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A. The Rote Kapelle (FINCK Study)

1. Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN was born on 2 September 1909 in Kiel to naval officer Edgar SCHULZE and his wife, Marie-Louise nee BOYSEN. He grew up in Berlin and Duisberg. After completing his education, SCHULZE-BOYSEN became a member of the "Jungdeutschen Ordens". He traveled abroad to Sweden and England, visiting friends and relatives. After his Abitur exams, he began to study law. He never finished his law studies because he chose to enter politics. In 1932 he became a member of the editorial staff of the "Gegner", a political periodical. Soon he became its chief editor and published his own political brochure, "Gegner von heute, Kampfgenossen von Morgen" (Enemy today; ally tomorrow).

2. In April 1933 the Nazi regime banned the "Gegner" and its offices were destroyed. Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN and some of his co-workers were arrested by SS-Sturm troops. The troops were very brutal towards the men they arrested and even maltreated one of the prisoners so badly that he died. SCHULZE-BOYSEN's mother came to Berlin and was successful in getting her son's release. The release was granted on the condition that SCHULZE-BOYSEN leave Berlin and in the future, stay out of politics.

3. SCHULZE-BOYSEN then took a one-year course at the Verkehrs-Fliegerschule in Warnemuende. He soon was employed by the Reichsluftfahrtministerium for various reasons, i.e. he had studied well, he came from a good family, he was a linguist. Simultaneously, he joined the reserves and became a Luftwaffe reserve officer.

4. In 1936, SCHULZE-BOYSEN married Libertas HAAS-HEYE, granddaughter of Fuerst EULENBURG. That same year, SCHULZE-BOYSEN, who was strongly anti-Nazi, made contact with a group which was actively working for the downfall of the Nazi regime. The group consisted mainly of representatives of Communism and Soviet-Russia in Berlin. Also in 1936, SCHULZE-BOYSEN gathered a group of anti-Nazis around him, including Frau Dr. Elfriede PAUL, Gisela von POELLNITZ, Wilhelm THEWS, Guenther WEISENBORN, Kurt SCHUMACHER, and Walter KUECHENMEISTER. Not only did this group hold political discussions, it also actively engaged in anti-Nazi measures. For instance, SCHULZE-BOYSEN and his wife sent information to the Russian Embassy via Gisela von POELLNITZ warning of the measures the Franco regime wanted to put into effect in Red Spain. The Red Spaniards were able to prepare themselves. SCHULZE-BOYSEN had learned of the plans of the Franco regime through his Luftwaffe post. Wilhelm THEWS went to Spain and became a Brigadekommandeur there (TN: during the Spanish Civil War.).

5. In addition to filling his Luftwaffe post and engaging in political activities, SCHULZE-BOYSEN studied political economics and politics at the Berlin University. Because so many of the instructors were being called into the Wehrmacht, SCHULZE-BOYSEN was asked to hold a seminar at the Foreign Scientific Institute. Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN was active as a journalist and film dramatist and became an employee of the Kultur-Filmabteilung of the Propaganda Ministry. SCHULZE-BOYSEN was transferred to the Attachegruppe at the Reichsluftfahrtministerium (RLM) after his promotion to Oberleutnant.

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6. Also strongly anti-Nazi and working at the Reichswirtschaftsministerium was Oberregierungsrat Dr. Arvid HARNACK. His wife Mildred nee FISH was an American. Arvid HARNACK had met his wife while he was an exchange student in the USA. Later, HARNACK, in his capacity as a Reichs official, traveled to Russia frequently. HARNACK and his wife were passive anti-Nazi fighters although thoroughly convinced anti-Nazis. HARNACK limited himself to pure economic-scientific study, thesis, doctrines, etc. His anti-Nazi feelings did not prevent him from joining, and retaining his membership in, the NSDAP.

7. Free-lance journalist Adam KUCKHOFF and his wife Greta were SCHULZE-BOYSEN's closest co-workers. Adam KUCKHOFF had written such books as "Der Deutsche Von Bayemourt", "Stregang" and "Eulenspiegel". He had written the film "Mein Leben fuer Irland" and was director of the Prag-Film-AG. Frau KUCKHOFF was a diplom Volkswirtin (political economist), and studied in America for a number of years, and was a translator at the Eugenics Office of the NSDAP. AT this office she translated GOEBBELS speeches and a portion of Hitler's "Mein Kampf" into English.

8. Kurt SCHUMACHER, a sculptor, had known SCHULZE-BOYSEN since 1930. Although he wholeheartedly agreed with SCHULZE-BOYSEN's opinions regarding the Nazis, he nevertheless designed national emblems for newly built Nazi Kasernes after he graduated from the art academy in Berlin. Through his efforts, many artists joined the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. His wife, Elisabeth SCHUMACHER nee HOHENEMSER, was a natural anti-Nazi because she was half Jewish.

9. Frau Dr. Elfried PAUL got to know SCHULZE-BOYSEN through Kurt SCHUHMACHER. Frau PAUL, her lover Walter KUECHENMEISTER, and journalist Guenther WEISENBORN, belonged to the closest circle around SCHULZE-BOYSEN and HARNACK.

10. Through his connections in the RLM, SCHULZE-BOYSEN recruited various people, witting or unwitting to them, to work for his organization.

11. John GRAUDENZ, formerly a journalist and then an industrial representative, joined SCHULZE-BOYSEN's group quite late but because of his business contacts, became a first-class worker for the group. He is regarded as belonging to the leaders of the group.

12. Oberst Erwin GEHRTS was chief of the Abteilung Lehrmittel und Druckvorschriften "Geheim und GKdoS" in the RLM. For some time, he also gave lectures on Luftwaffe matters over the German Short-wave broadcasting station. He was opposed to the Nazis because of his pessimistic character and his former activity as a journalist. He may not have been a witting source for SCHULZE-BOYSEN but he certainly gave great aid to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

13. Oberleutnant Herbert GOLLNOW belonged to the Abwehr Abteilung of the German General Staff (OKW) and was concerned with depositing parachute agents and perpetrating sabotage behind enemy fronts. He came into contact with the

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SCHULZE-BOYSEN group through Mildred HARNACK, who was tutoring him in English and who later became his mistress. GOLLNOW was persuaded to reveal secrets about his work and his information was passed on by the HARNACK's.

14. Horst HEILMANN, a student of foreign science, met SCHULZE-BOYSEN at the seminars SCHULZE-BOYSEN had held. He deeply admired SCHULZE-BOYSEN and adopted his beliefs. HEILMANN was inducted into the Wehrmacht and through SCHULZE-BOYSEN's efforts, became an interpreter at the Funkabwehr (radio CE) of the OKW. He became a source of secret information for SCHULZE-BOYSEN and, on learning of the discovery of the activity of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, warned its members and hid their material.

PRAXL, a Wachmeister in HEILMANN's office, was recruited by HEILMANN.

15. Hans HENNIGER, Regierungsbauinspektor a. Kr. in the RLM, allowed GRAUDENZ to elicit information from him on secret matters.

16. A large portion of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's group were Communists of long-standing. Lotte SCHLEIF, married name BERGTEL, was a librarian at the Municipal Library in Berlin-Neukoelln, then at the library in Prenzlauer-Berg. Influenced by left-orientated library patrons, (sic) she developed from a politically uninterested person to an active Communist. She got to know the Communist, Rudolf BERGTEL. In 1935, he received an eight-year prison term because of illegal Communist activity. Shortly before WW II, he escaped from an English (sic) prison camp and sought shelter with Lotte SCHLEIF. Through her friendship with sculptress Ilse SCHAEFFER and sculptor Kurt SCHUHMACHER, she succeeded in getting BERGTEL to Switzerland. Lotte SCHLEIF met SCHULZE-BOYSEN through Kurt SCHUMACHER.

17. Ilse SCHAEFFER was married to the librarian of the Berlin Municipal Library, Dr. Philipp SCHAEFFER and it was quite natural for her to meet Lotte SCHLEIF, a fellow librarian. Because of his Communist activities, Dr. SCHAEFFER was fired from his Berlin post prior to 1933. He resumed his KPD activities and because of that, received a five-year prison term in 1935. Ilse SCHAEFFER also served a one-year term, from 1936 to 1937, for the same reason. Approximately in 1938, Frau Dr. PAUL recruited her into the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. In 1940, Ilse SCHAEFFER got her husband into the group.

18. Wilhelm GUDDORF was the son of a Flemish professor at the University in Gent. He had planned on becoming a priest but instead studied oriental languages and philology. He adopted Communism so strongly that from 1928 on, he was a regular editor on the Communist paper, "Die Rote Fahne". In 1934 he was sentenced to a three-year prison term but was not released until 1939. He brought about his release by giving his word of honor that he would stay away from Communism and its related activity. Immediately on his release, he went back on his word, sought and found acceptance into SCHULZE-BOYSEN's group. Some time after he and his mistress, Eva-Maria BUCH, had worked for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, he became somewhat disillusioned because in his opinion, the work of the group was not strong enough along the lines prescribed by Moscow, because SCHULZE-BOYSEN was not very selective in choosing his

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collaborators, and because SCHULZE-BOYSEN was in contact with people who had been thrown out of the KPD. VERLEIH and WEISS, who likewise had been released from prison on their word of honor to stay away from Communism, declined GUDDORF's attempts at recruitment but did not betray him.

19. The long-standing Communist family of HUEBNER-WESOLEK had worked with SCHULZE-BOYSEN since 1933. The WESOLEK home, at which Frau WESOLEK's father Emil HUEBNER lived, was a safe-house for Communist agents and others being sought by the police. Another son, Max HUEBNER, had a radio and photography shop set up with KPD money. It served as a cover for a well-equipped passport falsification shop and a laboratory in which radio transmitters and receivers were built. The tie between SCHULZE-BOYSEN and WESOLEK-HUEBNER family was broken only during 1938 to 1942.

20. Truck driver Kurt SCHULZE was also a long-standing KPD member. He became a salesman and later a cab owner. Finally he was a salesman at the Gervais cheese factory. In 1928 he spent six months in Moscow, where he was trained in all phases of intelligence work but primarily schooled in WT.

21. Walter HUSEMANN was by occupation a manufacturer of mining equipment. As a long-standing Communist, he collaborated on the Communist papers, "Berliner Morgen", "Berlin am Abend", "Rote Fahne". He was also an editor of a labor newspaper in Mannheim, Germany.

22. Because of his former activities on the "Rote Fahne", John SIEG found a natural way to SCHULZE-BOYSEN's group.

23. Heinrich SCHEEL, Wetterdienstinspektor of the Luftwaffe, knew Lotte BERGTEL and through her, joined the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group in 1939. SCHEEL brought a strongly "leftist" group into the organization, including COPPI and LAUTENSCHLAEGER. All of these people had attended the Scharfenbergschule, an experimental farm school on the island of Scharfenberg bei Tegel. The school first was run social-democratically but later more and more Communist.

24. Hans COPPI was one of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's most active collaborators. He was arrested in 1933 because of Communist agitation. Later he found employment as a lathe operator. His work in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group was so extensive that he found little time to carry out his trade. His main duty for the group was to service the radio transmitter.

25. Hans LAUTENSCHLAEGER had been a Wehrmacht member since 1938 but was arrested in 1939 for actively engaging in Communist propaganda at the Siegfried Line.

26. Some time later, the "Heil'schen Abendschule" (Comment: A secondary private school owned by Wilhelm HEIL, Berlin W 50, Augsburgstrasse 60. This school no longer operated in Berlin after 1945.) group joined the SCHULZE-BOYSEN organization. Cutout to this group was Dr. John RITTMESTER, a nerve specialist, and his wife Eva. RITTMESTER had been influenced by Communism during his early youth. He had been chief of a nerve clinic in Switzerland but was thrown out in 1937 because of his Communist activity.

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He got to know SCHULZE-BOYSEN around Christmas, 1941. Because both men were of the same political beliefs, RITTIMEISTER became a zealous collaborator. Frau Eva RITTIMEISTER had attended the "Heil'sche Abendgymnasium" and had found open ears for Communist agitation among her fellow students. Many discussion evenings were held at the RITTIMEISTER home.

27. Ursula GOETZE, daughter of a Berlin hotel owner, also was a student at the "Heil'schen Abendschule". She became a close friend of Werner KRAUS, professor at the Marburg University and a colleague of Dr. RITTIMEISTER. GOETZE met KRAUS at the RITTIMEISTER home.

28. Fritz THIEL, an adjuster (Justierer) and his wife Hannelore nee HOFFMANN belonged to the "Heil'schen Abendschule" circle. They both met SCHULZE-BOYSEN through the RITTIMEISTER's, and their relationship with SCHULZE-BOYSEN became so close, that he often was a guest at their home.

29. Fritz REHMER, an adjuster (Justierer) and his fiancée, Liane BERKOWITZ, also belonged to the "Heil'schen Abendschule" circle. The mother of Liane BERKOWITZ was a dancer with the Petersburg Opera who had fled from Bolshevism and become an embittered foe of Soviet dictatorship. Liane BERKOWITZ's friendship with REHMER brought the mother into the camp of her enemy. At the time of Liane BERKOWITZ's arrest, Liane was pregnant.

30. Otto GOLLNOW and Herbert Andreas RICHTER also belonged to the "Heil'schen Abendschule" circle.

31. Dentist Dr. Helmuth HIMPEL and his fiancée, Rosemarie TERWIEL belonged to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. HIMPEL had been anti-Nazi for some time already but became more strongly so after the "Nuernberg laws" were passed. These laws prohibited him from marrying Rosemarie TERWIEL because she was half-Jewish. It's not clear as to how HIMPEL got into the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, but it has been confirmed that he was an avid collaborator.

32. Although all the persons worked directly under the leadership of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and HARNACK, they were divided into groups and kept unwitting of the others' existence for security reasons. This was carried out so effectively that at the time of the arrests, the members were astonished to learn that they were part of a widely-branched organization.

33. Helmuth ROLOFF, a pianist, belonged to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

34. SCHULZE-BOYSEN worked mainly with:

Kurt and Elisabeth SCHUMACHER
Frau Dr. Med. Elfriede PAUL
Walter KUECHENMEISTER
Guenther WEISENBORN
Oda SCHOTTMUELLER
Walter and Martha Husemann
Paul SCHOLZ
John GRAUDENZ
Heinz STRELOW and his mistress,
Cato Bontjes von BEEK

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35. Dr. Arvid HARNACK worked with:

Adam and Greta KUCKHOFF
John SIEG
Rose SCHLOESINGER
Karl BEHRENS
Dr. Adolf GRIMME
Leo SKRCZYPCSYNSKI
Wolfgang HAVEMANN

36. The RITTIMEISTER's worked with:

Ursula GOETZE
Prof. Werner KRAUS
Fritz and Hannelore THIEL
Fritz REHMER
Liane BERKOWITZ

37. There was also an additional group concerned purely with technical espionage missions. The group consisted mainly of long-standing Communists and former members of the Scharfenberg school. It probably worked under the direction of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and consisted of:

Hans and Hilde COPPI
Kurt and Martha SCHULZE
Karl BOEHME
Helmut MARQUARDT
Erika and Cay von BROCKDORFF
Emil and Max HUEBNER
Stanislaus, Johannes and Frieda WESOLEK
Richard and Hanni WEISSENSTEINER
Hans and Ina LAUTENSCHLAEGER
Heinrich SCHEEL
Else IMME
Klara SCHABEL

The Work of the Rote Kapelle

38. Right from the start, SCHULZE-BOYSEN's group was mainly concerned with the downfall of the Nazi regime. It became clear to SCHULZE-BOYSEN soon after 1933 that this could not be brought about with only internal political measures. Therefore, he joined the illegal KPD organization and ultimately adopted Communism. At first, SCHULZE-BOYSEN was not wholly in accord with all the teachings of Communism but in the course of passing years, and especially during WW II, he became a convinced Communist. Even during his trial, he exhibited great pride in his convictions. It almost seemed as though SCHULZE-BOYSEN was under the delusion that he could use Communism for

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his own needs without letting Communism become the victor. He drew as an example many politicians who first allied themselves with this doctrine and who then noticed, when it was too late, that they had become decayed by Communism.

39. At first, the work of the group consisted mostly of meetings and discussions, criticism of the Nazi government and its measures, and study of those political and economic books which had been banned by the Nazi regime. Lotte SCHLEIF (BERGTEL) brought large quantities of such books and newspapers to the cellar of the SCHUMACHER home.

40. Because he betrayed RLM secrets to the Soviet Embassy in Berlin during the Spanish Civil War in 1936, SCHULZE-BOYSEN fell into the hands of the Russian intelligence service. The tie between the RIS and SCHULZE-BOYSEN became closer during the years but especially so when long-standing Communists joined the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

41. Both SCHULZE-BOYSEN and HARNACK solicited contacts with Soviet officers. HARNACK had been in Russia often and had participated in the negotiations with Moscow during 1939 to 1941, in his capacity as an expert on economics. He had been in Russia also the year the German-Russo pact was formed and had established many friendships. Later in Berlin he maintained these friendships. He and SCHULZE-BOYSEN got to know Alexander ERDBERG in Berlin. ERDBERG was a representative of the Soviet Trade Delegation. During the times the three men were together, HARNACK and SCHULZE-BOYSEN openly criticised the Hitler regime.

42. The decisive turning point in the work of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group came at the outbreak of the German-Russian war in June 1941. Whereas the main work of the group had been in the field of internal politics, it now changed to the area of treason and espionage. It's probably correct to assume that SCHULZE-BOYSEN and especially HARNACK were quite astounded when ERDBERG explained what the eminent outbreak of war between Russia and Germany meant for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. ERDBERG gave them short-wave transmitters and 12,000 RM and ordered them to back up their anti-Nazi statements with action. It's claimed that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was immediately prepared to accept ERDBERG's offer but that HARNACK had to be pressured into agreement.

43. Despite engaging in active espionage, SCHULZE-BOYSEN did not disregard internal politics. As before, political discussions were held and in fact were increased, for the purpose of recruiting those members of the discussion group into active intelligence work. Propaganda leaflets, usually written by SCHULZE-BOYSEN, were distributed. HARNACK wrote economic material. These leaflets were called "AGIS-Drucke". One of them, entitled "Napoleon Bonaparte" is in the German files. SCHULZE-BOYSEN had written it and had subtly but still specifically drawn a parallel between Hitler and Napoleon and had hinted that Hitler's dictatorship must logically end in the same manner in which Napoleon's did.

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John SIEG and Wilhelm GUDDORF published a periodical called, "Die Innere Front".

44. Some of the pamphlets were posted on Berlin streets in night action by many members of the organization, especially those in RITIMEISTER's group. Other pamphlets were sealed in envelopes and mailed to those persons who were suspected of being anti-Nazi. GUDDORF and Eva BUCH wrote leaflets urging the foreigners working in Germany to carry out sabotage.

45. As soon as possible, intensive radio traffic between Berlin and Moscow got under way with the WT sets ERDBERG had given SCHULZE-BOYSEN, HARNACK, and KUCKHOFF at the outbreak of the German-Russo war. There was nothing amateurish about the radio traffic. The code had been so cleverly set up that the Germans could not break it. It was only after the radio station in Brussels was captured that the code could be deciphered.

46. Failures did crop up in the radio traffic; i.e. Berlin could not always receive or hear Moscow's transmissions; sometimes Moscow and Berlin were transmitting on different frequencies. Mainly the difficulties arose from the fact that the Berlin group had not been thoroughly schooled in WT and often ruined the radio sets. Finally SCHULZE-BOYSEN's group had to stop transmitting because of danger of discovery, even though three radio stations had been set up in various sections of Berlin and even though an irregular transmission schedule was followed. Moscow had realized from the outset that the Berlin group was a first-class information source. Therefore, when the group's radio transmission ceased, Moscow became worried and sent an agent to Berlin. The agent came to the KUCKHOFF home and was to instruct the group on how to use the WT and in general, to see that all went well in the future. However, the agent, KUCKHOFF, SCHULZE-BOYSEN and COPPI instead spent the allotted time discussing literature. KUCKHOFF had just finished his play "Ulenspiegel" and read excerpts of it. The time passed and the agent had to leave even though talk had never gotten around to technical matters. Therefore, the radio traffic did not go along smoothly in the future either.

47. Ultimately the German Funkabwehr (radio CE) succeeded in pinpointing the three stations; however a stupid mistake occurred. Funkabwehr soldiers arriving at COPPI's home wore postal uniforms but arrived in a Funkabwehr truck. COPPI looked out the window, realized the significance of postal men arriving in a Funkabwehr truck, gave the danger signal, and broke off transmission. The soldiers were unable to find the radio station.

48. Before radio transmission had ceased, the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group had worked independently within the RIS network. However, the "Director" (Moscow), worried about the cessation of traffic, sent a message to Brussels which ordered KENT (SUKOLOV) to look up "ULENSPIEGEL" (KUCKHOFF), contact "ARVID" (HARNACK) and "CORO" (SCHULZE-BOYSEN) and initiate transmission again. KENT was also ordered to make preparations which would facilitate sending Soviet parachute agents to Berlin. KENT carried out his orders and also brought money for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. He learned that the group had stopped

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transmitting, not because of technical difficulties but because of danger of discovery. KENT took back to Brussels material which the Berlin group had gathered but had been unable to forward to Moscow. In Brussels, KENT transmitted the material to Moscow. Intelligence material was passed to Moscow in this manner until the Berlin group felt it was safe to begin their own radio transmissions again. From this time on, the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group worked directly under Moscow and the whole group was incorporated into the far-reaching RIS network in Western Europe. It became clear to SCHULZE-BOYSEN and HARNACK that they were only small portion of a gigantic organization.

49. In May 1942, two Soviet parachute agents were dropped in East Prussia. The two were former German citizens who had emigrated to Moscow and had been thoroughly trained in all phases of intelligence work. Erna EIFFLER and Heinrich FELENDORF had expertly falsified identity documents with them as well as valuable radio equipment. They immediately went to Hamburg and were given shelter by the well-known KPD official, Bernhard BAESTLEIN. BAESTLEIN was in contact with GUDDORF, who in turn, informed SCHULZE-BOYSEN and HARNACK about the new radio line. Intelligence material was handed over to EIFFLER and FELENDORF who transmitted it to Moscow. HARNACK made preparations to move the two agents to Berlin but before this could be done, the two were arrested in Hamburg.

