

MUELLER, HEINRICH VOL. 1

DBB-19437
30 Dec 42

aka

MUELLER, Enrique,
alias Heinrich Miller
Montevideo, Uruguay

cit Germany?

12/22/42

Information was received from Informant M-1 in December of 1941 that ENRIQUE MUELLER, a Gestapo agent, arrived in Uruguay on the Cabo de Buena Esperanza on December 6, 1941.

In June of 1942, information was also received from M-1 that MUELLER was working as an administrator under FEDERICO BUEHL in the German Winter Help Organization.

Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

MUELLER, Enrique

190

12/22/42

EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

DOC. SYMBOL & NO.	DATE OF DOC.	FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY			

DOC. SUBJECT

SOURCE INFORMATION

SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - If applicable)

MUELLER, HEINRICH
 201-742896
 SEX M DOB ?

[Admin Notation]
 XARZ-27800
 11 JUL 45
 P32

CIT ?
 OCC ?
 BEFORE 35 BAVARIAN POL POLICE IN
 MUENCHEN. 35-APR 45 CHIEF OF AMT
 IV /GESTAPO/
 WAS WASH-REG-INT-174

WAS XX-8239

CORR CARD

R 7201311151

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE AS SANITIZED

2000

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Indicate The Subject, Project Or
 201 File No. In Which This
 Form Is To Be Filed.

SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle)

201- 742 896

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

~~SECRET~~

HP

lv

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 10 July 51

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM: ~~SECRET~~ NO. _____
 _____ DATE _____
 IID

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FWD'D		
1. FDM	2056			[Handwritten initials]	
2. EZ				[Handwritten initials]	Copy with []
3.					
4. HR	JUL 24 1951		JUL 27	[Handwritten initials]	
5. CC/L				[Handwritten initials]	
6.					
7.					
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11.					
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15. IID	1409				

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 Date: 2001

X REF FORM FILED
 IN: _____

[]

INTELLIGENCE
 JUL 18 1951
 INTEGRATION DIVISION

ABSTRACT INDEX

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

VIA: _____
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO.

~~SECRET~~
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division
Attention:

FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna

DATE: 10 July 1951

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
SPECIFIC - Meeting with Heinrich BERGER

Reference:

1. When no news had been received from BERGER for over two months after his Salzburg visit, wrote him a letter and BERGER promptly replied, apologizing for the delay and stating that his wife had died after a long illness in late May 1951. BERGER also indicated in his letter that he had received an unsatisfactory answer from Police Director Richard BOEHM in Salzburg.
2. subsequently suggested a meeting in Graz for 6 July 1951, combining the meeting with a pre-arranged visit to BERGER and met for lunch on that day and BERGER made the following statements:
 - a. In view of the negative reply received from BOEHM (photostat of BOEHM's letter is forwarded as Attachment 1 to this memorandum), BERGER has abandoned for the time being all hopes for reinstatement in the police as a civil service officer or contract employee. He does not intend to comply with BOEHM's suggestion that he write a personal letter to (Ministerialrat) Max FARMER, explaining in detail his plans for anti-Communist operations.
 - b. BERGER declared his willingness to work for "Salzburg organization" on an agent basis in his spare time. BERGER made it clear that he did not expect to get an anti-SANITZER operation going within a few days, but that he was confident that contact with SANITZER could be established eventually. He stated that he had met in Graz recently, gmp KOERNER (fnu), a retired criminal police officer who had served with the Kripo in Graz and later with the Gestapo in Klagenfurt, where BERGER was his superior. When BERGER mentioned SANITZER to KOERNER, he stated that SANITZER had recently approached two former police officers living in Graz and had offered them employment in East Germany. BERGER expects to meet with KOERNER again, who seems to be personally acquainted with the police officers approached by SANITZER. BERGER believes that this might be the starting point for an intelligence operation.

INDEXED

~~SECRET~~
CLASSIFICATION

113 COPY

FORM NO. 51-214
MAR 1949

- ~~SECRET~~
- c. BERGER also contacted Julius BRUNNER by mail in Vienna but learned that BRUNNER could not visit him in Styria since he was working on a night shift in a Vienna factory in order to support himself and his wife who is crippled as a consequence of infantile paralysis. BERGER deduced from BRUNNER's reply that the latter was not very interested in meeting with him, and has abandoned plans for the recruitment of BRUNNER for the time being.
- d. As a replacement for BRUNNER, BERGER intends to re-establish contact with his close friend, Dr. Othmar TREMKER, former chief of the Vienna Gestapo who was transferred to Berlin in late 1944. TREMKER was SANITZER's superior in Vienna and knew him well; he lives at present in Vienna III, Sechskrugelgasse 10. After World War II, TREMKER was twice tried by the Austrian authorities for Nazi-activities and sentenced to several years in prison. He was released about one year ago after having served about two-thirds of his sentence. BERGER hopes to meet with TREMKER somewhere in Styria.
- e. BERGER does not expect to get a salary from [redacted] organization until he has built up an intelligence operation on a firm basis.
3. [redacted] asked BERGER again whether he knew General Heinrich MUELLER of the RSHA (para 8 of [redacted]) and BERGER replied that he had "of course" heard of and personally met in Berlin General MUELLER, called in Gestapo circles "der kleine MUELLER", who in BERGER's opinion was "the soul of the RSHA". BERGER explained that he never had the slightest intention of concealing his knowledge of MUELLER but when [redacted] asked him in Salzburg whether he knew a Gestapo officer in Vienna named MUELLER, he did not associate this MUELLER with General MUELLER in Berlin. (It is correct that [redacted] was not aware of the distinguished position held by MUELLER in the Gestapo when he first put the question to BERGER in Salzburg.) BERGER added that Franz Josef HUBER, former SS Brigadefuehrer and Inspekteur der Sicherheitswache und des SD for the Vienna area, a very close friend of Heinrich MUELLER was recently re-instated into the Munich police. HUBER and MUELLER had come up together from the police ranks and remained close friends. BERGER believes that, if anyone, HUBER should be in a position to furnish information on Heinrich MUELLER.

4.

[not relevant]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

5. [] He certainly has a great deal of experience in anti-Communist operations and makes the impression of a reasonable, correct and intelligent person. BERGER

lives modestly in Feldbach as an insurance salesman. There is no doubt that he was a loyal servant of the Hitler regime and an efficient "Gestapist", but it is probably true when he states that he served the Nazis with no more enthusiasm than the DOLLFUSS-SCHUSCHNIGG regime, was not animated by the Nazi doctrine, but served the German Government out of attachment to the police service in which he has spent thirty years.

6. BERGER promised to keep [] au courant by mail and [] expects to meet with BERGER again at the occasion of the next visit to [] in Graz in early August.

7. G-2 files checks in Salzburg and a check of the Graz police files by [] proved negative.

[]

- 2 - Wash w/1 incl.
- 2 - Vien
- 2 - Salz

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
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- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

FORM NO. 35-85
NOV 1951

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

31 MAR 53

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

ROUTING	
1	
2	
3	
4	
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8	

TO: DIRECTOR, CIA

FROM: SR REP FRANKFURT

ACTION: EE 6

INFORMATION: []

ROUTINE

1200Z/31 MAR 53

FRAN []

TO: SPULL S90NN

INFO: DIR

CITE: SFRAN []

CART

REF: PULL []

1. HAD BELIEVED REF INDIVIDUAL WAS HEINRICH MUELLER ALIAS SIEGFRIED SCHULTZ [] MAN MUNI. CAN YOU BE SURE NOT IDENTICAL? HOW OLD IS POB'S INFO ON ALBERT MUELLER? CAN YOU CONFIRM MEERSBERG AM BODENSEE ADDRESS?

2. FOR BONN: CAN [] GET PERSONAL DATA ON [] MUELLER AKA SCHULI AND CONFIRM HE WAS CHIEF ARWEHR : G? REPLY INFO PULL.

3. NO MORE INFORMATION HERE ON WISSENSCHAFTLICHER BEISAT THAN ALREADY GIVEN. NOT CONNECTED S.W.F. HOWEVER.

END OF MESSAGE

CS COPY

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
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~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

COPY NO.

(44)

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Date: 2001

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 29 Mar 51

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FROM:

IID

NO.

C 38

DATE

TO	ROOM NO	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS								
		REC'D	FWD'D										
1. FBI	2055			ly	SANITIZED, [initials]								
2. ES				eo									
3. ABM				abm									
4.													
5. ES				eo									
6. RI/CO		AUG 9 1955	PROCESSED THRU RI/CO	3-21-55									
7. C		APR 17 1950		✓	Declassified and Approved for Release by the Central Intelligence Agency Date: 2001								
8.													
9.					EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)								
10.					(2)(A) Privacy <input type="checkbox"/> (2)(B) Methods/Sources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2)(G) Foreign Relations <input type="checkbox"/> NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT								
11.					<table border="1"> <tr><td>RECLASSIFIED</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>RI/AN</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>RI/CO</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>RI/FI 1-5</td><td></td></tr> </table>	RECLASSIFIED		RI/AN	✓	RI/CO	✓	RI/FI 1-5	
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15. FBI	2000				<table border="1"> <tr><td>INTELLIGENCE</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>APR 4 1951</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>INTERPOLATION DIVISION</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>SECRETARY</td><td>INDEX</td></tr> </table>	INTELLIGENCE		APR 4 1951		INTERPOLATION DIVISION		SECRETARY	INDEX
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FORM NO. 51-10 FEB 1950

~~SECRET~~

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DISPATCH NO. []

CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, Foreign Division
Attention: []
FROM Chief of Station, Vienna []

DATE: 29 March 1951

SUBJECT: General Operational

Special - Activities of Kriminalrat Johann SMITZER

References: []

1. Given below is a translation of WJMG report P/02761, dated 12 March 1951, Subject: Alleged Proof of Soviet Employment of Former Gestapo Chief MUELLER.

a. The following report is based on a conversation between [] and Dr. Wilhelm HOETTL in Linz on 9 March 1951.

b. The former Vienna Gestapo official Kriminalrat Johann SMITZER approached another former Gestapo official in Vienna through an intermediary in the National League and invited him to come to Eastern Germany where he would be given an assignment in the Volkspolizei, commensurate with his former rank.

c. The Gestapo official allegedly replied that he could accept the offer only if it originated with his former chief in the Gestapo. The Gestapo official reportedly received subsequently a letter from Dresden signed by the former Gestapo officer Heinrich MUELLER.

d. The Gestapo official recognized MUELLER's signature as authentic and accepted a post in Eastern Germany.

e. SMITZER's headquarters is in Saxony but at present he is setting up a Soviet training school in Lenzburg; courses specialize in defense against enemy sabotage groups and in the so-called "Funkspiele."

2. Heinrich BERGER, subject of [] was questioned by the undersigned regarding the Heinrich MUELLER, mentioned in the above report. BERGER stated with definiteness that he knew all ranking Gestapo officials in Vienna during the war, but never heard of one Heinrich MUELLER. In BERGER's opinion, if there ever was a MUELLER at all, he held a subordinate post.

3. The above information forwarded in accordance with para 16 of reference memorandum.

1-Sub. []
2-Vien. []
1-Sub. files []

REF ID: A66351-28A

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

MUELLER, Heinrich

Admin. Notation

MUELLER is reported to be working for MVD in Wilhelmshaven as head agent. MUELLER was formerly head of Office IV. Presently working with him is former Kriminalrat LANGE. Another is SEIDEL who like MUELLER is from Munich. M. SEIDEL are reportedly engaged in combatting German refugees in the Russian Zone. There are others like MUELLER, etc. who work for the MVD as agents in operational groups and in K-5 (G).

2!

605576

This card filed
15 JAN. 1954
in MAIN INDEX

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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2P

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 26 JUNE 51

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

IR	NO. <u> </u>
	DATE <u> </u>

TO	ROOM NO	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FWD'D		
1. FDM	2056	<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>	Declassified and Approved for Release by the Central Intelligence Agency Date: 2001 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2.					
3. RC					
4. RIE		<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>	
5. RIE					
RETURN THIS DOCUMENT TO RFD <input type="checkbox"/> IF FILED. IF THIS DOCUMENT IS RESTRICTED TO <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTED TO <input type="checkbox"/>					
6. RID/MI	1035				FILE CLASSIFICATION CHANGE REQUEST
9.					
12.					
13.					
14.					INTELLIGENCE REPORTS
15. IR	1109				ABSTRACTS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

INDEXED

PUNCHED

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
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20 JUL 1960

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

AIR

Chief of Station, Karlsruhe
Chief, BOB

26 June 1951

Erwin BRANDT
Erwin BRANDT

1. Kindly instruct [] to look up subject at his convenience and perform an initial debriefing with a view to determine the scope, actuality and level of his knowledge in the [] field.
2. In this debriefing the following points should be covered:
 - a. Subject's curriculum vitae.
 - b. A pinpoint of subject's position in the RSHA *REICHS SICHERHEITS HAUPTAMT*
 - c. A detailed breakdown of subject's functions in the RSHA.
 - d. Subject's personal and professional relationship with SS Gruppenfuehrer Heinrich ~~WUKLER~~.
 - e. The alleged implication of a ranking Amt IV official in the [] conspiracy.
 - f. Information on the whereabouts of all ranking RSHA functionaries directly concerned with Soviet espionage activities and []
 - g. As detailed as possible a description of the Gestapo informant net in the RSHA, with identification of penetration agents.
 - h. An assessment of subject's personality, current political views and morale, on the basis of which we can determine whether and in what capacity he could be fitted into our operational program.
3. Subject's address is as follows: Erwin BRANDT, Freist. 15 ueber Sulingen, Land Hannover. The attached letter, written by Herr SAECKE, should serve to introduce bearer to subject.

Distribution:

- 3-COS (~~Wattson~~)
- 1-FDM
- 1-BOB
- 2-COB w/att.*

TO: BOB 24 July 1951
1. Your action.
2. See also []

11B ~~SECRET~~
COPY

Abstract: [] 13 March 1971, subj: Vienna, WISSE

1c. Mentioned on the WISSE complex, WISSE pointed out that he left Vienna in 1942 for the army and later served in the desert. He, therefore, was WISSE's superior for only about two years. He is the nephew of Gastano Devien IV "B", as listed in [], and is known to WISSE and he believes that they joined WISSE's office after WISSE's transfer to Prague. WISSE remembered Capt. Hannes WISSE from the OIM Funkabwehr; WISSE is an Austrian, who in 1943 was sent by the Wehrmacht on a mission to the Vatican. Karl WISSE of the Funkspiel-Gruppe was a North German and is probably no longer in Austria. Johann WISSE is probably id/v the Austrian Criminal Police officer Johann WISSE.

d. Regarding the lawyer Hermann WISSE ([] no. 10), WISSE remembered that he met him in 1937 through Baron Guido SOLARD, then an Austrian State Police officer. SOLARD, an illegal Nazi, was arrested by the Germans in 1939 for having assisted some Jews and other persons in leaving German-occupied Austria. SOLARD was sent to a concentration camp and was released again in 1941 or '42. Sometime afterwards he came a man to the attention of the State Police when a V/T message from London was intercepted instructing enemy agents to contact SOLARD in Vienna. SOLARD, however, managed to survive the Nazi regime and lives at present in Vienna I, Kaserstrasse. WISSE describes SOLARD as a very handsome gentleman, very fond of women, and always in need of money. WISSE believes that SOLARD might still be involved in intelligence activities; he and WISSE were close friends.

2.WISSE indicated that (Julius) BRUNNER, who remained in Vienna throughout the war, knew a lot more than he about the WISSE complex. Therefore, the employment of WISSE alone might be considered.....

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DISPATCH		SECRET	[]
TO Chief, EE Chief, SR	JUN 13 1962	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. [A] FF # CE/1181	
INFO [CIA/EUR] [CIA/TEUR]	[CIA/EUR]	DATE 24 September 1959	
FROM [CIA/EUR] (M98)		RE "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
SUBJECT: [Crypts]		X	MARKED FOR INDEXING & Att.
Further (A) Reports on Rote Kapelle Personalities			NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED See Paragraph 3.			INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

REFERENCE(S)

- a. [A] 744213, 17 August 1959 (y); [A] (X)
 b. [A] 743172, 14 July 1959 [CIA Employee]

1. [A] has been questioned about his superior in the RSHA, Generalmajor der Polizei und Gruppenfuhrer Heinrich MUELLER, who was chief of Amt IV of the RSHA and who assigned [B] to head the Sonderkommando Rote Kapelle in Paris in 1942. MUELLER has been the subject of some speculation; primarily whether he was a Soviet agent and whether he actually died during the last days of the war. [B] thinks the suspicions are nonsense and outlines his reasons in the attached. He also is convinced that MUELLER shot himself during the final German collapse in Berlin and cites his evidence for thinking this.

2. We have attempted to obtain from [B] as clear a picture as possible of the background for his decision to defect to the Soviet Union with his double-agent KENT. The attached gives some of the complicated events and reasoning behind his action. The original [B] reports were condensed because much of his ramifications are unnecessary and self-evident. [C] explanation of why he and his colleagues in the RSHA took the action they did is somewhat redundant today. The background on Otto Friedrich BACH and Robert IFFNER is of interest because both men have appeared in [Crypt] reports. It would not have been surprising that the Soviets would show a post-WW II interest in BACH inasmuch as [C] used the names of the two as sources for intelligence material he transmitted to the Director in Moscow over his radio play-back.

3. It is requested that Headquarters send us any information on the alleged French-American conference which is the subject of the "Phoenix Case" reported in attachment and any identification of the French Air Force Colonel FABRY. Traces are requested on:

- a. Otto Friedrich BACH (born 22 December 1899 in Stuttgart, most recently reported to be Administrative Director for the Berlin Rundfunk.) We have the following documents in our files: [C] of 29 September 1954; [C] of 28 October 1954; [C] of 13 January 1955; and several memoranda for the record which are presumably only in MB files.
- b. Robert IFFNER, Luftwaffe paymaster for the Luftwaffe sanatorium at Clichy during WW II, prior to WW II director of large German tobacco firm. We have no traces on IFFNER except that his name was included in the target list presented by [Crypt] during the [Crypt] conference of February 1955.

(A) Admin. Notation
 (B) Heinz Pannwitz

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
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Approved: [CIA Employee]

Attachment: DS COPY FILED IN [A]
 [B] Report h/w

Distribution: 3 - EE w/1 copy att h/w 2 - [CIA/TEUR] w/1 copy att h/w
 2 - SR w/1 copy att h/w 2 - [CIA/TEUR] w/1 copy att h/w 2 - [CIA/TEUR] w/1 att h/w

NIQ:php

DUPLICATE COPY
 FOR CROSS FILING IN
 201- 742 896

FORM 10-57 53b 1401

USE PREVIOUS EDITION.
 REPLACES FORMS 5122, 91-22A AND 81-22 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

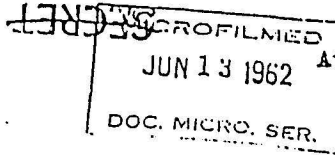
CLASSIFICATION
 SECRET

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.

(A) 7

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
 RELEASE AS SANITIZED
 7000
 FAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT



Attachment to []

Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER

1. My information on MUELLER is based on the ten or twelve times I personally discussed with him various professional matters. I actually saw him on numerous occasions but not always with talk to. The following impressions are based on my personal contact with MUELLER and on information obtained from my colleagues who knew him.
2. When HITLER came to power in 1933, MUELLER was reportedly an official of the Munich Police with the rank of Inspoktor or perhaps lower. MUELLER was in the political police in Bavaria. In February 1933, the first days of the Third Reich, HIMMLER became Polizeipraesident of Munich and HEYDRICH was made Chief of the Political Police for Munich, perhaps for all of Bavaria. At this time HIMMLER was 32 years old and HEYDRICH was 26 years old and neither had any knowledge of police work. They were forced to depend on the trained police officials, especially on the political police. MUELLER was the political police specialist in Communism and the best informed police official on the subject. He helped HIMMLER and HEYDRICH clear out the Communists and when HEYDRICH went to Berlin to organize the RSHA, he took MUELLER with him. MUELLER eventually became the chief of Amt IV of the RSHA (Gestapo). I don't know when he was appointed, but in early 1940 I consulted with him as the Amtschef IV. He was one of the men responsible for the destruction of the Communist Party in Germany.
3. It seems to me absolute nonsense to suggest that MUELLER was a Soviet agent. Had this actually been the case, the Soviets allowed him to destroy the entire Party strength and organization in Germany over a period of thirteen years in return for relatively insignificant political information. This does not agree with the Bolshevik mentality. The Soviets will sacrifice whatever is necessary to attain long-range goals, but never would they have allowed total annihilation of their own organization, one of the most powerful of their apparatus outside of the Soviet Union.
4. MUELLER was responsible for directing the executive branch of the political police. Under the jurisdiction of this branch were the three functions, counterespionage, countersabotage, and counterassassination. During the war the three functions increased in importance as a result of enemy activity. In peace time, the political police rarely operated abroad, only in counterespionage operations, but during the war the political police extended their operations into all of the German "influence" areas (occupied areas). MUELLER was not directly concerned with double-agent and radio playback operations. He supervised the whole activity but as an Amtschof he could not possibly have had the time to direct individual operations. The actual control and guidance was in the hands of Referat IV A 2, which was headed by von KOPKOW (Horst von KOPKOW). Necessity forced MUELLER to agree

~~SECRET~~

CS COPY

enc 1 to []

[]

[]

(A)

[]

~~SECRET~~

Attachment to []
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to the use of radio play-back operations. There were only two thousand officials (German military and security officials) in France where the population was forty-two million. As a specialist in Communist activity, MUELLER realized that he had insufficient strength to cope with the new Communist nets which would always replace the ones the Germans eliminated. The ranks of the French Communist Party were endless. It was a different matter with the radio play-backs against England, because the British could not draw on a large reservoir of agents such as the French Communist Party. Consequently when MUELLER ordered me to head the Sonderkommando Rote Kapelle, he outlined the problem we faced in trying to handle the constantly renewed Soviet and Communist nets. The ultimate pattern of the play-back operations against the Soviet espionage nets were my own doing rather than MUELLER's. We both realized that, in order to gain and retain control, the operations had to be as realistic and factual as possible.

5. I showed MUELLER for the first time in August or September 1944 the Moscow Director's plan that KENT and two of his close German co-workers allow themselves to be captured by the Allies who would turn them over to the Soviets. He discussed the plan with HIMMLER who said, "I cannot allow one of our men to go over to the Soviets because the Bolshevik concept of world domination would be too fascinating." Circa November 1944, I approached MUELLER again but he turned down the proposal (that [S] I go with KENT to the Soviets). He explained later that he was hoping that the Ardennes offensive of December 1944 would be successful and the German army would re-enter Paris. The third time I discussed Moscow's and my proposal with him, the Red Army was only 50 kilometers from Berlin. The situation was so hopeless at that time that all previous arguments against the proposal were meaningless. An Allied bombing force of 3,500 planes had attacked Berlin on 3 February 1945. The city was in flames. There were no telephones, teletapes, only a radio set for communication. MUELLER's office had had an entire wall destroyed and he was sitting in a room filled with rubble. The attack of the 3,500 bombers and the presence of the Red Army 50 kilometers from Berlin had been an impressive lesson in the unity of the Allied operations and the hope of avoiding an unconditional surrender was gone. MUELLER said, "The only line of action and the sensible thing to do, is what you propose, which is to upset the East-West alliance and accelerate the dissolution of their pact." He was not concerned with how the Alliance was to be disturbed, only that it should be disturbed. His thoughts during those final days were most likely concerned with his obligation to the Fuehrer. He was too sensible to be a fanatical follower of HITLER but, because of his position, he had no alternative.

6. I asked MUELLER to get me the file of the "Phoenix Case" which I planned to take with me. MUELLER knew nothing about the case because it came under SCHELLERBERG's jurisdiction. He did, however, ask for the file during

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a meeting with SCHELLENBERG and sent me to STEINLE, SCHELLENBERG's deputy, the next day. STEINLE told me that the files had been moved, but he would try to obtain the one I wanted. STEINLE brought the file to me in April 1945 when I was in Heiligenberg on Lake Constance.

7. During the initial phase of my interrogation in Moscow, June 1945, ABAKUMOV's Jewish interpreter, whose name I do not know, told me that he had just come from Berlin. He showed me some stationary with the letterheads of "Der Fuehrer" and Reichskanzler, which he said he had taken from the ruins of the Reich's Chancellery. In addition to telling me that everything lay in ruins, he said "Your chief is dead. He shot himself in the head." I didn't understand to whom he was referring and asked whom he meant by "my chief". He answered, "Gruppenfuhrer MUELLER", and went on to say that they, the Russians, had found his body in a subway shaft of the Kaiserhof subway station and it was undoubtedly suicide. I asked if he were certain it was MUELLER and he said that the body had all of MUELLER's identity documents on it. In addition, the Soviets had found witnesses who knew MUELLER to confirm the identification. The Soviets did not doubt that MUELLER was dead. During my interrogation, I frequently answered a question from the Soviet interrogator by saying that MUELLER would know much more than I on the matter. The Soviets would ignore my suggestion with the statement, "MUELLER is dead". Based on all evidence I have known, I have never doubted that MUELLER was dead.

The "Phoenix Case" and Other Material Given to the Soviets

8. When we withdrew from France in August 1944, we were presented with serious problems regarding the continuation of our radio play-back operation against Moscow. Moscow could easily have become suspicious if KENT had simply informed the Director that he was withdrawing to Germany with the Germans. There was a good possibility that the Soviets would want to contact him through their liaison officer attached to the Allied forces entering Paris and to make future use of KENT's knowledge and experience in France. We, however, did not dare to leave him behind. "SOLYA" (General Waldemar/Vladimir OZOLS) and his entire network were left in France [USG] Comment: OZOLS was not aware of the German control of KENT, according to source, and therefore could not betray the radio play-back operation to the Soviets.) At the last moment the Director in Moscow instructed KENT to withdraw with the German forces from France.

9. The first stage of our withdrawal was to a lake which lay west of the Vosges mountains and where we (the Germans) had a camp for English PW's. We arrived at the lake during August 1944. While there Moscow sent KENT a request for the names and descriptions of KENT's German co-workers in order

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that Moscow could determine which Germans would be useful in Germany after the war. With Berlin's approval, we sent the names of those alleged sources already known to Moscow, my pseudonym PAULSEN, and some fictitious names. Among the names already known to Moscow and which we sent in response to this request were:

a. Otto BACH, who was in the German Handelskammer in Paris during WW II and whose name, unbeknownst to him, had been given as the source of considerable economic and political intelligence which we transmitted to the Director.

b. Robert IFFNER, who in civilian life had been the deputy director of a large tobacco firm and during the war was the paymaster for the Luftwaffe Sanitorium in Clichy. I had given his name to the Director as the source of intelligence which we had actually obtained from debriefing wounded English airman hospitalized in Clichy. IFFNER was not aware that his name was used.

[U.S.G.] Comment: It should be noted that both BACH and IFFNER have appeared in [Crypt] [Crypt] complex which indicates that [Crypt] suspects both of some Soviet sympathy or activity. BACH was last reported to be Administrative Director of the Berlin Rundfunk. Source stated in Attachment A to [] of 14 July 1959 that his Soviet interrogators questioned him on BACH. In the material photographed from source's briefcase (Attachment to [] of 26 November 1957), the following appeared on BACH: BACH was an old Social-Democrat, son-in-law of the former Prussian Arbeitsminister WISSEL, and a trade union man who had been with the ILQ in Geneva after 1933. He was naturally tantalizing material to use in my radio play-back (source did use him). KENT had told his Soviet interrogators that he had seen BACH in conversation with BICKLER (SS-Standartenfuhrer Hermann BICKLER, head of Amt VI in Paris during WW II). As a result I (source) was harrassed by a strange interrogator in Moscow for several weeks trying to make me confess that BACH had been an Amt VI agent. This occurred toward the end of 1947. I now believe that the Soviets wanted to get something on BACH, either to cause his removal from his position or to blackmail him. I never did admit that BACH was ever used as an agent.)

10. Moscow replied almost immediately to the above message with instructions to KENT to turn himself and his two best German collaborators over to the Allied forces. Moscow stated that the plans for future work in Germany would include the two German collaborators. I discussed the message with BICKLER, chief of Amt VI, SIPO and SD, and with (Karl Albrecht) OBERG, the security and police chief in France who is still imprisoned in Caen, France. BICKLER and OBERG belonged to the very small group of Germans in France who knew of the Rote Kapelle operation and who had provided me with intelligence to be used in the operations. By this time we were aware of the Western plans for Germany, i.e., Morgenthau plan, arrests, extinction of Germany, etc. I decided that something

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could be done to make the future of Germany less gloomy. I knew from my experience that the Soviet mind is ruled by a deep-seated distrust. If Soviet distrust of the Allies were sharpened and a wedge driven between the Allies and the Soviet Union, the Allied concentration on Germany might be diverted which would give some hope for a future for Germany. OBERG and BICKLER agreed with me. They were the ones who suggested that the "Phoenix Case" be prepared to hand over to the Soviets.

11. My legend for going over to the Soviets was that I had been sent to Paris by the chief of the German Kriminalpolizei, Arthur NEEB. NEEB had been involved in the 20th of July 1944 plot, a fact which would be useful in Moscow. The attitude of the German people was, at that time, favorable to the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union had not declared war on Germany but had been attacked by Germany. The Western Powers, on the other hand, had declared war on Germany and the hatred was directed toward them. This had been factually reported to Moscow. I was going to add to the intelligence already transmitted to Moscow examples of conversation between English and American pilots whom we had captured. These conversations had openly discussed how the ranking officers of their countries were worried about the pro-Communist policies of Roosevelt. This was a challenge to the Soviet Union. In addition, I had the files on the "Phoenix Case".

12. The "Phoenix Case" involved a French Air Force Colonel FABRY, who was a friend and colleague of PETAIN. FABRY was asked by the Americans to make a trip to Madrid for conferences with the Americans. He was to be accompanied by French resistance and political leaders. This occurred, as I recall, in February 1944. FABRY and his group went to Madrid and one of the men in his group, allegedly a resistance member, was a German Sicherheitspolizei penetration agent. Furthermore, the material which FABRY carried with him, actually in his wooden leg, was prepared by Karl BOEMELBURG, chief of Abt. IV of the SIPO and a Communist specialist. The material was compiled from BOEMELBURG's agent reports and clearly stated how much influence the French Communists were exerting in the French resistance under the cover of nationalism. I never knew whether FABRY was aware that a member of his group was a German agent, nor whether he knew that the material he carried originated in a German office. FABRY conferred either with the American Ambassador in Spain or with a special envoy from Roosevelt with a name similar to MORRISON, possibly with both. The purpose of the conference was to determine whether a French government, similar to the one of 1939, could be established in France. The Americans did not want to pave the way for STALIN in France and wanted some kind of guarantee that France would not become a Communist country. If the likelihood existed that France would have a Communist government after an Allied invasion, it was questionable whether the Allies were justified in mounting an invasion. FABRY showed the Americans the material which BOEMELBURG had prepared, which showed clearly that the Communists were dominating the resistance. Roosevelt, who was informed of the proceedings of the

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conference by cable, asked by cable whether FABRY were the same man whom he had met in 1919 during the negotiations for the Versailles Peace Treaty. Informed that it was the same man, Roosevelt invited FABRY to fly to Washington in a plane which would be dispatched for him. FABRY declined to make the trip. Roosevelt then informed the conference that due to the existing internal political situation in France, an invasion was doubtful.

13. The file which I carried with me to Moscow on the "Phoenix Case" carried hand-written notations on the margins from such men as HITLER and HIMMLER. During my interrogation in the Soviet Union, I told my interrogator that BOEMELBURG claimed that one of the members of FABRY's group had been a former French Communist Party Central Committee member. In the report on the "Phoenix Case" was also the American statement that during the Sicilian landings, the Americans had been forced to shoot at a Communist uprising in Sicily. This was caused by the fact that all preparations had been left to the English who did not handle the preparations properly. The Americans requested the French to keep their discussions secret from the English.

