

BERGER, Friedrich

TO: JPD

Subject: Friedrich Matthias BERGER alias Franz von SARTORIUS.

Attached is a copy an interrogation report of Friedrich BERGER aka von SARTORIUS. Despite the difference in birthdates and place of birth I believe them to be identical. His birthdate is given as 20 March 1907 at AACHEN and the cable gives it as 20 March 1911, Schoenfeld.

Also attached are extracts made from many Archives documents, most of which refer to the attached interrogation report.

RI Index has a microfilmed CIC card: Case # 66558, Friedrich BERGER, born 20 March 1911 in Schonfeld, German. W.C. Requested by the French government for extradition of subject.

Another card states that a Friedrich BERGER, German, dismissed by Hq USAF on 27 March 1946 for inefficiency.

rb

P.S.: If this is turned over to DA, I have all the trace material on my desk which they can have.

The FBI has requested copies of the following interrogation reports which deal with the ROTE KAPELLE case Friederich BERGER w/a SARTORIUS. 3 July 46

25 May 1942. Personnel of Translation and Editorial Section: Memo to Col. J.V. Grombach from J. Van Item: Frederick SARTORIUS, speaks German, French, Spanish, Swiss-German.

6 June 45. Monthly Security Report 25-April 1945: ROTE KAPELLE, an agency of the Sicherheitsdienst with functions of checking on the Abwehr in Holland, France and Belgium, was identified by the capture of VON SARTORIUS, Friedrich in Milan. Interrogation of subject revealed info on the Werewolf movement, SD and SS groups.

11 May 1945. Transfer of enemy agents to 200/MU/CSDIC, Florence. Member of the GIS - Rote Kapelle of the SD, VON SARTORIUS, Friedrich Franz M. born 20 March 1907 at AACHEN, Germany (Civilian)

1945: Fredrick von SARTORIUS, SD Rote Kapelle, arrested 9 May 45. Recommended disposition: CSDIC

18.7.45: V.E. Capt. Perring: Our view of the SARTORIUS report of July 5th is that he is most unreliable -- he is a torturer rather than an intelligence officer and is probably exaggerating the possible continued dangers from PANNWITZ in order to distract attention from his own crimes. (From Dr. LENTZ, War Room folder)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

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14.

REFGER, FRIEDTICH
 SEX M DOB ?
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 @ SARTORIUS, FRIEDRICH VON
 IN THE ROTE KAPELLE ORG TIL APR 45. SENT
 TO ITALY, W/GROUP OF FRENCH AGENTS BY
 PANNWITZ IN CONJ W/BDS STRASBURG. SEE RPT
 FOR DETAILS.

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE WAR ROOM
LONDON

SUBJECT: ROTE KAPELLE

15 June 45
XAAZ-7710

A. GENERAL

1. P/W OS/495 Uffz. WIERHEMAN Henrik, Funküberwachungsabt I, captured at Brussels on 27th September 1944, recounted under interrogation that the R.S.H.A. and particularly Dr. PANNWITZ were playing back captured Russian W/T agents. Oberfeldwebel RATHKE Rudolf of Amt IV and later the Volksturm, described under interrogation in March 1945 in some detail, the Amt IV work which he called ROTE KAPELLE. The term ROTE KAPELLE has since come to light from two further sources. Censorship intercepted a reference to PANNWITZ as chief of Sonderkommando "R.K." and in May 1945, Friedrich von SARTORIUS & BERGER Friedrich, under interrogation at A.F.H.Q., has admitted that he worked for PANNWITZ until April 1945 as interpreter with the ROTE KAPELLE organization, otherwise known as Sonderkommando PANNWITZ.

2. Information at present available on the ROTE KAPELLE organization is rather vague and in some respects contradictory, but will soon be clarified by the interrogation of SARTORIUS at A.F.H.Q. and one or more of PANNWITZ' group if captured in South Germany or North Italy, wherever they may be hiding. In order to give a clear picture of our present information, particularly as a basis for future interrogations, the information from the various sources will be set out at some length and without regard for duplication.

INFORMATION GIVEN BY RATHKE (extract from report reference 6824 DIG (MIS)/OI-14)

1. Locator Organizations (up to Aug/Sept. 1944).

The ORPO had organized mobile Locator Units which were to work parallel and in close collaboration with the Locator stations (Funkabwehrstellen) of the Army. The combined aim was to control the entire clandestine radio traffic and to locate the underground sending organizations. Every ten days the locator units issued reports of their activities and distributed them to the following agencies:

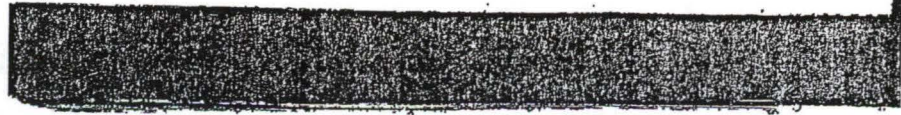
2. Army Intelligence H.Q. in Paris, Abt. IV A.2.b. of the R.S.H.A. in Berlin, SIPO H.Qs and Military Intelligence H.Qs of the regions where the activities took place. The translation of a facsimile report made up by P.W. to show the results published by these locator units is reproduced in reports, as well as other more technical reports, on frequencies and power of such clandestine transmissions, were consolidated by the Army Radio Intelligence H.Qs in Paris and disseminated in the form of monthly maps and charts showing the

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approximate locations. The symbol used for these transmitters was a circle containing a four digit number; the first digit indicating the nationality of the Intelligence Service operating the transmitter (i.e. Dutch - 1; Polish - 2; U.S. - 3; British and Belgian - 4; U.S.S.R. - 5;) Note: three digit numbers indicated; nationality unknown.

3. Raiding of such clandestine stations as well as first interrogations of its operators were done by the Army Intelligence Service, which turned them over to the Gestapo for further questioning, but maintained jurisdiction over them. An exception to this rule existed in the case of U.S.S.R. AGENTS who were turned over to the Gestapo immediately and who remained under Gestapo jurisdiction.

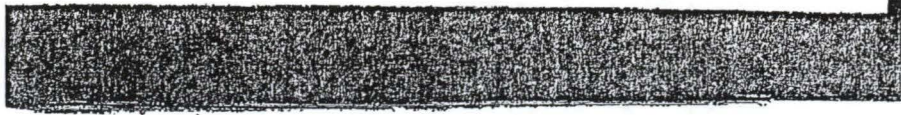
4. In March 1944, after the reorganization of the Intelligence Service under the R.S.H.A., questioning and disposal of all agents was handled by the Gestapo. Only exceptional cases were given to the Army Intelligence Service for questioning. However, Army locator service still continued to exist.

5. Fake Broadcasts (Funkspiele)

General

As soon as a clandestine station broadcasting to Allied authorities was raided, section IV-2b of the Gestapo had the task of organizing a continued fake broadcast, possibly by convincing the former operators to collaborate in the scheme. However, early attempts in this direction failed because as soon as one station was raided, others belonging to the same network immediately informed the pertinent authorities. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to raid and arrest simultaneously a whole given network of radio stations. The locator stations, together with Radio Intelligence Hqs in Paris tried to establish a link between different stations belonging to the same network and termed the ringer networks. Different networks received different designations always followed by the word "KAPELLE", e.g. "DORFKAPELLE", "Waldkapelle", "Rotkapelle" etc. However, because of the continuous friction between Army and Gestapo, only poor results were obtained. According to PW's knowledge, only few Funkspiele operating from France succeeded. One of them, operated by a Gestapo man, EUGEN GROSZ, in Lille, took place in May/June 1944 and yielded a parachute delivery of ammo, radio equipment and food from Britain. PW also learned from Kriminal Obersekretar BERG of the R.S.H.A. in Paris that several fake broadcasts to the U.S.S.R. originating in Germany were being operated with success. All matters concerning fake broadcasts were classified as "Geheime Reichssache" by the Gestapo and "Geheime Kommandosache" by the Army. (Both terms are equivalent to "Top Secret".)

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6. It is interesting to note that when Moscow was asked what an agent should do in case of an Allied invasion, the answer was that he should remain at his post.

7. Funkspiel "Rote Kapelle".

History.

During 1937/38, the Russian Intelligence Service organized an espionage network in France, Belgium and Holland. The original mission of this network, headed by an agent known under the cover name of "General GILBERT" was to furnish information about political and economic trends in those countries. After the outbreak of World War II, the entire system was transformed into a Military Intelligence network.

8. In November 1942, the Gestapo ^{at the time in Belgium} succeeded in raiding and arresting the entire network, including GILBERT. This round-up started with the arrest of Hermann WENZEL, a Russian trained radio operator who was operating a transmitting station in Belgium. Several minor agents were shot, among them a Russian woman named SOKOL, who was shot in Bruxelles on the personal order of HIMMLER. Other agents were taken to Paris for further investigation. GOERING is said to have taken an interest in this organization and followed the disclosures with much attention.

9. The original investigation was conducted by Army Intelligence under Hauptmann Harry PIEPE, but as soon as the R.S.H.A. learned of the matter, Kriminalrat Karl GIERWING was dispatched from Berlin to take charge. Other Gestapo members on GIERWING's staff included Kriminal Obersekretar BERG, Kriminal Oberassistent BAGANZ and Kriminal Sekretar WOLF.

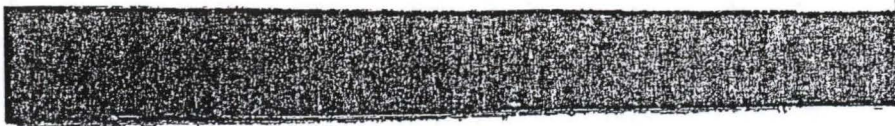
10. Reorganization under Gestapo leadership.

The Gestapo decided to utilize this illegitimate radio connection with Moscow and to turn the traffic into a Funkspiel (fake broadcast). The object of these Funkspiele was to obtain additional names of Russian agents and organizations from Moscow. The Gestapo succeeded in inducing most of the previous operators of the GILBERT network to continue their transmissions under Gestapo leadership. This new set-up, called "ROTE KAPELLE" by the Germans, was subdivided into a Paris and a Belgian branch.

11. Information transmitted to Moscow.

All information transmitted to Moscow on these Funkspiele had to be passed by Abteilung IV A.2.b. of the R.S.H.A. in Berlin. Economic information concerning the food situation, black market activities, production and transport conditions, was furnished by the Gestapo and was, as a rule, true since the Gestapo assumed that Moscow was in a position to verify the information. Other information concerning Partisan activities, sabotage, misconduct of Germans in occupied territory, reaction of the population to German occupation,

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results of Allied bombings, were also truthfully relayed. However, the transmitting of military information furnished by the Abwehr became more and more difficult because of the uncooperative attitude of the military authorities. Particularly Maj. MOERHING of the Military Intelligence Service sabotaged the work of the R.S.H.A. units and refused to give any military information to be passed on to Russia. Questions of a military nature had to be left unanswered or were answered in an evasive, unsatisfactory manner which led to the discontinuance of most of the Belgian transmitting beams.

12. Rote Kapelle, Belgian branch.

After reorganization by the Gestapo, the transmitting stations in Belgium and Holland were consolidated and continued to operate their beams from one transmitter located at 68 (?) rue de l'Aurore in Bruxelles. Kriminalsekretar WOLF and Kriminal Oberassistent BAGANZ were in charge of the Belgian enterprises. In January 1943, after WENZEL's escape, WOLF was recalled to Berlin, BAGANZ transferred to Hamburg and the Belgian ROTE KAPELLE Branch was moved to the Bresdenok concentration camp from where it resumed its transmissions to Moscow. In April 1943, PW was put in charge of the group. The ROTE KAPELLE Branch in Belgium operated on the following beams:

13. Beam "WEIDE".

This was one of the two beams of the original Russian Transmitting network operating in Belgium. It was operated by Hermann WENZEL, a former Danzig citizen who, after capture in November 1942, declared himself willing to collaborate with the Gestapo. He continued his broadcasts up to the time of his escape in January 1943. When in early 1944 "Weide" made a request for funds, Moscow gave direction to contact a Czech citizen named CHERVINEK, residing rue Edison (?) in Bruxelles. CHERVINEK was married to a Russian woman who had a son employed at the Russian Embassy in Kabul (Afghanistan). This son was allegedly supposed to furnish \$5000 to be paid to WENZEL. PW was briefed by KRAEDEL that CHERVINEK to impersonate WENZEL and to establish contact with CHERVINEK, but his repeated efforts to extract money from CHERVINEK met with no success. This circumstance, as well as the unwillingness of the German military authorities to furnish the necessary information for the Funkspiele to Moscow led the Gestapo to drop Beam "WEIDE" in Feb/Mar, 1944. For three months, after Beam "WEIDE" closed down, it was called consistently by Moscow at the usual traffic hours. Beam "BUOHE-PAEUAL" (see below) was also asked repeatedly to investigate the whereabouts of "WEIDE" but informed Moscow that WENZEL had not shown up at the meeting places.

14. Beam "TANNE".

This beam was originally operated in Amsterdam by Tino WINTERINK a native of Arnhem. He and several others (among them a Dutchman named NAGEL) were arrested by the Gestapo in Nov. 42. Two other agents known by the cover names of DAN AND VELO, succeeded in avoiding capture. WINTERINK was willing to continue transmissions

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for the Gestapo, but, fearing that DAN or VELO might inform Moscow about the real situation he reported to Moscow that he himself had barely escaped the Gestapo and that it must be assumed that some men of his group, presumably DAN and VELO, had been arrested.

15. In summer 1943, Beam "TANNE" asked Moscow for funds to continue its work. After several evasive replies, Moscow finally asked for an address where the money could be deposited. The Gestapo, Amsterdam, furnished the address of a former member of the Communist Party which was relayed to Moscow. However, a few days later, Moscow reproached "TANNE" with having furnished the address of a man, who, according to their knowledge, was suspected to have relations with the Gestapo. This incident greatly infuriated the Chief of the Gestapo, General der Polizei MUELLER, who strongly reprimanded the Gestapo chief of Amsterdam.

16. In Mar/April 1944, Moscow ordered "TANNE" to discontinue its transmissions and advised the agent to join an active resistance group.

17. Beam "BUCHE-PASCAL"

This beam was originally operated by a Soviet Army Captain who, in 1937, came to Belgium with a false Finnish passport, using the cover-name "Erik JERNSTROEM" and broadcasted alternatively from Liege and from Bruxelles. After his arrest by the Gestapo in Nov. 1942, JERNSTROEM was induced after lengthy deliberations to continue the transmissions to Moscow.

18. When PASCAL asked Moscow for funds, he was directed to a timber merchant in Charleroi who had an account of 50,000 French francs in Russia. PASCAL was to bring greetings from a Russian business friend of the merchant and to ask for a loan. However, the merchant remained indifferent and told PASCAL that he had recovered his loss from an Italian insurance company and was not in a position to grant loans.

19. Around the end of July 1944, beam "BUCHE-PASCAL" was transferred from Bruxelles to Paris and incorporated into the Parisian system of Funkspiele.

20. Beam "BUCHE-BOB".

In November 1942, this beam, operated by a Russian Army officer, was about to start transmissions from Belgium, when this agent was arrested by the Gestapo. He refused to cooperate with the Gestapo, was sentenced to death and sent to Berlin for execution. In order to cover up this agent's disappearance, GILBERT (see above) informed Moscow that this agent had joined him in Paris. Shortly thereafter, a new beam started transmissions to Moscow. It was operated by a Gestapo man, substituting for the Russian officer. In mid-July 1944 this beam was discontinued.

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21. Call names and Frequencies.

To contact Moscow, beams "TANNE", "BUOHE-PASCAL", and "BUOHE-BOB" used the name "DIREKTOR" while beam "WEIDE" used the word "MARTHA". "TANNE" signed off with "TINO", "WEIDE" with "HERMANN", "BUOHE-PASCAL" and "BUOHE-BOB" with "BOB". Call names remained unchanged, but frequencies changed occasionally. Traffic time was around midnight and, of the four beams, some operated on even numbered days, others on odd numbered days. A wavelength existed for emergency daylight traffic.

22. Note. Transmissions from Beam "BUOHE-PASCAL" were in Russian. The other three beams transmitted in German.

23. ROTE KAPELLE, Paris branch.

The Parisian system, supervised by Kriminalrat PANNWITZ, had more success than the Belgian network. After his arrest, GILBERT was induced to continue transmissions to Moscow under German Intelligence supervision. In Nov/Dec. 1943, GILBERT succeeded in escaping and the Gestapo found out that he had also been working for the British Intelligence Service in collaboration with a brother of the Belgian Minister SPAAK. However, neither GILBERT nor FENZEL (see above) seem to have informed Moscow of the real state of affairs, since the Funkspiele with Moscow continued until the Allied invasion of France and Belgium. In March 1944, PW was told by Kriminal Oberssekretar BERG that the Parisian system had succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of money from the Russians. It had also been able to uncover French Resistance Groups by infiltrating them with Gestapo agents.

24. PW could give no other information concerning the history and operations of the Paris branch of the ROTE KAPELLE.

B. BERGER, Friedrich

◀ INFORMATION GIVEN BY SARTORIUS (*Friedrich von* signalled by A.F.R.Q.).

1. Sartorius claims to have served in the ROTE KAPELLE organization until April 1945 with a short gap at the end of 1944 and beginning of 1945 when he was sent to Italy, with a group of French agents by PANNWITZ, in conjunction with B.D.S. Strasburg. (His interrogation will presumably clear up this aspect of *see report for details* PANNWITZ' work. The employment of French agents may well have no connection with the "ROTE KAPELLE" control of captured Russian agents). SARTORIUS states that PANNWITZ managed to intercept Moscow directives to communists in France, Belgium and Holland, sent direct or through Spain or England and that he intended to continue this control after the surrender of Germany, either from the Tyrol or from Spain with the object of causing dissention between the Allies. In order to ensure his post-surrender programs, SARTORIUS believes that PANNWITZ sent two of his officers, LITZ and KUEFESS, to Spain under diplomatic cover at the beginning of 1945.

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A table with approximately 10 columns and 2 rows, possibly a ledger or a data table, located at the bottom of the page. The content is mostly illegible due to the redaction above it.

2. At the beginning of April 1945, the Sonderkommando PANWITZ had withdrawn from France and was stationed in the Vorarlberg. At that time, it was at Bregenz and consisted of some eight S.S. officers and N.C.O.s; PANWITZ Hstuf, WENGER Hstuf, BUERGLE Ustuf, MAYER Ustuf, WILD Ustuf, SCHMIDT Ustuf, SCHWITZ Ustuf, Ustuf, and WOLF Ustuf - and twenty French and ten Flemish agents. At that time PANWITZ was intending to go underground on German surrender and to continue to fight the Allies by the assassination of prominent Allied personages.

3. SARTORIUS left PANWITZ on 29th April 1945 at Bludenz, Ferdinand Gasserstr.15, a house owned by MUEFFER (or HUEFFER), former Kreisleiter and Burgemeister of Bludenz, who SARTORIUS believes was enrolled as a contact by PANWITZ for post-war activities. In addition to PANWITZ, SARTORIUS also saw WENGER Hstuf, and BUERGLE Ustuf, W/T operator at the same address.

4. In addition to these, SARTORIUS states that MAYER Ustuf of the Hauptausseinstelle Bregenz (?) was also recruited by PANWITZ at the beginning of April because of his local knowledge. SARTORIUS last saw him on 29th April at Lauterach, Haus 346. MAYER's father at Rankweil was also a contact as well as waitress named MARIA of the Hotel Hirschen, Bregenz, who lived at Dornbirn.

5. SARTORIUS believes that PANWITZ intended to move to the mountains east of Bludenz into the area of Rungelin, off the road from Bludenz to Langen.

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D. INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO PANWITZ, Heinz []

1. There are two descriptions available of S.S. Hstuf. and Kriminrat PANWITZ:

- a) (MIRSEMAN): Aged 36-38; height: 1.70 - 72 m; well-built; round face; dark brown hair.
- b) (SARTORIUS): Aged 36; height: 1.68 m.; well-built; fair hair; round face; pink complexion; blue eyes; one gold tooth.

2. According to MIRSEMAN, a member of the Nachrichten Betriebsabteilung Chef der Heeresrüstung und Befehlshaber des Ersatzheeres (Signals Unit) who was serving in Paris from May 1943 until January 1944 with a detachment of Referat 12 of the Allgemeines Heeres Amt Inspection 7, Gruppe VI (code breaking section), attached to the Paris Ausseinstelle of the O.K.W. Amtsgruppe Wehrmacht Nachrichten-Verbindung/Funk (in charge of W/T interception), PANWITZ arrived in Paris at a date unspecified from the R.S.E.A. Berlin, in order to take over the intelligence conduct of the case of a Russian agent known as "GTFD" who had been captured and "turned round".



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3. Transmissions were carried out at the Aussenleitstelle, Paris, under the W/T direction of Uffz. JUNG, the coding being organized by Gefr. BERNERT.

4. The traffic with Moscow was conducted as from two Russian agents OTTO and a certain THEO, with whom OTTO was supposed to be working and the messages were signed OTTO-THEO. It was not very successful; sometimes answers took several days to come and the subject of money obtruded itself largely. The code was highly complex and at times messages remained undecoded.

5. When OTTO escaped, PANNWITZ sent a message from "THEO" reporting that he was missing and had probably been captured by the Germans. Moscow thereupon instructed THEO to reduce his traffic with the result that possibilities were thereafter more restricted.

6. PANNWITZ brought with him two assistants, O/Fw. LENZ Waldemar and Gefr. KURFESS Hans. Both these incidentally had previously worked in AHA In.7, Gruppe VI, Ref. 12.

7. The captured agent, TUSSEAU, stated that around Christmas 1943, he was sent to the SIPO and SD office in the Ministère de l'Intérieur, rue des Saussaies, Paris, where he was interviewed by two SD officers named PANNWITZ and BERG, which names he believed to be cover ones and who employed agents to conduct searches for fugitive communists.

8. RATHKE, as will have been seen above, described PANNWITZ as in charge of the PARIS branch of the ROTE KAPELLE.

9. In a captured document dated 21.11.44 from PANNWITZ, he signs as Sonderkommando "K.I." of the R.S.H.A. The document reads as follows:

STRASSBURG KR. 55620 21/11.44.

To the Stapo GOTHA - please retransmit to K.S. ROELLICH of the R.S.H.A.

Re: Your duty journey.

Make arrangements to ensure that you arrive in Berlin with FRITHE during the course of the 24th. Telephone 41 67 91 and ask for K.K. GOEFFERT through Hauptsturmfuehrer HAUPT. The former is making arrangements for your billeting.

I foresee arriving in Berlin at the same time.

Sonderkommando "K I" of the RSHA, signed PANNWITZ, SS Stuf & Krim. Rat.

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10. A censorship intercept of 15/3.45 shows that PAWELCZYK is chief of Sonderkommando ROTE KAPELLE at Tannenkirch, Bas Rhin.

INFORMATION GIVEN BY MIERSEMAN.

1. MIERSEMAN described how the O.K.W. AG/WNV/Fu, Aussenleitstelle (Paris), 64, Blvd. Suchet, Paris., was responsible for W/T monitoring and for the W/T side of the control of captured agents who were being "played back". It contained also a specialist evaluation staff which assessed the v.h.f. material obtained by Funkueberwachungsgruppe 615. This unit known as Auswertung Ursula, had always attached to it always two code experts from AHA In7, Gruppe VI, f. 12.

2. MIERSEMAN pointed out that this composite W/T and cypher socialist organization acted as expert adviser and executive for W. Abt. III F and later the 3 Kommandos and Trupps as well also for the Gestapo who were inclined in fact, more and more, to take over C.E. work from the Abwehr.

PERSONALITIES, DESCRIPTIONS & OTHER WAR ROOM TRACES.

1. LEEZ, Dr. Waldemar (SSA card 52854).

Description by MIERSEMAN (1943):

Aged 34 - 36, height: 172/74cm., oval face, brown hair turning grey at temples, small moustache, sporty appearance, very well dressed. Previously worked in Ref. 12 of AHA In. 7, Gruppe Oberfunkker. Dr. Waldemar LEEZ was known to MIERSEMAN only by his name. MIERSEMAN heard that he was a journalist by profession. He was married and had two children. He either lived or had relatives in Freising in N. Germany. MIERSEMAN had no knowledge of LEEZ' employment before he came to Ref. 12 in 1942. He spoke in French, Italian, Norwegian and English. He was very fond of beer. MIERSEMAN knew very little of his association with Dr. PAWELCZYK. At first he was employed as code clerk for the Moscow office and later on his tasks became more flexible. He worked as liaison agent of Dr. PAWELCZYK with the various underground movements in Paris. This work, however, became too well-known, which might account for his moving to Nice in the spring of 1944. He lived with his wife in a villa. MIERSEMAN did not know any further details about his activities. MIERSEMAN had originally met LEEZ once or twice in Paris at the end of 1943. He had at that time been in Paris since the summer of 1943.

2. KURFESS (Gefr.) Hans
Description by MIERSEMAN (1943).

Aged 30/32, height, 1.70/72cm. well-built, round face, fair, wavy hair, wears glasses.

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In October 1942, posted to Ref. 12, ANA Ia.7, Gruppe VI.
After working for PARNWITZ moved to Southern France.

3. WILD Ostuf (? SHAEF Card 38266).
4. MAYER Ostuf. (? SHAEF Card 42997).
5. JUNG Uffz.

Description by KIERSEMAN (1943).

Aged 24/26, height, 1.70/72m. slim build, oval face, fair, navy hair, fond of playing dance music.