50. Moscow was forced to send two additional agents directly to Berlin in August 1942 because the Berlin radio transmissions were again functioning poorly. HOESSLER and BARTH were dropped in the partisan district of Gomel and were able to reach Berlin disguised as vacationing Wehrmacht soldiers. HOESSLER had been a Communist functionary prior to 1933 and had emigrated to Russia shortly after the KPD was banned. BARTH had worked for the "Rote Fahne" but remained in Germany after 1933. He took part in the fighting in Russia and was captured by Russian troops. Both HOESSLER and BARTH received agent training in Moscow. On arriving in Berlin, HOESSLER went to Kurt SCHUMACHER because Moscow had instructed him to do so and had given him SCHUMACHER's address. SCHULZE-BOYSEN then had HOESSLER go to COPPI. Both HOESSLER and BARTH began transmitting radio messages to Moscow from various locations in Berlin, including the studio of Graefin Erika von BROCKDORFF.

51. All persons who have seen the material which the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group passed to the RIS admit that this group was the most dangerous agent organization uncovered during WW II. The material the group sent to Moscow was so sensitive that fear existed during the Rote Kapelle trials that more secret information would be revealed than was absolutely necessary.

52. The SCHULZE-BOYSEN group had planned that intelligence information would be transmitted to Moscow through the news broadcasts of the German broadcasting station, of which Guenther WEISENBORN had been named editor in circa 1941. However this plan did not succeed because WEISENBORN was not directly concerned with the writing of the news material.

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53. The "Cairo code" matter has never been cleared up. The German Funkabwehr was able to break the code used by the British in Egypt when transmitting to their headquarters in London. The Wehrmacht leaders were able to keep ROMMEL informed about every move British General WAVELL planned. One day, however, a radio drama depicted how the Funkabwehr had broken the "Cairo code" one night. This resulted in the changing of the code for the Cairo-London radio link. The German Funkabwehr was unable to break the code for the Cairo-London radio link, ~~The German Funkabwehr was unable to break the new code~~ and ultimately, the Germans were defeated in the African campaign. WEISENBORN to this day denies that he wrote the radio drama. However strong suspicions exist that he had his hand in the matter and the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group is accredited with this success.

54. After the group in Berlin was arrested and SCHULZE-BOYSEN realized the hopeless situation in which he and his collaborators found themselves, he made a last attempt to save himself. He claimed that he had taken important documents from the RLM, sent them to Sweden with the instructions that in the event of his arrest, these sensitive documents were to be published or handed over to Germany's enemies. To Gestapo officials to whom he had made this claim, asked him how they could either regain or destroy the documents. SCHULZE-BOYSEN said he was prepared to aid them on the condition that his execution be postponed until the end of 1943. The Gestapo gave him this assurance. Then SCHULZE-BOYSEN revealed that he had made a false claim but still held the Gestapo promise as binding.

55. The fact that SCHULZE-BOYSEN asked for postponement of his execution from 1942 to the end of 1943 is quite interesting. Such a request would only have been logical if he thought that decisive political changes would have occurred by the end of 1943. Since the Germans had not yet been defeated at Stalingrad at the time of his request, SCHULZE-BOYSEN must have chosen the end of 1943 other than for purely military reasons. He must have had knowledge of the plans of a resistance organization. This resistance organization was responsible for the 20th July 1944 assassination attempt on Hitler.

56. The results of extensive investigation after 1945 led to the conclusion that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had been in contact with the 20th July contingent. Presently it is admitted quite openly and with pride that SCHULZE-BOYSEN and HARNACK did have contact with the 20th July group as well as with other resistance organizations. The official publications of the VVN named the UHRIG group, the Europaeische Union, the SCHOLL family in Munich, and predecessors of the 20th July group, and the SAEFKOW group as those organizations with whom the two men had contact. Dr. Falk HARNACK, brother of Arvid HARNACK, knew of HARNACK's contact with Klaus and Dietrich BONNHOFER, Ernst von HARNACK, Trett zu SOLZ, HAUSHOFER and DELBRUEK all of whom belonged to the 20th July group.

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57. Investigation has revealed that the 20th of July group carried out treason and espionage. This fact could have been brought out in the Rote Kapelle trials in 1942/1943 if the Funkabwehr and Gestapo would not have been forced to employ haste and to round up the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group before the true man standing behind the Rote Kapelle organization were uncovered. It was clear to the Funkabwehr and Gestapo officials that the intelligence material transmitted by the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group came from far-reaching sources and not only from the immediate members of the group. The sources of intelligence were never discovered because the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group refused to name them, and in the haste of the investigation, this matter seemed insignificant. The Gestapo realized their task was tremendous and therefore skimmed only what they deemed most important. Also, the stir that the trials caused was so unpleasant that no effort was made to delve deeper into the group than was absolutely necessary.

58. After the first shock caused by the roll-up of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group passed, the Funkabwehr captured another transmitter two months later as well as those groups in Holland, Belgium and France under KENT's leadership. However since the Gestapo limited itself to the investigation of known members, the men behind the organizations and the uncaptured agents soon banded together again and started to re-function. It has been proven that for some time already, Moscow had expected its organizations in Germany and the occupied West to be discovered and had already set up a new network in this event in Switzerland. This Swiss organization was under the guidance of Alexander RADO. The Funkabwehr observed that the RADO organization transmitted infrequently and seemed to serve a reserve function. However, after the SCHULZE-BOYSEN and KENT groups were arrested and after the men behind those organizations and the uncaptured agents felt no more danger, the RADO organization went into action. It received the cover name of "Rote Drei" and became the meeting place for all agents safe from arrest.

59. All the foregoing, naturally, could only be speculated, not proven. The Funkabwehr noticed that the radio transmissions of the RADO group increased to a gigantic 800 per month. Their code was so complicated that it could only be broken if one from their ranks betrayed them. FLICKE, who was a decoding expert, had succeeded in breaking the code used by KENT and SCHULZE-BOYSEN. However he was transferred from the decoding department because of someone's attempt to commit sabotage. It was an irony of fate that General der Nachrichtentruppen FELLGIEBEL, who was involved in the 20th July plot, gave the strict order that FLICKE be returned to the decoding department. Even though FELLGIEBEL was duly arrested, sentenced, and executed for his 20th July involvement, his order regarding FLICKE was upheld. The resistance organization among the German military hierarchy tried to hinder FLICKE's work by removing pertinent files and withdrawing FLICKE's experienced personnel. In the summer of 1944, the "Rote Drei" began its radio transmissions and despite all adversity, the Germans broke their code at the end of 1944. It was strongly suspected that the "Rote Drei" and Rote Kapelle intelligence sources were identical. The "Rote Drei" messages had to state information

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sources so that Moscow could evaluate the accuracy of the material.

60. The contents of the messages actually revealed from which offices the information came. It was noted that those messages containing the same type of information utilized the same cover name as its source. It was not difficult to discover what each cover name indicated, since these cover names had been selected in a very primitive manner, a fault found not only in the RIS but among Wehrmacht and German resistance organizations too. For instance, HARNACK was referred to as "Arvid", KUCKHOFF was called "Ulenspiegel", COPPI was "Strahlmann", radio operator HAVEMANN was "Italian" (Because of his Latin features), LEBER was "Niere" (TN: LIVER was "Kidney"), etc.

The Funkabwehr's conclusions were:

<u>Cover Name</u>	<u>Office involved</u>
Werther.....	Oberkommando der Wehrmacht
Anna	Auswaertiges Amt (Foreign Office)
Teddy.....	Oberkommando des Heeres
Olga	Befehlshaber der Ersatzheeres
Fernand	Oberkommando der Luftwaffe
Stefan.....	Reichsluftfahrtministerium (RLM)
Bill.....	Heereswaffenamt
Pakbo	Parteikanzlei Organn

FLICKE, who broke the "Rote Drei" code, claimed that none other than Admiral CANARIS was the man behind the cover name "Werther" and that none other than General ULBRICHT was the man behind the cover name "Olga". FLICKE's claims may be true since CANARIS and ULBRICHT were involved in the 20th July plot and the cover names "Werther" and "Olga" were used less frequently after 20th July 1944 and not at all after late summer of 1944. It is probably correct to assume that the members of the 20th July group perpetrated military treason.

61. This conclusion is quite astounding since it reveals that high German officials collaborated with the Soviet Union. The conclusion also posed quite a puzzle, which was not solved until 1950. At present, the men who formerly belonged to the circle around Admiral CANARIS admit that they did more than just resist the Nazi regime mentally; they set themselves in contact with Germany's enemies to bring about Germany's military defeat.

62. A suspicion remains that SCHULZE-BOYSEN became aware of the intelligence line between the Amt Ausland/Abwehr and the Swiss General Staff. He may have learned of it from Oberleutnant Herbert GOLLNOW. In any event, SCHULZE-BOYSEN went to Switzerland in the summer of 1942 and made precautionary preparations to use this line in the event that his Berlin radio was forced to stop transmitting to Moscow. SCHULZE-BOYSEN placed "Lucie" (Rudolf ROESSLER) in the Swiss General Staff so cleverly that Lucie was responsible for the composition of daily situation reports as well as for all other incoming reports.

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Lucie had all the incoming reports from the West as well as those originating in the Amt Ausland/Abwehr in his hands. He could analyze a map of the war situation better than the General Staff of any power involved in the war. Lucie continued to work for Moscow even after the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group was rounded up although he was unwitting of his true employer. He passed his intelligence material to a husband and wife team. The woman, today identified as Rachel DUEBENDORFER, was known to Lucie only by the cover name of "Sissy". Lucie at first did not realize that Sissy worked for RADO and therefore for Moscow. By the time he became aware of this fact, he was so deeply involved in the affair that he could not extricate himself.

63. The intelligence the "Rote Drei" transmitted actually originated in the Amt Ausland/Abwehr and SCHULZE-BOYSEN saw to it that the material was forwarded to Moscow. He had also provided for the continuation of Rote Kapelle work even though the Berlin organization died out.

64. SCHULZE-BOYSEN had created an intelligence organization which lasted not only until the 20th of July 1944 or to the end of WW II, but an organization which still exists today. By the summer of 1944, the Russian General Staff realized what the outcome of the war would be and was no longer interested in receiving intelligence from its German organizations via expensive and dangerous lines. In the purest sense of the word, it let the "Rote Drei" starve, i.e. it no longer sent funds because it wanted the organization to go into deep cover. The Soviets still needed their organizations but not to campaign against the Germans but against the "capitalistic West". The "Rote Drei" had worked so cleverly that it had never been discovered by a Western security service. When the Rote Drei "Starved", RADO and Sissy, because of the Russian alliance with Western powers, went to the British-American security services and requested support. Moscow immediately learned of this, reprimanded them sharply because it wanted the "Rote Drei" organization to remain secret to the West. Moscow had plans to use the "Rote Drei" when the time was ripe.

65. Several years passed before the time became ripe. In the interim, Sissy and her husband inactively passed the time in Cairo. Then their great hour came. They were put to work in America, the USA and Canada. There the two organized an espionage network with the same mastery as had been done in Switzerland. The main interest of the Soviets changed from the German General Staff in 1944 to the atomic bomb after 1945. Sissy and her husband were the persons behind the great atom espionage trial in Montreal and behind the trial of Dr. Klaus FUCHS and his collaborator GOLD. Naturally, by the time these people were arrested, Sissy and her husband had left the USA because the situation had become too hot for them. But their names, their physical descriptions, and above all, their modus operandi remained behind. These things led to their identification.

66. All the great pride in capturing the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group in the summer of 1942 and the German success in destroying an enemy agent network was lost when the Germans realized that they had succeeded only in capturing a small cog of a tremendous wheel. Then the Germans learned never to underestimate Soviet espionage efforts.

67. The name "Rote Kapelle" designates more than just the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. It encompasses the entire Western European RIS network, past and

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present. The publications about the Rote Kapelle revealed what highly intelligent and influential persons belonged to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group because of their anti-Nazi sentiments. Named were Legationsrat von SCHELIHA and Diplomingenieur KUMMEROW. Investigations have revealed that neither von SCHELIHA nor KUMMEROW belonged to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. These two men were Soviet agents working independently. The members of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group did not even recognize their names. They were mentioned in these publications merely because they were also rolled up at the time the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group was. Both von SCHELIHA and KUMMEROW were run by the same man who ran the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. Their handler was in Moscow. Because he found it expedient, the handler allowed the two men to use the same cut-outs of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. The results of the work of all the groups were pooled first in Moscow; there were no cross-connections in Berlin.

68. Von SCHELIHA came from a wealthy noble family, as did his wife. Von SCHELIHA made contact with Rudolf HERRNSTADT, a journalist working in Berlin for the Mosse Verlag. Or perhaps von SCHELIHA first met HERRNSTADT later in Warsaw. In any event, HERRNSTADT somehow got von SCHELIHA involved in an illegal financial deal, i.e. regarding exchange of foreign currency because von SCHELIHA wanted to get money transferred to Switzerland for the support of his mistress living there, or that HERRNSTADT loaned money to von SCHELIHA with which he paid off gambling debts, etc. In some unknown manner, HERRNSTADT got von SCHELIHA dependent on him and when the dependency was complete, HERRNSTADT ordered von SCHELIHA to commit espionage, that is, to betray Foreign Office secrets. Von SCHELIHA did not have the courage to confess the matter to his superior and thereby gave in to HERRNSTADT's demands. HERRNSTADT paid von SCHELIHA well. Contact between the two men was broken for a while after German representation was pulled out of Warsaw in 1939. Then HERRNSTADT succeeded in placing his mistress, Ilse STOEBE, as von SCHELIHA's secretary in the Foreign Office. One day, ~~Soviet~~ parachute agent came to Ilse STOEBE. She was quite surprised at his appearance since she had heard nothing from the RIS or HERRNSTADT for a long time and had thought herself free of these unpleasant relationships. The agent handed her a sealed envelope addressed to von SCHELIHA. She took the envelope in and von SCHELIHA opened it in her presence. The contents were money and questions to be answered. Von SCHELIHA immediately gave Ilse STOEBE a small part of the money to keep her quiet, kept the rest of it himself, and answered the questions. He then placed his answers in the envelope, sealed it, and had Ilse STOEBE return it to the parachute agent. One of the questions von SCHELIHA answered was the day and hour of the German attack on Russia.

69. The German Abwehr got onto von SCHELIHA because his name was mentioned in a radio message between Moscow and KENT in Brussels. Von SCHELIHA was arrested but denied everything. Since it had no proof, the Gestapo was unable to charge him. On the arrest of Soviet parachute agent KOENEN, son of former Communist Reichstagsabgeordneter KOENEN, evidence of espionage by von SCHELIHA was found. KOENEN had on his person a bank

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statement showing that von SCHELIHA had deposited several thousand Swiss francs in a Swiss bank. KOENEN stated during his interrogations that he had been told by the Soviets to look up von SCHELIHA and order him to deliver more intelligence material. In the event von SCHELIHA needed prodding, KOENEN was to show him the photostat of his bank statements.

70. Diplomingenieur Dr. Hans Heinrich KUMMEROW had been in contact with various intelligence services since 1928 or 1929 and had delivered secret information to them which he obtained from his place of employment in return for monetary payments. In due time, he fell into the hands of the RIS. To them, he delivered information of the utmost secrecy regarding German armament production.

B. Accusations Against ROEDER

1. Dr. ADOLF GRIMME, former Prussian Minister of Culture, wrote an indictment on 15 September 1945 to the British military government in Hannover accusing ROEDER of crimes against humanity for ordering the execution of the majority of Rote Kapelle members in Berlin. At the time GRIMME wrote the indictment, he was Generaldirektor of the Nordwestdeutschen Rundfunk. Dr. GRIMME described the suffering the Rote Kapelle members had to endure merely because of their anti-fascist convictions. GRIMME requested that his indictment be forwarded to the American military government.

2. In addition to GRIMME's indictment to the British military government, he, Guenther WEISEBORN, and Frau Greta KUCKHOFF composed an indictment containing similar accusations which they submitted directly to the American military government. This indictment was forwarded to the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg. It was impossible to get a copy of the original or the date it bore.

3. There are significant discrepancies in the various indictments and statements written by KUCKHOFF, WEISEBORN, and GRIMME. Those Rote Kapelle accounts written for the VVN archives or those which were placed at the disposal of journalist WEISEBORN and Miss Ricarda BUCH for literary purposes, ~~BUCH~~ openly gave details about the RIS network. In an account Greta KUCKOFF sent to WEISEBORN, she describes her role and activities for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, mentions the purely internal political activity of the group but does in no way deny that the group also sent military intelligence to Soviet Russia via radio transmissions. The following is an excerpt from this account:

"About eight days prior to outbreak of war (between Russia and Germany), I went to get the first radio set from Alexander ERDBERG. We kept the set for a few days, then passed it along. Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN sent the first news to the Russians about concrete preparations for war and named the cities which would be first attacked. The transmissions were sent from the home of Erika von BROCKDORFF. Because our set did not function

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well, a flood of messages came from Moscow and finally Soviet parachute agents brought us new radio sets. They also brought money for our illegal work. The money was divided. They brought about 3000 RM, probably even more, and we passed 1600 RM along."

4. In a statement dated 21 March 1947, the original of which was put at our disposal by the VVN in Berlin, Frau KUCKHOFF greatly limits her account of the group's work. The reason she wrote this statement cannot be determined.

"They (SCHULZE-BOYSEN and HARNACK) decided on a serious course for themselves, i.e. to make contact with foreign offices and to collaborate with them..."

5. Dr. Werner KRAUS, a university professor, wrote a detailed account of the activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. He described the following as "areas of action" by the group:

1. Research for the creation of an intellectual elite.
2. Writing pamphlets.
3. Attempts to form a revolutionary organization of foreign laborers; formation of a legion of foreign laborers.
4. SCHULZE-BOYSEN was in radio contact with Russian and English offices. He had his own transmission schedule and received technical help from a radio technician by the name of MARQUARDT, an Anarchist who had been acquitted. Berlin Kaufmann LAUTENSCHLAEGER, who had received a death sentence but got it reduced to a fifteen year prison term because he had fought at the front, also was involved in this affair. Additionally, one BOEHME was also involved. BOEHME was executed in Brandenburg in late fall of 1943. The main accusation the Gestapo had against SCHULZE-BOYSEN was that he had betrayed the plans of the German army to occupy the Baku oil districts through a parachute offensive after the Germans advanced on the Caucasus. SCHULZE-BOYSEN never talked to me personally about this.

Furthermore, an attempt was made by the group to form the so-called foreign workers into a legion, outfit them with propaganda material, and organize them for sabotage work in the armament industry. If I am not mistaken, four radio sets were used by the group to send important material to Brussels. Parachute agents from Russia were harbored and cared for and contact to resistance groups was made through them."

6. A completely different version of the group's activity was found in an indictment of 1 February 1947 which Frau KUCKHOFF sent to the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg. In it, she wrote:

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"I am convinced that a very thorough investigation should be done of Reichskriegsanwalt ROEDER. Through his ruthless treatment of Dr. HARNACK and SCHULZE-BOYSEN, one of the most pronounced anti-Nazi resistance groups was destroyed. This group had tested its possibility of destroying the Nazi regime by internal measures and had come to the conclusion, that only collaboration with democratic and socialistic peoples could successfully destroy the regime. This group was the only resistance group which had an American member, a woman who had had the honor of being the president of the American Women's Clubs in Berlin prior to outbreak of war. ROEDER feared that this group was endangering Nazism, not Germany! The arrests of the group occurred at the moment ROEDER, as a high-ranking German officer, was able to evaluate the German military situation and at the moment he was duty-bound to recognize the necessity of destroying Nazism for the welfare of Germany and the world."

7. Frau KUCKHOFF's statement contains no mention of treason or espionage and instead describes only "collaboration with democratic and socialistic people". She wants to stress the internal political work of the group and the danger it caused for Nazism, not Germany. Typical too is the mention of Frau Mildred HARNACK as an American. The reason for Frau KUCKHOFF's statement appears to be to inform the International Military Tribunal in Nürnberg, whose ideologies she adopted as her own when she stated that a prosecutor of the Reichskriegsgericht had been "duty-bound" to "finish off" Nazism.

8. An article written by Guenther WEISENBORN was even less informative about the activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. He mentioned in this article that the group had used radio sets but did not explain for what purpose these sets were used. He mentioned foreign connections in his article but only the group's connection with KENT, whom WEISENBORN described merely as being in Brussels. He did not mention that KENT was an agent of the Soviet Union. WEISENBORN's article stressed the purely internal political area of resistance by this group.

9. After proceedings against ROEDER had begun, Frau KUCKHOFF wrote a letter dated 5 September 1949 to the public prosecutor's office in Duensberg, in which she stated to Staatsanwalt FINCK that she feared that West German justice wanted to use the proceedings against ROEDER for a propaganda campaign against East Germany and the Soviet Union. The statements by WEISENBORN and GRIMME echoed the same sentiments and contained their request that the trial of ROEDER be postponed until the Soviet Union also occupies West Germany. (sic)

10. Frau KUCKHOFF repeatedly requested that the proceedings against ROEDER be handed over to a court in the Soviet occupied zone of Germany. She questioned the capability of a West German court to correctly judge such a complex.

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11. It is curious to note that those persons accusing Dr. ROEDER were perfectly willing to submit their accusation to the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg as long as Soviet representation was present. But as soon as the Soviets lost any power to influence the proceedings, the accusers lost their trust in Western objectivity. One should remember, in trying to evaluate such action, that the Rote Kapelle carried out espionage for the Soviet Union.

12. Finally, Frau KUCKHOFF wrote a letter and said, "I have decided not to be a witness at the trial of Dr. ROEDER because I find the trial to be completely senseless". In other words, although her accusations in part initiated the proceedings against ROEDER, she wanted to stop the trial and to accomplish this, refused to bear witness against him.

13. GRIMME had written a direct accusation against Dr. ROEDER. Guenther WEISENBORN, on the other hand, had ordered ROEDER's punishment in collaboration with GRIMME and KUCKHOFF. GRIMME and WEISENBORN were interrogated by FINCK in the summer of 1949. Afterwards the two men met in Berlin and discussed their respective interrogations. They came to the conclusion that they, and not ROEDER, would be harmed by the proceedings and would appear in a very bad light in the West German press. The two men decided to try to get the proceedings to drag out as long as possible or even to stop them until such time when the Soviet Union could again exert influence on the proceedings.