For Carding

Ex. Germany H

Heinrich #MUELLER, Gruppenfuhrer und Generalmajor der Polizei, chief of

DOB: 28 April 1900

POB: Bavaria, Germany

ZR [(A)] CIT. GERMAN/
Hermann Christian #BICKLER #SCHMIDT, #WINKLER, #MAIR, Pietro

DOB: 28 December 1904

POB: Hottweiler/Lothringen, Germany


Head of Amt VI in Paris during World War II

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<p>MUELLER, HEINRICH 201-742896 SEX M DOB C 00 GERMANY CIT GERMANY OCC POLICE OFF CHIEF, DEPT IV OF RSHA /GESTAPO/. WW II. INVOLVED WITH MARTIN BORMANN'S SECRET NAZI CADRE ORGANIZATION, LATER 1943. SEE ALSO C I SOURCE []</p> <p>[Admin. Notation] 15 JAN 60 P.9</p> <p>CORR CARD R 6802070605</p> <p>EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b) (2)(A) Privacy <input type="checkbox"/> (2)(B) Methods/Sources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2)(G) Foreign Relations <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>FILE IN 201-742896</p>					
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

JAN 1960

PAGES 1-7

NON-RELEVANT

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
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Date: 2001

AKTION: I still consider the information about this matter extraordinarily important, even if you have "downgraded" ("degradiert") it. Who is right in the end will be proved in the near future. As already reported, AKTION is being unfolded at present on the political level. It is supposed to be constantly accelerated up to the Summit Conference. The fire of Fascist hate in the Federal Republic, into which the KGB knows how to pour gasoline through its own channels, is supposed to take on an anti-American accent in the near future as well as be connected with strikes and demonstrations planned by the KPD (trans.: West German Communist Party). As soon as AKTION transfers to the realm of intelligence it can be connected to the "fact", that the AIS is well informed about the activity of the Fascists and in fact has an interest in such activity. I have learned the following: 1) a Nazi cadre organization, which is "inspired" and "directed" by RIS penetration agents, has been active for years. This organization, which works out of the darkness above all through "inspiration" (Inspiration), has various bases in the Federal apparatus and also "inspires" various legal radical political organizations in the Federal Republic, such as the DRP (trans.: Deutsche Reichspartei). The Federal government took advantage-for tactical political reasons-of legal possibilities, but these were intercepted by the KGB and puffed up and stretched out in a compromising fashion. The propaganda agitation to date has also been further artificially developed by the KGB and SSD through illegal members of the KPD as well as IS agents (above all in respect to "painting"). I would now like to clarify and make as concrete as possible the allegations which were already mentioned in Report 9 of November 59. I unfortunately cannot make any overall (kapitalen) statements and there is little likelihood that I will be able to do this in the future. In the following I would like to report to you succinctly various "mosaic" pieces which I have been able to learn over a long period. At the same time I would like to emphasize expressly that a number of these are based only on one source and have not been checked by me. The matter, however, is too serious to omit even the smallest thing which could be of the greatest importance. I will therefore sort out the information about the Nazi cadre organization and give it the code word "HACKE". It may be that I will be able to learn further details.

"HACKE": Historical introduction: At the end of 1943, in view of the approaching defeat of the Third Reich, the NSDAP boss, BORMANN began to build up a secret Nazi cadre organization unknown to HITLER and other Nazi bosses.

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This organization was set up according to the organizational plan of a Free Mason lodge in that there were strict "secret circles". The highest secret circle was formed by BORMANN with four other unidentified Nazi leaders; the organization was further set up according to the "V" pattern (five persons). Members of one "V" became leaders of further "V"s, and the leadership was anonymous to the lower circles (wobei je niedriger, die Sache anonym gelistet wurde). For security reasons BORMANN spread the tale in the lower "V"s that HIMMLER was behind "HACKE". He succeeded in this because MUELLER, the Chief of Department IV. of the RSHA (Gestapo), was on his side because he could foresee the coming defeat. The first reports were received from MUELLER, who at the beginning of 1944 (or even earlier), had been appropriately influenced by the RIS and later doubled (umgesteuert)-in the course of a CE game run through the chief Gestapo office (Gestapoleitstelle) in Danzig, directed by LOHGEN. This case of importance for the Soviet Union was run personally by General ABAKUMOW, who was shot after the death of Stalin. Only a few people in the RIS and RIS-CE knew about this mysterious matter. One of these was General BESBARODOW, a former advisor of the MGB in Warsaw, and a personal friend of ABAKUMOW. According to BORMANN's plan HACKE was supposed to be very restrictive in the number of its members (allegedly only 35 persons up to 1944), was to be expanded in accordance with the existing situation, and above all was to be active through "inspiration" (of others). For security reasons HACKE bases were built up abroad in order to be able to operate freely and securely after the defeat. The main bases were set up by the end of 1944, especially in Spain, Portugal, Argentina, Japan, and Italy. An enormous organizational capital in gold, jewelry and cash (all from concentration camp "booty") of an approximate total value of half a billion dollars. Only a few members of the RSHA and SS knew about HACKE because of a deep conflict between BORMANN and HIMMLER. As soon as the RIS got wind of it, it immediately recognized its importance and did everything to control and also "inspire" HACKE for as long-range a purpose as possible. The exploitation of HACKE as a take-off point ("glacis") for IS activity by the Soviet Union was self-evident. Without waiting for the end of the war ABAKUMOW recruited a few members of HACKE by blackmail in view of the imminent defeat as well as with threats of denunciation to HITLER and HIMMLER. ABAKUMOW was not getting sufficient information from the Gestapo Chief MUELLER, who was exploited but not completely trusted by BORMANN. Therefore after the war the MGB did what it could to learn everything as thoroughly as possible. According to present information the RIS allegedly succeeded almost completely in this. The KGB evaluates this affair so highly, that various information which is learned through HACKE is not, for example, exploited in counter-espionage operations.

Postwar period: After the war the MGB worked on HACKE in two directions primarily: the maximum investigation of it and the maximum infiltration of MGB agents. HACKE expanded organizationally around 1947-1948 and this opportunity was exploited. The case was all the more important to the MGB because HACKE had kept alive the old Nazi slogan, "Fight the Jews and plutocrats in the USA", and had as a goal the founding of a Fourth Reich, and thus was always hostile to America as well and has remained so. In 1950 in Danzig (Poland) the former

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(Gauleiter) FOERSTER was sentenced to death as a war criminal. The sentence, however, was not carried out up to 1952. According to MUELLER's reports FOERSTER was a member of HACKE. Representatives of the MGB as well as representatives of the former MBP interrogated FOERSTER continuously after his death sentence (above all the notorious chief of the Investigation Department, Colonel ROZANSKI, who was sentenced in 1957) in order to squeeze out of FOERSTER information about HACKE among other things. FOERSTER did not withstand the pressure of imminent death which lasted almost two years (a few times he was led out to his execution which then did not take place) and told everything he knew. Immediately after he began to talk around the middle of 1952 he was taken out of the Danzig prison by special representatives of the MGB from Moscow and was taken to Moscow in a special plane. Since that time all traces of FOERSTER have vanished and it is not clear whether he still lives today, or was executed, or "escaped" from the Soviet Union as an MGB agent in order to play his role in HACKE. At the time of the trial of the former Gauleiter KOCH in Warsaw, General MOCZAR learned that KOCH had been kept so long in the Soviet Union in order to squeeze information about HACKE out of him too, but this did not fully succeed so they tried to put pressure on KOCH by means of the trial. It allegedly turned out that KOCH actually knew something about HACKE but he himself was not a member. Circa 1947 the former Department I (now II) and Department VII (now I) recruited in West Germany the veteran Abwehr and Gestapo officer, KASZUBOWSKI aka LARSEN. LARSEN had been spotted by the ABAKUMOW agent, the chief of the main STAPO office (Stapoleitstelle) in Danzig, Major LOEIGEN, who had been "doubled" by the RIS around 1943 and formerly was a close collaborator of LARSEN. The agent KASZUBOWSKI aka LARSEN was run with great success for a long time by the retired Major ROGULSKI or REGULSKI (mentioned in report 8 or 9, 1959) (OMEGA) who is now in the Polish Mission in Bern, Switzerland. However, in this connection an action took place which is typical for the activity of the red IS. KASZUBOWSKI aka LARSEN built up such a good position in West Germany because of his earlier Gestapo activity which had been awarded with the Iron Cross 1st Class that he was considered for the leading position in the BfV which was being organized at that time. This was contrary to the plans of ABAKUMOW who had already prepared and pushed forward his own agent (who belonged to HACKE) for this post. This agent (whose name is unknown but who can be easily identified by you) is supposed to have had even greater "merits", to have been more intelligent than K. and in ABAKUMOW's opinion to be more secure than K. An argument broke out between the MGB and the MBP. At that time the MGB was naturally stronger and therefore because of pressure by BERIA and General BESBARODOW K was arrested around 1951 (approximate, another source says 1952) at a contact with ROGULSKI in Berlin, was transferred to Warsaw and was locked in prison there as a war criminal. He was allegedly in prison for about 5 years without a trial, was released around 1956 or 1957 and repatriated to West Germany. In this way the agent of ABAKUMOW had a free path - without competition from other agents - but it turned out later that ABAKUMOW's plan went wrong and the agent who had been planned for the leading

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position in the BfV could not get the job (but other MGB agents did succeed in this.) Before KASZUBOWSKI's release the Russians tried to rein him for further activity in the Federal Republic, but he laughed at them. Therefore Poles (Department II) negotiated with him and after a long hither and yon KASZUBOWSKI said he was ready to continue working for Poland but in no case for the Russians. Thus K. is still a CE agent of Department II, but in reality directed by the KGB Chief Directorate II of General GRUBANOW. After K., who is a most experienced CE officer, has become acclimatized and has proved by his activity that he is secure, the KGB plans to steer him towards HACKE and to exploit him there. This is naturally a hypothetical plan which is supposed to take place after a long time. In my opinion it is not difficult to work on K. and to interrogate him. He undoubtedly has a complex because he knows that he was kept practically innocent in prison for years upon the orders of the Soviets. In case he may have reported fragmentarily after his return to West Germany please don't allow yourselves to be led astray because this could have been by instruction of Department II for the purpose of "winning confidence." After the scandal with K. Major ROGULSKI tendered his resignation, was released from Department VII and entered the diplomatic service. According to my investigation he is not active now as an intelligence officer. Formerly, however, he ran very important agents (also in the US) and therefore it would be useful to investigate him in respect to counter-espionage. The information about KASZUBOWSKI has been checked by me. One of the dark and dangerous KGB figures in HACKE is the famous SS Colonel SKORZENY who presently lives in Madrid and also works for the Spanish IS. SKORZENY was under active development by ABAKUMOW as early as 1942. Further details are neither known here, nor have those which are known been checked. He was allegedly (only one source) "doubled" by ABAKUMOW during the war. There was a period, however, when he was suspected by the MVD of playing a "double game." In the opinion of a former high CI chief in Poland who used to work very closely with BESBARODOW, SKORZENY was finally recruited (geformt) as a collaborator of ABAKUMOW in the middle of 1944, and shortly before the end of the war, through clever maneuvers which exploited the stupidity of the RSHA chief, KALTENBRUNNER, was appointed chief for a short period of the Nazi military IS. Through these maneuvers ABAKUMOW planned above all to catch in time and exploit for himself the Nazi Abwehr agents in America and South America. One of the most dangerous methods of ABAKUMOW was the IS work "under a foreign flag" which has been brought to the point of perfection today by the KGB. To what extent ABAKUMOW succeeded in this plan is not clear, but it is certain that in 1955-1956 the KGB had a few excellent agents in America who had come from the repertoire of the Nazi CI (Ast) (CANARIS). Naturally SKORZENY has tremendous connections to "old Nazi fighters" (alte Nazi-Kaempfer) and if my facts are true he is an extremely dangerous boy. I could only learn two clues which serve as slight confirmation of the assertion that SKORZENY is a KGB agent. 1) one of the clandestine contacts of SKORZENY in the Federal Republic is a certain ROGAL who lived until 1956 in Frankfurt a/M. ROGAL is Lithuanian or comes from Latvia. According to my investigation he is a principal agent of KGB Chief Directorate II. ROGAL formerly (until 1944) (transl: sic, presumably 1954 is meant) had contact with an AIS officer,

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B.O. MASON, Bad Wildungen, Ottenbergstrasse 1. MASON allegedly ran an IS section working against the Soviet Baltic countries. ~~Co-worker of ROGAL~~ and at the same time a KGB agent is a certain Colonel JANUINS (or something similar) who is Lithuanian. A close contact existed and allegedly exists today between SKORZENY and ROGAN. 2) Karl RUDL, around 50 years old, works for SKORZENY for the Spanish IS in the Federal Republic. A personal friend of SKORZENY. Took part with SKORZENY in the "liberation" of MUSSOLINI. RUDL worked a long time for the French, during the time he had to hide under false documents from your service. Yet even before the French, MGB Russians grabbed him by the collar and recruited him - therefore he has played a double role in the French IS. In 1951 ABAKUMOW learned through RUDL of a Vatican plan to free the Hungarian Cardinal MINDSZENTY from prison and smuggle him to the West. Colonel SKORZENY and RUDL were supposed to take part in this plan. ABAKUMOW, however, planned to "liberate" MINDSZENTY through SKORZENY and RUDL, to shoot him "during flight", as proof of the connection of the Cardinal and Vatican with old Fascists to shoot RUDL too, and to allow SKORZENY, whom he valued higher, "to escape". Somehow RUDL smelled the plot at a contact with ABAKUMOW's special representatives, and to be sure, because of fear of ABAKUMOW, did not warn SKORZENY but did withdraw from the planned action. Since this time the cooperation of RUDL with the MGB has "stuttered" and later the contact is supposed to have been broken off for a long time. It is not known whether contact exists at present. Thus the "Cardinal" plan fell through. It is certain that SKORZENY is active in HACKE. Whether today he is currently working for the KGB is absolutely possible but not certain, according to my investigation so far. In any event it is certainly worthwhile to take a close look at such bloodhounds as SKORZENY.

I also have various facts of a lesser format but have to analyze them thoroughly before I give them to you. Otherwise the danger exists that you will again take me for a dealer in "canards". I will do everything within my capabilities to make possible further reports about HACKE. It is, however, for me as well as for you, no easy field of investigation. However, I warn you very seriously about this dangerous conglomeration of brown-red Fascists who unexpectedly one day can cause enormous damage and who are an acute danger to the free world and to peace. It is indeed regrettable that outside of HACKE itself so many potential HACKE ideologists are running around today in West Germany who are only waiting for the opportunity to transform the old Hitler slogans into reality. In my opinion American politicians are in many cases much too decent to recognize the slyness, deceit, hypocrisy and true aims of such bloodhounds. In my opinion this can be learned only from objective and hard counter-espionage work. I am prepared to support you in this respect as far as I can. This is doubtlessly a very difficult and complicated affair. I ask you urgently to exploit the HACKE information with the greatest caution. The circle of the appropriately "initiated" is very limited. In no case do I want to make you mistrustful of your partners. I have, however, definite

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reasons to state that if you were to use the [] for the investigation of this matter you would be making a watchdog out of a wolf (trans.: den Bock zum Gaertner machen). This is a "Trojan Horse" in which only the devil knows what is going on. When too many foreign agents and collaborators are in such an organization naturally nothing good comes out of it. By this is meant not only the Eastern agents, but also the English, French, Dutch, Belgian agents, etc. HACKE too has a strong sphere of influence there.

I have various clues at present about agent activity in the BfV. I will take pains, however, to get down to concrete facts in the near future. I am afraid that these concrete facts will not be very gratifying. You can unquestionably throw my warning in the waste paper basket. In spite of such an eventuality I see myself duty bound to urge the greatest caution in intelligence contacts on the territory of (trans. or in-respect to, "auf dem Gebiet) the Federal Republic. If you take my warning seriously you will be protected from unexpected and unpleasant surprises. It may be that it is not at all necessary to have to convince you of this so strongly. This would be gratifying.

NR

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- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Dispatch Syn... X-F-596
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Chief, Munich Liaison Base

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o RIB-Penetrated Secret Nazi Cadre Organization

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 JAN 12 1987
 DOC. MICRO. SER.

1. Attached for your information and for passing to [] at your discretion are statements taken from [] reports on the organization referred to briefly in para. 1 of []. The material has been translated and reorganized slightly but is basically in the form in which it was received. When you pass it to [], please emphasize the fact that we have not yet had time, because of other pressures and priorities, to reinterrogate [] on this Subject. As soon as feasible, efforts will be made to find out who []'s sources were, in what context discussions took place, etc., hopefully with results which will make the material more meaningful and permit proper evaluation.

2. As you can imagine, we were rather astounded at the coincidence of the appearance from [] of the material in [] concerning SKORZENY activities very similar to those described in attachment. We consider it fortunate that [] produced their information first, as they are not in a position to view attachment quite as skeptically as they otherwise might have liked to appear. Aside from the value of our making a maximum of [] material available to [] we feel that the attachment is a significant document for KUBARK to have passed in the context of the recent [] Kichmann study handcarried to Robert A. Ascham. On the one hand, attachment confirms significantly the [] thesis that the Soviets are taking intensive action in this connection against the Federal Republic, and also gives some support to UTILITY's longstanding claim concerning penetration of the []. On the other hand, the document having thus established to a degree its own credibility in [] eyes, then proceeds to make the point that there may well be dangerous Nazi elements still underground whose threat is perhaps intensified by Soviet control, a thesis we should otherwise be in a poor position to propose to []. Finally, the implication of possible [] penetration will very likely exert a sobering effect which in itself is not without psychological value.

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Distribution:
 2 - MLB w/att
 2 - COS w/att

1 att. HW

DESENSITIZED

per CSN 43-43
 RYBAT SECRET

DDP/EE/C

CS COPY

1 March 1961

CS: []

AM/ []	RE: []	SB/P []
PS []	DPOT []	INDEX []

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 by the Central Intelligence Agency
 Date: 200 []

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

~~SECRET~~

Attachment to []

5K

RIS-Penetrated Secret Nazi Cadre Organization

A Nazi cadre organization which is clandestinely manipulated and directed by RIS penetration agents has been active for years. This organization has various bases in the German federal apparatus and also secretly controls the activities of various legal radical political organizations in the Federal Republic, such as the Deutsche Reichspartei. Following are mosaic pieces which I have been able to learn over a long period.

Historical introduction:

At the end of 1943, in view of the approaching defeat of the Third Reich, the KSDAP boss BORMANN began to build up a secret Nazi cadre organization unknown to HITLER and other Nazi leaders. This organization (hereafter referred to as HACKER) was set up according to the organizational plan of a Free Mason lodge in that there were strict "secret circles," highest of which was formed by BORMANN and four other unidentified Nazi leaders. The organization was further set up according to the "V" pattern (5 persons): members of one "V" became leaders of further "V"s, and the leadership was anonymous to the lower circles. For security reasons BORMANN spread the story in the lower "V"s that HIMMLER was behind the organization, and succeeded in this because MUELLER, the Chief of Department IV of the RSHA, was on his side because he could foresee the coming defeat. The first reports on HACKER were received from MUELLER, who at the beginning of 1944 or even earlier had been appropriately influenced by the chief Gestapo office in Danzig, which was directed by KOLBE. (This case, an important one for the Soviets, was run personally by General ABAMONOV, who was shot after the death of STALIN. Only a few people in the RIS and RIS/CE knew about this mysterious matter.)

According to BORMANN's plan, the organization was supposed to be numerically limited (allegedly there were only 35 members as of 1944), was to be expanded according to the existing situation and above all was to influence affairs entirely clandestinely. For security reasons bases were established abroad to permit freedom and security of operation after the defeat of Germany. The main bases were set up by the end of 1944, especially in Spain, Portugal, Argentina, Japan and Italy and an enormous organizational capital in gold, jewelry and cash, all from concentration camp booty, was collected (approximate value half a million dollars).

Only a few members of the RSHA and SS knew about this organization because of the deep conflict between BORMANN and HIMMLER. As soon as it got wind of its existence, however, the RIS immediately recognized its importance and did everything possible to obtain control and direct the organization toward long range goals.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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alt 17. []

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Attachment to []
Page 2

The opportunity offered for exploitation of the group for KGB purposes was self evident. Without waiting for the end of the war ABAKUMOV recruited a few members of the organization, by blackmail as well as by threats of denunciation to HITLER and MUELLER. ABAKUMOV at that time was not getting sufficient information on HACKE from Gestapo Chief MUELLER, who was exploited but not completely trusted by BORGANN. After the war the KGB did what it could to learn everything possible and according to available information succeeded in its efforts. The KGB evaluates this affair so highly, in fact, that information which is learned through penetration of this organization is not exploited in ordinary GR operations.

Postwar period:

After the war the KGB concentrated on maximum investigation of HACKE and maximum infiltration of KGB agents into its membership. The organization expanded around 1947-48 and this opportunity was exploited. Also, HACKE assumed even more importance to the KGB because it kept alive the old Nazi slogan, "Fight the Jews and plutocrats in the USA," and had as a goal the founding of a Fourth Reich. It thus was always hostile to America and has remained so.

In 1950 in Danzig the former Gauleiter FOERSTER was sentenced to death as a war criminal. The sentence was not carried out, however, up to 1952. According to MUELLER's reports, FOERSTER was a member of HACKE. Representatives of the KGB as well as representatives of the former MIB interrogated FOERSTER continuously after his death sentence (above all the notorious chief of the Investigative Department, Colonel BOZANSKI) in order to squeeze out of FOERSTER information about HACKE among other things. FOERSTER did not withstand the pressure of imminent death, which lasted almost two years, and told everything he knew. Immediately after he began to talk, around the middle of 1952, he was taken out of the Danzig prison by special representatives of the KGB and was taken to Moscow on a special plane. Since that time all traces of FOERSTER have vanished and it is not clear whether he still lives today or was executed or "escaped" from the USSR as a KGB agent in order to play his role in HACKE.

At the time of the trial of the former Gauleiter KOCH in Warsaw, General MOZAR learned that KOCH had been kept in the USSR in order to squeeze information about HACKE out of him, too, but this did not fully succeed so they tried to put pressure on him by means of the trial. It allegedly turned out that KOCH actually knew something about HACKE but he himself was not a member.

In about 1947 the former Department I (now Department II) and the Department VII (now Department I) recruited in West Germany the veteran Awshy and Gestapo officer KASZUBOWSKI alias LARSEN. LARSEN had been spotted by Major LOEBKE, chief of the main STAPO office in Danzig, who had been doubled by the KGB around 1943 and who formerly had been a close collaborator of LARSEN. The agent KASZUBOWSKI

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GLARSKI was run with great success for a long time by the retired Major ROGULSKI (or ROGULSKI), now assigned to the Polish Mission in Bern. However, in this connection an action took place which is typical of the activity of the KGB. KASZUBOWSKI GLARSKI built up such a good position in West Germany, because of his earlier Gestapo activity, that he was considered for the leading position in the BIV, which was being organized at that time. This was contrary to the plans of ABAKUMOV, who had already prepared and pushed forward his own agent (who belonged to HACKE) for this post. The latter, whose name is unknown to me, is supposed to have had even greater merits, to have been more intelligent than KASZUBOWSKI and, in ABAKUMOV's opinion, to have been more secure than KASZUBOWSKI. An argument broke out between the KGB and the MOP. At that time the KGB was stronger and because of pressure by BERIA and General BESPARDON, KASZUBOWSKI was arrested around 1951 or 1952 at a meeting with ROGULSKI in Berlin, was transferred to Warsaw and locked in prison there as a war criminal. He allegedly was in prison for about 5 years without trial, was released around 1956 or 1957 and repatriated to West Germany. In this way, the agent of ABAKUMOV had a free path, without competition from other agents, although it turned out later that ABAKUMOV's plan went awry and the agent who had been planned for the top job in the BIV did not get the job. Before KASZUBOWSKI's release the Russians tried to re-win him for further activity in the Federal Republic but he laughed at them. Thereafter the Poles (Department II) negotiated with him and after a great deal of discussion KASZUBOWSKI agreed to continue working for Poland but in no case for the Soviets. Thus, KASZUBOWSKI is still a CE agent of Department II but in reality is directed by the Chief Directorate II of the KGB.

After KASZUBOWSKI, who is a most experienced CE officer, has become acclimatized and has proved by his activity that he is secure, the KGB plans to steer him towards HACKE and to exploit him there. This is a hypothetical plan which is supposed to take place after a long time. In my opinion, it would not be difficult to work on KASZUBOWSKI and to interrogate him. He undoubtedly has a complex because he knows that he was kept in prison for years on Soviet orders. Please note that he may have reported fragmentarily after his return to West Germany, on instruction of Department II for the purpose of establishing his "bona fides."

After the scandal with KASZUBOWSKI, ROGULSKI tendered his resignation, was released from Department VII and entered the Diplomatic Service. He apparently is not active now as an intelligence officer. Formerly, however, he ran very important agents.

One of the dark and dangerous KGB figures in HACKE is the famous SS Colonel SKORZENY who now lives in Madrid and also works for the Spanish IS. SKORZENY was under active development by ABAKUMOV as early as 1942. He allegedly was double-crossed by ABAKUMOV during the war. There was a period, however, when he was suspected by the MVD of playing a double game. In the opinion of a former high CI chief in Poland who used to work very closely with BESPARDON, SKORZENY was finally recruited as a collaborator of ABAKUMOV in the middle of 1944 and, shortly before the end of the war through clever maneuvers which exploited the stupidity of the RSHA chief KALTHERBUNNER, was appointed chief for a short period of Nazi military intelligence. Through these maneuvers, ABAKUMOV planned above all to catch in time and exploit for himself Nazi Abwehr agents in the United States and South America.

3 ~~SECRET~~

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Attachment to []
Page 4

One of the most dangerous methods of ABAKUMOV was the IS work "under a foreign flag" which has been brought to the point of perfection today by the KGB. To what extent ABAKUMOV succeeded in this plan is not clear but it is certain that in 1955-56 the KGB had a few excellent agents in the United States who had come from the repertoire of the 1st CAMARIS. Naturally SKORZENY has tremendous connections to "old Nazi fighters" and if my facts are true, he is extremely dangerous. I could only discover two clues which serve as slight confirmation of the assertion that SKORZENY is a KGB agent, as follows:

- 1) One of the clandestine contacts of SKORZENY in the Federal Republic is a certain ROGAL, who lived until 1956 in Frankfurt/Main. ROGAL is Lithuanian or comes from Latvia. He is a principal agent of Chief Directorate II of the KGB. He formerly (until 1954) had contact with an AIS officer, E.O. MASON, 2nd Wildungen, Otzenbergstrasse 1. MASON allegedly ran an IS section working against the Soviet Baltic countries. A co-worker of ROGAL and at the same time a KGB agent is a certain Colonel JANUBIS (or something similar), who is Lithuanian. A close contact existed and allegedly exists today between SKORZENY and ROGAL.
- 2) Karl RUDL, about 50 years old, works for SKORZENY for the Spanish IS in the Federal Republic. He is a personal friend of SKORZENY who took part with SKORZENY in the liberation of MUSSOLINI. RUDL worked for a long time for the French, but even before the French got to him, the HIE recruited him. In 1951 ABAKUMOV learned through RUDL of a Vatican plan to free the Hungarian Cardinal MINDSZENTY from prison and smuggle him to the West. Colonel SKORZENY and RUDL were supposed to take part in this plan. ABAKUMOV, however, planned to liberate MINDSZENTY through SKORZENY and RUDL, to shoot him "during flight," as proof of the connection of the Cardinal and Vatican with old fascists to shoot RUDL, too; and to allow SKORZENY, whom he valued, to "escape." Somehow RUDL sensed the plot at a contact with ABAKUMOV's special representatives. Because of fear of ABAKUMOV he did not warn SKORZENY but he withdrew from the planned action. After that time the cooperation of RUDL with the KGB weakened and later the contact is supposed to have been broken off for a long time. It is not known whether contact exists at present. It is certain that SKORZENY is active in HUCKE. Whether today he is currently working for the KGB is possible but not certain but it would appear to be worthwhile to take a look at such as he.

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One of the leading persons in HACKE is a certain Dr. ~~NEUMANN~~ (allegedly Herbert) in the leadership of the DRP, formerly secretary to GOKHEISE. His activity takes place in the political realm of the DRP, as well as in parallel organization of a legal character. He is being actively investigated through KGB agents in DRP and HACKE. HACKE carries out its political activities clandestinely through various legal organizations, as for example, STAHLERLE and HIAS (mutual aid society of former SS members). Of the generals organized there, such as PAUL HAUSSER, ~~WITTEGILLER~~, Felix ~~STIKNER~~ WOLFF and Sepp ~~DIETRICH~~, the KGB knows General Kurt MEIER, (FAHLER-MEIER) as well as the literary man Erich ~~KUN-MEYER~~ (former publisher of the HIAS newspaper, Der Freiwiliger) to be members of HACKE. The KGB claims that the SS General Paul HAUSSER has a leading position in HACKE in the field of military affairs. HIAS has wide contacts with SS people abroad: in Denmark the Veterans Organization with Erich ~~LAKEM~~ at its head; in Holland through WIMAG and Director Paul ~~THIEN~~; in Sweden, Belgium, Norway, Austria, Finland and Switzerland. Everywhere there are HACKE contact people and KGB agents who control and secretly manipulate HIAS and HACKE. HIAS has a well organized search organization which has continuous contact with the Austrian and Swiss Red Cross, as well as search organizations like HINAG in Holland, St. Maartensford in Belgium and Kameradschaft IV in Austria. The HIAS search organization makes it possible for wanted SS criminals to flee abroad (for examples, ~~KIND~~ and Dr. ~~KISELE~~). The KGB understands very well how to exploit the possibilities of the search organizations through its agents. Various wanted SS criminals were located by the KGB in this manner and put under pressure, recruited and later sent abroad illegally through the channels of the HIAS search organizations, for espionage and diversionary activities. Allegedly, an illegal residentura working according to the method "under a foreign flag" is in the Near East and consists entirely of individuals of this sort under the command of the KGB.

It is generally known that the HIAS officials have taken up a pro-government line and even negotiate with various political parties like the SPD and the FDP. The legalization tendencies of HIAS in this respect - the introduction of HIAS into the political life of the Federal Republic - are controlled by the KGB and clandestinely manipulated to KGB ends. The KGB is working toward the goal of utilizing such opportunities for agent activity to bring about the destruction of the Federal Republic.

SECRET

DISPATCH		SECRET	<input type="checkbox"/>
TO Chief of Station, Germany POB, MOG, BOB, KE, SR		MAILING FILE NO. X MUELLER, Heinrich	
FROM Chief of Base, Bonn Heinrich MUELLER		DATE 10 March 1961	
ACTION REQUIRED Info as requested		RECEIVED - CHECK T/O AD. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING <input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY	

File from Request at Germany

1. The [] asks for information concerning Heinrich MUELLER, nicknamed Gestapo-MUELLER, born 28 April 1900 in Munich, former SS-Gruppenfuhrer, Lt. Gen. of police and Chief of Int IV of the Gestapo in Reichsaicherheitshauptamt (RSHA).

According to unconfirmed information of a correspondent of the [], MUELLER is still living, and it is suspected that he is working for a Russian intelligence service in some way. According to other information, some of which came from former members of the RSHA, MUELLER was killed or committed suicide in the last days of the war in 1945 in Berlin, and is buried in the Standort-Friedhof in Berlin-Neukoelln, Lillenthalstr. 35. Allegedly, the grave was opened at one time by order of an allied service. The exhumation of the body resulted in proof of MUELLER's death.

2. The [] asks if we have any information concerning the above matter, and particularly if we know anything about the exhumation of the body and the results of this. Bonn Base files show no identifiable traces on the name.

