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ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

REFERENCE: DIR-03805, May 1967

Forwarded herewith is a copy of the Interrogation Report  
of Werner GOETTSCHE, dated 24 July 1945.

Attachment: a/s h/w

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Office of the MO of S, G-2  
SOI Detachment  
APO 655

17 July 1945.

TO: Chief CIB, G-2, United States Forces European Theatre.  
FROM: CO, SOI Detachment, OIB, G-2, United States Forces European Theatre.  
SUBJECT: Special Interrogation Report, Werner GOETTSCH

Attached is a report of interrogation conducted and written by  
Reginald Phelps, American civilian, member of this Detachment, on  
above Subject. Interrogation was made in order to bring out some  
points it was believed should be known to GOETTSCH.

ANDREW H. BERDING,  
Lt. Col., Air Corps,  
CO, SOI Det., USFET

1 Incl.

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INTERROGATION CENTER  
APO 655

FINAL INTERROGATION REPORT (FIR) NO 8

PRISONER: O/Stubaf GOETSCH, Werner

DATE: 24 July 1946

O/Stubaf Werner GOETSCH, with the SD from 1932 until 1940, chief of VI-E or its equivalent from 1938 to 1940, and later a member of the staff of Amt VII, is intelligent but temperamentally unstable. His memory for details is bad.

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24 July 45  
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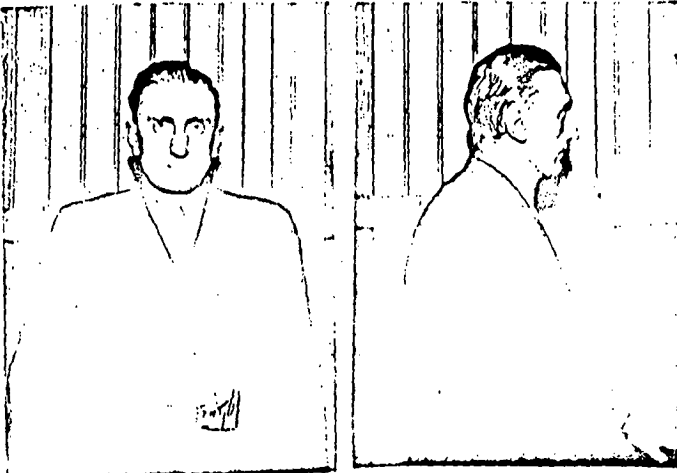
C O N F I D E N T I A L

1. REFERENCES.

PIR, 12th Army Group Interrogation Center, dated 2 Jun 45; CIR No 3, 12th Army Group Interrogation Center dated 21 Jun 45; O20 Report on the case of Alfred NAUJOCKS (not dated)

2. PERSONAL DATA

- a. SURNAME: GOETTSCH *Goettsch*  
b. CHRISTIAN NAME: Werner  
c. DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: 22 Oct 1912, KIEL  
d. NATIONALITY CLAIMED: German  
e. RANK: O/Stubaf  
f. OCCUPATION: Official, Amt VII, RSHA  
g. RELIGION: Protestant  
h. DESCRIPTION:



- (1) HEIGHT: 1.80 m  
(2) BUILD: Slender  
(3) FACE: Long  
(4) HAIR: Blond

- i. LAST PERMANENT ADDRESS: Villa KERRY, ALT AUSEE, Austria  
j. LANGUAGES: German  
k. FATHER: Theodor GOETTSCH  
l. MOTHER: Bothilde GOETTSCH, nee LARSON  
m. BROTHER: Helmut GOETTSCH (37)  
n. SISTER: Bothilde (40)  
o. WIFE: Charlotte GOETTSCH nee SCHMIDT  
p. CHILDREN: one girl (3)  
q. IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: Driver's license

3. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

- a. SOURCE OF PRISONER: Arrested 11 May 45 at ALT AUSEE, Austria by 80th CIC Det.  
b. ACCEPTED ON RECOMMENDATION OR REQUEST OF: Chief CIB, G-2 Division, USFET.  
c. DATE OF ARRIVAL: 23 May 45.  
d. RESUME OF ANY REPORTS AND/OR DOCUMENTS SENT IN WITH PRISONER: None.  
e. RESULTS OF NAME CHECK AGAINST PERSONALITY CARD INDEX: None..  
f. BRIEFS UPON WHICH PRISONER WAS INTERROGATED: Verbal brief by Chief CIB, G-2 Division, USFET.  
g. NAMES AND UNIT OF INTERROGATORS: Teo 4 GEORGE, USFET Interrogation Center.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

- h. PRISONER'S ATTITUDE AND REACTIONS: Cooperative.  
i. EVALUATION OF PRISONER'S RELIABILITY: Questionable.

4. INTERROGATION RESULTS

Werner GOETTSCH, who was born of poor parents in KIEL, Germany in 1912, was dissatisfied with commercial work after finishing high school in 1930 and decided to enter the SS.

GIS CAREER

GOETTSCH left KIEL in 1932 and went to BERLIN where he was assigned to the SD, at that time called "Presse und Information" and supervised by O/Stubaf KUEBLINSKY. He was given minor duties but did not get along with his superiors and was demoted from Haupt Schar Fuehrer to Schar Fuehrer for disobedience. He asked for a transfer and a more responsible position, and was transferred to MUENCHEN in 1934 to work in the Communism and Marxism section. GOETTSCH was satisfied and remained in this section after it was transferred to BERLIN in 1934.

After the disagreeable FORMIS affair in Czechoslovakia in 1935, GOETTSCH asked for a discharge from the SD but did not get it until late 1936. He opened an insurance agency in BERLIN in partnership with his friend von BOLSCHWING, but the agency failed within a short time.

HEYDRICH ordered GOETTSCH back into the SD in 1937 and sent him to the Sipo Fuehrer Schule, from which he was graduated in 1938. GOETTSCH was assigned to Amt VI of the RSHA, under O/Fuehrer JOST, and sent in 1939 with FILDERT to organize an intelligence service in the Balkans. GOETTSCH made contacts with German business men and also helped organize the German minority groups in the Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia, who were to be used for staging revolts.

He travelled through Bulgaria and Hungary, contacting the German minority groups and arranging to have intelligence sent to Germany. In August 1939 GOETTSCH was ordered to SD Ober Abschnitt DRESLAU to check on preparations for creating disorders along the Polish border.

In the fall of 1939 GOETTSCH became the head of VI-E and began selecting key men for work in the Balkans. He also secured FILDERT's permission to operate secret W/T stations in the Balkan countries.

After November 1939 GOETTSCH's work was increasingly hampered by tuberculosis. He spent the next three years under medical care and busied himself with reading political theory, history, and publications on mysticism. Early in 1943, while deep in this reading which changed his feelings towards Nazi ideology, GOETTSCH was appointed liaison officer between Amt VI and the Propaganda Ministry. Because of continued illness and a changed ideological point of view, GOETTSCH asked KALTENBRUNNER to transfer him to Amt VII, where he was able to read publications and books available only in the library of Amt VII. Later he sought the acquaintance of Dr. DOPPLER, a Freemason in VIENNA, who later advised him concerning the evacuation of Amt VII's library.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

In the winter of 1943 GOETTSCH learned of the Free Austria movement and formed an independent group of influential RSHA members who wanted to free Austria from Nazi rule. Efforts to make English or American contacts were unsuccessful at first, but in January 1945 HOETTL met Dr LESLIE, a US representative in Switzerland.

5. CONCLUSIONS

GOETTSCH is religious and highly emotional, a believer in Freemasonry, mysticism, and fortune-telling. His past has begun to toll on him, and his present confused state of mind linked with his extremely bad memory limit the reliability of his statements. He is cooperative.

