to arrange a private W/T station for LIK in Turkey, preferably in Ankara. Therefore, in August 1943, while in Sofia, he contacted ENOMOTO, a Japanese journalist who often travelled to Turkey. ENOMOTO told Subject that upon his next visit to Berlin, he would inquire from the Japanese if it would be possible to have a station set up in the Japanese Legation at Ankara. Upon his return in September, he arranged for a certain AOKI from the Japanese Embassy to visit Subject in order to discuss this matter. A certain AOKI did come, (but not the AOKI who was charged with the radio question) and informed Subject that AOKI had arranged for a radio station in the Japanese Embassy in collaboration with the Chief of the SD and that Subject was to put himself in contact with this Chief. Subject renounced the proposal, especially since Col. HAFIZ was leaving Sofia for Istanbul where he would hold the position of MA and would, therefore, naturally support Subject's work there. The "Islam" station thus remained as before.

77) The reports derived from the "Islam" station handled the same regions as the former "Anker" station, except, the SCHEM-SCHIM reports were more detailed and included a greater number of reports from such places as Syria, Palestine and the Middle East. His numerous political reports were forwarded directly to Count MAROGNA-RADITZ.

Subject states that only pure military matters were derived from other sources. GOETZ mentioned that he had contact with a Turkish Abwehr officer, from whom he received the Turkish intelligence information, including precise information on the emergency landing of Anglo-American planes. The SAHARUDDIN reports were not very worthwhile excepting for a few on Irak and Iran which were derived from the Iraklan Embassy courier. Towards the end, GOETZ established a contact which communicated the exact port of embarkation and destination of American convoys. Subject states GOETZ never mentioned the source of this information.

78) The courier service to the latter Budapest H.Q. was handled by the Hungarian Embassy courier as long as the Germans remained in Bulgaria whereas afterwards, this service was discontinued abruptly.

In October 1944, the "Islam" station became inactive when the Hungarian Embassy came over to the Allies following SZALASI's seizure of the government. GOETZ remained in Istanbul and received money from Subject via Switzerland; this had been arranged on one occasion by Subject through the Hungarian Abwehr and another time money was sent via BENETA from Budapest to Istanbul. Subject brought GOETZ's wife, Thilde HERRTH, from Budapest, to Czorna on her request when the retreat began. GOETZ had come over to the Allies in October 1944.

I. [redacted]

79) Subject has little detailed information to offer concerning the organization of Ast Vienna. Following is a list of the personnel as he knew it prior to 20 July:

MAJOGNA-SCHMIDTZ, Oberst. Chief
ARNSTEDT, Oberst. Replaced MAJOGNA-SCHMIDTZ April 1944. Remained until 20 July.
MUELLER, Frau. Secretary

80) I Abt:
HORACEK, Lt. Col. Chief until 1941
BOXBERG, Emmerich von. Lt. Col. Chief I Wi until 1941; also assistant to Ast Chief

81) I H Abt:
TOMASOVICH, Major
PAGEL, Major
BERCHTOLD, Hptm. @ BERGER (Turkish affairs)
KOLLER, Hptm.

82) I L Abt:
WAHL, Roland von. Lt. Col. @ Ing. WALTER
ZIMMLER, Hptm. Dr. @ MILLER, Dr. (Left Sofia Aug '41-Oct, '41)
SPITZOL, August, Major @ SPRINGER
HEMRICH, Major @ HEINRICH
HUEBEL, Major @ HUEBNER (Chief Evidenz Buero)

83) I T Abt:
THURNAU, Hptm. Count
BAUER, Ing.

84) I Luft:
BOECK, Korv. Kapt. @ JUNGHANS (transferred to Athens in '42)
JOMERT, Korv. Kapt. (1942 to Dec. 1944)
KELLER, Gdf. (may be alias of KNORR). Was Chief of KO KR at Burgas or Varna.
KNAF(H). Head agent of I L in Turkey, Bulgaria & Hungary.

85) I Wi:
BOXBERG, Lt. Col. (until 1942)
PRINZ, Count (arrested after 20 July)

86) I L:
HOTZEL, Lt. Col. @ BART, Dr. (Succeeded by HANSELMANN, Capt. in Dec. 1944)
HOLEY, Capt. @ HOLBERG (In charge of station "Veru")
SCHMIDT, Capt. (Transferred to KO-KU late '42 then Budapest)
HAETSCHEL, Lt.
BRABANT, Obit.
SPANNRING, Stabsfw. Chief W/T operator

87) II Abt:
FISCHER, Lt. Col. Chief of Leitstelle II S.O. after KDM took over.
MEYENBURG, Oblt.
WEISS, Korv. Kapt. In charge of Hungary and Serbia; also in I Wi.