3. Intelligence Division, USAKREUR, is being queried locally.

- Distribution:
 2-COS
 2-POB
 2-MOG
 2-BOB
 2-KE
 2-SR

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 5(b)
 (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

INDEX
H
Strunk

FORM 1647 53b	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACE FORMS 51-28 51-29 AND 51-30 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE	SECRET	<input type="checkbox"/> OBTAINED
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HQ COPY

CS COPY

HQ COPY

MUELLER, Heinrich

[] 10 March 1961 [(A)]

[] trace request (including personalia) states that according to a correspondent of the [] MUELLER is still living and it is suspected that he is working for the RIS in some way. According to other information, MUELLER was killed or committed suicide in the last days of the war in 1945 in Berlin and is buried in Standardort Friedhof in Berlin-Neukoelln, Lilienstrasse 35. Allegedly the grave was opened at one time by order of an allied service. The exhumation of the body resulted in proof of MUELLER's death. Intel Division USAREUR is being queried locally.

[] 22 March 1961 [(A)]

BOB files contain no information on Heinrich MUELLER subsequent to or more conclusive than the [CIA/UR] [(B)] debriefing reports dated July, August and September 1959. [CIA/UR] files contain no information on an exhumation.

[] 10 July 1951 Info from Heinrich BERGER

...Franz Josef HUBER, former SS Brigadefuehrer and Inspekteur der Sicherheitswache and SD for the Vienna area, a very close friend of Heinrich MUELLER, was recently reinstated into the Munich Police. HUBER and MUELLER had come up through the ranks in the police and remained close friends. HUBER should be in a position to furnish information on MUELLER, if anyone can.

[] 26 August 1952 transmitting reports sent by [Cryps] to foreign intelligence services. Following two were sent to the []

Memo of 25 June 1952: Heinrich MUELLER, former Chief of RSHA Amt IV Berlin, according to information of 1951, is employed in the Ministry for State Security in Berlin, Normannenstrasse. He is a coworker of ZAISSER.

Memo of 25 June 1952: The former Sturmabannfuehrer or Standartenfuehrer in the RSHA, Herbert LANGE, is said to be leader of the SSD for Stadt Berlin. This LANGE, called der grosse schlanke LANGE, was at one time the right hand of former RSHA Chief, SS Gruppenfuehrer Heinrich MUELLER. He is probably identical with Dr. Leo LANGE.

[] 9 June 1948 Debriefing of Dr. Manfred ROEDER

As chief of Amt IV MUELLER supervised the entire RK case. He is rumored to be in the service of the Russians. His wife and son live in Munich.

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

(A) Admin. Notation
(B) Heinz PANOWITZ

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE AS SANITIZED

2000

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS

PRIOR TO FILING

TO: ACTION BRANCH

1. Fill in Sect. 2. on back. Detach back flap and forward to RID.
2. Destroy front cover sheet, unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.

If file no. and title shown are not proper, insert proper file no. below and forward document to RID/AN.

FROM:

RID/AN

PROPER FILE NO.

TO: ALL ADDRESSEES

FILL IN SECTION 1 ON BACK, IF APPROPRIATE

COMMENTS

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1. EEL	J/K	21 FEB 60		W
2.				
3. JRC		24 APR 1961		
4. SRC		24 APR 1961	26 APR 1961	
5. RID/AN				Sp
6.				
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15.				
16.				
17. RID/FI				

Please index

PUNCHED
02 MAY 1961

DECLASSIFIED AND APPROVED FOR RELEASE BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DATE 2001

DECLASSIFIED AND APPROVED FOR RELEASE BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DATE 2001

FILE TITLE

TRACE REQUEST

ABSTRACT INDEX

FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY)

DOCUMENT DATE

DOCUMENT NUMBER

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. []
TO INFO	Chief of Station, Germany EE	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. Unk FF: X/MUELLER, Heinrich	
FROM	Chief, , Munich <i>HKT</i>	DATE 3 April 1961	
SUB Information Report,	OPERATIONS	RE "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING	
		NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
ACTION REQUIRED	None - FYI	INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	

REFERENCES

- Forwarded herewith is one Information Report It was received as a trace request, but since Heinrich MUELLER is so well known to the German authorities, we are not requesting that he or any of the other individuals mentioned be traced.
- Munich files contain no information on Heinrich MUELLER (born 28 April 1900 in Munich) which is not already known to the
- COS' Please card from attachment.

APPROVED: []

Attachment:
Info Rpt.

Distribution:
2 - COS, []/att
1 - EE w/att

INDEX

1 att H/W
1 ENK

4/28 8 11:30 AM
[Signature]

TRANSLATION

No. 423
15 March 1961

SUBJECT: ^H MUELLER, Heinrich, ^{BERLIN}
CIT: GERMANY
Born on 28 April 1900 in MUNICH (aka "Gestapo-Mueller")
former SS-Gruppenfuhrer (Major-General),
former Lieutenant-General in the Police Force and
Chief of "Amt IV" of the GESTAPO in the "Reichssicherheits-
hauptamt" (RSHA).

SUBJECT was in the bunker of the Reichskanzlei during the battle for BERLIN; however, he was reported to have lost his life during the last days of the fight. Now assumptions have come up that he is still living and working for the Russian intelligence Service. It is possible that he has contacts with persons in the Federal Republic, particularly in MUNICH.

SUBJECT's death was registered at the Registrar's Office BERLIN-Mitte (Death Registry no. 11706). A certificate of death was issued on 15 December 1945 on the basis of statements made by Kriminalobersekretar (ret.) Fritz LEOPOLD who lived in BERLIN N 4 (East Sector), Woshlerstrasse 1. He died in the meantime, according to his widow Elise LEOPOLD. Details concerning LEOPOLD's death are not available.

At the time of death, SUBJECT's certificate of death merely states "during the last days of the battle". SUBJECT allegedly was buried in the garrison cemetery in BERLIN-Neukoelln, Lilienthalstrasse 3-5, section 6-1-1.

It appears strange that the only person who allegedly witnessed SUBJECT's death should be dead. It is possible that the certificate of death was falsified and that LEOPOLD was "done away with". In addition, there are doubts as to whether the information concerning LEOPOLD's death was actually given by his widow.

Presumptions are, that SUBJECT left the bunker together with his friend Regierungsrat and Kriminalrat SCHOLZ (not positively identified, possibly identical with Franz SCHULZ, Regierungsrat and Kriminalrat, born on 5 September 1894 in BERLIN, Referent in the RSHA, Amt IV, section A 4).

SUBJECT's father Alois MUELLER (born 28 July 1875), SUBJECT's wife Sophie nee DISCHNER, and SUBJECT's daughter Elisabeth MUELLER (born c. 30 September 1936) live in MUNICH-Pasing, Bodenseestrasse 45/1. SUBJECT's son Reinhard Heinrich MUELLER (born 4 January 1927) moved from Munich, Bodenseestrasse 45, to Munich, Freibadstr. 6/1 on 6 December 1954. On 1 October 1956 he and his wife Elisabeth nee PFAENDER (born 26 August 1918 in MUNICH) moved from MUNICH to KREFELD-Bockum, Kreuzstrasse 93.

SUBJECT's former secretary (possibly also his former mistress) Barbara HELMUTH, born on 11 July 1900 in MUNICH, lives in MUNICH-Pasing, Lichtinger-

DISPATCH		SECRET	
TO	Chief,		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO
INFO	Chief, WE		
FROM	Chief []		DATE 19 April 1961
SUBJECT	[] Meeting []		RE: "43-1" - (CHECK ONE) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING <input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED	FYI; RI please note indexing, para 2.		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY

REFERENCES:

1. Attached herewith is a memorandum from [] reporting a long conversation he had with Identity A. While most of this memorandum deals with the Eichmann case and is only peripheral to project matters, we wish to draw your attention to paragraph 7 which may have some security interests for the appropriate Headquarters' component.

2. To RI: Please card the following:

[]
[] involved
in Eichmann capture,
Heinrich ^{of Germany} MULLER, former Nazi, war criminal,
reported hiding in KUWAIT or Bahrain.

MS
[]

- Attachments: H/W and USC
 A. Memorandum, H/W
 B. Identity, USC

18 April 1961

- Distribution:
 → 2 - , w/atts. A & B
 1 - WE, w/att. B

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- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Memo for the files

38

1. Iden A phoned me and asked if we could get together. He is a cousin of my scholarship friend, and my scholarship friend had previously written to tell me Iden A was coming. I met Iden A and spent a good part of the afternoon and evening with him. It was obvious that he trusted me: my scholarship friend must have given me a "full field clearance".

2. Iden A was going [] to advise the Foreign Ministry on public relations aspects of the Eichmann trial. There was much concern about public opinion in [] which apparently felt the trial was taking place too late, at the wrong place, with biased judges, etc. Iden A is one of the leading authorities on the subject in [] and as a sideline will do broadcasts for 160 radio stations during the first two weeks of the trial (he will leave Israel after that). He was also interested in reaction to the trial in other countries, and as he is doing a report on this he asked me to send him clippings which reveal significant aspects of French opinion on the trial. My scholarship friend had also given him some other names of persons to see, including Sam Eisenberg, of the France-Israel Society, whose son Roger was identified to me by my scholarship friend as a gypsy. (Until now I had not known his last name.) But it was obvious that Iden A was going to depend on his [] sources in [] for the bulk of his information. He was to see a Mr Shek, who works for Yael Vared, Israeli woman consul in Paris. Mme Vared was also a contact of my scholarship friend, and is apparently the overt IS official dealing with such problems. Shek was to prepare a dossier on French public opinion and the Eichmann trial, but presumably Iden A was paying for this.

3. Iden A said he was one of [] (he did not identify the other one) on an international team hunting Nazi war criminals. He receives from Yad Vashem regularly a bulletin indicating the names of war criminals reported as alive. He said he does not believe that Martin Bormann is still living, but he is carried on their roster as alive because there is no confirmed report of his death: the versions of how Bormann died conflict. A number of reports come in periodically indicating that Bormann is alive. Iden A does not believe any first-ranking Nazis are still living, except Heinrich Müller (sp?), reportedly in Kuwait or Bahrain.

4. Iden A described how he operates. he received a report, apparently from Israel, that Martin Bormann was alive and in Iden A's city; he had taken great pains to change his identity, even underwent minor facial surgery, and was now teaching in a Jewish Talmudic school! Iden A obtained a photograph of the man: he was the image of Bormann with a beard. Iden A asked Israel if they had Bormann's fingerprints. "In their usual arrogant way," Iden A told me, Israel replied: "Just send the fingerprints of the suspect." Iden A assigned a man [] to follow the suspect, and on three successive days Iden A's man pocketed the glass the suspect had used in a cafeteria at lunchtime. The fingerprints were sent to Israel. It turned out the man was not Bormann, but a Jew who had committed a highly publicized murder in Germany before the war, and who had consequently taken pains to conceal his identity, moving from country to country, and so on. (He has not been bothered.)

5. Iden A said that in the case of the Bormann suspect, and in other activities for the international team, he uses his own funds--not

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[]

even using the funds of the organization he works for.

8. Our long conversation made it possible for me to ask a number of seemingly innocent and disconnected questions, but which elicited information useful as background in our own project. Thus, on the books dealing with Eichmann, Iden A said that only authoritative report on the capture of Eichmann was by Moshe Pearlman, whose "The Capture of Adolph Eichmann" has so far been published only in England (and in France as "La Longue Chasse"). Pearlman, according to Iden A, was an [] . There was no full-time IS official assigned to the hunt for war criminals, but one of Pearlman's functions was to deal with such problems as they crossed his desk. Iden A made a note to have sent to me all five books on Eichmann published in [] I asked about the book written by Quentin Reynolds in collaboration with Zwi Aldouby and Ephraim Katz ("Minister of Death"). He said that neither Aldouby nor Katz had had anything to do with Eichmann's capture, although at one time they had been in on the hunt. Aldouby and Katz were members of a 13-man team based in Vienna, made up of refugees from Germany and other countries, which followed up leads on war criminals. (I think he said T. Freedman (sp?), for whom Eichmann's capture was a fixation and who recently wrote a book on the pre-capture period, was also a member of this team.) The 13-man team worked under the guidance of Israeli intelligence, but was entirely unofficial; it did receive expense money for travel, etc., from the Israeli government. Then Aldouby and the others became Israeli citizens, worked in the government for a while, and presumably moved to other fields. (We stopped at a bookstore and Iden A bought two copies of the Pearlman book--not yet available in his country--and gave one to me.)

[not relevant]

9. Another war criminal being tracked by the team is Mongole (I think he said he was in Chili, not in Argentina as believed, but under Argentine pro-Nazi police protection). They are interested in collaborators of other nationalities, and this would include Degrelle of Belgium; but the French collaborators have been put on the shelf so as not to embarrass the French government, Israel's one ally.

10. Iden A seemed to have inside information on the Eichmann trial. He knew for a fact that the chief pilot of El Al had flown Eichmann out of Argentina, and expressed surprise that Eichmann's attorney Servatius also knew this and had subpoenaed the pilot to testify. One of the trial judges, Halevy, opposes

(4)

Ben Gourion and may try to blame Ben Gourion and the Jewish Agency for complicity with Eichmann (on the men-for-tanks barter).

10. Iden A considers himself first, not an Israeli: for example, he agrees with C. L. Sulzberger who in the New York Times advocates that Washington invite Nasser for a visit. He says that he has advised Israel to accept peace talks, but they oppose conciliation because they fear peace will require concessions from them, either taking in some Arab refugees, or revising borders. He feels Israel has no sense of public relations, and in fact, occasionally persists in a course certain to cause friction and anti-Semitism in the US, for example, on the grounds that this will incite more Jews to move to Israel.

11. He speculated on the outcome of the trial. He does not think that the president of Israel will commute the expected death sentence to life imprisonment. When I expressed concern that Israel might turn over Eichmann to a bloc country, such as Poland which is asking for extradition, and that this would allow the Communists to exploit Eichmann against West Germany and the West, he replied that this could not happen, as already Israel has gone out of its way to announce it didn't need evidence on Eichmann offered by Poland.

12. Iden A said Yad Vashem was strictly a collector of information, and takes no action itself; the government must take the initiative. Yad Vashem is government-supported.

13. Iden A said he thinks Eichmann's attorney Servatius will exploit all aspects of the case, especially the kidnapping, in a move to mobilize world opinion. Thus he will compare it to the Chessman case (for the number of years which have elapsed since the crimes), and perhaps to Hiroshima: why not try the US pilots for genocide? etc.

14. I asked about organizations of concentration camp survivors. The only one Iden A knows of in the US is the Association of Camp Survivors (?), with 7000 members in Manhattan, New York City, alone. They had threatened to break up a meeting announced by a neo-Nazi speaker Rockwell. Iden A thinks they might in fact mobilize 1000 survivors on Union Square, 500 of whom will arrive with the baseball bats they promised to bring, and when the police charge the resulting publicity will be unfortunate. He is filing a brief as friend of the court to oppose lifting of the NY ban against Rockwell. He knew nothing of organizations of camp survivors from individual camps (e.g., an Auschwitz affiliate) in the US.

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SEPARATE COVER ATTACHMENT TO:

19 April 1961

IDENTITY

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DISPATCH		CLASSIFIED SECRET		PROCESSING	
TO	Chief, Munich Liaison Base	PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED	
INFO	Chief of Station, Germany	XXX	MARKED FOR INDEXING		
FROM	Chief, EE		NO INDEXING REQUIRED		
SUBJECT	J- Heinrich MUELLER		ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING		
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES	10 April 1961		ABSTRACT		
			MICROFILM		
		EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)			
		(2)(A) Privacy <input type="checkbox"/>			
		(2)(B) Methods/Sources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
		(2)(G) Foreign Relations <input type="checkbox"/>			
<p>1. To date no information has been located to indicate that the body of Heinrich MUELLER was definitely found and his death certified. However, this specific question was posed by [] in March 1961 and the query which was then sent to Intelligence Division, USAREUR is still pending. An answer should be forthcoming fairly soon.</p> <p>2. In our efforts to comply with reference request, we have assembled a quantity of heretofore scattered information on MUELLER. This material contains numerous allegations to the effect that MUELLER is still living and is in RIS employ, originating with several sources. Summarized or quoted below are the most interesting items bearing on this matter:</p> <p>a. According to a report originating in [] dated June 1949, MUELLER "is reported to be working for the MVD in Wilhelmshuh near Berlin as head agent. MUELLER was formerly head of Office IV of the RSHA. Presently working with him is former Kriminrat LANGE of the Berlin RSHA. Another is SKIDEL who like MUELLER is from Munich. MUELLER, LANGE and SKIDEL are reportedly engaged in combatting German resistance groups in the Russian Zone. There are others like MUELLER, etc., who are now employed by the MVD as agents in operations groups and in K-5 (GAI)." ([] June 1949)</p> <p>b. In 1952 [] provided [] with information on both MUELLER and LANGE, per [], 26 August 1952. An [] memo of 26 June 1952 quoted 1951 information to the effect that MUELLER was employed by the Ministry for State Security in Berlin, Normannenstrasse, where he was the coworker of ZAISSER, fnu (Wilhelm ZAISSER, Chief MfS to 1956?). Another memo of the same date stated that the former RSHA Sturmbannfuhrer or Standartenfuhrer Herbert LANGE was said to be chief of the SSD for Berlin. This LANGE was at one time the right hand man of Heinrich MUELLER and as such was identified as probably identical with one Dr. Leo LANGE.</p>					
Remove from Project CS Classification: Distribution: JOB # 2 - MLB 2 - COS Box: 18 Fold: 3		DATE TYPED 9 May 1961 DATE DISPATCHED 10 MAY 1961		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER 	
RESTRICTED TO 602		CROSS REFERENCE TO 			
AN R19 AB IN FS EX DES-HPD RI 12/100/1024		ORIGINATING OFFICE: DDP/EE/L [] [] OFFICER: [] TYPIST: brk EXT.: COORDINATING OFFICE SYMBOL: [] DATE: [] OFFICER'S NAME: [] EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b) (2)(A) Privacy <input type="checkbox"/> (2)(B) Methods/Sources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2)(G) Foreign Relations <input type="checkbox"/>			
		RECEIVED JUN 11 15 44 1961 RELEASING OFFICE SYMBOL: D/EE/L [] DATE: CS COP, [] OFFICER'S SIGNATURE: []			

Declassified and Approved for Release
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 Date: 2001
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

DISPATCH

CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER
<p>c. Dr. Manfred ROEDER stated under interrogation [] (9 June 1948) that it was rumored that MUELLER was in the service of the Russians and provided the information that MUELLER's wife and son were living in Munich.</p> <p>d. One Heinrich BERGER stated in 1951 [] (10 July 1951) that Franz Josef HUBER, former SS Brigadefuehrer and Inspekteur of the Sicherheitswache and SD for the Vienna area, who had recently been reinstated in the Munich police force, was a very close friend of Heinrich MUELLER. As MUELLER and HUBER had come up through the police ranks together and had remained close friends, BERGER felt that HUBER should be in a position to furnish information on MUELLER if anyone could.</p> <p>e. [] (12 March 1951 [] (29 March 1951), source [] from a conversation with Wilhelm HORTTL, stated that former Vienna Gestapo official Kriminalrat Johann SANITZKER approached another former Vienna Gestapo official through an intermediary in the National League and invited him to go to East Germany to accept a position in the Volkspolizei. The Gestapo official allegedly replied that he would accept the offer only if it originated with his former chief in the Gestapo. Later he supposedly received a letter from Dresden signed by Heinrich MUELLER, recognized the signature as authentic and accepted a post in East Germany. (Heinrich BERGER, para. 2 d above, when questioned about this report said that he knew all ranking Gestapo officials in Vienna during the war and never heard of a Heinrich MUELLER in this connection.)</p> <p>f. Erwin BRANDT, former Kriminalrat RSHA Amt IV A 1, stated in 1951 [] (19 June 1951) that during the course of his activities during the war he learned about a Soviet espionage scheme directed against the Manhattan Project. He claims that he proposed to Heinrich MUELLER that American officials be notified through a Swiss intermediary but was turned down.</p> <p>3. If we run across any further information bearing on the general subject of whether MUELLER is alive and up to no good, we will forward it for utilization in your discussions with [] We can institute the proper checks on MUELLER's alleged colleagues in RIB work, such as LANGE and SEIDEL, but will not do so unless you think this would be a profitable pursuit and helpful to you in connection with getting closer to [] Rote Kapelle efforts.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[]</p>		
FORM 5-60 53a (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. SECRET	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED PAGE NO. 2

SECRET (When Filled In)

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				
<p>14.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px;"> <p>MUELLER, HEINRICH 201-742896 SEX M DOB C 00 GERMANY CIT GERMANY OCC POLICE OFFICER < AUSTRIA CHIEF, AMT-IV, RSHA, WWII IN GERMANY. POSS TIES TO SOV INTELL, ADDRESS ALSO MENTIONED GERMANY.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Admin. Notation] (A) 18 MAY 61</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">CORR CARD R 6802070603</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FILE IN 201-<u>742896</u></p>				
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		➔		

(A) Admin. Notation

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RELEASE AS SANITIZED 2000

NWC-000425

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

TRANSLATION

7/10/20 []
 TAKE-Request []
 No. []
 10 May 1961 []
 AKA []
 SUBJECT: MUELLER, Heinrich, (called "GESTAPO-Mueller")
born on 28 April 1900 in MUNICH, BGRM CIT: Germany
former SS Gruppenfuhrer
Lt. General in the Police Force and Chief of Amt IV of the
GESTAPO in the RSHA (Reichssicherheitshauptamt).

SUBJECT was in the bunker of the Reichkanzlei during the battle for BERLIN and allegedly lost his life during the last days of the fight. However, unconfirmed information indicates that he is said to be still living and working for the Russian intelligence service. It is possible that he maintains contacts with persons in the Federal Republic, in particular, with the following persons living in MUNICH:

1. his father, Alois MUELLER, born on 28 July 1875, residence: MUNICH-Pasing, Bodenseestrasse 45/I;
2. his wife, Sofia MUELLER nee DISCHNER, residence: MUNICH-Pasing, Bodenseestrasse 45/I;
3. his daughter Elisabeth MUELLER, born 30 September 1936, residence: MUNICH-Pasing, Bodenseestr. 45/I;
4. his son, Reinhard Heinrich MUELLER, born 4 January 1927, residence: KREFELD-Booken, Kreuzstrasse 93 (son and son's wife Elisabeth MUELLER, nee FRANKNER, born 26 August 1918 in MUNICH, moved to Krefeld-Booken from Munich, Freibadstr. 6/I, on 1 October 1956);
5. his former secretary (possibly also his former mistress) Barbara HSLMUTH, born on 11 July 1900 in Munich, residence: Munich-Pasing, Lichtingerstr. 3, c/o PENZL.

The [] Requests to be furnished all information, available now or being received in the future, concerning the persons listed under nos. 1. to 5. above.

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CS COPY

22 May 61

ENCL 1

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.
TO 1470	Chief of Station, Germany Chief, EE		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. L J -
FROM	Chief: L J Munich HBT	Y/MUELLER, Heinrich DATE 22 May 1961	
SUBJECT	L J OPERATIONS L J Name Trace Request - Heinrich MUELLER	RE: "433" - (CHECK "X" OND)	
ACTION REQUIRED	COS, Traces	XX	MARKED FOR INDEXING
REFERENCE(S)			NO INDEXING REQUIRED
			INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

- Forwarded herewith for COS, traces is an L J Name Trace Request L J
- For Passage: Munich files contain no information on Subject not already known to the L J and no traces on any of the other individuals mentioned.
- FYI: We have no traces or information on Subject subsequent to that developed by the recent L J (10 March 1961) and L J (3 April 1961) trace requests.
- COS L J Please indicate in your reply what may be passed to the L J Card from attachment.

Approved: L J

Attachment: L J Trace Request

Distribution:
2 - COS, w/att
1 - EE, w/att

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
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 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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 Date: 2001

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Handwritten initials

CS COPY

Handwritten note: 2.2 Munich

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
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CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~

1
2
3

DATE 29 MAY 61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BONN

CLASSIFICATION EE 6

INFO CI, CI/DPS, S/C 2

RE FROM [unclear]
 No [unclear] [unclear]
 No [unclear] [unclear]
 No [unclear] [unclear]
 No [unclear] [unclear]
 No [unclear] [unclear]
 No [unclear] [unclear]

MAY 29 1961

ROUTINE

FRAM INFO DIR, CITE BONN

1. [] REQUESTS INDEFINITE [] COVERAGE ON

FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ALL RELATIVES OR ASSOCIATES OF

HEINRICH MUELLER BORN 23 APRIL 1911 IN MUNICH. SEE []

A. ALOIS MUELLER, BORN 23 JULY 75, RESIDING
 BODENSEESTR 45/1, MUNICH PASING. SUBJ IS FATHER OF HEINRICH
 MUELLER.

B. SOPHIE MUELLER NEE DISCHNER, RESIDING BODENSEESTR
 45/1, MUNICH PASING. WIFE OF HEINRICH MUELLER.

C. ELISABETH MUELLER, BORN 30 SEPT 35, ADDRESS SAME
 AS ABOVE. DAUGHTER OF HEINRICH MUELLER.

D. REINHARD HEINRICH MUELLER, BORN 4 JAN 27, RESIDING
 KRIZSTR 95, KREFELD/BOCHUM.

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
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- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~

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Reclassified and Approved for Release
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 Date: 2001

*What about children
 of these*

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
~~SECRET~~

ROUTING	
1	
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3	

- Do not return
- Do not forward
- Do not copy
- Do not disseminate
- Do not destroy
- Do not use

PAGE 2

E. FORMER SECRETARY OF SUBJ BARBARA HELMUTH, BORN
JULY 1980, RESIDING LICHTINGSTR. 3, MUMICH.

- 2. NO IDENTIFIABLE TRACES.
- 3. NO REPLY NECESSARY UNLESS KUBARK INTEREST EXISTS.

END OF MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED

DISPATCH

SEE

[CIA/EUR]
[CIA/EUR]
[CIA/EUR]

INSTRUMENT
FILE
EUR [A]

PROPOSED	AGENCY
X	MARKET FOR INTELLIGENCE
	NO INDIAN REVENUE
	CHIEF QUALIFIED
	HEADQUARTERS DESK
	CAN. FILE NUMBER
	ABSTRACT
	INDEXED

Class, etc

[Crypt]

RACKE

13 June 1961 (paragraph 12, Attachment A)

In the opinion of []'s last visit to this city, he was
convinced that [] was the general subject of RACKE and on occasion provided
information as to []'s activities in some way related to the RACKE matter.
[]'s answers add little to advance the investigative effort but do
appear to provide definite confirmation of certain aspects of the RACKE story.

[] made the following points:

1. [] was a brilliant intelligence officer who "loved" doing
"radar." After he had been arrested and the KI had been reorganized into the
KGB and [] the officers started going through all of the files again, looking
for [] leads, etc., and while so engaged during the fall of 1954,
[] had a large amount of material pertaining to the wartime activities
of [] ABRAKOV. These files were referred to within the KGB as "ABRAKOV's
files." [] viewed a portion of this material only but stated that
the files dealt with all of ABRAKOV's operations against the Germans, especially
in the [] area, and read like a novel.
2. [] states that ABRAKOV had run some highly successful
operations during the war, especially in the North Caucasus. He states that a
great many [] and Russians who had been dispatched by air to the [] were
arrested and immediately disabled and returned to Germany. [] believes
that some of these agents could be working for the KGB today. He remembers that
the operations in question took place mostly during 1942 and that many of those
who were apprehended were high-ranking German officers. ABRAKOV personally
supervised this work and sent reports on his activities to Stalin.
3. On the general question of whether he thought that ABRAKOV might
have run operations to penetrate Nazi organizations after the war, []
replied, "Absolutely. ABRAKOV was a specialist at this type of activity. If
Stalin had had a good such an organization (as RACKE), he certainly had a good
control over them. If HUCKLEBY, for example, was one of them, I could see where

CONTINUED

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - [CIA/EUR]
2 - [CIA/INT]
2 - [CIA/AFR]

DATE TYPED		DATE DISPATCHED	
10 August 1961			
CLASSIFICATION		HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	
		[]	
ORIGINATING OFFICE		EXTENT	
[CIA Employee]		dea	
OFFICE SYMBOL		DATE	
OFFICE SYMBOL		DATE	
[CIA Employee]			

(A) Admin Notation

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
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(2)(B) Methods/Sources
Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000
CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE AS SANITIZED
2000

DISPATCH

the MIB would simply go up to him and threaten him with exposure. These so-called former Nazis are trapped and just don't have any other way out but to work for the MIB."

d. [] states that during the fall of 1952 the MIB was greatly interested in the whereabouts of a SCHULZ who had been a high-ranking Nazi officer. [] was never told the reason for the interest but assumed that SCHULZ must have been an agent or somebody in whom the MIB had an operational interest. [] remembers having sent a telegram to the MIB chief in Bonn during the fall of 1952, asking the [] Station to try to find out where he was. It was known that he was somewhere in Spain, and [] was given the names of two of his relatives or close friends, through whom efforts were to be made to locate SCHULZ. [] adds that the MIB "was always interested in SCHULZ" and had questioned Rudolf HOHN, among others, about him and had also received information from Kurt HARTMANN (who was a good friend of HOHN).

e. At the time [] was serving as Deputy Chief of the [] of the [Admin. Division] desk, the MIB was interested in a MULLER who [] now believes might have been Heinrich MULLER. [] remembers having read about this MULLER some time between June and November 1952. The MULLER file indicated that the man in question had been arrested by SOE, probably during the last few weeks of World War II, and that he had said at that time, "Don't shoot me. I am your agent. Take me to Moscow." [] further remembers that this MULLER had something to do with "Stahlnetz" or "Steel Networks" (Stahlnetze) and provided the MIB with reports on this organization. Sometime in late 1952 [] was asked by [] MULLER, to give the file on MULLER to KOVALEV, [] never saw the file again but remembers having received two or three reports from Germany on MULLER. THIS COULD HARDLY BE GESTAPO MULLER.

f. [] recalls that on another occasion in the fall of 1952, KOVALEV asked him to have somebody pick up from the CI (Second) Directorate all available documents on the activities of Nazis in the present northeast part of East Germany. Included was a long report listing all those Nazis who were close to Hitler, photographs of Hitler and Hermann with such persons, etc.

g. The file referred to in paragraph f. above, all of the BRANIKOV material, and the MULLER file were removed to a separate location in about November 1952. Thereafter [] never saw any of this material, and he states that a high degree of compartmentation was put into effect with regard to all files pertaining to former Nazi officers. [] states that the BRANIKOV papers bore a stamp which read, "This Investigation File is located in the special archives of Section 1, MIB."

3. The name KASNER seemed familiar to [] but unfortunately he was unable to remember in what connection. Some of the other names which were presented to him (FOERSTER, BOULESKI, BICAL, JASCHKE, etc.) were known to him.

4. Although the above information would appear to be all that [] can provide at this late date, he will be in town again in a week or so and we will again have an opportunity to submit questions to him if it should appear to be worthwhile.