GOETTSCH does not like to talk about his youth and early years in the SD, and avoids mentioning anything which might incriminate him. He confesses that he has done wrong and says that he is willing to take any punishment, but is anxious about his future. He hopes that his activities in the Freemasons and in the Free Austria movement will gain him employment with the Allied Occupation Government. He is extremely careful in what he says about the Russians, realizing that they are now friends and allies of the Western Powers. In contrast to other RSHA members, GOETTSCH does not seem to count on an Allied conflict with Russia to restore him to freedom.

6. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GOETTSCH is an automatic arrest case and it is recommended that he be interned.

For Colonel PHILP:

*Harry K. Lennon*

HARRY K. LENNON  
Captain, Inf  
B & E Section

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A N N E X N O I

The Murder of Rudolf FORMIS

PRISONER: O/Stubaf GOETTSCH, Werner

DATE: 24 July 1945

Alfred NAUJOCKS has given a complete account of the destruction of a W/T station in Czechoslovakia in 1935, which involved the murder of the anti-Nazi W/T operator, Rudolf FORMIS. (Of O20 Report on Alfred NAUJOCKS, not dated)

GOETTSCH's account of the affair confirms in general NAUJOCK's statements, and also names Edith KERSEBACH as the third accomplice. GOETTSCH agrees that she was remarried and is now living in Switzerland, and adds that she has four children. GOETTSCH states that he and KERSEBACH entered FORMIS' room after hearing shots fired, saw that the latter was dead and helped NAUJOCKS destroy the W/T set before fleeing from the inn. He also mentions that a waiter from the inn came to the room while they were working but that he sent him away.

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A N N E X N O I I

Preparations for Sudeten Revolt

PRISONER: O/Stubaf GOETTSCH, Werner

DATE: 24 July 1945

HEYDRICH planned a revolt in the Sudetenland with the help of the Sudeten Germans, but a large number of these were anti-Nazi although pro-German. Some of the anti-Nazis were members of the SPANN group, which had been in touch with the British through Maj CHRISTIE, or of its affiliated organization, the Kameradschafts Bund (KB), to which HENLEIN belonged. KB had infiltrated a number of their men, including Stubaf KRAUS into the RSHA to keep themselves informed about German intentions in Sudetenland.

When DAUFELDT of the SD Ober Abschnitt at HOF received orders to prepare for the insurrection, he turned to KRAUS for help, and asked him to bring one of the members of the Sudeten Deutsche Frei Korps to him. KRAUS brought BRANDTNER, to whom KRAUS issued a number of rifles and pistols. BRANDTNER accepted the weapons but soon tried to extricate himself and some elements of the Frei Korps from the affair. GOETTSCH states that there was no fighting or active unrest in Sudetenland at the time, although the situation was tense.

It thus came as a surprise when HENLEIN and his followers in the Frei Korps made a public show of fleeing to BAYREUTH in order to convince the world that there had been a putsch in Sudetenland. There was no reason for them to flee since the Czech Government had made no attempt to prosecute them. HENLEIN's conduct was considered treasonable by the KB.

GOETTSCH was made liaison man between DAUFELDT and Stuf BERGER, who was in BAYREUTH with HENLEIN. Some of the Frei Korps leaders who fled to BAYREUTH, were made members of the SS. GOETTSCH was told to publicize the SS movement taking place in the Sudetenland and to maintain communication between DAUFELDT's office in HOF and the office in BAYREUTH where Stuf BERGER was in conference with HENLEIN.

When the German armies marched into Sudetenland, DAUFELDT and GOETTSCH were asked to join a conference held by HIMMLER, HEYDRICH, HENLEIN, and FRANK in HOF. At the conference HEYDRICH appointed GOETTSCH personal adviser to FRANK, but FRANK was on bad terms with HEYDRICH and, resenting the appointment, did not give GOETTSCH any assignment.

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A N N E X N O I I I

Preparations for Revolt in Slovakia

PRISONER: O/Stubaf GOETTSCH, Werner

DATE: 24 July 1945

On 10 Jan 1939 GOETTSCH established Block Stello WIEN as a central office for intelligence from the Balkan countries. A number of Slovakian officials, DURCHANSKY, Professor TUKA, and Dr KIRSCHBAUM were brought there and then taken to BERLIN for a series of conferences with von RIBBENTROP, GOERING, and HIMMLER. GOETTSCH acted as liaison man between the Slovakian officials and VEESENMAYER, who arranged the conferences.

In February 1939 von RIBBENTROP ordered GOETTSCH to make preparations for a revolt in Slovakia. VEESENMAYER was made von RIBBENTROP's representative and GOETTSCH was appointed liaison officer between VEESENMAYER and KARMASIN, the leader of the German minority in Slovakia. TUKA was to lead the revolt scheduled to begin after 15 Mar 1939. Slovakia was to be recognized immediately as an independent state under the protection of Germany.

The plans became known to the Czech Government, which immediately placed a number of the Slovakian conspirators under arrest. HEYDRICH ordered GOETTSCH to begin the revolt but was told that this was impossible and that political negotiations should be opened with the Czech Government. SEYSS-INQUART and the German Foreign Office were both of GOETTSCH's opinion. (For supplementary information see O20 Report on the case of Alfred NAUJOCKS, not dated.)

Shortly after the arrests, Staats Sekretar KEPPLER arrived in BRATISLAVA to confer with SIDOR, the representative of the PRAGUE Government, who was secretly in league with the Germans. As a result of this conference GOETTSCH was taken to the home of TISO. On the condition that he first be permitted to confer with SIDOR in BRATISLAVA, TISO agreed to go to BERLIN with VEESENMAYER to see HITLER.

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3. Library

The library of Amt VII, containing several hundred thousand books, was divided into departments, each of which collected material about one special ideology. A newspaper-clipping department similar to a newspaper morgue was started but never fully developed. The Foreign Office and the Propaganda Ministry contributed information to be added to the archive.

All departments of the government, of the NSDAP, of the RSHA, and scientists, teachers, and students at German universities were permitted to use the library after obtaining permission from Amt VII.

4. Agents

Ordinarily Amt VII employed no special agents. In 1938, shortly after the Anschluss with Austria, Dr DOPPLER was asked to get literature from England about the Freemason movement, but refused to do so.

5. Later History and Evacuation

During the war, Amt VII gradually lost its importance. Its staff was reduced considerably; SIX left unofficially in 1939 and was transferred to the Foreign Office in 1943 by HIMMLER's orders and Dr DITTL was left as acting Leiter of the Amt. Dittl continued to consult with SIX.

Early in 1943 HIMMLER ordered that all books and publications about occultism, astrology, and mysticism be transferred to the "Ahnenerbe" (Ancestral heritage), but the librarian of Amt VII, Stubaf BURMEESTER, secretly kept duplicates and put them at GOETTSCH's disposal. Later in 1943, STRECKENBACH, the acting Leiter of the RSHA, ordered Amt VII to evacuate its books and archives. At first, only the books and archives on Freemasonry, churches, and sects were sent to SCHLESIER SEE. Files and personnel papers remained in BERLIN until the order was given to bring all papers and documents to the Sudetenland where they were kept in SCHLESIER SEE, FORT NIMES, and PERSTEIN. One box, called the Schweden Kiste, was filled with the rarest papers and documents and kept by Dr DITTL in a shelter at BERLIN SW 68, Wilhelmstr 102. No one except Dr DITTL had access to this box.

6. Staff of Amt VII

Leiter Amt VII	O/Stubaf	Dr DITTL, Paul
Asst Leiter	O/Stubaf	BRUEDERLE, Walter
Museum Leiter	Stubaf	RICHTER, Hans
Bearbeiter	Stubaf	EHLERS, Erich, Specialist in matters pertaining to Freemasonry
Bearbeiter	O/Stubaf	GOETTSCH, Werner
Librarian	Stubaf	BURMEESTER, Kurt
Personnel Officer	H/Stubaf	SCHICK, At Schlesier See
Tyolist	Civilian employee	Miss WÄGNER, American by birth; dismissed in 1943 for that reason.