14. GRIMME then told WEISENBORN to speak to FINCK when FINCK came to Berlin and to get him to drag the proceedings out or to let them fall by the table. Again, the reason for such action was given that the proceedings were turning into a Western propaganda campaign against the East. WEISENBORN hinted of an eventual "relaxation" between the East and West, which could be very beneficial for the proceedings. Since FINCK was able to successfully argue against such faulty thinking, WEISENBORN intimated that the proceedings could be "sabotaged" by preventing the witnesses from appearing at the trial. Furthermore, a way could be found via the Lower Saxon Minister of Justice, to influence the proceedings. And, as a last resort, an "informative" press and radio campaign against the proceedings could be waged.

15. Even though WEISENBORN's attempt was crude and made without caution, it revealed to what extent they would go in order to stop the proceedings against ROEDER. The attempt also revealed that GRIMME and WEISENBORN were not acting on their own initiative since neither man had enough influence or power to carry through such threats singlehandedly. This could be done successfully only if a strong political party was standing behind them. GRIMME, WEISENBORN and KUCKHOFF tried to stop the proceedings not in their own interests but on the order of the Communist Party, and, the Soviet Union. Bauunternehmer Paul SCHOLZ interrogation protocol of 30 November 1949, "If this protocol falls into the wrong hands, I've just signed my own death sentence".

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Index all names: ↑

C. ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF (ROTE KAPELLE PERSONALITIES

- (Fraulein) #
1. Cato Bontjes van BEEK DOB: 14 Aug 1920 executed

Cato belonged to the circle of the Heil'schen Abendschule, one of the most active groups. She knew the leaders of the Rote Kapelle and was very well acquainted with Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN and Kurt RITTMEISTER. She was a constant and regular participant in the discussion sessions these two men held for the purpose of educating their followers, familiarizing them with the pamphlets which had been written, give them further work instructions, and elicit intelligence from them. Cato was involved in the distribution of these pamphlets but also had a large part in the writing and reproduction of the pamphlets, collaborating with her friend Heinz STRELOW in this work. It cannot be determined whether she was also an intelligence go-between. Her interrogator had the impression that she passed oral or written intelligence material at the discussion evenings.

Cato's father, Jan Bontjes van BEEK, was one of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's closest collaborators. Professor (Werner?) KRAUS states that Cato and Heinz STRELOW had a very close relationship with SCHULZE-BOYSEN, that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had rented for STRELOW a room in which a typewriter and mimeograph machine was kept, and that the pair was active in mimeographing SCHULZE-BOYSEN's pamphlets. The court therefore assumed that Cato as well as the other members of the Heil'schen Abendschule circle were aware that radio messages were being sent and gathered, or attempted to gather, intelligence material for these radio transmissions.

Dr. OHM, the priest who attended Cato prior to her execution, states that she admitted typing something as a favor to a friend but that she could not understand why she had to die just because of that. This proves that those sentenced to death for their treasonable activities refused to divulge the true nature of their activities even to the clergy.

- #
2. Jan Bontjes van BEEK DOB: 18 Jan 1899

Ceramist. Presently professor and head of the Kunsthochschule in Berlin-Weissensee (East Zone). Address: Δ Berlin-Charlottenburg, Nommsenstrasse 66.

According to his present statements, he was one of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's closest collaborators but had been able to successfully deny this collaboration because none of the group betrayed him. In addition, his interrogators, Gestapo officials WENDORF and PROTZNER, were not qualified to carry out interrogations and did not get the truth from him. Bontjes van BEEK's statements are viewed in poor light by those members of the Rote Kapelle who survived the trials. They feel that he saved his own life at his daughter's expense (see Cato Bontjes van BEEK), that he had the possibility of saving her but did not come forth.

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Current information from Berlin states that he now is a professor at a Kunsthochschule in the Federal Republic. He claims that the ideals he had once found in the Eastern Zone which led him to collaborate with SCHULZE-BOYSEN no longer exist. It still remains to be seen if these claims are true or whether he continues to work in West Germany in the Soviet manner.

Karl BEHRENS

DOB: 18 Nov 1902, POB: Berlin, Germany
(or 18 Nov 1909)

Sentenced on 20 January 1943; executed on 13 May 1943.

Wife: Klara BEHRENS, Berlin-Petershagen, Hennickendorferstrasse 44.

Karl BEHRENS was an engineer with the ARG Turbinenbau. According to Frau BEHRENS and journalist Guenther WEISSENBORN, BEHRENS belonged to the close circle around Arvid HARNACK. From other members of the group, Frau BEHRENS learned after 1945 that her husband had helped construct a radio transmitter. According to statements made by Paul SCHOLZ, BEHRENS had also participated in writing, mimeographing, and distributing pamphlets. Eugen WOLFF, priest who attended BEHRENS during his prison stay and who spent the last few hours of his life with him states:

"Karl BEHRENS was a technician and had attended the Abendgymnasium. He admitted being in contact with HARNACK, and claims that once HARNACK asked him if he could repair a radio set. BEHRENS said he could and did so. He denied knowing for what purpose HARNACK used the set."

It must be assumed that the prisoners regarded the prison priests as "Gestapo spitzels" and therefore did not tell them the truth. And, in addition, the prisoners wanted to convince the clergy of their innocence. Since BEHRENS had known HARNACK from 1938 on, it is inconceivable that he did not know for what purpose HARNACK was utilizing the radio set. BEHRENS certainly must have been suspicious of the fact that HARNACK was using a civilian radio set during war time.

According to Dr. KRAELL, president of the 2. Senate, BEHRENS was the intelligence go-between, that he brought written intelligence material to HARNACK for transmissal to Moscow and that after that material had been coded by HARNACK, took the material to the place which housed the transmitter. After BEHRENS was inducted into the German army, Rose SCHLOESSINGER took this function.

Hanna BERGER

DOB: 23 Aug 1910 POB: Vienna, Austria

Presently (1950) a dancer in Vienna. She was acquitted of treason by a Volksgerichtshof on 21 August 1943.

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Liana BERKOWITZ

DOB: 7 Aug 1923

Sentenced on 18 January 1943; executed on 5 August 1943.
Mother: Katharina WASSILJEWa nee JEWSTJEJENKO, divorced BERKOWITZ.
Address: Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Uhlandstrasse 162.

BERKOWITZ and her lover Fritz REHMER belonged to the circle of the Heil'schen Abendschule. Dr. KRAELL's statements may be regarded as true because of this fact:

"She participated in the distribution of pamphlets and was well acquainted with Kurt RITTMELSTER and Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN. She probably brought intelligence material to them. I recall she said once, 'I am an Erzkommunistin (arch-Communist)'. We tried to get her sentence commuted because she bore a child in prison but were unsuccessful. We were unhappy about her execution".

Eva-Maria BUCH

DOB: 31 Jan 1921

Sentenced on 4 February 1943; executed on 5 August 1943.
Father: (Kunstmaler) Walter BUCH, Berlin-Mariendorf, Hochfeiler Weg 23.

VVN archives contain the following on her:

"She was a book seller and was training to be a French interpreter. The Gestapo discovered that she wrote an article in French for the "Innere Front" but actually she had only translated the article into French. She claimed to be the author only to protect the true author. These claims brought about her death sentence. The prison priest who attended her reported, "She died like a saint".

However the true story about Eva-Maria BUCH is not as simple as the VVN archives have it. Her mother's statements, although third hand, give much more detail:

"My daughter Eva-Maria studied the science of languages at the Berlin University. In addition, she worked a few hours every day at the Gsellius Buchhandlung. Here she got to know Wilhelm GUDDORF and the two became inseparable. I knew nothing of her illegal activities until her arrest. Later I learned from other people that my daughter had written a pamphlet aimed at the foreign workers in Germany, telling them that the weapons they were manufacturing were killing their brothers in arms. The workers were indirectly called upon to commit sabotage. I never was told that my daughter participated in sending radio messages or submitting any intelligence to the USSR".

The mother also mentioned that her daughter warned GUDDORF prior to arrest.

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Karl BOEHME

Sentenced on 31 January 1943; executed on 29 October 1943.

Wife: Margarete BOEHME, Berlin-Zehlendorf-West, Riemelsterstrasse 170

Tel. 844056

nee GILBERT DOB: 11 Jan 1900 POB: Mainz, Ger.

BOEHME was an electrical technician at the Telefunken plant and worked on the construction of large transmitters. He was acquainted with Wolfgang THIESS and Ruthild HAHNE. HAHNE, along with Erika von BROCKDORFF and Cay von BROCKDORFF, studied at the Akademie der bildenden Kuenste. BOEHME joined the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group because of these acquaintances. Frau BOEHME describes her husband's activities as follows:

"He built numerous radio sets which were used in the homes of Erika von BROCKDORFF, COPPI, and Herbert JAEGER. In addition, he participated in the writing and mimeographing of pamphlets. From 1940/1941 on, regular meetings were held in our home every Thursday, attended by Hans and Hilde COPPI, Cay von BROCKDORFF, Jutta and Viktor DUBINSKI, and Fritz BEHAUER. Later these meetings were held in the DUBINSKI home".

Cay von BROCKDORFF

DOB: 9 Feb 1915 POB: Berlin, Germany

Presently (1950) an instructor (Dozent) in the science of art at the University of Greifswald.

Address: Greifswald, An der Bleiche.

Received a four-year prison term on 25 May 1943 but the sentence was commuted in lieu of service at the front.

Von BROCKDORFF claims to have been completely unjustly sentenced in the Rote Kapelle proceedings. During his questioning at the Amtsgericht in Greifswald, he stated:

"After I said that I was not guilty of treason, ROEDER interrogated me for five hours in the middle of the night. When I refused to change my claims, he said that he would turn me over to the Gestapo, who use sharper methods of interrogation".

This statement rings so completely Soviet-inspired that it is not necessary to deal with it further. His additional statements during his questioning in Greifswald exonerated all the members of the Rote Kapelle from any guilt. His attitude is quite astounding because he had been treated especially well during the Rote Kapelle proceedings since everyone was convinced that he had not been directly involved in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

KriminalKommissar STRUEBING states the following about him:

"Cay von BROCKDORFF was the husband of Erika von BROCKDORFF. He was in the army during the time his wife was active in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group."

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I cannot say how much he knew of his wife's activities. I do recall that Cay von BROCKDORFF was arrested by the military offices and later received a sentence. If I remember correctly, he was accused of sedition".

Dr. KRAELL, chairman of the 2. Senate, states:

"I did not sentence him and recall only that he was accused of sedition. His sentence was dropped in lieu of service at the front."

Generalrichter BARWINSKI was chairman of the Senate which carried out the proceedings against von BROCKDORFF. BARWINSKI states:

"I recall that Cay von BROCKDORFF came home on leave and fell into the Rote Kapelle circle. Without any doubt, he recognized the punishable activities of the group but did not betray it. Von BROCKDORFF acted like an innocent man who was still wet behind the ears."

(Graefin)

Erika von BROCKDORFF

DOB: 13 Feb 1910

Sentenced to six years in prison on 22 December 1942.

Re-sentenced to death on 12 January 1943; executed on 13 May 1943.

Erika von BROCKDORFF is one of the strangest and most disputed figures in the Rote Kapelle trials. The picture that remains behind of her is unthinkably bad. She was a woman who lived only for her sexual desires and in no way participated in the work of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group for any idealistic reasons or because of anti-Nazi sentiments. Dr. OHM, the priest who attended her during her imprisonment, states:

"She refused any type of religious service. She never mentioned her activity in the Rote Kapelle to me. She knew that her acts were directly responsible for her impending execution. She told me right before her execution that it didn't matter to her that in a few hours a piece of soap would be made from her body".

The VVN archives also reveal that she suffer no remorse:

"When ROEDER justified her sentence, she broke out with loud peals of laughter. ROEDER jumped up and said, 'You'll stop laughing soon'. She answered, 'Not as long as I keep seeing you'. After that outbreak, she was barred from the proceedings."

Her biographical data:

Graefin Erika von BROCKDORFF nee SCHOENFELD.

Haustochter (maid regarded as a member of the family), mannequin, stenographer-typist, lastly assistant at the Reichsstelle fuer Arbeitsschutz.

The VVN archives describe her activities as follows:

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"In 1941/1942, COPPI used the radio set ERDBERG had delivered first in his own home, then in the homes of Oda SCHOTTMUELLER and Erika von BROCKDORFF. Both women knew of the radio transmissions and freely made their homes available to him. HOESSLER and COPPI attempted to make radio contact with Moscow from the various homes of the Berlin Communists. They especially utilized the studio-home of Erika von BROCKDORFF".

BROCKDORFF's defense attorney, Rechtsanwalt Dr. Heinz BERGMANN, could not be questioned for a long time. He was believed dead but later was found practicing law in Boppard am Rhein. BERGMANN recalls the BROCKDORFF case clearly:

"Erika von BROCKDORFF was quite forward and often made statements which revealed her egotism. I believed she housed a radio set in her attic studio-home but I don't know if she actually transmitted. I believe she first received a prison sentence because at the onset, she was not thought too guilty. I don't know why she was re-tried but I got the impression during her second trial that opinion was especially strong against her and Mildred HARNACK and that nothing I could do as a defense attorney would be successful".

KriminalKommissar STRUEBING states:

"She came from a petty bourgeois family. Her father was a low mail official. She had a very bad reputation because of her former acts of prostitution. It was said in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle that she married Cay von BROCKDORFF only for sexual reasons. I myself did not interrogate her but her name was mentioned by the people I did interrogate and I believe the rumors about her are true.

I interrogated SCHULZE-BOYSEN in detail and he told me that von BROCKDORFF made her home available for radio transmissions on many occasions. She had a very intimate relationship with COPPI and during her interrogations called him 'Bulle' (cave-man). Others in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group said that she had strong unnatural sexual desires and COPPI had such a good relationship with her because 'he could put up with a lot in bed'.

I believe that not only COPPI transmitted from her home but that later the Soviet parachute agent Albert HOESSLER did too."

Senate president Dr. KRAELL states:

"She came from a Communist family and was well-versed even before starting her work for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle. She participated in the discussion evenings and learned the truth about the group from SCHULZE-BOYSEN himself. The fact that her home was used for radio transmissions, radio set repairs, and to shelter Soviet parachute agents, reveals what trust SCHULZE-BOYSEN placed in her. It also reveals how willingly she collaborated. The reason she did not receive a death sentence after her first trial was that the Senate felt she was active for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group not for political reasons,

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but merely to satisfy her sexual desires. All the men who, in the course of their work, had to overnight at her home, slept with her."

Guenther WEISENBORN also wrote that a radio set was kept in her home.

Greta KUCKHOFF, in the report she gave to WEISENBORN, wrote:

"One day I met Erika von BROCKDORFF in an air-raid shelter during an alarm. She was carrying a suitcase which I immediately recognized as the one which contained the radio set. I asked her what she was carrying. She answered that if a bomb hit, at least she would have saved her most valuable possession. Both Karl BOEHME and Hans COPPI must have remained in her home".

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Dr. KRAELL, president of the 2. Senate, wrote:

"She came from a good family but through her friendship with old-time KPD activist GUDDORF, became well-trained in Communism and completely dependent on him. She vigorously helped GUDDORF in his work of editing and distributing the "innere Front" and translated some articles into French and Italian. I can't say just how much she was involved in the actual intelligence work."

Dr. KRAELL states about GUDDORF:

"He took up contact with the BAESTLEIN group in Hamburg, came into contact there with Soviet parachute agents and made preparations to bring these agents to Berlin".

It is obvious that not only was Eva-Maria actively engaged in treasonable activities, she also was witting of GUDDORF's high treasonable acts and probably even aided him.

Dr. Hugo⁺ BUSCHMANN DOB: 23 Jun 1899
aka Leo BUSCHMANN POB: Hagen/Westphalia, Germany

Presently (1950) Chairman of the Board of the Deutschen Asbest-Zement- A.G.
Address: Hamburg, Inncentiastrasse 77.

BUSCHMANN knew SCHULZE-BOYSEN since 1939 and also knew that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was passing anti-Nazi intelligence abroad. Later BUSCHMANN also learned that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was passing information about planned German attacks on Allied convoys. However BUSCHMANN did not actually participate in the work of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group because he was critical of the contents of the propaganda leaflets and because he regarded the passing of intelligence as senseless. BUSCHMANN and his wife were arrested by the Gestapo in 1943, detained and interrogated for four weeks. ROEDER than interrogated them further.

BUSCHMANN is a very interesting person with regard to these proceedings. Shortly after the German collapse, he was president fo the Trade and Industry Commission in the Soviet Zone but moved to the West Zone. He came to Hamburg to be questioned by FINCK and said to FINCK, "Why do you bother with these proceedings, Herr Staatsanwalt? Just look over the files and make a special note of them. It was espionage, pure espionage. I'm just lucky that I still have my head. Sometimes I can't understand it myself. In no instance would I have blamed ROEDER if he would have sentenced me to death too".

Further along in FINCK's questioning, it came out that BUSCHMANN felt he deserved the same sentence the other members of the Rote Kapelle had received. BUSCHMANN had declined to actually work for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN

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group but, in his own words, "had been responsible for the construction of cement factories in Yugoslavia during the war for the German army which naturally were never completed". He stated that he was convinced he could retain his present influential position for only a short time yet before he, like all other former saboteurs, would have to step down and face the inevitable results. BUSCHMANN stated frankly that he had been offered the candidacy of a party for the Bundestag. He declined however because he realized that in an election campaign his former sabotage activities and connections to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group would be brought out in the open.

Karl
Hans COPPI

DOB: 25 Jan 1916

Sentenced 19 December 1942; executed 22 December 1942.
Mother: Frieda COPPI, Berlin-Tegel, Am Waldessaum 107.

The VVN archives give the following glorified account of COPPI's activities:

"After his release from prison in 1934, he immediately engaged in illegal activities. For eight years he was active in the organization of resistance movements and in the writing and distributing of anti-fascist literature. He helped his endangered comrades flee to Czechoslovakia and Denmark. Simultaneously, he completed his education and through iron strength, rose from the ranks of a laborer in a metal factory to engineer. At the outbreak of war, he contacted the SCHULZE-BOYSEN HARNACK group and worked tirelessly for it."

COPPI's mother states of her son:

"My son attended the Lessing Gymnasium in Berlin, later attended the Scharfenberg school and still later, again attended the Lessing Gymnasium. While at the Scharfenberg school he met Heinz SCHEEL and Hans LAUTENSCHLAEGER. Soon after 30 January 1933, my son and other students strewed digarette papers on the streets on which was printed "Down with Hitler". For this action, he was arrested and sentenced to a one year prison term. On his release from prison he worked in an ice works because he was unable to find a decent job due to his prison record. Later he did succeed in finding work as an experienced lathe operator. He held this job until his induction on 12 September 1942.

I don't know how my son got to know Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN but I think it probably was through his circle of friends at the Scharfenberg school. I only know that one day my son told me that now they had someone with a very clever mind as their leader. My son was a radio operator active in illegal work. He transmitted from our home, too. Later the Gestapo was unable to find the transmitter because we had thrown it in a lake. My daughter-in-law was witting of her husband's activities".

The mother's statements reveal what lies are found in the VVN account and also show that the VVN archives strive to depict all members of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group as martyrs.

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The COPPI's defense attorney, RA Dr. BEHSE, corroborates the mother's statements:

"I defended Hans and Hilde COPPI. I recall that he serviced a radio set and that she continuously helped him in his illegal work."

Engineer Paul SCHOLZ also describes COPPI as the radio operator for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

Kriminalkommissar STRUEBING Describes COPPI's activities as follows:

"I learned from the interrogation protocol of SCHULZE-BOYSEN that COPPI was well aware of the high treason activities of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and HARNACK. One of these two men had asked COPPI to be the radio operator for their group and to transmit intelligence to Moscow. COPPI admitted this during his interrogation and HARNACK and SCHULZE-BOYSEN supported his admission. In addition, Erika von BROCKDORFF gave detailed accounts of his radio activity. SCHULZE-BOYSEN told me that he had even taken COPPI out on a sailboat from which COPPI tried to make radio contact. These transmissions were not to Moscow. HARNACK stated that he had given COPPI 700 to 800 RM with which he bought kitchen equipment. COPPI admitted this."

Dr. KRAELL states:

"COPPI belonged to the inner circle of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, had belonged to it right from the start and knew about everything, i.e. the political as well as the intelligence side of the group's work. He knew Alexander ERDBERG and had received the order from him to service the transmitter. COPPI went on to transmit an unknown number of messages. He also helped Soviet parachute agents find shelter. He had intimate relations with Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN and Erika von BROCKDORFF."

The final Gestapo report states:

"SCHULZE-BOYSEN came into contact with a discussion group of former Scharfenberg school students in Berlin-Tegel at Easter of 1940 through the Wetterdienstinspektor der Luftwaffe, Heinrich SCHEEL. This group was completely Communist orientated. Here SCHULZE-BOYSEN met Hans COPPI in the spring of 1941, recruited him for intelligence work and set him to work as a radio operator. A few days before Whitsun 1941, Alexander ERDBERG gave COPPI, in the presence of SCHULZE-BOYSEN a battery run radio. This was planned to be a portable radio station and could be used for transmissions from a sailboat. Finally the well-known Berlin Pianist, Helmuth ROLOFF, son of university professor Dr. Gustav ROLOFF, took the radio set and hid it in his parents' home. A few days later COPPI received another radio set at the West-Bahnhof Deutschlandhalle through SCHULZE-BOYSEN's arrangements. This set was a modern transmitter and receiver for alternate current housed in a modern set of luggage. When COPPI tried the set out, he inadvertently plugged it into direct current, thus destroying the tubes. The set could not be repaired although numerous radio technicians and specialists attempted to do so. After the abortive attempt at operating this second radio. COPPI was put into contact with Kurt SCHULZE (cover name BERG) through the former

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editor of the Communist labor newspaper in Mannheim, Werkzeugmacher Walter HUSEMANN. SCHULZE trained COPPI and placed a modern transmitter and receiver at COPPI's disposal at the end of 1941. HUSEMANN was in protective custody for a number of years because of his Communist activities.

COPPI used the radio set delivered by ERDBERG to transmit a multitude of messages from his own home during 1941-1942, then transmitted from the homes of Oda SCHOTTMUELLER and Graefin Erika von BROCKDORFF. Both of these women had intimate relations with him, were witting of his intelligence activities, and voluntarily placed their homes at his disposal."