[CIA Employee]

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PROCESSING ACTION		
TO	CHIEF OF BASE, BERLIN		MARKED FOR INDEXING		
INFO.	CHIEF OF STATION, GERMANY CHIEF OF BASE, BONN		NO INDEXING REQUIRED		
FROM	CHIEF, EE		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING		
SUBJECT	ALLEGED EXHUMATION OF BODY OF GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH MUELLER				
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES					
<p>A. [] 3 OCTOBER 1963</p> <p>B. [] 10 MARCH 1961</p> <p>C. [] 18 MAY 1961</p> <p>1. HEADQUARTERS FILES CONTAIN NO EVIDENCE THAT THE GRAVE OF GESTAPO CHIEF</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>HEINRICH *MUELLER CIT GERMANY</u> <u>ORC MILITARY</u> <u>DPOB - 28 APRIL 1900 IN MUNICH, GERMANY</u></p> <p>WAS OPENED BY "ALLIED INTELLIGENCE" IN 1947 OR AT ANY OTHER TIME.</p> <p>2. FYI [] PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED A FORMAL REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON SUBJECT TWO YEARS AGO /REFERENCE B/. []</p> <p>[] USAREUR MADE NO COMMENT AT ALL ON THE QUESTION OF THE ALLEGED EXHUMATION OF THE BODY, BUT SIMPLY FURNISHED INFORMATION ON MUELLER'S CAREER AND A SUMMARY OF UNCONFIRMED REPORTS STATING THA MUELLER MIGHT STILL BE ALIVE /REFERENCE C/.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>INFO CONCERNING ALLEGED OPENING OF SUBJ</u> <u>GESTAPO CHIEF'S GRAVE BY A WESTERN IS</u> <u>IN 1947 ATTACHED</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">RESTRICTED TO <u>EE/</u> []</p> <p>DISTRIBUTION BY TAPE 2-BOB 2-COS 2-BONN</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification </div> <p style="text-align: right;">28 OCT 1963</p>					
CROSS REFERENCE TO		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE		
		CS COPY []	24 OCTOBER 1963		
		CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER		
		SECRET			
1-RI 1-EE/ SUBREFO RITD/AN [] RITD/MIS [] RITD/EG [] RITD/ [] RITD/ []		ORIGINATING			
		OFFICE	OFFICER	TYPIST	EXT.
		EE/			
		COORDINATING			
		OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S NAME	
XXX C/EE/ []					
RELEASING OFFICE SYMBOL C/EE/ []		DATE	OFFICER'S SIGNATURE		

22/611

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PROCESSING ACTION
TO	[CIA/EE]		INDEX FOR RECORD
INFO	[CIA/SUR]		NO INDEX REQUIRED
FROM	[CIA/SUR]		ONLY QUALIFIED PERSON CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT	CHIEF, EE		INDEX FILE
ALLEGED EXHUMATION OF BODY OF GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH MUELLER			
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			
A.	[]	3 OCTOBER 1963	
B.	[]	10 MARCH 1961	
C.	[]	18 MAY 1961	
<p>1. HEADQUARTERS FILES CONTAIN NO EVIDENCE THAT THE GRAVE OF GESTAPO CHIEF</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HEINRICH *MUELLER DPOB - 28 APRIL 1900 IN MUNICH, GERMANY</p> <p>WAS OPENED BY "ALLIED INTELLIGENCE" IN 1947 OR AT ANY OTHER TIME.</p> <p>2. FYI [] PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED A FORMAL REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON SUBJECT TWO YEARS AGO /REFERENCE B/. OSI'S REPLY WAS NEGATIVE. USAREUR MADE NO COMMENT AT ALL ON THE QUESTION OF THE ALLEGED EXHUMATION OF THE BODY, BUT SIMPLY FURNISHED INFORMATION ON MUELLER'S CAREER AND A SUMMARY OF UNCONFIRMED REPORTS STATING THE MUELLER MIGHT STILL BE ALIVE /REFERENCE C/.</p>			
[CIA Employee]			
<p>EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)</p> <p>(2)(A) Privacy <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(2)(B) Methods/Sources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(2)(G) Foreign Relations <input type="checkbox"/></p>			
<p>DISTRIBUTION BY TAPE</p> <p>2 - [CIA/EE]</p> <p>2 - [CIA/SUR]</p> <p>2 - [CIA/EE]</p>		<p>CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS</p> <p>RELEASE AS SANITIZED</p> <p>2000 / []</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A-R-T 22/611 2-26/611</p>	
CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE	
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000	[]	24 OCTOBER 1963	
CLASSIFICATION		HQ'S FILE NUMBER	
SECRET		[(A)]	

(A) Admin. Notation

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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RID/ (2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

PROPER FILE NO.

RID/AN 56

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TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
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1. EE/L	3E			
2. J/E	19	NOV 19 1963		<i>Man</i>
3. Pmcg				
4.				
5. EE/L	J/E.C.			
6.				

1 cc SAS/L
pls see if SAS and WH have anything on these people. Also send a copy to C/E

MICROFILMED
NOV 19 1963

Not Relevant

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FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO. DATE
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FORM NO. 2-61 237 Use previous editions U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961 O-117114

no comments.
E.S./C/E
did some research on Mueller
DECLASSIFIED
RI/AN
RI/AN
EE/L
RI/AN

FILE TITLE
FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE) 100-15-201-742-896
DOCUMENT DATE 6 Nov 63
DOCUMENT NUMBER

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(A) Privacy
(B) Methods/Sources
(G) Foreign Relations

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.

Hqs: L
FF: X Heinrich MUELLER

INFO Chief, EE
Chief, Berlin Operations Base
Chief, Coordination and Support Base, Frankfurt
Chief, WH EGG EGD

FROM Chief of Base, Bonn

DATE 6 November 1963

SUBJECT L
Heinrich MUELLER

MICROFILMED
NOV 19 1963
DOC. MICRO. SER.

RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)

X MARKED FOR INDEXING
NO INDEXING REQUIRED

ACTION REQUIRED
For Information

INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED
BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

REFERENCE(S)

24 October 1963

fled
L J EE/OW

1. The following information was received from the L on

Heinrich MUELLER (aka: "Peron's Gestapo") SIT GERMANY
DPOB: 28 April 1900 in Munich: GERM

After 1945, MUELLER allegedly fled to Argentina and organized the "Federal Police" of the Argentine Interior Minister, BORLENSKI (phonetic). This group of police was also called "Peron's Gestapo." When Peron was overthrown, four officials of the Federal Police - BORLENSKI, William KRUG, Heinrich MUELLER, and the fourth using an alias fled to Cuba, AND IS. These four Peronists allegedly are still there under the protection of Fidel Castro.

Distribution:

- 3 - EE
- 2 - BOB
- 2 - CSB
- 1 - WH

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GROUP 1

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declassification

INDEX - X

201-742896

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

SECRET
(When Filled In)

860-1614

NOTE: Consult the [] Control System Reference Manual before completing this form. Form must be typed or printed in block letters.

TO : RID/

DATE: 15 January 64

FROM : [CIA Employee] [EE/ⓐ]

CHECK 2-4 FOR [] REQUEST. DO NOT CHECK FOR IDN.

2. EXCLUDE TRUE NAME FROM MACHINE LIST

3. RESTRICTED

4. PERMANENT CHARGE

5. 201 NO. 742 896

6. SOURCE DOCUMENT DATE: CIA 5656 (IN-5025) 4 Jan 64

7. NAME (Last) MUELLER (First) Heinrich (Middle)

8. SEX M [] F []

9. PHOTO YES [] NO []

10. TYPE NAME (Last) (First) (Middle)

11. DATE OF BIRTH

12. COUNTRY OF BIRTH: GERM

13. CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH

14. COUNTRY OF LOCATION: []

15. CITIZENSHIP: [ⓐ] Admin. Notation

16. AFFILIATION CODE

17. ADDITIONAL CODES - P B PATTERN ONLY

18. ORGANIZATIONAL OR GROUP AFFILIATION (Clear text): Formerly SS group leader & head of unit of ISHA

19. ORG/GROUP CODE

20. OCCUPATION/POSITION (Clear text): According to Stern article he is presently head of the Secret Police in Albania

21. OCC/POS ABBREVIATION

22. ACTION DESK [] [ⓐ] [ⓐ] [ⓐ]

23. CODE

24. SECONDARY DESK

25. CODE

26. CRYPTONYM

27. PSEUDONYM

28. COMMENTS

29. SIGNATURE: [CIA Employee]

30. IDN- 201- 742 896

FORM 8-60 821 TEST OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

NWC-000029

ⓐ Admin. Notation

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000
CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE AS SANITIZED
2000

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PROCESSING ACTION	
TO	CHIFF [CIA/EUR]			MARKED FOR INDEXING
INFO.	[CIA/EUR]			NO INDEXING REQUIRED
FROM	[CIA/EUR]			ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT	CHIFF. EE HEINRICH MUELLER			MICROFILM
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES				
<p>[CIA/EUR] 5794 [CIA/EUR] 5785</p> <p>AT FIRST OPPORTUNITY REQUEST [CIA/EUR] ENGAGE ALIAS [] IN DISCUSSION ON THE MUELLER ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED IN THE STERN. WE INTERESTED IN DETERMINING WHETHER [] DID IN FACT PLANT STORY VIA STAEHLE AND WHETHER STAEHLE MAY HAVE BEEN USED FOR OTHER SUCH PLANTS. SUGGEST BEST APPROACH MIGHT BE TO TELL [] WE CONSIDER THIS A CLEVER BIT OF CA WORK AND WONDER WHETHER [] INSTIGATED IT.</p> <p>[CIA Employee]</p>				
<p>DISTRIBUTION BY TAPE</p> <p>2 - [CIA/EUR]</p> <p>2 - [CIA/EUR]</p> <p>2 - [CIA/EUR]</p>				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <p>GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification</p> </div>				
CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE		
	[A] - 13564	31 JANUARY 1964		
	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER		
	SECRET	201-742896		

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

(A) - Admin Notation

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE AS SANITIZED
2000

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: RID/[ADMIN NOTATION] NO. _____
 DATE: 29 MAR 88

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
	RECEIVED	FORWARDED		

1.				<p>This document has not been integrated into the CS records system.</p> <p>If you feel it should be classified into a CS file, please indicate file number (and other necessary processing) and return to RID/IA</p> <p>RETAIN: _____ File Number</p> <p>INDEXING: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Do not return this document to RID if coding and indexing are not required.</p> <p>EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b) (2)(A) Privacy <input type="checkbox"/> (2)(B) Methods/Sources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2)(G) Foreign Relations <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000</p> <p>CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RELEASE AS SANITIZED 2000</p>
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(A) ADMIN NOTATION

DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION	PROCESSING ACTION	
	SECRET		MARKED FOR INDEXING
TO CHIEF, EE		XX	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INFO. [CIA/EUR]			ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
FROM [CIA/EUR]			MICROFILM
SUBJECT []	HEINRICH MUELLER ARTICLE IN STERN		

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

REF. [] NR) (201-742896)

1. DISCUSSED SUBJECT ARTICLE WITH ALIAS [] 4 FEBRUARY. RESULTS BELOW.

2. [] SAID [] CONSIDERS ARTICLE COMPLETE FABRICATION. [] RECEIVED REPORTS SHORTLY AFTER WAR THAT MUELLER ACTIVE EAST GERMANY BUT NO CREDIBLE INFORMATION FOR SEVERAL YEARS. BELIEVE MUELLER DEAD.

3. [] NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLICATION ARTICLE. DON'T KNOW WHERE PETER STAEHLE GOT HIS INFO BUT SUSPECT ISRAELI IS. STAEHLE KNOWN TO HAVE CONTACT ISRAELIS AND TO HAVE RECEIVED INFO FROM THEM ON OTHER EX-NAZIS.

4. STAEHLE FIRST TRIED PLACE MUELLER ARTICLE IN DIE ZEIT. SAID HAD GOTTEN INFO FROM GOOD SOURCE WHO CONNECTED WITH [] DIE ZEIT CHECKED WITH [] AND FOUND THIS NOT TRUE. DIE ZEIT CONFRONTED STAEHLE WITH [] DISAVOWAL AND HE CHANGED STORY AND SAID HAD GOTTEN INFO FROM BUNDES KRIMINAL AMT. DIE ZEIT CHECKED WITH BKA DETERMINED THIS NOT TRUE EITHER. DIE ZEIT THEN REFUSED TO ACCEPT STORY AND STAEHLE TURNED TO STERN.

5. [] SAID [] HAS INDIRECT CONTACT STAEHLE BUT HE NOT THEIR AGENT. [] NOW THINKING ABOUT APPROACHING STAEHLE DIRECTLY TO COMPLAIN ABOUT PASSAGE TO HIS ARTICLE WHICH STATED THAT A WEST EUROPEAN INTEL SERVICE GIVING INFO ABOUT MUELLER TO FEDREP. MANY READERS HAVE ASSUMED [] IS THE WEST EUROPEAN INTEL SERVICE, AND [] DOES NOT WISH TO BE ASSOCIATED EVEN BY INFERENCE WITH MUELLER AFFAIR.

APPROVED

[CIA Employee]

[CIA Employee]

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- 2 - [CIA/EUR]

201-742896

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000 CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RELEASE AS SANITIZED 2000	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
	[(A)] -	5 FEBRUARY 1964
	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER
	SECRET	201-742896

(D) Admin. Allocation

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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42-31

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2. JB			16 MAR	JS
3. BW				dl
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5. EE/CA			2/3	oc
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16.				
17. RID/CA				

in subject of CA

MICROFILMED
MAR 17 1964
DOC. MICRO. SER.

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE AS SANITIZED
2000

FILE TITLE

RID/CA

FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)

TRACE REQUEST

ABSTRACT INDEX

201-742896

DATE MICROFILMED

DOCUMENT DATE

DOCUMENT NUMBER

13 Feb 64

CA Admin. Notation

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL 105-246

By: Suff Date: 9/2001

DEF-742 31

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

NOTE: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Sec. 793 and 794. The transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

SECRET
SECRET
(Classification and Control Markings)

This report contains unprocessed information. Plans and/or policies should not be evolved or modified solely on the basis of this report.

1. COUNTRY: ALBANIA
 2. SUBJECT: ^DIntelligence Service Personnel
 3. ISC NUMBER:
 4. DATE OF INFORMATION: 30 January 1964
 5. PLACE AND DATE OF ACQ: Rome, 31 January 1964
 6. EVALUATION: SOURCE B INFORMATION 2
 7. SOURCE: Rome 63-1
 8. REPORT NUMBER: 5850-0068-64
 9. DATE OF REPORT: 13 February 1964
 10. NO. OF PAGES: Two (2)
 11. REFERENCES: DIRM 60
 12. ORIGINATOR: U. S. NAVAL ATTACHE, ROME
 13. PREPARED BY: *W. S. Howard III* W. S. HOWARD III, LT USN
 14. APPROVING AUTHORITY: *[Signature]* TAYLOR, CAPT USN

15. SUMMARY: (S) Report on ex-German SS General presumed in Albanian Intelligence Service as head of section for western countries.

Nakoshiri, Abedin Bekir
201-742896
of Muller, Heinrich
DOB 2 Feb 00

MICROFILMED
 MAR 17 1964
 DOC. MICRO. SER.

1. An article about ex-SS General Heinrich Muller, chief of the IV Office (Gestapo), appeared in the 12 January issue of the German magazine "Stern". According to this article, Muller is to be identified as Captain Bekir Nakoshiri Abedin of the Albanian Intelligence Service, presumed head of the section for western countries.

2. Our records show that a captain named Abedin has been in the Albanian Intelligence Service since 1959 and we know he is concerned with the western countries. It is very probable that this is the same person and is not a coincidence of names.

3. Captain Abedin was director of interception until 1959. After

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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REPORT NO. 5850-0068-64
PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES
ORIGINATOR U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE, ROME

this date it seems that he was interested in the organizational and personnel part of the Intelligence Service. In 1961 he was promoted to First Captain and in 1963 he was promoted to Major.

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FORM 1296c

201-747876

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

4 FEB 1964

OPNAV FORM 8216-129 (1-63)

743
-2 MAR 1964

REPORT NUMBER: 5-850-0068-64
DATE OF REPORT: 13 February 1964
ORIGINATOR: NA Rome, Italy

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	FBI	COMMIDEASTFOR	ONR	OP-35	G4	N3P
	ICA	COMNAVPHIL	NRDL	OP-40	G5	Y1
	OSD/ISA(FAR EAST)	COMPHIBPAC	NPP	OP-41	H1	Y2
	COMMERCE/BFC	COMPHIBLANT	NWL	OP-42	H1E	Y2D
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	TREASURY	COMINEPAC	NMRI	OP-60	H2M	Y2(HORIZON)
	AEC	COMINELANT	NIS	OP-602	H2T	Y4D
	EEIC	COMKEYWESTFOR	JAG	OP-61	H2W	V4
	LABOR/SLIA	CARIBCOM	EDU	OP-62	STIC	W2
	PHS-OSG/INH	COMCARIBSEAFRON	DIO	OP-63		F1
	G2-USMC	COMNAVBASEGTMO	DIO	OP-75		OP-923T
	AFSC	CGFMFLANT	DIO	OP-76		
	FWC(CODE 60)	LANTINTLCTR	NA	OP-94	2, DIAAP-101	
	NSA	COM6THFLT	NA			
		COM7THFLT	NA			
		CJTF4				
		GJTF122				
		FIFTHMED				
		CINCNELM				
		USNLOSACLANT				
		NLOPACCOMELINTCTR				

ENCLOSURES
M5
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ABT. 0429.1

34-3

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CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000
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DECLASSIFICATION AND/OR
RELEASE OF CIA INFORMATION
IN THIS DOCUMENT

01-242896

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COMMENTS

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		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
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3. CE				
4. CE			12/3	[Signature]
5. C/EE/[A]			9/20	[Signature]
6. DC/EE			13 MAR 1964	[Signature]
7. EE/[A]				[Signature]
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14. C/EE/[A]		24 MAR 1964	24/5	[Signature]
15. RI/[A]				[Signature]
16.				
17. RID/FL				

MICROFILMED
MAR 10 1964
DOC. MICRO. SER.

KP.

AN	RE	SI
DE	DES	
ABSTRACT		INDEX

relates to
201-74-2896

TRACE REQUEST	ABSTRACT INDEX	FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)	DOCUMENT DATE	DOCUMENT NUMBER
		201-74-2896	4.17.64	

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

FORM 1-63 610a USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

CIA & CIA COLLECTIONS

(A) Admin. Notation

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(C) Foreign Relations

RELEASE AS SANITIZED

2000

DISPATCH

NOFORN CONTINUED CONTROL
SECRET

PROCESSING ACTION

TO	Chief, EE		MARKED FOR INDEXING
INFO	[CIA/EUR] [CIA/EUR] [CIA/EUR] [CIA/EUR] [CIA/EUR] [CIA/EUR]	XX	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
FROM	[CIA/EUR]		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT	[] O. Stern Article		MICROFILM

DIR 93722

For what it may be worth [] states that Peter STAEHLE went to see Simon WIESENTHAL in the company of a German named KRAUSE or KRAUS, who claimed to be a member of the [] STAEHLE told WIESENTHAL that KRAUSE (an alias?) was the source of his article and responsible for its authenticity or lack of it.

[CIA Employee]

Distribution:

- 2 - EE
- 1 - [CIA/EUR]
- 1 - [CIA/EUR]
- 1 - [CIA/EUR]
- 1 - [CIA/EUR]
- 1 - [CIA/EUR]
- 1 - [CIA/EUR]

MICROFILMED
MAR 10 1964
DOC. MICRO. SER.

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GROUP 1
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downgrading and
declassification

201-748894
[D]

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
D [A] , []	L -	4 March 1964
	CLASSIFICATION NOFORN CONTINUED CONTROL	HQS FILE NUMBER 201-unknown

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL USE ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)				
FROM: L EE/C		EXTENSION		NO.
				DATE
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)		DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1.	RID/Analysis			<p>1-4. Am returning this to you because I must sure you want to learn yellow paper attached in files. ALSO. to make sure I have done what you wanted done</p> <p>Per telecon w Bobbie</p> <p>Release to</p> <p>201-742896</p>
2.	OO: E			
3.	RID/MIS			
4.	EE/C			
5.	RID/FT			
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.	EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)			
	(2)(A) Privacy		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(2)(B) Methods/Sources		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(2)(G) Foreign Relations		<input type="checkbox"/>	
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12.	NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT			
13.				
14.	Declassified and Approved for Release by the Central Intelligence Agency Date: 2001			
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FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS SECRET CONFIDENTIAL INTERNAL USE ONLY UNCLASSIFIED

NACHNAME AMMELER		VORNAME Frau	
GESCHLECHT male	PARTYZUGEHÖRIGKEIT UND TÄTIGKEIT convincod communist, SED		
DIENSTGRAD Colonel in MGR			
GEBORN AM 22 ca 1900		GEBORN IN Bad ARLBECK Germany	
DECKNAME, SPITZNAME, GEBURTSNAME Off: Intelligence Officer			
DIENSTFUNKTION MGR Chief in		City Germany	
DIENSTBEZIRK ROSTOCK		A East Germany	
DIENSTZEIT ROSTOCK			
DIENSTABTEILUNG			
KÖRPERBAU		GRÖSSE	
(SCHWER)	(NORMAL)	(LEICHT)	(KLEIN 148 cm)
	med		175
AUGENFARBE UND FEHLER Greyish-blue			
HAARFARBE light grey		GRAU MELIERT?	
		JA	NEIN
HAARSTYL wavy, combed backwards			
SONDERE MERKMALE DES GEBISSES			
BESONDERE KÖRPERLICHE KENNZEICHEN Prominent chin			
SONDERE HAARE NATIONALE ODER GEBIETSABSTAMMUNG			
MUTTERSPRACHE ODER AUSSPRACHE Speaks incorrect German			
FRÜHERER BERUF ODER JETZIGE NEBENTÄTIGKEIT Butcher. Previous assignment, "Landesbehoerde Des MGR", SCHEWERIN.			
EHESTAND alleged: married		KINDER	
		2	JA
			NEIN
STECHEMPFERD		GLAUBENSBEKENNTNIS	
KRANKHEITEN, CHRONISCH/AKUT			
GESICHTSAUSDRUCK, MANIEREN, ANGEWOHNHEITEN, BENEHMEN Liked to pose as a man of distinction			
CHARAKTER grave talker. Quiet		RINGTRAGEND?	
		JA	NEIN
UNTUGENDEN, SCHWÄCHEN, LASTER Alleged: resorted to physical violence			
DECKUNG ODER TARNUNG VERWENDET NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT			
Approved for Release by the Central Intelligence Agency Date 2001			
FREMDE SPRACHEN		ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ENTLASSEN/GEFLÜCHTET/ TOT?		DATE 30 Mar 64	
INFORMATIONSDATUM May 53 to Oct 56		CS COPY	
WOHNORT ODER PRIVATANSCHRIFT add unk		BITTE WENDEN	
FÜR ZUSÄTZE BITTE RÜCKSEITE BENUTZEN			

EXEMPTIONS Section 3 (b)
 (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

SISA 00700

QUELLENANGABE: IR-567254/f, US Army, Vol III, IR-110-57, 26 Feb 57	
NAME	<i>Air Intelligence</i>
GEBOREN AM Not given	
WIE INFORMATION ERLANGT Gained information while in investigational custody by the	
TELEFONNUMMER	
SONSTIGE BEMERKUNGEN	

INDEX: YES NO
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X-REF TO FILE NO.
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2000

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FROM: [CIA/EUR]

ACTION: E2 [A]

INFO: CI, CI [A], FI, SE 7, CA 3, CA [A], CA [A]

SECRET 141028Z

14 AUG 64 15 11 63

CITE [CIA/EUR] 6676

DIR INFO [

ACTING)

REF A. [CIA/EUR] 5686

B. DIR 93722

C. [CIA/EUR] 5714

D. [CIA/EUR] 4695

E. [CIA/EUR] 5794

ROUTING	INITIAL
RUC	RF
MIS	CL
EE [A]	

1. IN FOLLOW-UP ARTICLE RE "GESTAPO" HEINRICH MUELLER (M)
PUBLISHED 16 AUG 64 EDITION STERN, PETER STAEBLE (S) C]
STATES M FLED ALBANIA 21 APR 64. S CLAIMS M FLEW FIRST BUCHAREST,
THEN IN RUMANIAN PLANE TO KONSTANZA ON BLACK SEA. SAYS M TOOK
REGULAR KLM FLIGHT FROM KONSTANZA TO ISTANBUL. FURTHER TRAVEL NOT
ENTIRELY CLEAR ACCORDING S, BUT HE WRITES IT CERTAIN ONLY THAT M MA
LONG STOPOVER IN TRANSVAAL SOUTH AFRICA. S THEN RAISES POSSIBILITY
M NOW IN SOUTH AMERICA.

2. NOTE IN SECOND WAUT PARA S DENIES THAT SIMON WIESENTHAL,
HEAD OF JEWISH DOC CENTER VIENNA, HAS USED HOETTL IN HIS INVESTIGAT
OR THAT WIESENTHAL HAS PROTECTED HOETTL.

3. POUCHING COPY ARTICLE.

4. INDEX []

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

(A) Admin. Notation

201-742896

SECRET

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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2. Destroy front cover sheet, unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.

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2 cc CA [A]
2 cc SA [A]

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AUG 26 1964
DOC. MICRO. SER.

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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	201- 742 896	

(A) Admin. Notation

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SUBJECT Stern Article

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MICROFILMED
AUG. 26 1964
DOC. MICRO. SER.

201-742896

Pursuant to the Reference, forwarded for your information are copies of an article concerning "Gestapo" Heinrich MUELLER, which appeared in the 16 August 1964 edition of the Stern magazine and was written by Peter STAEHLE []

APPROVED [CIA Employee] [CIA Employee]

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Attachment: H/W as noted above

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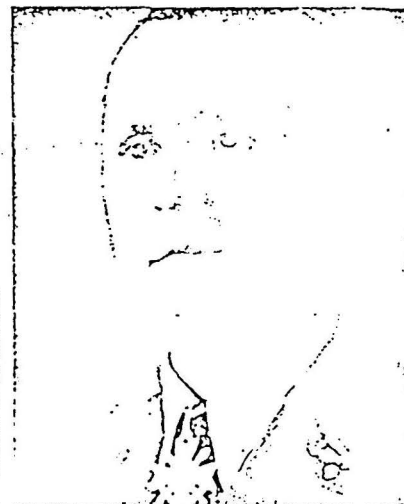
14 Aug 64

CONFIDENTIAL

31
MICROFILMED
AUG 26 1964
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Stern
#133 16 AUG 64

GESTAPO-MÜLLER
LEBT IN ALBANIEN



In Albanien wurde
Gestapo-Müller der Boden
zu heiß: STERN-Bericht
im Januar 1964

Die Spur führt nach Südamerika

Gestapo-Müller hat sich abgesetzt / Von Peter Stähle

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Alte

Der ehemalige SS-Obergruppenführer Heinrich Müller, einst Chef des Amtes IV (Gestapo) im Reichssicherheitshauptamt, ist seit Wochen nicht mehr in Albanien. Die Fahndung nach Gestapo-Müller, die sich festgelaufen hatte, kann wieder weitergehen.

Der Generalstaatsanwalt am Landgericht Berlin, Dr. Lothar Münn, hatte schon zu Beginn dieses Jahres veranlaßt, daß der Haftbefehl gegen Müller erneuert wurde. Der bis 1945 in ganz Europa gefürchtete Vorgesetzte des „Endlösers“ Adolf Eichmann wird wegen vieltausendfacher Anstiftung zum Mord und Beteiligung an Mordtaten verfolgt.

Im Januar hat der STERN (Nr. 2/1964) auf Grund eigener und amtlicher Informationen berichtet, daß Gestapo-Müller in leitender Funktion beim albanischen Nachrichtendienst tätig sei. Im Rang eines Hauptmanns der Sicherheitspolizei von Albanien (Sigurimi-Polizei) steuerte Müller, dessen Beziehungen über alle Kumpane und frühere Untergebene in viele Staaten reichen, vor allem die Spionage gegen das westliche Ausland. Der STERN hatte geschildert, wie Müller, der im Mai 1945 zu den Sowjets übergelaufen war, über Moskau und Budapest nach Tirana, in die Dienste des albanischen Parteichefs Enver Hodscha gelangte.

Am 21. April 1964 hat sich der Sigurimi-Hauptmann Abedin Bekir Nakoschiri, alias Heinrich Müller, albanischer Staatsangehörigkeit und – seit mehreren Jahren – mohammedanischen Glaubens, aus Albanien abgesetzt. Der Hauptgrund für Müllers Flucht dürfte gewesen sein, daß er von Mitgliedern eines israelischen Geheimdienstes aufgespürt wurde und beinahe gefaßt worden wäre.

Am 21. April reiste Müller mit einem zweiten Offizier der Sigurimi-Polizei offiziell nach Bukarest. Dort wurden die beiden von einem befreundeten Rumänen erwartet, der zur Flughafen-Polizei gehörte. Alle drei flogen in einer rumänischen Verkehrsmaschine von Bukarest nach Konstanz am Schwarzen Meer. In Konstanz bestiegen Müller, sein albanischer Begleiter und der rumänische Helfer, mit mehreren Ausweisen



Sah Müller 1945: Ehepaar Friedrich



Traf Müller 1952: Zeuge Harz

versehen, eine Linienmaschine der KLM nach Istanbul.

In Istanbul setzte die Hilfe ehemaliger SS- und SD-Angehöriger ein, die allerorten über genügend Geld und Beziehungen zu verfügen scheinen. Wohin Gestapo-Müller von der Türkei aus reiste, ist noch nicht geklärt. Mit Sicherheit ist nur bekannt, daß er in Transvaal in der Südafrikanischen Republik einen längeren Zwischenaufenthalt einlegte. Wahrscheinlich ist er inzwischen in Südamerika untergetaucht.

Die Aussichten der deutschen Justiz, Gestapo-Müller fangen zu können, sind nicht besser geworden. Generalstaatsanwalt Dr. Münn, der die Suche leitet, hat inzwischen die schriftlichen Aussagen dreier Zeugen zum Fall Müller erhalten. Diese Zeugen, die durch den STERN-Artikel auf die fast vergessene Jagd nach

Müller aufmerksam wurden, wollen zweierlei beenden:

1) Gestapo-Müller hat sich vom 2. bis 5. Mai 1945 mit drei weiteren Personen auf einem Cut bei Marienberg im sächsischen Erzgebirge aufgehalten und ist dann den heranrückenden sowjetischen Einheiten entgegengefahren.


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In der Grobaufnahme im STERN erkannte das in Wuppertal-Elberfeld lebende Ehepaar Walter und Elisabeth Friedrich einen Polizeibeamten wieder, der Anfang Mai 1945 drei Tage lang in seinem Hause gelebt hatte. Ehepaar Friedrich jetzt zum STERN: „Es war, wie wir beide aus dem klaren Foto eindeutig erkannt haben, Gestapo-Müller. Das können wir beschwören.“

Nach Auskunft der Friedrichs hat mit Müller und seiner Gruppe auch ein Wehrmacht-Leutnant namens Adienbach gesprochen, der zum Verwundeten-Bataillon in Marienberg gehörte. Ebenso wußte der Kommandeur dieses Bataillons und Stadtkommandant von Marienberg, Hauptmann Art aus Trier, vom dem Besuch.

Der dritte vom STERN benannte Zeuge ist mit Heinrich Müller sieben Jahre später in der Sowjetunion zusammengetroffen: Karl-Rudolf Harz, heute 61 Jahre alt und Hotelangestellter in Stuttgart. Harz, der im Kriege für den damaligen SS-Obergruppenführer Müller tätig war, mußte nach dem Zusammenbruch in das sowjetische Lager Workuta. 1952 wurde er zusammen mit fünf weiteren Lagerinsassen nach Moskau gebracht und vier Wochen lang verhört. Nach dem Verhör wurde er zur Protokollunterschrift in das Zimmer eines Abteilungsleiters des sowjetischen Staatssicherheitsdienstes geholt, neben dem noch ein Zivilist saß.

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diese  woche

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Auch Simon Wiesenthal, der Leiter des jüdischen Dokumentationszentrums in Wien, hat die Studie nach Gestapo-Müller nicht aufgegeben.

Dabei bedient er sich allerdings nicht ehemaliger Nazis, wie fälschlich behauptet worden ist. So hat er nie den früheren SS-Obersturmführer Dr. Höttl bei seiner Fahndungsarbeit be-

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Gestapo-Müller hat sich abgesetzt / Von Peter Stähle

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A)
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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
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23 Nov 71

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COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

18 November 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

0 SUBJECT: Heinrich MUELLER, last Chief of the Gestapo, Viktor ABAKUMOV, et al.

Response to IR No.: 391

1. The first time I heard about Heinrich MUELLER (I do not remember the first name) was in the summer of 1952 while working in the Austro-German Department of the FCD MGB when I was responsible for carrying out counterintelligence work against the Gehlen organization and for the "Subversive" groups in West Berlin and in West Germany. I remember that I read a few excerpts of the debriefing and interrogation of MUELLER. At that time in 1952 he was held in Vladimir MGB Prison. At that prison there was a special wing where most of the Nazi Germany Gestapo and Intelligence officers were kept. Among others there were Hans PICKENBROK, COL.; SCHILDKNECHT (I believe he was a General), MUELLER, etc. Most of those people first were sentenced by a Soviet Military Tribunal to death and then because of their value to Soviet Intelligence their sentences were commuted to 25 years in prison. All of those people as officials of the Gestapo and German Intelligence were sentenced for war crimes.