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A N N E X N O V I I I

Free Austria Movement

PRISONER: O/Stubaf GOETTSCH, Werner

DATE: 24 July 1945

1. First Affiliations

GOETTSCH's affiliations with members of the Free Austria Movement began in the winter of 1943 when his mistress, Ursula HECEWALD, a Jewess, introduced him to Franz POPEK and RAAB, leading members of the movement. (RAAB is now a member of the Austrian post-war cabinet). Up to this time GOETTSCH had been slowly forming the opinion that it was impossible for Germany to win the war, and after his meeting with the two men he became active in the movement.

2. The GOETTSCH Group

The group consisted of Hans BETTIG, HOETTL, Stubaf WANECK, O/Stubaf ZEISCHKA, R/Stuf MANDL, and SS Mann FEHLAND. Another large group was led by Dr NEUBACHER, Stubaf KRAUS, and GOERING's assistant, HUEHLMANN. GOETTSCH's group held conferences with Rafael SPANN, Prof HEINRICH, and Dr Karl WINKLER, and decided to contact the British through Prof HEINRICH's friend Major CHRISTIE at the Traveller's Club in LONDON.

3. Communication Efforts

During the latter part of 1943 and most of 1944, GOETTSCH, Prof HEINRICH, WINKLER, and HOETTL made several efforts to get in touch with CHRISTIE. They sent letters signed with the code words "Vater der Schloss Kinder", which were known to both CHRISTIE and HEINRICH, but these attempts were not successful.

The first letter was written in Stubaf KRAUS' home in BRATISLAVA and given to DURCHANSKY in PRAQUE. DURCHANSKY placed the letter in the diplomatic pouch which went to the embassy in SWITZERLAND, where his brother-in-law, KIRSCHBAUM, was supposed to pick it up and forward it to England. For reasons unknown to GOETTSCH, the letter never reached its destination. Another letter, this time to be sent from VIENNA to Switzerland, was given to Frau von EINEM, a friend of SPANN, but she became sick and could not take the letter.

About May 1944 NAUJOCKS, who was in trouble with the Gestapo, came to VIENNA and asked GOETTSCH to help him. GOETTSCH told him of the Austrian movement and promised to help him if he would take a letter to Switzerland. NAUJOCKS agreed and GOETTSCH provided him with false papers secured through WANECK's help. NAUJOCKS left on the errand but no reply was ever received. (See O2O Report on the case of Alfred NAUJOCKS, not dated, for a copy and translation of this letter).

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Through General MIHAILOVICH, contact was made with the American location in BELGRADE, and WINKLER was subsequently sent on several successful trips to BELGRADE. The connection was severed when BELGRADE was occupied. In January 1945 the German industrialist von WESTEN brought Dr HOETTL to Switzerland to meet the US representative, LESLIE, and made arrangements for a number of prominent Austrians with Anti-Nazi convictions to find asylum in Switzerland.

4. Efforts to enlist KALTENBRUNNER

In December 1944, GOETTSCH and WANECK broached the matter of a Free Austria to KALTENBRUNNER, who agreed to tolerate the movement but refused to join it. In April another meeting was held with KALTENBRUNNER. Dr NEUBACHER, whose views carried weight with KALTENBRUNNER, tried to persuade him to open negotiations with the Western Powers. At first KALTENBRUNNER refused, but later he agreed to confer with General KESSELRING. GOETTSCH does not know any further details.

5. Last Communication Effort

On or about 23 Apr 45, O/Lt KRAUSEBERGER, a friend of GOETTSCH and commander of a replacement company stationed near-by, came to Villa KERRY, ALT AUSSEE and reported that he had been ordered to deliver four British fliers to the HQ of General RENDULIC. The fliers had bailed out from a plane over German territory. KRAUSEBERGER, who was also a member of the Austrian movement, suggested that the fliers be hidden and possibly used for liaison with the British.

GOETTSCH went to see the fliers and asked them to communicate with their HQ by V/T which they did, reporting that they had established contact with the Austrian underground. They were commanded by a Capt BRYANT, S4181, CNE, with whom GOETTSCH discussed further plans suggesting that the Allied troops make a parachute or glider landing on the airfields around JUDENBERG and thus cut off a possible redoubt area. This would also give German troops in the area a chance to become prisoners of the Allies instead of falling into the hands of the Russians. GOETTSCH secured Wehrmacht uniforms for the fliers and lodged them in the Villa KERRY with FEHLAND, who took care of the V/T set.

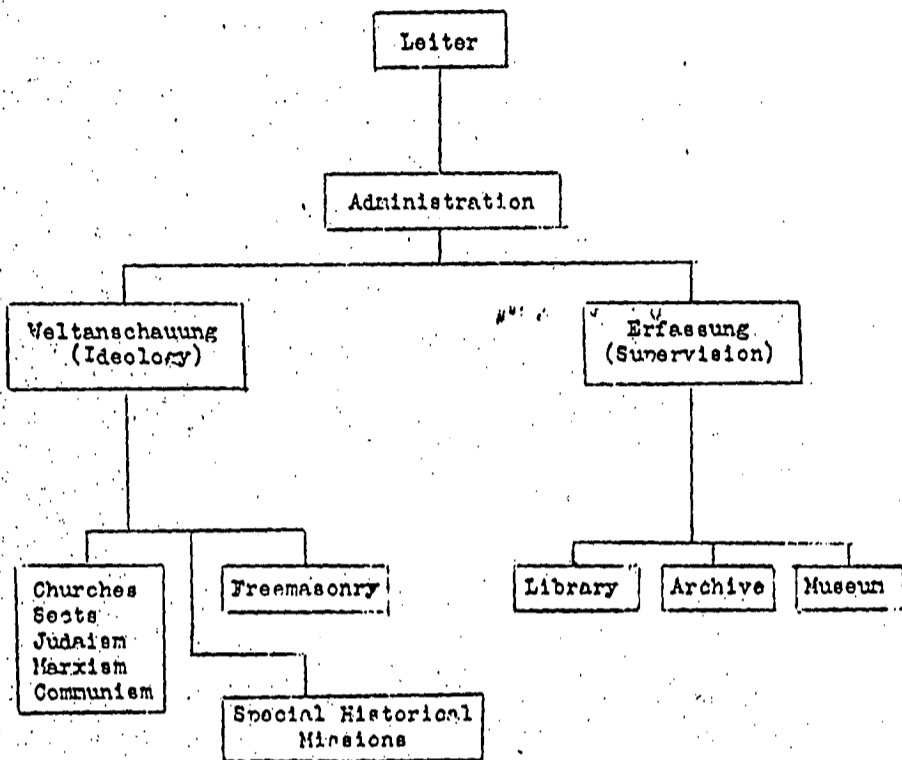
To protect KRAUSEBERGER, GOETTSCH made out papers stamped with the seal of Amt VI/RSMA, stating that the four fliers had been delivered to the SD for temporary custody. GOETTSCH does not know what happened to them afterwards, because he and his group were arrested before they could see them again.

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7. Organization Chart of Amt VII



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A N N E X I X  
PERSONALITIES

PRISONER: O/Stubaf GOETTSCH, Werner

DATE: 24 July 1945.

1. BAETTIG, Hans Swiss SS Man <sup>CIT: GERMANY</sup> W/T Operator Amt VI-E VIENNA until May 45

lives ALT AUSSEE born 1910 1.81 m slender blond hair  
oval face healthy complexion blue eyes curved nose

Misc: In Germany since 1943. Speaks German, English and French

Career: Jan-May 45 W/T operator for GOETTSCH and WANECK.  
Messages were sent from ALT AUSSEE to O/Lt KRAUSBERGER at foot  
of HOHEN TAUBEN PASS, THALHEIM.