Hilde COPPI (née RAKE or RAASCH) DOB: 30 May 1909

Wife of Hans COPPI, radio operator for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.
Executed 5 August 1943; sentenced 21 January 1943.

Since even the mother of Hans COPPI stated that Hilde COPPI was aware of her husband's activities and helped him, there is no doubt that her execution was just.

Jutta DUBINSKI (née HABERLAND) DOB: 20 Sep 1911
POB: Berlin, Germany

She was sentenced to an eight year prison term by a Volksgerichtshof on 21 August 1943 because of high treason. [not executed]

Address: ^{Kleine} Berlin-Neukoelln, Lleine Innstrasse 8 bei BEGERTH.

Viktor DUBINSKI DOB: 28 Dec 1912

Sentenced by the Reichskriegsgericht on 25 May 1943. [not executed]

Further information on him is not available. His wife was requested to appear for questioning in this process against Dr. ROEDER but she never showed up. connected with

The name of DUBINSKI came up only once and that was in the BOEHME interrogation: "From 1940/1941, regular discussion evenings were held every Thursday in the Karl BOEHME home. Present at these evenings were Hans and Hilde COPPI, Cay von BROCKDORFF, Jutta and Viktor DUBINSKI, Fritz SCHAUER. Later the meetings were held in the DUBINSKI home."

Erwin GEHRTS

Sentenced 10 January 1943; executed 10 February 1943.

Wife: Erika HOFFMANN, Eckernfoerde, Kieler Strasse 69.

widowed GEHRTS, nee WEBER; DOB: 9 Jul 1906

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POB: Berlin, Germany

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Oberst Erwin GEHRTS belonged to the fringe of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN trials. One cannot designate him specifically as a member of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. ON the other hand, one cannot state, as his wife claims, that he was sentenced only because of his anti-fascist leanings. His wife describes his activities as follows:

"My husband was an air force officer during WW I and then became a journalist. Later in Berlin, he met former air force comrades involved in the re-building of the air force and these men enlisted my husband into the Reichsluftfahrtsministerium. There he was active in the supervision of the building of scout planes. Later he was Gruppenleiter of the Vorschriften and Lehrmittel department. In the spring and summer of 1941, he gave scientific commentaries about air force problems every eight days over short-wave. My husband had met Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN already during the time the two men were journalists, then met him again because they both worked at the Reichsluftfahrtsministerium.

My husband was a convinced anti-fascist but he was an out and out officer and German national and this prevented him from pursuing his anti-fascist feelings in a high treasonable or espionage course. We had daily discussions about the political situation and from these discussions, I am convinced that my husband never engaged in active high treason. My husband clearly realized what the outcome of the war would be for Germany and he always claimed to be prepared to help in her re-building, irregardless of what the attitudes of the political leaders (TN: who then would be in power) would be."

Frau GEHRTS' statements are not consciously false. However, she misses the core of her husband's guilt. Although he was actually not directly involved in the high treasonable and espionage activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, he did associated with this group, was aware of its true nature, and as SCHULZE-BOYSEN's superior at the Reichsluftfahrtsministerium, was obligated to turn him in. This he did not do and despite being witting of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's activities, discussed sensitive matters with him which he must have realized were being used by SCHULZE-BOYSEN.

Dr. KRAELL, chairman of the 2. Senate, says about GEHRTS:

"He was an Oberst and department chief in the Reichsluftfahrtsministerium and in close touch with SCHULZE-BOYSEN there. He felt politically akin to SCHULZE-BOYSEN even though he himself was not a Communist. From early on, he believed that the war would come out poorly for Germany and this belief ruled him. Even though he realized from the pamphlets SCHULZE-BOYSEN wrote the true nature of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's personal and political beliefs as well as the type of activity he was engaged in, GEHRTS nonetheless discussed everything with SCHULZE-BOYSEN, even extremely sensitive matters which he had been ordered not to pass on to anyone. He often revealed military secrets to female fortune teller KRAUS (Anna), whom he visited frequently, in order to get a reading on how the outcome of the war would effect him. Frau KRAUS passed the information from GEHRTS on to GRAUDENZ and Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN,

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likewise two of her patrons. GEHRTS finally was accused of passing his defeatist attitudes on to his subordinates. He was sentenced because of his negligent revelation of state secrets."

Kriminalkommissar STRUEBING interrogated GEHRTS himself. He states:

"I asked SCHULZE-BOYSEN who his accomplices were. He answered: 'If you only knew that! There are some who today yet hold their offices.' He finally named GEHRTS. He also stated in writing that he had told GEHRTS of his Moscow connections. He also said that GEHRTS revealed much to fortune-teller Anna KRAUS, including the fact that he had intimate relations with his secretary. KRAUS substantiated SCHULZE-BOYSEN's statements in her interrogation."

After the German collapse, Frau GEHRTS applied for compensation as a widow as well as support money for the GEHRTS' daughter. A court in Kiel declined such payments, on the grounds that no surviving members of the former members of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group would receive any support money.

Ursula GOETZE

DOB: 29 Mar 1916 POB: Berlin, Germany

Sentenced on 18 January 1943; executed on 5 August 1943.

Father: Otto GOETZE, Berlin SW 61, Hornstrasse 3. Tel. 667724.

Defense Attorney: RA BERGMANN.

DOB: 13 Feb 1882 POB: Berlin, Ger.

The father's statements are:

"I was a salesman at the outbreak of the war. Then I had to manage the hotel of my brother-in-law because he was English and left Berlin shortly prior to the outbreak of the war.

My son became acquainted with Communist ideologies while at the Oberprima in circa 1930. He began to travel in Communist circles. Through him, my daughter also joined these circles. My daughter was a student of modern languages. After my wife and I took over the hotel, my daughter remained at our private home at Hornstr. 3. Because of this separation, my wife and I were not aware of my daughter's associates. We knew nothing of her activities for the "SCHULZE-BOYSEN group until her arrest.

We suspect that she again found contact with Communist circles through her former school associations and her friendship with the RITTMEISTER family. She got to know Professor KRAUS at the RITTMEISTER home."

The father's statements are corroborated by Frau RITTMEISTER, now Frau HILDEBRANDT:

"I attended the Heil'sche Abendschule and there I met Ursula GOETZE,

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Fritz THIEL, and Fritz REHMER. These all came to our home and participated in the political discussions, at which were criticized the Hitler regime and the war. Later Professor Werner KRAUS joined this group. KRAUS was a school friend of my husband's and looked ^{up} when he came to Berlin with an interpreter company. He got to know Ursula GOETZE and later moved into the hotel her father ran. A close friendship between GOETZE and KRAUS developed.

We also listened to foreign broadcasts during the discussion evenings at our home."

One cannot separate the GOETZE case from the KRAUS case. Both were accused of the same crimes.

Dr. ERNST, Dr. KRAELL's subordinate at the 2. Senate, states:

"The name Professor KRAUS immediately brings to mind Ursula GOETZE. Both were in the home in which the so-called pamphlets were written. She also helped in their distribution."

Dr. KRAELL states of the GOETZE-KRAUS case:

"KRAUS was a professor of romance languages and was an interpreter in the Sendor Legion of the Spanish campaign. He often attended the political discussions held at the RITTMELSTER home where he got to know Ursula GOETZE. She became his mistress. One day she surprised him by saying that she had been requested to ^{take} part in the work of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, highly dangerous work. This was the putting up of posters. KRAUS put on civilian clothes and accompanied her in this. He saw what she did but allegedly did not participate."

KRAUS did not appear for questioning in this proceedings but declared himself prepared to make a statement in a German court in the East Zone. Of GOETZE, he did say to Cay von BROCKDORFF:

"The parents of Ursula GOETZE had been arrested after 1933 because of political activity. They let her have the home at Hornstr. 3. At this home appeared French collaborators, THIEL and company and later a group of militant Communists, including Eduard MELIENTHIN and Gertrud ROSENMEYER."

It is obvious that KRAUS knew the true nature of the work of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. In writing, KRAUS stated that Ursula GOETZE was so strongly accused by Fritz THIEL that there was no saving her.

[#]
Otto GOLLNOW

DOB: 8 Oct 1920

POB: Prenzlau, Germany

Given a prison term on 18 January 1943. He served his sentence instead first at an Emsland camp, then with a company in France that cleared away bomb refuse

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and defused bombs, joined the French resistance movement. Probably emigrated to South America with his family.

According to engineer Paul SCHOLZ, GOLLNOW was one of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's closest collaborators.

Dr. KRAELL describes him:

"He was a young person belonging to the circle of the Heil'schen Abendschule. He took part in the nailing up of posters (Klebeaktion). He was given a prison term because nothing could be proven."

Herbert GRASSE

DOB: 9 Oct 1910 POB: Berlin, Germany

Sentenced on ²³ October 1942; committed suicide on 24 October 1942.
Mother: Anna GRASSE, Berlin-Neukoelln, Rausenstrasse 22/23.

The VVN archives state:

"He was the closest collaborator of John SIEG. In order to spare his comrades, he committed suicide at the tender age of 32.

In 1935 he was sentenced to two and a half years in prison. In the summer of 1938, he prepared his escape from prison in order to take part in the Spanish Civil war. He was unsuccessful in his planned escape."

His mother states:

"My son was born on 9 October 1910 in Berlin. He was a book printer by occupation. While at the public Ruetli school, he encountered Communist ideologies. He belonged to the Communist youth movement and later joined the KPD. He served a prison sentence from 1936 to 1939 because of espionage. Soon after his release, he again sought out Communist circles. He had strong espionage ties to Erika SCHMIDT as well as a personal relationship. He also associated with SIEG, BOEHME, THIESS, BOELKE and Hanna BERGER. I know that my son had various pamphlets from SCHULZE-BOYSEN in his possession and some of them were even found by the Gestapo at his place of work. He was also responsible for procuring food for people living illegally."

Guenther WEISENBORN mentions him briefly:

"One of the best workers was Herbert GRASSE. He was the liaison man to the resistance groups in the Neukoelln factories. He knew much and jumped out of the sixth floor of the Police Presidium. He and the following persons published an informative newspaper:

Willi SCHUERMANN-HORSTER
Fritz SCHAUER
Eugen REUTERT
Wolfgang THIESS
Ruth ~~GRASSE~~

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Jutta DUBINSKI
Viktor DUBINSKI

John GRAUDENZ

DOB: 12 Nov 1884 POB: Danzig, Germany

Sentenced on 19 December 1943; executed on 22 December 1943.
Wife: Toni GRAUDENZ, Stanhsdorf bei Berlin, Danzigerstrasse 9.

The VVN brochures state:

"John GRAUDENZ, one of the leaders of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN resistance group whose goal was to destroy the Hitler regime and socialism to be victor.

He worked for a brake firm and in the course of his work, collaborated with the Reichsluftfahrtsministerium. There he got to know Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN. He threw himself into the intelligence work of the group heart and soul."

WEISENBORN mentions GRAUDENZ as follows:

"GRAUDENZ was responsible for the printing of the pamphlets. He was formerly a United Press correspondent, He also serviced a radio at HARNACK's and one in his own home at Alexanderplatz which later was taken over by KUCKHOFF."

Toni GRAUDENZ, the wife, states:

"My husband was a journalist. He represented the United Press prior to 1933 and also for two years in Moscow. Later he was a representative of the New York Times. Because he could see the fascist development he therefore became an industrial representative and at the end was a representative of the Humhardt Firm in Wuppertal. Through the course of his business, he dealt with the Reichsluftfahrtsministerium and got to know Bauinspektor Hans HENNIGER and Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN. They all became close friends because of their mutual political views. Discussions were held in our home, attended by Harro and Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN, Dr. HIMPEL, Fraeulein TERWIEL, Hans COPPI and Fritz THIEL and Anna KRAUS.

Frau ANNI KRAUS was a widow from the first world war. She lived close to us and we got to know her well. I believe she truly was a seer and she believed, even at the time no one else did, that we would come to war with Russia. Through her seeress powers, she had great influence on the men of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle. Only once did her powers fail her and that was when SCHULZE-BOYSEN was arrested. She thought him to be on a trip.

I believe my husband mainly brought information to SCHULZE-BOYSEN who then forwarded it."

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His defense attorney, RA Dr. BEHSE, tells a different story:

"He was active not only for political but also for monetary reasons. He wanted to use this circle as a bridge to the regime which would then be in power."

Dr. KRAELL, chairman of the 2. Senate, states:

"He belonged to the inner circle around SCHULZE-BOYSEN. During the time of his activity, he was well off financial and owned a villa. The court viewed him as an opportunist. He was involved in all phases of the intelligence work."

Kriminalkommissar ORTMANN, who personally interrogated GRAUDENZ, states:

"SCHULZE-BOYSEN betrayed him. I interrogated GRAUDENZ a number of times, without results. Finally he admitted being a close friend of SCHULZE-BOYSEN, that they took a summer vacation together."

The pianist Helmuth ROLOFF states:

"I got to know John GRAUDENZ at the beginning of March 1942. He came to HIMPEL's home with a suitcase that was so heavy that he had to have help carrying it. The suitcase was filled with pamphlets. Then I learned that GRAUDENZ had a mimeographing machine at the home at Markgraf-Albrecht Strasse in Halensee. GRAUDENZ stated that he had an especially important job at Alexanderplatz. From this, I concluded that he was transmitting intelligence abroad."

* Toni GRAUDENZ, (née WASSMUTH) wife of John GRAUDENZ

DOB: 12 Dec 1893

POB: Berlin, Germany

Sentenced to three years in prison on 11 February 1943; released on 31 August 1943.

She was sentenced because she listened to transmissions from a foreign radio. However, it could not be proven that she participated in the work of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

Address: A Stahnsdorf bei Berlin, Danzigerstrasse 9.

Dr. Adolf GRIMME

DOB: 31 Dec 1889 POB: Goslar am Platz,
Germany

Sentenced to three years in prison on 4 February 1943.

Presently Generaldirektor of the Nordwestdeutschen Rundfunk, Hamburg.

Address: Hamburg - Gr. Flottbeck Chaussee 176.

Defense attorney: RA Dr. VALENTIN.

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Rumors keep persisting that GRIMME is a convinced Communist, that he with all his heart and strength supported the activity of the Rote Kapelle previously and that he still is doing so to date. According to his enemies, if he denies Communism now, that is just cover.

The proceedings of 1942/1943 could not clarify GRIMME's role completely. Perhaps this fact is being exploited presently by GRIMME and the persons standing behind him, in order to give him the opportunity to keep operating. Officially, GRIMME was arrested only because he did not inform of a high treasonable activity.

His defense attorney, Dr. VALENTIN, states:

"As far as I can recall, GRIMME was accused only of hiding money for Greta KUCKHOFF. It could not be proven that he participated in the meetings of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group."

The Gestapo report states:

"ERDBERG handed HARNACK 12,000 RM and KUCKHOFF 1500 RM for their illegal work. HARNACK distributed the money: GRIMME received 2,000 RM, Karl BEHRENS received 5,000, Leo SKRZYPCZINSKI received 3,000 RM, and Rose SCHLOESINGER received 1,000 RM. The rest of the money was retained by HARNACK.

HARNACK and KUCKHOFF were successful in convincing GRIMME. KUCKHOFF states: 'GRIMME should be tied fast in to the affair of the Communists. He has been 90% convinced by us!'"

Generalrichter Dr. ERNST states:

"I can recall that it was stated often that HARNACK and SCHULZE-BOYSEN constantly strived to recruit GRIMME. I know that GRIMME took part in the discussion evenings of the group, some of the evenings were even held at his home. Frau GRIMME only bothered with the meetings in a house-wifely fashion, did not participate in the discussions. GRIMME himself was quite reticent at the meetings and never took a leading part in them."

Dr. KRAELL states:

"GRIMME, through his friendship with Adam KUCKHOFF, came into contact with the circle around SCHULZE-BOYSEN. KUCKHOFF and HARNACK tried to recruit him for their work. He was sentenced because he was witting of the group's activities but did not report them and because he hid money belonging to KUCKHOFF."

The court sympathized with GRIMME and viewed him only as a former Minister of Culture. Because he constantly swore that he was very, very religious, the

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court could not believe he could both be religious and a Communist, therefore did not take him for a Communist. The court knew he lied when he denied knowing where KUCKHOFF got the money GRIMME hid for him but despite this, the court thought that a former Minister of Culture and a highly religious man could not lie.

GRIMME could not be acquitted because his tie with HARNACK was too close. Because of his past and his religious avowals, everyone wanted to acquit him; no one wanted to investigate his past. He himself knows the best how closely he was tied in with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group but even today he does not speak of any of the details. He mentions only the strength of his political position which saved him of any tie-in with the group. However, he has no thanks for the court; on the contrary, he is campaigning against the court and against the religious attitude which he has to thank for his mild sentence.

How dangerous his position was is proven by KUCKHOFF's statements. KUCKHOFF accused his friend GRIMME greatly and claims that he was successful in recruiting GRIMME for the Communist cause. When ROEDER confronted GRIMME with KUCKHOFF's statements, GRIMME replied that he had no answer for them.

GRIMME does admit that he received and hid money. He likewise admits that KUCKHOFF had 90% convinced him of the merits of Communism. That he received only a three-year prison term says everything for itself.

Dr. Adolf GRIMME accused Dr. Manfred ROEDER, presiding judge at the war-time Rote Kapelle trials, of the following:

1. Being handcuffed when transported to and from his cell.
2. That he, GRIMME, was in prison from 10 October 1942 until 25 November 1942 without being able to see a lawyer.
3. That ROEDER never gave him an indictment. GRIMME states that he did not know of what he was accused until his first interrogation, therefore he could not prepare an adequate defense.
4. ~~Communist~~ That he was not allowed to select his own lawyer. GRIMME wanted to have his friend, former Prussian Handelsminister Dr. Walter SCHREIBER, defend him. (However, SCHREIBER himself was suspect because he had received Communist pamphlets and because of his association with GRIMME. SCHREIBER was also under the danger of arrest by the Gestapo. Finally, SCHREIBER was not accredited to practice law at the German military court.)
5. That ROEDER threatened Frau GRIMME that unless she confessed, harm would come to her son and son-in-law who were in the field. To this accusation, ROEDER states: "I told Frau GRIMME she need not testify against her husband, only tell of what she knew about Adam KUCKHOFF. She appeared to be quite disinterested in the whole thing. Therefore I told her that even though the spying had already been carried out, she was still morally obligated to tell what she knew and that she should bear in mind of the

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soldiers and her son at the front . I told her that one bit of information SCHULZE-BOYSEN gave to the Russians caused the lives of thousands of German soldiers." Frau GRIMME took this statement as a threat and states that after ROEDER's statement, she told all she knew. However, when asked now if she still holds ROEDER's statement as threatening, she admits that at the time of her interrogation, she viewed ROEDER as an enemy and might have misconstrued his words.

6. a. That ROEDER treated him coldly and cynically.

b. That he was hampered in his defense (could not make free statements.)

7. That ROEDER led the investigation incorrectly. By this, GRIMME means that ROEDER did not question Frau Dr. Lina MAYER-KULENKAMPFF, Berlin W 30, Karl Schraderstrasse 7/8. GRIMME claims that she was a witness to the fact that he had had no communist meetings with HARNACK and KUCKHOFF. When questioned on 9 November 1949, Frau MAYER-KULENKAMPFF stated that she and GRIMME agreed that the whole proceedings against ROEDER should be dropped.

8. That ROEDER viewed the trials as hopeless for the defendants right from the start. GRIMME claims the Rote Kapelle trials were of a political character and that Hitler had decided their outcome before they had even started.

9. That ROEDER did not present GRIMME's good side to the court and that ROEDER's final statement contained animosity and hate.

GRIMME's actions are as follows:

September 1945 - told the Americans and British about Dr. Manfred ROEDER's inhumanity.

June 1947 - appeared at the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg.

End of 1949 - no longer interested in having the proceedings against ROEDER continued.

Stattsanwalt FINCK states:

"On 7 January 1950, I met with Mr. and Mrs. Guenther WEISENBORN and Frau Dr. ENGELHARDT at the Hardenberg-Huette restaurant in Berlin-Charlottenburg. WEISENBORN stated that the whole proceedings against ROEDER had turned into a propaganda campaign by the West against the East. I denied this. WEISENBORN asked me why the proceedings were being brought before a court in Lueneburg instead of Berlin. I answered that it was not technically possible to have them in Berlin and that actually, no difference existed as to where the

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proceedings were held. WEISENBORN said that he had talked everything over with GRIMME and they had reached the mutual agreement that they would be the scapegoats in these proceedings. WEISENBORN stated he would not hamper the proceedings in any way should they be continued."

Maria GRIMME, wife of Dr. Adolf GRIMME

Acquitted on 4 February 1943.

Address: Klein Machnow, Kreis Teltow, Langedreesch 5 b.

Because of her personality, it is dubious whether she recognized what the talks between her husband and HARNACK were all about. Therefore she was acquitted.

Wilhelm GUDDORF

@ Paul BRAUN

DOB: 20 Feb 1902

POB: Gent, Belgium

Sentenced on 4 February 1943; executed on 13 May 1943.

The VVN archives state:

"His father was a professor in Belgium. He wanted to become a priest but since his father did not approve, he ran away from home. He lived for many years in the Soviet Union and took part there in scientific expeditions. He was a talented person in the fields of music, linguistics, and science. Prior to 1933 he was a member of the editorial staff of the "Rote Fahne", writing articles under the pseudo of Paul BRAUN. He was arrested in 1933 and spent a number of years in prison and concentration camps. He published the 'Innere Front' along with John SIEG. He used his linguistic abilities in the translation of articles for this paper."

The Gestapo final report corroborates the above.

GUDDORF got to know Eva-Maria BUCH at the Gsellius firm.

GUENTHER WEISENBORN states:

"GUDDORF often telephoned from Klara NEMITZ's phone. The Gestapo had the telephone intercepted and heard about a meeting, Hamburg. They arrested 63 men."

Dr. ROEDER states:

"GUDDORF was responsible for the hiding of Russian parachute agents and for contact with the KPD. Since 1919 he was an editor of the "Rote Fahne" under the name of Paul BRAUN. He gathered military intelligence, I recall, for the COPPI group."

Dr. KRAELL states:

"He was an old KPD activist and had been schooled in Party Politics.

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He somehow came into contact with SCHULZE-BOYSEN but he mistrusted the "parlor pinks" and became somewhat reticent.