88) III Abt:
[illegible], Col. (Later Ic AO to Wehrkreis XVII)

89) III L:
ZIMMER, Hptm. Dr.

90) III F:
HOCHLEITNER, Capt. Dr.
HAMTEUFFEL, Lt. Col.
SCHILLSTETTER, 1st Lt.
HORINA, Major
VUKITS, Major
KLIE[illegible], Hans, Lt. Col.

91) Fuehrungsgruppe:
Section in charge of all administration, personnel, finance, transportation, legal matters, etc.
Personnel:
GERHOLD, Lt. Col. Chief
SCHMICK, Stabsintendant
MELESSINEK, Capt. Services officer
REINER, Capt. Bureau officer

92) W/T Station "Selma":
Ast Vienna maintained a separate W/T station "Selma" in Sofia from about June 1942 for the purpose of monitoring its W/T agents in the Balkans and Turkey. This station was withdrawn to the Novi Sad area under LENDERS, Stabswachtmeister @ LENDER.

J. Kommando des Feldersatz Vienna:
93) With the change over from the Ast to KdM, several important changes occurred. All the old Abwehr Abteilungen were abolished and in their place was set up a Gruppe Aufklaerung (encompassed all I work) and Gruppe Verwaltung (former Fuehrungsgruppe). The III F section's activities were transferred to the Gestapo and SD. Its personnel was absorbed into other sections. Several officers went to the newly created Truppen-Abwehr section under Col. [illegible]ACKERHACKEN who was also the Ic AO with the Stellvertretender Generalkommando for Wkr. XVII. Major VUKITS transferred to the Gestapo; HOCHLEITNER took over the Gruppe Verwaltung; HAMTEUFFEL went to West Budapest.
After 20 July, Subject could only give this brief outline of the KdM:

[illegible], Oberst. Chief
[illegible], Frau. Secretary

S E C R E T

94) Gruppe Aufklärung:
was established during autumn of 1944 by K.K. von HERZ who was replaced early part of January by SEUBERT.

I 60:
PREISSMER, Major

II 60:
[illegible], Lt.

95) LwK 60:
SPIEGL, August, Major
TIEMANN, Lt.

96) Gruppe Verwaltung:
HOCHLEITNER, Maj.
BEYSS, Stabsintendant (Replaced HOCHLEITNER as Chief autumn of 1944.)

97) Communications:
During the fall of 1944, all W/T communications were taken away from the jurisdiction of the Kdt and formed as part of an overall Communications Regiment (506) under Maj. POSTNIKOW in Hilmt, Berlin and locally, under the control of Capt. ENGELSDORF (successor to HOFZEL).

K. Ast Hungary:
95) Lt. Col. PFANNENSTIEL was the Chief Abwehr Liaison officer for Hungary in Budapest from 1940 to 1943. He was controlled by HAROCHA-REDWITZ. Transferred to France in 1943 as Chief of Abwehr there. PFANNENSTIEL was responsible for all Abwehr activities including personnel administration, finance and communications. Was replaced by Col. SCHOLZ in 1943 who remained until May 1944. At this time Ast Vienna set up Nest Budapest under Lt. Col. HANTSCHEL with Maj. PAOEL as Leiter I.

99) III F LK Budapest:
This LK was established in Budapest by III F Ast Vienna in 1939. Head of the LK from 1939 to 1941 was a certain THAER (proper spelling unknown) @ GAILETH, @ LEHAR.
Karl SCHMIDT replaced LEHAR as Leiter in 1941 and remained until May 1944 when he was replaced by one FLANDERER.

100) Chief Agents of III F LK:
KOMPA, @ KOMA, Raoul
DUBET, Josef, @ WIENINGER
GOETZ, Wilhelm, Dr. (Willy) @ WIGO. Sent to Turkey by Subject in 1942.)
WENDER (Brother of WENDER, Erich @ POPESCU)
KOSIK, Karl (Died in concentration camp in ? 1943)
FLANDERER
SADLACZEK, Franz (1941-1945)
WEISS, Johan @ DOMINIK (Recruited in 1940; transferred to LwK Sofia 1942; LwK Budapest Oct. 1943; dismissed by Lt. TIEMANN Feb. 1945)

101) Lt. Col. HORACZEK was Head of a I Abwehr Kommando, established May 1944 with several truppe on the Eastern Front. Subject was of the opinion that his Kommando was subordinated only to the German Commanding General in Hungary. It withdrew November 3rd from Budapest to Tata Tovaros, Hungary. HORACZEK then became Chief of KdH Breslau in mid- December 1944.