6. BERNHART Gefr.Hans.

The following information was given by KIERSEMAN:

Austrian from Vienna. Nachrichten Betriebs Abt Chef des Heeres Rüstung und Befehlshaber des Ersatzheeres (NSA Chef H. Rust und BGE). Referat 12, later transferred to Aussenstelle Sudfrankreich. Anti-German, in constant contact with a French girl friend (name possibly Andreas BOUQUET) residing at 47 Bvd. Suchet. In April 1944 was arrested by the German Police in Lyon for Anti-German remarks and sent to Berlin for trial. Acquitted on the strength of his Obdt's favourable testimony as to character. May, however, have deserted since from Aussenstelle Lyon as an enquiry concerning his whereabouts came there from Berlin. About 35/38 years old; height: 1.72/76m; heavy build; slightly bent; broad face; protruding chin; dark blond; wavy hair; distinctive marks: hunchback; right shoulder is higher than the left one.

G. SPECIAL POINTS.

1. The "GILBERT" mentioned by RATHKE is presumably identical with the "OTTO" mentioned by KIERSEMAN.

2. It is not at all clear yet whether the employment of French and Flemish agents by PARNWITZ is in any way connected with his ROTTE KAPELLE work.

3. KIERSEMAN described how PARNWITZ, some time at the end of 1943 was dining at the Aussenstelle, Paris, and discussing the useful results obtained by the application of the "Calf-Clasp" (Wadenklammer) during interrogation. He claimed that the tightening of this 10 cm. wide band round the calf of a prisoner under interrogation was most effective. It is believed that if PARNWITZ proves in any way obstinate under interrogation, it might be useful to mention to him that we know that he advocated the use of the "Calf-Clasp."

4. It will be noticed that SAFTORIUS had already mentioned

~~PANWHITE~~ intention to sow dissension amongst the Eastern and Western Allies. It seems essential, therefore to draw attention of all interrogators of the ~~PANWHITE~~ group to this fact.

5. No reference has been made in this summary to the information recorded about W/T procedure and codes.

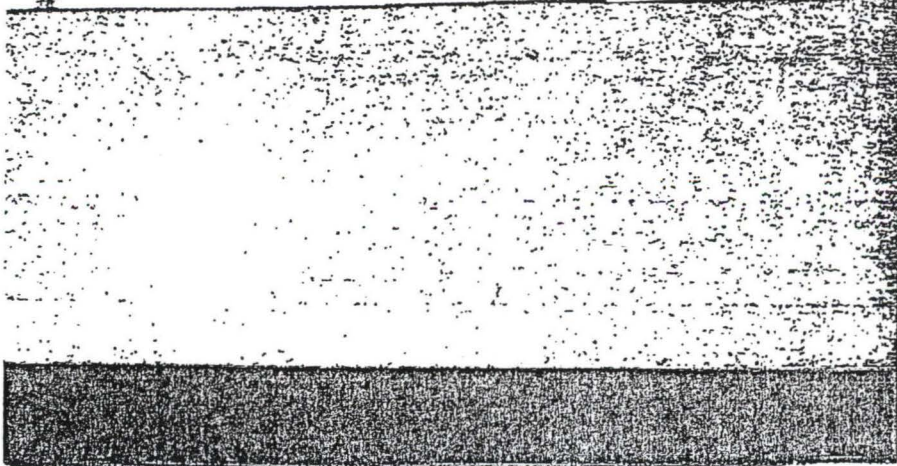
6. Further interrogation reports obtained from all theatres will be circulated by the War Room to all addresses.

~~SECRET~~
5.6.45.

Distribution:

- ~~SECRET~~ Forward (Col. D.G. White.) 1
- 18th Army Group : 4
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- E.S.E. : 1

~~TOP SECRET~~



XAAZ - 8019

COMMANDEMENT MILITAIRE FRANCAIS
EN ITALIE
BUREAU DE LA SECURITE MILITAIRE
No. 4405/24.311

lc/te E.....2/6
P.C. le 20 Mai 1945

R E N S E I G N E M E N T

SOURCE: Informateur

I - RENSEIGNEMENTS D'ARCHIVES:

BERGER (alias Bergero Redy)
Se declare allemand doit etre d'origine alsacienne.
A occupe le Poste de Chef d'une section "Gestapo" a
Paris, Rue de la Pompe.
A Milan durant toute l'occupation allemande.
Charge du C.E. et de la repression contre les Patriotes.
SIGNALEMENT: 36 ans environ - Im68 - chatain fonce -
tempes tres de garnies - cheveux rejetes en arriere -
stature forte - levre inferieure tres forte - cicatrice
recente (cote droit du visage) partant de la base de la
machoire et disparaissant dans le col (coup de couteau)
epaule droite un peu voutee.
Parle le francais avec accent.
parle italien
Charge de la direction d'un groupe d'agents de nationalite
francais en Italie. (46 francais de ce groupe se trouvaient
a Bolzano, (cote autrichien) vers le fin Avril)
Se tient en liaison avec les agents S.R.A. SCHMITH (Rome)
TREVIS (Milan) STAFFEL (Milan)

CROIZIER, Jacques: (dit "Le gros Max")
Nationalite suisse ex-proffesseur de
radio en Allemagne.
Adjoint de BERGER

SIGNALEMENT: 40 ans environ - Im38 - blond - yeux bleus - cheveux
plats en arriere - tres fort (100kg) boite en marchant et
porte une chaussure sur mesure speciale au pied gauche.
Parle italien et francais correctement

RENSEIGNEMENTS COMPLEMENTAIRES: La femme de BERGER qui
dirigeait un service du S.D. se trouvait dans les premiers
jours de Mai, a Verone d'ou elle a reussi a faire connaitre
sa position, a son mari, qui se trouvait a Bolzano. Les
francais du Groupe BERGER sont presque tous en possession de
livrets du Travail Obligatoire en Allemagne des Usines
DORNIER-BREGUENZ

MESURES PRISES
Transmis pour information et recherches

Destinataires
-A.F.H.C. G.2 (C.I.) Section (4)
-Archives (2)

Le Chef de Poste

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

6 Aug. 45
[]
200 6-2-107

SECRET

XAAZ-8797
~~X-115~~
August 6, 1945

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE WAR ROOM
LONDON

MICROFILMED
JUL 19 1964
DOC. MICRO. SER.

WAR ROOM NOTE

SUBJECT: Von SARTORIUS, Friedrich

Our ref: PF 601,996/WRC5B

EAH Further to War Room signal VAR 5474 of 2 June 45, are now enclosed copies of the following documents received from A.F.H.C.

- A) Preliminary interrogation report undated
- B) Second preliminary interrogation report undated
- C) A.F.H.C. report ref: GBI-389.701/PF/1164, of 21 May.
- D) BSM report No.4405 of 20 May on BERGER.

These reports, particularly the second preliminary interrogation report shed further valuable light on PANNWITZ's ROTE KAPELLE Organisation, upon which a War Room summary was issued on 5 June under reference SF52/4/20(1)WRC5B.

The delay in publishing the present reports from A.F.H.C. is due to an administrative error which occurred before the reports reached the War Room and it is regretted.

WRC. 5B.
8/6/45

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

INDEX

BERGER, FRIEDRICH MATTHIA

FOR COORDINATION WITH ARMY

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INTEGRATION DIVISION			
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**FILE CLASSIFICATION
CHANGE REQUEST**

6 Aug 45

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XAAZ-8797

PRELIMINARY INTERROGATION OF SARTORIUS, Friedrich von

*Sources - with Doc
Honey - 5 July 50
H. M. ...*

1. Introduction

PW served from Jul 40 until Apr 45 as interpreter with the SD organisation known as "Rote Kapelle" or "Sonderkommando PANWITZ". He deserted from the unit on 29 Apr 45 after it had withdrawn to the TIROL-VORARLBERG as he did not want to get involved in the activities it was planning to undertake. He gave himself up to the Allies in MILAN on 7 May 45. PW is cooperative although not very intelligent. The reliability of the information he has so far given can be assessed as good.

2. Recent Moves of Sonderkommando PANWITZ

Until Summer 44 the Sonderkommando PANWITZ operated in FRANCE and BELGIUM with HQ's in BRUSSELS, PARIS and other French towns. After the Allied victories in FRANCE and BELGIUM it withdrew to BADEN/BADEN and subsequently to KLOSTER REICHENBACH and HEILIGENBERG. It moved to the TIROL-VORARLBERG at the beginning of Apr 45, being first located in the BREGENZ area. On arrival there the unit consisted of some eight SS Officers and NCOs including PANWITZ and about 20 French and 10 Flemish agents.

3. Future Plans

According to Source PANWITZ intended to go to ground in the mountains of TIROL-VORARLBERG and to continue the struggle against the Allies even after the defeat of GERMANY. He mentioned as one of his aims the assassination of such arch enemies of the Germans as General PATTON and Winston CHURCHILL. How these assassinations were to be carried out was not disclosed to PW and he believes that no definite plans had been made but they were merely mentioned as among the aims for the future. PANWITZ also hoped that eventually they would be able to stage a come back when the Allies had ceased vigilant control of German territory.

4. Other Groups in TIROL-VORARLBERG

Apart from the Sonderkommando PANWITZ other SD units had assembled in the area before PW deserted. These included units under Sturmbannfuehrer KIEFER, Sturmbannfuehrer BEUMELBERG, Hauptsturmfuehrer GUDENUNST and Standartenfuehrer BICKLER. Other high SS personalities were also due to arrive and on the day of the desertion PW knew that PANWITZ sent a W/T message from BLUDENZ to SALZBURG to inform KALTENBRUNNER and STEINLE that accommodation was ready for them. PW does not know if these two eventually joined up with PANWITZ.

5. Locations and Contact Addresses

a) PW last saw PANWITZ with two other members of his staff - WENGER and BUERGLE in the house of HUETTER, the former Kreisleiter and Buergermeister of BLUDENZ on 29 Apr. The address he gives as Ferdinand Gasser Strasse 15. It was from this house that the W/T message was sent to SALZBURG (see para 4). The W/T operator was BUERGLE. PW believes that PANWITZ did not intend to stay in BLUDENZ but to move to the mountains to the East of the town in the area RUNGELIN off the road to BLUDENZ-LANGEN. He understood that a hide-out had been prepared there with provisions sufficient to last for eight months although he never saw it himself and does not know the exact location.

ENCLOSURE
over →
6 Dec '45 200-6-1 107-1

b) Another of PANWITZ's staff was living in LAUTERACH, Haus 346 near BREGENZ. This was Untersturmfuehrer MAYER. PW shared the house with him. PW does not know where the others were living.

c) As far as PW knows the unit of BEUMELBURG was located in the FELDKIRCH area.

d) PANWITZ was engaged on setting up contact addresses (Anlaufadresse) so as to be able to maintain contact with the various members of his unit and with the other units. One of these contact addresses was the house of HUETTER in BLUDENZ (see para 5a). Others were home of MAYER's father in RANKWEIL (exact address unknown) and the house of a waitress of the Hotel HIRSCHEN in BREGENZ who lived in DORNBIRN. The Christian name of this waitress was Maria but PW does not know her surname.

6. Personalities

[* CE
BEUMELBURG, Kark
2R

SS Sturmbannfuehrer. Formerly SD LO to VICHY. Subsequent function unknown. Came to TIROL-VORARLBERG with staff and a number of Frenchmen early Apr 45. Last known location was FELDKIRCH.

Age about 55. About 1.75m tall, black hair going grey, thin face, rugged complexion. (Cf CSDIC UK Report: S.I.R. 1018).

BICKLER

SS Standartenfuehrer. Believed to have been formerly head of Abt VI in FRANCE. Age about 40; native of ST. SBOURG. About 1.60m tall; stout build, full round face. Speaks French and English. Last seen: BREGENZ - mid Apr 45. (Cf CSDIC UK Report: S.I.R. 886)

BUERGLE

SS Untersturmfuehrer. W/T operator of PANWITZ. Age about 36-38. About 1.70m tall, strong build, fair hair, cleanshaven. Last seen: As for PANWITZ.

GUDEXUNST

SS Hauptsturmfuehrer. Formerly in FRANCE (function unknown) PW first met him in HEILIGENBERG where he was in charge of the W/T school for the tng of agents for FRANCE. About 1.75m tall, well-built, fair hair, cleanshaven. Last seen: BREGENZ - mid Apr 45

HUETTER

Leading Nazi in BLUDENZ. Housed PANWITZ and some of his staff as at 29 Apr 45. Believed to have been enrolled as contact address. Age about 42, married. About 1.70m tall, black hair going grey, thin face. Last seen: BLUDENZ, Ferdinand Gasser Strasse 15 on 29 Apr 45 (his home address) (Cf : CSDIC/CMF/RT 154 where he is given as former Kreisleiter and Buergermeister of BLUDENZ).

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-3-

KIEFER SS Sturmbannfuehrer. Said to have been engaged formerly on playing back captured agents sent over from ENGLAND.
Age about 45
About 1.70m tall, well-built, round face.
Last seen: BREGENZ - mid Apr 45.
(CSDIC UK Report: S.I.R. 1018-

MAYER SS Untersturmfuehrer. Joined staff of PANWITZ after the move to TIROL-VORARLBERG at beg Apr 45. Formerly on staff of WANDEL OC SD Hauptausstelle BREGENZ. Presumed to have joined PANWITZ because of his local knowledge and contacts. His father living in RANKWELL, was to be one of the contact addresses of the group (see para 5d)
Age about 35, married, one child
About 1.70m tall, slim build, thin face, cleanshaven, black hair.
Last seen: LAUTEPACH, Haus 346 on 29 Apr 45.

123697 * PANWITZ, Heinz
SS Hauptsturmfuehrer. Head of the Rote Kapelle; otherwise known as Sonderkommando PANWITZ. Holds Police rank of Kriminalrat.
Age about 36, married, no children.
About 1.68 - 1.70m tall, well built, full fair hair with parting, round face, pink complexion, blue (?) eyes, one gold tooth, cleanshaven.
Home address ; PRAG
Last seen: BLUDENZ, Ferdinand Gasser Strasse 15 on 29 Apr 45.

SCHMIDT SS Untersturmfuehrer. On staff of PANWITZ
Age about 40
About 1.75m tall, strong build, fair hair with parting, round face, blue (?) eyes.
Last seen: BREGENZ - mid Apr 45.

SCHMITZ, Ungers SS Untersturmfuehrer. On staff of PANWITZ
About 45 yrs old.
About 1.80m tall, very slim, pale pinched face, black hair going grey, cleanshaven.
Said to be of American extraction but to carry Dutch papers. Speaks English and Dutch. Last seen: BREGENZ - mid Apr 45.

WENGER SS Hauptsturmfuehrer. 2i/c to PANWITZ. Formerly served with Standartenfuehrer BICKLER in FRANCE. Joined PANWITZ late 44.
Age about 40, married.
About 1.75 - 1.78m tall, strong build, full face, hair going grey, cleanshaven.
Speaks French, some Dutch and some English.
Last seen: As for PANWITZ

WILD SS Obersturmfuehrer. On staff of PANWITZ.
Age about 42.
About 1.78m tall, slim build, thin face, black hair.
Last seen : BREGENZ - mid Apr 45.

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6 Aug '45

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WOLF

SS Untersturmfuehrer. On staff of PANWITZ.
Age about 38.
About 1.65m tall, slender build, black hair,
pale complexion, cleanshaven
Last seen: BREGENZ - mid Apr 45.

? ?, Maria

Waitress at Hotel HIRSCHEN in BREGENZ.
Offered her home address in DORNBIRN as
contact address for the PANWITZ group.
Age about 35.
About 1.70m tall, well built, fair hair.

XAAZ-8797
C O P Y

SECOND PRELIMINARY INTERROGATION OF SARTORIUS, Friedrich von

1. Introduction

Further details have now come to light on the identity of the PW who still insists that his real name is von SARTORIUS. This is considered to be extremely doubtful. Since his association with the RSHA he has always gone under the name of BERGER. He came to ITALY under this name at end of Nov 44 in charge of a group of French agents sent by PANWITZ and the B.d.S. STRASSBURG and reported to HUEGEL, the head of Abt VI B.d.S. ITALIEN. HUEGEL was shown a photo of the PW and immediately identified him as BERGER. Subsequently a meeting was arranged between the two and the identity was firmly established.

HUEGEL confirmed that BERGER was a civilian interpreter and held no SS rank. He knew very little about his past and could supply no information of interest on him. HUEGEL passed BERGER and his French group over to SS Sturmbannfuhrer GOHL as soon as possible and the whole group moved to SAN REMO. Here trouble ensued between BERGER and GOHL as a result of which GOHL had BERGER arrested and put in prison in MILAN. He remained there until the end of Mar 45 when he was released through the intervention of SS Hauptsturmfuhrer RUEDIGER, a former member of Abt IV in PARIS. BERGER returned to GERMANY and rejoined the PANWITZ group at KLOSTER REICHENBACH a few days before the move to TIROL VORARLBERG. HUEGEL confirmed the story of the arrest of BERGER but did not know that he had been subsequently released.

BERGER's subsequent desertion now appears to be due to a lust for revenge at the treatment he received and a desire to leave the sinking ship before it is too late. He repeated to HUEGEL the story of the personnel who he claims have gone to ground in the TIROL VORARLBERG and there seems little doubt that this part of his story is true. It is further confirmed by pieces of paper found in his pocket book which gave HUETTER's address in BLUDENZ as Ferdinand Gasser Strasse 15 and the address of MAYER as LAUTERACH Haus 346.

PW has a muddled brain and although attached for a long time to the Rote Kapelle organisation does not seem to have been let fully into the secrets of its activities. Consequently a lot of his information is incomplete and disjointed. The basic facts are however believed to be true.

2. The Rote Kapelle

BERGER joined the Rote Kapelle in Jul 40 in BRUSSELS as civilian interpreter, his languages being French, Flemish and Dutch. At this time the organisation was commanded by a certain Dr. LENTZ with a Dr KURFUERST as his assistant. PANWITZ did not join until late 40 or early 41. At first their task seems to have been the penetration of political parties in BELGIUM and HOLLAND with particular emphasis on the communist party.

In Sep 42 BERGER moved to PARIS with PANWITZ who set up his HQ in the Rue Sausse, later moving to the Rue Royale. PW does not seem to have a clear idea as to whether the PARIS unit was an offshoot of the BRUSSELS one or if it became the main HQ, he believes the latter. PW claims that PANWITZ was very successful in penetrating the Communist Party in FRANCE and succeeded in arranging and maintaining contact with MOSCOW - exactly how this was done he does not know.

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In the course of time PANWITZ set up an elaborate organisation with his own agents in communist cells and groups in FRANCE, BELGIUM and HOLLAND and according to PW, was able to control their activities fully. He claims, too, that directives for these groups emanating originally from MOSCOW and passed either direct or via SAPIN or ENGLAND were brought first to the PANWITZ organisation through his controls in the cells before they reached the members of the cells themselves. In this way the directives could be altered first by PANWITZ to suit the requirements of the G.I.S. and then passed on as the directives from MOSCOW.

BERGER maintains that this elaborate network built up over a period of years is still in existence and it is intended that it should still be controlled from PANWITZ's hideout in the TIROL VORARLBERG. The present aim of those gone to ground is to use this network to cause dissension and distrust between RUSSIA and the Western Allies and ultimately conflict. In this way they see their only hope of a come back and the resurrection of the Nazi Party in some form or other in GERMANY. PW was told by PANWITZ that one of the activities would be to arrange the assassination of leading Allied personalities such as General PATTON and Winston CHURCHILL by the communists, thus creating a basis for distrust and dissension between the Great powers. PW believes that this would be only one of their forms of activity but could provide no information on others.

PW believes that it is possible for the network also to be controlled from SPAIN in the event of the capture of the people hiding in the TIROL VORARLBERG. He states that early this year the two original leading members of the organisation LENTZ and KURFUERST came to ITALY to see RAHN who was to arrange for their passage to SPAIN through diplomatic channels. He does not actually know that they arrived there. A number of the French agents brought to ITALY by BERGER in Nov 44 (see para 1 above) were also to be infiltrated into SPAIN by GOHL and to work there either on behalf of PANWITZ or of ISELHORST. PW is 90% certain that these agents never left North ITALY. A list of these agents giving descriptions and other details will be supplied as soon as possible.

XAAZ - 8797

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JM/EWT
COPY NO. 2

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

*DOC/Haney
7 July 50
Humbert*

GBI-389.701/PF/1164

21 May 45.

SUBJECT: Friedrich von SATORIUS @ Friedrich BERGER

TO : SHAEF (Rear) C.I. War Room

1. With reference to your VAR 5392 PF 59 of 17 May, enclosed as requested are two copies of each of the preliminary interrogation reports on the above-named.
2. The identity of SATORIUS is still not completely clear at the time of writing, but the following are possible traces:-

a. EGGENBERGER, @ Louis BERGER. A Louis BERGER was reported by DSM sources in Nov 43 as being of Swiss origin, and an interpreter at No. 11 Rue des Soussaiez, PARIS, the offices of Abt IV and Abt V of SD PARIS. In Feb 44 the same sources reported that this man's real name was in fact EGGENBERGER, FNU, probably an ex-legionnaire and a former recruiter for the "S.R. francais". (sic). This man is described as approx 50, lm60-65, rough appearance, speaks French with slight accent, persona grata with Abt IV and V.

b. The DSM office in NAPLES, as a result of its vetting of refugees from N. ITALY, has today by a coincidence asked us to trace one BERGER, @ Bergero Redy; a copy of their report, which is self-explanatory, is attached. This seems a more probable identification.

c. It is perhaps also worth noting that the DSM also reported one BERGER @ REDDY as being a SD man, status not clear, at PARIS and TOULOUSE, who may be identical with (b) above. REDY may well be an abbreviation for Friedrich or Frederick.

3. With regard to the persons mentioned in the report, the following traces are available here:-

BEUMELBERG Evidently id. with Stubaf. or Oberstubaf. BEUMELBERG, reported from French sources in May 44 as head of Abt IV Sipo and SD PARIS.

BICKLER Evidently id. with Oberstubaf. BICKLER, reported from French sources in Aug 43 as formerly head of Abt VI Sipo and SD PARIS, and in touch with the Japanese Embassy.

BUERGLE No trace.

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GUDEKUNST

Evidently id. with Hauptstuf. GUTEKUNST, reported from French sources in Aug 43 as member of VI-N-2 or VI-N-3 Sipo and SD PARIS. Tall, thin, lanky, casual. Probably from SD DIJON.

HUETTER

Already known to you

KIEFER

Evidently id. with Stubaf. KIEFER, born 1897. An important member of Abt IV - E Sipo and SD PARIS, according to British sources, since Nov 42, and a C.E. expert. According to French sources, dated Mar 44, he was then head of Abt V. Described as 45, 1.67, thin, dark hair, wears glasses, a harsh voice with an abrupt and halting manner of speech.

MAYER

Cannot be traced here, but circumstantially accurate.

SCHMIDT

Not identifiable

SCHMITZ

Possibly id. with Hptmann SCHMITZ, an officer of Abw III F in FRANCE, reported from British sources to have visited LYON in Sept 42 in connection with an illicit W/T transmitter. But more probably Hptstuf. SCHMITZ, reported by captured member of ROTE KAPELLE in Apr 45 as chief of Krimin-alaussendienststelle LUXEMBOURG in Mar 43. Description: born 1912, 1.74, slender, athletic, erect posture, oval, haggard face with quelling scars, brown hair, blue eyes.

WENGER

Probably id. with Stuf. WENGER, reported from French sources at the end of 1943 as attached to the German Embassy in PARIS. There is also a SHAEF card for a WENGER, Krim Komm. S.S., Einsatzkdo IV PARIS (Oct 41), with an office at 72 Avenue Foch.

WILD

Not identifiable here

WOLF

Possibly id. with Krimobsek and Ustuf. WOLF, reported by captured member of ROTE KAPELLE in Apr 45 as having worked at RSHA in Abt IV-2, and then in BELGIUM on ROTE KAPELLE. Transferred back to BERLIN in May 43. Fanatical Nazi. Well-liked by his superiors. Age 45, 1.72, fat, but well-built, full face, brown hair, grey eyes.

4. The above traces are no doubt all available to you, but are sent to save duplication in any reply you may send.

5. Any assistance you can give in identifying SARTORIUS would be appreciated. He insists that he was born in BACHEN in 1907, and that SARTORIUS is his real name.

6.

Chief of Staff, G-2

XAAZ-8111

- 3 -

6. RAHN is being asked to enquire into the alleged journey of LENTZ and KURFUERST.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

S.S. HILL-DILLON
Colonel, G.S.
G-2 (CI) Section.

Encls.

6 Aug. '45

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DOCUMENTATION ON FRIEDRICH BERGER, CHIEF OF
THE GESTAPO OF THE RUE DE LA POMPE

Paris, 5 November

Directorate of the Judiciary Police Services, 4th Section

Ref: SN. PJ. SE. 4. 11.663

From
Chief Police Commissioner Roland Moronval
and
Police Commissioner Joseph Draghi

to

The Subdirector in Charge of Matters of
State Internal and External Security

Subject: Data on Berger and his ^{associates} ~~subordinates~~ (Gestapo of the Rue de la Pompe)

Reference: Rogatory Commission of 27 August 1948, ^{headed} ~~conducted~~ by Captain Mercier,
Examining Magistrate in the Military Court in Paris; also, ~~see~~
supplement dated 17 September 1948.

Enclosures: 21 reports and 2 copies of letters.

The following are the results of the ~~rogatory~~ investigation made in accordance with the referenced rogatory commission.

The investigation entailed ascertaining the place of refuge of Berger, his present domicile, and the fate of each of the victims of the Gestapo of the Rue de la Pompe. Finally, in his note of 17 September 1948, Captain Mercier asked for a clarification of the chain of command linking Berger with the German authorities.

Immediately after the liberation of France, the Military Justice started an investigation of Berger and his cohorts. Messrs Mattei, Chodkiewicz, and Mercier were successively informed of this matter and the various rogatory commissions set up by these magistrates were carried out by the police services designated by the magistrates. Numerous witnesses gave testimony, and the detained accused persons were interrogated and confronted with the witnesses and with those persons known to have been their victims.

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These various activities and the documentation assembled comprised voluminous dossiers which were ultimately brought to the ~~attention~~ chambers of Captain Mercier.