He formed contact with the Hamburg group which was under the leadership of former Communist functionary BAESTLEIN, there came into contact with Soviet parachute agents, and prepared to bring them to Berlin."

Ruthild HAHNE

DOB: 19 Dec 1910 POB: Berlin, Germany

Sentenced to a four-year prison term by a Volksgerichtshof on 21 August 1943. Address: Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Bonner Strasse 11. Tel. 872766.

No further information.

Dr. Arvid HARNACK

DOB: 1901

Sentenced on 19 December 1942; executed on 22 December 1942.

Greta KUCKHOFF wrote the following account which she submitted to Guenther WEISENBORN. She denies everything now:

"I got to know the HARNACK's in America in 1928. I did not know that HARNACK was inclined towards socialism. He was working for the 'Rockefeller-Fellow,' from which he received a stipend. I met them again in 1930 when I returned from America. They wanted me to join their work efforts. I came back to Germany from London in 1933 and made friends with KUCKHOFF. I met the HARNACK's again. I was recruited by both men but was not to tell the other.

HARNACK and I wrote economic information reports. I married KUCKHOFF in 1937. HARNACK received his orders from the Embassy (Russian), from Alexander ERDBERG @ KARL KAUFMANN. HARNACK introduced us to ERDBERG when the war broke out. Harro and Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN also knew ERDBERG.

HARNACK did the entire coding work."

It is understandable that a man with the background and education like HARNACK would turn to socialism, especially during the years around 1930. However, it is not understandable that a man with such an education and knowledge would not find his way out of mistaken ideas from his early youth. It may be because he married an American woman that he remained the way he was. It may also be because he met the same circle of friends in Germany with whom he had associated in America.

For HARNACK, the decisive point was the meeting with ERDBERG. He may have decided to undertake espionage activities because of this friendship. It may also be however that ERDBERG forced him into it by threats of blackmail. He held his death as unavoidable.

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Mildred HARNACK nee FISH

DOB: 16 Sep 1902
POB: Milwaukee, Wisc., USA

Sentenced to six years in prison on 19 December 1942. Re-sentenced on 12 January 1943; executed on 16 February 1943.
Defense attorney Dr. SCHWARZ.

Mildred HARNACK, wife of Oberregierungsrat Dr. HARNACK, is named as the "first martyr" in all the articles describing the Rote Kapelle. The VVN propoganda constantly strives to stress her name because she was an American citizen and because she, like her husband, was a highly talented, intelligent individual. Her punishable acts are rarely mentioned; told only is about her impressionable personality, her scientific education, and her accomplishments. It gives the impression that she was executed only because of her husband. However, if one takes into consideration that she was witting of her husband's activities, the picture of her changes greatly.

Dr. KRAELL states:

"Mildred HARNACK was a highly educated, sociable woman. She would read papers at the Berlin Abendhochschule and was an admirer of German culture and literature and translated GOETHE's works into English. Politically she was under the influence of her husband. She was witting of the political aims of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, was a personal friend of Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN, and took an active part in the educational evenings of the group. She often was witness to the coding work her husband did and elicited military secrets from Oberleutnant GOLLNOW. The reason she was re-sentenced to death was because of these elicitations. She denied this but GOLLNOW's statements were believed by the court.

She also knew of KENT's presence in Berlin."

Dr. Wolfgang HAVEMANN

DOB: 1918

Not included in the VVN archives!

Court assessor at the Potsdam court. Sentenced to a nine-month prison term on 16 February 1943. Sentenced commuted in lieu of service at the front. Fell into Russian prisonership and has not returned to date!

His defense attorney, Dr. BEHSE, states:

"I can recall his case clearly because he was the son of Professor HAVEMANN whom I knew personally. He was involved in this case only because of the naivity of his young years. The court was favorably impressed with him and treated him lightly."

Dr. KRAELL states:

"He was a nephew of Arvid HARNACK and as I recall, a naval officer. He lived with his uncle for a while and later visited him often. He learned of

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HARNACK's political views and warned him of their danger. In court he admitted that his uncle was engaged in high treasonable activities. He was sentenced because he did not report his uncle's activities."

The final Gestapo report states:

"HARNACK constantly strived to increase his intelligence sources. For years he tried to recruit his nephew. He was unsuccessful."

Horst HEILMANN DOB: 1923

Sentenced on 19 December 1942; executed on 22 December 1942.

Father: Professor HEILMANN, Halle/Saale, Am Galgenberg 2. Deceased.

Mother; Helene HEILMANN, Munich-Solln, Grosse Hesseloher Strasse 19 bei WERK.

Defense Attorney: Dr. Valentin.

He belonged to the closest circle around SCHULZE-BOYSEN.

The VVN archives state:

"Horst HEILMANN came from a bourgeois family which was loyal to Hitler. He met SCHULZE-BOYSEN when the latter was in charge of the Auslandwissenschaftlichen Institute of the University of Berlin. HEILMANN became one of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's most ardent admirers. HEILMANN and SCHULZE-BOYSEN stood in front of the judge together. HEILMANN's only last wish was that he be shot after SCHULZE-BOYSEN. Both died together on 22 December 1942."

Guenther WEISENBORN states of HEILMANN:

"Horst HEILMANN worked at the intercept service of the counterespionage department at the Reichsluftfahrtministerium and was the secretary of Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN in that organization. Apparently HEILMANN did not realize that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was the man behind one of the transmitters which was continuously monitored by his department. HEILMANN went to SCHULZE-BOYSEN's home after the latter's arrest because he had heard rumors of the arrest. HEILMANN had with him a list of persons who were being surveilled in conjunction with the monitored transmitter. Included on the list was Frau SCHULZE-BOYSEN, wife of the agent Coro. The list stated that Coro was the name of the principal agent in Berlin. HEILMANN, who had worked with SCHULZE-BOYSEN politically, did not realize that Coro and SCHULZE-BOYSEN were identical until that day. He came too late to warn SCHULZE-BOYSEN.

HEILMANN took all of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's files to the actress Reva HOLSEY, who with Theater director INGENOHL lived in the same house as HEILMANN. Later the material was to be delivered to Arnold BAUER. Shortly afterward, HEILMANN was arrested. INGENOHL discussed the matter with WEISENBORN at the Schiller theater because he was worried about the suitcase which contained this material. "WEISENBORN at INGENOHL's behest, looked at the suitcase and to his surprise, found the material which he recognized as SCHULZE-BOYSEN's."

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HEILMANN's defense attorney, Dr. VALENTIN, states:

"I regarded his case as hopeless from the start. HEILMANN had given important information from his OKW department to SCHULZE-BOYSEN. He also had warned of the discovery prior to his arrest and had managed to hide documents."

Dr. RANFT states:

"According to his own statements, he had been an ardent follower of the Hitler youth. During his studies he got to know Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN and formed a close friendship with him, which existed until the end."

Dr. KRAELL states:

"He was a young soldier who worked at the decoding department of the German counterespionage department. He was able to see various radio messages of the Rote Kapelle, emanating from Brussels, which were successfully decoded in the fall of 1942. These messages contained the names of the Berlin Rote Kapelle group, including SCHULZE-BOYSEN and his cover name. HEILMANN was successful in warning several of the persons named but not able to stop SCHULZE-BOYSEN's arrest."

The Gestapo final report states:

"Horst HEILMANN was a student at the Auslandwissenschaftlichen Fakultät at the University of Berlin. Then he was a radio operator of a signal replacement unit. Later he was transferred to a decoding department as an interpreter for English, French, and Russian radio messages. Belonged to the Hitler Youth from 1937 on; joined the NSDAP in 1941.

SCHULZE-BOYSEN constantly strived to find new sources of intelligence material. He found one in Horst HEILMANN.

Horst HEILMANN was informed in detail about the illegal political work SCHULZE-BOYSEN engaged in and passed information from his department to SCHULZE-BOYSEN."

Dr. Carl HELFRICH

DOB: 13 Aug 1906

POB: Lampertheim/Hessen,
Germany

Address: Berlin-Reinickendorf-West, Klenzefad 14. Tel. 496549 Office: 425596.

Arrested. Placed into a concentration camp by the Gestapo without being tried and detained until the end of the war.

aka Erich HEINE
Erich HEYNE

DOB: 5 Nov 1913

POB: Berlin, Germany

Truck driver.

Address: Potsdam, Hermann Elfleinstrasse 33.

Sentenced to ten years in prison on 3 July 1943.

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He gives the reasons for his arrest and sentence:

"I had a friend in the Wehrmacht with whom I held political discussions. He was in contact with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN resistance group. On my leave, I took up contact with this group too. I worked for the group, giving propaganda against the Nazi regime orally and I also distributed pamphlets. I was arrested on 9 February 1943. I was accused of disrupting the armed forces. The Gestapo asked with whom I was working, By this question I knew they were against me. My wife had denounced me to the Gestapo. I refused to name my liaison people. I refused to recognize the photographs of my co-workers. I stated I had accepted pamphlets only for the purpose of destroying them."

He was sentenced because he was prepared to commit treason.

aka Hildegard HEINE DOB: 15 Nov 1914 POB: Berlin, Germany
Hildegard HEYNE

Sentenced to a two-year prison term on 3 July 1943.
Address: Unknown.

Her husband, Erich HEYNE, states:

"My wife was witting of my political activities. She was tremendously frightened for our safety because of them. I saw her during the time I was arrested. Even though she denounced me, she still received a two year prison term. The reason was because she did not denounce me sooner. Since we were divorced at that time already, I have lost all knowledge of her whereabouts. Our child lives with my parents. I don't know her address. I always had the impression that my wife's landlady, Frau REIMANN, Berlin, Mariannenstrasse 56, urged my wife to denounce me."

She was sentenced because she did not denounce her husband for the distribution of anti-Nazi pamphlets.

Bruno HEMPEL

DOB: 17 May 1910 POB: Berlin, Germany

Sentenced to a two-year prison term by a Volksgerichtshof on 12 August 1943.
Address: Rulkow bei Kyritz/East Prussia.

No further information.

Hans Gerhard HENNIGER

DOB: 6 Sep 1907 POB: Ruestringen,
Germany

Sentenced to a four-year prison term on 20 January 1943; sentence commuted in lieu of service at the front. Missing in action.

Wife: Marie Louis HENNIGER, Hannover 3, Steinriede 3.

His wife is well informed on his case and states:

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"My husband got to know John GRAUDENZ through his work. My husband was often at the Reichsluftfahrtsministerium and received books from GRAUDENZ which were banned and which he himself could not attain. My husband assumed that GRAUDENZ likewise had a sensitive job and therefore spoke with him on such matters as the number of airplanes produced etc. Without my husband's knowledge, this information was forwarded by GRAUDENZ and transmitted to Moscow via the radio at Erika von BROCKDORFF's home.

My husband was thankful for his sentence and knew that it could have been much worse. He knew that he had to receive some sort of sentence."

Hans Helmuth Bruno HIMPEL

aka Helmuth HIMPEL DOB: 1908

Dentist.

Sentenced on 27 January 1943; executed on 13 May 1943.

Members of family: None could be found.

The VVN archives state:

"Dr. HIMPEL was a dentist. Together with John GRAUDENZ, he printed pamphlets which were distributed by the resistance group (SCHULZE-BOYSEN and company)".

The prison priest, Dr. WOLFF, states:

"He was a dentist and somehow came into contact with SCHULZE-BOYSEN. From his statements, I learned only that he participated in the printing of pamphlets. He was a convinced foe of Nazism. He was cynical and I could not have any religious talks with him."

Ursula TERWIEL, sister of HIMPEL's fiancée, states:

"HIMPEL was a foe of Nazism. I don't know how he got to know SCHULZE-BOYSEN. I only know that HIMPEL and my sister helped in printing and distributing pamphlets."

Helmuth ROLOFF states: (during his questioning of 22 October 1949).

"At the end of August or beginning of September 1942, I learned that Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN had been arrested. A short time later I received an urgent phone call from Marie TERWIEL, requesting me to hurry over to HIMPEL's home. I went. HIMPEL explained to me that a suitcase would be brought shortly which could not remain in his home. He asked me to take it to my home and hide it. The suitcase was bound with a cable. We placed this suitcase into a larger trunk. I took it to my home. I asked HIMPEL what was in the suitcase. He answered that it was better for both of us if I did not know too much about it. I assume that pamphlets, weapons, or a radio set were in it."

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Adolf Hermannⁿ DOB: 15 May 1901 PoB: Berlin, Germany

Walter HOFFMANN

Sentenced to a one-year prison term by a Volksgerichtshof on 21 August 1943. Present whereabouts unknown.

Bruno HOESSLER (probably Albert HOESSIER)

No one could be found under the name Bruno HOESSLER. It may be that Albert HOESSLER is the person in question. DOB: 11 Oct 1910 PoB:

The final Gestapo report contains the following on Albert HOESSLER (Muhlau (Sachsen), Germany)

"Albert HOESSLER @Helmuth WIEGNER, "FRANZ" and Walter STEIN. Gardner. Emigrated in 1933 to Spain via Czechoslovakia, Holland, and France. Participated in the Spanish civil war. Wounded, traveled to Russia via Paris. Was a locksmith at a tractor factory in Tschaljabinsk, USSR. Had extensive training and returned to Germany in 1942 as a Soviet parachute agent. Was dropped from a Soviet long-range bomber on 5 August 1942 over the bandit area of Gomel, dressed in the uniform of an artillery lance-corporal, along with Robert BARTH (cover name Walter KERSTEN and BECK), who had formerly worked on the Communist newspaper "Rote FAHNE". Both traveled over Bialystock, Warsaw and Posen to Berlin. Their case officer was Alexander ERDBERG.

A few days after reaching Berlin, HOESSLER looked up Kurt SCHUMACHER and his wife in Tempelhof, received support from them, and taken to SCHULZE-BOYSEN by them. SCHULZE-BOYSEN brought him together with the radio operator COPPI. COPPI and HOESSLER then tried to make radio contact with Moscow from various homes of Rote Kapelle members, i.e. BROCKDORFF, etc."

Emil HUEBNER DOB: 26 Mar 1861

Sentenced on 10 February 1943; executed on 5 August 1943.

Max HUEBNER DOB: 9 Nov 1891 PoB: Berlin, Germany

Sentenced to a six-year prison term on 10 February 1943. Address: Berlin-Britz, Minningstrasse 38.

Frieda WESOLEK nee HUEBNER DOB: 2 Sep 1887 PoB: Sommerfeld (Lausitz), Germany

Sentenced on 10 February 1943; executed on 5 August 1943.

Stanislaus WESOLEK DOB: 10 Sep 1882 PoB: Poznan, Poland

Sentenced on 10 February 1943; executed on 5 August 1943.

Johannes WESOLEK DOB: 25 Aug 1907

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Walter WESOLEK

DOB: 26 June 1910, Berlin, Germany

In protective custody from 18 September 1942 to 12 April 1943.

The HUEBNER-WESOLEK family:

Emil HUEBNER was the father of Max HUEBNER and Frida WESOLEK. Stanislaus WESOLEK was Frida's husband, and the father of Johannes and Walter WESOLEK.

The VVN archives give a scant account of the family, even though three members are still alive and even though a more detailed account of the family's association with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group is available now. The archives state:

"Emil HUEBNER-member of the SPD since 1905 and a member of the Textil-arbeiterverband (textile workers union). Member of the KPD since 1919.

Max HUEBNER - tool maker. Unionist since 1908; KPD since 1919. Arrested on 20 October 1942; sentenced to six years in prison on 20 February 1943 because of preparation to commit treason. Released by the Soviet Army from the Brandenburg-Goerden prison on 27 April 1945.

Frida WESOLEK nee HUEBNER - member of the KPD since 1919.

Stanislaus WESOLEK - member of the woodworkers union since 1910 and member of the KPD since 1919.

Johannes WESOLEK - radio technician by occupation; member of the Communist Youth Organization since 1919. Arrested on 19 October 1942 and sentenced to six years in prison because of preparation to commit treason. Released by the Soviet army from the Brandenburg-Goerden prison on 27 April 1945.

DOB 26 Jun 1910

Walter WESOLEK - technician by occupation; member of the Communist Youth Organization. Arrested on 18 September 1942; released on 12 April 1943.

Such a scanty account raises a lot of suspicion, a suspicion that this family has more to hide than the others who had been sentenced in the Rote Kapelle trials. Further investigation corroborates this suspicion. Nothing done by this family could be excused as "resistance work". It was pure treason and espionage.

Max HUEBNER tells freely of the family:

"Until 1939 I had a radio and photo shop. I belonged to the KPD since 1933. I maintained the contact with this banned Party even after 1933. We held meetings. I placed my shop at the Party's disposal where passports and documents were made and reparations of radios were done. The contact was broken in circa 1938. Later I was able to re-establish contact. I and the members of my family worked with SCHULZE-BOYSEN since 1933. Our collaboration lasted until our arrest.

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The home in which my father, Emil HUEBNER, my sister Frida WESOLEK and her husband lived, was used to house a radio set and also to house Soviet parachute agents.

I was not present when the others were interrogated. I was brought into the room first after the interrogations were over. I don't know what was said but I think my sister Frida WESOLEK was unjustly executed. Even though transmissions were made in her home, she was just a housewife and knew nothing of the technical aspects of the transmissions. Nor did she recognize the difference between a transmitter and a regular radio. I neither think that she recognized the parachute agents for what they were. She probably assumed they were Germans who had to live illegally."

Their defense attorney, Dr. BEHSE, states:

"I recognized Emil and Max HUEBNER as old-time Communists. They were so accused that nothing but a death sentence was right."

Dr. ERNST states:

"Stanislaus and Frida WESOLEK were an older couple who hid Soviet parachute agents in their home. They had cunningly constructed furniture in which intelligence material could be hidden. The material was found."

Dr. KRAELL states:

"Erna EIFLER and Wilhelm FELIENDORF were among the Soviet parachute agents hidden by the HUEBNER's. A ROBINSON may also have been among these agents.

Mrs. HUEBNER had two sons. She herself was an old-time COMMUNIST. Max HUEBNER was not involved in the illegal work which is why probably he was not sentenced to death."

The family probably did not regard its acts as punishable since they all had been Communist indoctrinated for such a long time already.

Walter HUSEMANN

DOB: 2 Dec 1909

Sentenced on an unknown date; executed on 13 May 1943.

The VVN archives claim he played an important role in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. Despite this, it is impossible to find proof that he committed treason or engaged in espionage. Reason for this may be because his wife, who is still alive, was compromised along with him. She is now married to Hans JENDRETZKY, First Chairmann of the FDGB in the East Zone.

Paul SCHOLZ states:

"He was an expert mechanic, political author and procured data and blueprints of weapons, He organized sabotage work."

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Guenther WEISENBORN also writes that HUSEMANN was somehow involved in a leading capacity in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

Martha HUSEMANN (married JENDRETZKY)

(nee WOLTER)

Given a prison term; date unknown.

Now married to Hans JENDRETZKY.—DOB: 20 Jul 1897 POB: Berlin, Germany

Address: Berlin-Treptow, Damsweg 85, Tel. 428174 or 631700

Presently wife of the Chairman of the FDGB of the East Zone. She was invited to appear for questioning but did not show up.

Else IMME

Sentenced on 30 January 1943; executed on probably 5 August 1943.

It is notable that she is not mentioned in the VVN archives. Her name is only included in the list of those executed in connection with the Rote Kapelle.

Paul SCHOLZ states:

"She was director of a Kunstgewerbe department in Wertheim. Her son (sic) lived in Moscow and directed Soviet parachute agents to her, whom she then received."

Dr. RANFT states:

"She was director of an artistic handicraft department in a large Berlin store. Her sister was married and living in Moscow. One day a man appeared at her place of work with greetings from her sister. She had the man come to her home. When she learned that he was a parachute agent, she wanted to refuse him lodgings. However, her mother feared for the daughter living in Moscow and urged Else to give him lodgings. Because of the mother's old age, she was not involved in the legal proceedings."

The court asked for a pardon in her case even though Else IMME must have known that the parachute agents had espionage missions. However, Hitler declined the pardon.

Hanni KAMINSKI

This name was erroneously included in the list of the persons executed. She had not even been arrested. Allegedly she was the secretary for the innermost circle of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. She is still alive.

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DOB: 12 May 1910 POB: Königsberg, Germany

Heinrich KOENEN

@Walter KERSTEN, @BECK, @Heinrich KOESTER.

Fate unknown.

Was in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp and used for radio playbacks.

Father: Presently Vice-President of the Volkskammer in the East Zone.

Heinrich KOENEN is one of the legendary people within the Rote Kapelle. The periodical "Kristall" describes his story in a very romantic manner. It states that he allegedly came to Berlin on leave with false papers. He did not have the correct military insignia on him and was therefore arrested. The brother of the person whose false papers KOENEN had, supposedly arrested him. As KOENEN noticed that he had been discovered, he tried to flee. He reportedly was heavily wounded. He then was taken prisoner by the Abwehr and then turned over to the Gestapo on Hitler's orders. The Gestapo supposedly interrogated him for three days. On the fourth day, KOENEN supposedly died.

This story is completely untrue. It stems from persons in the Foreign Office and from former Gestapo and Abwehr officials. The author of the VVN archives, Claus LEHMANN who still was a Sachbearbeiter at the Lueneburg Public Prosecutor's Office in November 1950, was very interested in finding out the truth about KOENEN because the two had been friends in their youth. The VVN brochures state:

"Heinz KOENEN was a member of the Communist Youth Movement from his early youth. He had to leave Germany in 1933 but his whole hopes lay in his fatherland. He returned to Germany illegally in the middle of the war in order to help free his people. He formed contact with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN resistance group and worked for it until his arrest. He shared the fate of most of these heroes, i.e. he was executed."

LEHMANN admitted he could not solve the solution of KOENEN nor could he find any information on his activities within the realm of the Rote Kapelle. Despite this, he wrote the above in the VVN archives. The archives serve the purpose of creating a hero out of a spy and traitor.

Kriminalkommissar STRUEBING, who personally arrested and interrogated KOENEN, states:

"I first learned of KOENEN's presence through a radio playback. One day at Wittenbergplatz, where he was to have a meeting, I and my officials were successful in arresting him. Shortly before he had been dropped by parachute in the vicinity of Osterode and, according to his own statements, had the mission of contacting Legationsrat L. Klasse Baron von SCHELIHA, and to order him to deliver intelligence material. He was not handed over to the court but instead, on Himmler's orders placed in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. He was used for radio playbacks.