\*2. BASCH, Dr. (fnu) Head of the "Deutsche Volksgruppe" in Hungary

lives BUDAPEST born 1900 1.70 m slender black hair oval  
face healthy complexion

Misc: GOETTSCH met him once in June 1939 in BUDAPEST and asked  
DR. BASCH to work as an agent for the SD. No understanding was  
reached.

3. von BOLSCHWING, Otto Albrecht SS H/Stuf Amt VI BUCHAREST (1942)

<sup>CIT: GERMANY</sup>  
lives VIENNA born 1907 slender bald oval face pale  
complexion blue eyes wears glasses

Misc: Married. Wife lives in VIENNA. Business man. Held an  
unpaid position in the SD since 1936. Was in prison for four  
months during 1942. Degraded and expelled from the SS for illegal  
transfer of foreign exchange. Speaks English.

4. von BURKENSRODA, Agnes Secretary of O/Gruf WOLFF (Chief Adj of HIMMLER)  
in BERLIN June 1939-1945

1.56 m strong build black hair oval face healthy  
complexion blue eyes pointed nose

Misc: Speaks English and French.

Career: Jan-Jun 1939 at Amt VIENNA, Amt VI

5. BURMESTER, Karl(?) SS Stubaf Library Referent Amt VII BERLIN 1934-45

lives BERLIN born 1912 1.60 m frail bald oval face  
pale complexion blue eyes

Misc: Married. Intimate friend of Brigf SIX.

6. DAUFELDT, Hans (NFTU #1), CIR 4/5 dtd 31 May 45) SS O/Stubaf  
Amt VI in Switzerland until 1943

lives Switzerland

Misc: Married; 2 children. Speaks English

Career: 1933 S.A. leader with SD. 1935-36 Adjutant of  
HEYNRICH. Since 1938 (?) with FILBERT (precursor of Amt VI).  
1938 head of a Blockstelle in HOF. 1940 Gruppenleiter in Amt VI.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

7. DILG (fnu) (SHAEP Pink Card unnumbered) SS Stubaf General Manager  
of DONAU

lives VIENNA

Misc: Economist in Turkey until 1938.

Career: Appointed to his last function by Under-Secretary of State  
KEPPLER of the SD.

8. EHLERS, Erich SS Stubaf Referent Amt VII (Freemasons) BERLIN 1933-45

lives BERLIN last seen SCHLESIERSEE born 1912 1.80 m frail,  
slender blond hair oval face pale complexion blue eyes  
wears glasses

Misc: Married; 2 children.

Career: In S.A. before 1933.

9. FEHLAND (fnu) W/T Operator Amt VI VIENNA until May 45

born 1905 1.70 m slender blond hair healthy complexion  
blue eyes

Misc: Married. GOETTSCH met FEHLAND in ALT AUSSEE Apr 45.  
FEHLAND worked for WANECK.

10. FILBERT, Dr. SS O/Stubaf Asst of JOST in Amt VI RSHA BERLIN since 1939

lives BERLIN born 1907 1.80 m slender brown hair oval  
face pale complexion blue eyes scars on face

Misc: Married. Wife lives in BERLIN.

Career: Closely connected with Brigf JOST in SD. After JOST  
left, FILBERT went to Reichskriminalpolizei Amt BERLIN, where he  
remained until 1945. Before 1939 organized the Foreign News  
Service in Austria and Sudetenland.

11. GERHARDS (fnu) In Abwehr (later RSHA) in SOFIA since 1938

lives SOFIA born 1900 1.80 m slender pale complexion  
pointed nose

Misc: Married. Spent many years in Turkey. Later became manager  
Donau Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft in SOFIA. Speaks English,  
Bulgarian and Turkish.

Career: Began work for Abwehr in 1938, still retaining his position  
as manager of the DDSG.

12. GLASS, Fridolin (deceased?) (SHAEP Pink Card #529) U/Stuf Waffen SS  
General Manager Vereinigte Chemische Werke, VIENNA

lives VIENNA born 1910 in VIENNA 1.70 m strong build brown  
hair round face healthy complexion blue eyes curved nose

Misc: Married. Speaks French.

13. GRIMM (fnu) SS Stubaf Referent with SD Oberabschnitt Breslau since 1939

born 1906 1.82 m strong build black hair broad face  
healthy complexion blue eyes

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14. GUENTHER (fmu) SS O/Stubaf Head of SD Abschnitt FRANKFURT/Oder  
since 1939  
born 1900 1.76 m strong build
15. HAMMER, Dr. (fmu) SS O/Stubaf Gruppen/L Amt VI-E BERLIN (1941-43)  
lives BERLIN 1.65 m strong build brown hair round face  
healthy complexion blue eyes  
Career: Before 1941 Stapoleiter. 1941-43 worked under  
SCHELLENBERG in VI-E. 1943 succeeded by WANECK. 1943 again  
became a Stapoleiter.
16. HELLWIG (fmu) SS Standf Staatspolizeistellenleiter until 1940  
born 1900 1.80 m strong build blond hair round face  
healthy complexion blue eyes  
Misc: Married. Participated in the "TANNBERG" affair.
17. JOST, Dr. Heinz (MFIU #4, CIR 4/5 dtd 31 May 45) SS Brigf  
Head of Amt VI RSHA BERLIN until 1942  
Career: 1943 committed in the East, and was several months  
with the Ministry of the East in BERLIN.
18. KERSBACH, Edith Gymnastics Instructor  
lives Switzerland born 1909 in BERLIN 1.56 m slender  
black hair round face pale complexion brown eyes  
Misc: Married; 4 children. Participated in the "FORMIS affair".  
Was MAUJOCKS' mistress.
19. KIENAST (fmu) Waffen SS With SS Hauptamt BERLIN (1940)  
born 1912 1.82 m slender brown(?) hair oval face  
healthy complexion  
Misc: Speaks Turkish, English and French.  
Career: Before 1940 in charge of "Deutsch Akademischer Aus-  
tauschdienst" in BUDAPEST. 1940 worked for SD BUDAPEST, but  
was forced to resign because of frauds committed while running  
the "Austauschdienst". Later with SS O/Gruf BERGER.
20. KIRSCHBAUM (fmu) Slovak Slovakian Ambassador in Switzerland  
lives Switzerland born 1910 1.60 m frail black hair  
round face healthy complexion blue(?) eyes  
Misc: Married. Close friend of DURGMANSKY his brother-in-law.  
Worked for the "Anschluss". Played an important role in the  
Slovakian Student Organization.
21. KLUQUIST (fmu) With SD since 1939  
lived BUCHAREST, now in Germany born 1907 1.76 m black  
hair slender oval face pale complexion  
Misc: Attache with German Embassy in BUCHAREST. Speaks English  
and French.



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22. KOBELJNSKI, Hans (deceased?) SS Standf

1.82 m strong build bald round face healthy complexion  
blue-gray eyes

Career: Head of SD Abs BERLIN. Came out of the EHRHARDT  
movement. Probably committed suicide in prison 1934-1936(?).

23. KRALERT, Dr. Wilfried or Werner (MFIU #4 CIR 4/5 dtd 31 May 45)  
SS Stubaf Gruppenleiter Amt VI RSHA BERLIN (1945)

Misc: Married. Cousin of WANECK. Speaks English

Career: 1939 unpaid worker for the Blockstelle (the predecessor  
of Amt VI, Dr. FILBERT). Expert on South-East questions because  
of research work. Was liaison between the Blockstelle in VIENNA  
and Dr. BASCH, the leader of the German minority in Hungary.

24. KRAUS, Karl (MFIU #4 CIR 3 dtd 21 Jun 45) SS Stubaf Manager COBURG  
A.G., PRESSBURG

Misc: Married; 5 children. Wife lives in GRUENDELSEED. Was  
member of the SPANN circle. Speaks Czech and Sorbian.