In July 1948, Magistrate Mercier asked Subdirecteur Leoni to designate functionaries of his subdirectorate to help him round out *the investigation* of this important matter. During the initial visits which took place in the magistrate's chamber, these investigators were shown numerous dossiers containing about 9,000 numbered but ~~unsorted~~ unsorted documents. Thus, in his note of 5 July 1948, Captain Mercier asked that the documents be arranged in order so as to shed light on the charges already made and to decide the points that would require further investigation.

Two inspectors of the police service worked for over a month in the chamber. Individual files on each of the accused persons were set up and the victims of the Berger gang were also counted. As regards the accused persons (arrested or in flight), each file included data on the person's civil status, definite information on the ~~activities they~~ ~~participated in~~ affairs they took part in, and the names of their victims. Each affair was referenced by number to the dossier on it. The same procedure was followed for the known victims. Such files provided immediate reference of facts already amassed against the accused persons and facilitated the court and police actions necessary to carry on the investigation.

Captain Mercier was thus in a position to carry on with the investigation and to assign the rogatory commissions which were to gather the data shown to be still missing, in the light of the study already made.

The important work of compilation and sorting done by the inspectors enabled the magistrate in charge to set up 23 rogatory commissions to round out the investigation and especially to find new and important charges

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to be made against the accused persons. The execution of these inquiries entailed hearing 208 persons, most of whom had to be traced and were living in various parts of France.

In addition, ^{reports on} various investigations made in accordance with the Rogatory Commission referenced above were brought by couriers to Captain Mercier on 15 October 1948 (48 reports), 8 August 1949 (9 reports), and 30 July 1949 (3 reports). Finally, 21 reports comprising the most recent testimonies gathered in this case are ~~also~~ also enclosed.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ACCUSED PERSONS

The main accused person, Friedrich Berger, is still in flight.

The primary role he played in this whole affair necessitates a thorough study of his personality.

① Friedrich von SERTOWITZ
Friedrich Berger was born 20 March 1911 in Eupen-Schonfeld, Saxony Province, to Alfred and Adeline Braufelder. On 9 March 1940, Berger married Marie Linder; they were divorced on 5 February 1943 by the Civil Court in Munich.

There is no trace of his having been in France prior to 3 August 1934, at which time he volunteered for service in the Foreign Legion for a period of 5 years. On 13 February 1935, he was assigned to the 3d Foreign Regiment stationed at Oujda. On 23 January 1937, the discharge board in Casablanca recommended that he be ~~graciously~~ discharged as a Class 1 dischargee (with 10 percent temporary pension), because of the partial deafness caused in both his ears by a suppurative otitis accompanied by mastoids, ~~as a result of~~.

There is no further trace of him until the beginning of 1940, when he was in Munich; his activity there was not ascertained.

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In December 1940, he was in France. He went to the Intelligence Bureau ~~office~~ in Vichy, claiming to be an agent of the SRA and to be at the disposal of the French services. Moreover, he expressed his "good intentions" in a letter dated 16 December 1940 (classified in the investigation dossier), which he submitted to Captain Mosnier of the Bureau former Intelligence ~~office~~ in Vichy.

The Directorate of the Surveillance [DST], notified by Captain Mosnier, arrested Berger on 18 December 1940 as the latter appeared for the second time at the abovementioned ~~office~~ bureau. Remanded (after being interrogated) to the Military Court in Clermont-Ferrand, he told the Military Examining Magistrate that he "had no intention at all of carrying out the missions ^(assigned to him) ~~by~~ by the Germans..." stating: "I deny having sought to commit acts contrary to the interests of France."

The dossier on Berger contains, under the reference number 5 A/III, the translation of a letter he addressed on 21 December 1940 from the prison in Clermont-Ferrand to his "service chief" in Paris, ~~Minister~~ in care of the Armistice Commission. In that letter, Berger confessed his successive acts of treason and expressed himself notably as follows: "I accepted a mission from the French and ^[sic] ~~was~~ was paid to do so.... This time too, I tried to contact the Intelligence Bureau [in Vichy].... I know what my fate is to be and do not ask for pardon...."

Berger was then transferred to Algiers, where he adopted a reverse attitude before his new judges, stating that he belonged to the SRA and boasting that the latter service gave him a mission to do in France. The victory of his own country gave him a new courage and he proudly proclaimed himself to be a German spy. Thus, the Military Tribunal in Algiers condemned him to death on 26 August 1941 for an attempt on the external security of the state.

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The Armistice Commission, notified of this sentence, deemed that the circumstances did not permit the execution of the sentence. In fact, the grave consequences which could result from such an execution, especially with regard to the success of steps being taken to obtain the commutation of the death sentences imposed on Frenchmen in the ~~zone~~ occupied zone, made the commission decide to bring the matter to the attention of the Pardons Commission, which in turn proposed the commutation of Berger's sentence to ~~life imprisonment with hard labor~~ ^{life imprisonment with hard} labor.

The German authorities demanded his release in accordance with the armistice conventions and he embarked in Oran on 26 May 1942, headed for France. He entered the occupation zone at Chalon-sur-Saone.

It is likely that he settled at once in Paris, inasmuch as he is ^{found to have been} next ~~located~~ in the hospital in Suresnes, where he was hospitalized from 5 to 7 August 1942 as a result of a ~~war~~ firearm wound, and later in Neuilly, in a furnished apartment at 3 Rue de l'Ecole from 9 December 1942 to 6 February 1943, and finally at 2 Rue St-Lazare in Paris.

Arrested by Kleindienst for dealing on the black market, he agreed to work for the latter. From then on, he passed himself off as a purchaser of rationed goods being fraudulently sold and ^{in each case,} when the deal was ready to be concluded, revealed himself to be a German policeman and seized the goods. He then took the would-be seller to his offices at 14 Rue du Colonel Moll and, after maltreating him there, brought him to the Rue des Saussaies; ~~where~~ the seller was then obliged to agree to the transaction "proposed" by the Gestapo. Berger ~~and~~ set up a gang of decoys to help him in these operations; most of these persons ^{are known.} ~~names~~

Subsequently, the members of this team became a veritable organization of evildoers soon to be known as "the Berger band." They then lost interest in economic matters and specialized in seeking out Jews, persons objecting

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to the STO, and resistance networks.

Around August 1943, Berger was in direct contact with Wenzel, chief of the ~~the~~ Gestapo VI^A service installed in Paris ~~at~~ on Boulevard Flandrin. Then on 17 April 1944, Berger ~~was~~ ^{was} at 180 Rue de la Pompe and in August 1944 at 42 Avenue Victor Hugo.

Until the time he set up "his service" at 180 Rue de la Pompe, Berger devoted his full time to the "black market." But after April 1944, he became a repressive agent and devoted himself to penetrating the resistance networks to neutralize and destroy them.

From April to July 1944, the Berger band made various individual arrests. These distinct operations entailed separate, diligent investigations from the start of each case; all these operations are well known by the magistrate in charge of the current investigation.

Then the system began to perfect itself. In July and August 1944, Berger, aided by his team, made mass arrests of persons linked to a single resistance network. It was thus that vast operations were carried out against the Jewish^{Combat} organization ~~known as Combat~~ (OJC), the F2 network, the "Polish Resistance," and the ~~French~~ "Cotty" networks.

These various affairs were the subject of separate studies presented in separate dossiers to Captain Mercier and ^{such studies} enabled him to round out these dossiers by assigning rogatory commissions to investigate those details deemed necessary.

Thus, Captain Mercier ~~is~~ now has all the documents necessary to present a full picture of the activity of the Berger band. All the documentation of use to him were obtained via the investigations of Messrs ^{and} Matei^{and} Chodkiewiéz, the rogatory commissions carried out by the police ~~services~~ and gendarmery services used for the purpose, and finally by ^{those} the rogatory commissions[?] entrusted to ~~our~~ our service. In fact, the magistrate in charge is the only person who has all the elements of the

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case, inasmuch as the missions entrusted to our service were designed merely to clarify specific points indicated in the rogatory commissions assigned to us.

On the evening before its departure from Paris, on 16 August 1944, the Berger band carried out the massacre of 42 patriots at the waterfall in the Bois de Boulogne. These were patriots of Paris and its environs who had come to pick up a delivery of arms in a garage on Rue Leroux, in Paris. They fell into an ambush set by Berger with the aid of Kley-Wenzel and several German soldiers.

Subsequently, during the German retreat eastward, Berger continued his nefarious activity, in Sainte Menehould, Longwy, Nancy, ^aStrasbourg; Howald, and Saint Die. There again, numerous persons were victims of the Gestapo of the Rue de la Pompe.

A note dated 8 March 1948 (a copy of which is enclosed) and ~~was~~ classified under the dossier kept in the archives of the SN, reveals that Berger was in the hands of the SDSCE in Germany. According to this note, Berger succeeded in ~~escaping~~ escaping from the Interrogations Center on the night of 1-2 July 1947.

A study of the dossiers and the investigations made enable us to cite ~~the~~ the principal agents of Berger. Just as in his case, and for the same reasons, no detailed account can be given of the activity of each one. These agents were as follows:

GUICCIARDINI Georges, alias Jerome, born 3 September 1900 in Procida, Italy; a naturalized Frenchman; ^[now?] detained at Fresnes; ^{took part} ~~was~~ in 35 arrests; was ~~the~~ Berger's confidential agent.

GUICCIARDINI Francois, alias Francis, born 7 September 1921 in Marseille; son of the above person and also detained in Fresnes; ~~was~~ took part in 15 arrests.

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GUICCIARDINI Adrien, brother of Francois, born 4 November 1923 in Marseille and also detained in Fresnes; took part in 19 arrests.

STCHERBINA Manuel, alias Mamu, born 1 October 1916 in Tiflis, in the Caucasus; still not apprehended; specialist in torturing arrested persons; in addition, took part in 32 arrests.

ZUIGADAR Rachil, born 12 March 1909 in Tiflis; unapprehended; known as ~~the~~ "specialist of the bathtub;" took part in 50 arrests.

LECLERCQ Theodore, alias Theo, born 15 April 1899 in Lille; detained in Fresnes; took part in 27 arrests.

MARCHANT Madeleine, alias Mado; ^{he was} born 29 January 1918 in Nogent-le-Rotrou; detained in Fresnes; infiltrated the resistance groups to hand them over afterwards to Berger.

POUPET Fernand, born 5 March 1908 in Clichy; detained in Fresnes; responsible for 24 arrests.

FOUCHET Raoul, born 11 October 1912 in Clamey, Nièvre Department; detained in Fresnes; took part in the execution of the patriots in the Bois de Boulogne, in the arrests in Provencheres, and in the murders of Fauvel and Auge.

FORNI Pascal, born 6 March 1910 in Toulon, Var Department; detained in Fresnes; took part in 8 arrests.

FAVRIOT Georges, born 4 February 1921 in Paris (8th district); detained in Fresnes; took part in 23 arrests.

GORISSE, Georges, born 29 March 1917 in Boncourt, Aisne Dept; detained in Fresnes; took part in 15 arrests.

VAUGEOIS Rene, born 22 May 1903 in St-Germain-en-Laye; detained in Fresnes; took part in 6 arrests.

RAYMOND Jacques, born 14 July 1918 in Besse-sur-Braye, Sarthe Dept; detained at Fresnes; took part in 11 arrests.

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ROGER Edmond, alias Cricri, born 20 January 1918 in Abbeville; detained in Fresnes; took part in 6 arrests.

ZIMMER Jean-Baptiste, alias The Prof., born ~~1916~~ 25 August 1894 in Mondorf, Luxembourg; interrogated the victims; took part in the murder of Dr Blanchet of Chelles (the Bois de Boulogne affair).

STANZIANO Mario, born 11 June 1902 in Naples; unapprehended; took part in 8 arrests.

DELFAU Denise; she was born 28 August 1917 in Clichy; detained in Fresnes; was Berger's mistress and helped him in the interrogations and the tortures inflicted on the 2 victims.

This brief listing does not constitute, we repeat, a full account of the activity of each accused person. All of them more or less took part in serious acts and in thefts committed on the persons who fell into their hands. Further information desired on these persons ~~is included~~ ^{can be found} ~~is included~~ in their respective dossiers prepared for Captain Mercier and kept in his chamber.

RELATIONS BETWEEN BERGER AND THE GERMAN POLICE

The investigators attempted to ascertain the chain of command ~~Hitler~~ which linked Berger with the German police.

There is no doubt that Berger and his men were never official functionaries of the German police. It appears that he became an important informer employed on a regular basis, but never a functionary integrated into the ranks of the Gestapo. Nevertheless he ~~exercised~~ ^{enjoyed} excessive powers, inasmuch as he was able to go ^{with impunity} from theft to murder, ~~with impunity~~ following the latter with clandestine burials.

Inquiries made with ex-chiefs of the German police ^{have} yielded no results. Ex-Colonel Knochen, imprisoned in the prison in Cherche-Midi, claims he never heard of Berger. ^{The former German} policeman Maag states he ^{saw} Berger only once in the court ^{on} ~~at~~ Saussaies ^[Street]. Both of these men believe that Kleindienst and Wenzel can give the court investigators information ~~on~~ on this subject Berger.

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However, the German policemen with whom Berger was in contact can scarcely claim to have known nothing about his activity. In fact, numerous witnesses ~~were~~ told about having been brought to the Rue des Saussaies after their "interrogation" at the Rue de la Pompe. Therefore, the official German police was accepting responsibility for and giving an official stamp to the crimes of Berger and his subordinates. Moreover, if the German police did not supervise the activities of the "Berger service," it is not understandable why it provided Berger and his men with arms and permits to carry them.

Two missions were carried out in Germany in order to find the whereabouts of Berger and to gather information about him. During the first mission, a person named Paul Fuchs (Report No 2075/70) was interviewed. He was formerly an interpreter in ~~the~~ Service IV E. 2 of the S.D. of Paris (Rue des Saussaies) and knew Berger. This witness stated that Berger was directly responsible to Section VI, commanded by Wenzel (Avenue Foch), and ~~this~~ Wenzel ^{directly} paid Berger for his services. Without being able to define the ^{precise} nature and ~~the~~ extent of the powers entrusted to Berger, Fuchs stated that Berger gave an account of his activity to Wenzel, who "covered for" him. Fuchs described the situation as follows: "Berger was not a functionary of the German police, but an appointed informer." He added that the paper used by Berger for his correspondence with the official German services bore no ~~reference~~ ^{letterhead} nor any reference to these services. He continued: "The data on the affairs engaged in ~~by Berger~~ ^{our} by Berger ultimately reached ~~the~~ services in the Rue des Saussaies, being transmitted to us as though coming from the Wenzel service."

The relations between Berger and Wenzel must have been ~~maintained~~ on a regular basis, Fuchs said, inasmuch as Kley, reportedly, was finally detached from the Rue de la Pompe. Fuchs stated ^{d.} that Wenzel could not have been unaware of the criminal actions of Berger, whom he continued to use, moreover,

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even during the retreat eastward (notably in Sainte Menehould).

Fuchs saw Berger load a corpse in the trunk of one of his cars. That corpse was finally buried in a Paris cemetery.

Fuchs recalled the circumstances under which he took part in the arrest of several members of the "Polish Resistance" network. This proves once again that Berger's actions were always known beforehand by the official German police.

The important testimony given by Fuchs was corroborated by that given by Mrs Klein, nee Klinger, who was interviewed during the second mission to Germany. She stated (Report No 2075/49) as follows: "At the beginning of 1944, Berger transferred his offices to the Rue de la Pompe and it was there that I met the German Wenzel and Dr Kley." It was Wenzel who appeared to be giving orders to Berger and the operations carried out no longer involved the so-called black market affairs, but involved instead the arrest of resistance personnel; Berger had assistants." The witness continued: "I also recall that Vaugeois had identity papers authorized and signed by Wenzel." This proves once more that Wenzel was really the leader of the "Berger band." The witness went on: "Berger had a card issued by the services under Wenzel's command. He showed me the card to prove that at that time, he was an official employe of the Avenue Foch ^[office]. Wenzel and Kley could not have been unaware of what was taking place at the Avenue de la Pompe, for they ~~was~~ were present at the interrogations made by Berger and his band." Finally, Herbert Speck, a former German policeman who belonged to the section commanded by Kleindienst, stated (Report No 2075/50) as follows: "Kleindienst can tell you about the activities of Berger because the latter was under his orders in Paris and in Sainte Menehould."

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In conclusion, it is certain that only the data obtained in the interrogation of the accused persons Kleindienst, Wenzel, Kley, Schramm, and Schnauer^{all} currently being detained in the prison in Cherche-Midi— and made available to Captain Mercier can provide the Court with precise information on the relations between Berger and the German police and in general on the activities of the "Berger band" in France.

(Signed [titles only])

Chief Police Commissioner _____

Police Commissioner _____

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SECRET CONTROL
UNWEAVE

PARIS

5 NOVEMBRE

DIRECTION DES SERVICES DE
POLICE JUDICIAIRE

4^{ème} Section

Réf: GN. PJ. SE. 4. 11.663

Le Commissaire Principal de Police
MORONVAL Roland et
Le Commissaire de Police DRAGHI Joseph

à

Monsieur le SOUS-DIRECTEUR, Chargé des
Affaires intéressant la sûreté intérieure et
extérieure de l'Etat.

- OBJET : A/S des nommés B E R G E R et consorts
(Gestapo de la rue de la Pompe).
- REFERENCE : Commission Rogatoire en date du 27 août 1948,
de Mr. le Capitaine MERCIER, Juge d'Instruction
près le Tribunal Militaire de PARIS.
Son annexe en date du 17 septembre 1948.
- P. J. UNTES : 01 procès-verbaux,
2 lettres en copie.

J'ai l'honneur de vous rendre compte des résultats
de l'enquête à laquelle il a été procédé, en exécution
de la commission rogatoire citée en référence.

Il s'agissait de découvrir le refuge du nommé
B E R G E R, de s'assurer du domicile actuel et du sort subi par
chacune des victimes de la " Gestapo " de la rue de la
Pompe". Enfin, par sa note en date du 17 septembre 1948,
Mr. le Capitaine MERCIER demandait que les liens hiérarchi-
ques ayant uni B E R G E R aux autorités allemandes, soient pré-
cisés.

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Dès la Libération du territoire, la Justice Militaire ouvrait une information contre BERGER et consorts. Murs, MATTEL, CHODKIEWICZ et MERCIER, furent successivement saisis de cette affaire. Les diverses commissions rogatoires délivrées par ces Magistrats furent exécutées par les différents services de police qu'ils avaient saisis. Il fut procédé à de nombreuses auditions de témoins et les inculpés sous main de justice, furent interrogés et confrontés entre eux et avec leurs victimes connues. Ces divers actes et les documents saisis formaient le volumineux dossier qui furent finalement rassemblés au Cabinet de Mr. le Capitaine MERCIER.

En Juillet 1948, ce Magistrat vint demander à Mr. le Sous-Directeur LECHE de bien vouloir désigner des fonctionnaires de sa sous-direction pour l'aider à terminer cette importante affaire.

Lors des premières visites effectuées au cabinet de ce Magistrat, les enquêteurs furent mis en présence de nombreux dossiers contenant environ neuf mille pièces diverses cotées, mais non classées.

Aussi par sa note du 5 Juillet 1948, Mr. le Capitaine MERCIER demandait-il qu'un travail de classement fut d'abord effectué afin de mettre en lumière les charges existantes et établir ainsi les points sur lesquels les recherches devaient porter à l'avenir.

Deux inspecteurs du service travaillèrent plus d'un mois au cabinet d'instruction. Des fiches individuelles concernant chacun des inculpés furent établies et les victimes de la " bande BERGER " furent également recensées. En ce qui concerne les inculpés (arrêtés ou en fuite), leur fiche individuelle comporta, outre les renseignements d'état civil, les indications précises des affaires auxquelles ils avaient participé, ainsi que les noms de leurs victimes. Chaque affaire comporta la référence du dossier où elle était classée. La même opération fut effectuée pour les victimes connues. La confrontation de ces fiches de renseignements, permit donc de constater immédiatement les faits précis et déjà établis à l'encontre des inculpés et de prévoir les opérations d'instruction et de police, nécessaires au complément de l'information en cours.

Mr. le Capitaine MERCIER, fut ainsi en mesure de poursuivre l'instruction de l'affaire et de délivrer les commissions rogatoires visant à combler les lacunes révélées, par cette étude.

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L'important travail de compilation et synthèse effectué méthodiquement par les Inspecteurs du Service, permit au Magistrat-mandant d'établir vingt-trois commissions rogatoires particulières dont l'exécution eut pour effet de compléter l'instruction en cours, notamment de révéler de nouvelles et importantes charges contre les inculpés. L'exécution de ces mandats nécessita l'audition de deux cent huit personnes dont la plupart furent recherchées et "logées", dans différents points du territoire.

En outre, diverses investigations effectuées en exécution de la Commission rogatoire rappelée en référence, ont été portées à la connaissance de Mr. le Capitaine MARCIER, par les courriers en date des 15 Octobre 1948 (-48-V.) 8 août 1949 (9 P.V.) et 30 Juillet 1949 (3 P.V.). Enfin, 21 procès-verbaux constituant les derniers témoignages recueillis dans cette affaire, sont joints au présent.

- ACTIVITE DES INCULPES -

Le principal inculpé, BERGER Friederich, est toujours en fuite. Le rôle primordial joué par cet individu dans toute cette affaire, nécessite une étude approfondie de sa personnalité.

BERGER Friederich est né le 20 Mars 1911 à SUPEN-SCHONFELD (Province de Saxe), de Alfred et de BRAUFELDER Adeline. BERGER épousa le 9 Mars 1940 une certaine LINDER Marie. Le 5 février 1943, le Tribunal Civil de MUNICH prononça le divorce entre les époux BERGER.

On ne trouve pas trace du passage de BERGER en France avant le 3 août 1934, date à laquelle il contracte un engagement volontaire pour 5 ans, au titre de la Légion Étrangère. Le 13 Février 1935, il était dirigé sur GUDJA et affecté au 3^{ème} Régiment Étranger. Le 22 Janvier 1937, la Commission de Réforme de CASABLANCA proposa BERGER pour une réforme définitive n° I (Pension temporaire fixée à 10 %), pour surdité partielle bilatérale suite d'otite supurée double, avec mastoïdite bilatérale.

On perd alors la trace de BERGER pour ne le retrouver qu'au début de 1940, à MUNICH, où son activité n'est pas déterminée.

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En décembre 1940, BERGER est en France. Il se présente au 2^{ème} Bureau à VICHY, se prétend agent du S.R.A. et déclare se mettre à la disposition des services français. Il exprimait d'ailleurs ses "bonnes intentions" dans une lettre en date du 16 décembre 1940 (classée au dossier d'instruction), qu'il remettait au Capitaine MOSNIER de l'ex-2^{ème} Bureau à VICHY.

La Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire avisée par le Capitaine MOSNIER, procédait le 18 décembre 1940 à l'arrestation de BERGER qui se présentait pour la deuxième fois au siège du 2^{ème} Bureau. Déféré, après son interrogatoire, à la Justice Militaire de CLERMONT-FERRAND, il affirmait au Juge d'Instruction Militaire qu'il "n'avait nullement l'intention d'accomplir les missions confiées par les Allemands",..... "Je me défends d'avoir voulu commettre des actes contraires aux intérêts de la France."

Le dossier individuel d'information de BERGER contient à la cote 5 A / III, la traduction d'une lettre qu'il adressait de la prison de CLERMONT-FERRAND, le 21 décembre 1940, à son "chef de service" à PARIS, sous le couvert de la Commission d'Armistice. Dans cette lettre, BERGER confesse ses trahisons successives et s'exprime notamment en ces termes : "J'ai accepté une mission de la part des Français et ai été payé pour ce faire Cette fois encore, j'ai essayé d'entrer en liaison avec le 2^{ème} Bureau..... Je connais mon sort et ne demande pas à être pardonné....."

BERGER fut alors transféré à ALGER. Devant ses nouveaux juges, BERGER adopta une attitude radicalement inversée. Il proclama son appartenance au S.R.A. et se vanta d'avoir reçu de ce Service une mission en France. La victoire de son Pays d'origine lui insufflait un courage nouveau. Il proclamait fièrement sa qualité d'espion allemand. Aussi, le Tribunal Militaire d'ALGER le condamna-t-il à mort le 26 août 1941, pour atteinte à la sûreté extérieure de l'Etat.

La Commission d'Armistice, avisée de cette condamnation, considéra que les circonstances ne permettaient pas d'exécuter la sentence. En effet, les graves conséquences que pouvait entraîner cette exécution, notamment quant au succès des mesures de grâces sollicitées à la suite des condamnations à mort prononcées contre des Français en zone occupée, déterminèrent la Commission d'Armistice à saisir la Commission des Grâces de la question. Cette Com-

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mission proposa la commutation de la peine de mort en celle de travaux forcés à perpétuité.

Réclamé par les autorités Allemandes, en application des conventions d'Armistice, BERGER s'embarqua le 26 Mai 1942 à ORAN, à destination de la France. Il pénétra en zone occupée à CHALON S/ SAONE.

Il est vraisemblable qu'il s'installa aussitôt à PARIS puisqu'on le retrouve à l'hôpital de SUZANNE où il est hospitalisé du 5 au 7 août 1942, à la suite d'une blessure par arme à feu, puis à NEUILLY, dans un meublé, 3 rue de l'Ecole, du 9 décembre 1942 au 6 février 1943, enfin 2 rue St-Lazare à PARIS.

Arrêté par KLEINDIENST pour "marché noir", il accepte de travailler pour ce dernier. Dès lors, il se présente comme acquéreur de denrées contingentées vendues en fraude et au moment de régler l'achat, décline sa qualité de policier allemand et saisit la marchandise. Quant au vendeur, il le conduit à ses bureaux, 14 rue du Colonel Mall et après avoir exercé des sévices sur sa personne, le présente rue des Saussaies où le fraudeur est bien obligé d'accepter la transaction "proposée" par la Gestapo. Pour l'aider dans ces opérations, BERGER constitua une équipe de rebatteurs dont la plupart des membres sont connus

Par la suite, ses équipiers se transformèrent en une véritable organisation de malfaiteurs bientôt connue sous le nom de "la bande BERGER". Ils se désintéressèrent alors des affaires économiques pour se spécialiser dans la recherche des Juifs, des réfractaires au S.T.O. et des réseaux de résistance.