KOENEN had a photostat of a bank statement from a Swiss bank in his possession in the name of von SCHELIHA. KOENEN stated he had received the photostat from his Moscow case officer and was to confront SCHELIHA

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with it to blackmail him into delivering intelligence. KOENEN stated that his case officer told him von SCHELIHA used the money in Switzerland for the support of his mistress living there."

Werner KRAUSS DOB: 7 Jun 1900 PöB; Stuttgart, Germany

*
sentenced to death on 18 January 1943; sentence commuted to five years in prison on 14 September 1944.

Occupation: Presently professor of romance languages at the University of Leipzig.

Defense Attorney: RA Dr. VALENTIN.

Professor Werner KRAUS, former professor of romance languages at the University of Hamburg and presently at the University of Leipzig, is one of the strangest figures of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle. His story depicts a tragic picture of a person with human weaknesses and incompetence within academic circles. Because of his character, he is the only one surviving the Rote Kapelle trials who has given a detailed account of his former activities. However his account is not an objective one and contains many errors. However he is an important source because he, more than others who have written about the Rote Kapelle, does try to tell the facts.

He tells how he joined the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group:

"My friend of long standing, Dr. RITTMELSTER, lived in Berlin. I had looked him up in Zurich previously in order to make contact with the anti-fascist group located there. To this group belonged BRENTANO, BRUNO von SALOMEN, Robert ANHEGGER, and SCHUMACHER. RITTMELSTER had been thrown out of Switzerland in 1938 because of his political activities. In Berlin, a new circle of anti-fascists gathered around RITTMELSTER. I got to know this group through him already prior to outbreak of the war. Included in this group were Ursula GOETZE, Franz THIEL, Fritz REHMER, etc. A few months after I joined the group, I found an apartment at the Thueringer Hof Hotel which was run by Ursula GOETZE's father; I kept this apartment until my arrest in November 1942. Ursula GOETZE's parents had left their private home completely at her disposal. In this home, we received French workers, THIEL and company, and later another group of militant Communists, including Eduard MELLENTIN and Gertrud ROSENMEYER. The latter were not to pleased that Ursula and I were part of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

I was often at the RITTMELSTER home, too. At his home as well as at the home on Hornstrasse, we had good radio sets with which we could receive foreign broadcasts. I did not go to THIEL's home because my appearance there had always caused friction. Once I had gone there and the Gestapo interrogated me because of it. In 194?, RITTMELSTER introduced me to SCHULZE-BOYSEN. I met rarely with SCHULZE-BOYSEN but right from the start was in complete agreement with him."

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He then mentions the political work of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group but does not mention that intelligence was transmitted to Russia:

- "A. Building an intellectual elite.
- b. Writing pamphlets.
- c. Attempt to form an organization of foreign workers in Germany.
- d. Radio contact by SCHULZE-BOYSEN with Russian and English offices.
- e. Contact of SCHULZE-BOYSEN with Soviet parachute agents."

It is not clear whether KRAUS was involved in all of the above phases or if he learned of them first after his arrest or after 1945.

Guenther WEISENBORN does not mention KRAUS in any of his writings

Frau RITTMEISTER states:

"I attended the Heil'sche Abendschule and there met Ursula GOETZE. Fritz THIEL and Fritz REHMER They began coming to our home and participating in the political discussion evenings we held. Later Professor Werner KRAUS joined this group. KRAUS was a school chum of my husband's. Between KRAUS and Ursula GOETZE, an intimate relationship developed."

His defense attorney, Dr. VALENTIN, states:

"He probably was given a death sentence at his first trial because the court assumed he knew the aims of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group and still participated in its activities. Ursula GOETZE also stated that all members of the group were avid Communists."

Dr. KRAELL, chairman of the 2. Senate, states:

"KRAUS, professor of romance languages, sometimes rector (principal) at the University of Marburg, met Ursula GOETZE through his friendship with a Berlin physician (RITTMEISTER). He participated in the political discussions and accompanied his girl friend while she distributed pamphlets written by the group. He received a death sentence. Since I felt a milder sentence should have been given, I moved for a re-sentencing. A psychiatric examination succeeded in getting the sentence commuted to a prison term."

Professor KRAUS was strongly tied to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group ideologically. The court tried to save his life, just as they tried in the case of GRIMME, because of his academic standing. It was successful.

Anni KRAUSE DOB: 1888

Sentenced on 12 February 1943; executed on 5 August 1943.
Sister: Magda FRIESE, Berlin-Stahnsdorf, Parkalle 10.

The VVN archives state:

"Anni KRAUSS. Born in 1888. Executed on 5 August 1943. She was a fortune teller. She forwarded intelligence from foreign broadcasts to the group."

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Frau Anni KRAUSS was a close friend of Frau Toni GRAUDENZ. Both women lived in Stahnsdorf. Frau GRAUDENZ Describes her friendship with Anni KRAUSS and tells of the activities of KRAUSS within the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group:

"In our home, Harro and Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN, Dr. HIMPEL, Fraeulein TERWIEL, Hans COPPI and Fritz THIEL, Anni KRAUSS, met and held political discussions.

Frau Anni KRAUSS was a widow from World War I. We often got together with her because she lived near us. I believe she could truly foresee events. She predicted there would be war with Russia at a time when no one else believed this could possibly happen. The only time her seeress powers deserted her was when SCHULZE-BOYSEN was arrested. She stated that he was actually on a business trip."

Dr. RANFT states:

"Anni KRAUSS was in contact with John GRAUDENZ and Oberst Erwin GEHRTS. She was accused of eliciting information from her clients when she was telling their fortune and forwarding this information for espionage purposes."

Dr. KRAELL states:

"Oberst Erwin GEHRTS visited her often and told her state secrets. She then passed these secrets on to two of her other clients, Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN and John GRAUDENZ."

The Gestapo final report states:

"Anni KRAUSS was a Hungarian citizen by marriage. She was aware of the high treasonable activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group and elicited information for this group from her clients."

Walter KUECHENMEISTER

DOB: 9 Jan 1897

Sentenced on 6 February 1943; executed on 13 May 1943.

Family: Rainer and Walter KUECHENMEISTER, Berlin-Koepenick, Uhlenhorsterstrasse 14 bei Frau Dr. PAUL.

KUECHENMEISTER should be regarded as one of the charter members of the Rote Kapelle. It is not clear whether he joined the Rote Kapelle through Frau Dr. PAUL or whether she joined it through him.

The VVN archives state:

"KUECHENMEISTER was born on 9 January 1897. He was a lathe operator but did not pursue this trade because he was suffering from ulcers and tuberculosis. He became a writer and prior to 1933 was editor of the Communist "Ruhr-Echo". He was arrested by the SA in 1933, served nine months at the Sonnenburg prison, then was released because of his illness. His final statements in court were that he had never lost sight of the

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consequences of his political beliefs and that he accepted the death sentence.
His son, Rainer KURCHENMEISTER, ^{DOB: 14 Oct 1926 in Ahlen (Westfalia),} was fifteen years old at the time of his arrest. He told the Gestapo with tears in his eyes that he wanted to share ^{Ger.} his father's fate."

Guenther WEISENBORN writes:

"Because of the arrest of Gisela von Poellnitz in the spring of 1937, panic resulted in the group. Flight plans were prepared. KUECHENMEISTER was in Cologne, preparing to cross into Holland. SCHULZE-BOYSEN and WEISENBORN planned to flee to Luxembourg. Much of the group's material was hidden.

SCHULZE-BOYSEN had formed a resistance group after 1935. Belonging to this group were the author Walter KUECHENMEISTER, physician Elfriede PAUL, sculptor Kurt SCHUMACHER and his wife Elisabeth, and Gisela von POELLNITZ. Martha HUSEMANN and Guenther WEISENBORN joined the group in 1937. Later Walter HUSEMANN also joined. He was in prison at the time his wife joined the group. The groups remained separate; only their leaders met. Later more persons and groups joined and soon there was a far-reaching network in Berlin."

WEISENBORN continues:

"In the fall of 1937, SCHULZE-BOYSEN began the illegal work and I agreed to help him. The aims of the group was untiring campaign against the Hitler regime. We regarded ourselves as a German group which could foresee war and which wanted to forestall it. After the panic at POELLNITZ's arrest passed, SCHULZE-BOYSEN learned from his connections that the danger was past and we continued our work."

Adam KUCKHOFF ^{DOB: 30 Aug 1887 POB: Aachen, Germany}

Sentenced on 4 February 1943; executed on 5 August 1943.

Wife: Greta KUCKHOFF nee LORKE: President of the Notenbank in the East Zone.
Address: Stelzenhagen, Kreis Niederbarnim.

KUCKHOFF, along with SCHULZE-BOYSEN and HARNACK, was one of the leaders of the Rote Kapelle.

The VVN archives state:

"Dr. of Philosophy Adam KUCKHOFF was born on 30 August 1887. He attended various German universities, studying the science of nature, philosophy, law and history of art. After 1911 he studied national economy. From 1924 to 1928 he was the theatrical critic for the "Die Volksbuehne".
The archives go on to list his major works.

His wife, Greta KUCKHOFF, delivered data for a historical account of the

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Rote Kapelle to Ricarda BUCH and for the VVN archives. She wrote to Ricarda BUCH and WEISENBORN, as follows:

"I got to know Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN in 1938. I had met HARNACK in 1928 in America. I did not know that HARNACK leaned towards socialism. When I returned from America to Germany, I again met HARNACK and the girl he had married. They wanted me to help them in their work. However, I went to Zuerich in 1930, remained there three years. In 1933, I returned to Germany via London. I again made contact with HARNACK and KUCKHOFF. Both recruited me for their work and instructed me not to tell the other. In 1937 I married KUCKHOFF. HARNACK's case officer was Alexander ERDBERG @Karl KAUFMANN. I worked with HARNACK without KUCKHOFF's awareness.

At the ENGELSING home, we got to know Harro and Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN. KUCKHOFF saw that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was looking for information sources and so introduced him to HARNACK. After war broke out, HARNACK introduced us to Alexander ERDBERG, later brought ERDBERG and the SCHULZE-BOYSEN's together. SCHULZE-BOYSEN was convinced there would be a German-Russo war and informed ERDBERG of this. 8 days prior to outbreak of the war, I received the first radio from ERDBERG. We kept the set for a few days, then passed it along. SCHULZE-BOYSEN transmitted the first news about the war. I think he named those cities which would be attacked first. ERDBERG was successful in getting to the Balkans by train. The first radio set did not function well.

We transmitted from the home of Erika von BROCKDORFF. The Gestapo had spotted the transmissions from the KUCKHOFF home. The Gestapo picked up a radio message which gave the address of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and KUCKHOFF. When KUCKHOFF heard of this, he became quite worried. KUCKHOFF and SCHULZE-BOYSEN were arrested but the Gestapo did not get anything out of them for four weeks. Then they were beaten and KUCKHOFF gave the names of his fellow conspirators, believing that they had had enough time to hide themselves. John SIEG and GRIMME were arrested on 12 October. On the 13th of October I was arrested. I was speechless when I learned the KUCKHOFF had betrayed all the names. However, later I was able to speak with him and he said that the people had had enough time to hide themselves, therefore his conscience was clear.

We had refrained somewhat from Party work prior to the war but after the war broke out, we told ourselves 'Now we must work'."

The VVN archives "Statement of Mrs. Greta KUCKHOFF of 21 March 1947" state:

"The work increased after war broke out. The main belief of the group was: the war is lost for Germany. The defeat must occur soon so that the German economy is kept intact. Loss of life must be kept at a minimum."

There remains no doubt by her statements that Adam KUCKHOFF was one of the leading members of the Rote Kapelle.

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The defense attorney, Dr. BEHSE, states:

"It was clear to me right from the start that Dr. KUCKHOFF could not be saved."

Dr. ROEDER states:

"Adam KUCKHOFF was in contact with BESSANOW. He received 10,000 DM for espionage and a short-wave radio. Used the crypt 'Uhlenspiegel' in his radio transmissions."

Greta KUCKHOFF nee LORKE

DOB: 14 Dec 1902
POB: Frankfurt am Oder, Germany
Sented to death on 4 February 1943; sentence not carried out. Re-sentenced to a five-year prison term.

Address: Stelzenhagen, Kreis Niederbarnim.

After the German collapse in May 1945, Frau KUCKHOFF immediately received a leading position in the Soviet occupied zone of Germany. Then she had a leading post in the German Economic Commission, then in the fall of 1949 was a Ministerialdirigent with the Economic Department of the Foreign Office in the East Zone, and in February 1951 was named President of the Notenbank in the East Zone.

She was the one who accused Dr. ROEDER of crimes against humanity and blamed him solely for the death of her husband. Although she promised to keep a meeting and discuss the whole matter as well as bring documents, she did not appear..

Hans Heinrich KUMMEROW

Sentenced to death on some unknown date; executed, date unknown.

Brother: Attorney Erick KUMMEROW, Berlin W 30, Neue Bayreuther Strasse 7.

The VVN archives state:

"Hans was an engineer. Together with his wife, he worked for a resistance organization. He was executed some time after his wife Ingeborg, who at the age of 28, was executed on 5 August 1943. KUMMEROW was terribly mistreated by the Gestapo during his interrogations. He tried three times to commit suicide, once by eating his eye glasses, once by slicing his wrists."

Actually, he tried to commit suicide so that he would not be forced to give testimony against his wife.

Guenther WEISENBORN writes:

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"One day the Gestapo gave him wine and cigarettes, hoping that he would talk. When he refused, they whipped him. Later they forced him to watch his wife's execution and then they executed him."

There is no evidence that WEISENBORN's above statement is true.

Dr. KRAELL states:

"I recall that this was a true case of espionage and that he was highly paid for it."

Dr. ROEDER states:

"KUMMEROW betrayed engineering secrets to the French IS first, then to the Dutch IS, and after 1929, to the RIS."

Kriminalkommissar STRUEBING stated on 18 January 1950:

"KUMMEROW did not belong to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle. I interrogated KUMMEROW personally and he said that since 1932 he had contact with the RIS. He stated that his contact was via the Soviet Trade Commission. He admitted receiving money for the information he submitted in the field of electro-physics."

Ingeborg KUMMEROW

DOB: 1915

Sentenced to death, date unknown; executed on 5 August 1943.

Relatives: Conrad FICKER, Hamburg-Rahlstedt, Bahnhofstrasse 12.

Frau Mathilde HELL, former address; Brueck in der Mark. Presently unknown.

She was arrested after her husband stated in his interrogation that she typed up the engineering secrets he passed on to Russian parachute agents. She admitted in her interrogation she was witting of her husband's contacts with these agents and knew the true aims of his activities.

Kriminalkommissar STRUEBING states:

"I talked with her mother about her case. The mother stated that she always had problems with the daughter, that the daughter had practiced incest with her father or step-father."

Klarissa KUPFERBERG

Name, tie-in with the Rote Kapelle, fate, and present whereabouts all unknown.

Dr. ROEDER states:

"She was in contact with a group around the Tobis-Film. Since this was a pure case of treason, it was not handled by the Reichskriegsgericht."

WEISENBORN states:

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"Klarissa KUPERBERG had nothing to do with the trials and was released from custody a few days later."

VVN archives have no data on her. She is not listed as a sacrifice of Fascism. The Gestapo report contains no mention of her. Neither is her name ever mentioned in the trials of SCHUERMAN-HORSTER on 21 August 1943

Fritz LANGE DOB: 23 Nov 1898 POB: Berlin, Germany

LANGE could not be tied in with the Rote Kapelle. He never kept his appointment for questioning. Presently he has an "exposed" position in the East Zone. He is chief of the Central Control Commission of the German Economic Commission on the DDR. His office is located in the building which formerly housed the Reichsluftfahrtministerium. He is responsible for uncovering "Western sabotage agents" and to sentence them. It is possible that the witnesses against him, who come from the East Zone, were afraid to bear witness against him because of his influential position.

Josef LAPPE DOB: 4 Dec 1905 POB: Dueden, Germany

No information available on his connection to the Rote Kapelle, his fate, and his present whereabouts.

Hans LAUTENSCHLAEGER DOB: 26 Jun 1916 POB: Berlin, Germany

Sentenced to death on 3 July 1943; sentence commuted in lieu of military service. He deserted to the Russians.

Presently: Union employee in East Berlin.
Address: Berlin-Treptow, Damsweg 51.

LAUTENSCHLAEGER states:

"Hans COPPI and I attended the Scharffenberg school. I came into contact with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group through COPPI. Already in 1939 we distributed pamphlets on the Siegfried Line. I was a soldier since 1938 on, but continued to work with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

When the arrests took place in September 1942, a radio and a German uniform of a paratrooper were found in my home. My wife was arrested on 24 February 1943. I believe I was arrested because Frau HEYNE told the Gestapo that I had distributed the pamphlets on the Siegfried Line.

My death sentence was commuted in lieu of military service. At the first opportunity, I deserted to the Russians."

Ina LAUTENSCHLAEGER (divorced wife of Hans LAUTENSCHLAEGER)
(nee SCHREIER)
Sentenced to five years in prison on 3 July 1943. DOB: circa 1918
Presently employed by the Kreispolizei amt in Grossenhain/Sa.
Address: Radeburg, Kreis Grossenhain, August-Bebelstrasse 8.

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Frau LAUTENSCHLAEGER could not be questioned because she lives in the East Zone. It is not known whether she received a registered letter asking her to appear for questioning.

The Gestapo final report contains no mention of the LAUTENSCHLAEGER's since they were arrested three months after the report was written.

Stella MAHLBERG

Kept in protective custody by the RSHA for a short time, then released.

The investigator planned to go to Stuttgart to look for MAHLBERG there. He learned that her name is well known in Stuttgart because an investigation had been conducted on her suicide. A strong suspicion existed that she had been murdered. But finally it was decided she had been a Gestapo agent in 1942.

The investigation of her suicide revealed that she was suspected of being involved in espionage after 1945 in Stuttgart, for various countries. It seems as though she committed treason on the spur of the moment, rather than working for just one master for any length of time. The main focus of her interest seemed to be the Bosch-Werke.

The mother and the father did not want to make any statements about their daughter's involvement in the Rote Kapelle. The two did not appear for questioning.

Paul MAHLBERG DOB: 4 Oct 1889 in Duesseldorf, Ger.

Some time later, the investigator heard the rumor that the mother had committed suicide too. The father of Stella MAHLBERG is still, as before, an editor of a Communist newspaper in Stuttgart.

Helmut MARQUARDT DOB: circa 1916

Given a prison term in 1943.

Address: Berlin-Pankow, Guertzstrasse 15 (East Zone)

The investigator could not question MARQUARDT. Since it was apparent that MARQUARDT had a lot of information on the Rote Kapelle, the investigator went to his home in the East Zone. On his second visit, MARQUARDT was home. He admitted receiving a request to appear for questioning but said he could not because he had a serious case of tuberculosis which he had gotten during the time he was in prison. It was apparent that MARQUARDT was quite ill. He promised to appear later for questioning at the Schoeneberg court but never did.

Dr. KRAELL states:

"He was involved in the treasonable activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. I believe he repaired a radio set which was housed at the home of Erika von BROCKDORFF."

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WEISENBORN states that MARQUARDT belonged to the RITTMEISTER group. He is also stated as belonging to the COPPI/SCHULZE/BOEHME, etc. group.

His prison term sentence indicates that he was able to hide his true activities from the court, and that he was not betrayed by his fellow conspirators.

Marcel MELLIAND DOB; 17 Jul 1890

Publisher or editor of an important textile newspaper in Heidelberg.
Died in Heidelberg in 1943.
Had been in protective custody of the RSHA until 27 January 1943.

It cannot be understood why he was released from protective custody.

Kriminalsekretær ORTMANN, who had personally interrogated MELLIAND, states:

"He was accused by GRAUDENZ, who claimed that he (GRAUDENZ) had ordered him to go to Switzerland in order to bring intelligence material to the English Ambassador there. The material had come from SCHULZE-BOYSEN and gave information on the German war leaders. However, MELLIAND was not in Switzerland at the time GRAUDENZ stated and so I assumed that GRAUDENZ was lying. Therefore MELLIAND was released."

The final Gestapo report contradicts ORTMANN's statement and claims that even as late as December 1942, MELLIAND was still suspected of working for GRAUDENZ.

Dr. KRAELL states:

"The only reason MELLIAND could not carry out GRAUDENZ's orders was because he was unable to get a passport."

Klara NEMITZ

Was in RSHA protective custody from October 1942 until November 1942.
Address: Berlin-Pankow, Crusemarkstrasse.
Employed at the radio station of the East Zone broadcasting system in Berlin, An der Lasurenallee.

Her name is only mentioned once and that in what WEISENBORN wrote for the VVN archives:

"Willi GUDDORF telephoned at Klara NEMITZ's home."

It appears as though she had some contact with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group and the BAESTLEIN group in Hamburg.

Eugen NEUTERT DOB; 18 May 1905

Sentenced to death by a Volksgerichtshof on 21 August 1943; executed.
No further information given.

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DOB: 14 Jan 1900 in Cologne, Germany

Dr. med. Elfriede PAUL

Sentenced to six years in prison on 7 February 1943.
Address: Berlin-Koepenick, Uhlenhorsterstrasse 14.
Occupation: Physician at the Landesvers. -Anstalt in East Berlin.

She states during her questioning of 7 December 1949:

"I knew Kurt SCHUMACHER since 1923 and later got to know his wife, too. I was studying in Hamburg. When I returned to Berlin, I again formed contact with the SCHUMACHER's. Through them I got to know Walter KUECHENMEISTER and later Harro and Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN and Guenther WEISENBORN. I formed a close relationship with SCHULZE-BOYSEN.

I learned the whole details concerning the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group and had a radio set in my home.

The Gestapo accused me of the following:

- a. Meetings of the accused in my home.
- b. Collaboration in finishing and distributing illegal pamphlets.
- c. Courier missions.
- d. Witness to Walter KUECHENMEISTER's activities because I was his mistress.

To (a) I want to state that these were purely social gatherings.

To (b) I admit this but only for the time prior to 1933.

To (c) I deny any courier activity.

To (d) I deny everything.

I wrote a statement of defense on my own behalf while in prison and was allowed to read it before the court. I think my statement made a good impression and that is why I believe I was not sentenced to death but only to six years in prison and six more years of loss of civil privileges."