Career: Since 1938 with SD. End of 1939 and beginning 1940  
with Consul-General NEUHAUSEN in BELGRADE as representative for  
Amt VI. Beginning 1942 in Spain or Portugal as representative  
for Amt VI. 1943 dishonorably dismissed from the SD. After  
1943, business activities and work for the "SPANN circle".

25. KRAUSBERGER (fnu) O/Lt

Lives HÖHNER TAVERN PASS, Gasthof MOSCHER born 1905 in Sudeten-  
land 1.65 m strong build blond hair healthy complexion  
blue eyes

Misc: Friend of SPANN. Saved 4 British Officers from being  
arrested, giving them German uniforms, and allowed them to  
contact England by W/T to transfer important military information.

26. MACH, Sanoor Cano (?) Slovak Minister of Slovakia until 1945

Lives PRESSBURG born 1900 1.65 m strong build brown  
hair round face healthy complexion

Misc: Married.

Career: Since 1939 Minister of Propaganda. Later Minister of  
Interior.

27. MATL (fnu) Slovak With "Deutsche Volksgruppe" PRESSBURG, 1939

Lives PRESSBURG born 1908 1.86 m slender black hair  
oval face pale complexion mustache

Misc: Married; 3 children.

Career: Worked with KARASIN. Was forced to resign because he  
was found to be half-Jewish.

28. NEHLHORN (fnu) Worked with Gauleiter FORSTER in DANZIG

born 1900 1.60 m stocky black hair round face pale  
complexion blue(?) eyes wears glasses

Misc: Lawyer

Career: 1934 Burgmeister of WITTENDEROE. 1935 came to RSHA  
to become "Organisations Chef". 1936 re-organized the Gestapo  
in BERLIN. 1937-38 in the U.S.A.

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29. REICHL (fnu) @ LERICH Worked for SD as reporter since 1934

Misc: Writer.

30. RICHTER, Hans SS Stubaf Referent of Amt VII DEUTSCH-GEBEL

lives BERLIN born 1902 1.68 m frail blond hair round face pale complexion blue eyes curved nose

Misc: Married; 4 children. Speaks English and French

Career: Was in charge of the Museum, Amt VII.

31. RUTHAR (fnu) (deceased?) Czech Head of Sudetendeutsche Bewegung in PRAGUE

Misc: Head of Kameradschaftsbund in PRAGUE, in liaison with Obst CHRISTIE.

32. von SCHAEVEN (fnu) Abwehr and RSHA SOFIA since 1939

lives SOFIA 1.70 m stocky red hair round face healthy complexion blue eyes broad nose mustache sometimes wears glasses

Misc: Married. Has lived in SOFIA for 30 years. Speaks English and Bulgarian.

Career: Head of Reichsbahnwerbezentrale in SOFIA.

33. SCHEPKY (fnu) Abwehr and RSHA

lives VIENNA

Misc: Journalist, news agency.

34. STAHLCKER (fnu) (deceased?) Head of RSHA Leitabschnitt VIENNA until 1939

born 1902 1.72 m slender brown hair oval face healthy complexion blue eyes wears glasses

Misc: Married.

Career: After 1939 with Foreign Office

35. URBAN, Josef @ AMTMANN (MFIU #4 CIR 3 dtd 21Jun 45) SS O/Stubaf RSHA Amt VI-E KREISMUENSTER (1945)

last in PASSAU, AUSTRIA

Misc: Married. Wife lives PASSAU. Travelled through the entire South-East as far as Turkey. Speaks Czech.

Career: Before 1939 worked for Dr. FILBERG (later Amt VI) in Czechoslovakia. Worked for Amt VI-E (WANECK) in BUDAPEST.

36. VEESENMAYER, Dr. (fnu) SS Brigf Special Emissary to Hungary until 1945

lives BERLIN born 1905 1.82 m strong build black hair oval face healthy complexion brown(?) eyes

Misc: Was the right hand man of Staatssekretar KEPLER of the Foreign Office. Worked for RIBBENTROP on special missions in Slovakia and Jugoslavia.

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Career: 1938 private secretary of KEPLER in business connections with SCHENKER & Co. (transportation agency). Under cover of this agency, worked for the Foreign Office. 1940 with von KILLINGER on an investigation of the German Embassies in the South-East.

37. WAGNER, Elvira (?) Amt VII in DEUTSCH-GABEL (Jan-Feb 45)

lives VIENNA born 1925 in NEW YORK 1.80 m strong build brown hair oval face pale complexion blue eyes wears glasses

Misc: Mother lives in BERLIN. Had to leave Amt VII because of American birth. Last worked for Julius MEINL, VIENNA. Speaks English and French.

RPP

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HEADQUARTERS  
US FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
INTERROGATION CENTER  
APO 655

A N N E X N O I V

Creation of Polish Border Incidents

PRISONER: O/Stubaf GOETTSCH, Werner

DATE: 24 July 1945

In August 1939 HEYDRICH ordered all SD Abschnitte located near the Polish border to supply their agents in Poland with arms and W/T sets and to create border incidents. He also sent a number of SS officers under Standf GUENIHER to make a check on the preparations. GOETTSCH, who was one of these, was sent to SD Abschnitt FRESLAU, where he was very coldly received by O/Stuf GRIMM, head of the operation there. GOETTSCH found that HEYDRICH's policy of checking up had aroused considerable resentment among members of the Abschnitte.

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RRS

C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS  
US FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
INTERROGATION CENTER  
APO 665

A N N E X . N O . Y

The VENLO Kidnapping

PRISONER: O/Stubaf GOETTSCH, Werner

DATE: 24 July 1945

GOETTSCH has nothing significant to add to NAUJOCK's account of the kidnapping of the British officers, BEST and STEVENS (of O2O Report on Alfred NAUJOCKS, not dated). Like NAUJOCKS, he claims that he had no idea of what was involved until he reached the Dutch border. He received his orders to proceed to VENLO on 8 Nov 1939.

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US FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
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APO 655

A N N E X N O V I

Activities of VI-E

PRISONER: O/Stuf GOETTSCH, Werner

DATE: 24 July 1945

1. Information Agencies

Before the autumn of 1939 most of GOETTSCH's information about foreign countries came from press agencies, emissaries who reported in person, and German nationals who had large business concerns in the Balkan countries.

GOETTSCH's relations with the information agencies were unsatisfactory. Information from news agencies was censored and therefore of little value. Through Dr KRALLERT, GOETTSCH contracted with SCHEPKY, the owner of a small news agency in VIENNA, to get uncensored news, but this was also sold to the Foreign Office and the Propaganda Ministry and was not exclusive. Various government agencies competed with each other to secure information from abroad and the Volks Gruppen in the different countries supplied the information to the agencies, which could lavish favors on them.

GOETTSCH's assistant, Betriebs Kontrolleur URIAN, made arrangements with the president of the Dnevu Dampf Schiffahrt Gesellschaft, O/Stuf DILG, to place agents in its various offices. The heads of the offices were also enlisted, but often sold their information to other German government agencies.

2. Agents and Communications

For the above mentioned reasons and because information drifted in too slowly, GOETTSCH asked the Foreign Office to let him use its W/T net but the request was refused. GOETTSCH decided to set up a separate net of W/T stations for VI-E. He secured FILBERT's assent and in January 1940 made a trip with URIAN to organize the W/T net in the Balkans. VEESENMAIER and KILLINGER accompanied them. KILLINGER was to see that the men selected by GOETTSCH were placed in the German embassies, from where they could operate or supervise W/T communications.

GOETTSCH made KIENAST his BUDAPEST agent and secured for him the position of Kultur Attache with the embassy. KRAUS was appointed assistant to Consul NEUHAUSEN in BELGRADE, and GLASS of the Chemische Werke BERLIN was given an office in the SOPLA Embassy with a secret W/T set. GOETTSCH's old friend, von BOLSCHWING became assistant to KLUQUIST, the Economic Attache in BUCHAREST, and a W/T set was installed for his use in a secret room of the embassy. GOETTSCH was ill during the entire trip and left the details to the others who accompanied him.