Vers août 1943, BERGER est en rapports directs avec WENZEL, chef du service VI A de la Gestapo installée à PARIS, Boulevard Flandrin. Puis le 17 avril 1944, BERGER s'installe 180, rue de la Pompe et en août de la même année 42 avenue Victor Hugo.

Jusqu'au moment où BERGER installe son service" 180, rue de la Pompe, il avait consacré son activité au "marché noir". Après avril 1944, il devient un agent répressif et s'attache à pénétrer les réseaux de résistance, en vue de les neutraliser et les détruire.

D'avril à Juillet 1944, la "bande BERGER" procède à diverses arrestations individuelles. Ces opérations séparées ont fait l'objet d'enquêtes distinctes, diligentées depuis l'origine de l'ouverture de l'information. Elles sont toutes connues du magistrat-instructeur.

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Puis le système se perfectionne. En Juillet et août 1944, BERGER, aidé de son équipe réalise des arrestations massives de personnes affiliées à un même réseau de résistance.

C'est ainsi que furent exécutées de vastes opérations contre l'organisation juive de Combat (O.J.C.), le réseau F 2, la "Résistance Polonaise", et les réseaux "COTY".

Ces diverses affaires ont été l'objet d'études distinctes relatées dans des dossiers séparés, remis à Mr. le Capitaine MERCIER. L'examen de ces dossiers permit à Mr. le Juge d'Instruction de les compléter par l'exécution de plusieurs commissions rogatoires portant sur les points de détail dont la précision était indispensable à la manifestation de la vérité.

Ainsi, Mr. le Capitaine MERCIER est-il maintenant en possession de tous les éléments nécessaires pour établir le bilan de l'activité de la "bande BERGER". Les actes d'instruction accomplis dès l'origine de l'information par MRS. MATTEI, CHODKIEWICZ, les commissions rogatoires exécutées par les services de police et de gendarmerie saisis à cet effet, enfin celles qui furent confiées à notre service, ont apporté tous les éléments utiles à l'instruction de l'affaire. En effet, le Magistrat instructeur est seul en possession de tous les éléments puisque les missions qui furent confiées au service ne visaient qu'à éclaircir des points particuliers précisés dans les commissions rogatoires qui nous étaient destinées.

La veille de son départ de PARIS, le 16 août 1944, la "bande BERGER" exécute le massacre de quarante-deux patriotes, à la cascade du Bois de Boulogne. Rappelons qu'il s'agissait de patriotes de Paris et de la Banlieue, venus prendre livraison d'armes dans un garage rue Leroux à PARIS. Ils tombèrent dans un guet-apens tendu par BERGER assisté de KLEY-WENZEL et de plusieurs militaires allemands.

Par la suite, au cours de la retraite allemande vers l'Est, BERGER continua sa néfaste activité, à Ste-MENNEGOLD, LONGNY, NANCY, STRASBOURG, HOWALD et St-DIE. Là encore, de nombreuses personnes furent les victimes de la "Castapo de la rue de la Pompe".

Une note en date du 8 mars 1948, (jointe en copie) classée au dossier conservé aux archives de la S.N., révèle que BERGER fut entre les mains de la S.P.E.C.E., en Allema-

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gne. Selon cette même note, BERGER parvint à s'évader du Centre d'Interrogatoire, dans la nuit du 1er au 2 Juillet 1947.

L'étude des dossiers et les investigations effectuées permettent de citer ceux qui furent les principaux agents de BERGER. Comme pour ce dernier, et pour les mêmes raisons, il ne saurait être question de relater ici le détail de l'activité de chacun. Il s'agit des nommés :

- GUICCIARDINI Georges, dit " JEROME ", né le 3 septembre 1900 à PROCIDA (Italie), naturalisé français, détenu à FRESNES. A participé à trente-cinq arrestations. C'était l'homme de confiance de BERGER.
- GUICCIARDINI François, dit " FRANCIS ", né le 7 septembre 1921 à MARSEILLE, fils du précédent, également détenu à FRESNES. A pris part à quinze arrestations.
- GUICCIARDINI Adrien, son frère, né le 4 Novembre 1923 à MARSEILLE, détenu à FRESNES. A participé à dix-neuf arrestations.
- STOCHERINA Manuel, dit " MANU ", né le 1er octobre 1916 à TIFLIS (Caucase), en fuite. Spécialiste dans les tortures infligées aux personnes arrêtées. A en outre pris part à trente-deux arrestations.
- ZULGARAR Rachil, né le 12 Mars 1909 à TIFLIS (Caucase) en fuite. Connu comme "spécialiste de la baignoire". A pris part à cinquante arrestations.
- LECLERCQ Théodore, dit " THEO " né le 15 avril 1899 à LILLE, détenu à FRESNES. A participé à vingt-sept arrestations.
- MARCHANT Madeleine, dite " MADO ", né le 29 Janvier 1918 à ROBERT-le-VICOU, détenu à FRESNES. S'infiltrait dans les groupes de résistance pour les livrer ensuite à BERGER.
- POUPET Fernand, né le 5 mars, 1908 à CLICHY, détenu à FRESNES. Est responsable de vingt-quatre arrestations.
- FOUCHET Raoul, né le 11 Octobre 1912 à CLAMEY (Nièvre) détenu à FRESNES. Participe à l'exécution des patriotes au Bois de Boulogne, aux arrestations de PROVENCHERES et

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- à l'assassinat de NOUVEL et de NOGE.
- ROSSI Pascal, né le 6 mars 1910 à TULON (Var), détenu à FRESNES, A participé à huit arrestations.
- FAVRIOT Georges, né le 4 février 1921 à PARIS (8^e), détenu à FRESNES. A pris part à vingt-trois arrestations.
- GENTILE Georges, né le 29 mars 1917 à BONCOURT (Aisne), détenu à FRESNES. A participé à quinze arrestations.
- VAUGRIN René, né le 27 mai 1903 à St-GERMAIN-en-LAYE, détenu à FRESNES. A pris part à quarante-et-une arrestations.
- MEYER Raoul, né le 23 Janvier 1900 à FURNIGUT (Ariège), détenu à FRESNES. A pris part à six arrestations.
- RAYMOND Jacques, né le 14 Juillet 1918 à, BRASS-sur-BRAYE (Sarthe), détenu à FRESNES. A pris part à onze arrestations.
- ROGER Edmond, dit " CRICRI ", né le 20 Janvier 1918 à SEBEVILLE, détenu à FRESNES. Mêlé à six arrestations.
- ZIEMER Jean-Baptiste, dit " LE PLOF " né le 25 août 1894 à LONDORF (Luxembourg). Procédait aux interrogatoires des victimes. Est complice de l'assassinat du Dr. BLANCHET de CHALLON (Affaire de la cascade du Bois de Boulogne).
- STAMAIANO Mario, né le 11 Juin 1902 à NAPLES, en fuite. A participe à huit arrestations.
- DELMAN Denise née le 28 août 1917 à CLICHY, détenue à FRESNES. Etait la maîtresse de BERGER, l'assistait dans les interrogatoires et les tortures infligées aux victimes.

Cette très brève énumération ne constitue pas rappels-le, le bilan définitif de l'activité de chaque inculpés. Tous se sont plus ou moins livrés à des sévices graves et à des vols sur les personnes tombées entre leurs mains. Les dossiers individuels établis au Cabinet de Mr. le Capitaine MAISON, contiennent toutes les précisions désirables.

- RELATIONS DE BERGER AVEC LA POLICE A LA MDC -

Les enquêteurs se sont efforcés de déterminer la nature des liens hiérarchiques ayant uni BERGER à la police

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allemande.

A n'en pas douter, BERGER et ses hommes ne furent jamais des fonctionnaires officiels de la police allemande. Il semble que BERGER soit devenu un important indicateur appointé, régulier, mais jamais un fonctionnaire intégré aux cadres de la Gestapo. Il n'en bénéficiait pas moins de pouvoirs exorbitants puisqu'il put aller impunément du vol à l'assassinat, suivi d'inhumations clandestines.

L'enquête effectuée auprès d'ex-chefs de la police allemande, n'a donné aucun résultat. L'ex-Colonel KNOCHEN, détenu à la prison du Cherche-Midi, prétend n'avoir jamais entendu parler de BERGER. L'ex-policier allemand MAAG affirme n'avoir entrevu BERGER qu'une fois dans la cour des Saussaies. L'un et l'autre pensent que KLEINDIEN et WENZEL sont en mesure de renseigner la Justice à ce sujet.

Cependant, les policiers allemands avec lesquels BERGER fut en rapport, peuvent difficilement prétendre qu'ils ignoraient son activité. En effet, de nombreux témoins déclarent avoir été conduits rue des Saussaies après leur "interrogatoire", rue de la Pompe. La police officielle allemande prenait donc à son compte et officialisait les crimes de BERGER et de ses sbires. Enfin, si la police allemande ne contrôlait pas les activités du "service BERGER" on ne voit pas pourquoi elle aurait pourvu BERGER et les siens d'armement et d'autorisations de le porter.

Tant dans le but de découvrir BERGER que de recueillir des renseignements à son sujet, deux missions ont été effectuées en Allemagne.

Au cours de la première, le nommé FUCHS Paul (P.V. N° 2075/70) a été entendu. Ancien interprète au service IV E. 2 du S.D. de PARIS (rue des Saussaies), il connaissait BERGER. Selon ce témoin, BERGER relevait directement de la Section VI, commandée par WENZEL (Avenue Foch), lequel rétribuait directement le chef de la Gestapo de la rue de la Pompe. Sans pouvoir définir la nature et l'étendue exactes des pouvoirs dévolus à BERGER, FUCHS précise que celui-ci rendait compte de son activité à WENZEL qui le "couvrait". FUCHS définit ainsi la situation : "BERGER n'était pas un fonctionnaire de police allemande mais un agent de renseignements appointé". Il précise encore que les papiers utilisés par BERGER pour sa correspondance avec les services officiels allemands, ne comportaient aucune en-tête, ni indication des services.

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FUCHS dit encore " les affaires faites par BERGER dont les services de la rue des Saussaies, furent ultérieurement saisis, nous étaient transmises comme venant du service WENZEL."

Les relations entre BERGER et WENZEL devaient être constantes puisque, dit FUCHS le nommé KLEY aurait été finalement détaché rue de la Pompe. FUCHS affirme que WENZEL ne pouvait ignorer les agissements criminels de BERGER qu'il continua cependant "utiliser même au cours de la débâcle, vers l'Est (notamment à Ste-MENEHOULD).

Le témoin a vu BERGER occuper à charger un cadavre dans le coffre d'une de ses voitures. Ce cadavre a finalement été inhumé dans un cimetière parisien.

FUCHS rappelle les circonstances dans lesquelles il participa à l'arrestation de plusieurs membres du réseau " Résistance Polonaise ". Ce fait prouve encore que les agissements de BERGER étaient toujours antérieurs par la police officielle allemande.

L'importante déposition de FUCHS est corroborée par celle de la femme KLEIN née KLINGER, entendue au cours du second voyage en Allemagne. En effet, celle-ci déclare (P.V. N° 2075/49) : " Début 1944, BERGER a transféré ses bureaux rue de la Pompe et là, j'ai eu l'occasion de rencontrer l'allemand WENZEL et le Docteur KLEY. C'est le premier nommé qui paraissait donner des ordres à BERGER et les opérations effectuées ne concernaient plus les affaires dites de " marché noir ". Il s'agissait d'arrestations de résistants et BERGER avait avec lui des auxiliaires. Puis le témoin ajoute : " Je me souviens encore que le nommé VAUGNOIS était en possession d'un ausweis établi et signé par WENZEL. " Ceci prouve bien encore que WENZEL était bien réellement le chef de la " bande BERGER "..... " BERGER avait en sa possession une carte émanant des services de WENZEL. Il m'a montré cette pièce pour me prouver qu'à ce moment-là, il était un employé officiel de l'Avenue Foch. WENZEL et KLEY ne pouvaient ignorer ce qui se faisait avenue de la Pompe car ils assistaient aux interrogatoires effectués par BERGER ou les membres de sa bande." Enfin, le nommé SPECK Herbert, ex-policier allemand ayant appartenu à la Section commandée par KLEINDIENST, déclare (P.V. N° 2075/50) : " KLEINDIENST peut vous parler des agissements de BERGER puisque ce dernier a été sous ses ordres à PARIS et à Ste-MENEHOULD".

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Pour en terminer, il est certain que seuls l'interrogatoire des inculpés KLEINDIENST, WENZEL, KLEY, SCHRAMM et SCHNAUER, actuellement détenus à la prison du Cherche-Midi, à la disposition de Mr. le Capitaine MERCIER, est de nature à renseigner exactement la Justice sur les relations de BERGER avec la Police Allemande et, d'une manière générale, sur les activités de la " bande BERGER " en France.

Le Commissaire Principal de Police :

Le Commissaire de Police :

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19 December 1940

Subject: Interrogation of Friedrich Berger, born ~~20 March 1911~~
in Eupen-Schonefeld, Belgium on 20 March 1911
To : Inspectorate General of the Services of Surveillance, Vichy

Acting in accordance with the instructions of the Inspector General of the Services of Surveillance, we have interrogated Friedrich Berger, who has made the following statement:

"My name is Friedrich Berger. I was born 20 March 1911 in Eupen-Schonefeld, to Alfred and [Adeline] Braunleder [sic]. I am a merchant by profession and have been living in Paris since 1 November 1940 at the Saint Germain Hotel on the Rue du Bac. I am a German national.

"I lived with my parents in Eupen, Soubrot, and Aix-la-Chapelle until 1925. I attended the Business School in Aix-la-Chapelle but did not finish my studies and do not have a diploma. I left Aix-la-Chapelle to go to Bruxelles, where I worked until 1929 as an apprentice cook and waiter in several restaurants.

"From Brussels I went to Liege, where I remained until 1931. During that time, I was still employed as a waiter or cook and made several trips during the [summer] season to the Belgian coast.

"In 1931, I went to Strasbourg, where I found employment as a waiter at the "Grand Kleber." My brother Mathieu, 37, was the maitre d'hotel in that establishment. He is a naturalized Frenchman, married to a Frenchwoman, and is the father of four children.

"I have another brother named Willy, aged 40, who is a reserve officer and lives ~~in~~ in Oran at 2 Rue du Citoyen Bezy, where he runs a hotel. He served in the Foreign Legion for 15 years and probably has a pension. He holds the Military Medal ^{and is a member} of the Legion of Honor.

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I remained in Strasbourg until August 1934. Then, due to a disagreement I had with my brother Mathieu, I decided to enter the Foreign Legion, intending to have a military career like my brother Willy.

"During August 1934, I went to the recruitment office in Metz and signed up for 5 years. I was first assigned to the 1st Foreign Regiment in ~~the~~ Sidi Bel Abbes and then to the ~~some~~ 3d Regiment in Fes. I received a final discharge in February 1937 and returned to France.

"I went first ~~from~~ to Oran, ~~then~~ to the home of my brother Willy, where I stayed for 5 or 6 months, and then went on to Paris. I tried to find work in Paris, but failing to do so, I decided to return to Sarrebruck, Germany.

"When I arrived in Sarrebruck, I was arrested and sent to a concentration camp. At the time of my arrest, the German authorities took away ^{the} military record given to me in the Foreign Legion, as well as various other documents. I was freed after 2 months' imprisonment and went to live in Stuttgart.

"At the time of my imprisonment, I had also been interrogated by the Germans, who asked me for various kinds of information on the units I was in and also whether the French had not given me a mission to do in Germany.

"In Stuttgart, after having been released from prison, I was employed as a maitre d'hotel for 3 months, after which I returned to Munich, where I had obtained a position as an insurance claim inspector with the ~~Insurance~~ Braunschweig Insurance Company.

"I was in Munich in September 1939 when war was declared. Since I had served in the Foreign Legion, I could not be taken into the German Army. About a month after hostilities began, I was visited by a Gestapo agent, who told me that whereas I could not be inducted, I could still serve my

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country as an interpreter or by accepting missions that might take me abroad. I asked for time to think this over, then, being pressed again and again for an answer, finally agreed to the proposal made to me.

"Before leaving Munich, I married a woman named Maria Linder, who was 23 years older than I. The primary motive behind the marriage was to gain the confidence of the German authorities, especially to show them that I would return to Germany if one of my missions took me abroad.

"At the beginning of March 1940, I was ordered to go to Cologne to the Hotel du Dome, where I was introduced to a Mr Scherner, a man of some 40 years. He told me I was to go to Brussels to the German Embassy, where I would be given ~~my~~ correspondence to take back to Cologne. He gave me a passport made out in my name.

"During my first trip, I had to remain in Brussels several days and took advantage of the opportunity to go to the French Military Attache's office at 73 Rue Merceelis in Brussels and told ~~him~~ the ~~attache~~ attache about my trip and the mission entrusted to me. He put me in contact with a Mr Marcel, with whom I went to Lille, where I lodged in a hotel near the station. To enable me to make the trip from Brussels to Lille, ~~Mr~~ Mr Marcel had given me a French passport made out in the name of Joseph Schneider.

"In Lille, I accompanied Marcel to a barracks near the station and was introduced there to a civilian, whose name and ^{function} ~~name~~ I do not know. I told this person the details about ^{the} ~~my~~ mission assigned to me by the Germans ^{see that I was informed} and he told me he would make inquiries and ~~inform~~ of his decision. Then I left Lille to return to Brussels.

"The day after my return to Brussels, I again saw Mr Marcel, who asked me to obtain certain data for him on the military bases in Germany. It was during my second trip from Cologne to Brussels, in April 1940, that I saw him again and provided him with some data, for which he gave me about 1,500 francs

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"In the beginning of last May, I was making my third trip to Brussels, this time via Luxembourg, but when I arrived in Treves, a Gestapo agent of that town told me to turn back; accordingly, I returned to Cologne.

"I should mention that the mail I was carrying on my third trip was not ~~addressed~~ destined for the German Embassy in Brussels, but for a man named Winter, residing at the Hotel Metropole in Brussels.

"During my various trips to ^{and from} Brussels, the mail I took to Germany was destined for Mr Scherner or for Dr Hass of the same service.

"Upon my return to Cologne, I was given leave for a while and went to my home in Munich, at 4/0 Karolinenstrasse.

"Afterwards, I was told that I would make a trip to Italy, but I never did go to that country.

"I remained in my home in Munich until ~~September 24th~~ the 24th of last August, at which time I moved and took up residence in Cologne, at 20 Rue Rubens. On arriving in Cologne, I sent a letter to Mr Scherner, asking him to authorize me to ~~relocate~~ go to Alsace so as to work there as an insurance claims inspector. I was authorized to go, but only for one month.

"I therefore went to Strasbourg during September and ~~was~~ ^{found out} that I could not obtain any work at all. I profited from this trip to obtain news of my brother Mathieu, learning that he was in Indre Department.

"I then returned to Cologne, where I received a letter from Mr Scherner in October, inviting me to go to the Hotel Exelsior in Sarrebruck. He was waiting for me when I arrived in Sarrebruck and invited me into a car, but it was not until we were on the way to Metz that he told me we were going to Paris. We arrived in Paris on 31 October.

"In Paris, I was taken to the Hotel Saint Germain on the Rue du Bac. I rested for 2 days and then Mr Scherner told me I was to be used as an

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interpreter, adding that I was to consider myself a military man. From 1 November on, I was paid at the rate of 4,000 francs per month.

"I never worked as an interpreter. ~~before~~ Mr Scherner simply told me: 'You will walk about in Paris and keep your eyes and ears open.' In particular, he advised me to go into the establishments along the Champs Elysees and especially to try to get information on the operations of the British Secret Service.

"On 11 November, I informed Mr Scherner that ^{rallies} ~~meetings~~ had taken place at the Place de l'Etoile and in the Latin Quarter. I also notified him that the people were complaining bitterly about restrictions.

"In Paris, I would meet Mr Scherner in his office, in Room 306 of the Claridge Hotel.

"From 26 November on, I have lived at 20 Rue de Brussels, on the fifth floor, having ^{moved from the Hotel Saint Germain} ~~changed my address~~ on Scherner's orders. Also on his orders I assumed the name of Pierre Raymond, with the rank and profession of doctor and engineer, but until now have not had any identity card with that name on it.

"On 8 December this year, Scherner called for me to tell me that I was to leave for Vichy on the 13th to ^{see} ~~find out~~ what Peretz, ^{(supposedly} ~~was going to~~ ^{was going to} do in Vichy. Peretz ~~was~~ made the trip from Paris to Vichy on the same train as I. I was also to try to find out whether a certain Mr Beaumain was in Vichy and his description was given to me for that purpose. In addition, I was told to watch the ^{movements of the} ~~persons in civilian~~ clothing who entered the establishment of the Callou Baths (Bains Callou) where, according to Scherner, the services of the French Intelligence were to be installed.

"With regard to Mr Peretz, I noticed that upon his arrival in Vichy at about 1400 hours on 13 December, he went to the La France Cafe, where he met a woman who appeared to have been awaiting him. They had drinks and conversed for about half an hour. She was about 25, blonde, and wore a brown fur ^{coat} ~~coat~~ and a brown hat.

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"Peretz then went to the Brasserie [beer hall] Alsacienne, where he stayed for about 15 minutes. He then went toward the Hotel du Parc, then to the railroad station. He entered the "Terminus", where he checked his baggage. Finally, after dining at the "Terminus", he took the train for Paris at 0022 hours.

"I did not succeed in finding ~~S~~ Beaumain. In my search, I made a point of asking the proprietor of the Cafe de France and inquiring at the Brasserie Alsacienne whether ~~S~~ Beaumain were known in these establishments, since he was supposed to be a champagne salesman.

"Last Monday, I went to the Bains Callou and asked an orderly if I might see the chief of the Intelligence Bureau. He replied that I should ^{d have} ~~go~~ to apply to Colonel Robert. I then asked to speak to Colonel Robert, but I was taken to the office of Commander Lambert, whom I informed about the mission the Germans had entrusted to me.

"Commander Lambert told me that he would put me in touch with someone who handled such matters. I did not see this person, who was probably absent; and Commander Lambert asked me to submit the information I had to give in writing. I then drafted the letter, which is in your possession, and went to have it typewritten at l'Ecole Pigier, Rue de Paris. I myself carried this letter to the Bains Callou at 1100 hours on Monday.

"Since I was to leave for Paris this evening at 0020 hours, and because I had not yet been called by the Intelligence Bureau, I returned to the Bains Callou today to be received.

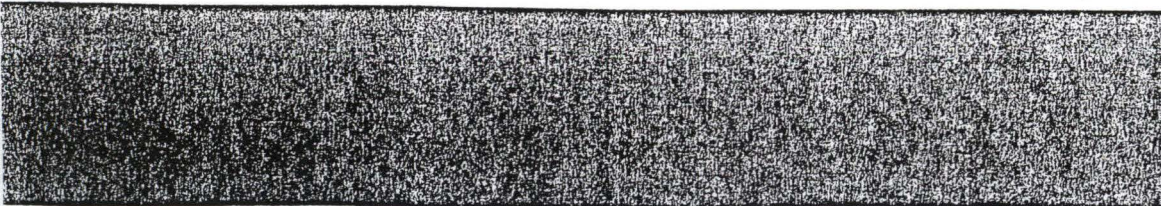
"I explained the purpose of my second trip to a captain, namely, that I wanted to see a qualified person to whom I might explain my situation, and that I wanted to find out whether I might be useful in France.

"I should mention that yesterday in Vichy, at about 1900 hours, I met ~~S~~ Scherner, who was standing near the Hotel du Coq Hardi, where

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I was registered.. He signaled to me to follow him and steered me to the "Terminus". There, Scherner told me that I must be back in Paris by 0900 hours, Thursday morning. He informed me that I had to carry out another mission, in Marseille; but he did not give me any details.

"I did not see Scherner, who is a lieutenant colonel, again today, and I do not know what became of him.

"I should point out that, about 3 weeks ago, while installing me in my new apartment, Scherner told me that, when the German troops left Paris, I might continue working, sending them information by radio; a transmitter would be placed at my disposal. He added that, if I agreed, I could start a radio operator's course immediately.

"I must tell you that, incident to my trips between Cologne and Brussels, Marcel had asked ^{me} to furnish him with information relative to military terrains and troop dispositions in the Rhineland. In accordance with these instructions, I had gathered some data, but I had not been able to have it transmitted to Marcel in Brussels. As I have already told you, my third trip from Cologne to Brussels was interrupted at Trier; it was on this trip that I was to have delivered the information on the Rhineland to him."

Question: Please give me the exact date of your arrival in Vichy.

Answer: I arrived in Vichy on Friday, 13 December 1940, at approximately 1400 hours.

Question: On what date did you call at the Intelligence Bureau at the Bains Callou ?

Answer: On Monday, 16 December, at approximately 0930 hours. I did not go earlier, for I wanted to be certain that I was not being followed.

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Question: When was the military service certificate, which you hold, issued to you ?

Answer: I have told you that my military papers from the Legion were taken from me by the German authorities at the time of my arrest in Saarbruecken in 1937. The military service certificate in my possession was issued to me on 4 November 1940 by Scherner, a few days after my arrival in Paris. I was to show this document in case I was challenged.

Question: What has been your acquaintance with the man named Peretz ?

Answer: When I left Paris on 13 December, Scherner came to accompany ^{me} to the railway station; he pointed Peretz out to me; the latter was going to take the same train as I. I don't know Peretz' function. I think he may be an officer in the German Army.
Read, confirmed, and signed.