WEISENBORN states:

"SCHULZE-BOYSEN requested me to help him in his illegal work in the fall of 1937. At that the group consisted of SCHULZE-BOYSEN, Walter KUECHENMEISTER, Kurt SCHUMACHER, Frau DR. PAUL, Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN, Elisabeth SCHUMACHER and Gisela von POELLNITZ."

The presence of Gisela von POELLNITZ proved that the group was Communistic and traitorous.

WEISENBORN also states that Frau Dr. PAUL was a member of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group already in 1935 and this proves that she and Walter KUECHENMEISTER had a leading position in the group.

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Harald
Dr. fru POELCHAU (Harald?)

DOB: 5 Oct 1903 in Potsdam, Germany

Priest at the Tegel Prison which held the Rote Kapelle members. He held this post there in 1942.

In 1945, POELCHAU published an article in one of the German magazines telling of the inhumane way the Rote Kapelle members were treated in prison. His article was only two pages long, not long enough for a detailed account of so many Rote Kapelle personalities, and showed him to be completely unformed on the subject.

After the war POELCHAU was at a Zentralverwaltung in the East Zone and worked closely with Greta KUCKHOFF. He later moved to West Berlin.

Fritz REHMER DOB: 2 Jun 1921 in Berlin, Germany

Sentenced on 18 January 1943; executed on 13 May 1943.

Mother: Margarete REHMER, Berlin-Treptow, Koepenicker-Landstrasse 31.

The mother states:

My son was born in Berlin on 2 June 1921. My son met Fritz and Hannelore THIEL, Ursula GOETZE, Otto GOLLNOW, Frau RITTMESTER and Liane BERKOWITZ during the time he attended the Heil'sche Abendschule. My son and Liane BERKOWITZ wanted to marry. During the time she was in prison, BERKOWITZ was awaiting my son's child.

In June 1941 my son was inducted. He was wounded in October. He was taken to a Berlin hospital. He was arrested in the hospital on 21 November 1942. Shortly before his arrest, both of the THIELS and Liane BERKOWITZ were arrested. I once talked with my son about his political activities. He said he had delivered drawings for pamphlets. He also told me how Liane and others distributed and pasted the placards up. He asked me for my radio, so that he could listen to foreign broadcasts. I refused to give it to him. I think that he did not tell me all of his political activities."

REHMER's sister, Frau Gerda SIEBERT, states:

"I came into contact with the Heil'schen Abendschule circle through my brother. Our meetings were held in the home of Fritz THIEL. I know only about the pamphlets and participated in pasting the placards up. I learned from the conversations that radios were being used, that one of the radios was hidden in the attic of Liane BERKOWITZ's home. I was not arrested by the Gestapo."

Frau Wasiljewa divorced BERKOWITZ, mother of Liane BERKOWITZ, states:

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"At the time my daughter was arrested, I knew only that she had taken REHMER's gun, while he was in the hospital, and delivered it to Fritz THIEL. I learned first after my daughter was arrested that she had participated in the pasting up of placards along with REHMER."

It is obvious that REHMER participated in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group and he had to be executed because he was a German soldier and such behavior is not allowed.

Herbert Andreas RICHTER Nickname Andre

DOB: 21 Jun 1921 in
Muenster (Westfalen), Germany

Sentenced to three years in prison on 29 June 1943.

Sentence commuted in lieu of service at the front. Killed in 1945 in Kuestrin.

Mother: Natalie RICHTER, Berlin W 30, Hohenstauffenstrasse 4.

DOB: 14 Aug 1896 in Swislodz, Poland

His name is unknown to the remaining former Rote Kapelle members.

His mother states:

"My son was born on 21 June 1921 in Muenster/Westfalen. He attended the Volksschule in Kassel and Berlin, and the German-Russian Gymnasium in Berlin. Because I was ill at that time, my son was sent to a boarding school in Kassel for two years. He returned to Berlin in 1940. He then attended the Heil'sche abendschule. He was inducted in 1941 or 1942. He was a radio operator in East Prussia.

While at the Heil'schen Abenschule, he made friends with Fritz and Hannelore THIEL, Fritz REHMER, Otto GOLLNOW and Liane BERKOWITZ. I don't know how active my son actually was in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. I gathered from statements by Frau Hannelore KEHRBERG, widowed THIEL, that he was somehow involved in the forwarding of intelligence material. In any event, he was accused."

Since RICHTER received only a prison term sentence, one can assume that he was only in the fringe of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. He was probably sentenced because he did not report the activities of the group and because of military negligence.

Dr. John RITTEMEISTER

DOB: 21 Aug 1898

Sentenced on 12 February 1943; executed on 13 May 1943.

Wife: Eva HILDEBRAND nee KNIEPER, Bremen, Rennstieg 69.

He was the leader of the Heil'schen Abendschule circle and had a very close tie-in with SCHULZE-BOYSEN.

His wife states:

"My husband was a nerve specialist in Berlin and chief of the Poly-Klinik

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of the German Institute for Psychological Research and Psycho-Therapy. He had previously been greatly influenced by Communism. While in Switzerland he sought out a group which shared his philosophical-Communist thoughts. This group was exposed as a Communist agitation group. My husband returned to Germany in 1937. I got to know him in 1938 and we were married in July 1939.

Around Christmas of 1941, I met Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN through my brother-in-law, Wolfgang RITTMEISTER, now living in Hamburg-Blankensee, Koesterbergstr. 56. We soon began to see SCHULZE-BOYSEN regularly because our political and spiritual beliefs were alike.

My husband and I never learned of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's military and economic intelligence transmissions via radio to Russia until our arrest. We only knew that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was working against the Hitler regime, but only in an internal political way. Neither did we know the details of his internal political work.

My husband participated in talks at the SCHULZE-BOYSEN home concerning pamphlets."

Guenter WEISENBORN states:

"RITTMEISTER claimed he was a pacifist and held to this claim."

Eva RITTMEISTER (now married name is HILDEBRAND) *nee KNIEPER*
Sentenced to three years in prison on 12 February 1943. *DOB: circa 1917*

By her own words (see under Dr. John RITTMEISTER), she admits participating in the work of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

Guenter Karl
Helmut ROLOFF *Son; 9 Oct 1912 in Giessen, Germany*

Pianist

Address: Berlin-Dahlem, Drosselweg 1 - 3

Was in protective custody from 17 September 1942 to 27 January 1943 of the RSHA. Interrogated by Dr. ROEDER and released.

ROLOFF states:

"I got to know the dentist Helmut HIMPEL at the end of 1941 at the home of my old friend Robert FOERTSCH, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Landhausstrasse 36. FOERTSCH had been a patient of HIMPEL's. I soon saw HIMPEL again and he proposed that we 'work together' and I immediately agreed. At HIMPEL's home I met Marie TERWIEL, his fiancée. The two could not marry because TERWIEL was half Jewish. With these two persons and later with TERWIEL's brother, Dr. jur. TERWIEL, formerly at Seesenerstrasse 16, I worked together distributing mimeographed pamphlets. I don't know who prepared the pamphlets because we worked on a need to know basis.

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Our work stopped for a short time because HIMPEL's home was searched. I hid a suitcase containing pamphlet material in my home. We spoke of new plans with GRAUDENZ at a long session in July 1942, in particular of an increased pamphlet action.

I went to the HIMPEL home at the beginning of September 1942 and learned that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had disappeared, probably had been arrested. I then learned that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had serviced a transmitter and that GRAUDENZ probably helped him. Since a law had just been passed which prohibited anyone possessing a transmitter with the penalty of death, we naturally feared for the lives of GRAUDENZ and SCHULZE-BOYSEN.

On 10 September Frl. TERWIEL called me up and urgently asked me to come over right away. HIMPEL was there and took a small suitcase which he placed into a larger one and told me to take it and hide it. I did so. Three days later TERWIEL and HIMPEL were arrested and on coming home, I found the Gestapo at my home. They had already done a house search and had found the suitcase. On breaking it upon, they found a radio set."

ROLOFF states otherwise in his interrogations of 22 October 1949:

"On 17 September 1942, three Gestapo men appeared at my home. They stated that they were looking for a suitcase. I pretended I did not know what they meant. They stated that HIMPEL had been arrested and they wanted the suitcase he had given me. I acted as though I had just remembered something and got the suitcase. I was arrested and placed in prison."

The ROLOFF case still remains a mystery. Why he was released has never been clarified.

After 1945 ROLOFF again became a concert pianist, working in both East and West Germany. He gives frequent concerts in East Berlin, over the East Zone broadcasting system but also over the radio of the southern part of West Germany. He allegedly has a leading role in the so-called "Wiesbadener Musik-Kreis" which lately has been described as a "Communist agitation and espionage circle" and which had been "lifted out" by the Americans. I don't know if ROLOFF was arrested because of his association with the group or whether he at present is in prison. The SouthGerman radio network still broadcasts concerts at which he is the soloist. It cannot be determined from these programs whether the broadcasts are live or recordings.

Klara SCHABBEL

Born: 9 Aug 1894

Sentenced on 30 January 1943; executed on 5 August 1943.

Sister: Margarete ALMSTEDT, Berlin-Rohnsdorf, Strasse 957, Nr. 281.

Klara SCHABBEL is regarded as a martyr in the cause of the resistance. Her picture, as well as that of Hilde COPPI, Cato Pontjes van BEEK and other female members of the Rote Kapelle who had been executed, was pasted up with the slogan,

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"She died so that we may live!"

The VVN archives state:

"She was politically organized from early youth. In 1919 she became a member of the KPD and campaigned against the "Separatisten" in 1923 in the Rheinland.

Her work for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN resistance group was to find homes for parachute agents. The Gestapo occupied her home for three or four months after her arrest.

Her son, Leo, was sentenced to five years in prison because he knew of his mother's activities. He did not receive a heavier sentence because he had been badly wounded as a soldier."

Her sister, Frau Margarete ALMSTEDT, states:

"My sister and I belonged to the Communist movement from early youth. My sister was a stenographer at the Soviet Trade Commission in Berlin. She worked in Moscow from 1921 to 1922. In Berlin she got to know one Harry, a Frenchman. She lived with him in Moscow. He is the father of her son, Leo SCHABBEL born in 1922 in Berlin. My sister lived in Berlin again from 1922 to 1924, then in Moscow from 1924 to 1926. Then she remained in Berlin. Her son Leo lived with his father in Paris from 1934 to 1936. In the years prior to her arrest, my sister was no longer politically active, in my opinion.

At the beginning of June 1942, my sister told me that two people had come to her and had stated they were Soviet parachute agents. They had come once before, a few weeks previously, but my sister was out of town at that time. The two, one was man, one a woman, spent one night with my sister."

Leo SCHABBEL DOB: 17 Oct 1922 in Berlin, Germany
aka Victor Schabbel illegitimate son of Henry ROBINSON
Sentenced to a five-year prison term in March, 1944.
Address: Mittelbecksbach (Hoecherberg) - Saar, Auguststr. 40 bei BORN.

His aunt, Frau ALMSTEDT, states:

"My nephew was in the hospital in March 1943 when he was arrested. Then he was in the Wehrmacht hospital in Buch for one year. There we were able to speak with him often. Previously he was in the Lublin hospital. His mother visited him there and told him of keeping the two parachute agents over night. He scolded her for doing that. He was arrested and sentenced to five years in prison in 1944 because he had not turned his mother in for harboring Soviet parachute agents."

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Philipp SCHAEFFER Boerz: 1903 in USSR

Sentenced on 6 February 1943; executed on 13 May 1943.
Wife: Ilse SCHAEFFER, Zernsdorf, Kreis Teltow, Strandweg.

Guenther WEISENBORN mentions him cursorily without designating a special role in the work of the Rote Kapelle.

Frau Ilse SCHAEFFER, presently a sculptor at the Kunsthochschule in Berlin-Weissensee, states of her husband:

"I married Dr. Philipp SCHAEFFER, Stadtbibliothekar (municipal librarian), in 1929. We both believed in Communism. My husband was dismissed from his post prior to 1933. After 1933 he was arrested numerous times for short terms for political reasons. He served a prison term from 1935 to 1940 because of preparations to commit treason. I served a one year prison term in 1936 for the same reason although our two cases were not related. About a year after I had been released from prison, I made contact with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle through Frau Dr. PAUL. I also got to know Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN, Frau SCHUMACHER and GUDDORF. After my husband was released from prison in 1940, I introduced him to this group.

I was accused of helping BERGTEL flee abroad prior to the outbreak of war in 1939. The Gestapo learned of this through a stupid statement made by Frau Elizabeth SCHUMACHER. Later, I was always accused of helping GUDDORF find a place to stay for two nights. Since GUDDORF made this statement to the Gestapo himself, I could not deny it.

I met my husband at ROEDER's interrogation after we had been arrested. My husband told me that he did not know what they wanted with him, that he probably would be put in a concentration camp. He was so very optimistic.

ROEDER, in his accusation against my husband, stated that he could only be accused of not reporting the treasonable activities of his associates. He could be accused of no other crime. However, because of his past arrests on political reasons, he was sentenced to death."

Her statement about why he was sentenced to death cannot be correct. He was a known Communist and appeared to be witting, if not actually collaborating, of the activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

The final Gestapo report states:

"Phillip SCHAEFFER, Dr. of Philosophy, married a Russian woman during the world war (sic)".

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Ilse SCHAEFFER nee LIEBIG

Born: 23 Oct 1899 in
Fraustadt/Schlesien,
Germany

Sentenced to a three-year prison term on 6 February 1943.
Address: Zernsdorf, Kreis Teltow, Strandweg 4.

See under Philipp SCHAEFFER. It is interesting to note that at present she is a sculptress at the Kunsthochschule in Berlin-Weissensee. This is the same school at which Jan Bontjes van BEEK is the director, Cay von BROCKDORFF is an instructor, Ruthild HAHNE and the daughter of John GRAUDENZ are employed!

Friedrich SCHAUBER

^{Kurt}
Born: 29 Jan 1913 in Berlin, Germany

Sentenced to an eight-year prison term on 21 August 1943.
Address: Berlin NW 7, Charite-Strasse 5.

No additional information given.

Heinrich SCHEEL

Born: 11 Dec 1915 in Berlin, Germany

Sentenced to a five-year prison term on 16 February 1943.
Address: Berlin-Lichtenberg, Parkaue 35.

Occupation: Director of the "Haus der Kinder" in Berlin-Lichtenberg (East Zone).

SCHEEL is one of the members of the Rote Kapelle who at present is busy writing a historical account on the Rote Kapelle as well as doing research. He is director of the "Haus der Kinder", a Communist-orientated experimental school in East Berlin which receives government funds and whose ideal is to prepare its students with knowledge of all possible fields.

SCHEEL appeared in West Berlin for questioning in this process and gave a detailed account of his Rote Kapelle activities:

"Through my friendship with Lotte SCHLEIF, I came into contact with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group in 1939. I collaborated with the group until 1940, at which time I was inducted into the army. My work had dealt with the former members of the Scharffenberg school. After my induction, Hans COPPI took over my work. I returned to Berlin in 1941 as Wetterdienstinspektor of the air force and again made contact with the group. I had contact with SCHULZE-BOYSEN through Hans COPPI and Kurt SCHUMACHER.

I was arrested on 16 September 1942 and interrogated by the Gestapo officials, HEYSER and HENTZE. They did not mistreat me. I was accused of possessing two guns besides my service revolver and of having parts of a German artillery uniform of a paratrooper in my possession. They wanted me to confess my part in the distribution of pamphlets and the illegal radio set. I got the impression that they had no proof, just wanted me to lip my name.

I could not deny from where I got the guns because the Gestapo knew the truth. As far as the uniform went, I said that I wanted to give it to my wife so she could make clothing for our child out of it."

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SCHHEEL does not deny that he knew the details of the work of the group. He does state that he was successful in hiding the truth during his Gestapo interrogations.

Rudolf von SCHELIHA

Born: 31 May 1897 in Tessel bei Oels,
Germany

Sentenced on 14 December 1942; executed on 22 December 1942.
Wife: Frau von SCHELIHA, Wuerzburg.

His case actually is outside of the scope of the Rote Kapelle. He was only included in the Rote Kapelle trials because he was arrested at the same time and because he had the same Moscow case officer as the Rote Kapelle had; and finally, because he was visited by the same agent who also gave orders to the Rote Kapelle. His was a case of pure espionage for money.

He passed secret information from the Foreign Office, where he was a Legationsrat, to Russia. He must have given first-class information because in one instance alone, he received payment of more than several thousand mark.

aka Elli-Lotte SCHLEIF Born: 4 Jul 1903 in Berlin, Germany
Lotte SCHLEIF (married name now is BERGTEL) Mrs. Rudolf BERGTEL.

Sentenced to eight year-prison term on 6 February 1943.
Address: Berlin-Treptow, Koepenickerlandstrasse 43.
Occupation: Director of the DDR Bibliotheksschule. (School for Librarians?)

She came to West Berlin for questioning in these proceedings. After making her statements, she said that actually she should not have done so because much of what she said she could not prove.

Her statement was as follows:

"In 1933 I was a librarian at the Stadtbaecherei in Neukoelln. Until 1933 I had not been politically active. Soon after the Nazis came to power, I turned to Communism. I placed my home available for illegal work and later became a participant in this work personally. Through this work I met the man who now is my husband, Rudolf BERGTEL. In 1936 I was at the Buecherei in Prenzlauer Berg. Rudolf BERGTEL was arrested in 1935 for preparations to commit treason and received an eight-year sentence. Shortly before the outbreak of war, he escaped from a camp in Enslund and sought shelter with me in Berlin. Through the efforts of Frau Ilse SCHAEFFER and Frau Dr. PAUL, we succeeded in getting the sculptor Kurt SCHUMACHER to bring BERGTEL to Switzerland safely. Because of this, I came into contact with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

I was accused of helping BERGTEL flee. Furthermore, they tried to accuse me of active work for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. This I denied successfully. I admitted my whole political development from 1933 to my arrest without giving them anything concrete to accuse me with. I denied any political

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activity during the war.

The only thing they actually could accuse me of was typing a political pamphlet for Kurt SCHUMACHER. Actually the thing I typed was not a pamphlet and I denied that it was anything I found suspicious. They accused me of typing a second pamphlet. This I also denied, stating that it was just a personal letter."

Rose SCHLOESINGER *Bottz: 1907*

Sentenced on 21 January 1943; executed on 5 August 1943.
Mother: Sophie ENNENBACH, Radeland-Siedlung, Birkenalle 27 I, Haus Markel.

The mother stated for the VVN archives:

"My daughter and I came into contact with Communists through SCHLOESINGER, my son-in-law. We read Marxist books, bought books to add to our already large library which we discussed with our comrades. After my son-in-law was inducted into the army and went to the front as an interpreter, my daughter remained an avid participant in these discussion meetings."

Guenther WEISENBORN states that Rose SCHLOESINGER was a member of the group around HARNACK and worked together with John SIEG and Karl BEHRENS. This proves that she was no mean member of the organization.

Dr. ROEDER states:

"Rose SCHLOESINGER took radio messages from HARNACK, coded them in part, and took over Karl BEHRENS's work after he was inducted."

When Alexander ERDBERG gave HARNACK 12,000 RM for the illegal work, Rose SCHLOESINGER received 1,000 RM of the total.

Erika SCHMIDT *Bottz: 1 Sep 1913 in Berlin/Neukoelln, Ger.*

Sentenced to a four-year prison term on 21 August 1943.
Address: Berlin-Neukoelln, Framstrasse 19 III

Paul SCHOLZ *Bottz: 4 Jul 1882 in Berlin, Germany*

Sentenced to a three-year prison term on 30 January 1943.
Address: Berlin-Oberschoeneweide, Floenseile 21.

SCHOLZ describes his activities for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group as follows:

"I knew Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN from the time he was still publishing the "Gegner". He was a friend of my son's. When my son was fighting in the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil war, 1937, I got to know SCHULZE-BOYSEN better. I worked together with him until September 1942. I also worked with SCHUMACHER, GRAUDENZ, and SCHAEFFER. I personally took part in all phases of the work.

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I was accused of 8 things by the Gestapo. 1) Listening to foreign broadcasts. This I admitted. 2) Intellectually over-seeing the entire work of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. 3) Writing and distributing pamphlets. 4) Administrating money for the group's work. 5) Putting typewriters and mimeograph machines at the group's disposal. 6) Possessing a large Marxist library. 7) and 8) I have forgotten these.

I denied the points 2) through 8).

My wife was released from custody without ever being brought to court. At the time she was arrested, 3,000 RM of the group's money was found in my home."

He was given only a short prison term for listening to foreign broadcasts by Reichskriegsgerichtsrat SCHMITT even though ROEDER argued for the death sentence.

Gerda SCHOLZ
aka Herta SCHOLZ Born: 8 Jun 1889 in Berlin, Germany
(nee ELNACK)
Wife of Paul SCHOLZ.
Was in protective custody.
No further information on her given. See under Paul SCHOLZ.
Oda SCHOTTMUELLER DOB: 2 February 1905 in Posen.

Sentenced on 26 January 1943 (?); executed on 5 August 1943.
Mother: Dorothea SCHOTTMUELLER, Berlin-Lichterfelde-Ost, Ferdinandstrasse 4.

The mother states:

"My daughter Oda was born on 2 February 1905. She was a dancer and sculptress. She worked closely with Kurt SCHUMACHER because of her occupations. I know that my daughter was strongly anti-fascist. I did not know the details of her work in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group until her arrest. I first learned later that she had a transmitter in her studio. Her defense attorney, Dr. BEHSE, told me that she was present at the transmissions."

Dr. KRAELL states:

"She was a girl friend of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and often went away on weekends with him. She knew of his plans and took part in distributing pamphlets."

Heinrich SCHRADER

Sentenced to a prison term; date unknown
Address unknown.

Dr. KRAELL is the only one who can shed some light on this person. He states:

"He worked with VERLEIH. Both were old-time Communist and knew GUDDORF well. They, like GUDDORF, were also in a concentration camp and released on their word of honor. They both tried to stay away from Communism afterwards.

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GUDDORF Tried to recruit them. One of the men, perhaps both, did help GUDDORF for a short time even though he told them that he was being sought for political reasons. However, since neither was actually active in the work, they were just given a prison term for not reporting GUDDORF."

in Pyritz (Pomerania)

Kurt SCHULZE DOB: 28 December 1894. @ BERG

Sentenced on 19 December 1942; executed on 22 December 1942.
Wife: Martha SCHULZE, Berlin-Adlershof, Strasse 50

Because he was sentenced and executed so quickly, it is obvious that he was a leading member of the Rote Kapelle.