102) Obstlt. Hans KLIEMANN was the Ic AO to the German Commanding General in Hungary. This position was abolished latter part of October when KLIEMANN became ill and went to a hospital in Bad Gastein, Austria.

L. Kommando des Feldgebiets Budapest:

103) KdH Budapest was established (replacing the former Nest under HAUPTMANN who now became a I Liaison officer with the Hungarian Abwehr) directly under Hitl Amt in Berlin under Col. DELIUS GRAMER. It was to set up a new I service as all of the III F activities under the former Nest were now transferred to VI z. Subject states that Major VURITS came to Budapest at this time and may well have taken over the former III F work there which was under control of Vienna Gestapo. KdH Budapest had a separate W/T station in contact with Vienna and Berlin under Hptm. SCHNIDT (former I k Leiter of KO-BU, Sofia). Subject was of the opinion that the KdH never produced results during its brief existence.

104) In October, the KdH Budapest was disbanded and only a stay-behind HK remained under SEUBERT. Col. DELIUS returned to Vienna to build up the I stay-behind network throughout the Balkans. SEUBERT's Nest HK was subordinated to KdH Vienna and had to withdraw to Komorn-on-the-Danube latter part of Dec. Early January, this HK was taken over by a Lt., and SEUBERT was posted to KdH Vienna as Leiter Gruppe Aufklaerung.

M. SD Hungary:

105) HOETTL, Dr. Ostubaf. Chief. (In Budapest since July 1944)
NEUMEUFEL, Guenther. Assistant Chief
WEYSE(R), Ostubaf. Special Representative. (Hun.Min.of Interior)

HOETTL had his own W/T station and enjoyed considerable independence, but Subject states that he came under GESCHKE to some extent.

N. Gestapo Hungary: (Budapest)

106) Immediately following the entry of German troops into Hungary in March 1944, Stubaf. Krim. Dir. GOPPELT of Vienna proceeded to Budapest in order to establish a Stapo station there and then returned to Vienna.

GESCHKE. Leiter Stapo Hungary; also controlled the SD.
KLAGES, Hstuf. In charge of CE activities; died 19 Oct. 1944 in gun duel with HOETTL's son.
[illegible], Hstuf. Ass't. to KLAGES until his death when [illegible] took over KLAGE's position.

Subject met KLAGES in July 1944 when he appealed to KLAGES to release a Jewish Hungarian, Lt. PAEIS from imprisonment in Budapest. KLAGES said:"I'll release him so that you will have a better opinion of the Stapo". PAEIS is the son-in-law of the Vienna Social Democrat Gemeinde Rat.

LAUFFER, Hstuf. @ SCHROEDER
TRENKER, Ostubaf. (March-May 1944)
KICHLAM

O. Hungarian theatre.
1977)

H U N G A R I A N

Head of the General Staff

Head of the 2nd Bureau Intelligence Section

Vasvara Centre	Communications Section
Administration	Evaluation (illegible)

Positive-Intelligence (Offensiv abt.)	Counter-Intelligence (Defensiv abt.)	Military attaches	Liaison off. to the (illegible) tating (illegible)

108) Head of the General Staff:
SZOMBATHELY, Col. General (1943)
VORROES, Col. General (From May 1944, Took over to the Russians in October)
The General Staff was united with the War Ministry in October 1944

109) Head of the 2nd Bureau:
VARSANY, General (1943)
KADAR, Col. (From August 1943)
KUTY, Col. (From May 1944)
Name Unknown (From October 1944)

110) Vasvara Centre:
(illegible) Lt. Col. (1943)
SZIGETTER, Col. (From May 1944)

111) Communications Section:
[illegible], Col. (From 1943)

112) Administration:
Unknown Lt. Col.