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APO 655

A N N E X N O V I I

Amt VII

PRISONER: O/StabAr GOETTSCH, Werner

DATE: 24 July 1945

1. History

When the SD moved from BERLIN to MUENCHEN late in 1934, it included Zentral Abteilung II and the Presse Abteilung. The former was divided into two Haupt Abteilungen specializing in enemy ideologies. Haupt Abteilung I dealt with Jewry, Freemasonry, and Catholicism; Haupt Abteilung II with Marxism, Reactionary movements, and the LUEDENDORFF movement.

The Presse Abteilung was independent of Zentral Abteilung II and the other departments of the SD. It watched news publications in Germany and foreign countries and submitted newspaper clippings and articles to the Zentral Abteilung concerned. Brig SIX, chief of the Presse Abteilung was ambitious and soon tried not only to keep watch over the German press but also to influence it. To have his articles about enemy ideologies accented, it was necessary for him to control Zentral Abteilung II. SIX succeeded in having himself made chief of this department in 1936 and then wrote articles about Freemasonry, Catholicism, and Judaism, which were sometimes published by the Nordische Verlag in HAMBURG.

After a time there was friction between the Gestapo and Zentral Abteilung II. Both agencies often issued reports which were mutually contradictory. A re-organization of Zentral Abteilung II took place. It was officially dissolved, its papers and files of operational value were sent to the Gestapo, and what was left of Zentral Abteilung II became Amt VII of the RSHA.

2. Functions

The newly created Amt became a mere research library for use by the entire RSHA. Dealing with foreign ideologies was left to the Gestapo.

Amt VII kept the library of the RSHA, the Freemasonry museum, and the archives. It indexed all material and made special studies and researches for other agencies of the German government. In connection with this, GOETTSCH remembers that HIMMLER once ordered a study made of witchcraft during the Middle Ages.

Amt VII published ideological and historical reports in leaflet form and distributed them to all departments of the RSHA, the NSDAP, and other agencies. The Propaganda Ministry occasionally made use of the reports for propaganda purposes.

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATRE  
Office of the AG of S, G-2  
SOI Detachment  
APO 655

17 July 1945.

TO: Chief CIEB, G-2, United States Forces European Theatre.  
FROM: CO, SOI Detachment, OIB, G-2, United States Forces European Theatre.  
SUBJECT: Special Interrogation Report, Werner GOETTSCHE

Attached is a report of interrogation conducted and written by  
Reginald Phelps, American civilian, member of this Detachment, on  
above Subject. Interrogation was made in order to bring out some  
points it was believed should be known to GOETTSCHE.

ANDREW H. BERDING,  
Lt. Col., Air Corps,  
CO, SOI Det., USFET

1 Incl.

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S E C R E T

4 July 1945

SUBJECT: Special Interrogation Report on Werner GOETTSCH

1. CONTACTS IN VIENNA:

GOETTSCH's first "ideological" contact in VIENNA was that with Dr. DOEPLER, beginning at the end of 1943; his second was with the SPANN-HEINRICH Group, which stemmed from the Kameradschaftsbund of Sudetenlanders; the third was that with POPEK and through him (invisibly) with the Social Democrats. This last is the one that GOETTSCH appears most intrigued with; he recited again his meeting with POPEK and Ursula HEGSCHEIDT, the story of Ursula and her frequent imprisonments and escapes.

POPEK was far to the Left himself, and had ideas of a Social Democratic uprising of behalf of the Russians, but was about equally willing to cooperate with the Western Powers.

2. CONTACT WITH THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS:

GOETTSCH maintains that his only real contact with the Social Democrats was this one. He knows Ministerialrat RAUB, the present Minister of Labour in AUSTRIA, but apparently had no active contact with him. He learned only a little about Socialist plans from POPEK. HOETTL requested that a Socialist be sent to SWITZERLAND, evidently as evidence of good faith to the Americans, but POPEK was at BRUENN, keeping away from the Stapo, and it was too late to send anybody.

GOETTSCH says that he arranged with POPEK, in February or March, to postpone an intended Socialist uprising for at least three weeks, pending some definite answer to the overtures in SWITZERLAND.

3. OTHER RESISTANCE GROUPS:

GOETTSCH says he knows nothing of Q-5 or O-5 (COMMENT: HOETTL in a special interrogation said GOETTSCH had been in contact with Q-5, a Leftist resistance group in VIENNA).

GOETTSCH says that he discussed with POPEK the Austrian Freiheitsbewegung, and that POPEK advised against contact with it because of its disunity and its heavy communist tinge. This discussion took place in the fall of 1944; GOETTSCH made no further effort to approach this group.

Some time after 20 July, GOETTSCH discussed with POPEK and SPANN the possibility of assassinating HITLER. All agreed that it would be necessary to have Wehrmacht support, and it was felt that this could not be forthcoming without a guarantee of support from the Western Powers.

SPANN had some plan for a revolt in VIENNA also, but took no active steps because of this lack of support from the West.

4. CONTACT WITH MILNER, STAPO HEAD IN VIENNA:

Once again GOETTSCH turned in a human interest story on even this unpromising subject; his first contact with MILNER was in 1944, on POPEK's behalf, when POPEK asked GOETTSCH to find out about a friend of his who had been arrested; the second was in regard to a Dr. WINTERSBERGER, who was about to be "declared a Jew" despite evidence to the contrary, and on whose well-being SPANN and HEINRICH depended strongly. GOETTSCH gave MILNER false information that WINTERSBERGER was working for V-2 in SLOVAKIA, and thus saved him.

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MILNER tried to reach GOETTSCH later in the spring, but GOETTSCH did not respond.

SPANN and HEINRICH had urged GOETTSCH to get in touch with MILNER, and GOETTSCH had talked with him in the winter, but felt he could not trust him. He recalls that MILNER showed him a dossier on the comments of an agent about a meeting with some one in the Austrian Freiheitbewegung. MILNER knew nothing about the plans of GOETTSCH. (COMMENT: HOETTLE states that MILNER was intentionally misinformed about the contacts of the GOETTSCH-HOETTLE Group, by the claim that they were engaged in penetrating a resistance movement.)

5. KALTENBRUNNER'S APPROVAL OF GOETTSCH'S PLAN:  
"UNTERNEHMEN HERZOG".

Late in 1943, GOETTSCH got KALTENBRUNNER's approval of his effort to contact "ideological opponents", but he insists that KALTENBRUNNER had no inkling of his real purpose. Not till the four weeks before his arrest did GOETTSCH discuss openly with KALTENBRUNNER his intentions. He had some onto the ideological interests during his long sickness before 1943, and felt that some points of contact must be made with the Western Powers in this respect - Freemasonry and the churches he thought were the most promising, and hence he worked with SPANN, DOPPLER and HEINRICH in this direction.

It was intended that if any of the group should be arrested, they would say that they were working on a project approved by KALTENBRUNNER.

This assignment - to study ideological opponents - was called UNTERNEHMEN HERZOG. GOETTSCH emphasizes that KALTENBRUNNER had nothing to do with starting it or with its real purpose. WANECK knew something of it, because GOETTSCH had to have him indoctrinated to get his help in preparing false papers, etc. but he too, like KALTENBRUNNER, was not told till near the end the true import of the plan. Only WINKLER, SPANN, HEINRICH and POPEK were fully indoctrinated.

6. KOMMANDO DES MELDEGEBEITS WIEN:

GOETTSCH says he had no contacts with people from this office, but thinks possibly SPANN and WINKLER may have.