2. I do not know if any time before 1952 MUELLER was in some sort of protective custody. As far as I remember MUELLER and others from 1945-1946 were interrogated by SMERSH. When ABAKUMOV became the MGB Minister in 1946 they were fully debriefed by a German Department of the Second Chief Directorate of the MGB. They had big files on all those people. (NOTE: Because there was no German Embassy in Moscow the German Department of the SCD originally started the work against Gehlen Organization circa 1947. In the fall of 1951 the German Department of SCD was dissolved and about 15 officers came to the Austro-German Department of the FCD (and another 15-20 were sent to Germany) with their files which were connected with West Germany and West Berlin.) As far as I remember, at one time or another MUELLER was debriefed by Col. BULDA, by Captain Georgy LITOVKIN and I believe by MALIVAYKO, and at one time my employee Valentina ORLIK went to Vladimir as interpreter (I do not remember with whom) when MUELLER and PICKENBROK were additionally debriefed. At this time the debriefing was concerned personally about GEHLEN and his officers for their possible approach and recruitment. I'm sorry to say that I do not remember now any specific information given by MUELLER.

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3. It is my belief that there was no plan at that time to try MUELLER for War Crimes because he was already sentenced earlier for 25 years. My connection with Gehlen and other West German organizations ceased in March 1953 when I was transferred to another job.

4. d. For sure I remember the name SCHOLZ but I do not remember in what connection.

INVESTIGATOR
e. Viktor S. ABAKUMOV's secretary (and he was in some way investigator) was Lt. Col. BROVERMAN. He was a Russian Jew who knew perfect German. He was ABAKUMOV's private secretary to whom sometimes we called Assistant. BROVERMAN was arrested together with ABAKUMOV in August 1951 and was shot (I do not remember when but definitely STALIN was still alive and before ABAKUMOV's execution in 1954) because he knew too much about STALIN, BERIYA and other Soviet high officials. NOTE: MUELLER's name appeared in Olga CHEKHOV's file (West German actress) which was kept by BROVERMAN before his arrest. Please do not make mistakes between BROVERMAN and Col. CHERNOV. CHERNOV was Chief of MGB Secretariat and also was arrested together with ABAKUMOV and was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. (I knew CHERNOV's wife personally and she used to work in SMERSH during WWII and after and she did work for MGB in 1951 but I do not remember in what field.) *Grady P. 10*

f. Definitely there was a Soviet agent with the name LEOPOLD but I do not remember whether it was a true name or a crypt.

LEOPOLD GEFER H
g. It is quite possible that Walter VLUEDERS is identical with mentioned by me previously LEIDER (LEDERER) who was a Soviet agent and one time was run by SIMONCHUK through or in Austria (please check with my previous reports) known to me as LEDER and was presumably was an Austrian or Swiss millionaire.

i. I read and heard the name HAGEN but I do not remember now in what connection.

5. I would never believe that if the Soviets had found MUELLER's body complete with documents and medals that they would have turned over the documents or the medals to the German Graves Registration people (Who cares?). If they had done this and I believe they did only to mislead the Western Allies showing that MUELLER is dead and in reality they would debrief MUELLER fully and would use him to their advantage.

2

6. I specifically do not know that Soviet intelligence made the world believe that MUELLER had been killed at the end of the war. I strongly believe the Soviets mislead the West. Of course, it is possible that MUELLER killed himself later in Soviet jail (which is unbelievable) or it is more likely that he died later in Soviet hands.

7 and 8. I have no information on these two questions therefore do not want to speculate.

NOTE: In the period from 1945-1949 so many Soviet agents, even good agents, were shot or sentenced to long imprisonments because the defeat of Germany and the policy of the Soviet State Security at that time. Even if MUELLER defected to the Soviets at the end of WWII he would be sentenced for not less than 25 years imprisonment. If he was recruited only at the end of WWII it would not have saved him from imprisonment.

TO: C

10 November 1971

Subject: Heinrich MUELLER, last Chief of the Gestapo, Viktor ABAKUMOV, et. al.

1. What did you see and hear that provides the basis for your statement that MUELLER was held in VLADIMIR prison, 1945-1946?
2. Was he held as a prisoner or in protective custody?
3. Was there a plan to try MUELLER for war crimes? If so what?
4. Do you have any information about:
 - a. Jakob LOELGEN, born 17 March, 1897?
 - b. Johannes KASSNER aka KASUBOWSKI, born 5 October 1902?
 - c. Heinz PANNWITZ, born 28 July, 1911?
 - d. Christian SCHOLZ, born 2 September 1908, specialist in radio operations?
 - e. Viktor S. ABAKUMOV's (Jewish) secretary or interrogator?
 - f. Berlin police officer Friedrich LEOPOLD, born 29 April 1880?
 - g. Walter LUEDERS, born 20 September 1892?
 - h. Bernard LESCRIER, born 21 January, 1901, a German newspaper man?
 - i. Wilhelm HOETTL aka Walter HAGEN, born 19 March, 1915?
 - j. General Hans RATTENHUBER, born 30 April 1897 (ran HITLER's body guard).
5. Do you think that, if the Soviet Service had found MUELLER's body complete with documents and medals, they would have turned over either the documents or the medals to the German graves registration people soon after the end of the war? Would they ever have done this? Why?
6. Did you ever hear anything about a Soviet operation to make the world believe MUELLER had been killed at the end of the war? Escaped to the West? Killed himself? Was held by the Soviets when he was not?
7. Have you any reason to believe MUELLER defected to the Soviets?
8. Have you any reason to believe the Soviets had recruited MUELLER as an agent before the end of the war?

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

CI / R+A / [CIA Employee]

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

15 Feb 65

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment)

1.

RID / [A]

E

2.

3.

4.

201-742896

5.

CI / R+A / [CIA Employee]

28 MAY 1965

4 JUN 1965

B

6.

7. RID / Files
BR4003

Note: I've underlined the subject which should appear on the abstract.

8.

9.

10.

11.

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

12.

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

13.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

14.

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE AS SANITIZED

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2000

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FORM 3-62

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(A) Admin Notation

~~SECRET~~



10 February 1965

Mr. [CIA Employee]

Outlined below is additional information concerning Heinrich MUELLER's collaboration with the Soviets. This information, however, stems from classified Agency documents.

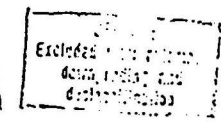
1. When Staehle's January 1964 article appeared in the Stern magazine, [CIA/EUR] attempted to identify his source. After a thorough run-down, it was found that the authenticity is very suspect. In fact, [] claims it is a complete fabrication. [] said that they know that Staehle was connected with the Israeli IS and they suspect that he got the MUELLER information from the Israelis. The follow-up story in the August 1964 issue of Stern was apparently not checked out by [CIA/EUR]. But in November 1964 we received an inquiry from [] concerning the authenticity of an allegation that after WW II MUELLER had fled to Argentina and organized "Peron's Gestapo". When Peron was ousted, MUELLER supposedly fled to Cuba where he was being protected by Castro. [] received this information from a source who received it from Paul APOLD, Peron's former press chief, who also had fled from Cuba, but later returned to Argentina illegally. We did not authenticate this story.

2. The SCHELLENBERG Memoirs appears to carry a proper citation concerning MUELLER's collaboration with the Soviets. In the course of his OSS debriefing in September of 1945, SCHELLENBERG said:

"...I heard something about Amt VI's radio play backs with Russia at a social gathering, from Dr. PANZINGER, for many years Gruppenleiter of IVa. KOPKOW, the authority concerned (Sachbearbeiter) dealt in detail with the radio play backs with Russia in a long speech which he made to a large number of S.S. leaders at Koenigsberg at the end of 1944.

"However, the most important conversation on the subject I had was with HIMMLER who, in his suspicion that MUELLER was working for the Russians, approached me quite openly, asking if I thought it possible that MUELLER was in radio contact with the Russians. At

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that time I spoke very cautiously, since I had the feeling that HIMMLER's suspicion in this matter was unconfirmed and that an argument without proof would have made him suspect me of preferring a deliberate charge, which could then have been held against me.

"I am personally convinced now that MUELLER's hands were not clean and that he had contact with the Russians. I can no longer recall names of agents, or the details of the various connections. In the majority of cases, however, parachute agents were involved, and they, with MUELLER's consent, established their links with Russia. . . ."

". . . I do not know whether, and in what form, Amt IV made use of SCHWARZ v. BERGK. I know, however, that SCHWARZ v. BERGK was in very close personal relationship with the Chief of Amt IV(*); they are said to have sat together frequently until far into the night. V. BERGK was, in the last year, the advocate of the viewpoint that the rumour should be spread in Germany by propaganda that an alliance with Russia and the forming of a Soviet Germany would be advantageous. He very skillfully explained away the danger of the above by saying that it was only to make an impression on the Western Powers. In effect, however, this propaganda worked out in the main pro-Soviet. I consider it possible that matters were discussed between MUELLER and V. BERGK, whereby MUELLER, I presume, consciously pursued a Russian line, indeed that through his W/T contacts in Russia he received from there such missions for execution. The possibility exists, therefore, that v. BERGK made an arrangement, unknown to me, concerning a journey to Spain with MUELLER. . . ."

MUELLER's boss was KALTENBRUNNER (i. e., Chief of the RSHA) about whom SCHELLENBERG's OSS debriefing contained the statement:

". . . SCHELLENBERG moreover claims that KALTENBRUNNER had no natural interest for matters concerning England or America. He was outspokenly inclined towards Russia and would undoubtedly have

* Heinrich MUELLER, Chief of Amt IV (Gestapo).

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welcomed an arrangement with the Soviet Union. All efforts made in this direction received his support. Nevertheless, when the Russian section compiled a comprehensive, but somewhat lugubrious report about the Russian war potential, he branded the two authors, Dr. GRAFFE and Dr. HENGELHAUPT, as being pro-Russian and defeatist in their outlook. It was only with difficulty and through a personal interview with HIMMLER that SCHELLENBERG prevented these people from being punished.

"KALTENBRUNNER was informed in detail about the action on the part of Dr. KLEIST, in Sweden, for contacting the Russians. He greatly applauded this attempt and often conversed with Dr. KLEIST without SCHELLENBERG being present. HIMMLER turned down this attempt to contact the Russians and the reason may have been because KLEIST was co-operating with a Jew named KLAUS. . . ."

In this connection, KALTENBRUNNER, who was convicted at Nuereberg and executed, said in his August 1945 OSS debriefing that he was personally not interested in MUELLER's doubling of the RIS' w/t agents. The following is a quote from a report concerning KALTENBRUNNER's OSS debriefing:

" . . . K. said that he knew nothing more about Amt 4 than what he had already said. He did not believe for a moment that there was any contact between any of the officials of Amt 4 and the Soviet Service. If there had been any contact with the Russians it was only the smallest percentage and could only have been in the case of a man who wanted to ensure his future and who was a coward. He thought that it was out of the question for MUELLER to have had any such contact. . . ."

3. In June 1952 the [] reportedly sent the following information to several intelligence services:

"Heinrich MUELLER, former Chief of RSHA Amt IV Berlin, according to information of 1951, is employed in the Ministry for State Security in Berlin, Normannenstrasse. He is a co-worker of ZAISSER.

"The former Sturmbannfuhrer or Standartenfuhrer in the RSHA, Herbert LANGE, is said to be leader of the

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SSD for Stadt Berlin. This LANGE, called der grosse 'schlanke' LANGE, was at one time the right hand of former RSHA Chief, SS Gruppenfuehrer Heinrich MUELLER. He is probably identical with Dr. Leo LANGE."

4. In the course of debriefing one Dr. Manfred ROEDER, he said:

"As chief of Amt IV MUELLER supervised the entire Rote Kapelle case. He is rumored to be in the service of the Russians. His wife and son live in Munich."

5. In May 1961, [] said that:

". . . revelations on the neo-Nazi conspiracy agreed with information which the KGB already had from (various) sources. One of these sources was Heinrich MUELLER, former chief of Amt IV of the RSHA (Gestapo) whom the Soviets had under their control early in 1945 and had brought to Moscow later that year. . . At one time (it was) explained to (him i. e., [] that MUELLER was close to BORMANN and along with others constituted a faction in opposition to HIMMLER, KALTENBRUNNER and associates. BORMANN did not intend, in setting up his conspiracy to include RSHA personnel or to give the conspiracy the shape or spirit of a secret police outfit. On the other hand he wanted to use MUELLER's experience in shaping the conspiratorial frame of his organization. . . ."

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

CI/R/A/[CIA Employee]

EXTENSION

15 Feb 65

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

RID/AN

2.

3.

RID/MIS

4.

5.

CI/R/A/[CIA Employee]

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

12.

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

13.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

14.

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE AS SANITIZED

15.

2000

Pls. classify into 201-742896, pick up the heading as the subject for the abstract and write seven enclosures. Thanks, &

201-742896
ABSTRACT
DATE 15 Feb 1965

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(A) Admin. Notation

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GROUP 1
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0 STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO HEINRICH MUELLER'S* COLLABORATION
WITH THE SOVIETS

-18 files 1965

Wilhelm Hoettl in The Secret Front; Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., N.Y. City; 1954; 320 pages; indexed. See pages 302 and 303 (Tab 1)

Walter Schellenberg in The Schellenberg Memoirs; Andre Deutsch, London; 1956; 461 pages; indexed. See page 42 (Tab 2) and pages 362 and 363 (Tab 3)

William L. Shirer in The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich; Fawcett Publications, Inc., Greenwich, Conn.; 1483 pages; indexed. See page 1242 footnote (Tab 4) and page 1354 (Tab 5)

Peter Staehle in Gestapo-Mueller lebt in Albanien (Gestapo-Mueller Lives in Albania); Stern magazine; published in Hamburg, Germany; issue of 12 January 1964 (Tab 6). Follow-up story under same title in same magazine, issue of 16 August 1964 (Tab 7); subtitled "The Trail Leads to South America".

(It should be noted that the Soviet Embassy in Bonn, through the journalist Bernard Lascrinier, was said to be casting doubts on the accuracy of Staehle's story in the January 1964 issue of Stern. The Soviets were reportedly not attempting to deny Staehle's assertion that MUELLER was in Moscow after 1945. In this connection, however, the Soviets were also said to be asserting that documents exist proving that MUELLER died in about June 1962.)

* SS-C. Com. (Gestapo) of RSHA Amt IV, i.e., the Gestapo; also known as "Gestapo Mueller".

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This fox-lair was no mere phantasy. Eichmann showed it to Kaltenbrunner, who was greatly impressed. He had no intention of using it for the purpose for which it had been constructed. Kaltenbrunner's idea was to go south to some Alpine stronghold which had yet to be built. When the time came, Eichmann too was unable to use the place. He was kept for some weeks on official business in Prague and Vienna during March 1945 and when he was ready to return to Berlin in April, he could no longer get through. The end of the war found him at Alt-Aussee among the Austrian lakes at the foot of the Dead Mountains. Someone else however, moved most gratefully into the underground hide-out—Heinrich Mueller, Chief of the Gestapo and his henchman, Scholz.

Mueller had been left in Berlin by Kaltenbrunner as his Liaison Officer with Hitler. As Chief of the Gestapo he could easily have found a reason for leaving the beleaguered city to which even Hitler could have taken no exception. Apparently he made no attempt to do so. He reported daily to the bunker in the Chancellery and then disappeared, presumably to his office on the Kurfuersten Strasse. Nobody visited him there. With the country tottering to its final collapse no one had any particular reason to contact the Chief of the Gestapo. On the contrary most people preferred to keep well out of the way of this detestable official. As far as can be ascertained he visited the Chancellery for the last time on 29th April. All survivors are unanimous in saying that he certainly was not there when Hitler died and the last attempt was made to break out of Berlin. From that moment Mueller disappeared, and what happened to him is pure conjecture. The most interesting theory is that of Schellenberg.

Since 1944 Schellenberg had suspected that Mueller had exploited certain wireless intelligence links used for deception of the enemy to establish genuine contact with the Russians. He claimed to have obtained proof of the fact, when he set a watch on a number of these wireless sections. At any rate he told Kaltenbrunner that he was prepared to bring proofs of his accusation. Kaltenbrunner did not take the matter seriously and attributed Schellenberg's accusations to professional jealousy. Schellenberg nevertheless insisted, and declared that

if Kaltenbrunner would do nothing, he himself would keep his evidence and in years to come would show that the Chief of the German Gestapo had worked for the Russians. He asserted that after Mueller had taken up his residence in the Kurfuersten Strasse fox-lair, he had continued his wireless communications with the Russians.

If Mueller indeed continued his wireless operations from the fox-hole, that fact itself would go a long way towards substantiating Schellenberg's statement. For what man in his senses—and Mueller was a cold enough realist—would continue in the last days before a final collapse to operate a complicated system designed to mislead the enemy, when that same advancing enemy was already only a mile or so away? So if Mueller were really using his wireless, he was most probably doing so, as Schellenberg claims, in genuine contact with the Russian Secret Service. Nobody knows how Mueller and Scholz eventually got out of Berlin. Statements from senior German officers who took part in the final battle for the city prove that on 29th April the locality in which Mueller had his office was still free of the enemy. He would therefore have had no difficulty in getting back there from the Chancellery, and he could then have made his escape through one of the numerous passages which debouched behind the advancing Russians. Civilian clothes, false papers of every kind were always available for the Gestapo Chief and his henchman. Once in rear of the Russians, he might bide his time. If the suspicions of Schellenberg were founded and he was working for the Russians Mueller probably awaited their arrival quietly in his fox-hole.

Since 1945 there have been certain indications that Mueller is still working for the Russians. That the Russians should have no scruples about using a man who had done them so much harm is nothing new. There are any number of examples of ex-Gestapo officials and senior officers of the Military Security Services—General Bamler for one—working for the State Security Service of the east zone, in spite of previous service against the Russians.

At Gestapo Headquarters in Vienna a man named Sanitzer was working in the close wartime co-operation with Mueller and Scholz. He had quite outstanding success in wireless deception

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The collaboration between the German Army and the Bolshevik leaders of the new Russia had a precedent before the latter came to power, with the famous incident of the 'sailed train' which enabled Lenin and his comrades to cross Germany from Switzerland on their way to Russia to assume leadership of the revolution there. The man who conceived this move was Colonel Nicolai, head of the Kaiser's Military Intelligence Service, who was to play an important role in the relations between the Reichswehr and the Red Army in subsequent years. Indeed, his may be considered one of the decisive influences in this direction. He was an officer of exceptional talents and great political ambitions, who, however, always remained in the background, preferring to operate behind the scenes. He had many connections with the Soviet Secret Service, and we came to recognize his small, inconspicuous office on the Potsdamerplatz as one of the most important and influential centres working for Soviet Intelligence.

In 1943 I finally succeeded in securing agreement from my superiors that Colonel Nicolai should be placed under observation. However, Mueller (whose job it was as head of the Gestapo) failed to organize this surveillance properly. Later, when I discovered Mueller's Russian sympathies I understood why he had failed to keep a check on Nicolai.

In 1923, the year of Rapallo, collaboration with the Red Army was begun under the Minister of War, Gessler, and General von Seeckt. Again the moving spirit was Colonel Nicolai. The first result was that German officers were trained in Russia in the use of weapons that had been prohibited by the Versailles Treaty, such as aircraft and tanks. In return, they passed on to the Red Army the technical and strategical experience and the great store of military knowledge of the German General Staff. In time, this co-operation was extended to the field of armaments. In return for the sharing of certain patents, Germany was allowed to build up her output of arms inside the Soviet Union, in particular by the production of aircraft and aluminium. Certain German war industries were more and more closely integrated with those of Russia; Junkers had aircraft factories operating in Samara and in Fili in south-central Siberia. These operated under the *Gesellschaft zur Foerderung gewerblicher Unternehmen*, the Company for the

Promotion of Industrial Enterprises. This rather comprehensive title masked a cartel whose branches were chiefly engaged in arms production, heavily subsidized by state funds. This was part of the programme for the illegal rearming of Germany after the First World War, another phase of which was the organization of the 'Black Reichswehr'.

Though in the years after 1918 the Soviet government failed in their aim of achieving a Russo-German alliance in Europe, and a similar Russo-Chinese alliance in Asia, they continued to support German nationalism.

Karl Radek—tried and sentenced during the Moscow purge of 1936-1937—was the director and chief exponent of Communist propaganda along this line. His theme was: 'The Struggle of the Comintern against the Versailles Treaty and against the Capitalist Offensive'.

From 1929 Stalin directed the German Communist Party to regard not the National Socialist Party of Hitler but the Social Democrats as their chief enemy, and Party strategy was conducted accordingly. Whether under a nationalist or under a socialist leadership, Stalin's chief aim was to mobilize Germany against the West. And when Schleicher, then Chancellor of Germany, secretly advanced Hitler forty-two million Reichsmarks, at a decisive point in the rise of the Nationalist Socialist movement, it is quite certain that he did this under the influence of Colonel Nicolai, who in this was surely acting again as Stalin's instrument, for Stalin hoped that Hitler would turn Germany against the Western bourgeoisie.

The chief centre of opposition to the pro-Russian party of the German General Staff was among the German industrialists. The chief supporter of Western orientation within the Reichswehr in the years after the War was General Hoffmann, who had headed the German delegation at Brest-Litovsk and had negotiated the armistice of 1918 with the Bolsheviks headed by Trotsky.

General Hoffmann's political adviser was Arnold Rechberg, one of the leading German industrialists. Rechberg's aim was a union of the civilized powers against the danger of Bolshevism. Only thus could Europe be saved. He sought a unification of France, Britain and Germany based on the fusion of their political,

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the conclusion that Stalin does these things better. Just think what his organization has stood up to during the last two years, and the assurance that he's asserted himself with before his people. I see Stalin today in quite a different light. He's immeasurably superior to the leaders of the western nations, and if I had anything to say in the matter we'd reach an agreement with him as quickly as possible. That would be a blow which the West, with their damned hypocrisy, would never be able to recover from. You see, with the Russians one always knows where one is: either they chop your head off right away, or they hug you. In this western rubbish heap they're always talking about God and all sorts of other lofty things, but if it seems to their advantage they'll let a whole people die of starvation. Germany would have been much further ahead if the Fuehrer had really got down to it. But with us everything is only half attempted and half done, and if we are not careful it'll finish us. Himmler is only tough when he knows that the Fuehrer stands behind him. Otherwise he wouldn't make up his mind one way or another. Heydrich was far superior to him in that way; the Fuehrer was right when he called him "the man with the iron heart". Bormann is a man who knows what he wants, but he's much too small to think in a statesmanlike way. And look at him and Himmler—like a couple of snakes fighting: Himmler will have a tough job to come out on top.

I was amazed to hear Mueller express such opinion. He had always said that Bormann was nothing but a criminal, and now suddenly there was this change of attitude. I grew more and more nervous: what was he driving at? Was he trying to trap me? He was knocking back one brandy after another and in gutter Bavarian he began to revile the decadent West and the leaders—Goering, Goebbels, Ribbentrop and Ley—till their ears must have burned. But as Mueller was a walking filing system and knew all the most intimate details about every one of them, this had its amusing moments, though for me they were overshadowed by a most uncomfortable feeling of apprehension. What did he want, this man who was so full of bitterness and hatred, suddenly talking like a book? It was something no one had ever heard Mueller do before. Once, to steer the conversation on to a lighter and more jocular course, I said, 'All right, Comrade Mueller, let's all start

saying "Heil Stalin!" right now—and our little father Mueller will become head of the NKVD.'

He looked at me with a malevolent glint in his eyes. 'That would be fine,' he said contemptuously in his heaviest Bavarian accent: 'and you'd really be for the high jump, you and your die-hard bourgeois friends.'

At the end of this strange conversation I still could not work out what Mueller was driving at—but I was enlightened several months later. The conversation had taken place just at the time when Mueller was making his intellectual somersault. He no longer believed in a German victory and thought peace with Russia the only solution. This was completely in accordance with his methods. His conception of the relationship of the state to the individual, as far as this was shown by his actions, had from the beginning been neither German nor National Socialist, but in truth Communistic. Who knows how many people he influenced at this time and pulled over into the eastern camp?

Mueller knew quite well that he had made no impression on me, that the truce which we had made for this one evening was over. His enmity was to cost me dear in nerves and energy—it was a sort of duel in the dark, in which most of the advantages lay on his side, especially after I discovered towards the end of 1943 that he had established contact with the Russian Secret Service, so that quite apart from his personal antagonism I had to reckon with the objective enmity of a fanatic.

In 1945 he joined the Communists, and in 1950 a German officer who had been a prisoner of war in Russia told me that he had seen Mueller in Moscow in 1948 and that he had died shortly afterwards.

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The fate of the Soviet prisoners of war in Germany [Rosenberg wrote Keitel] is a tragedy of the greatest extent. Of the 3,600,000 of them, only several hundred thousand are still able to work fully. A large part of them have starved, or died because of the hazards of the weather.

This could have been avoided, Rosenberg continued. There was food enough in Russia to provide them.

However, in the majority of cases the camp commanders have forbidden food to be put at the disposal of the prisoners; they have rather let them starve to death. Even on the march to the camps, the civilian population was not allowed to give the prisoners food. In many cases when the prisoners could no longer keep up on the march because of hunger and exhaustion, they were shot before the eyes of the horrified civilian population and the corpses were left in numerous camps no shelter for the prisoners was provided at all. They lay under the open sky during rain or snow . . .

Finally, the shooting of the prisoners of war must be mentioned. These . . . ignore all political understanding. For instance, in various camps all the "Asiatics" were shot . . .²¹

Not only Asiatics. Shortly after the beginning of the Russian campaign an agreement was reached between OKW and the S.S. Security Service for the latter to "screen" Russian prisoners. The objective was disclosed in an affidavit by Otto Ohlendorf, one of the S.D.'s great killers and like so many of the men around Himmler a displaced intellectual, for he had university degrees both in the law and in economics and had been a professor at the Institute for Applied Economic Science.

All Jews and Communist functionaries [Ohlendorf testified] were to be removed from the prisoner-of-war camps and were to be executed. To my knowledge this action was carried out throughout the entire Russian campaign.²²

But not without difficulties. Some of the Russian captives were so exhausted that they could not even walk to their execution. This brought me to the attention of Heinrich Mueller, the chief of the Gestapo. He was a dapper-looking fellow but also a cold, dispassionate killer.*

The commanders of the concentration camps are complaining that 5 to 10 per cent of the Soviet Russians destined

* Mueller was never apprehended after the war. He was last seen in Hitler's bunker in Berlin on April 29, 1945. Some of his surviving colleagues believe he is now in the service of the Soviet secret police, of which he was a great admirer.

for execution are arriving in the camps dead or half dead . . . It was particularly noted that when marching, for example, from the railroad station to the camp, a rather large number of prisoners collapsed on the way from exhaustion, either dead or half dead, and had to be picked up by a truck following the convoy. It cannot be prevented that the German people take notice of these occurrences.

The Gestapo didn't care a rap about the Russian captives falling dead from starvation and exhaustion, except that it robbed the executioners of their prey. But they didn't want the German people to see the spectacle. "Gestapo Mueller," as he was known in Germany, therefore ordered that

effective from today [November 9, 1941] Soviet Russians obviously marked by death and who therefore are not able to withstand the exertions of even a short march shall in the future be excluded from the transport into the concentration camps for execution.²⁴

Dead prisoners or even starved and exhausted ones could not perform work and in 1942, when it became obvious to the Germans that the war was going to last considerably longer than they had expected and that the captive Soviet soldiers constituted a badly needed labor reservoir, the Nazis abandoned their policy of exterminating them in favor of working them. Himmler explained the change in his speech to the S.S. at Posen in 1943.

At that time [1941] we did not value the mass of humanity as we value it today, as raw material, as labor. What after all, thinking in terms of generations, is not to be regretted but is now deplorable by reason of the loss of labor, is that the prisoners died in tens and hundreds of thousands of exhaustion and hunger.²⁵

They were now to be fed enough to enable them to work. By December 1944, three quarters of a million of them, including many officers, were toiling in the armament factories, the mines (where 200,000 were assigned) and on the farms. Their treatment was harsh, but at least they were allowed to live. Even the branding of the Russian war captives, which General Keitel had proposed, was abandoned.*

* On July 20, 1942, Keitel had drafted the order. 1. Soviet prisoners of war are to be branded with a special and durable mark.

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act. 4 []

spirits and dissolved the doubts of Stauffenberg and his young friends. The threatened collapse of the fronts in Russia, France and Italy impelled the plotters to act at once. Another event helped to speed them on their way.

From the beginning the Beck-Goerdeler-Hassel circle had declined to have anything to do with the Communist underground, and vice versa. To the Communists the plotters were as reactionary as the Nazis and their very success might prevent a Communist Germany from succeeding a National Socialist one. Beck and his friends were well aware of this Communist line, and they knew also that the Communist underground was directed from Moscow and served chiefly as an espionage source for the Russians.* Furthermore, they knew that it had become infiltrated with Gestapo agents—"V men," as Heinrich Mueller, the Gestapo chief and himself a student and admirer of the Soviet N.K.V.D., called them.)

In June the plotters, against the advice of Goerdeler and the older members, decided to contact the Communists.

* This came out in the "Rote Kapelle" affair in 1942, when the Abwehr discovered a large number of strategically placed Germans, many of them from old, prominent families, running an extensive espionage network for the Russians. At one time they were transmitting intelligence to Moscow over some 100 clandestine radio transmitters in Germany and in the occupied countries of the West. The leader of the "Rote Kapelle" (Red Orchestra) was Harold Schulze-Boysen, a grandson of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, a picturesque leader of the "lost generation" after the First World War and a familiar Bohemian figure in those days in Berlin, where his black sweater, his thick mane of blond hair and his passion for revolutionary poetry and politics attracted attention. At that time he rejected both Nazism and Communism, though he considered himself a man of the Left. Through his mother he got into the Luftwaffe as a lieutenant at the outbreak of the war and wormed himself into Goering's "research" office, the Forschungsamt, which, as we have seen in connection with the Anschluss, specialized in tapping telephones. Soon he was organizing a vast espionage service for Moscow, with trusted associates in every ministry and military office in Berlin. Among these were Arvid Harnack, nephew of a famous theologian, a brilliant young economist in the Ministry of Economics, who was married to an American woman, Mildred Fish, whom he had met at the University of Wisconsin; Franz Schellha in the Foreign Office; Horst Heilmann in the Propaganda Ministry; and Countess Erika von Brockdorff in the Ministry of Labor.

Two Soviet agents who parachuted into Germany and were later apprehended gave the "Rote Kapelle" away, and a large number of arrests followed.

Of the seventy-five leaders charged with treason, fifty were condemned to death, including Schulze-Boysen and Harnack. Mildred Harnack and Countess von Brockdorff got off with prison sentences but Hitler insisted that they be executed too, and they were. To impress would-be traitors the Fuehrer ordered that the condemned be hanged. But there were no gallows in Berlin, where the traditional form of execution was the ax, and so the victims were simply strangled by a rope around their necks which was attached to a meathook (borrowed from an abattoir) and slowly hoisted. From then on this method of hanging was to be employed, as a special form of cruelty, on those who dared to defy the Fuehrer.

This was at the suggestion of the Socialist wing and especially of Adolf Reichwein, the Socialist philosopher and celebrated *Wandervogel*, who was now director of the Folklore Museum in Berlin. Reichwein had maintained vague contacts with the Communists. Though Stauffenberg himself was suspicious of them, his Socialist friends Reichwein and Leber convinced him that some contact with them had become necessary in order to see what they were up to and what they would do in case the putsch succeeded, and, if possible, to use them at the last moment to widen the basis of the anti-Nazi resistance. Reluctantly he agreed to Leber and Reichwein meeting with the underground Communist leaders on June 22. But he warned them that the Communists should be told as little as possible.