113) Evaluation (Evidenzbureau):
[illegible], Major of the General Staff
Unknown (From August 1944)

114) Positive Intelligence:
[illegible], Major of the General Staff (From 1943)

115) Counter Intelligence:
SZALASSY (1940-1942)
HERAKLEY, Col. (August 1943)
KERN, Major of the General Staff (May 1944)

116) Hungarian Abwehr Officers also known:
GARZULY, Josef, Dr. Oberstlt. Was Chief of the Counter-Intelligence Section for Yugoslavia from 1940 until 1942. From 1942 until November 1943, was Hilfsoffizier in the AVK (Sicherheitsamt of the Ministry of the Interior). From 1943 until the end was Unter abteilungsleiter in the Defensiv Abteilung for Counter-espionage.

ILLES, Oberst. Sachbearbeiter for Czechoslovakia, later Abteilungsleiter for the East in the Defensive Bureau.

CSIGLER, Col. of the Hungarian Air Force. Ass't. to the Chief of the Defensiv Abteilung; specialist in matters of the Abwehr pertaining to the Luftwaffe in respect to the German III Luft.

SZIMCSAK, Lt. Col. of the General Staff. Ass't. to the Chief of the 2 nd Bureau under Col. RUTY. After RUTY's arrest, became provisional Chief of the section until December 1944.

ILOSZASZY, Major General. Leiter of the AVK until May 194[illegible], was then arrested by the Gestapo.

ANDRASSZY, Col. Deputy Chief of the Positive Espionage Section. After SZALASSY's taking over of the Government, was transferred into the Ministry of the Exterior with functions of State Secretary.

KOSOLAY, Lt. Col. Liaison Officer with the Foreign Police and Customs Hqs. in Budapest. Comes under the Chief of the Defensiv Abteilung.

MERETH, Tibor, Capt. In the Defensiv Abteilung under Col. MERKLY. Was arrested on account of abusing office authority.

ROSSA, Tamas, Oberlt. Under Col. MERKLY, then became Liaison officer to the LdK until November 1944. Was then drawn into Lt. Col. GARZULY's section.

APPENDIX A.

List of alphabetical Names and Cover Names of LUK Organization

1) ALI — Cover name of the W/T station in Alsolendva, Hungary. This station was built up towards end of Dec. 1944. Employed were: Dr. DEUTSCH, Alice BERTHA, Fedor BACSKAY and W/T operator LACZI. BACSKAY and LACZI were to stay behind and be overrun by the Russians. Station was dissolved after 12 Feb. 1945.

2) ALI — Cover name of W/T station set up in Bratislava in Jan. 1945. Employed were: Albert FUHRER and office assistants: Nina BRILKIN-ORLOV and Valja DEUTSCH. Station forwarded on Ira LONGIN's incoming reports.

3) AMATOL — Cover name for information transmitted by DALISME and his sources.

4) ANKER — Cover name of W/T station in the Spanish Embassy in Ankara; operated by Arnoldo DALISME and his wife Gerti (nee PIACENTINI). In July 1943, station was transferred to Istanbul under cover name "Islam" with STURM-SCHMIDEd in charge. (See: LUK Activities in Turkey).

5) BACHMANN, Josef — Chauffeur with LUK in Budapest from Aug. 1944 until 12 Feb. 1945. Volksdeutscher, but Hungarian citizen. Arrested after 12 Feb. 1945.
c. 1.63 m tall; 65 kgs; bushy eye brows; short moustache; dark blond hair with sparse crew-cut; c. 55 yrs.

6) BACSKAY, Fedor — Hungarian citizen. Official in the Oelwerke in Zalagebiet. From end Dec. 1944 to 12 Feb. 1945, was an agent of "Ali" (Alsolendva). Entrusted with the penetration of Partisans in Southern Hungary as well as with building up communications behind the Russian line. Arrested after 12 Feb. 1945 and later activities unknown.
c. 1.63 m tall; 60 kgs; black hair; black moustache; glasses for reading; c. 35 yrs.

BALLICS, Col. See HATZ

7) BAUBUCK, Josef — Viennese half Jew. Went to the LUK in Sofia in Jan. 1942. Was employed in the radio key section, and took charge of all Pass matters in liaison with the Bulgarian Police. Was arrested 12 Feb. 1945 and further activities are unknown.
c. 1.72 m tall; 90 kgs; clean shaven, blond hair; thick chubby hands.

8) BECKER, Franz — Viennese. Agent for I Luft Vienna. In May. 1944 was chauffeur-assistant to KOWALEWSKY in Bucharest. Autumn 1943 was sent to Dedeogatch by I L Vienna to assist HOLAND(I) in setting up station "Dido". Fol-