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SECRET CONTROL

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N° 1

L'an mil neuf cent quarante dix-neuf du mois de
Décembre

AUDITION
du nommé BERGER
Friedrich, né le
20 Mars 1911
à Eupen-Schonefeld
(Belgique)

Spéciale à l'Inspection Générale
des Services de la Surveillance du Territoire
V I C H Y

Vu les instructions de M. L'Inspecteur Général des Services de la Surveillance du Territoire, mandons et entendons le nommé B E R G E R Friedrich, qui sur interpellations successives nous déclare:

"Je me nomme B E R G E R Friedrich, né le 20 Mars 1911 à Eupen-Schonefeld, fils de Alfred et de BRAUNLEDER. J'exerce la profession de commerçant et je demeure à Paris depuis le 1er Novembre 1940 à l'Hôtel Saint Germain - rue du Bac. Je suis de nationalité allemande.

"J'ai vécu avec mes parents à Eupen, Soubrot, Aix-la-Chapelle jusqu'en 1925. J'ai fréquenté l'Ecole de Commerce d'Aix-la-Chapelle, mais je n'ai pas terminé mes études et n'ai aucun diplôme. En 1925, j'ai quitté Aix-la-Chapelle pour me rendre à Bruxelles où j'ai travaillé jusqu'en 1929 comme apprenti-cuisinier et garçon dans divers restaurants.

"De Bruxelles je suis allé à Liège où je suis resté jusqu'en 1931. Pendant cette époque, j'ai toujours été employé comme garçon ou cuisinier et j'ai effectué plusieurs séjours, pendant la saison, sur la côte belge.

"En 1931, je suis allé à Strasbourg où j'ai trouvé un emploi comme garçon au "Grand Kléber". Mon frère Mathieu, âgé de 27 ans, exerçait la profession de maître d'hôtel dans cet établissement. Mon frère Mathieu, qui est de nationalité française par naturalisation, est marié avec une femme d'origine française et il est père de quatre enfants.

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"J'ai également un autre frère, Willy, âgé de 40 ans, officier de réserve, demeurant à Oran, 2 rue du Citoyen Bézy, où il exploite un hôtel. Ce dernier a effectué 15 ans de service à la Légion Etrangère et doit ainsi bénéficier d'une retraite. Il est médaillé militaire et titulaire de Légion d'Honneur.

"Je suis resté à Strasbourg jusqu'en août 1934. Puis à la suite d'un désaccord avec mon frère Mathieu j'ai décidé de contracter un engagement à la Légion Etrangère. J'avais aussi l'intention de faire ma carrière militaire comme mon frère Willy.

"Je me suis présenté, dans le courant d'août 1934, au bureau de recrutement de Metz et me suis engagé à la Légion Etrangère pour une durée de cinq ans. J'ai d'abord été affecté au 1er Régiment Etranger à Bel-Abbès, puis au 3eme Régiment à Fez. En février 1937, j'ai été réformé définitivement et je suis revenu en France.

"Je me suis d'abord rendu à Oran, chez mon frère Willy, où je suis resté cinq ou six mois et je suis venu à Paris. A Paris, j'ai essayé de trouver du travail mais n'ayant pu y parvenir j'ai décidé de me rendre en Allemagne à Sarrebruck.

"A mon arrivée à Sarrebruck, j'ai été arrêté et dirigé sur un camp de concentration. Lors de mon arrestation, les autorités allemandes m'avaient retiré le livret militaire qui m'avait été remis à la Légion Etrangère ainsi que diverses autres pièces. Après deux mois d'internement j'ai été libéré et suis allé demeurer à Stuttgart.

"Au moment de mon incarcération, j'avais aussi été interrogé par les allemands. Il m'a été demandé divers renseignements sur les unités où j'avais pu être incorporé et si je n'avais pas été chargé par les français d'une mission en Allemagne.

"Après ma libération, à Stuttgart, j'ai été employé comme maître d'hôtel pendant trois mois, puis je me suis rendu à Munich où j'avais trouvé un emploi d'inspecteur d'assurances à la Braunschweig.

"Je me trouvais à Munich en septembre 1939, lors de la déclaration de guerre. Ayant servi à la Légion Etrangère je ne pouvais pas être incorporé dans l'armée allemande. Un mois environ après le début des hostilités, j'ai reçu la visite d'un fonctionnaire de la Gestapo. Ce dernier m'a fait comprendre que n'étant pas mobilisable je pouvais encore être utile à ma patrie en servant comme interprète ou en acceptant des missions susceptibles de me mener à l'étranger. J'ai demandé à réfléchir. J'ai été pressenti de nouvelles fois et finalement j'ai accepté la proposition qui m'était faite.

"Avant de quitter Munich, je me suis marié avec une jeune fille nommée Maria L I E D E R, de vingt ans plus âgée que moi. Ce mariage avait plutôt pour but d'inspirer confiance aux autorités allemandes et surtout de leur montrer que je reviendrais en Allemagne

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si une de mes missions me conduisait à l'étranger.

" Au début de mars 1940, j'ai reçu l'ordre de me rendre à Cologne à l'hôtel du Dôme, où j'ai été présenté à un M. SCHERNER, âgé d'une quarantaine d'années. Il m'a déclaré que je devais aller à Bruxelles à l'ambassade d'Allemagne où je prendrais du courrier pour le ramener à Cologne. M. SCHERNER m'a remis un passeport à mon nom.

" Je me suis donc rendu à l'ambassade d'Allemagne à Bruxelles où il me fut remis trois plis destinés à M. SCHERNER à Cologne. Quelques jours après, j'ai effectué un deuxième voyage dans les mêmes conditions.

" Lors de mon premier voyage, j'avais du rester quelques jours à Bruxelles. J'en ai profité pour me rendre chez l'attaché Militaire français - 73 rue Mercelis à Bruxelles - que j'ai mis au courant de mon voyage et de la mission qui m'était confiée. L'attaché Militaire français m'a mis en rapport avec un M. Marcel avec lequel je suis allé à Lille où j'ai logé dans un hôtel près de la gare. Pour effectuer le trajet Bruxelles-Lille, M. Marcel m'avait remis un passeport français au nom de SCHNEIDER Joseph.

" A Lille je suis allé avec M. Marcel dans une caserne près de la gare et là j'ai été présenté à un civil dont j'ignore le nom et la qualité. J'ai mis ce dernier au courant de la mission qui m'avait été confiée par les allemands. Il m'a dit qu'il prendrait des renseignements et qu'il me tiendrait informé de sa décision. Puis j'ai quitté Lille pour Bruxelles.

" Le lendemain de mon retour à Bruxelles, j'ai revu M. Marcel qui m'a demandé de lui procurer quelques indications sur les terrains militaires en Allemagne. C'est pendant mon deuxième voyage de Cologne à Bruxelles, dans le courant d'avril 1940, que j'ai revu M. Marcel et lui ai fourni quelques indications. J'ai reçu de lui environ 1.500 frs.

" Au début de mai dernier je devais effectuer un troisième voyage à Bruxelles en passant par Luxembourg, mais au cours de ce voyage en arrivant à Trèves un fonctionnaire de la Gestapo de cette ville m'a dit de faire demi-tour. Je suis donc ainsi revenu à Cologne.

" Je dois vous dire que le courrier que je transportais lors de mon troisième voyage n'était pas destiné à l'ambassade d'Allemagne à Bruxelles, mais à un nommé WINTER résidant à l'Hôtel Métropole à Bruxelles.

" Au cours de mes différents voyages à Bruxelles, le courrier que je rapportais en Allemagne était destiné à M. SCHERNER ou au Dr HASS du même service.

" A mon retour à Cologne j'ai été libre pendant quelque temps et je suis allé chez moi à Munich, Karolinenstrasse 4/0.

" Ensuite, j'avais été avisé que je devais me rendre en Italie, mais je ne suis jamais allé.

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" Je suis resté chez moi à Munich jusqu'au 24 août dernier.
"A cette date j'ai déménagé et suis allé m'installer à Cologne -20
"rue Rubens. A mon arrivée à Cologne j'ai adressé une lettre à M.
"SCHERNER pour lui demander l'autorisation de me rendre en Alsace
"afin d'y travailler en qualité d'inspecteur d'assurances. J'ai ob-
"tenu cette autorisation mais pour un mois seulement.

"Je suis donc allé à Strasbourg dans le courant de sep-
"tembre et je me suis rendu compte que tout travail pour moi était
"impossible. J'avais profité de ce voyage pour avoir des nouvelles
"de mon frère Mathieu et j'ai appris qu'il pouvait actuellement
"se trouver dans le département de l'Indre.

"Ensuite je suis revenu à Cologne et dans le courant du
"mois d'octobre j'ai reçu de M. SCHERNER une lettre m'invitant à
"me rendre à l'hôtel Exelsior à Carrebruck. En arrivant à Carrebruck
"j'ai trouvé M. SCHERNER qui m'attendait. Il m'a invité à prendre
"place dans une voiture automobile, mais ce n'est qu'en cours de
"route à Metz qu'il m'a dit que nous allions à Paris. Nous sommes
"arrivés dans cette ville le 31 octobre.

"A Paris, j'ai été conduit à l'hôtel saint Germain rue
"du Bac. Je me suis reposé deux jours et M. SCHERNER m'a dit
"que j'allais être employé comme interprète. Il a ajouté que je de-
"vais me considérer comme militaire. Depuis le 1er novembre je tou-
"che 4.000 frs par mois.

"Je n'ai jamais travaillé en qualité d'interprète. M.
"SCHERNER m'a seulement dit : "Vous allez vous promener à Paris et
"ouvrir les yeux et les oreilles." Il m'a recommandé notamment de
"me rendre dans les établissements des Champs Elysées et surtout d'
"essayer de connaître le fonctionnement des services secrets anglais.

"Le 11 novembre, j'ai fait savoir à M. SCHERNER que des
"rassemblements avaient lieu place de l'Etoile et au quartier latin
"Je l'ai aussi prévenu que la population se plaignait amèrement des
"restrictions.

"A Paris, je rencontre M. SCHERNER à son bureau au Cla-
"ridge, à la chambre 306.

"Depuis le 26 novembre, je n'habite plus à l'hôtel Saint
"Germain. Je demeure rue de Bruxelles N° 20 au 4eme étage. C'est
"sur ordre de SCHERNER que j'ai changé d'adresse. Sur son ordre é-
"galement j'ai pris le nom de Pierre Raymond, docteur, ingénieur,
"mais jusqu'à présent je n'ai aucune pièce d'identité à ce nom.

"Le 8 décembre courant, j'ai été appelé par SCHERNER
"qui m'a fait connaître que je devais partir pour Vichy le 15. J'
"étais chargé de se voir ce que PERETZ, qui doit être officier allemand
"pouvait faire à Vichy. M. PERETZ a effectué le trajet Paris-Vichy
"par le même train que moi. Je devais également essayer de savoir
"si un M. BRADALLIN, dont on m'avait donné le signalement, se trouva-
"it à Vichy. J'étais aussi chargé de surveiller les allées et venues
"des personnes en civil qui se rendaient à l'établissement des Bain-
"Callou, où d'après SCHERNER doivent être installés les services du
"2eme

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du 2eme bureau français.

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" En ce qui concerne M. PERETZ, j'ai constaté, qu'à son arrivée à Vichy, le 13 courant vers 14 heures, il s'est rendu au café "La France" où il a rencontré une dame qui semblait l'attendre. Il a consommé avec cette dame et a parlé avec elle une demi-heure environ. La dame en question paraît âgée de 25 ans environ - blonde, manteau de fourrure brun- chapeau brun également.

" PERETZ est ensuite allé à la Brasserie Alsacienne où il est resté seul pendant un quart d'heure. Il est allé ensuite vers l'hôtel du Marc puis il s'est dirigé vers la gare. Arrivé place de la gare, il est entré au "Terminus", où il avait déposé ses bagages. Enfin, après avoir dîné au "Terminus", il a pris le train de 0 heure 25 à destination de Paris.

" Je n'ai pas réussi à rencontrer M. Beaumain. Au cours de mes recherches, j'ai notamment demandé au patron du café de France et à la Brasserie Alsacienne, si M. Beaumain était connu de ces établissements, ou il serait représentant en champagne.

" Lundi dernier, je suis allé à l'établissement des Bains Callou et j'ai demandé au planton si je pouvais voir le chef du 2eme Bureau. Il m'a été répondu que je devais m'adresser au Colonel Robert. J'ai alors demandé à parler au Colonel Robert, mais j'ai été conduit au bureau du Commandant Lambert que j'ai mis au courant de la mission que les allemands m'avaient confiée.

" Le Ct LAMBERT m'a dit qu'il allait me mettre en rapport avec un Monsieur s'occupant de ce genre d'affaires. Je n'ai pas été reçu par cette personne, probablement absente, et le Ct Lambert m'a invité à présenter par écrit ce que je pouvais avoir à déclarer. J'ai alors rédigé la lettre que vous possédez et je suis allé la faire dactylographier à l'Ecole Rigier-rue de Paris. J'ai porté moi-même cette lettre, lundi à 11 heures, aux Bains Callou.

" Comme je devais partir à Paris ce soir à 0 heures 20 et que je n'avais pas encore été convoqué par les services du 2eme Bureau, je suis revenu aujourd'hui aux Bains Callou pour y être reçu.

" J'ai expliqué à un capitaine le but de ma deuxième démarche: je désirais rencontrer quelqu'un de qualifié pour exposer ma situation et enfin pour voir si je ne pouvais pas être utile en France.

" Je dois vous dire qu'hier vers 19 heures, j'ai rencontré à Vichy, M. SCHERNER qui stationnait à proximité de l'hôtel du Cag Mardi où je suis descendu. Il m'a fait signe de le suivre et il m'a conduit au "Terminus". Là SCHERNER m'a dit que je devais être rentré à Paris jeudi matin à neuf heures. Il m'a informé que je devais accomplir une autre mission à Marseille mais il ne m'a pas dit de quoi il s'agissait.

" Je n'ai pas revu aujourd'hui SCHERNER qui est Oberts Lieutenant, et j'ignore ce qu'il est devenu.

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" Je dois préciser que SCHERNER

"m'a dit, il y a trois semaines environ, en m'installant dans mon
"nouvel appartement, que lors du départ des troupes allemandes de
"Paris, je devrais continuer à travailler et leur donner des rensei-
"gnements par R.S.F.: un poste émetteur serait mis à ma disposition.
"Il a ajouté que si j'acceptais je pourrais commencer dès maintenant
"mes cours de manipulation..

" Je dois vous dire que lors de mes voyages de Cologne
" à Bruxelles, M. Marcel m'avait demandé de lui fournir des rensei-
"gnements sur les terrains militaires et emplacements de troupes en
"Rhénanie. J'avais recueilli des indications de cet ordre mais je n'
"ai pu les faire parvenir à M. Marcel à Bruxelles. Comme je vous l'
"ai déjà dit mon troisième voyage Cologne-Bruxelles a été interrom-
"pu à Trèves et c'est justement à ce voyage là que je devais lui
"fournir les renseignements concernant la Rhénanie.

D. - Voulez-vous me préciser la date de votre arrivée
à Vichy?

R. - Je suis arrivé à Vichy le vendredi 13 décembre
1940 vers 14 heures.

D. - A quelle date vous êtes-vous présenté aux ser-
vices installés aux Bains Caillou?

R. - Le lundi 16 décembre, dans la matinée vers
9 heures 30. Je n'y suis pas allé plus tôt car je voulais être cer-
tain que je n'étais suivi par personne.

D. - Quand avez-vous été remis en possession du
livret militaire que vous détenez?

R. - Je vous ai dit que les pièces militaires que
je possédais à la Légion n'avaient été retirées par les autorités
allemandes lors de mon arrestation à Sarrebruck en 1937. Le livret
militaire que je possède m'a été remis le 4 novembre 1940 par M.
SCHENNER peu de jours après mon arrivée à Paris. Je devais montrer
ce document au cas où je serais interpellé.

D. - Comment avez-vous connu le nommé REBERT?

R. - Lors de mon départ de Paris le 13 décembre
M. SCHENNER est venu m'accompagner à la gare et m'a montré REBERT
qui prenait le même train que moi. J'ignore la fonction de REBERT,
je pense qu'il peut être officier dans l'armée allemande.

lecture faite persiste et signe.

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Mentionnons que le nommé BERGER, Friedrich, est en possession d'un laissez-passer (Ausweis), n° 92.724, délivré par les autorités allemandes à Paris le 10 Décembre 1940 et valable jusqu'au 20 Décembre 1941.

Contrairement aux dispositions des Instructions Ministérielles en date du 11 Octobre 1940, ce document ne porte pas le visa des autorités françaises qualifiées.

Nous annexons au présent copie du laissez-passer dont est titulaire BERGER, Friedrich.

Le Commissaire Spécial,

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Le sieur BERGER a été fouillé à corps par nos soins. Il a été trouvé porteur des pièces et papiers divers ci-après qui ont été saisis et placés sous scellés, à savoir:

SCELLE N° 1. - Contenant un livret militaire français et un passeport allemand n° A. 3451, ces deux pièces au nom de BERGER, Friedrich.

SCELLE N° 2. - Contenant dix documents divers, (dont un laissez-passer délivré par les autorités allemandes).

SCELLE N° 3. - Contenant deux pièces, à nous remises par les services installés aux Bains Calou. (Une demande d'audience rédigée par BERGER et une lettre adressée par lui au Colonel-adjoint).

Une somme de cent cinquante francs, en possession de l'intéressé a été laissée à sa disposition.

Le Commissaire Spécial,

Vu ce qui précède, attendu qu'il résulte que le nommé BERGER a contrevenu aux dispositions du décret-loi du 29 Juillet 1939,

Disons qu'il sera mis à la disposition de M. le Général Commandant la 13^e Division Militaire à Clermont-Ferrand (Bureau de Justice Militaire), à qui nous transmettons le présent avec les scellés y mentionnés.

Le Commissaire Spécial,

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Friederich BERGER.

alias REDDY - PIERRE - SARTORIUS, born 20 March 1911, at Schoenfeld, in the province of Saxony (Germany), son of Alfred and of Adeline BRAUDFLEDER, married on 9 March 1940 to Adeline LINDNER, divorced on 5 February 1943.

On 3 August 1934, BERGER enlisted in the Foreign Legion, signing up for a period of 5 years.

On 13 February, he was sent to OUDJDA, attached to the 3d Foreign Regiment.

Given a No 1 permanent disability rating by the Veterans' Commission of Casablanca, he was discharged on 22 January 1937. At that time, he had declared his intention of retiring to Oran, Rue Citoyen Berny.

At the beginning of December 1940, he called at the Military Intelligence Bureau in Vichy and applied for employment with this service. To this purpose, he submitted a letter to Captain Mosnier, in which he clearly expressed his intention of working for the French services.

Since these had been dissolved in conformity with the armistice agreement, Captain Mosnier apprised the Territorial Surveillance Services of this occurrence, and this agency effected the arrest of Berger on 18 December, when he presented himself, for the second time, at the former seat of the Intelligence Bureau in Vichy, located at the Bains Callou.

Arraigned before the Military Tribunal of Clermont-Ferrand, Berger admitted working for the German intelligence services and having come to Vichy to carry out a mission. He had been instructed to gather information of all kinds.

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Transferred to Algiers on 11 January 1941, he was condemned to death by the Military Tribunal, at a court martial held on 26 August 1941, for violation of external state security.

But the Armistice Commission, when informed of this sentence, announced that, in view of the consequences which this execution might have, particularly relative to the steps being taken to secure commutation of the death sentences imposed on Frenchmen in the occupied zone, this execution could not be contemplated. The Pardons Commission of the War Department declared itself in agreement with these considerations, advocated a policy of clemency, and proposed that the death sentence be commuted to a life sentence at hard labor.

On 26 May ^{1942 [3?]} Berger was claimed by the German authorities; and, on the same day, he left North Africa for the mother country.

In November 1943, he was assigned to Section IV E of the B.D.S. [Security Forces Command ?] at Paris, with the rank of SS captain; and there, in association with a man named Francois MAURO, he set up a purchasing office, at 14 Rue du Colonel Moll, Paris, which transacted a considerable volume of business, profits from which were used to pay the members of his organization.

Berger lost interest in the black market business and established an agency at 130 Rue de la Pompe, where he engaged in the penetration and repression of resistance organizations.

Under these circumstances, he was instrumental in the arrest of more than 300 patriots and in the execution of several of them. Specifically, he is accused of the aforementioned murders in the Bois de Boulogne, where 39 resistance workers were slain, and of the murder of Dr BLANCHET. These summary executions were carried out on 16 August 1944, the evening before the departure of BERGER and his gang.

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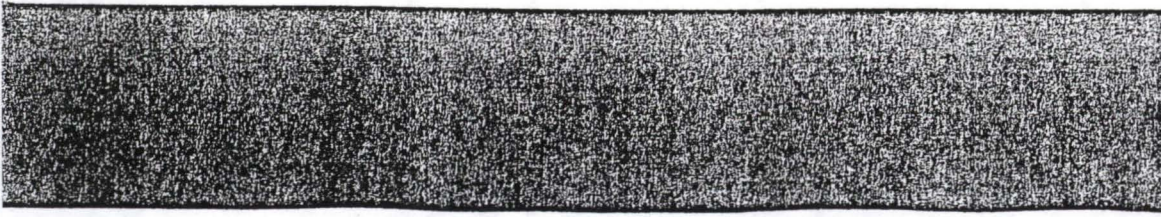
When he withdrew to Ste Menehould (Meuse), BERGER continued his activity and, assisted by members of his group, he contributed to numerous arrests and acts of torture in this area. Three resistance workers were murdered here also, and several of them were deported.

Retreating once more, into the Vosges to a place called "le Howald", BERGER found new victims among British parachutists and the peasants who sheltered them.

As a result of information furnished by the D.E.C., BERGER was arrested by the US forces in Italy on 5 July 1945, and questioned by Major H.T. SHERGOLD (O.C. Army Section GSDIC, C.M.F.). At this hearing, BERGER concealed his criminal activities in France.

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alias REDDY - PIERRE - SARTORIUS

UNWEAVE

né le 20 Mars 1911 à SCHONFELD , province de Saxe (Allemagne)

fils de Alfred et de BRAUDFLEDER Adeline

marié le 9 Mars 1940 à LINDNER Adeline , divorcé le 5 Février 19

Le 3 Août 1934, BERGER a contracté un engagement pour une durée de cinq années dans la Légion Etrangère .

Le 13 Février 1935 il est dirigé sur OUDJA et affecté au 3eme Régiment Etranger .

Reformé définitif n° I par la Commission de Reforme de CASABLANCA en date du 22 Janvier 1937 il est rayé des contrôles . Il avait à cette époque déclaré se retirer à CRAN rue Citoyen Berny .

Debut Décembre 1940 BERGER se présente au 2eme Bureau Militaire à VICHY demandant à se mettre à la disposition de ce service . A cet effet il remettait au Capitaine MOSNIER une lettre dans laquelle il exprimait nettement son intention de travailler pour les services Français .

Ces services ayant été dissous conformément aux conventions d'armistice , l'officier MOSNIER informait de cette démarche les services de la Surveillance du Territoire qui le 18 Décembre 1940 procédaient à l'arrestation de BERGER alors qu'il se présentait pour la deuxième fois au siège des vestiges du 2eme Bureau sis à VICHY aux Bains Callot .

Deféré devant le Tribunal Militaire de Clermont-Ferrand, BERGER a reconnu travailler pour les services de renseignements allemands et être venu à VICHY pour y accomplir une mission . Il devait recueillir des informations de toutes natures .

Transféré à ALGER le 11 Janvier 1941 il fut condamné à mort par le Tribunal Militaire de cette ville, siégeant en Cour Martiale, le 26 Août 1941, pour atteinte à la Sûreté extérieure de l'Etat .

Mais la Direction des Services de l'Armistice, informée de cette condamnation a fait connaître qu'en raison des conséquences que pourrait avoir cette exécution notamment en ce qui concerne les mesures de grâces demandées à la suite des sentences de mort prononcées contre des Français en zone occupée , l'exécution de cet étranger ne peut être envisagée . Ces considérations ont été admises par la Commission des grâces du département de Guerre qui s'est prononcée pour une mesure de clemence et une proposition pour que la peine de mort soit commuée en travaux forcés à perpétuité .

Le 26 Mai 1942 , BERGER a été réclamé par les autorités allemandes et quitté l'Afrique du Nord le même jour à destination de la Métropole .

En Novembre 1943 il fut affecté à la section IV.E. du B.D.S. de PARIS avec le grade de S.S. Hauptsturmführer et créa avec un nommé

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qui eut un chiffre d'affaires considerable et dont les benefices ser-
vaient à rétribuer les membres de son équipe .

Les affaires dites de marché noir n'interessant plus BERGER
il créa un service 180 rue de la Pompe et son activité se manifesta
par la pénétration et la repression des organisations de résistance
C'est dans ces conditions qu'il procéda à plus de 300 arres-
tations de patriotes et à l'exécution de plusieurs d'entr'eux . On lu
reproche notamment les exécutions dites du Bois de Boulogne, où 39
résistants furent abattus ainsi que l'exécution du Docteur BLANCHET
Ces exécutions sommaires ont été opérées le 16 Août 1944 veille du
depart de BERGER et son équipe .

Lors de son repli à Ste Menchould (Meuse) BERGER continu
son activité et procéda dans cette région assisté des membres de
son groupe à de nombreuses arrestations et tortures . Trois resistan-
t furent également abattus et plusieurs d'entr'eux deportés .

Replié à nouveau dans les Vosges au lieu dit "le HOWALD",
BERGER fit de nouvelles victimes parmi lesquelles des parachutistes
Anglais et des paysans qui les hebergeaient .

D'après des renseignements fournis par la D.E.C. BERGER
a été arrêté par les troupes Américaines en Italie le 5 Juillet 1945
et interrogé par le Major H.T. SHERGOLD (C.C. Army Section CSDIC ,
C.M.F.) BERGER au cours de cet interrogoire a dissimulé son acti-
vité criminelle en France .