The meeting took place in East Berlin between Leber and Reichwein, representing the Socialists, and two individuals named Franz Jacob and Anton Saefkow who claimed to be—and perhaps were—the leaders of the Communist underground. They were accompanied by a third comrade whom they introduced as "Rambow." The Communists turned out to know quite a bit about the plot against Hitler and wanted to know more. They asked for a meeting with its military leaders on July 4. Stauffenberg refused, but Reichwein was authorized to represent him at a further meeting on that date. When he arrived at it, he, along with Jacob and Saefkow, were promptly arrested. "Rambow," it turned out, was a Gestapo stool pigeon. The next day Leber, on whom Stauffenberg was counting to become the dominant political force in the new government, was also arrested.*

Stauffenberg was not only deeply upset by the arrest of Leber, with whom he had become a close personal friend and whom he regarded as indispensable to the proposed new government, but he saw at once that the whole conspiracy was in dire peril of being snuffed out now that Himmler's men were so close on its trail. Leber and Reichwein were courageous men and could be counted on, he thought, not to reveal any secrets even under torture. Or could they be? Some of the plotters were not so sure.

* All four, Leber, Reichwein, Jacob and Saefkow, were executed.

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

CI/R+A/[CIA Employee]

EXTENSION

NC

DATE

11 May 65

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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RID/AN Mrs [CIA Employee]

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RID/Files

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
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2000

201-742896

FORM 3-62

610

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(A) Admin. Notation

~~SECRET~~

Subject: *Heinrich Mueller*, 10 February 1965
Summary of information on,
Mr. [CIA Employee]

Outlined below is additional information concerning Heinrich MUELLER's collaboration with the Soviets. This information, however, stems from classified Agency documents.

1. When Staehle's January 1964 article appeared in the Stern magazine, [CIA/EUR] attempted to identify his source. After a thorough run-down, it was found that the authenticity is very suspect. In fact, [] claims it is a complete fabrication. [] said that they know that Staehle was connected with the Israeli IS and they suspect that he got the MUELLER information from the Israelis. The follow-up story in the August 1964 issue of Stern was apparently not checked out by [CIA/EUR] But in November 1964 we received an inquiry from [] concerning the authenticity of an allegation that after WW II MUELLER had fled to Argentina and organized "Peron's Gestapo". When Peron was ousted, MUELLER supposedly fled to Cuba where he was being protected by Castro. [] received this information from a source who received it from Paul APOLD, Peron's former press chief, who also had fled to Cuba, but later returned to Argentina illegally. We did not authenticate this story.

2. The SCHELLENBERG Memoirs appears to carry a proper citation concerning MUELLER's collaboration with the Soviets. In the course of his OSS debriefing in September of 1945, SCHELLENBERG said:

↙ ? IV
"...I heard something about Amt VI's radio play backs with Russia at a social gathering, from Dr. PANZINGER, for many years Gruppenleiter of IVa. KOPKOW, the authority concerned (Sachbearbeiter) dealt in detail with the radio play backs with Russia in a long speech which he made to a large number of S.S. leaders at Koenigsberg at the end of 1944.

"However, the most important conversation on the subject I had was with HIMMLER who, in his suspicion that MUELLER was working for the Russians, approached me quite openly, asking if I thought it possible that MUELLER was in radio contact with the Russians. At

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ABSTRACT	INDEX

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that time I spoke very cautiously, since I had the feeling that HIMMLER's suspicion in this matter was unconfirmed and that an argument without proof would have made him suspect me of preferring a deliberate charge, which could then have been held against me.

"I am personally convinced now that MUELLER's hands were not clean and that he had contact with the Russians. I can no longer recall names of agents, or the details of the various connections. In the majority of cases, however, parachute agents were involved, and they, with MUELLER's consent, established their links with Russia. . . ."

". . . I do not know whether, and in what form, Amt IV made use of SCHWARZ v. BERGK. I know, however, that SCHWARZ v. BERGK was in very close personal relationship with the Chief of Amt IV(*); they are said to have sat together frequently until far into the night. V. BERGK was, in the last year, the advocate of the viewpoint that the rumour should be spread in Germany by propaganda that an alliance with Russia and the forming of a Soviet Germany would be advantageous. He very skilfully explained away the danger of the above by saying that it was only to make an impression on the Western Powers. In effect, however, this propaganda worked out in the main pro-Soviet. I consider it possible that matters were discussed between MUELLER and V. BERGK, whereby MUELLER, I presume, consciously pursued a Russian line, indeed that through his W/T contacts in Russia he received from there such missions for execution. The possibility exists, therefore, that v. BERGK made an arrangement, unknown to me, concerning a journey to Spain with MUELLER. . . ."

MUELLER's boss was KALTENBRUNNER (i. e., Chief of the RSHA) about whom SCHELLENBERG's MOSS debriefing contained the statement:

". . . SCHELLENBERG moreover claims that KALTENBRUNNER had no natural interest for matters concerning England or America. He was outspokenly inclined towards Russia and would undoubtedly have

* Heinrich MUELLER, Chief of Amt IV (Gestapo).

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welcomed an arrangement with the Soviet Union. All efforts made in this direction received his support. Nevertheless, when the Russian section compiled a comprehensive, but somewhat lugubrious report about the Russian war potential, he branded the two authors, Dr. GRAFFE and Dr. HENGELHAUPT, as being pro-Russian and defeatist in their outlook. It was only with difficulty and through a personal interview with HIMMLER that SCHELLENBERG prevented these people from being punished.

"KALTENBRUNNER was informed in detail about the action on the part of Dr. KLEIST, in Sweden, for contacting the Russians. He greatly applauded this attempt and often conversed with Dr. KLEIST without SCHELLENBERG being present. HIMMLER turned down this attempt to contact the Russians and the reason may have been because KLEIST was co-operating with a Jew named KLAUS. . . ."

In this connection, KALTENBRUNNER, who was convicted at Nuerenberg and executed, said in his August 1945 OSS debriefing that he was personally not interested in MUELLER's doubling of the RIS' w/t agents. The following is a quote from a report concerning KALTENBRUNNER's OSS debriefing:

". . .K. said that he knew nothing more about Amt 4 than what he had already said. He did not believe for a moment that there was any contact between any of the officials of Amt 4 and the Soviet Service. If there had been any contact with the Russians it was only the smallest percentage and could only have been in the case of a man who wanted to ensure his future and who was a coward. He thought that it was out of the question for MUELLER to have had any such contact. . . ."

3. In June 1952 the [] reportedly sent the following information to several intelligence services:

"Heinrich MUELLER, former Chief of RSHA Amt IV Berlin, according to information of 1951, is employed in the Ministry for State Security in Berlin, Normannenstrasse. He is a co-worker of ZAISSER.

"The former Sturmabfuhrer or Standartenfuhrer in the RSHA, Herbert LANGE, is said to be leader of the

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SSD for Stadt Berlin. This LANGE, called der grosse 'schlanke' LANGE, was at one time the right hand of former RSHA Chief, SS Gruppenfuehrer Heinrich MUELLER. He is probably identical with Dr. Leo LANGE."

4. In the course of debriefing one Dr. Manfred ROEDER, he said:

"As chief of Amt IV MUELLER supervised the entire Rote Kapelle case. He is rumored to be in the service of the Russians. His wife and son live in Munich."

5. In May 1961, [] said that:

"... revelations on the neo-Nazi conspiracy agreed with information which the KGB already had from (various) sources. One of these sources was Heinrich MUELLER, former chief of Amt IV of the RSHA (Gestapo) whom the Soviets had under their control early in 1945 and had brought to Moscow later that year. . . . At one time (it was) explained to (him i. e., [] that MUELLER was close to BORMANN and along with others constituted a faction in opposition to HIMMLER, KALTENBRUNNER and associates. BORMANN did not intend, in setting up his conspiracy to include RSHA personnel or to give the conspiracy the shape or spirit of a secret police outfit. On the other hand he wanted to use MUELLER's experience in shaping the conspiratorial frame of his organization. . . ."

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

[CIA Employee]
CI/R&A

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

7 October 1970

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

C/CI/R&A

7 OCT 1970

7 OCT 1970

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CI/ [Admin. Notation]

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C/EE [Admin. Notation]
[CIA Employee]

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C/E [A]
[CIA Employee]

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SB/E [A]

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10/15/70

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RID/D&P

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[CIA Employee]
CI/R&A

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

14.

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE AS SANITIZED

15.

2000

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

FORM 3-62

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(A) Admin. Notation

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PROCESSING ACTION
TO [CIA/EUR]			MARKED FOR INDEXING
INFO. [CIA/EUR]			NO INDEXING REQUIRED
FROM Chief	via Chief, EIR		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT The Fate of Gestapo-Chief Heinrich MUELLER, born 28 April 1900.			MICROFILM
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			
Please see para. 4.			
1. In the course of consolidating our information on this missing Nazi official, we uncovered an article in the <u>Spiegel</u> (16 October 1963, #42) which states unequivocally:			
"Four rosebushes grow over grave number 1, row 1, section 6, of the former military cemetery at Berlin-Neukoelln. Ivy surrounds the mound. But the corpse--which according to the inscription on the brown marble is that of 'our dear daddy Heinrich Mueller, born 28 April 1900, fallen in Berlin May 1945'-- is a mystery."			
"For Hitler's Gestapo-chief Heinrich Mueller, SS Groupleader and Lieutenant General of Police, does not lie, at least not completely, under those rose bushes as was hitherto believed. After the grave was opened twice, the Berlin Institute of Forensic Medicine of Professor ROMMENEY ("Berliner Gerichtsmedizinisches Institut des Professors ROMMENEY") determined beyond all doubt toward the end of September 1963, that the grave contains the remains of three different persons. The Berlin Attorney General's office, which had ordered the opening of the grave, learned that: 'The skull belongs to a man about 35 years of age.' At the time of his alleged death, however, Heinrich Mueller was exactly 45 years old. . . This false grave released a spectre, for the Gestapo chief who aimed to have a file on every German and before whose dossiers the mighty of the Third Reich quailed as much as his victims did, may well have survived the destruction of the regime. . ."			
"According to the investigations of the Berlin Attorney General all that is actually known is that the--actual or supposed--corpse of Mueller was found in the fall of 1945 in the ruins of the Berlin government area. The criminalist LEPPOLD,			
CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE	
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OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S NAME	
AN/JSD	1 - CI/	CI/ [A]	[CIA Employee]
AB-X	1 - C/EE/	[SB] [A] 6/4/10	[CIA Employee]
IN	1 - C/E/	C/EE [A] 8 Oct	[CIA Employee]
PS	1 - CI/R&A/Chf	C/EI [A]	[CIA Employee]
BK	1 - RID/D&P		[CIA Employee]
DES-WPD			[CIA Employee]
PI			[CIA Employee]
OT/RA			[CIA Employee]
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USE PREVIOUS EDITION. MFG. 11-66			DISPATCH

(A) Admin. Notation

now deceased, identified the corpse on the basis of decorations and documents found with it. However, when the belongings of Mueller were handed to the relatives in Munich, the photographs were gone. . . further investigations shed little light on the matter. On the 15th of December 1945 Mueller was entered in the Registry of the Dead (file number 11706/45) Berlin-Mitte-- but who made the report can no longer be determined. It is also uncertain as to who provided the remains of Mueller that were buried. . . in the military cemetery. Chief States Attorney NEUMANN said, 'It is all very obscure.' The marble monument on the grave was placed, on 1 July 1958, by the firm PELZ, on orders of a lady who resides in Berlin. This lady lived together with Mueller a long time and probably provided him with a number of children. . ."

2. It seems clear from the text of this article, a copy of which is attached, that whoever wrote it did a good deal of research and that the Berlin Attorney General's office ought to be able to confirm or deny these statements with ease, as well as supply a good deal of other information. Information provided by various sources, especially [Crypt], clearly indicates that there is reasonable possibility that Mueller, perhaps together with important records, either fell into the hand of ABAKUMOV of the RIS, then the leading specialist on the German ABWEHR, or that Mueller actually defected to the Russians. Conceivably the documentation and remains were supplied by the RIS to head off the sort of search that went on for the other two key Nazis then believed to have escaped: Martin BORMANN and Adolf EICHMANN, who was executed after his capture by the Israelis. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the Soviet services instigated the activities which led to the allegations concerning the Mueller grave.

3. It is known that the RIS and ABAKUMOV ran high priority operations of great scope to locate and identify all former Nazi intelligence officials and agents, clearly with the objective of using them operationally. If in fact the RIS acquired the services of Mueller and his principal records, our estimate of their capabilities to locate, control, and manipulate such officials and the people exploited by them must be greatly upgraded. The implications for the assessment of the West German counterintelligence vulnerabilities are obviously great.

4. It is accordingly requested that you ask the appropriate [] to comment upon the Spiegel article and to provide us with copies to whatever reports on Heinrich Mueller they may possess and be willing to release to us. Hopefully this information will also identify the donor of the gravestone and her presumed offspring.

Attachment
1 - [CIA/EUR]

[CIA Employee]
[CIA Employee]

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

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FROM:

CI/ [Admin. Notation]

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

~~19 November 1970~~ 9 Dec 70

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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1. [CIA Employee] SB [Admin. Notation]

9 Dec. AC

MULLER

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4. CI [Admin. Notation] AT [CIA Employee]

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000

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FORM 3-62

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(A) Admin. Notation

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9 December 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: CI/[A]]
Attn: [CIA Employee]
SUBJECT: 0 Heinrich MUELLER *see also*]
REFERENCE: Your Memorandum of 19 November 1970

Attached are the comments of [] and [] to the questions posed in above reference.

[CIA Employee]
[CIA Employee]
SB/[A]]

Attachments

AL;esr

Distribution:
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1 - C [A]]
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

(A) Admin. Notation

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201-742896

~~201-742986~~

SUBJECT: Heinrich MUELLER

SOURCE: []

1. Source commented that he had previously mentioned the fate of SS General Heinrich MUELLER in his report on former Minister of Interior Rudolf BARAK (see raw report dated 13 May 1970). Following is a quotation from this report:

I heard from Major Frantisek BENES @ BENISEK that after the arrest of BARAK (1961), a secret prisoner was found in the Ruzyne prison, allegedly a former high functionary of the RSHA, who had been personally interrogated by BARAK. No one knew who he was; he refused to divulge his identity and BARAK refused to comment on his presence there. However, it was rumored that this was a former SS Obergruppenfuehrer and Police General, H. Mueller, whom the CIS had sought out and kidnapped. Perhaps the imaginations of some people went beyond the bounds of reality, but the secret prisoner was discussed officially at party meetings after BARAK's arrest. Probably the only persons who know his identity are BARAK himself and Colonel Jaroslav MUELLER, former Chief of Intelligence, who was ousted from his post shortly after BARAK's arrest.

2. Source added that BENES, who had interrogated Colonel MUELLER, above, as well as other high level personnel in the Foreign Intelligence Directorate (CIS), still was not certain at all that this prisoner was really General MUELLER.

3. BENES also told Source that around this time the Foreign Intelligence Directorate initiated an "active measures" operation and arranged for publication of the story that General MUELLER was living in asylum in Tirana. However, according to BENES, the "political circles" were afraid that the truth would leak out, that the world would learn (or think) that MUELLER had been kidnapped by the CIS, that he was not sentenced as a war criminal but had been exploited by the CIS for the sake of intelligence operations.

4. Source added that it is generally known in the HSR (Main Directorate for Intelligence, known as the Foreign Intelligence Directorate prior to the June 1969 reorganization of the MV) that the KGB used Nazi war criminals for operational purposes. It also is common knowledge that a large number of Nazi archives were captured by the Russians and exploited mainly with operational aims. Source could provide no concrete examples but noted that he had provided several "stories" about Gestapo agents in high level Communist Party circles in the CSSR which should serve to confirm the thesis.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

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SUBJECT: Heinrich MUELLER

SOURCE: []

1. [] recalls that according to STERN in West Germany about five or six years ago, a West German tourist in Albania supposedly recognized MUELLER there, alive and well, etc.

2. [] recalls that there had been stories for some time about the possibility that various hidden Nazi's were being found and blackmailed into service for the KGB but [] is certain that he never heard anything official along these lines regarding either MUELLER or any other old Nazi.

3. [] doubts personally that any of these stories are true.

4. In any event, having been employed in various aspects of work against West Germany through most of his [] years with the Foreign Intelligence Directorate, [] is certain that at least among the Czechs, there was no official operation mounted by the German Department to locate, kidnap, expose, or blackmail hidden Nazi's. [] hastened to place this in context by contrasting this fact with the well-known fact that the Czechs certainly did not hesitate to make propaganda whenever an exposed ex-Nazi could plausibly be spotlighted.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
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2000

SUBJECT: Heinrich MUELLER

SOURCE: []

1. Source has no information regarding the operation described in paragraph 1 of Reference.

2. Source has the following information on MUELLER, Martin BORMANN and SCHELLENBERG:

a. MUELLER was a Soviet agent while serving as a Gestapo officer. Toward the end of WWII, MUELLER made some sort of approach to SCHELLENBERG with the aim of getting SCHELLENBERG to go over to the Soviets. MUELLER himself did escape to the Soviets, and later there were rumors that he had been seen in Albania.

b. Martin BORMANN was suspected by a number of other Gestapo officers to have been a Soviet agent. It was believed that it was through his connections as a Soviet agent that he had been able to escape the Allies and disappear.

3. Source obtained this information around 1964-65 from Milan MICHEL @ MOZR, while talking with MICHEL about SCHELLENBERG's "Memoirs". Talking of the rumors about BORMANN (para 2a), MICHEL jokingly said, "Maybe the Soviets have tried to hide him there" (in Albania).

4. Source feels that MICHEL's information should be regarded as reliable. MICHEL was widely known and respected, even among the Soviet advisors, as an authority on most matters concerning Germany and the Nazi period, his expertise founded in his work with the MV, in this instance especially in working on "old Gestapo cases". Source noted, during a party attended by both MICHEL and Soviet advisor SLAVIK, that SLAVIK's attitude toward MICHEL was quite deferential when conversation turned to "German matters". MOLNAR @ DRABEK, too, was known to consider MICHEL "the expert" on such matters.

5. During the same conversation begun with talk of SCHELLENBERG's "Memoirs" (para 3), MICHEL -- speaking of Soviet agents among the Germans -- said that, through their agents among the Abwehr leadership, the Soviets had been able to control the entire Abwehr net in the Middle East, including Turkey.

6. Source also noted that he knew from his own experience that even before 1948 the Ministry of Interior's Counterintelligence component had compiled a list of some 2,500 Gestapo

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
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officers who had served in Czechoslovakia. The German Section of the Counterintelligence Departments of each MV Regional Directorate had a copy of this list for use in work against Germany.

7. Source could provide no further information on these topics.

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Semenov, Yulian. "Semnadsat mgnoveniy vesny" (Seventeen Moments of Spring). Moscow, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 28, 29, 30, 31 January and 1, 2, February 1969, p. 6, 4, 4, 3, 3 and 3 respectively.

An excerpt from this author's new novel of the same title in which he describes the intelligence operation of Maksim Maksimovich Isayev, Colonel of Soviet state security. Fulfilling his state security mission, Isayev allegedly sabotaged negotiations which Allen Dulles conducted with the Germans in Bern, Switzerland. It is also said that Isayev was in contact with Catholic priest Schlag, professor Pleyshner, former German Chancellor Bruening and Gestapo chief Mueller. (It has been announced that the book on which this article is based will be published in Moskva in the end of 1969.)

This tale is in all probability a fabrication, as analysis and tracing provides no substantiation of the allegations concerning Isayev's alleged penetration of the RSha to the point where he saw MULLER.

However, because it can cause confusion and may be the source of false confirmation, this note should be entered in the 201 file of Heinrich MUELLER,

201-742896

[CIA Employee]
CI/E (A)]

Re ALLEGATIONS AGAINST
MUELLER By YULIAN SEMENOV

AN	CRZ
AB	X
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS

<p>PRIOR TO FILING</p> <p>1. Fill in Sect. 2, on back. Detach back flap and forward to RID/AN <i>Nov 24 9 38 AM '70</i></p> <p>2. Destroy front cover sheet, unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.</p> <p>FROM: RID/AN</p> <p>RID/ [CIA Employee] RID/AN GA 50 EXT TUBE GT7</p>	<p>TO: ACTION BRANCH</p> <p>If file no. and title shown are not proper, insert proper file no. below and forward document to RID/AN.</p> <p>PROPER FILE NO.</p> <p>TO: ALL ADDRESSEES</p> <p>FILL IN SECTION 1 ON BACK, IF APPROPRIATE</p> <p>COMMENTS</p>
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TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
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12.	EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)			
	(2)(A) Privacy	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13.	(2)(D) Methods, Sources	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	(2)(G) Foreign Relations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000				
CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RELEASE AS SANITIZED				
16.	2000			
17.	RID/FI			FILE TITLE

*Att received
want to IP/FI
[CIA Employee] 3 NOV 1971*

BULKY

CALL IP/FILES, EXT. [A]
FOR ATTACHMENTS, RECORDS
CENTER JOB NO. _____
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TRACE REQUEST	ABSTRACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE) 201-742896
	INDEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	
GATE MICROFILMED		DOCUMENT DATE 18 NOV 70	DOCUMENT NUMBER [CIA/EL]

42025

17

Admin. Notation

Dec 31/70 Dec 1970

THE SS AND GERMAN RESISTANCE

FROM THE ORDER OF THE DEATH'S HEAD

Heinz Hoehne Coward-Mc Cann, 1970 LC # 69-19032

HE 20-742896

In autumn 1942 information reaching the RSHA caused SS-Gruppenführer Müller, the Head of the Gestapo, to prick up his ears. The Gestapo Leitstelle Munich reported a currency case which, though it seemed at first sight an ordinary misdemeanour, was to have considerable effects upon the whole structure of power in the Third Reich.

On orders from the Customs Investigation Office in Prague, a man named David had been arrested on the old Czechoslovak frontier for carrying 400 dollars without authorisation. David stated that he was acting on behalf of an Officer of Military Intelligence [Abwehr] under Admiral Wilhelm Canaris and that he had been commissioned to wind up certain financial dealings with Jews in the Protectorate. From David the trail led to two sources of money, both in the pay of the Abwehr Office Munich—Captain Ickra and his friend Wilhelm Schmidhuber, a German exporter. Both were placed on the suspect list for breaking currency regulations.

Under pressure Schmidhuber dictated to the Gestapo interrogating officials a statement which showed that this apparent currency offence had political implications. He referred to similar transactions undertaken by Dr Hans von Dohnanyi, a State Attorney working in the Abwehr Central Office under Major-General Hans Oster. Thinking that they had stumbled upon a further Abwehr affair, the Gestapo investigated further. They discovered that von Dohnanyi had provided Jews with papers and money from the Abwehr and allowed them to travel to Switzerland as agents.

Meanwhile Schmidhuber had been arrested by the Gestapo and "persuaded" to talk further. He indicated that there was some connection between his activities and the efforts made by Lieutenant Josef Müller of the Munich Abwehr to persuade the Vatican to mediate

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b) (2)(A) Privacy (2)(B) Methods/Sources (2)(G) Foreign Relations

between Germany and the Allies.⁵ Gestapo Müller immediately realised the implications of the Munich report; for the first time the Gestapo had succeeded in penetrating the mighty Abwehr which had so far prevented Müller's organisation from becoming Germany's sole secret service and protected the Wehrmacht from the prying eyes of the Gestapo. Moreover in the Gestapo's mind, Major-General Oster, Lieutenant Müller and Dr von Dohnanyi were suspect; they had long been convinced that the OKW Ausland/Abwehr office contained a group of determined enemies of the regime who under Wehrmacht cover—and therefore out of the Gestapo's reach—were planning the downfall of the National-Socialist regime.

Ever since the RSHA had clamped its controls on Germany, it had been at daggers drawn with the Abwehr. Although officially the two organisations collaborated, Abwehr officers were always criticising the unscrupulous Gestapo methods of suppressing so-called enemies and they thwarted all attempts by SS Headquarters to amalgamate the political and military secret services (SD and Abwehr) under the RSHA. The RSHA had already compiled what Heydrich called the "ammunition pack" which the Gestapo brains trust would open when the time seemed ripe to give the enemy the *coup de grâce*.⁶ The "pack" contained secret dossiers recording numerous indications of anti-regime activity by Oster, Dohnanyi and Müller. Oster was a monarchist and a sort of Chief of Staff of the Abwehr; he had organised an internal political information service which provided the leaders of German resistance with reports of anti-regime sentiment; it was so effective that von Hentig, a foreign service officer, had referred in somewhat highly-coloured terms to "supervision of the entire Party by the Wehrmacht's Abwehr."⁷ Dr von Dohnanyi, a lawyer, had been on the RSHA's black list ever since 1938, when he had helped to uncover the Gestapo intrigue against Colonel-General von Fritsch; he was also known to be in close contact with the anti-Hitler circle led by Ludwig Beck, the late Army Chief of Staff, and Carl Goerdeler, the ex-Burgomaster.⁸ Lieutenant Josef Müller was a Catholic, later a co-founder of the Christian Socialist Union; he had long been under Gestapo and SD observation on suspicion of having divulged to the Belgian Legation in the Vatican the date of the German offensive in the West (10 May 1940).⁹

All this led Gestapo Müller to think that the Munich currency case offered an opportunity to disgrace the Abwehr. But nothing must reveal his true political motives; the Gestapo must give the

THE SS AND CIVILIAN

impression that the regulations... inside the Abwehr... but at the same time... by appointing... Reich Müller... at an... Rooder, who... Nazi... ring.¹¹

On 5 April... to... explained... Court... were in... weakness... few... in... the Abwehr... was... extracted... on... in... with... observation... desk...

"These papers... and... possessing... at... the papers... Röder... Alfred... protection... Berlin... more... Dohnanyi... it... impression...

Admin
Notation

impression that it was simply enquiring into a breach of currency regulations. Since the Gestapo could not pursue its investigations inside the Abwehr, Müller handed the case over to the Wehrmacht but at the same time ensured that the Gestapo had a hand in the game by appointing an observer, Kriminalkommissar Sonderegger.¹⁰ The Reich Military Court, oblivious of the Gestapo's manoeuvre, nominated as investigating officer the senior Judge Advocate, Dr Manfred Roeder, who had already shown his ability as an investigator of anti-Nazi resistance in the case of the Soviet "Rote Kapelle" espionage ring.¹¹

On 5 April 1943 Roeder and Sonderegger presented themselves to Canaris. Roeder produced an arrest warrant for Dohnanyi and explained to the Admiral that he was authorised by the Reich Military Court to search Dohnanyi's office.¹² A few minutes later the three men were in Dohnanyi's room. Roeder's unexpected visit exposed a fatal weakness to which the anti-Hitler conspirators were prone. Only a few days earlier Arthur Nebe, the Head of the Kripo, who had been in contact with the internal German resistance for years, had warned the Abwehr that Gestapo Müller was planning a coup, but Dohnanyi was still taken by surprise. Roeder went to Dohnanyi's desk and extracted a disorderly pile of documents. Among them was a file on Dohnanyi's Jewish agents in Switzerland and notes on peace talks in Rome and Stockholm undertaken by Abwehr officers together with Pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer, who was already under Gestapo observation.¹³ Sonderegger noticed that Oster was staring at Dohnanyi's desk as if transfixed. A file lay upon it. Dohnanyi hissed to Oster "Those papers; those papers." Slowly Oster drew nearer to the desk and reached out to snatch the papers.¹⁴ "Stop," Sonderegger shouted, pointing to Oster. Roeder turned round and grasped the position at once. He requested Admiral Canaris to order Oster to relinquish the papers and after some initial hesitation Oster complied.¹⁵

Roeder read the paper. On it Dohnanyi and Oster had worked out a code by which a meeting between Bonhoeffer and certain pro-Allied politicians, planned to take place in a foreign country, could be presented as perfectly harmless. This scene in Dohnanyi's room heralded the end of the Abwehr's independence. Oster, the opposition's most important informant next to Nebe, was dismissed and cashiered; Dohnanyi, Josef Müller and Bonhoeffer were arrested.¹⁶

In January 1944 the Gestapo brought off another coup against the imprudent Abwehr conspirators. Gestapo Müller broke up a resistance

[Admin
Notation]

261-742986

Ⓐ Admin. Notation

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL USE ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: [CIA Employee] CI/R&A		EXTENSION 6663	NO. DATE 15 December 1970
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
	RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1.	C/CI/R&A	15 DEC 1970	15 DEC 1970 [Signature]
2.	CI/Ⓐ]		[Signature]
3.			
4.	C/EE/Ⓐ] [CIA Employee]		18 DEC 1970 [Signature]
5.			
6.	C/F/Ⓐ] [CIA Employee]		17/12 [Signature]
7.			
8.	DC/SB/Ⓐ] FS-1		17 [Signature]
9.			
10.	DC/CI	18 DEC 1970	18 DEC 1970 [Signature]
11.			
12.	RID/D&P		[Signature]
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14.	[CIA Employee] CI/R&A		
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000

This is a good law to pass.

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE AS SANITIZED
2000

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS SECRET CONFIDENTIAL INTERNAL USE ONLY UNCLASSIFIED

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PROCESSING ACTION																																
TO	[CIA/EUR]		MARKED FOR INDEXING																																
INFO.	[CIA/EUR]		NO INDEXING REQUIRED																																
FROM	Chief via Chief, EUR		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING																																
SUBJECT	[] The Fate of Gestapo Chief Heinrich MUELLER, born 28 April 1900																																		
ACTION REQUIRED	A) [CIA/EUR] B) [CIA/EUR] Please see paragraph 5.																																		
<p>1. We thank you for the rapid and thorough servicing of reference A request and the most interesting material transmitted.</p> <p>2. On studying the [] file and the materials already in hand, we feel that it is not safe to come to any conclusion as to the fate of MUELLER at this point. There appears to be a gap in the evidence, however, which may prove to be conclusive. Walter LUEDERS, who appears to be a reliable witness, has testified, as outlined by you in paragraph 5 of reference B, that he found MUELLER's documents on MUELLER's body. The MUELLER mistress, Anna SCHMID, born 9 December 1913, on the other hand, has testified to the effect that MUELLER and his associates were burning their identity and other documents a few days before the final collapse. It is, in any case, important to determine exactly what documents LUEDERS found on the body he identified as MUELLER's, and other details about them--particularly whether they were older documents or new ones, permanent or temporary, who had signed, etc. It seems to us there are three possibilities:</p> <p>a. MUELLER kept his original documents and died with them.</p> <p>b. MUELLER kept his original documents and he or some one else put them on the body of some handy SS General who had been shot in the back.</p> <p>c. The body identified as MUELLER bore special documentation.</p>																																			
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(A) Admin. Notation

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[CIA] []

3. The circumstances of the final collapse as delineated by the cited eye-witnesses, make it clear that MUELLER stayed behind when BORMANN and the others made their final break-out attempt, and that it was quite possible for him to have awaited the Russians and surrendered to them. On the other hand, the heavy fire in the area could as easily have resulted in his death. Frankly, we think it would have been a near miracle if MUELLER had been able to find another SS General in a suitable condition for serving as a corpse in lieu of his own at the moment he needed one, but it cannot be ruled out. (We are, incidentally, moved to wonder whether the [] can state how many SS generals not accounted for otherwise were in the area in question at the time of MUELLER's death or capture.)

4. At all events, whatever the underlying facts may have been, the documents allegedly belonging to MUELLER eventually found their way through WAST to his widow in Munich, and we believe it is highly probable that she has them still. There is nothing in the [] file or other material we have, however, which indicates that any German official has actually had these documents examined by competent documentation experts to determine their authenticity, age, probable origin, etc.

5. We accordingly recommend that you suggest to the [] that, if this has not been done, a thorough professional examination of the MUELLER documents be undertaken. In the event such an examination has been carried out, we would appreciate a copy of the report on it, with, if possible, photographs of the documents.