7. GOETTSCH'S W/T STATION, ALT AUSSER:

The sender at ALT AUSSER did not work while HOETTLE was in SWITZERLAND (COMMENT: KALTENBRUNNER stated that information was sent via this method). GOETTSCH wanted to make contact with WINKLER in SWITZERLAND, but says his own station never succeeded in reaching SWITZERLAND.

8. SKORZENY AND THE WEREWOLF:

GOETTSCH had not seen SKORZENY for about two years till they met at LINZ about 15 April '45. Previously, HOETTLE had good in SWITZERLAND to work on SKORZENY, who, it was thought, might be a leader in defending the reduit; it was hoped that KALTENBRUNNER and SKORZENY could be brought together and won over to giving up the defense.

SKORZENY told GOETTSCH that he had little to do with the reduit, and that he had no definite office in the Werewolf, but that Werewolf chiefs in various areas turned to him for supplies and personnel. GOETTSCH urged him to get in contact with the Werewolf. SKORZENY said he could not get control of the whole organization; he knew in fact only the head of the lower Danube Werewolves.

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MUEHLMANN had been active in urging GOETTSCH to try to win KALTENBRUNNER over, and agreed on the importance of trying to win SKORZENY too. GOETTSCH does not seem to have indoctrinated SKORZENY, but he learned that WANICK spoke with SKORZENY later, and had the impression that SKORZENY was favourable to their plans.

When GOETTSCH learned that SKORZENY's role in the reduit was not be a key one, and that he had only a group of 3-4,000 loyal followers with whom he wanted to retire into the mountains, GOETTSCH decided to try to get this company as a palace guard in the event of trouble when the anticipated Austrian Provisional Government should be set up, and the Gauleiters fired.

GOETTSCH says that SKORZENY expected to retire to the area of ST. JOHANN; he knows nothing about further contacts of SKORZENY with the Werewolf (though he thinks he remembers SKORZENY's saying that he had some contact with a Werewolf chief in the West).

GOETTSCH asked about using people from VI E as couriers for SKORZENY's troop, but SKORZENY was unwilling to consider it.

9. MEETING WITH KALTENBRUNNER AND SKORZENY IN SALZBURG:

In order to renew on a friendly basis the contact between KALTENBRUNNER and SKORZENY, GOETTSCH arranged that they should meet at SALZBURG late in April. His purpose was to assure himself of SKORZENY's troop; he says neither KALTENBRUNNER nor SKORZENY know the real purpose. By that time, GOETTSCH knew for certain that there was little likelihood of real resistance in the reduit; and hence saw that the original reason for approaching SKORZENY was not valid.

10. ONERLEUTNANT KRAUSBERGER:

This man, a friend of SPANN, came to GOETTSCH about 12 April, saying that he had 40-50 men available on whom he could count if they were needed for any operation. (This was the man responsible for saving four British officers see full Goettsch report). GOETTSCH viewed this as an opportunity to infiltrate his friends into the reduit, and from this occasion he also thought of using SKORZENY in the same way, since KRAUSBERGER was an old Brandenburg Division man, and GOETTSCH thought he might somehow serve also as a contact to SKORZENY.

KRAUSBERGER he last saw on the day of his arrest, when K. was at the Hohen Tauern Pass, with the four British officers.

11. FUNDS FOR SKORZENY AND GOETTSCH:

SKORZENY had asked KALTENBRUNNER in vain for money to support his people. The matter was discussed again at the SALZBURG meeting, and KALTENBRUNNER told SKORZENY to ask the Verwaltungsfuhrer Amt I, who was somewhere in Bavaria, for money. GOETTSCH says he knows nothing further about funds for SKORZENY. He himself had money with him in ALT AUSSEE which he wanted to turn over, to himself.

12. KALTENBRUNNER'S VOLLMACHT:

GOETTSCH is sure that KALTENBRUNNER received full powers for the South at the beginning of April. KALTENBRUNNER hardly made use of it; what was done, e.g. in discussing with the generals - RENDULIC, KESSELRING - was done at MUEHLMANN's request; and MUEHLMANN was working of GOETTSCH's line. MUEHLMANN tried to work on HOFER, who was friendly to the Group, though not consciously involved in their plan, and

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KALTENBRUNNER had spoken with HOFER and also with FIGRUBER of Oberdonau about Austrian plans.

GOETTSCH remarks that KALTENBRUNNER had once been the hope of his Group as Foreign Minister, in the belief that he would come into line with the Western Powers; but that as things have turned out, he doubts that KALTENBRUNNER would have been able to handle the job.

13. KALTENBRUNNER'S PLANS:

GOETTSCH saw KALTENBRUNNER nine or ten times in April. He knows that KALTENBRUNNER thought of retiring to the mountains, with his few immediate followers, after the establishment of a new government. He is certain that KALTENBRUNNER had no thought of resuming any sort of political activity or NSDAP contacts; that at best he hoped that a good word might be put in for him with the Americans on the basis of his alleged cooperation with HOETTL.

15. POPEK (See Report No. 1, Para 1); GOETTSCH'S CONTACT:

POPEK was last seen by GOETTSCH in VIENNA in March. About that time, POPEK had asked GOETTSCH for money to enable him to move about, and GOETTSCH had made some available out of an allotment of 5000 marks originally taken from VI E funds to build a bunker for GOETTSCH in VIENNA. GOETTSCH thinks POPEK is still in VIENNA, and thinks he has probably gone along with the communists.

As for the OESTERRUECHISCHE FREIHEITSBEWEGUNG, POPEK himself was not in it, but told GOETTSCH that some Social Democrats and communists were. RAAB appeared to GOETTSCH to be closer to the FREIHEITSBEWEGUNG people; RAAB was a Christian Social man.

GOETTSCH says he never knew anyone in POPEK's group. He adds that POPEK was not especially friendly with SPANN, because the SPANN Group appeared too heavily intellectual.

GOETTSCH points out that all his own contacts in his movements were in VIENNA. He says he knows nothing directly about the FREIHEITSBEWEGUNG.

15. SPANN'S IDEA FOR A REVOLT:

From 1943, SPANN had in mind a revolt which would work along with an Allied airborne action, and with the aid of Wehrmacht officers from his Group, or with whom he came into contact through WINKLER. The plan was never worked out in detail, as far as GOETTSCH knows, because no contact was ever made with the Western Powers.

GOETTSCH himself felt that contact with the Social Democrats would have been more important anyhow, but curiously made no effort to reach them, except in the somewhat opaque connection with POPEK.

16. GOETTSCH'S IMMEDIATE GROUP:

With regard to a reference in the final interrogation report on GOETTSCH to persons who were supposedly in his more intimate group (WANECK, HOETTL, AUNER, MANDEL, BAETTIG, KLAUS, FEHLAND, ZEISOHKA) GOETTSCH now claims that he was never really open in disclosing his basic plans (re ideological reform) to any of them, except to HOETTL, and then only recently and only in part. The rest of the group he wanted to keep together because they represented a unit with extensive knowledge of a region, and he had in mind to offer their services to the Americans. This subject he discussed only at the end with these persons (aside from HOETTL and

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WANECK, who had earlier been informed of it).

GOETTSCH adds that WANECK never was told of the ideological basis for GOETTSCH's plans. WANECK, he says, had in recent years clearly separated himself from the LIMMLER and NSDAP line.

17. PSCHIKRIK, MUEHLMANN, NEUBACHER:

PSCHIKRIK, director of an electrical (?) plant in PRAGUE, GOETTSCH met through HOETTL about May, 1944. PSCHIKRIK became pretty thoroughly indoctrinated GOETTSCH's ideas, but he had no following behind him.

PSCHIKRIK urged that MUEHLMANN be initiated, because he was close to KALTENBRUNNER and GOERING, and MUEHLMANN was gradually (and partially) initiated. By the end of 1944, MUEHLMANN was convinced that the war should be ended in accordance with Austrian plans, and he and NEUBACHER worked on KALTENBRUNNER with this in view.