His wife states:

"My husband Kurt SCHULZE was born on 28 December 1894 in Pyritz in Pommern. He was a merchant but then had a taxicab company for many years with his father. Later he was a salesman with the Gervais firm. During the war he was a truck driver for the Reichspost. All the time I knew my husband he was a member of the KPD. He was in Russia for six months in 1928. We were married in 1929. During the war I also worked for the Reichspost. At the time we lived in Berlin-Karow.

I know that my husband hid an illegal transmitter in our home. He also serviced this transmitter. He also had his important documents for use in radio transmissions. Furthermore, parachute agents came to our home.

My husband and I were arrested on 16 September 1942. When the Gestapo official entered my room, he knew exactly where to find the radio set and the documents."

The Gestapo final report states:

"Kurt SCHULZE (cover name BERG), truck driver, salesman, inducted into the navy in 1916 and trained as a radio operator.

Kurt SCHULZE trained Hans COPPI in radio work and at the end of 1941. placed a very modern radio set at COPPI's disposal.

SCHULZE joined the KPD in 1927. He attended the radio school in Moscow in 1928. Three radio sets, delivered by the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, passed through his hands in one year alone."

Martha SCHULZE

Wife of Kurt SCHULZE

Sentenced to a five-year prison term on 20 January 1943.
Address: Berlin-Adlershof, Strasse 50, Nr. 5 b.

She states:

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"I was successful in convincing the Gestapo that I never knew of my husband's activities for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group."

Erich Edgar SCHULZE, Muelheim-Ruhr-Speldorf, Prinzenhoehe 11.
Aufsichtsratsvorsitzender der DEMAG and President der Handelskammer Duisburg.

Father of Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN

Kurt SCHUMACHER DOB: 6 May 1905 in Stuttgart, Germany

Sentenced on 19 December 1942; executed on 22 December 1942.

Mother: Frau Julie SCHUMACHER, Berlin-Zehlendorf, Hirschhornsweg 11.

Both SCHUMACHER and his wife were two of the oldest and most active members of the Rote Kapelle. Guenther WEISENBORN writes that SCHUMACHER was one of the charter members of the Rote Kapelle. Both the mother and the sister of SCHUMACHER knew something about his activities. The mother states:

"My son was born in Stuttgart in 1905. He wanted to be a forester but could not do so because of the 1918 revolution, abolished this occupation. In 1920 our family moved to Berlin. My son made wood carvings then. My husband suggested that our son become a sculptor and gave him the proper education. In 1934 he married Elisabeth HOHENEMSER. We built a studio for my son in Tempelhof. Since he would not fill orders from Nazis, he received no commissions at all. They lived on the salary my daughter-in-law earned. My son was inducted into the army at Whitsun, 1941. He returned to Berlin later from Posen and was arrested on 12 September 1942.

My son knew Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN from the time SCHULZE-BOYSEN published 'Die Gegner', in 1930. Even at that time the two worked together closely because of their mutual political beliefs. This publication contained pictures of some of my son's works. Also Walter KUECHENMEISTER belonged to this circle since 1930. In 1933 or 1934 when SCHULZE-BOYSEN was mistreated by the Gestapo, my son and he swore their allegiance to each other. Around this time Guenther WEISENBORN joined the group. I know actually very little of the illegal work my son did. I did know his political beliefs and I know what the SCHULZE-BOYSEN/WEISENBORN, etc. group discussed at the meetings they held in our home. My daughter-in-law usually told me, when I asked the purpose of these meetings, that she did not want to bore me with politics. During the time that so many books were being burned by the Nazis, Lotte SCHLEIF brought many of the books to my son. My daughter-in-law asked me to hide the books in my cellar. She thought that they would not appear suspicious in my home since my husband was a union official at the time."

The sister of SCHUMACHER, Frau Toni GOESCH, states:

"I am aware of my mother's statements. I can't say anymore about the illegal work of my brother and his wife than my mother has already stated."

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Elisabeth SCHUMACHER nee HOHENEMSER

Born: 28 Apr 1904

Wife of Kurt SCHUMACHER.

Sentenced on 12 December 1942; executed on 22 December 1942.

Mother: Frau Rosa HOENEMSER nee ECKOLD, Friedrichsroda/Th., Schweitzerstrasse 2.

Dr. KRAELL states:

"She was part Jewish. She knew of her husband's illegal work and was an active helper in it."

See under Kurt SCHUMACHER for further details.

Wilhelm SCHUERMAN-HORSTER

Born: 21 Jun 1900 in Cologne, Germany

Sentenced on 21 August 1943; executed on 9 September 1943.

No further details given.

Leo SKRZYPCZYNSKI

Born: 11 Dec 1906 in Berlin, Germany

Acquitted on 12 February 1942; kept in concentration for duration of the war. Address: Berlin-Dahlem, Puecklerstrasse 37/39.

Even at present he is very reticent about giving any details of his contact with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN and HARNACK. He states:

"I got to know Arvid HARNACK in 1925/1926. From that time on I was a close friend of his. He gathered around him people who did political-economic work. This work had no socialist or Communist tendency, as far as I could tell.

I got to know Karl BEHRENS in 1938 through his sister, Frau FISCHER, who was a school friend of my wife's. Later we discovered that HARNACK was our mutual friend.

I was accused by the Gestapo of being witting of the work that HARNACK and his wife, and BEHRENS did. However, I was successful in denying this."

The Gestapo final report states:

"SKRZYPCZYNSKI, manufacturer. Co-owner of the Wehrwirtschaftsbetriebes Krone & Co. in Berlin. Annual salary of 200,000 RM. Attended the trade school and the University of Berlin.

Of the 12,000 RM which Alexander ERDBERG gave to HARNACK, SKRZYNSKI received 3,000 RM."

Born: 3 Feb 1903 in Detroit, U.S.A.

John SIEG @Siegfried NEBEL

Committed suicide on 17 September 1942.

Wife: Sophie SIEB, Berlin-Oberschoeneweide, Tiniusstrasse 5.

Born: 14 May 1893 in Platow/Grenzmark, Ger.

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SIEG apparently belonged to the Rote Kapelle right from the start. In his capacity of liaison man, he was able to know what the entire set-up was.

The VVN archives state:

"John SIEG. Born on 2 March 1902 in Detroit, Michigan, USA.

He was a member of the KPD since 1929. From 1931 he worked for the Rote Kapelle, under the alias of Siegfried NEBEL. He was imprisoned by the Gestapo for three months in 1933.

He and Wilhelm GUDDORF published the "Die innere Front".

He was arrested on 12 September 1942. In order not to betray his comrades, he committed suicide."

WEISENBORN describes SIEG as working for the HARNACK group and named him ^{third} in line as the leader.

The final Gestapo report states:

"John SIEG was born of German parents in America. He returned to Germany in 1912. In 1923 he returned to North America. In 1928 he returned to Berlin. Was a volunteer on the "Rote Fahne" until 1933.

In the summer of 1942 he was introduced to the HARNACK group by Wilhelm GUDDORF."

Ilse STOEBE DOB: ¹⁷~~15~~ May 1911 in Berlin, Germany

Sentenced on 14 December 1942; executed on 22 December 1942.

The VVN archives state:

"From 1933 to 1939 she was a correspondent for Swiss newspapers. From 1939 until her arrest she worked at the Foreign Office.

Her mother died at the end of 1943 in the Ravensbruck concentration camp. Her brother was executed in 1944."

Kriminalkommissar STRUEBING states:

"She was the secretary of Baron Rudolf von SCHELIHA at the Foreign Office. Had contact with the RIS since 1939. Her cover name was 'ALTE' or 'ALTA'. Soviet parachute agent Heinrich KOENEN allegedly looked her up but never could do so because she was arrested by the time he appeared in Germany."

Heinz STRELOW

DOB: 15 Jul 1915 in Hamburg, Germany

Sentenced on 18 January 1943; executed on 13 May 1943.
Mother: Meta STRELOW, Hamburg 13, Hochallee 20.

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STRELOW was one of those persons who worked actively but unobtrusively for the Rote Kapelle.

The VVN archives state:

"STRELOW was born in 1918. He was an author and journalist. He was placed in a concentration camp in 1933 because he was a member of the Communist youth organization. He and Cato Bontjes van BEEK mimeographed illegal pamphlets."

His mother states:

"My son was born in Hamburg on 15 July 1915. He worked in our business after he completed his education. Later he became a salesman and wrote articles in addition. He was inducted into the Arbeitsdienst in 1939 and then afterwards was put into the army. In 1942 he was in Berlin-Wannsee.

When my son came to Berlin, I told him to go to the van BEEK family because Berlin was strange to him. He lived with this family until he found a room of his own. He got to be close friends with Cato Bontjes van BEEK and I believe she was the one who introduced him to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle. He used to visit me every Sunday, said that big things were up and that threads ran to the Ministry of the Interior and the RLM. Once he even showed me a pamphlet, urging people to resistance against Hitler. I could tell from the style of the pamphlet that my son had written it. He denied being the author but I never believed him.

He gave me his word that he would stop his illegal activity. Therefore I am convinced that after January/February 1942 he no longer participated in the work of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group."

He was the lover of Cato Bontjes van BEEK and helped her in writing and distributing pamphlets.

Rosemarie TERWIEL DOB: 7 July 1910.

Sentenced on 27 January 1943; executed on 5 September 1943.

Sister: Physician Ursula TERWIEL, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Kaiserdamm 31.

The VVN archives state that she was SCHULZE-BOYSEN's secretary.

She was the daughter of the former Regierungsvizepraesidenten of Stettin and half Jewish.

She was introduced into the Rote Kapelle through her friendship with dentist Helmut HIMPEL. She was his fiancee but they could not marry because of the race laws.

She helped HIMPEL in all phases of his work for the Rote Kapelle.

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Both: 10 Jun 1910 in Kiel, Germany

Wilhelm THEWS

Fought in the Spanish Civil War. Member of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group prior to the Spanish War.

He belonged to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group until 1936. After the Spanish War he was interned in a camp in France. After the Germans occupied France, he was arrested and executed. He actually had nothing to do with the wartime

SCHULZE-BOYSEN work.

aka (Dr. Eng.) Eberhard THOMFOR
Eberhard Frau THOMFOR

Sentenced to death, date unknown; executed on 13 May 1943.

Wife: Siddy ASBY, address, Holte/Denmark.

nee Zimmerman Born: 24 Jul 1911 in Sigmars-Schoenau, Ger.

Nothing much could be learned about him. All that is known is that he and his wife were arrested together, she was released, he was executed.

The prison priest, Dr. WOLFF, states:

"THOMFOR was at the technical Hochschule in Charlottenburg at the same time KUMMEROW was. The two lost sight of each other for some time. Later they again ran into each other. KUMMEROW told THOMFOR that he no longer entertained Communist beliefs. THOMFOR got KUMMEROW a job at the Loewe-Radio firm. In the course of their mutual work, THOMFOR discussed technical secret matters with KUMMEROW. THOMFOR was quite bitter at being arrested, claiming he never thought that KUMMEROW was still a Communist but that he had helped him find a job only for personal reasons."

Fritz THIEL DOB: 17 August 1916.

Sentenced on 18 January 1943; executed on 13 May 1943.

Wife: Hannelore KEHRBERG, Berlin-Friedenau, Gratzter Damm 159.

nee HOFMANN Born: 30 Dec 1924 in Berlin, Ger.

THIEL and his wife were one of the most active couples of the Heil'schen Abendschule circle.

His wife states:

"I married my husband in January 1942. He attended the Heil'schen Abendschule at the time we were engaged. There he met Fritz REHMER, Liane BERKOWITZ, Ursula GOETZ, Otto GOLLNOW, Frau RITTMEISTER and Professor Werner KRAUS. We soon had a political basis to go on because both of us were anti-fascist, as were the others. We got to know SCHULZE-BOYSEN and he came to our home often. We also visited his home, I personally knew only that pamphlets were being written and distributed. I took part in the posting of these pamphlets and their distribution. Prior to my arrest I knew nothing of an illegal transmitter or about parachute agents. I can't say if my husband knew about these. Today I think that he probably did.

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She was questioned at the end of 1950. She admitted then that she had known about the transmitter activity of the Rote Kapelle and that she had once transported a radio hidden under her baby in the baby carriage.

The final Gestapo report does not mention the THIEL's even though they both had been arrested on 16 September 1942.

Hannelore THIEL nee HOFFMANN. Married name now Hannelore KEHRBERG.

Sentenced to a six-year prison term on 18 January 1943.
Address: Berlin-Friedenau, Gratzter Damm Nr. 159.

See under her husband's dossier, Fritz THIEL.

Wlfgang THIESS Born: 30 Oct 1911

Sentenced to death on 21 August 1943; executed.

No further information given.

fnu THUESTEDT

Nothing definite could be learned about Direktor THUESTEDT. His name is unknown to all former members of the Rote Kapelle. Family members could not be found.

The VVN archives state only:

"Direktor THUESTEDT. Was a V-man in the armament industry and was executed because he collaborated with the resistance organization."

Guenther WEISENBORN states:

"He was Generalvertreter of the Otto Wolff-Konzerns and brother-in-law of Kunstverkeger Ernst WASMUTH. In his capacity as V-man in the armament industry, he learned the number of planes being built each month, etc."

This personality data which WEISENBORN gives was denied by Frau Toni GRAUDENZ, sister of Ernst WASMUTH. It may possibly be that WEISENBORN has confused THUESTEDT with John GRAUDENZ. Whether WEISENBORN's further statements are true is not known. They are:

"THUESTEDT must also have transmitted. He must have played a large role in the group but this role is still unknown!"

Alfred TRAXL DOB: circa 1914

Sentenced to six or eight years in prison on 16 February 1943.
Fate and whereabouts unknown.

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He is one of the figures on the edge of the Rote Kapelle circle. His participation in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group is similar to that of the architect HENNIGER. TRAXL is suspected of having an important role in the setting up of the Rote Kapelle. However things never got that far and he did not know of all the plans. Finally HEILMANN informed him.

Dr. KRAELL states of him:

"Wachtmeister TRAXL was with HEILMANN in the decoding department and made files available to HEILMANN even though this was not allowed. From these files HEILMANN learned of the monitoring of the Rote Kapelle. TRAXL was punished because of negligence and received a prison term. He had nothing to do with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle."

The final Gestapo report states:

"Alfred TRAXL was Wachtmeister (technical sergeant) with the 4. Nachrichten-
abteilung at the OKH. He had served in the former Czech army. He attended the reserve officers school in Pardubitz/Bohemia in 1937 and was promoted to Czech Unterleutnant. He later was a salesman at the Concordia-Spinnerei in Neschwitz bei Teschen and Gergeschicht AG in Aussg.

Even on the day SCHULZE-BOYSEN was arrested, Horst HEILMANN gave a decoded radio message to Frau SCHULZE-BOYSEN in which the "Coro" group was named. Even at that late date, HEILMANN tried to recruit TRAXL."

Heinz VERLEIH

Born: 11 Jul 1910 in Berlin, Germany

Sentenced to a prison term on 4 February 1943.
Address: Berlin-Pankow, Vinetastrasse 11.

He was a former Communist who had been released from a concentration camp on his word of honor but who later was approached by GUDDORF. Although he refused to be recruited by GUDDORF, he did not report GUDDORF.

Albert VOIGTS

Born: 4 Jun 1904

No record or information could be found on him with the exception of that which is listed in the VVN archives. These state:

"Albert VOIGTS, born on 4 June 1904; died on 30 June 1943.

VOIGTS, an engineer, was active in distributing pamphlets but he was able to deny this successfully. He was never brought to court because the Gestapo had no proof and none of his comrades betrayed him. However, the Nazis regarded him as a convinced anti-fascist and placed him in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, where he died a few months later."

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Martin WEISE

This case is completely unclarified. He reportedly was executed. His family, who live at Berlin-Neukoelln, Jonasstrasse 42, broke off contact with WEISE a long time ago because of his Communist leanings and therefore were unable to give any information on his fate or whereabouts.

Guenther WEISENBORN

Born: 10 Jul 1902 in Velbert/Rhineland,
Germany

Sentenced to a three-year prison term on 6 February 1943.
Address: Engelawies bei Messkirch in Baden.

WEISENBORN was one of the charter members of the Rote Kapelle. However he received only a three year term and three years loss of civil rights for not reporting a crime. This sentence raises questions. WEISENBORN's statements about his political development and his activities in the Rote Kapelle, is so typically the course of an intellectual to Communism that it is used as a model. He states:

"After my first drama 'U-Boot S 4' was given in Berlin, I published 'Barbaren,' a story of my experiences as a student in Bonn. This was widely discussed among other students. The republican student association in Berlin, whose director was Dr. Kurt BLEY, held a discussion evening in a political vein about this story. That evening Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN spoke as a representative of the young German students. After that I often came into contact with him and knew that he was the publisher of the 'Gegner'. He also had connections to the Swiss philosopher, Adrian TUREL. After 1933 I met SCHULZE-BOYSEN again and he told me that he had been terribly mistreated by the SA.

After I returned from the USA in 1937, I ran into SCHULZE-BOYSEN by chance. He was then Referent at the Luftfahrtsministerium. Invitations ensued and I formed close friendship with him and his wife, Libertas. At that time I was a free-lance writer. I found myself in straitened conditions because my works had been banned by the Nazis after 1933. In 1937 I began working on films, collaborating on one with Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN. In 1941 I had a chance to work on the Gross deutschen Rundfunk. I talked it over with SCHULZE-BOYSEN and other close friends and all advised me urgently to take this post. After six months I became chief of the Kultur-Produktion at the broadcasting system and after that, I became chief of the European correspondents network of the broadcasting system.

SCHULZE-BOYSEN began his illegal work in the fall of 1937 and I agreed to help him. At that time the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group consisted of Walter KUECHENMEISTER, Kurt SCHUMACHER, Dr. med. Elfriede PAUL, Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN, Elisabeth SCHUMACHER and Gisela von POELLNITZ. The aim of the group was to fight unceasingly against the Hitler regime. At that time political orientation had as yet not occurred. We viewed ourselves as a group of Germans who could foresee the war and who wanted to stop the war. About three months after I joined the group, Gisela von POELLNITZ was arrested

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by the Gestapo. The group was quite alarmed and we had all prepared our flight. However Gisela was soon released and SCHULZE-BOYSEN felt the danger was past. We began to work again. The work consisted of writing and distributing political pamphlets. The situation changed at outbreak of war.

The group was to be disbanded because each member wanted to form his own group. I learned that our group must grow a lot, and that contact with abroad should or must be made.

I learned about the transmitter but believed until my arrest that it was just a regular radio, not short-wave.

We met rarely and when we did, these meetings were mostly on a social basis.

I want to state yet that in 1938, I introduced Martha HUSEMANN into the group. I had known both HUSEMANN's prior to 1933. Her husband joined after he was released from the concentration camp. I knew of the pamphlet work but did not know all phases of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's work.

I believe I can state that most of the members of the so-called resistance organization were not Communists."

Dr. ROEDER states:

"WEISENBORN was sentenced because he took part in the Communist discussion evenings and because he did not report treasonable activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group."

If WEISENBORN states that he belonged to the group when Gisela von POELLNITZ did, it means that he joined it as early as 1936 and that he must have known of its Communist activities.

In WEISENBORN's case, we again run into the mentality of the court. It regarded WEISENBORN, as it did GRIMME, as an artist. Then too, WEISENBORN came to trial late, after many members had already been executed. These executions lay heavily on the souls of the judges and at the time of WEISENBORN's trial, they wanted to spare all the people they could. Therefore the court was more than willing to believe WEISENBORN's denials of being a Communist and of having been involved in the activities of the Rote Kapelle.

WEISENBORN stated during his questioning in this process (questioned by FINCK?) that in the East he has a bad reputation because he moved to Western Germany. However, the fact is that, as before, WEISENBORN's works are being performed in the East Zone. This fact causes a lot of speculation because all those authors who have been untrue to the Communist line have been dropped in the East Zone. It appears that those in the East Zone are not convinced that WEISENBORN no longer entertains the beliefs which led him to work for the Rote Kapelle.

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Richard WEISSENSTEINER

DOB: 6 August 1907

in Pola, Trieste

Sentenced on 30 January 1943; executed on 13 May 1943.

Wife: Hanni WEISSENSTEINER, Aschau (Chiemgau), Schledthenberg 39.

His wife states:

"My husband was a welder. He attended an evening school and there met Hans COPPI. We associated alot with COPPI. We got to know LAUTENSCHLAEGER, Heinz SCHEEL and Erika von BROCKDORFF. I learned in prison later what my husband's relationship was with these people. A few days prior to our arrest, COPPI brought a fellow by the name of Helmuth to us. He lived with us for eight days. Later I learned that this fellow was HOESSLER.

On 16 September 1942, eight Gestapo officials came to our home and arrested us."

WEISSENSTEINER is not mentioned in the Gestapo final report.

D. General Impressions regarding those persons who formerly worked for the Rote Kapelle and who were summoned by FINCK for questioning.

(TN: Assume that this is FINCK writing.)

It is fantastic that we were able to reconstruct the whole Rote Kapelle organization 8 years after it was destroyed. This is due in part to the excellent memory of the judges who presided at the Rote Kapelle trials. However, a large part of this is also due to the statements made by former Rote Kapelle members. It is noteworthy that those witnesses coming from the East Zone were not in the least bit hesitant in describing their roles in the Rote Kapelle or in giving information on other members of the group. However, those who at present are living in the West or in West Berlin, especially witnesses who were very intelligent and highly educated, were very recalcitrant when the espionage side of the Rote Kapelle was brought up. They all pretended to know nothing of this side of the work and denied having been involved in it.

More than noteworthy is the fact that FINCK received, right at the beginning of his work, a whole list of descriptions from WEISENBORN. These descriptions were to be used by authoress ~~RIGARDA~~^{BUCH} or perhaps WEISENBORN to write a historically true account of the Rote Kapelle. The descriptions were quite open.

These investigations now have proven that espionage was carried out, despite Frau KUCKHOFF's and VVN's claims that the group was a pure resistance organization. The RIS had to start out with men who were dissatisfied with their government. No intelligence organization can recruit as agents men who believe in, and are satisfied with, their government.

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