[CIA Employee]

201-742876

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23 Dec 70

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS

PRIOR TO FILING				TO: ACTION BRANCH	
1. Fill in Sect. 2. on back. Detach back flap and forward to RID. 2. Destroy front cover sheet, unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.				If file no. and title shown are not proper, insert proper file no. below and forward document to RID/AN.	
FROM:				PROPER FILE NO.	
RID/ [CIA Employee] RID/AN EXT. [A] GA50 TUBE CT7				TO: ALL ADDRESSEES FILL IN SECTION 1 ON BACK, IF APPROPRIATE COMMENTS	
TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
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				EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b) (2)(A) Privacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2)(B) Methods/Sources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2)(G) Foreign Relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
				NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000 CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RELEASE AS SANITIZED 2000	
				FILE TITLE	
TRACE REQUEST		ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)	
		INDEX		201-742896	
DATE MICROFILMED				DOCUMENT DATE	
				15 JAN 71	
				DOCUMENT NUMBER	
				[CIA/eur]	

42188

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

~~SECRET~~

PROCESSING ACTION

MARKED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

ONLY QUALIFIED DESK
CAN JUDGE INDEXING

MICROFILM

TO

Chief, via Chief, EUR

INFO.

[CIA/EUR]

FROM

[CIA/EUR]

SUBJECT

U Fate of Gestapo Chief Heinrich MUELLER

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

REFERENCE: A. [CIA/EUR] 15 December 1970

B. [CIA/EUR]- 10 November 1970

ACTION : FYI

1. As indicated in Reference B, the investigation into M U E L L E R ' s fate was initiated by the West German Federal investigative authorities in Ludwigsburg, which is still the responsible office for investigating past Nazi activities. That part of the investigation carried out by the West Berlin police authorities only concerned the interrogation of witnesses located in West Berlin, and since MUELLER's widow, children and parents reside in Munich, the West Berlin police did not interrogate them, nor are they in a position to do so. That would be the responsibility of the Munich police, and it is entirely possible that the latter may already have interrogated the widow and other members of the MUELLER family regarding the documents, which fact would not be reflected in the Berlin police file. Efforts to ascertain information about the documents or to initiate further investigation regarding them will therefore have to be made through the [CIA Job Title], or with the [CIA/EUR]. This would also apply to any further interrogation of Walter L U E D E R S, who also resides in West Germany.

2. Regarding the possibility that MUELLER may have turned himself over to the Soviets at the end of World War II, after having placed his documents on the body that was later recovered by LUEDERS, we would like to point out that it would not necessarily have to have been the body of an SS General. MUELLER could probably much more easily have arranged to clothe the body of any convenient German male corpse of similar appearance in his own SS General's uniform, with the necessary documentation, rather than go through the complicated procedure of trying to locate a dead SS General of similar appearance.

[CIA Employee]

[CIA Employee]

Distr: 1 - SB [⊕] [⊕] ES COPY
2 - C/ : 2 - C/EUR; 2 - COS [⊕]

CROSS REFERENCE TO

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

DATE

[CIA/EUR] -

13 JAN 1971
(13 January 1971)

CLASSIFICATION

HQS FILE NUMBER

~~SECRET~~

201-742896

UNCLASSIFIED

INTERNAL USE ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) Material for Incorporation in 201-742896 (Hxeinrich MUELLER)

FROM: CI/[Admin Abstraction]

EXTENSION NO. [A] DATE 23 November 1971

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE RECEIVED FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. IP/Files

The attached material derived from []

2.

[] should be incorporated into the above 201 file at an early date.

3.

The material is also being forwarded to the [] file with the essential instruction for indexing.

4.

5.

Thank you,

6.

[CIA Employee]

7.

8.

9.

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

10.

11.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000

12.

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RELEASE AS SANITIZED

13.

2000

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15.

201-742896

FORM 3-62

610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

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INTERNAL USE ONLY

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~~SECRET~~

18 November 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Heinrich MUELLER, last Chief of the Gestapo, Viktor ABAKUMOV,
et al.

Response to IR No.: 391

1. The first time I heard about Heinrich MUELLER (I do not remember the first name) was in the summer of 1952 while working in the Austro-German Department of the FCD MGB when I was responsible for carrying out counterintelligence work against the Gehlen organization and for the "Subversive" groups in West Berlin and in West Germany. I remember that I read a few excerpts of the debriefing and interrogation of MUELLER. At that time in 1952 he was held in Vladimir MGB Prison. At that prison there was a special wing where most of the Nazi Germany Gestapo and Intelligence officers were kept. Among others there were Hans PICKENBROK, Col., SCHILDKNECHT (I believe he was a General), MUELLER, etc. Most of those people first were sentenced by a Soviet Military Tribunal to death and then because of their value to Soviet Intelligence their sentences were commuted to 25 years in prison. All of those people as officials of the Gestapo and German Intelligence were sentenced for war crimes.

2. I do not know if any time before 1952 MUELLER was in some sort of protective custody. As far as I remember MUELLER and others from 1945-1946 were interrogated by SMERSH. When ABAKUMOV became the MGB Minister in 1946 they were fully debriefed by a German Department of the Second Chief Directorate of the MGB. They had big files on all those people. (NOTE: Because there was no German Embassy in Moscow the German Department of the SCD originally started the work against Gehlen Organization circa 1947. In the fall of 1951 the German Department of SCD was dissolved and about 15 officers came to the Austro-German Department of the FCD (and another 15-20 were sent to Germany) with their files which were connected with West Germany and West Berlin.) As far as I remember, at one time or another MUELLER was debriefed by Col. BULDA, by Captain Georgy LITOVKIN and I believe by NALIVAYKO, and at one time my employee Valentina ORLIK went to Vladimir as interpreter (I do not remember with whom) when MUELLER and PICKENBROK were additionally debriefed. At this time the debriefing was concerned personally about GEHLEN and his officers for their possible approach and recruitment. I'm sorry to say that I do not remember now any specific information given by MUELLER.

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3. It is my belief that there was no plan at that time to try MUELLER for War Crimes because he was already sentenced earlier for 25 years. My connection with Gehlen and other West German organizations ceased in March 1953 when I was transferred to another job.

4. d. For sure I remember the name SCHOLZ but I do not remember in what connection.

e. Viktor S. ABAKUMOV's secretary (and he was in some way investigator) was Lt. Col. BROVERMAN. He was a Russian Jew who knew perfect German. He was ABAKUMOV's private secretary to whom sometimes we called Assistant. BROVERMAN was arrested together with ABAKUMOV in August 1951 and was shot (I do not remember when but definitely STALIN was still alive and before ABAKUMOV's execution in 1951) because he knew too much about STALIN, BERIYA and other Soviet high officials. NOTE: MUELLER's name appeared in Olga CHEKHOV's file (West German actress) which was kept by BROVERMAN before his arrest. Please do not make mistakes between BROVERMAN and Col. CHERNOV. CHERNOV was Chief of MGB Secretariat and also was arrested together with ABAKUMOV and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. (I knew CHERNOV's wife personally and she used to work in SMERSH during WWII and after and she did work for MGB in 1951 but I do not remember in what field.)

f. Definitely there was a Soviet agent with the name LEOPOLD but I do not remember whether it was a true name or a crypt.

g. It is quite possible that Walter LUEDERS is identical with mentioned by me previously LEDER (LEDERER) who was a Soviet agent and one time was run by SIOMONCHUK through or in Austria (please check with my previous reports) known to me as LEDER and was presumably was an Austrian or Swiss millionaire.

1. I read and heard the name HAGEN but I do not remember now in what connection.

5. I would never believe that if the Soviets had found MUELLER's body complete with documents and medals that they would have turned over the documents or the medals to the German Graves Registration people (who cares?). If they had done this and I believe they did only to mislead the Western Allies showing that MUELLER is dead and in reality they would debrief MUELLER fully and would use him to their advantage.

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6. I specifically do not know that Soviet intelligence made the world believe that MUELLER had been killed at the end of the war. I strongly believe the Soviets mislead the West. Of course, it is possible that MUELLER killed himself later in Soviet jail (which is unbelievable) or it is more likely that he died later in Soviet hands.

7 and 8. I have no information on these two questions therefore do not want to speculate.

NOTE: In the period from 1945-1949 so many Soviet agents, even good agents, were shot or sentenced to long imprisonments because the defeat of Germany and the policy of the Soviet State Security at that time. Even if MUELLER defected to the Soviets at the end of WWII he would be sentenced for not less than 25 years imprisonment. If he was recruited only at the end of WWII it would not have saved him from imprisonment.

~~SECRET~~

TO:

~~SECRET~~

10 November 1971

Subject: Heinrich MUELLER, last Chief of the Gestapo, Viktor ABAKUMOV, et. al

1. What did you see and hear that provides the basis for your statement that MUELLER was held in VLADIMIR prison, 1945-1946?
2. Was he held as a prisoner or in protective custody?
3. Was there a plan to try MUELLER for war crimes? If so what?
4. Do you have any information about:
 - a. Jakob LOELLEN, born 17 March, 1897?
 - b. Johannes KASSNER aka KASUBOWSKI, born 5 October 1902?
 - c. Heinz PANNWITZ, born 28 July, 1911?
 - d. Christian SCHOLZ, born 2 September 1908, specialist in radio operation
 - e. Viktor S. ABAKUMOV's (Jewish) secretary or interrogator?
 - f. Berlin police officer Friedrich LEOPOLD, born 29 April 1880?
 - g. Walter LUEDERS, born 20 September 1892?
 - h. Bernard LESCRIER, born 21 January, 1901, a German newspaper man
 - i. Wilhelm HOETTL aka Walter HAGEN, born 19 March, 1915?
 - j. General Hans RATTENHUBER, born 30 April 1897 (ran HITLER's body guard).
5. Do you think that, if the Soviet Service had found MUELLER's body complete with documents and medals, they would have turned over either the documents or the medals to the German graves registration people soon after the end of the war? Would they ever have done this? Why?
6. Did you ever hear anything about a Soviet operation to make the world believe MUELLER had been killed at the end of the war? Escaped to the West? Killed himself? Was held by the Soviets when he was not?
7. Have you any reason to believe MUELLER defected to the Soviets?
8. Have you any reason to believe the Soviets had recruited MUELLER as an agent before the end of the war?

IR No.: 391

~~SECRET~~

SECRET
(When Filled In)

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AKA GESTAPO-MUELLER
LAST CHIEF OF RSHA DEPT IV /GESTAPO/
DISAPPEARED IN BERLIN MAY 1945

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P232

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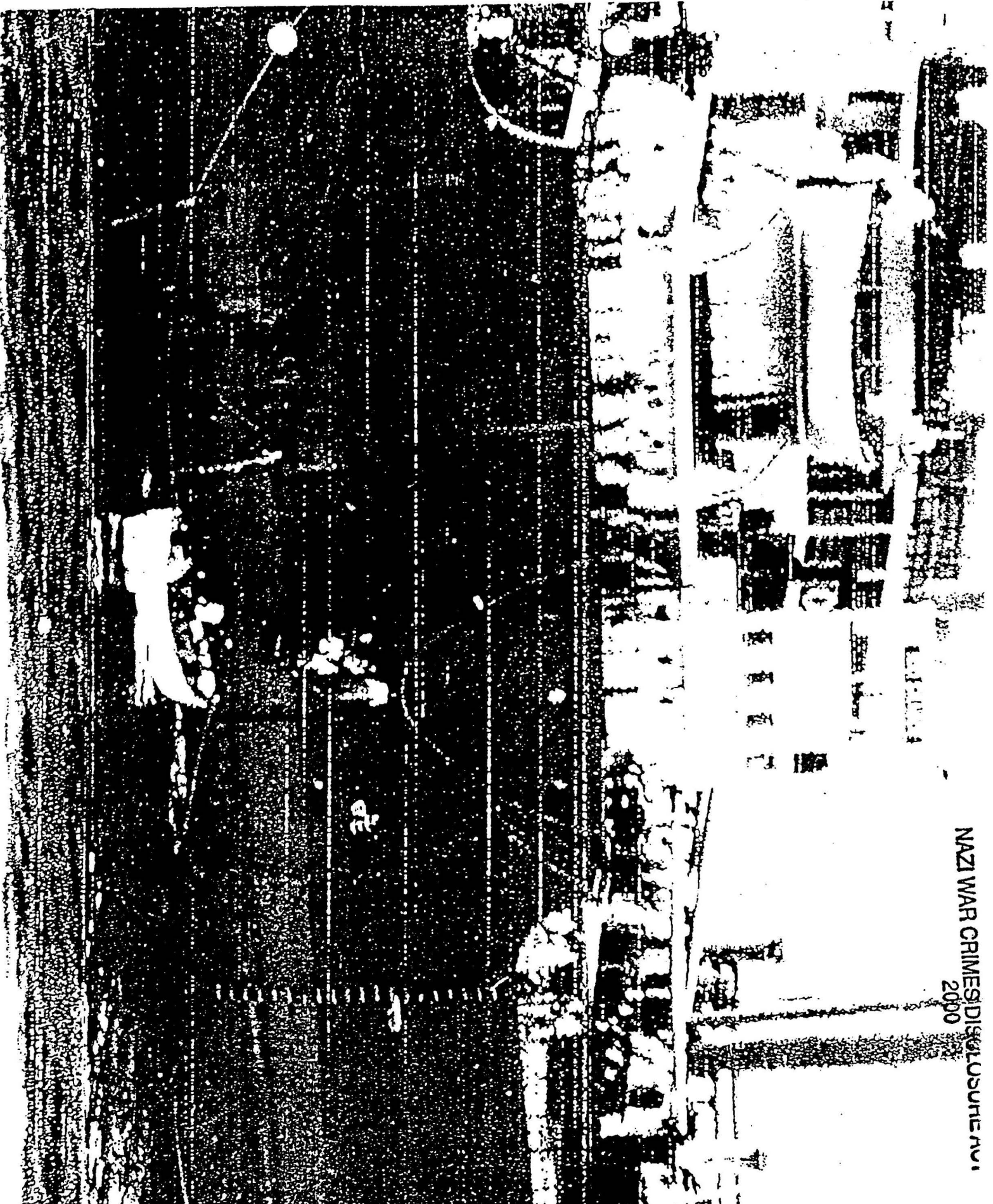
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STERN
1900 12

GESTAPO-MÜLLER LEBT IN ALBANIEN

Ein Bericht von Peter Stähle

Gestapo-Müller, SS-Obergruppenführer und General der Waffen-SS, Chef des Amtes IV (Gestapo) im Reichssicherheitshauptamt zu Berlin und direkter Vorgesetzter Adolf Eichmanns, ist nicht tot. Er lebt in Albanien, wo er der staatlichen Sicherheitspolizei angehört.

Von 1945 bis 1955 war Müller in Moskau unter Stalin, Berija und Malenkow tätig. Von 1955 bis 1956 amtierte er in Budapest. Heute dient er dem albanischen Diktator Enver Hodscha.

In diesen Tagen wird die Bundesregierung von einem Nachrichtendienst eines westeuropäischen Landes über den Fall Müller aufgeklärt. Die Bonner Minister erfahren dabei genau das, was der STERN heute berichtet.

Müllers Ehefrau, sein Sohn und seine letzte Sekretärin leben in München. Sie wissen wohl nicht, daß Heinrich Müller am Leben ist.

Hunderte ehemaliger Gestapo-Männer wurden seit Kriegsende verhört und verurteilt. Alle beriefen sich auf Heinrich Müllers Befehle. Auch Adolf Eichmann verteidigte sich damit, daß Müller alle Greuelthaten befohlen habe.

Heinrich Müller war der mächtigste Mann im Reichssicherheitshauptamt. Er ordnete bis zum 1. Mai 1945 Verhaftungen, Einweisungen in Konzentrationslager, „Sonderbehandlungen“ bei Verhören und Hinrichtungen an.

Der von den Polen 1947 hingerichtete Kommandant des Vernichtungslagers Auschwitz, Rudolf Franz Höss, hat in seinen Aufzeichnungen vermerkt: „Müller war der eiskalte Vollstrecker, bzw. Organisator aller vom Reichsführer SS Himmler für die Sicherheit des Reiches notwendig erachteten Maßnahmen.“

Im Oktober 1963, als wieder einmal Spekulationen um Müllers Verschwinden kursierten, schrieb die „Süddeutsche Zeitung“: „Der frühere Vorgesetzte des in Israel hingerichteten Adolf Eichmann lud in den zwölf Jahren seiner unseligen Tätigkeit im Dienst des Dritten Reiches eine solche Vielzahl der grauhaftesten Verbrechen

auf sich, daß die Frage, ob er heute noch lebt, Millionen von Menschen zutiefst bewegen muß.“

Der STERN kann die Frage beantworten.

Der ehemalige Gestapochef, heute 63 Jahre alt, lebt seit Ende 1956 in Albanien. Er steht unter dem besonderen Schutz des Diktators Enver Hodscha, dem er heute dient, wie er nach einander Hitler, Himmler, Heydrich und Stalin gedient hatte. Heute nützt Albanien, der Parteiläufer Rotchinas, die Beziehungen Heinrich Müllers zu alten SS- und Gestapo-Kameraden im Ausland. Seine Kenntnisse werden in Tirana hoch geschätzt.

Er heißt jetzt Abedin Bekir Nakoschiri. Er ist albanischer Staatsbürger geworden. Nach Erscheinen dieses Berichtes wird er wahrscheinlich seinen Namen ändern müssen.

Nakoschiri-Müller leitet im albanischen Nachrichtendienst die Sektion Westliches Ausland. Dazu zählen für das dogmatische Albanien auch kommunistische Staaten wie Jugoslawien und die DDR — neuerdings die beiden wichtigsten Aktionsgebiete Müllers. Müller hat den Dienstgrad eines Hauptmanns der Sigurimi-Polizei, der staatlichen Sicherheitspolizei Albaniens. Seine Stellung in der Polizei-Hierarchie Albaniens entspricht jedoch nahezu der eines Generals.

Nakoschiri-Müller lebt in der Hauptstadt Tirana, und zwar in jenem hermetisch abgeriegelten Prominentenviertel, in dem alle hohen Funktionäre der „Partei der Arbeit“ Albaniens, die Mitglieder der Regierung und die höheren Offiziere der Volksarmee wohnen müssen.

Eine Seitenstraße ohne Namen, die vom „Boulevard Neues Albanien“ abzweigt, bildet den schwerbewachten, einzigen Zugang zu diesem Funktionärsgetto. Die Bauten — meist zwei- und dreigeschossige Häuser mit Flachdach — beherbergen jeweils mehrere Wohnungen. Müller lebt, umgeben von anderen hohen Dienstgraden der albanischen Sicherheitspolizei, in seiner Woh-

nung allein — im Gegensatz zu den Berliner Zeiten sogar ohne Freundin. Daniels pflegte jeweils seine Sekretärin auch seine Freundin zu sein.

Da Wohnung und Dienststelle sich innerhalb des Sperrgebiets befinden, verläßt er kaum noch die Schutzzone. Einzige Abwechslung im Geheimdienstleben Müllers: Mit den Spitzen von Partei und Regierung zieht er im Sommer nach Durazzo, der wichtigsten Hafenstadt des Landes, die zugleich der größte albanische Badeplatz an der Adria ist. Dort lebt Müller in einem jener Prominentenbungalows, die — wie das Viertel in Tirana, obschon unauffälliger — gegen die übrige Bevölkerung abgeschirmt werden. Aber Heinrich Müller verkehrt gern im ostlich-feudalen Hotel „Adriatica“, wo es französischen Cognac gibt. Cognac Hennessy war schon immer sein bevorzugtes Getränk. Diese Marke führte dann auch vor einem Jahr zu seiner Entdeckung.

Der Bayer Heinrich Müller unterscheidet sich äußerlich, kaum von Albanern, die türkischer, griechischer, serbischer oder montenegrinischer Abstammung sein können. Müller hat heute eine Glatze, sein gelblich-bleiches Gesicht unter der knochigen Stirn ist schmal und zeigt vorspringende Backenknochen.

Aber Gestapo-Müller verriet sich selber. Als im „Adriatica“ eines Tages eine DDR-Beratergruppe für Schiffbau wohnte, begann Nakoschiri-Müller nach ein paar Cognacs deutsch zu sprechen. Das war im Sommer 1962. Zu der ostdeutschen Gruppe gehörte auch der Schiffbauingenieur Fritz Breiting (er heißt anders, sein richtiger Name ist dem Verfasser bekannt, er kann aber aus Sicherheitsgründen nicht genannt werden). Der Altkommunist Breiting arbeitete bis zum Frühjahr 1963 im Auftrage der DDR in Durazzo und traf noch einige Male mit Müller zusammen. Bei mehreren Unterhaltungen überzeugte er sich durch Augenschein, Fragen und dank Müllers Redseligkeit von der Identität des Gestapochefs. SED-Entwicklungshelfer Breiting meldete seine sensationelle Entdeckung dem Staatssicherheitsdienst

Weiter auf Seite 20

[SSD] der Zone. Aber der SSD be-
fohl striktes Schwiegen. Das hatte
gute Gründe: Seit vielen Jahren
arbeitete Müller mit dem Geheim-
dienstführer zusammen, mit ehe-
maligen höchsten SS-, SD- und Ge-
stapoleuten, die sich drüben (we-
nigstens beim Verfassungsschutz) in
entscheidenden Positionen engagiert
haben.

Der STERN kann Müllers wichtig-
sten Verbindungsleute nennen:
Er heißt heute Karl Waldhalm und
ist Major des SSd in Magdeburg.
Aber sein richtiger Name ist Sam-
uel. Der heute 51-jährige war früher
im Range eines SS-Hauptsturmführers
Chef der Gestapo-Leitstelle
Wien. Samulzer, der nach 1945 zum
Sturmabführer befördert wurde,
ist ein alter Leutschnig Müller, in
dessen Amt IV er die Abteilung A 2
(im Rang mit Eichmann gleich) geleitet
hatte. Nach dem Krieg wurde er
im sowjetisch besetzten Teil Ostei-
reichs zu lebenslangem Kerker verur-
teilt. Er verschwand etwa 1955
und tauchte unter dem neuen Namen
in der Sowjetzone auf. Existenz und
Waffen Gestapo-Müllers wurden
nur einem kleinen Kreis des SED-
Regimes vertraut.

Seit achtzehn Jahren und acht Mo-
naten wird nach Müller gesucht -
von Staatsanwaltschaften, SS-Freunden,
rehabilitierten Gestapo-Beamten,
Geheimdiensten und Reportern in
aller Welt. Seit Mai 1945 folgen
Legenden, Todesnachrichten, vermeintliche
Augenzeugenberichte und widersprüchliche
Aussagen in abenteuerlicher Weise
aufeinander. Alle Fahndung war vergeblich.

In den ersten Tagen des Mai 1945
war Heinrich Müller noch gesehen
worden. Am 3. Mai 1945 lief dann
Gestapo-Müller mit zwei Vertrauten
zu den Russen über, die ihn ob seiner
umfangreichen Kenntnisse, vor
allem über westliche Geheimdienste,
in ihre Dienste nahmen.

Manche Kombination um Müllers
Verschwinden geriet dicht an die
Grenze der Wahrheit.

Der 1952 in Turin verstorbene
Chef des deutschen Auslandsnachrichtendienstes,
SS-Brigadeführer
Walter Schellenberg, berichtete in
seinen Memoiren von einem Offizier,
der aus russischer Gefangenschaft
zurückgekehrt war und ihm
erzählte, Müller sei 1945 zu den Sowjets
übergewechselt. Er habe ihn
1948 in Moskau gesehen. Schellenberg
nennt das „nicht überraschend“.

Der frühere SS-Obersturmbannführer
und Leiter des „Abwehrdienstes
Süd-Ost (Balkan)“, Dr. Wilhelm
Höttl, berichtet von einer „allerdings
überprüfbareren Meldung“, wonach
bereits in der Ostzone Deutschlands
ehemalige Gestapobeamte aufgetaucht
seien, „die in der Sowjetunion
von Müller umgeschult worden
sein sollen“.

Dieser Dr. Wilhelm Höttl, der
unter dem Namen Walter Hagen
vor Jahren in Österreich ein Buch
Die geheime Front über Organisation,
Personen und Aktionen des
deutschen Geheimdienstes veröffentlichte,
betreibt heute eine Privatschule
in Bad Aussee am Toplitzsee.

Er hat aber noch eine Neben-
beschäftigung: Höttl arbeitet für
Simon Wiesenthal, den Leiter des
Wienschen Dokumentationszentrums
in Wien. Wiesenthal nimmt für sich
Anspruch, Eichmann aufgefunden
zu haben. Es besteht Grund zu der
Annahme, daß er eng mit dem israel-

sehr gut Bescheid weiß - völlig un-
geschoren blieb.

Auch Simon Wiesenthal äußerte
gelegentlich die - vielleicht von
Höttl übernommene - Vermutung,
daß Gestapo-Müller sich im Ost-
block befinden müsse.

Fest steht, daß Müller schon vor
Kriegsende im Kameradenkreis ge-
legentlich seine Bewunderung für
Stalins Methoden geäußert hat. Nach
den heutigen Ermittlungen ist es
außerdem wahrscheinlich, daß er
sich schon in der Nazizeit die Ver-
bindungen geschaffen hat, die ihm
1945 den gefahrlosen Übertritt zu
den Sowjets ermöglichten.

Trotz seiner grausamen Aktivität
im Dritten Reich galt Müller unter
Kollegen nicht als edelter National-
sozialist. Er war, erst 1939 der Par-
teimitgliedschaft und glaubte nur an
eine „absolute Macht der Polizei, von
derer absolute Perfektion (mit
einem Mammulkartell in der jeder
Deutsche registriert worden sollte)
erfolgt schwärme.“

Müller hatte Hindler schon in
Bayern dadurch beeindruckt, daß er
Organisation und Arbeit der sowjeti-
schen Geheimpolizei studierte. Später
gab Müller zu, daß er die Gestapo
nach sowjetischem Vorbild
auszubauen und zu führen versuchte.

Schellenberg zitierte in seinem
Memoirenband, daß Müller ihm im
Frühjahr 1943 gesagt habe: „Ich
kann mir nicht helfen, doch ich neige
immer mehr zu der Überzeugung,
daß Stalin auf dem richtigen Wege
ist. Er ist der westlichen Staatsfüh-
rung haushoch überlegen, und wenn
ich etwas zu sagen hätte, dann wür-
den wir uns schleunigst mit ihm
arrangieren.“

Daß Müller sich persönlich mit Sta-
lin arrangieren konnte, verdankte
er ganz besonderen Kontakten.
Seine Gestapo hatte eine eigene
Abteilung, deren Aufgabe es war,
die Funkverbindungen entlarvter
Sowjetagenten mit der Moskauer
Zentrale fortzuführen, um auf diese
Weise herauszubekommen, welche
Aufträge Moskau seinen Agenten
gab - und um den sowjetischen Ge-
heimdienst mit einem sorgfältig ab-
gestimmten Gemisch von wahren
und falschen Meldungen zu verwirren.
Allein im Jahre 1944 wurden in
über dreihundert Fällen verhaftete
sowjetische Funkagenten von Ge-
stapoleuten abgelöst. Diese Aktion
„Funkspiele“ leitete ein Kriminalrat
Dr. Hans Christian Scholz, mit dem
Müller befreundet war.

Der schon genannte Dr. Wilhelm
Höttl ist denn auch mit seiner Ver-
mutung der Wahrheit sehr nahe-
gekommen. Er meinte, es sei „kei-
neswegs ausgeschlossen, daß Müller
durch vertraute Mitarbeiter in der
betreffenden Abteilung seines Appa-
rates eine dieser zahlreichen
Funklinien benutzte, um schon vor
dem Zusammenbruch Kontakt mit
den Sowjets aufzunehmen, ja, um
ihnen echte Nachrichten zu liefern“.

Und siehe da: Mit Heinrich Mül-
ler lief Dr. Scholz zu den Russen
über. Er blieb dann jedoch in Berlin-
Marienfelde, wo er wenig später,
noch im Mai 1945, starb.

Heinrich Müller aber wurde nach
Moskau gebracht, ausgefragt und
zunächst verhorgen gehalten. Die
deutschen Altkommunisten, die all-
mählich von russischen Exil nach
Berlin übersiedelten, sollten nichts
erfahren. Selbst Stalin konnte es
sich nicht leisten, schon kurz nach
Kriegsende wissen zu lassen, daß er

stufen will - aufgenommen habe
und beschäftigen wolle. Aber einige
Zeit nach Kriegsende sagte Stalin
öffentlich: „Wir haben hier in un-
serem Machtbereich noch einige
Männer aus Deutschland, von denen
die Welt sprechen würde, wußte
man, um was es sich handelt.“

Müller wurde an direkter Stelle
in die obere Schicht des sowjeti-
schen Staatsapparats einbezogen.
Er hatte keine besondere
Verantwortung nach außen hin, aber
eine maßgebende Funktion bei Re-
form und Ausbau der Polizei- und
Spitzel-Apparate vom Ministerium
für Staatssicherheit und vom Mini-
sterium für Innere Angelegenheiten.
Erster und wichtigster Chef sowjeti-
scher Geheimpolizei wurde Berija,
der Chef der sowjetischen
Geheimpolizei.

Als Stalin im März 1953 starb,
erhoben sich Moskaus Spitzenfunk-
tionäre und Minister gegen den
übermächtigen Berija, der zuviel
wußte und deshalb liquidiert wurde.
Müllers Tätigkeit wurde indes
nicht unterbrochen, denn Stalins
Nachfolger ließen ihn ungeschoren.
Als Polizeixperte war er geschätzt,
politisch blieb er ohne Einfluß.

Müllers nächste Station hieß Bu-
dapest. In Ungarn waren zwar här-
teste Polizeimethoden gefragt, allzu
viele perfekte Polizisten aber nicht
ausgebildet. Müller stellte sich dem
Ministerpräsidenten Hegedüs, dem
Parteichef Rákosi und dessen Ge-
folgsmann und späterem Nachfolger
Gérgy zur Verfügung.

Doch in Ungarn konnte er sich nur
15 Monate bewähren - dann kam
der Aufstand. Zwar wurde dem
Volke nicht die Freiheit geschenkt,
aber die schlimmsten Stalin-Nach-
ahmer mußten abtreten. Müllers
Dienste als Spitzel-Ausbilder waren
nicht mehr gefragt.

Die neue „weiche Welle“ in Un-
garn spülte Gestapo-Müller schließ-
lich nach Albanien, eine der letzten
Hochburgen der Stalinherrschaft.
Sein Förderer wurde der Vorsitzende des
albanischen Ministerrats, Mehmet
Shehu, als Ministerpräsident und
Innenminister große Eminenz des
kleinen Landes und rechte Hand des
Parteihefes Enver Hodscha. Müller
hatte Shehu in Ungarn kennenge-
lernt.

Nun wurde Müller dem albanischen
„Nachrichtendienst“ eingegliedert.
Als „Hauptmann Nakoschiri“
untersteht er seinem Gönner.

Erst seit wenigen Monaten sind
die Regierung einiger kommunistischer
Länder darüber informiert,
daß Hauptmann Nakoschiri mit dem
Gestapochef des Hitler-Regimes
identisch ist - zum Beispiel Jugoslawien,
Polen und die Tschechoslowakei.
Vor allem die polnische und
tschechische Justiz würden den
Mann, der die Konzentrationslager
mit „Menschennahrung“ versorgte,
lieber heute als morgen verurteilen.
Aber selbst die Geheimdienste dieser
Staaten sahen und sehen keine
Möglichkeit, Müller legal oder ille-
gal aus Albanien herauszuholen.
Für seine Sicherheit und die der
wenigen Grenzübergänge sorgt Müller
in eigener Regie - wie einst.

Die „Deutsche Demokratische Re-
publik“ Walter Ulbrichts unterhält
diplomatische Beziehungen zu Al-
banien. Sie kann demnach - als im
Osten anerkannter deutscher Staat -
die Auslieferung des wegen Mor-
des gesuchten deutschen Staatsbür-
gers Heinrich Müller beantragen.
Erst am 8. Mai 1965 werden die Un-
taten Müllers in der DDR verurteilt.