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Newspaper clipping, dated 22 December 1952 [source not given]

Berger, the Torturer, is in Germany Under US Protection.

by Marie-Louise BARRC

We announced, almost a week ago, that Berger German spy, condemned to death in 1941 by the Military Tribunal of Algiers and, moreover, the chief of the killers of the Rue de la Po which is a title of sorts! is at present in Germany, in the secret service of the US Army of Occupation, which, for this reason, refus his extradition.

No one would dream of denying the gravity of our revelations. They implicate our government as an accomplice. They implicate the Minister of Justice, Martinaud-Deplat, personally. They implicate the police authorities. Bear in mind, in this connection, that it was in the line of official duty, and not in the course of casual conversation, that two inspectors were brought in to confirm the truth of our allegations to Gaston Dassonville, communist deputy. They implicate a number of magistrates, whose silence in this matter is inconceivable. To speak only of their silence ... For, after all how is one to explain the fact that, on the indictment, Berger's status is given as: "in flight"? Which is a fine way of distort the facts... and a record, in which the list of 160 dead, all victims of Berger, should cause some blushing.

And yet, after 8 days, silence from the [redacted] "interested quarters. And, for a very good reason! Not even the least little denial. Not even for appearances' sake! Or, could it be that there has not yet been sufficient time to manufacture the necessary "proc A death certificate for a certain Berger, for example, would be

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extremely useful... Let us see what they will come up with. If, indeed, they will come up with anything. For it will be rather difficult to close this abscess now that it has been opened.

The proofs, the truths, are coming to light. The tragic files on the Rue de la Pompe are beginning to yield some of their secrets. Saturday, at the hearing, Martin-Sanne, pleading for Wentzel, recalled the revelations of "l'Humanite". Fortified by the knowledge that he has documentary evidence, he was moved to declare: "Berger, in 1945, was in Italy, in the German prison camp at Ancona, when the British handed him over to the US authorities. When requested, they refused to consign him to French justice."

Moreover, Major Flicoteaux, the government prosecutor, listened to these words. He did not utter a word. So, the proof has been established officially that we told the truth. The Americans have refused to extradite their precious agent.

Our government has yielded.

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ger le tortionnaire ST EN ALLEMAGNE ous la protection es Américains

par Marie-Louise BARRON

vous, depuis près d'une semaine, que Berger : espion allemand déjà con-
, en 1941, par le tribunal militaire d'Alger et, par ailleurs, chef des tueurs
Pompe... ce qui est tout de même un titre ! se trouve actuellement en
ng les services secrets de l'armée d'occupation américaine, qui, de ce fait,
radition.

ongerait à contester la gravité
a. Elles mettent en cause notre
mplice. Elles mettent en cause,
le ministre de la Justice Mar-
Elles mettent en cause la di-
police. Rappelons, à ce sujet,
non officielle, et non au cours
myerization privée, que deux
été amenés à confirmer à Gas-
député communiste, la vérité
ne Elles mettent en cause un
du magistrats dont le silence,
re, est inconcevable. Pour ne
eue silence... Car enfin, com-
allier le fait que, sur l'acte
situation de Berger soit ainsi
ulte ? Ce qui est une bien
aquiller les choses... et un dos-
sion de 160 morts, tous vic-
r, devrait inciter à quelque

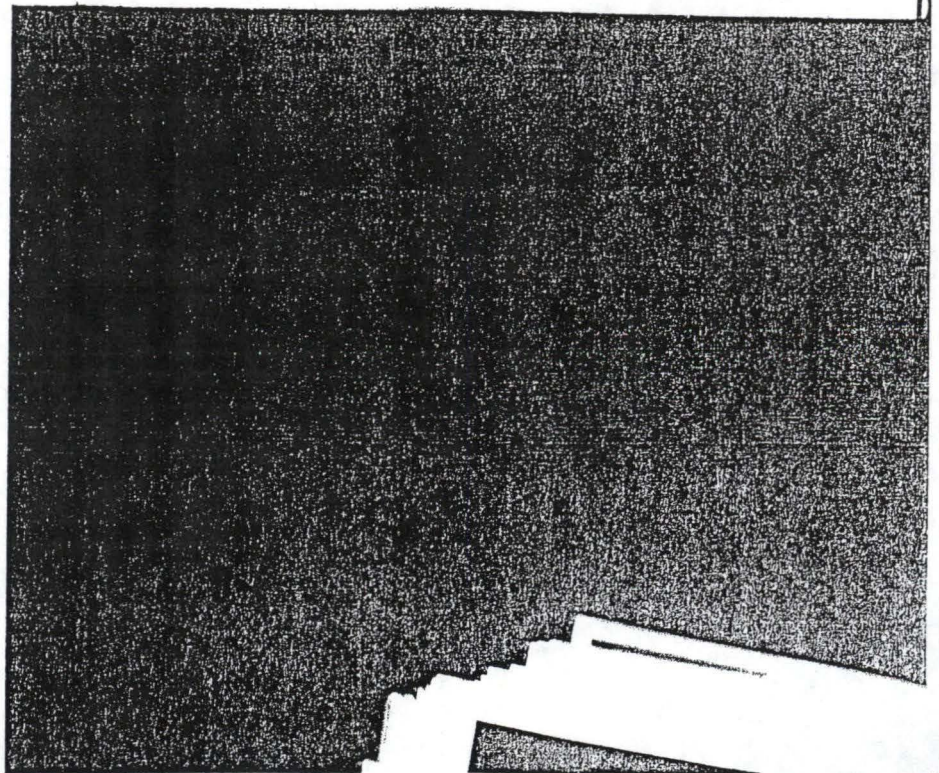
uit jours, silence dans les mi-
dit, « intéressés ». Et pour
noindre petit démenti. Même
e ! A moins qu'on n'ait pas
briquer « les preuves » néces-

saires ? Un certificat de décès du dénommé
Berger, par exemple, serait d'une grande uti-
lité... Nous verrons bien ce qu'on nous sortira.
Si on nous sort quelque chose. Car il est bien
difficile, maintenant, cet abcès ouvert, de le
refermer.

Les preuves, les vraies, sont en train de sor-
tir. Le dossier tragique de la rue de la Pompe
commence à livrer quelques-uns de ses secrets.
Samedi, à l'audience, M^e Martin-Sanné, plaidant
pour Wentzel, évoquait les révélations de
« l'Humanité ». Il fut amené à déclarer, s'ap-
puyant sur la connaissance qu'il a du dossier :
« Berger, qui se trouvait, en 1945, en Italie,
dans le camp de prisonniers allemands d'An-
cône, a été remis par les Anglais aux autorités
américaines. Ces dernières, sollicitées, ont re-
fusé de le livrer à la justice française ».

Ajoutons que le commandant Flicoteaux,
commissaire du gouvernement, a écouté ces pa-
roles. Il n'a pas pipé mot. La preuve est donc
faite, officiellement, que nous disions vrai. Les
Américains ont refusé l'extradition de leur
précieux prison-

011A - 28955/1
Notre gouvernement s'est incliné...



070
ERB/WS

17 FEB 56*

S-E-C-R-E-T

EE/1-102
EE/11
Chunso
EE/11-DA
CE
CAF

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

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : MUNICH

ACTION: EE @

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, SR 3, S/C 2

CE

MUNI 3301 (IN 24837)

1112Z 18 FEB 56

ROUTINE
PRECEDENCE

TO: DIR

INFO: FRAN

CITE: MUNI

1. 13 FEB 56 WRINGER REPORTED THEY DEBRIEFED RETURNED BY
FRIEDRICH MATTHIAS BERGER ALIAS FRANZ VON SACTORIUS BORN 20 MAR 1911,
SCHOENFELD NEAR EUPEN. SUBJ WAS RETURNED 20 OCT 55 VIA FRIEDLAND
HE FORMERLY CAPTAIN GERMAN ARMY, COUNTER INTELLIGENCE OFFICER
FRANCE. CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS 46 AFTER ESCAPING FROM FRENCH POW
CAMP. GIVEN LIFE BY RUSSIANS FOR ALLEGED CRIMES AGAINST
COMMUNISTS, FRANCE.

2. HE REPORTED WRINGER VOLUNTARILY, EXPRESSED INTEREST IN
WORKING FOR AIS FIGHTING COMMUNISM. WRINGER STATED FOLL: HE
EXCELLENT SOURCE, INFORMATION GOOD, AND TOO DETAILED TO BE
FABRICATION. ALSO HAS SMALL INCOME FROM FORMER WIFE.
NOT INTERESTED GERMAN SERVICES AS FEELS THEY INEFFECTIVE. WE
AWAITING WRINGER DEBRIEFING REPORT, WHICH REQUESTED.

3. REQUEST TRACES, POSSIBLE INTEREST.

END OF MESSAGE

*SIGNAL CENTER NOTE: ABOVE MESSAGE DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.

N/

S-E-C-R-E-T

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Copy No.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

229
JB/JM
DATE : 20 FEB 56

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : FRANKFURT

ACTION: EE 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, SR 3, S/C 2

BERGER, Friedrich Matthias

del

FRAN 7000 (IN 25666)

1629Z 20 FEB 56

ROUTINE
PRECEDENCE

TO: MUNI

INFO: DIR

~~CITE: FRAN~~

RE: MUNI 3301 (IN 24837)

Berger, Friedrich Matthias

NO IDEN TRACES.

END OF MESSAGE

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

ABSTRACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEX	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<i>ms</i>	
DATE JUL 27 1956			

S-E-C-R-E-T

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CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

305
SE/RFL
DATE : 23 FEB 56

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROL FILE	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : FRANKFURT

ACTION: EE 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, S/C 2

BERGER, Friedrich Matthias

FRAN 7079 (IN 26940)

2329Z 23 FEB 56

ROUTINE

~~PRECEDENCE~~

TO: MUNI

INFO: FROB, DIR

CITE: FRAN

CAVERVE

RE: MUNI 3301 (IN 24837)

WE INTERESTED AND ARE REQUESTING UNILATERAL ACCESS. IF WRINGER OBJECTS YOU AUTHORIZED STATE SUBJ REF CUTS ACROSS GOING KUBARK OPS.

END OF MESSAGE

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

MICROFILMED

SEP 17 1956

ABSTRACT	INDEX	<input type="checkbox"/>
DATE APR 23 1956		

S-E-C-R-E-T

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CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

350
JB/WB
DATE : 28 FEB 56

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING	
1	
2	
3	

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : MUNICH

ACTION: EE 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, S/C 2

o Berger, Friedrich Matthias

~~MUNI 3410 (IN 28795)~~

2033Z 28 FEB 56

ROUTINE
PRECEDENCE

TO: FRAN

INFO: FROB, DIR

CITE: MUNI

CAVERVE

RE: FRAN 7079 (IN 26940)

1. WRINGER COMPLETED INTERROGATION AND RELEASED.
2. SUBJ IN CONTACT MOB, AVAILABLE AFTER 6 MARCH.
3. PLS ADVISE.

END OF MESSAGE

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

ABSTRACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DATE 14 MAR 1957			

S-E-C-R-E-T

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CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

572
JB/WB

ORIG :
UNIT : EE/G/CE
EXT : 3306
DATE : 27 FEB 1956

SECRET

ROUTING	
1	EEG/CE
2	EEG
3	CE/RO
4	EEG/KA
5	DET
6	CEP

TO : FRANKFURT. MUNICH. FRANKFURT OPS BASE

FROM : DIRECTOR

CONF : EE 6

INFO : GI, GI/OPS, GI/OA, FI/OPS, FI, FI/RI 2, SR 3, S/C 2

CE/RB

DIR 199/19 (OUT 7319/1)

2023Z 28 FEB 56

ROUTINE

PRECEDENCE

TO FRAN MUNI

INFO FROM

CITE DIR

CART CAVERVE

RE A. MUNI 3301 (IN 24837)

B. FRAN 7079 (IN 26940)

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

1. HQ FILES CONFIRM IDEN, ALIAS, DATE AND PLACE BIRTH SUBJ ALTHO ONE REPORT 45 STATES HE BORN 20 MAR 07 AACHEN. SHAEF CI WAR ROOM DOCS 45 SHOW SUBJ CIV INTERPRETER WITH SD FROM JULY 40 TO APR 45, SERVING IN BELGIUM, FRANCE, HOLLAND, AUSTRIA, ITALY. SUBJ DESERTED 29 APR 45 IN TYROL, SURRENDERED TO ALLIES MILAN 7 MAY 45. APPARENTLY TURNED OVER TO FRENCH AS WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECT. DURING SD SERVICE SUBJECT WITH SONDERKOMMANDO PANWITZ WHICH INVOLVED IN INVESTIGATION ROTE KAPELLE.

2. NO INFO INDICATING SUBJ EVER HELD MIL RANK OR RE SUBJ AFTER 45.

3. RE REF B. FRAN ADVISE NATURE INTEREST SUBJ.

END OF MESSAGE

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

COORDINATING OFFICERS

SECRET

EE/COP

RELEASING OFFICER

EE/C

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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Copy No

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
RIS recruits (Suspects)		RI FILE NO.	CAPITALIZÉ	- Ops 3a.
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE
		FRAN 7189 (IN 28796)		28 Feb 56
ANALYST		DATE PROCESSED	SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.
			E J	56
		DISSEMINATED IN	EVALUATION	
		KAPOK		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :		

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Suspects that Berger probable RIS recruit.
 (Mini 3301 IN 24837 and FRAN 7079 IN 26440)

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2006

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.



FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
 1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

SECRET

(7-46)

DATE : 28 FEB 56

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : FRANKFURT

ACTION: EE 1-4

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2006

INFO : COP 5, CI 6-7, CI/OPS 8, CI/OA 9, FI 10, FI/OPS 11, SR 12-13, S/C 14-15

FRAN 7185 (IN 28796)

2033Z 28 FEB 56

ROUTINE

PRECEDENCE

TO: MUNI, FULL, BOMB, DIR

INFO: BERLN, FROB

CITE: FRAN

WAPOR CART LC IMPROVE COVERSE CARBONIZE

REF DOI 70-17

RE: BERLN 2467 (IN 47255) (SENT DIR FRAN ONLY)

1. FOLLOWING RETURNNEES RECEIVED TREATMENT WHICH LEADS VERY SENSITIVE SOURCE CONCLUDE RIS ATTEMPTED RECRUIT THEM. CASES SOURCE BELIEVES PROBABLY ACCEPTED OFFER SO MARKED. WISH EMPHASIZE MATERIAL SENSITIVE AND UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IS FYI ONLY.

✓ B REWEHR CAPTAIN PAUL BIEDERMANN C/O FATHER DR MED BIEDERMANN STADELN DEI FUERTH. B INTENDED JOIN UPSWING. PROPABLE. NO LIKELY COS TRACES.

B. DR HELMUT KUNZ. RESIDES KARLSRUHE. PER EGFA 7637 HITLER-S DENTIST. POSSIBLE TRACE MCHA 13206 DEC 51. DROPPED AGENTS LIST.

C. WILFRED ENICH, HANNOVER. INTENDED REPORT CASK. PER EGFA 2943. POSSIBLY IDEN W/BUSCH STUDENT HANNOVER ARRESTED 48 IN THURINGIA. FATE UNKNOWN.

WITHOUT MENTIONING NAMES CAN SPROSTON ASCERTAIN IF B HAS CONTACTED CASK?

✓ B ARTY CAPT KARL HEINZ LANGHAGEL TEDINGHAUSEN 64 UELER BREMAN. WAS ON LIST UPSWING REQUEST UNILATERAL ACCESS. CAN TULL FIND OUT UPSWING INTENTIONS BY BURYING L'S NAME IN REQUEST FOR DEBRIEFINGS. NO COS TRACES.

EGFA-16778
 EGFA-42489

✓ B WALDEMAR TAUER. SPD MEMBER. NO COS TRACES

S-E-C-R-E-T

REC'D
 28 FEB 1956
 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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S-E-C-R-E-T

28 FEB 56

FRAN 7185 (IN 28796)

PAGE 2

74-6-32 / Rev 1536 1 JAN 58
✓ / ①. JOACHIM NERKE. PROBABLE. HAS BEEN CONTACTED US NORMAL RETURNEE AND GAVE OP LEAD. WILL BE RECONTACTED FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION LEAD. POSSIBLE TRACE EGOW 1690 UPSWING HIMMELIS NUMBER 15 PAGE 13 JOACHIM NERKE, EFRUT (ALSO RECEIVED ERFUT) RIS AGENT.

✓ / ②. G. HEINZ MENDEL. NO COS TRACES. EGFA-12024
✓ / ③. DR. FNU JOLENTHAL. NO COS TRACES. 0
✓ / ④. ERNST LEDER C/O FUHRMANN PARADESTRASSE 17 BERLIN-TEMPELHOF. PROBABLE. NO COS TRACES. BERLN HANDLING. EGFA-17942
✓ / ⑤. ERICH N. WEISSENBORN. FORMER ABWEHR NO COS TRACES.
✓ / ⑥. FRANZ VON SARTORIUS ALIAS BERGER, PROBABLE. SUBJ MUNI 3301 (IN 21837) AND FRAN 7079 (IN 26940). EGMA-19771
XARZ-20491
EGMA-55258

2. REQUEST (PORTION GARGLED, BEING SERVICED) HAVE UNILATERAL ACCESS ALL ABOVE EXCEPT D. AFTER ROUTINE DEBRIEFING AS RETURNEES WILL ADVISE FURTHER PLANS.

3. REQUEST TRACES.

END OF MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

BERGER, Friedrich

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

WFO
ED/MB

29 FEB 56

S-E-C-R-E-T

1	EEG/DA	4	EEG/DA
2	EEG	5	CEE
3	Chrome	6	cop

cc, Pop

TO DIRECTOR

FROM FRANKFURT

ACTION: EE 6

INFO CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, S/C 2

Pop
2-CEE
2-cop

FROB 2892 (IN 29403)

0331Z 1 MAR 56

ROUTINE
PRECEDE

TO: MUNI

INFO: FRAN, DIR

CITE: FROB

CAVERVE

RE: MUNI 3410 (IN 28795)

Gringer completed interrogation & released

1. FROB INTERESTED DEBRIEFING SUBJ.
2. PLS ADVISE WHEN SUBJ CAN COME FRAN. WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS MEET HIM.

END OF MESSAGE

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

S-E-C-R-E-T

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COPIES OF CABLES

FROB 2892 (IN 29403) 1 March 1956

TO: MUNI

CAVERVE

RE: MUNI 3410 (IN 28795)

1. FROB INTERESTED DEBRIEFING SUBJ.

2. PLS ADVISE WHEN SUBJ CAN COME FRAN. WILL MAKE

ARRANGEMENTS MEET HIM

* -----

FRAN 7251 (IN 29404) 1 March 56

CART CAVERVE

RE: DIR 49949 (OUT 73194) (A)

MUNI 3410 (IN 28795) (B)

FRAN 7185 (IN 28796) (C)

1. RE PARA 3 REF A SEE REF C.

2. FROB TO INTERROGATE SUBJ AND WILL ADVISE MUNI

RE ARRANGEMENTS.

MUNI 3410 (IN 28795)

CAVERVE

RE: FRAN 7079 (IN 26940)

1. WRINGER COMPLETED INTERROGATION AND RELEASED.

2. SUBJ IN CONTACT MOB, AVAILABLE AFTER 6 MARCH.

3. PLS ADVISE

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

[

7

419
ED/WB

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

BERGER, Friedrich

ROUTING

DA PC
FBI/DO

29 FEB 56

S-E-C-R-E-T

1	99/1/1	4	99/1/1
2	99/1	5	100
3	Unusual	6	cap

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : FRANKFURT

ACTION: EE 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, S/C 2

CE
RB

FRAN 7251 (IN 29404)

0331Z 1 MAR 56

ROUTINE
PRECEDENCE

TO: DIR

INFO: FROB, MUNI

CITE: FRAN

CART CAVERVE

- RE: A. DIR 49949 (OUT 73194) ✓ 7/120 Berger
 B. MUNI 3410 (IN 28795) ✓ Winger completed interrogation & release
 C. FRAN 7185 (IN 28796) 28 F-K 7/Carbonize

1. RE PARA 3 REF A SEE REF C.
2. FROB TO INTERROGATE SUBJ AND WILL ADVISE MUNI RE ARRANGEMENTS.

END OF MESSAGE

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

S-E-C-R-E-T

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C]

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
SUBJECT			DATE
BERGER, Friedrich (von SARTORIUS)			7 March 56

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Air Force Report: IR-1320-56 (page 2 & 4 of interest)
 Source: BERGER-von SARTORIUS, Friedrich
 E-29-55-190 "JCP-WW"

Report on some general info on some of the Soviet's methods of intelligence but does not include more than a very limited number of details.

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 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2006

Document in RI

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

[] 120

CS/FO/LE

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE : 9 MAR 56

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : FRANKFURT

ACTION: EE 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, SR 3, S/C 2

BERGER, Friedrich Mathais

FRAN 7480 (IN 32979)

1300Z 9 MAR 56

ROUTINE

TO: PULL

INFO: DIR

PRECEDENCE

CITE: FRAN

CART CAVERVE

SUBJ DIR 49949 (OUT 73194) IS FRIEDRICH VON SARTORIUS. []

END OF MESSAGE

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

copy

ABSTRACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DATE JUL 30 1956			

S-E-C-R-E-T

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092
RLG/WB
9 MAR 56

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

S-E-C-R-E-T

1	MA/CR-DE	5	CR/PA
2	AP/C	5	CR/PA
3	CR/PA	5	CR/PA

1) CE/ED
2) CE/RB

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : FRANKFURT

ACTION: EE 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, SR 3, S/C 2

FRAN 7481 (IN 33013)

1405Z 9 MAR 56

ROUTINE

PRECEDENCE

CITE: FRAN

TO: DIR, PULL

INFO: FROB

CART CAVERVE

RE: DIR-49949 (OUT 73194) // 120 Berger

1. INTERROGATING SUBJ REF BEGINNING 12 MAR. CAN HQ PROVIDE US WITH QUESTIONS RE ROTE KAPPELLE ASPECT MENTIONED PARA 1 REF. SUGGEST IF POSSIBLE QUESTIONS BE HANDCARRIED.

2. RELAYING REF PULL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS PULL MAY HAVE.

END OF MESSAGE

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

S-E-C-R-E-T

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BERGER, Friedrich

OSS/FO/VE

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE : 9 MAR 56

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING			
1	EEG/CE	4	EEG/DA
2	EEG	5	CBE
3	WAW	6	CAF

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : FRANKFURT

ACTION: EE 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, SR 3, S/C 2

1) CG
2) RB

FRAN 7480 (IN 32979)

1300Z 9 MAR 56

~~ROUTINE~~

TO: PULL

INFO: DIR

PRECEDENCE

CITE: FRAN

CART CAVERVE

- 6/120 Berger

SUBJ DIR 49949 (OUT 73194) IS FRIEDRICH VON SANTORIUS.

END OF MESSAGE

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

S-E-C-R-E-T

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675 JB/JM

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

ORIG : EE/G/CE FI
UNIT : EE/G/CE
EXT : 3306
DATE : 13 MAR 1956

SECRET

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : FRANKFURT. FRANKFURT OPS BASE. PULLACH

FROM : DIRECTOR

CONF : EE 6

BERGER, Friedrich Mathias

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, SR 3, S/C 2

dec

~~DIR 02287 (OUT 77934)~~

~~2245Z 13 MAR 56~~

~~ROUTINE
PRECEDENCE~~

TO FRAN

INFO TROB, PULL

CITE DIR

GART CAVERVE LCIMPROVE

RE FRAN 7481 (IN 33013)

BERGER, Friedrich Mathias

1. NO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS RE ROTE KAPELLE ASPECT THIS CASE. MAIN AREAS INTEREST ARE SUBJ KNOWLEDGE OF HIS ROTE KAPELLE RECRUITMENT METHODS, AGENTS OR AGENT PROSPECTS INCL DESCRIPTIONS AND ALIASES, COMMO SYSTEM.
2. RE SUBJ. INTERESTED CLARIFY HIS ACTIVITY 46 TO DATE, INCL INTEL INFO HE MAY HAVE GIVEN SOVS DURING CAPTIVITY, INDICATIONS HE NOW ON HIS MISSION, HIS FUTURE PLANS.

END OF MESSAGE

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

DATE SEP 13 1958

SR/COP/CE - Coordinated in draft by

COORDINATING OFFICERS

EE/COP

RELEASING OFFICER

SECRET

EE/G

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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Copy No.

BERGER, Friedrich

200 ERB/GEO
16 MAR 56

S-E-C-R-E-T

1: EE6/CE	2: EE6/DA
2: EE6	3: CEE
3: CMMO	4: CAA

CS
R13

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : PULLACH

ACTION: EE 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, SR 3, S/C 2,

PULL 3664 (IN 36027)

1555Z 16 MAR 56

ROUTINE

TO FRAN

INFO DIR

PRECEDENCE
CITE PULL

CART CAVERVE

RE FRAN. 7481 (IN 33013) *5/120 - BERGER*

NO ADDITIONAL INFO SUBJ REF AVAILABLE POB. UPSWING MAY HAVE
INFO. WE WILLING QUERY IF REQUESTED.

END OF MESSAGE

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2D
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

S-E-C-R-E-T

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Copy No. *C*

SECRET

REF ID: A6650

APR 6 1956

Chief of Station, Frankfurt

ATTN: []

Chief of Base, Frankfurt

INFO: []

REF ID: A6650

Debriefing of SAUTONIS

1. Attached herewith are the results of SAUTONIS's debriefing performed by [] The first attachment represents the information obtained during the debriefing. The second attachment reflects [] comments, and the third represents an index of the documents, letters, etc., obtained from SAUTONIS.