In 1944, PSCHIKRIK urged that the group find somewhere a man strong enough to use against HITLER and HIMMLER. GOERING came to mind, but there was doubt as to the prospects of using him, and he was never approached.

NEUBACHER had no definite group to add to the initiates, beyond some personal friends.

18. MEETING AT SALZBURG ABOUT 15 APRIL - SKORZENY:

GOETTSCH recalls that KALTENBRUNNER, SKORZENY, WANECK, GOETTSCH and MUEHLMANN were present at this meeting; there was a discussion of the fact that Amt VI was "hanging in the air", and GOETTSCH, who had previously been briefed by WANECK, proposed to dissolve it. He does not know exactly what was done later, except that WANECK was to be the head of whatever remnants there were. He says that he knew that STEINLE and PAEFFGEN were in the South at that time, and probably other figures of Amt VI; WANECK ordered STEINLE and PAEFFGEN to ALT AUSSEE.

SKORZENY asked for money that KALTENBRUNNER had promised him earlier for the Jagdverbande, and KALTENBRUNNER told him to get it from some one from Amt I (See Report 1, Para 11).

By this time, GOETTSCH had learned that there was little prospect of a retreat on the original scale, especially since HITLER was no longer intending to withdraw into the mountains. He hoped to find out through SKORZENY what strength the remaining resistance might have. He says that there was, however, no real discussion with SKORZENY about resistance plans at this meeting. He had already urged SKORZENY at LINZ to get control of the Werewolf, and had been told by SKORZENY that he had no direct connection with the Werewolf. No agreement had been made re SKORZENY's trying to get control.

SKORZENY had from the start (presumably of GOETTSCH's discussions with him) the idea of retiring to the mountains with a few hundred men and waiting.

KALTENBRUNNER knew nothing of the basic reason for which HOETTL and GOETTSCH wanted to win over the Werewolf; he thought that it was simply a question of the operation of the Jagdverbande and Werewolf, and that the Werewolf was to be given additional support through SKORZENY.

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19. WANECK told GOETTSCH that KALTENBRUNNER had, after another meeting with WANECK and SKORZENY at ALT AUSSER, given orders that the Werewolf should not operate against the Western Powers. At the ALT AUSSER meeting, SKORZENY told WANECK that he agreed with stopping hostilities against the Western Powers.

20. MEETINGS AT GUNDEN:

GOETTSCH now remembers that two meetings were held at GUNDEN around 23 April. They were arranged by MUEHLMANN, and were aimed to bring together groups to make concrete plans. NEUBACHER was there, and urged that resistance be stopped. KALTENBRUNNER, PSCHIKRIK, GOETTSCH, WANECK, WUEHRER (NEUBACHER's secretary, who also worked in VI E under WANECK, and whom GOETTSCH met for the first time then) were present. The attempt was made to convince KALTENBRUNNER to use his power to bring about a change in the Government. They also discussed the possibility of stopping resistance against the Western Powers while it continued against Russia. KALTENBRUNNER gave no assurance that he would not to bring about a change of government.

21. MEETING AT STROBL AROUND 28 APRIL:

Here KALTENBRUNNER, MUEHLMANN, WANECK, PSCHIKRIK, and GOETTSCH were again present, and in addition HOETTL and GLAISE-HORSTENAU. This meeting had the purpose of bringing together KALTENBRUNNER with GOETTSCH's circle.

WANECK and GOETTSCH arrived late, after MUEHLMANN and HOETTL had already spent a long time with KALTENBRUNNER. KALTENBRUNNER had already agreed to a provisional Austrian Government; HOETTL was to try to get the approval of the Western Powers for it, and MUEHLMANN was to make contact with potential members. GOETTSCH remembers ENDER as a possible member; he himself proposed OTMAR SPANN and Dr. DOPPLER. GOETTSCH urged KALTENBRUNNER to broadcast, ordering the end of resistance, but he refused.

GOETTSCH feels that KALTENBRUNNER would have had it in his power to prevent further action toward foundation of the reduit, but that, probably out of a false sense of loyalty to HITLER, he refused to take positive action.

22. PLANS TO SET UP COURIER SERVICE WITH SKORZENY GROUPS - ZEISCHKA

About ten people from VI E were at ALT AUSSER the end of April and the beginning of May - GOETTSCH does not reveal their names - and it occurred to him that one way to penetrate the activities of SKORZENY's people would be to place the ten men in SKORZENY's company, if possible, as couriers; they were largely competent mountaineers and so well qualified.

GOETTSCH says that he had ZEISCHKA discuss the possibility of acting as couriers, with these people, from some time about 20th of April on; GOETTSCH explained to ZEISCHKA something of the importance of being informed of the whereabouts of the SKORZENY groups. The penetration business was never actually carried out, nor were the men actually used as couriers.

GOETTSCH claims that these men withdrew to a cabin near ALT AUSSER, and that WANECK reported their whereabouts to the Americans. He does not know what became of them.

23. EICHMANN:

In connection with this plan, EICHMANN of Amt IV appears. He had come from PRAGUE in April to his home (?) in AUSSER, and it occurred to

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GOETTSCH that he would be an ideal man to penetrate SKORZENY's group, consciously or not, since SKORZENY would certainly be sure that he could count on EICHMANN's eagerness to keep out of Allied hands.

Both GOETTSCH and ZEISCHKA talked with EICHMANN about the courier plan, and they succeeded at least in keeping him at AUSSEE. At the beginning of May, EICHMANN retired with the other intended couriers to their cabin.

24. SKORZENY knew little or nothing of the Austrian plans, nothing about GOETTSCH's idea of using his men as a sort of palace guard in connection with establishing a new government, and nothing about KRAUSBERGER.

25. KRAUSBERGER (Report No. 1, Para 10)

GOETTSCH was sure he could count on KRAUSBERGER, and knew where to reach him in case of need. GOETTSCH would have liked to have KRAUSBERGER's people at AUSSEE also for possible use as couriers, but was afraid that SKORZENY would notice them.

No other groups were thought of as possible palace guards.

26. KALTENBRUNNER'S LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF SKORZENY'S PLANS

KALTENBRUNNER knew nothing of GOETTSCH's plan to keep in touch with SKORZENY in order to weaken the reduct. GOETTSCH simply worked on KALTENBRUNNER to have him extend his own powers by getting SKORZENY's people under him.

27. MILLNER AND THE UNTERFELDEN HERZOG (Report No. 1, para 4)

On re-questioning, it appears that MILLNER did ask what GOETTSCH was doing in VIENNA, and GOETTSCH explained that he had the task of contacting ideological opponents. (COMMENT: This now agreed with HOETTL's testimony).

28. TRISCA:

GOETTSCH recalls his name, but cannot remember in what connection, even with a slight amount of additional information.

29. ZEISCHKA:

GOETTSCH had urged ZEISCHKA to keep his position as contact man for Amt VI with the Propagandaministerium, in the hope of developing contacts there. ZEISCHKA was transferred to VI E in January or February 1945, and received from WANECK the duty of keeping in contact with the Balkan Governments in exile at AUSSEE. About 2 April GOETTSCH himself arrived at AUSSEE; he remembers discussing with ZEISCHKA the possibility of gaining some supporters among these governments, and he remembers that one of the ZANKOV brothers in the Bulgarian Government was favourable to their ideological plans. GOETTSCH says he had also tried to establish contact among the Serbs.

30. SPANN:

SPANN wanted to recruit in all centers to the ideological basis of the group, but GOETTSCH feared such a large-scale expansion, since among other things it was dangerous because SPANN himself was being watched by the ST/PO. GOETTSCH says he had discussed the possibility of a large-scale organization in 1941 with KRAUS, formerly of the (Sudeten) Kameradschaftsbund.

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