2. Despite the fact that this was only a one day debriefing session, [] was able to obtain considerable amount of information which can be profitably utilized in any further effort to establish source's bona fides. On the basis of the data obtained so far, however, it would appear that the source is deliberately withholding information to further arouse our interest in him. In fact, it is quite obvious that he would like to work with the KGB, and if we accept him, he would ostensibly then be willing to give us further operational data. This is hardly worth the price, particularly when there are glaring contradictions in his story, and strong indications that he had been recruited by the KGB and may even now be working under their control.

3. Although source is willing to come up to Frankfurt for further discussions, we feel such interviews will not be productive from our point of view. We have, therefore, told him that if we feel it necessary to see him again, we will get in touch with him.

Approved: []

5 April 1956

Attachments: E/W

Distribution:

- 4-COB, Germany w/atts A&B, Part I of C - single copies, w/o Part II of C (1-COB/SA w/atts A, B, C - singles)
- 2-ROB w/atts A&B, Part I of C-1 cy, w/o Part II of C
- 2-SR w/atts A&B, Part I of C-1 cy, w/o P.II C
- 1-EE w/atts A&B, Part I of C-1 cy, w/o P.II C

ROUTING	
#1	3/6 w/att A+B+C
#2	6/3
#3	
#4	
#5	

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Attachment A to
EGFA-9850

INTERVIEW WITH SARTORIUS

Source was born on March 20, 1911, in Schoenefeld, near Aachen. In 1934 source graduated from the Hotelschule, a school giving instruction in hotel management, in Zurich, Switzerland, and subsequently returned to Schoenefeld, Germany. In Schoenefeld he came into contact with a certain Joseph SCHMIDT, who gave source the assignment to join the Foreign Legion and there find German citizens who had left Germany in 1933.

In August 1935 source left for France, joined the Foreign Legion in Marseille as a private, and was sent to Sanda, Algiers and Marakesh, Morocco.

In the summer of 1936, through a "lady" German intelligence woman source was ordered to leave the Foreign Legion under any pretext and return to France. At that time, source was suffering from an inflammation of the ears. He bribed the medical staff of the hospital to operate on him, and as a result was relieved from his Foreign Legion duty. In March 1937 he received permission to leave for France.

Beginning April 1937 source lived in Paris, where he was in contact with an unofficial member of German intelligence, a certain DEUMELBURG who also lived in Paris. Source under the name of BERGER organized with DEUMELBURG's assistance an ice-cream factory in Paris, and used it for their agents' network. Source does not remember the names of the French agents, and maintains that this network had assignments in connection with military matters.

Source worked in this fashion until 1939 when source left for Munich, and was ordered by the Supreme Command of the German Armed Forces to report to the Wiesbaden Branch (Ast-Leitstelle) Fieldpost No. 21476. According to source, his main duty there was to transport reports of the agency along the Keeln, Luxemburg, Paris route.

NOTE: Source refused to give details of his work there, stating that he will do so at a later date, i.e., after he has established closer contact with us.

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Attachment A to
EGFA-9850
Page Two

In June 1940, source came to Paris as a special commissioner, and took up residence in the Hotel Litetsia. Source's indirect chief was Colonel SEYLE (Perhaps RYLIE) from the Wiesbaden Branch. Source was given the assignment to screen Frenchmen who were being recruited by German intelligence. Source talked to these people, and later submitted his conclusions in regard to the usability of one or the other of these individuals.

On December 13, 1940, a German intelligence agent, a certain (Captain) HERMAN gave source the assignment to go to Vichi, where the quarters of PETAIN's government were located, and to establish contact with the 2nd Bureau of the French intelligence. HERMAN specifically directed source to get in touch with (Captain) X BAUMAIN.

On December 16, 1940, source was arrested in Vichi by French authorities, and sent to some camp in Algiers. There, the French military court sentenced source to death for espionage. In the summer of 1942, source was taken from under arrest thanks to the efforts of Baron von KIRSTEN, Chairman of the Franco-German armistice commission, and sent to Paris, where he started to work for the Main Office of the German State Security. His work consisted of offering resistance to the Communist organizations and to the partisan movement.

Source was asked to give details of his activities during this period, however, source denied a direct answer, and disclosed that only for a period he had been involved in the Rote Kapelle. He added the following in connection with the Rote Kapelle.

from X PAN WITZ?
Toward the end of 1943, the criminal investigative official (Kriminalrat) PANVIZ (or PANVITZ) - PAULSEN of the 4th Branch (Amt) of the State Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) came to Paris from Brussels, and source was told by the (SS Major General) XUELLER from the Berlin SS Main Office to give, if necessary, some of his agents to PANVIZ for the Rote Kapelle operation. Source followed the instructions, however, maintains that he knows no details about the operation itself. Source remembers that some of the agents he put at the disposal of PANVIZ were sent to Grenoble, where they were instrumental in the arrest of "a certain number of Communist agents", and those who remained in Paris under PANVIZ's supervision were performing in a similar fashion. Source maintains that during his imprisonment by the Soviets he had heard from a fellow-prisoner named

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Attachment A to
EGFA-9850
Page Three

Handwritten: HACHTMANN that PANVIZ had been arrested by the Soviets, and subsequently shot in Lubyanka, Moscow.

In September 1944 source was a member of the "I-Z" group of the Tank Division commanded by von MANNTRUFEL, which at that time was located in Howald near Strassbourg. In November 1944 source was sent with the group to Italy, where he was to perform intelligence operations at the rear of the retreating Italo-German troops. His operation was headed by one of the German intelligence chiefs, *Handwritten:* SHELLENBERG.

On May 8, 1945, source was captured by the Allied troops in the vicinity of Milan, and taken via Florence to a British intelligence center in Rome. There source was interrogated about his past activities in the German intelligence.

On November 1, 1945, source was transferred to Camp Ankona. From there, on December 18, 1945, was transferred to the special British camp in Rimini, and subsequently, due to his illness, to a hospital in Chezenatico. In the beginning of 1946 source was transferred to a camp in Venice, and then, in the first part of November 1946, to Bremerforde, Germany, via Muenster.

In February 1947 source was handed over to the French authorities, and sent to the French interrogation center in Wildbad, Schwarzwald. Wildbad, as source claims, is under the command of the French intelligence organ in Baden-Baden. Upon his arrival there, source was placed in a villa that was named Haus Carola, where he, together with fifteen other former German intelligence agents, was being guarded by the French Gendarmerie. On June 30, with the help of a woman, source succeeded in escaping the villa.

During his French captivity, source was permitted by the camp authorities to repeatedly visit the private home of a woman friend of his, his present wife, Didia, nee Gretchen ZINSER.

After his escape from the French captivity, source went illegally to the Soviet Zone of German via Frankfurt/Main. He explains this by the fact that he had to get to Shverin, Mecklenburg, at any cost in order to obtain some secret documents that he had at one time hidden in the Wendendorf Castle in Rena, and which, if discovered, would disclose the treacherous activities of some French agents of the German intelligence. In Shverin source succeeded in destroying the above-mentioned documents, and went thereupon to Berlin-Falkensee, where he

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stayed with some friends of his for two days. During this stay in Berlin, someone informed on him to the Soviets, source was arrested by a Soviet (lieutenant-colonel) named PAVLOV, and taken to a military prison in Moenschenhausen.

There source remained in solitary confinement from July 14, 1947, until June 1950. He was interrogated by several Soviets who were interrogators about his past activities in the German intelligence and about other agents known to him. The long term of imprisonment (three years!) source explains by the fact that he had three different interrogators, and that each interrogator investigated his case completely anew.

In July 1950, source was sentenced by the Soviet military court which was located in the building of the former women's prison in Lichtenberg, Berlin, to a life sentence. On August 1, 1950, source was sent with a large group of Prisoners to the transfer camp in Tayshet, via Orsha, Chelyabinsk, Fuybyshhev, and Novosibirsk.

In the middle of October 1950, source was sent to camp O19, located along the Tayshet-Bratsk highway, on the 198th kilometer mark, where he stayed until December 2, 1950. There was a total of about 1200 prisoners there, Russians, Germans, Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese, who worked on timber exploitation, and at the small saw-mill there.

On December 2, due to his emaciated state, source was sent to the "Central Hospital" located along the same Tayshet-Bratsk highway on the 51st kilometer mark, and remained there until the first part of January, 1951.

From the hospital, source was transferred to camp No. 045, an invalid camp for handicapped prisoners doing various types of light work, located in the vicinity of the hospital. Source remained in this camp until March 29, 1951, when he was again sent to the Tayshet transfer camp for further interrogation. The interrogation lasted only a day, and in the course of it source was questioned about a certain Otto SCORZENI, some of whose activities were known to source. At the same time, source was given a physical examination, and due to his emaciated state, was declared an invalid. After this, he was taken to the invalid camp O21, located on the 46th kilometer mark along the Tayshet-Bratsk highway.

Source claims that while he was being registered in the camp, he was able to detect the words "particularly dangerous" on the

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Attachment A to
ECRA-9850
Page Five

folder containing his case. That is why, he further claims, immediately upon his arrival in the camp, he was again given a physical examination, and this time, in spite of his poor state of health, declared healthy. After having stayed in this camp for three days, source was again transferred, first to camp 026, the location of which source does not remember, and immediately after to camp 020, whose location source also does not remember. In camp 020, source was placed into the intensified regime barracks, which practically amounted to being put into the camp prison, and source believes that this was done because his case folder was marked "particularly dangerous". While in the barracks, source was interrogated several times, since he was suspected of having made attempts to escape. The interrogator, whose name source does not remember, tried to force source to sign a report which stated that source had the intention to escape from the camp and had talked other prisoners into doing the same thing.

Toward the end of May, 1951, source was transferred to camp 07, located along the Tayshet-Bratsk highway, on the 128th kilometer mark, and again placed into camp prison, for no reasons known to source. Source maintains, that during his whole stay in camps, he refused to work because he did not want his work to serve to strengthen the Soviet regime, and believes that his frequent imprisonment in barracks of intensified regime were due to his refusal to work.

On June 13, 1951, all the prisoners of the camp prison were transferred to camp 048 in the town of Tayshet. The camp had some 1500 prisoners who had all come from camps located along the Tayshet-Bratsk highway, and was one of the best-organized camps that source had ever been. The food and the general treatment here was much better than in any of the other camps. Not far from the camp was the Central Automobile Repair Plant, where source has worked as a subsidiary worker for a short time, though most of the time he had refused any work.

On June 13, 1952 (as source put it, "exactly a year later") source was sent back to camp 026, and was immediately put into camp prison for refusing to work. Subsequently, source was placed in the camp hospital due to his emaciated state. There source succeeded in persuading a Russian doctor whose name he does not remember to send him to the hospital in the town of Bratsk.

In August 1952, source was sent to camp 052 at the Vikharevskaya station, and from there to the nearby camp 013, where source remained for almost two years. In December 1955 German

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Attachment A to
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Page Six

prisoners were given the permission to correspond with their relatives in Germany. Source immediately wrote a letter to his present wife, who was then at Wildbad, and received a reply. However, when source was given his first letter from Germany, he was warned by the camp administration that should he in the future continue refusing work, he would be deprived of the right to write to anyone in Germany. This warning forced source to accept work, and from May, 1954 until August 15, 1954, source worked in a brigade producing wooden crates for string ammunition.

On August 15, 1954, source was taken to the central hospital of the 052 camp. Source does not remember its exact location.

On March 26, 1955, all German patients at the central hospital went to the assembly camp in Reshetnoye settlement (translator's note, source is not sure about name of this settlement, however, it is most probably Reshety). For no reason known to source, he and three other prisoners had to remain in the hospital, and on May 1, 1955, the whole hospital was transferred to camp 040 at the Tukshka (source is not sure about the name) settlement, located on the 360th kilometer mark of the Tayshet-Bratsk highway.

In the middle of August 1955, source was ordered by the political instructor of the camp to be transferred to camp 040, located ca. 5 km from the Tukshka settlement. From there, source was transferred to camp prison No. 04 and on September 27, 1955, source was sent to Camp 013, in which there were about 250 Germans, Manchurians, Poles and Spaniards.

On October 4, 1955, all Germans were sent to the Reshety settlement for final release. Before their departure, a Soviet officer made a brief speech in which he expressed the hope that the released Germans would be grateful to the Soviet government for the generous amnesty, and that, when they returned to Germany, they would tell their countrymen that the Soviet people want to live in peace with everybody.

At the Sverdlovsk station, 27 Germans to be sent in the special transport were separated from the rest for no reason known to source. On October 20, the transport arrived in Herlenhausen, and on October 22, the released prisoners arrived in Camp Friedland.

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Attachment B to
BOFA-9850

COMMENTS ON INTERVIEW WITH SARTORIUS

Due to limited amount of time spent with source, the following material does not encompass all his life. It is necessary to note that source attempts to give only superficial data about himself, trying to omit details wherever possible.

Source is definitely interested in establishing and maintaining contact with the Americans. According to him, the Germans and their intelligence service at present do not work efficiently, and therefore he is not interested in working with them. Source expressed the wish to organize a network of agents and to improve the counter-espionage effort. Source added, that if the Americans would support him financially, he would be able to establish clandestine contacts with the USSR "within a matter of a few months", since, according to source, he has sufficiently studied the Russians during his stay in camps. Source is certain that the majority of Russians are anti-Communist. Source said the following: "I have spent much of my own finances to establish contact with several individuals who could be used for intelligence work in Western Germany. At present my finances are low. Should the Americans help me financially to start with, I would be able to establish the necessary contacts. However, I would like to have a specific job. For instance, if you would ask me to cover the Hamburg-Munich line, I would know that that is my particular duty, and would try to spot all suspicious individuals in that section".

Source made a great effort to be asked to collaborate with us. He described self as an idealist, interested only in the struggle against Communism. This pose of source's was obviously discrepant with source's demands for financial support.

In the course of the interview, the following contradictions came forth.

1. Source maintained that in 1935 he went to France, and joined the Foreign Legion there as an assignment of the German intelligence. This is not very likely; source probably actually was there, but not on a job for the German intelligence, but rather to cover up a crime that he himself had committed, using the German intelligence assignment story as a cover.

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Attachment B to
EGFA-9850

2. Source is reluctant to speak about his work in France before the beginning of the war, avoids giving facts and details. Several facts source refused to explain, stating that that was a "professional secret". However, source seems to be afraid to mention certain facts for fear of getting mixed up (he refused to name any French agents).
3. According to source, he was connected with the "Rote Kappelle". However, source was not able to describe the operation in detail and finally admitted that he was not directly connected with it. His contact amounted to sending several agents on jobs in the "Rote Kappelle".
4. Source stated that in February 1947, he was taken to Wildbad, Schwarzwald, "a French interrogation center", from which he escaped on June 30, 1947, in spite of his villa being surrounded by guards. From source's statement, one could conclude that the French probably considered him to be a "war criminal" (worked with agents in occupied France and fought against the resistance movement to the German occupation). However, source was not imprisoned during that time, but was rather kept in a villa by the French. As he stated himself, he had the right to leave the villa at pleasure. So his statements in this connection do not seem to be true to fact.
5. Source maintains, that after escaping from the French, he went to the Soviet zone in Germany, to Schwerin in Mecklenburg, since he wanted to destroy some documents which if found would compromise his agents in France. This reason for going there does not ring true either, for it is doubtful that source could be brave and noble to the extent of going to the Soviet Zone for that reason only. Arrival of source in Berlin sounds also untrue, as well as contrary to logic. Obviously source had other reasons which forced him to go to the Soviet Zone.
6. On July 14, 1947, source was arrested by the Soviet Lieutenant-Colonel PAVLOV, and was placed into the military prison in Hohenschoenhausen, where he remained until June 1950. Source was interrogated for this whole period of three years, and explains this extensive interrogation by the fact that in the process of questioning, he had three different interrogators who started his case anew each time. This part of source's statement does not ring true at all. To finish a case of his kind, a maximum of 12-15 months are needed.

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It is possible that source is giving false data in regard to his being under interrogation. It is probable that source's arrest took place at some other time (perhaps much later). It may be that source was being used for a certain period of time by the RIS as a spotter for individuals who were in contact with German intelligence, for RIS was very much interested in such individuals, and source is now giving false facts to cover up his real activities in the Soviet Zone.

7. Source was asked whether he had been questioned in the camp, to which he replied affirmatively, saying that he had been interrogated in several camps.

a. In camp 045, Tayshet, in March 1951, he had been interrogated for a whole day in regard to his connections with Otto SCORZENI, by a certain (Major) YAKOVLEV.

b. In the Central Automobile Repair Plant camp in Tayshet he was interrogated in 1952 for one day in regard to a certain Russian named VICTOR, who had been in Wildbad in the French organization. The interrogation was conducted by some Soviet civilians, who introduced to him two French officers whom source did not know.

c. In camp 013, source was summoned several times by various officials. This time he was questioned as to whether he had ever been in Poland, and whether he had known any individuals of Polish nationality. Source had never been to Poland, so his replies were in the negative. In the camp senior (lieutenant) ZHURAVLEV questioned source several times as to source's reasons for refusing to work, to which source each time replied that he was sick.

Description of ZHURAVLEV: Looks between 30 and 35 years old; is ca. 172 cm tall; has very black hair, an oval face, gray eyes; wore a mustach periodically.

These interrogations were the only ones to which source had to submit.

8. It does not follow from source's statements that he was performing heavy work in the Soviet camps. Source has spent much time in hospitals, refused work repeatedly, and was officially recognized as an invalid. As source states, he had an opportunity to learn Russian in the camps, and now speaks the language satisfactory. However, if source actually repeatedly refused to work, he would have been placed by camp authorities in isolation barracks (which he was) and therefore would not have had the opportunity to study Russian.

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Attachment B to
EGFA-9850
Page Four

When asked why he refused work repeatedly, source answered that he did not want to work out of principle, and in order not to strengthen the Soviet government through his work.

9. According to source, in July 1950, "after three years of solitary confinement", he was sentenced by the military court of Berlin-Lichtenberg to a "life sentence". The most severe sentence in the Soviet Union, however, is 25 years of camp. Therefore, source's statement as to a life sentence obviously contains little truth. Furthermore, source maintains that he noticed on the folder containing his case the words "particularly dangerous". This again is not very likely, since such labels are not openly displayed on the outside of folders. Source is probably trying to build himself up as a fierce opponent of the Communists, and one who was regarded by the Soviets as a very important criminal.
10. In the course of the interview, it became apparent that many prisoners considered source to be an informant for the MVD. Source explains this by the fact that the "political officer" of the camp issued an order to spread such rumors about source in order to compromise him. One of the individuals who used to spread these rumors about source was a prisoner who was a former colonel of the German Army, a certain von RANDOW, who currently resides in Cologne. See attached copy of a letter to RANDOW from source.

Source probably was an agent of Soviet intelligence, and many of the prisoners knew that. Now source is probably attempting to cover up this fact with his clumsy explanation.

11. In February 1955 source wrote a Red Cross postcard from the camp to a certain Dr. HENY, Hamburg, Goethestr. 1, who had been one of the fairly important German intelligence agents. Source wanted to let him know of his own existence, and wrote him the postcard, in which he made hints of the weakening of the Soviet government: "the heart is still working, but the other organs are slowly withering away". In the same postcard, source asked Dr. HENY about his former co-workers in the German intelligence: "What is REGUS and your other boys doing?". This postcard was not delivered to the addressee, however, and returned to source. (Refer to attachment.) The postcard incident arouses suspicion for the following reasons.

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- a. Each prisoner had the right to write only one postcard a month, and it is doubtful, that any one of the usual prisoners would risk losing a chance to write home, which source did in sending his postcard to Dr. REMY.
- b. The postcard is written in such a style that even the most mediocre individual would be able to guess that it contains a double meaning, so that it is not very likely that the Soviet censors would have let it through.
- c. A postcard addressed to the intelligence agent REMY, about whom source had already given facts to the Soviets, would have immediately aroused the suspicion of the Soviet Intelligence.

Taking all above facts into consideration, it may be concluded that the postcard was written by source at the instigation of Soviet Intelligence, who were interested in finding out more about Dr. REMY's activities, as well as in establishing a contact between Dr. REMY and source.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The above-mentioned statements of source do not deserve our confidence. Evidently source was recruited by Soviet Intelligence and agreed to collaborate with them. It is quite possible that source has an assignment here in the West from the Soviet Intelligence. In order to check source's statements, it is necessary to get facts as to his activities in France, which source is not ready to reveal unless a concrete offer of cooperation with AIS is made.

ATTACHMENT LIST WITH COMMENTS

1. Postcard to Dr. REMY with translation.
2. Copy of letter to RANDOW from source, dated Munich, February 14, 1956.
Letter states that source cannot visit RANDOW in Cologne before March; that source visited (Dr.) BANDT in Kamburg, and hopes to see RANDOW in Munich should he come there.
3. Copy of source's registration in Camp Friedland, dated October 20, 1955, including statement of physical condition of source, and of his destination: Munich, Thierstr.
4. Also record of DM 300.- that source received as war prisoner.
4. Copy of document from Landesversorgungsamt, dated Feb. 21, 1956, No. 1543, listing the financial aid source has received since entering the Federal Republic of Germany.
5. Copy of document recognizing source as Heimkehrer under Article 1, para 3 of the Heimkehrer Law; from Landesversorgungsamt Bayern, dated February 21, 1956.
6. Copy of source's letter to the Red Cross in Hamburg, asking Red Cross to discontinue search of Dr. REMY, since source was returning home to Germany; dated Rimsting, October 22, 1955.
7. Marriage certificate of source and Gretchen Didie ZINSER, dated Wildbad, March 7, 1956.
8. Copy of a partnership contract (Gesellschaftsvertrag) between Korbinian MEYER and source, to accept source into the Liquor Store (Weingrosshandlung) as a partner.
9. Copy of a statement of Willie SCHMIDT, a friend and co-prisoner of source, dealing with Willie's life as a prisoner in Soviet camps. Also translation.
10. Copy of description of source's visit to Munich, where he visited a certain (Fran) HERMANN, and was introduced to a (Mr.) NOVAK, a Russian working for Radio Liberation. Also translation.

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST MUNI-3301 IN-24837

TO RI/ANALYSIS SECTION	DATE 23 April 1956
FROM [] []	ROOM NO. 1512 K
	TELEPHONE 8259

INSTRUCTIONS: Form must be typed or printed in block letters.

SECTION I: List 201 number, name, and identifying data in the spaces provided. All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete.

SECTION II: List cryptonym or pseudonym if assigned. If true name is sensitive, fill in the 201 number and Section II Only. If true name is non-sensitive, both Sections I and II must be completed.

SECTION III: To be completed in all cases.

SECTION I

1.	NAME (Last)	(First)	(Middle)	(Title)	3.
[] []	BERGER	Friedrich	Matthias		

NAME VARIANT

TYPE 2. NAME	(Last)	(First)	(Middle)	(Title)
-----------------	--------	---------	----------	---------

A	von SARTORIUS	Franz		

PHOTO	4.	BIRTH DATE	5.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	6.	CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH	7.	OTHER IDENTIFICATION	8.
YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO		200311		GERM		Schoenfeld	

OCCUPATION/POSITION	OCC/POS. CODE	9.
P W Returnee		

SECTION II

CRYPTONYM OR PSEUDONYM	SENSITIVE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NON-SENSITIVE

SECTION III

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	10.	ACTION DESK	11.	2ND CITY INTEREST	12.	3RD CITY INTEREST	12A.
WGER		EE/G		FRAN		USSR	

COMMENTS:

Former Counter Intelligence officer (Capt) in the German army

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

OPEN FILE	RESTRICTED FILE	SIGNATURE
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	[] []

CAKEWALK/2 Name Traces Ref: EGFA-10491

Para. 21 K

von SARTORIUS

Friedrich von SARTORIUS was interrogated by ODIBEX in 1945. From July 1940
April 1945 Friedrich von SARTORIUS served as an interpreter with ROTE KAPELLE.
When he deserted and was interrogated he gave his name as Friedrich von ^RSARTORIUS,
It was later learned that this was probably not his real name, but he was
Friedrich BERGER. In this report he is referred to as a "muddle-brain".
Source of the above info. is PF 601,996/WRC5B, dated 8 June 1945.

SI 3301, 17 Feb. 1956 stated that "WRINGER reported they debriefed Friedrich
BERGER, alias Franz von SATORIOUS, born 20 March 1911 in Shoenfeld near
(Japan ??). Subject allegedly was captured by the Russians in 1946 after
from a French POW camp. He was a German counter intell. officer in
The KUBARK FROB debriefing referred to in para 21 k of reference was
via EGFA 9850 dated 6 April 1956. [] performed this interrogation
that ^RSARTORIUS is an intelligence opportunist.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

[] ,

If you recall, I thought that
Sartorius was also a
true name.

P

CAVERNE SOURCE
S/C att to EGPA 14316, 1570a
57.
RI- []

SUBJECT: SCHWABERGER, Hans Wolfgang

EXEMPTIONS Section 8(b)
1. EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE
2. EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE
3. EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE

Personal Data

Name : Hans Wolfgang Schwabberger

Place of Birth : Erfurt

Date of Birth : 20 May 1924

Present address : s/o Schwabberger (Walter)
Muenich
Geierskrasse 17

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date

Occupation : Driver, presently unemployed

Stay in USSR : from mid of WWII till 1948 or 1949 FW. Returned East Zone.
1951 - 1953, Tayshet, labor camp
1953 - 1954, Isak, mine worker
1954 - 1955, Karganda, housing construction
1955 (Orelsk), breakdown, camp

Source was arrested on 12 March 1951 in Muehlentadt because he was
connected with, and knew, or tried to go West Berlin by Egon WOHLFANGST, Erfurt,
Thuringia. Source was tried and sentenced to 25 years forced labor.
Wohlfangst, who was the main accused, had a separate trial and received 15 years.
Prisoners were required to have cooperated with the Soviets. Other prisoners were
sent to the Muehlentadt jail for short periods and shortly afterwards all
prisoners were sent to the Muehlentadt jail and were kept in the Soviet
jail for 15 days. Source was kept in Muehlentadt jail.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODOSEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

[]

larger yards,

which could not have been known by the authorities (such as an arms cache),
being known to them after such prisoner/Wohlfahrt visits. Although Source
has no positive proof, he stated that Wohlfahrt must have talked, as in
Sartorius's case, since as no one outside of Wohlfahrt and himself knew about
his whereabouts. Wohlfahrt was arrested in December 1950 and sentenced in

1953 by a Soviet Military Tribunal. Wohlfahrt returned from the
prison in the fall of 1953 or beginning of 1954. Wohlfahrt, who had been
employed for Olympia typewriter plant in Erfurt, ^{as a machinist} prior to his arrest, is

currently living in Weimar with his wife and child. Source could not give
any references believes Wohlfahrt still capable of working for the East.

Source stated that Wohlfahrt had told him prior to his arrest that he
was taking license plate numbers and information on airport to West Berlin.)

While in a hospital in Vichalovka (Tayshet) source met Franz von
Sartorius, but only briefly. This Sartorius was known to Source to be an
officer and Source had little track with him. Sartorius was shunned by
other camp, being frequently seen with Polit Officers. When Sartorius
with Germans he openly mixed the Polit Officers.

Heinz KLAER, Lemlich, Fesselochstrasse 5, was in camp with Source and
remained in contact with him. Source met Klier in Munich and Klier told
him that he had met a Frau WAGNER in the Krankenkassee, where Klier and Fran-
z began started talking. When Klier, who did not know Sartorius personally,
stated that he had been a prisoner in Tayshet, Frau Wagner said that her
husband had also been a prisoner in Tayshet. Frau Wagner invited Klier to
her home, where Klier met Herr Wagner. During the conversation that fol-
lowed, Klier said: "Did you know von Sartorius?" Klier answered: "All I

... shortly after the first meeting ...
... After Kiser told this ...
... described the physical appearance of Wagner (short ...
... Wagner supposedly has a dress shop (Modsalon). He ...
... near ...
... as a late ...

... the names of the following people, who also know Sartorius ...
... more details:

- Günther Volkmann, Dortmund-Durstfeld, Adalbertstr. 111
- Alfred ... Bonn, ...

... who is staying in Bonn, told Source on a visit, referring to Sartorius: "The dirty pig, they should turn his neck around."

... Source listened on a small Moskottub radio

... and Vienna between

... during

...

...

...

...

...

OFF A-28955/1

796

[]

SECRET CONTROL

12 Mar 57

D o c u m e n t a t i o n

s u r

B E R G E R F r i e d r i c h []

Chef de la Gestapo
de la rue de la Pompe

-:--:--:--

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

Dans la note concernant
NERCESSIAN Wigen
il est question de sa
collaboration avec le
Service BERGER

NO COPY

[]

Chief of Station, Germany

26 April 1957

Chief of Base, Munich

INFO: EE
BOB

Operational/CART

Friedrich Matthias BERGER

REF: EGFA-9850 dated 6 April 1956

*Briefing of Franz von SARTORIUS
CE 22 June 56
no filing*

1. In the course of pursuing an MfS lead in conjunction with Berlin Base, BERGER has become of renewed interest to MOB. He is presently the proprietor of a restaurant and bar known as Hirtenklause (Gretel Bar), Hirtenstrasse 19, Munich. He employs as a barmaid one "Mary Lou", not yet further identified, who allegedly has been in contact with the MfS.

2. Request that MOB be furnished copies of the enclosures forwarded with reference, and in addition any further traces in your possession not indicated to be available at MOB.

APPROVED: _____

Distributions:

- 3-COS/G
- 2-EE
- 2-BOB
- 2-MOB

GTU:imhr

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DATE 2006

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cc/b/ce

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

ADa

EGMA-4267

Chief of Base, Munich

Chief, EE

IEFG: Chief of Station, Germany
Chief of Base, Berlin

Operational/CART

Name Trace Reply

- REFS: A. EGMA-41618, 15 May 1957
- B. EGMA-26533, 25 April 1957

1. Headquarters files reveal the following information pertaining to identities of Reference A:

- A - IDENTITY 1: No probable traces (WIS 12482, 15 April 1957 to ERK).
- B - IDENTITY 2: Further biographic data, giving at least her last name is needed before competent traces can be run.
- C - IDENTITY 3: Headquarters has a dossier [] which should be available between WIS and PCH registry searches. If request to PCH in Reference B cannot be met, we can forward copies of desired correspondence. (NOTE: Most of the traffic on this case is slugged CART/CAVERNE/LEIPROVE.)
- C-a See S/C att to SOFA 14316, dated 15 January 1957 (Interrogation of CAVERNE source, Hans Wolfgang SCHWENDECKER) which gives further data, past and current on SUBJECT, as well as other fellow POW's now residing Munich.
- D - IDENTITY 4: He is the stepson of the late Emperor William II and the son of Empress Herminie. WIS 8323, dated 21 October 1953, pp 8 and 15 (See Identity File) is a [] report the source of which is the now active WIS agent [] who could be further debriefed on Subject.

*Thermax att
for our file
me*

Distribution:

- 2 - COB, Munich
- 2 - COS, Germany
- 2 - COB, Berlin

- 1 - RI
- 2 - EE/G/CE

EE/G/CE

SECRET

Chief of Base, Munich

13 May 1957

Chief of Base, Berlin

In/Of: EE, CG

Operational/CAET

Friedrich Matthias BEBBER

REF: ECEL-26533

cc Admcy 1957 N.F. I

There are no identifiable traces on Subject of
Reference in KGB's current files.

[]

Approved

[]

Distribution

- 2 - MOB
- 2 - EE
- 2 - COS

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3628
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

RI COPY

[]

SECRET

A I R

EGBA-41618

: Chief, EE

15 May 1957

: Chief of Base, Berlin

INFO: COS, MOB

- CART, []

- Report of Contacts with Identities 2, 3, and 4:

REFERENCE

: BERL 0736

SYNOPSIS: The following is an account of the operational activity undertaken in this case. The original purpose of this operation was aimed at the contacting, assessment, and possible recruitment of Identity 2. As is often the case, upon going deeper into this operation we discovered other possible operational leads including Identity 3 and Identity 4. Paragraph 5 of this report requests traces on all persons mentioned.

1. Background:

a. On 3 April 1957, [] a BOB agent, reported that he had met with a friend of his, Identity 1, who related the story of what happened to him on a recent trip to Munich. He reported as follows:

Joachim VOSS

APPROVED: _____

Enclosure:

Identity List (U/S/C)

LFM:aez

Distribution:

- 3 - EE, w/ encl. USC
- 2 - COS, w/encl. USC
- 2 - MOB, w/encl. USC

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

SECRET

SOBA-41616

Page 2

Joachim Voss

1. Identity 1 visited Munich 26 March 1957 and while there spent some time at the Greta Bar, a bar located in a cellar. He was the only person there and soon found himself engaged in conversation with the bar-frau. She introduced herself as Identity 2 and they became rather friendly. Identity 1 described her as about 30 to 35 years of age and blonde.

Mary Jane Prince J.

Mary Jane

2. Identity 1 mentioned that he formerly lived in East Germany and at this point Identity 2 mentioned that she had been recently in East Berlin and had had a strange experience. Without being pressed, she related the following tale:

Identity 2 was employed for a long time as a bar-frau in the Fernandel Bar in Munich. This bar was a hangout for employees of Identity 5. Among the numerous steady customers was also a young man named Rudy who was not, however, employed by Identity 5. Identity 2 admitted to Identity 1 that she had been intimate with Rudy, but regarded him as an idiot even though he had considerable money.

RFE

After not seeing Rudy for quite some time, she received a telephone call from him at the Fernandel Bar and he stated that he had heard that she was interested in securing a new position and that perhaps he could help her. He related that his father was the manager of numerous bars and cafes in Berlin and was interested in starting a new bar in Munich. Rudy said if she was interested, he would talk to his father. Identity 2 stated that she would be interested and Rudy promised to call her back.

Several weeks went by without a word from Rudy, and then around the middle of March 1957 he called and asked her to meet with him. They met and Rudy stated that his father was now in Berlin, and due to the pressure of business, would be unable to leave there for some time. Rudy stated that his father wanted to talk to Identity 2 and had agreed to pay her air fare to Berlin. Identity 2 agreed, and Rudy purchased the tickets. Rudy instructed her to go to West Berlin and register at the Hotel Stuttgarterhof where his father would visit her. He promised to inform his father of her arrival time.

After arriving in Berlin around the 15th or 16th of March, Identity 2 registered as instructed at the Hotel Stuttgarterhof. The same evening a man came and visited Identity 2 and identified himself as a representative of Rudy's father and stated that he had been sent to pick her up. She entered his car and after a long drive stopped before a rather dismal-looking bar. Identity 2 had no idea where she was, but was surprised by the obvious low quality of the bar and the poorly dressed type of customers who were present.

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OSMA-41618

Page 3

The person who had picked up Identity 2 introduced her in turn to a fat, elderly man who introduced himself as Rudy's father. He mentioned that he was interested in opening a bar in Munich and hoped to have a place for Identity 2. He then proceeded to ask her a series of puzzling questions: if she was a member of the Communist party or similar organization and what she thought of the Oder-Neisse Line (Identity 2 asked him what that was) and similar questions of a political nature.

At this point, Identity 2 had to excuse herself to visit the ladies' room. When she gave the woman in charge of the ladies' room a tip, she received her change in East money. Identity 2 stated that it was at this point that she realized she was in East Berlin and that she probably was talking to persons involved in intelligence activity. When she returned, "Rudy's father" came to the point and said that he was not Rudy's father, but actually a leading functionary of the "Ministerium fuer Ausserhandel." He stated that he had told her the truth concerning his decision to open a bar in Munich and that he wanted a bar where his friends could meet without being disturbed and that he hoped to place Identity 2 in charge.

Identity 2 suggested that perhaps she was not the right person for this type of job and said that she had a friend who she believed was a member of the Communist party who could perhaps do this job. The man declined this, stating that these people were already well-known to the West, and that he needed persons with a politically clean record. He offered money to Identity 2, but she refused, not wanting to be obligated at this point. She was also requested to sign a statement, but she refused this.

The man was rather disturbed over her actions, but after she promised to contact him again in 14 days, he drove her in a car to the border crossing point and after he exchanged a few words with the East German border police, she was allowed to return.

Immediately upon returning to Munich, Identity 2 changed her place of employment to the Greta Bar and has not heard from Rudy since.

2. On the basis of the above information it was decided that undersigned would go to Munich and visit the Greta Bar in an effort to assess, and possibly recruit Identity 2. Although it was expected that Identity 2 had told her story to numerous other persons, it was thought worthwhile to at least make an attempt, since if she could be played back we would have an interesting case.

a. Undersigned went to Munich on 14 April 1957, where together with [] we located the Greta Bar after some difficulty, it being new and little known, and proceeded there late that evening. It is a

SECRET

HRBA-41618

Page 4

small, intimate, and ornately-furnished bar located in the cellar of the Pension Odessa at Birtenstrasse 19. The bar is rather small and has only six stools. With the exception of an elderly man sitting at the other end of the bar, and who was devoting a great deal of attention to the bar-frau, we were the only two customers present. We ordered a drink and the bar frau complimented us on our German, asking us at the same time if we were American or English. We stated we were Americans, thanked her for the compliment, and asked her if she would like a drink. We purchased a cognac for her, which she drank in one gulp, thanked us, and went back to resume her conversation with the gentleman at the other end of the bar. As we sat there and listened to their conversation, it became quite evident that she was relating her adventures, or part of them, in East Berlin, the same story as had been told to Identity 1. It was quite obvious that we had located Identity 2 and that she had been telling her story to any and all who would listen. This precluded any further action designed to recruit her, but we did feel we should remain to see what happened.

b. [] informed Identity 2 that undersigned was celebrating his birthday, and this, of course, called for several more rounds of drinks. Identity 2 then suggested we should drink "Bruderschaft," which we did, and introduced herself as Identity 2. Identity 2 then introduced Identity 4 to us by first name only. She then excused herself and went to the ladies' room. When we were alone, Identity 4 leaned over and whispered to undersigned, "You had better get out of this place, as it's a meeting spot for Eastern agents. Identity 2 is all right and works for me, but the others bear watching." Identity 4 stated that he liked Americans but found them all naive, and said that he thought he should warn us. Undersigned asked Identity 4 how he knew this and Identity 4 stated that he was a member of the German Intelligence Service and that Identity 2 was an agent of his, whom he paid for information. He went on to state that the owner of the bar, Identity 3, was a former Gustapo officer who was captured by the Russians, turned, and now works for them. I thanked Identity 4 for the warning and said we would watch our step.

c. Identity 2 returned, and after telling several jokes, asked what undersigned did for a living. Undersigned stated that he was employed as a representative of a large American insurance company in Frankfurt which specialized in selling automobile insurance to American servicemen. Identity 3 meanwhile had joined the group and after buying a round of drinks, joined in the conversation.

d. A customer came in at this point and Identity 3 excused himself and joined the customer. Identity 2 once again went to the ladies' room, leaving undersigned, [] and Identity 4 together. Identity 4 stated that he had enjoyed our company and would like to see us again on our

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WDBA-41618

Page 5

next visit to Munich. We assured him we would be delighted and he gave undersigned his card with his name, address, and telephone number.

e. Identity 2 meanwhile had rejoined us and sat at the bar with us, leaving Identity 3 to mix the drinks. Identity 3 was talking quite freely at this point and stated that he had been a Nazi and, for that matter, was still a Nazi. He stated that Nazi-ism in itself had not been bad, but rather the manner in which it had been implemented. He stated that he had been a Gestapo officer during the war and had been in Paris. He then related several humorous experiences which had occurred to him in Paris.

f. Undersigned then informed Identity 3 that he had recently read a book written by Sergeant Hugo BLECHER, who had also been with the German intelligence in Paris, and who had captured Odette and Peter CHURCHILL. The mention of BLECHER seemed to infuriate Identity 3, who stated that he had known BLECHER personally, and BLECHER was no good and a braggart. He stated that the Abwehr to which BLECHER had belonged was poor and had seen little success. Identity 3 stated that neither BLECHER nor any other intelligence officer had the right to publish their memoirs and thus reveal intelligence modus operandi.

g. Wishing to avoid both the subject of Nazi-ism and intelligence, and undersigned were able to switch the subject back to a more humorous vein which we maintained until our departure.

h. When we left, Identities 2, 3, and 4 all insisted that we must get together again and have another such evening. Undersigned stated that the next time he was in Munich he would certainly return to the Greta Bar, as it was an enjoyable experience.

3. Case Officer Comments:

a. Identity 2: Although in all probability Identity 2 went to East Berlin and received recruitment pitch, there is no doubt that she has told her story on numerous occasions to any person in the bar who would listen. She has also no doubt embellished it to make it more interesting. Identity 3 also is aware of the story and, during the conversation, made reference to Identity 2's trip to Berlin to visit her "aunt" on several occasions. While the possibility also exists that Identity 2 is employing the "partial confession technique," this is regarded as rather unlikely, and it is felt that she is just a girl who likes to talk, and thus is unsuitable for our purposes.

b. Identity 3: Identity 3, according to traces, appears as a controversial character who may or may not be of some operational interest to WDB. Since all future action on this case will be exploited by WDB, we will make no comment at this point.

c. Identity 4: WDB traces indicate that Identity 4 is actually employed by the LFV in Bavaria, although it cannot be determined whether he is

SECRET

ECBA-41618

Page 6

merely an informant or staff employee. As with Identity 3, any exploitation will be undertaken by MOB.

4. Recommendations:

Recommend all future action in this case be initiated by MOB. BOB and undersigned will be willing to cooperate in any way possible and request that they be advised as to future MOB activities concerning these operational leads. In view of the Identity 5 aspect of the case, it would appear possible to query the LfV on the case, perhaps thereby determining the actual role of Identity 4 in the exploitation of Identity 2, and securing a clearer picture of this case. BOB has no objections to releasing the entire story of this case to the LfV, if MOB so desires, attributing our knowledge of the case to direct conversation with Identity 2 and omitting any reference to Identity 1.

5. Trace Requests:

Action [Request that addresses trace all persons not already traced who we mentioned in this dispatch with results being sent to MOB, BOB receiving an info copy.]

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Separate Cover Attachment to EGFA-41618

- Identity 1: Subject of BRLN 0736
- Identity 2: Mary Lou LNU- DOB ca 1925-30. 170 cm tall, full-blown figure, attractive face, good but slightly protruding teeth, medium blond hair, large mole over left eyebrow. ~~Speaks with Russian~~ sian accent.
- Identity 3: Fredrich Matthias BERGER alias SANTORIUS. DOB 20 March 1911 Schoenfeld Eupen Belgium. Wife Gretchen Didie ZINSER FENGER. Mentioned EGFA 9850.
- Identity 4: ^{Von SCHOENEICH - CAROLATH} Prinz Ferdinand zu SCHOENEICH-CAROLATH DOB 5 April 1913, Schloss Saabor Schlasium. Lives Munich-Solln, Franz Hals Strasse 4. Founder of Deutsche-Russische Anti-Kommunistischen-Gesellschaft.
- Identity 5: Radio Free Europe

LFV
Bavaria

Distribution:

- 3 - EE
- 2 - COS
- 2 - MOB

CONF

SECRET

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE.

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Shelli</i></p>		2. RI FILE NO.			
		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			4. DATE
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO.	9. EVALUATION	
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN		11. DATE	

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION	
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

848721

BERGER, FRIEDRICH /DR./

SEX M DOB 20 MAR 11
SCHOENFELD
CIT ?
@ SARTORIUS, FRANZ
ACCUSED BY FELLOW PRISONERS OF ACTING AS
INFORMANT WHILE IN PRISON CAMP. SUBJ.
ALLEGED FELLOW PRISONER OF PAUL BIEDERMANN
SUBJ. IS IDENTICAL WITH DR. BERGER.

EGNA-19110
26 MAY 60

PAZR -
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SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
		2. RI FILE NO.			
		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			4. DATE
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO.	9. EVALUATION	
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN		11. DATE	

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION	
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

BERGER, FRIEDRICH

SEX M DOB 20 MAR 11

SCHOENFELD

CIT ?

@ SARTORIUS, FRANZ

ID/W BERGER /DR./

ACCUSED BY FELLOW PRISONERS OF ACTING AS AN INFORMANT WHILE IN PRISON CAMP. SUBJ. ALLEGED FELLOW PRISONER OF PAUL BIEDERMANN.

32W-005-002

EGNA-19110

26 MAY 60

BERGEGNPAZR

PAZR

15.	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.				
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION
S E C R E T

PROCESSING

TO: **CMIEF, KUDESK**

INFO: **CMIEF, EE**
CHIEF OF STATION, GERMANY

FROM: **CMIEF, MUNICH LIAISON BASE**

SUBJECT: **LCIMPROVE/BGMORNING/UPHILL/OPERATIONAL**
CGEMENS BERGER ET AL

PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
XX	NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
	ABSTRACT	
	MICROFILM	

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

NONE, FYI

EGOW 1436, 4 APRIL 1960

1. AT LONG LAST THE FOLLOWING RESPONSE TO REFERENCE HAS BEEN FORWARDED BY UPHILL -

"PLEASE EXCUSE OUR TARDINESS IN ANSWERING THIS QUERY. WE ARE ENCOUNTERING DIFFICULTIES BECAUSE WE NO LONGER HAVE ACCESS TO OUR OLD FILES, AND THE MEMORY OF INDIVIDUAL PERSONS IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO PROVIDE A CLEAR-CUT REPLY AFTER SUCH A LONG LAPSE OF TIME. SO FAR, HOWEVER, WE HAVE COME UP WITH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION -

"1- HERR POHL KNOWS NO ONE WHO APPEARS TO BE IDENTICAL WITH OR SIMILAR TO ANYONE ON THE ABEL PICTURES.

"2- THE COVER NAME ABEL WAS APPARENTLY USED ONLY IN INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE AND WAS NOT KNOWN TO HERR POHL. WE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO ESTABLISH WHETHER THIS COVER NAME EVER WAS USED FOR CLEMENS BERGER.

"3- IT APPEARS THAT CLEMENS BERGER /AN AGENT OF LOTHAR PHILIPP/, KLEMENS BERGER /AN ENGINEER NOW LIVING IN ZURICH/, AND BERGER ALIAS EGGENBERGER ARE THREE DIFFERENT PERSONS. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT BERGER ALIAS EGGENBERGER IS IDENTICAL WITH FRIEDRICH BERGER ALIAS VON SARTORIUS, BORN 20 MARCH 1911 IN SCHOENEFELD. FRIEDRICH BERGER ALLEGEDLY BELONGED TO THE FOREIGN LEGION FROM 1934 UNTIL 1939 AND IN 1940 WAS ASSIGNED TO THE ABWEHR BASE IN PARIS. IN 1941 HE WAS ARRESTED IN VICHY AND ALLEGEDLY RECRUITED BY THE FRENCH IS. IN 1943 HE WAS ALLEGEDLY CHIEF OF AN ABWEHR INVESTIGATING GROUP IN FRANCE AND IN 1944 WAS ASSIGNED TO LEITSTELLE WEST OF THE RSHA. IN 1945 HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE BRITISH,

DISTRIBUTION

BY TELETYPE

- 1-C/KUDESK
- 1-EE
- 1-COS/G

BY POUCH

- 1-KUDESK
- 1-EE

CROSS REFERENCE TO

DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
19 JUNE 61	TOR

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

EGMA 55258

HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER

CLASSIFICATION

S E C R E T

ORIGINATING

OFFICE	OFFICER	TYPIST	EXT.
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COORDINATING

OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICER'S NAME
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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

RELEASING

OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S SIGNATURE
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S E C R E T

EGMA 55258 PAGE 2

WHO TURNED HIM OVER TO THE FRENCH. IN 1947, IN EAST GERMANY HE FELL INTO SOVIET HANDS AND WAS HELD IN THE USSR UNTIL 1955. HE SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME AN INNKEEPER IN MUNICH, AND ON 10 FEBRUARY 1960 HE DIED. HE ALLEGEDLY WORKED IN PARIS FOR KIEFFER /CHIEF DEPARTMENT IV B.D.S. PARIS/ IN 1943.

114. LOTHAR PHILIPP /COVER NAME MUELLER 32/, PRIVATE DETECTIVE, WAS AN OBERGEFREITER AND LATER A SONDERFUEHRER K /CAPTAIN/. HE INITIALLY WORKED FOR THE ABWEHR OFFICE IN BERLIN AND LATER /TIME UNKNOWN/ PERFORMED MISSIONS CONCERNING CENTRAL AND EASTERN SWITZERLAND FOR THE ABWEHR IN BERN. IN EARLY DECEMBER 1942, AFTER HIS NUMEROUS INTRIGUES HAD AROUSED ATTENTION, HE WAS RECALLED TO BERLIN, AND AFTER 20 JULY 1944 HE ALLEGEDLY WORKED FOR AMT IV RSHA. ACCORDING TO A RUMOR, PHILIPP WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS /MLB COMMENT - PRESUMABLY AT THE WAR'S END/ AND HAS NOT BEEN SEEN IN THE WEST SINCE. IN 1947 IT WAS REPORTED THAT PHILIPP WAS WORKING FOR THE SOVIETS. AROUND 1954/56 A RETURNEE FROM THE SOVIET UNION REPORTED THAT HIS SOVIET INTERROGATORS HAD PRAISED THE EXEMPLARY WILLINGNESS TO TALK OF ONE "COLONEL PHILIPP". IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THIS "COLONEL" IS IDENTICAL WITH LOTHAR PHILIPP.

"OUR INVESTIGATION IS CONTINUING, AND FURTHER RESULTS WILL BE CONVEYED TO YOU AUTOMATICALLY. IF YOU LEARN ANYTHING ADDITIONAL IN THE MEANTIME, WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR INFORMING US."

2. IT IS NOT CLEAR FROM THE ABOVE WHETHER HERR POHL KNEW PHILIPP'S AGENT CLEMENS BERGER. WE ASSUME THAT HE DID, AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW IF BERGER USED THE COVER NAME ABEL. WE ARE ATTEMPTING TO CLARIFY THIS POINT. IN ANY EVENT, EVEN THOUGH SUB-PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE UPHILL MEMO IS UNCLEAR, SUB-PARAGRAPH 1 IS NOT. POHL DOES NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO LOOKS LIKE COLONEL ABEL.

3. EE - WHEN OUR REQUEST FIRST WAS LEVIED ON ALIAS STURM, HE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD WHAT WE WANTED AND AGREED TO ASK POHL, BUT SAID NOT TO EXPECT AN EXPEDITIOUS REPLY. AFTER A TWO MONTH INTERVAL WE ASKED ALIAS STURM WHAT PROGRESS HE HAD MADE ON OUR REQUEST. HE SAID HE WOULD HAVE TO CHECK SINCE HE HAD TURNED IT OVER TO ALIAS ALBERTI. ANOTHER MONTH WENT BY BEFORE ALIAS STURM SAID THAT UPHILL COULD NOT FIND MUCH IN THEIR FILES. WE ASKED WHAT POHL HAD TO SAY, AND ALIAS STURM, LOOKING A BIT EMBARRASSED, SAID THAT THIS WAS ALSO POSING A PROBLEM SINCE HE DID NOT KNOW WHO POHL WAS. OBVIOUSLY THIS WAS NOT TRUE, AND WE GAVE HIM POHL'S TRUE NAME. ALIAS STURM SAID HE WOULD CHECK AROUND. AFTER SEVERAL MORE NEEDLES, ORAL AND WRITTEN, WE FINALLY RECEIVED THE ABOVE RESPONSE FROM UPHILL'S ALIAS DR. HERDER. HOW HE GOT INTO THE ACT WE DO NOT KNOW, BUT WE ARE FOLLOWING-UP ON THIS WITH HIM. WE DOUBT THAT MUCH, IF ANYTHING, ADDITIONAL WILL BE FORTHCOMING.

APPROVED

END OF EGMA 55258