Ein Leben für die Freiheit

Der Landesverratsprozeß gegen Carl von Ossietzky, den mutigen Herausgeber der »Weltbühne«, war eines der Signale für den drohenden Untergang der Weimarer Republik. Ossietzkys Name steht heute stellvertretend für alle jene Kräfte, die bereit waren, Existenz und Leben für Recht und Freiheit zu opfern; er ging den schweren Weg konsequent bis zum bitteren Ende. Nach jahrelangem Martyrium in den Konzentrationslagern der Nationalsozialisten, starb er 1938 in einem Berliner Krankenhaus. Die Verleihung des Friedensnobelpreises 1938 war ein Triumph seiner lauterer Gesinnung im Dunkel der Diktatur. Kurt R. Grossmann hat den beispielhaften Lebensweg des großen und mutigen Publizisten nachgezeichnet. Sein Buch ist ein menschlich bewegendes Porträt Ossietzkys, zugleich ein reich dokumentierter, erschütternder Bericht über eine tragische Epoche der neueren deutschen Geschichte.



Kurt R. Grossmann
Ossietzky · Ein deutscher Patriot
582 Seiten, Ganzleinen DM 24,00

Albert-Schweitzer-Preis 1963
In jeder Buchhandlung

verlegt bei Kindler



ZEITGESCHICHTE

GESTAPO-MÜLLER

Kein Nazi

SPIEGEL
16.8.63
#42

Vier Rosenstöcke sprießen über dem Grab Nummer 1 Reihe 1 Abteilung 6 auf dem ehemaligen Garnisonfriedhof in Berlin-Neukölln. Esu rankt um den Hügel. Aber der Tote — laut Goldschrift auf rotbraunem Marmor „Unser lieber Vati Heinrich Müller, geb. 28. 4. 1900, gef. in Berlin Mai 1945“ — ist eine Mystifikation.

Denn Hitlers Gestapo-Chef Heinrich Müller, SS-Gruppenführer und Generalleutnant der Polizei, liegt nicht, jedenfalls nicht komplett, unter jenen Rosenstücken, wo man ihn bislang glaubte. Nach zweijähriger Graböffnung stellte das Berliner Gerichtsmedizinische Institut des Professors Romanow Ende September einwandfrei fest, daß sich im Grab Skelett-Teile dreier verschiedener Menschen befinden.

Die Berliner Staatsanwaltschaft, auf deren Anordnung das Grab aufgegeben wurde, erfuhr: Der Schädel gehört zu einem Mann im Alter von höchstens 35 Jahren. Heinrich Müller war im angeblichen Todesjahr 1945 genau 45 Jahre alt.

Das falsche Grab ließ einen Dämon frei: Der Gestapo-Chef, der von jedem Deutschen ein Kartellblatt anlegen wollte und vor dessen Dossiers die Größen des Dritten Reiches nicht weniger zitterten als seine Opfer, hat den Untergang seines Regimes möglicherweise überlebt.

Falls Gestapo-Müller 1945 tatsächlich nicht umgekommen ist (wofür es Anhaltspunkte gibt), hat er seine Spuren mit einer Raffinesse verwischt, die seinem früheren Metier alle Ehre macht und sich vom blederen Versteckspiel seines einstigen Untergebenen Eichmann wesentlich unterscheiden dürfte.

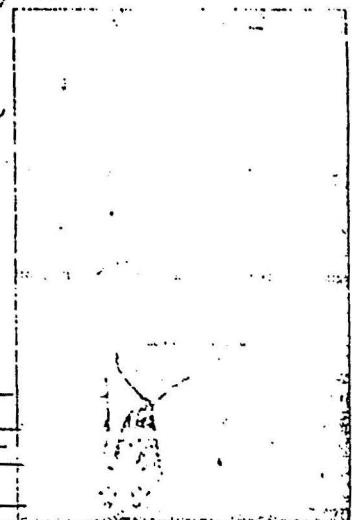
Der Bayer Heinrich Müller, Chef des Amtes IV (Gestapo) im Reichsicherheitshauptamt (RSHA), war weder der bizarr-bürokratische Buchhalter des Todes, wie Eichmann, noch ein Intellektueller, wie manche seiner jüngeren Kollegen, etwa Walter Schellenberg, der Chef des RSHA-Amtes VI (Ausland-Abwehr).

Er war — dem Typ nach — am ehesten ein Abbild des gleichfalls verschollenen Martin Bormann (SPIEGEL 9/1962): klein, untersetzt, stiernackig, Kopfweite 58. Er war — wie Bormann — zugleich verschlagen und brutal; aber eines unterschied ihn von sämtlichen Größen des Dritten Reiches:

Hitlers oberster Gestapo-Mann war trotz seines hohen SS-Ranges kein Nationalsozialist, sondern ein weltanschaulich gänzlich unbedarfter Nür-Polizist, überhaupt der einzige gelernte Polizistmensch in der Führungsschicht der SS.

Seine Eltern hatten ihn für einen humaneren Beruf bestimmt. Sie gaben den 14jährigen in eine Flugzeugmonteurlehre bei den Münchner Bayerischen Flugzeugwerken. 1917 zog der Geselle als Flieger in den Krieg, aber schon 1919 entschied er sich für das seinem Naturell weit mehr zusagende Handwerk: Er wurde Hilfsassistent bei der Polizeidirektion München.

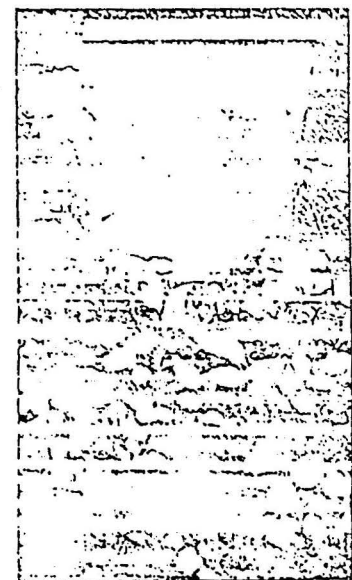
Der spätere Karrieremacher hatte einen schweren Start: Zehn Jahre be-



Gestapo-Chef Müller
Zumindest der Schädel...

nötigte er, um vom Hilfsassistenten zum Polizeisekretär aufzurücken, weitere vier Jahre, um Inspektor in der politischen Abteilung zu werden. Sein Fach: Bekämpfung der Kommunisten.

Nach der Machtergreifung schien auch dem Polizisten Müller ein neues Morgenrot: München; neuer Polizeipräsident Heinrich Himmler ernannte seinen Gefolgsmann Reinhard Heydrich den 29jährigen Befehlshaber des SS-internen „Sicherheitsdienstes“ (SD), zum Leiter des Münchner politischen Kripo-Referats. Unter Heydrichs Augen tat der Kriminalinspektor Müller seine Pflicht.



Müller-Grab in Berlin
... gehört einem anderen

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Ein Jahr später, als Himmler auch die preussische politische Polizei (seit April 1933: „Geheime Staatspolizei“) in seine Hand bekommen hatte, avancierte Heydrich anstelle des verdrängten Konservativen und Göring-Schwagers Rudolf Diels zum Chef der Gestapo-Zentrale. Heydrich seinerseits erkannte in Müller das geheimpolizeiliche Talent, das er brauchte, um die preussische Gestapo nach und nach zu einer gesamtdeutschen, von der SS durchdrängten Polizeiorganisation zu machen.

Nach 1934 holte Heydrich seinen Müller nebst 37 weiteren Bayern nach Berlin, wobei für Müller automatisch der Rang eines SS-Untersturmführers abfiel. In der Partei oder einer ihrer Organisationen betätigte sich der Inspektor Müller nicht.

Heydrich allerdings merkte bald, daß er einen guten Griff getan hatte: Schon 1936 war Heinrich Müller SS-Obersturmbannführer, Chef Heydrich hielt es daher für angemessen, auch den Beamtenrang seines Protegés zu erhöhen: Der Obersturmbannführer war immer noch Polizeioberinspektor.

Nun aber tauchten Hindernisse auf, die Müllers Karriere beinahe frühzeitig beendet hätten. Die Münchner Parteienstellen widersprachen einer Beförderung.

In einer „streng vertraulichen politischen Beurteilung“ vermerkt der Gauleiter des Gaus München-Oberbayern zutreffend: „Der Kriminal-Oberinspektor Heinrich Müller ist nicht Parteigenosse... Er trägt lediglich wegen seiner Verwendung bei der Geheimen Staatspolizei ehrenhalber die Uniform eines SS-Obersturmbannführers.“

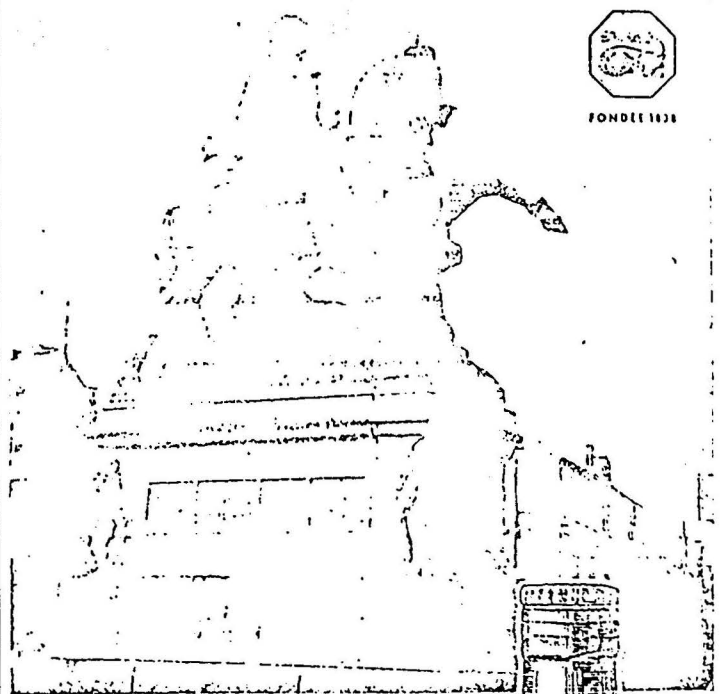
Die Münchner Parteigenossen gaben zwar zu, daß Müller die politische Linke schon vor 1933 „sehr scharf, teilweise unter Außerachtlassung der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen bekämpfte.“ Jedoch: „Bei dem ungeheuren Ehrgeiz und seinem ausgesprochenen Strebertum hätte Müller, wenn es seine Aufgabe gewesen wäre, gegen rechts vorzugehen, auch hier alles getan, um sich die Anerkennung seines jeweiligen Systemvorgesetzten zu erringen.“ Denn: „Nationalsozialist war er bestimmt nicht.“

Noch „schlechter als in politischer Hinsicht“ war es nach dem Urteil der Münchner Gauleitung um die charakterlichen Eigenschaften Müllers bestellt. Begründung: „Er ist ein Ellenbogenmensch, er duldet keine seinem Vorwärtsdrängen hindernde Persönlichkeit in seiner Umgebung... nimmt aber auch Anerkennung entgegen für Arbeiten, die er selbst nicht gefertigt hat. Er scheute sich auch nicht, hierbei die einfachsten Begriffe der Kameradschaft zu verletzen.“

Fazit: „Zu einer bevorzugten Beförderung Müllers... besteht, da er keinerlei Verdienste um die nationale Erhebung hat, keine Veranlassung.“

Vorsichtshalber erkundigte sich die Münchner Gauleitung noch bei der für Müller zuständigen NSDAP-Ortsgruppe Pasing und erhielt von dort den vielagenden Bescheid: „Wie Müller zu seinem Führerrang in der SS kam, ist uns unbekannt... Wir können ihn uns nicht gut als Parteigenossen vorstellen.“ Und: „Eintopfspende jeweils 40 Pfennig.“

Indes, Heinrich Müller bewies, daß „achleute wie er im Dritten Reich Karriere machen konnten, obschon sich



FONDEE 1838

Das theatrale Reiterstandbild Franz I. von dem Bildhauer Etex beherrscht den Hauptplatz von Cognac. François I^{er}, 1515–1547 König von Frankreich, wurde 1494 im Schloß zu Cognac geboren. Von diesem Schloß der Valois sind nur noch spärliche Reste vorhanden, des Königs Wappentier aber, der Salamander, lebt hier noch heute fort. Auf jeder Flasche Cognac, die das Haus J. G. MONNET in Cognac verläßt, finden Sie den Salamander Franz des Ersten als Marke, als ein untrügliches Gütezeichen für die hohe, traditionelle und international bekannte Qualität von Cognac MONNET.

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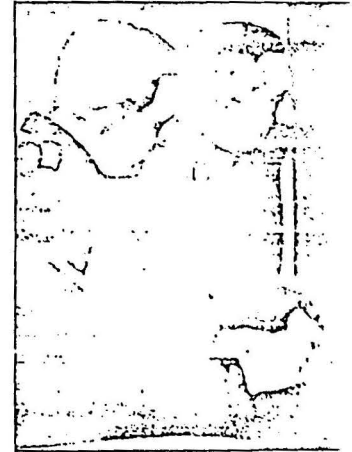
die Partei gegen sie strahlte: Noch im Januar 1937, kurz nachdem die abwertende Beurteilung aus München in Berlin eingegangen war, überstieg der Oberinspektor Müller gleich drei Stufen der Beamtenhierarchie: Er wurde Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat. Da nun auch ein neuer SS-Rang fällig war, avancierte er im gleichen Monat zum SS-Standartenführer.

1936 hatte Müllers Chef Heydrich seine Gestapo mit der Kriminalpolizei im Reich zur „Sicherheitspolizei“ vereinigen dürfen; 1939 konnte er diese „Sicherheitspolizei“ mit seinem SS-internen „Sicherheitsdienst“ institutionell im neugeschaffenen Reichssicherheitshauptamt verbinden.

Der politisch kaum engagierte Müller, der auch nach langen Berliner Jahren noch sein breites Bayrisch sprach, baute als Chef des RSHA-Amtes IV die allmächtige, allwissende Gestapo aus. Er kommandierte die Referate:

- ▷ IV A 1: Kommunismus, Marxismus
- ▷ IV A 2: Sabotageabwehr;
- ▷ IV A 3: Reaktion, Opposition, Liberalismus, Legitimus, Emigranten;
- ▷ IV A 4: Schutzdienst, Attentatsmeldungen;
- ▷ IV B 1: Politischer Katholizismus;
- ▷ IV B 2: Politischer Protestantismus Sekten;
- ▷ IV B 3: Freimaurerei;
- ▷ IV B 4: Judenangelegenheiten.

Als Leiter des Referats IV B 4 organisierte Müllers Gehilfe Adolf Eichmann



Müller (r.), Kameraden*

die Vernichtung der Juden. In der Referatsgruppe C („Personenkartei, Schutzhaft, Presse“) des Amtes IV wurden alle Einweisungen in die Konzentrationslager bearbeitet.

Auf Grund seiner Fachkenntnisse und seiner Freiheit von politischen Vorurteilen konnte sich Müller der NS-Präminenz überlegen fühlen und seine Unabhängigkeit selbst gegenüber Himmler, Bormann und seinem direkten Chef Heydrich sowie Heydrichs Nachfolger Kaltenbrunner wahren.

Empfindsamere Typen wie Schellberg und Reichskriminalpolizeichef

* Von links: SS-Führer Huber, Nebe, Himmler, Heydrich.

Ihr Nebe hielt Müller schon durch sein Aufbegehren, vor allem seine abstoßende Haartracht auf Abstand: Er trug auf seinem kantigen Bauernschädel vorn einen Mittelschmel, die rückwärtige Hälfte war kahlgeschoren. Verkniffene Lippen, stechende Augen und ständig zuckende Lider pflegten sein Gegenüber zu entnerven.

Schellenberg: „Vor allem waren es die massigen, breitflächigen Hände mit den dicken, eckigen Fingern, die mir einen unbehaglichen Eindruck vermittelten.“

Und Willi Hättl, ein Referatsleiter Schellenbergs, urteilt: „Obwohl Müllers und Heydrichs Taten die gleichen waren, wirkte Müllers Handlungsweise dennoch viel abstoßender als die Heydrichs, denn ihm fehlte dessen persönliches Format, der renaissancehafte Stil des bösen Handelns.“

Rücksichtslos, wie ihn die Münchner Gauleitung charakterisiert hatte, erledigte Müller den ihm übertragenen Auftrag, Staatsfeinde jeder Art aufzuspüren und unschädlich zu machen. Unter persönlichem Einsatz beteiligte er sich

- > an der Liquidierung des Sowjet-Spionagerings „Rote Kapelle“;
- > an der Aufdeckung der Widerstandsbewegung des 20. Juli 1944 und vor allem der Verhaftung des geflohenen, Chef-Kriminalisten Nebe.

Im Oktober 1944 wurden seine Verdienste durch das Ritterkreuz des Kriegsverdienstkreuzes mit Schwer-

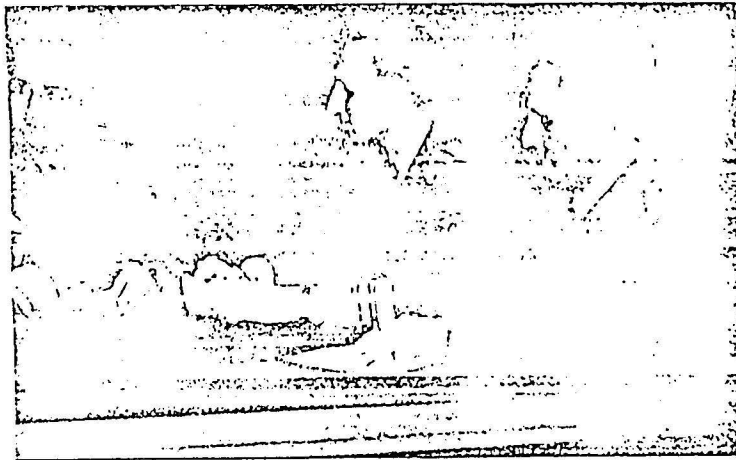
mals ein Verhalten an den Tag, das Schellenberg nach dem Krieg bewog, als erster das Gerücht vom Überleben Müllers in die Welt zu setzen: Müller ließ Schellenberg den an Himmler gerichteten Abschlussbericht über die „Rote Kapelle“ unterzeichnen.

Schellenberg in seinen Memoren: Müller habe sich „schon damals von der Bekämpfung des sowjetischen Geheimdienstes zu distanzieren“ gewünscht.

Ein Jahr danach eröffnete der — angetrunkene — Gestapo-Chef dem Schellenberg: „Ich kann mir nicht helfen, doch ich neige immer mehr zu der Überzeugung, daß Stalin auf dem richtigen Wege ist.“

Schellenberg argwöhnte daher, Müller — „eine wandelnde Kartei“ — habe schon vor Kriegsende Verbindungen zum sowjetischen Geheimdienst angeknüpft — was ihm technisch leicht gefallen sein dürfte: Eine ganze Gestapo-Gruppe befaßte sich damit, die Funkgeräte entdeckter Sowjet-Agenten weiter zu bedienen und dem Moskauer Geheimdienst Spielmaterial zuzufunkeln. Schellenberg und Hättl vermuten, daß Müller sich 1945 nach Moskau abgesetzt habe. Tatsächlich berichtete ein Gestapo-Mann, der 1950 aus der sowjetischen Gefangenschaft zurückkehrte, er habe Müller in Moskau gesehen.

Indes — alle sicheren Spuren des Gestapo-Chefs verlieren sich im April 1945. Seine letzte Amtshandlung ist bezeugt: Er nahm am 29. April 1945 im



Einer zahlte nur 40 Pfennig für den Eintopf

tern belohnt. Besonders lobend wurden die „eingeführten mannigfaltigen Methoden moderner Vorbeugung“ beim Kampf gegen Staatsfeinde und Fremdarbeiter erwähnt.

Auch sonst ließ das Dritte Reich dem in der Öffentlichkeit gänzlich unbekanntem Gestapo-Chef alle Ehrungen zuteil werden. Er empfing von der SS den Winkel der alten Garde (der er, SS-Mitglied von 1934, niemals angehört hatte), den Ehrendegen und den Juleuchter. Die Partei legte den Blutorden dazu, obschon Müller erst kurz vor Kriegsausbruch Pj geworden war.

Bei der Aushebung der „Roten Kapelle“ legte Heinrich Müller gegenüber seinem Kollegen Schellenberg erst-

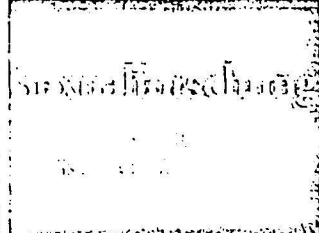
Führerbunker der Reichskanzlei an der Verhandlung gegen den beim Desertieren ergriffenen SS-Adjutanten und Schwager Hitlers, Fegelein, teil, der anschließend hingerichtet wurde. Dann wurde Müller nicht mehr gesehen.

Nach den bisherigen Ermittlungen des Berliner Generalstaatsanwalts steht lediglich fest, daß die — echte oder vermeintliche — Leiche Müllers erst im Herbst 1945 unter Trümmerschutt im Berliner Regierungsviertel gefunden wurde. Der inzwischen verstorbene Kriminalobersekretär Leonold identifizierte Müller anhand der bei dem Toten gefundenen Orden und Ausweise.

Jedoch: Als die Habseligkeiten den Angehörigen Müllers nach München

MITARBEITER:

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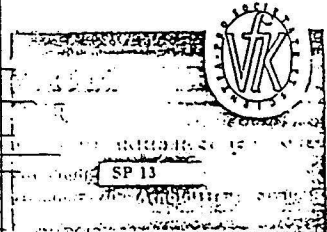
Luxus-Ausstattung

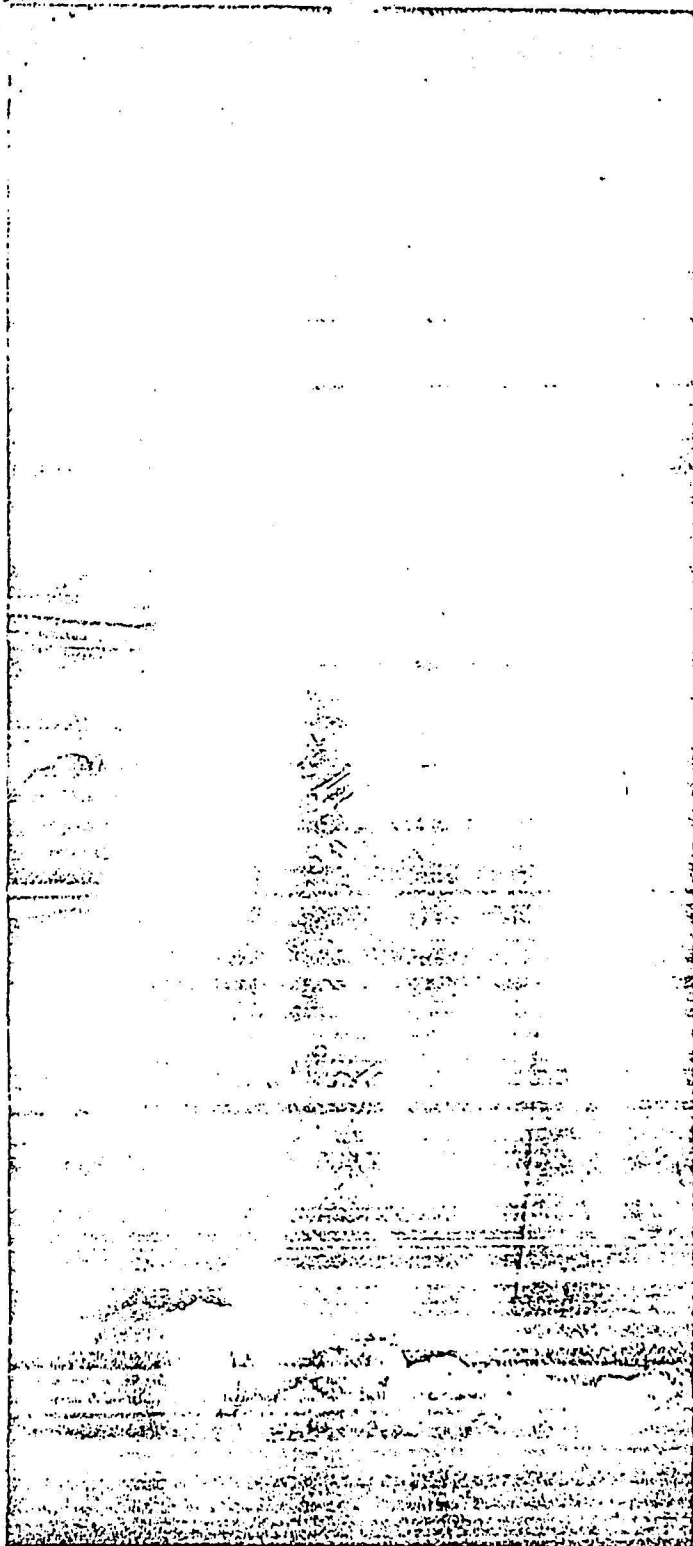
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DEUTSCHLAND

abgestellt wurden, enthielten die Ausweise schon keine Lichtbilder mehr. In der Berliner Staatsanwaltschaft zweifelt man außerdem, daß der Kopf eines Toten nach mehrmonatiger Lagerung unter luftdurchlässigen Trümmern noch mit einem Photo zu vergleichen sei.

Auch die weiteren Ermittlungen brachten kein Licht. Am 15. Dezember 1943 wurde Müller unter dem Aktenzeichen 11706/45 in das Totenregister des Standesamtes Berlin-Mitte eingetragen — auf wessen Bildung hin, läßt sich nicht mehr aufklären. Gleichfalls unklar ist, woher die angebliche Leiche Müllers kam, als sie am 17. September 1945 in Grab I Reihe I Abteilung 6 des Garnisonfriedhofs bestattet wurde. Oberstaatsanwalt Neumann: „Das ist alles völlig obskur.“

Unklar bleibt schließlich die Angabe eines Walter Lüders, er habe den Gestapo-Chef eigenhändig auf dem jüdischen Friedhof an der Großen Hamburger Straße in Berlin bestattet. Zwar kam die fragliche Leiche möglicherweise vom jüdischen auf den Garnisonfriedhof. Aber die Behauptung des Lüders, der aufgefundene Nachlaß sei Müllers Angehörigen „In der Gegend des Haleschen Tores“ zugestellt worden, stimmt mit Sicherheit nicht: Müllers Angehörige lebten nie in Berlin. Seine Frau, von der sich der Gestapo-Chef getrennt hatte, verdient ihren Lebensunterhalt als Verkäuferin in München.

Mit einiger Sicherheit sind es daher auch nicht die beiden ehelichen Kinder Müllers, die das Memento an ihren „lieben Vati“ wachhalten.

Der Marmorsockel auf dem Grab wurde — am 1. Juli 1958 — von einer in Berlin wohnenden Dame in Auftrag gegeben und durch die Grabsteinfirma Pelz ausgeführt. Diese Dame lebte lange Zeit mit Müller zusammen und schenkte ihm wahrscheinlich mehrere Kinder.

Heinrich Müllers Taten sind nicht verjährt, da die Verjährung wiederholt durch den Richter unterbrochen wurde. Der Gestapo-Chef ist im Fahndungsbuch ausgeschrieben. Den letzten Haftbefehl erließ das Amtsgericht Berlin-Tiergarten am 7. Januar 1961.

RECHT

ENTSCHEIDUNGEN

Ein Brief gilt nur dann als rechtsgültiges Testament, wenn der Schreiber sich offensichtlich bewußt war, daß seine Zeilen als letztwillige Verfügung angesehen werden könnten, wenn es sich also nicht nur um die Ankündigung oder Inaussichtstellung eines Testaments handelt (Bayrisches Oberstes Landesgericht).

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Charles Wighto · HEYDRICH

(Chilton Co-Book Division, Phila , Pa, 1962)

Henry MUELLER : P 55, 56, 97, 98, 109, 113, 125, 164,
~~173~~, 173, 175, 181, 182, 199/202,
204, 219, 226, 243, 275, 280.

P. 56: Heinrich MUELLER clearly expected to be sacked the moment Heydrich took office, but Mueller was a superbly efficient special branch officer. He was more: he was one of the outstanding authorities in Germany on Soviet espionage, for he had made a special study of the methods of the Russian secret police which had resulted in his being placed in charge of operations not only against the Nazis but against the Communists in Bavaria.....

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

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MUELLER, Dr. Fritz

German: important German agent: arrived in Bucharest from Vienna in June 1941.

MUELLER, Obersturmführer Fritz

German: reported in November 1943 to have worked in Rome for HELFFERICH's organisation, but is said to have fallen into disfavouir on account of his anti-Nazi views. Address: Hotel Alexandria, Via Veneto, Rome.

MUELLER, Dr. Georg

German: member of SD in April 1944, in which month he was in Sonneberg, Thuringia: child born in the same month. Address: Berlin-Tempelhof, Arnulfstrasse 64.

MUELLER, Obergefreiter Georg

See MALL, Unteroffizier Georg

MUELLER, Hauptsturmführer Dr. George

German: II (W/T operator) Abwehr Amt: dispatched to Istanbul in July 1942, but was transferred in the following month to Bulgaria, whence he was recalled to Berlin in November 1943: promoted Obergefreiter in April 1943.

MUELLER, Obergefreiter Gerhard

German: Abt III C Sipo & SD The Hague in October 1943.

MUELLER, Hauptsturmführer Gerhardt

German: posted to Meldetrupp 127 Athens in May 1944: speaks Greek.

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(C) Foreign Relations

German of Austrian origin: born c. 1903: Abt VI F 5 RSHA in December 1943, when he was responsible for the dispatch of agents abroad: visited Athens and Salonika in June 1943, returning to Berlin via Belgrade and was understood to be interested at this time in reports on Greek and Italian reactions to the Italian Armistice: visited Athens with Dr. WEBER in connection with an agent in October 1943: reported in December 1943 to be interested in a Greek who was shortly leaving for Egypt, whence he hoped to obtain information about the Cairo conference: height 5'9" (175 cm): normal build, peculiar shaped head square and rather flat, very light fair hair closely cropped at sides and neck, light eyes and fair eyebrows, rather large mouth, even teeth, well-kept hands, high-pitched voice: Austrian accent: speaks French: agreeable manner: non-smoker: can drink heavily without visible effect: has the trick of playing with some small object when talking.

MUELLER, Leutnant-zur-See Dr. Hans

German: in Sofia with his family early in 1944 when he was believed to be attached to IM KO Bulgaria.

MUELLER, Heinrich
© BEREZNICKI
© OSTAPCZUK

German of Ukrainian origin: born 1894-99: German agent, Sipo & SD: according to information from an agent who was associated with him in January 1941, was in Germany at the outbreak of the war working for the Ukrainian Military Party: sent to France by the Germans in September 1939 in the guise of a Polish refugee and became adviser on Ukrainian questions to the Polish Provisional Government in Paris: under this cover, recruited Polish officers by a species of blackmail and was concerned in an unsuccessful project for the conclusion of a separate peace between Poland and Germany: remained in Paris when the Polish Government moved to London, but at the end of 1940 was expected to be sent to Eastern Europe: had an office at Hotel Stella, rue Carnot: height 5'5" (165 cm): thin, sallow face, cleanshaven: wore glasses: Address: Hotel Belfast, rue Carnot, Paris.

Declassified and Approved for Release by the Central Intelligence Agency Date: 2001

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

MUELLER, Unteroffizier Kraftfahrer Heinz

German: served with the 2nd Kraftfahrer Kompanie: there were indications in May 1943, when he was working for the Abwehr at Smolensk, that KO Bulgaria asked for his service as he was needed for IG and other duties, but that his transfer was delayed owing to illness.

MUELLER, Sturmbannführer u. Regierungs-u. Kriminalrat Helmut

German: transferred to Kripo Königsberg as Leiter from Amt V RSHA in April 1943: promoted Reg.-u. Krim.Rat. in November 1942.

BERCHEM

German: German Consul at Constantza, where he was engaged on the collection and transmission of weather and shipping reports from at least January 1943.

BERCHEN, Obersturmführer
u. Kriminalrat

German: Amt I D of the RSHA in November 1942: previously in Kripoleitstelle Berlin: promoted Krim.Rat in about October 1942.

BERCHTOLD, Hauptmann
© BERGER, Dr. Hermann
or Ernst

German: born Vellein 1899: Amt Vienna, probably Leiter IH, since at least August 1940: controlled IH work in the Balkans, in connection with which he made innumerable journeys to Budapest, Sofia, Salonika, Belgrade and Istanbul, besides running agents in Turkey and possibly in the Middle East: still in Vienna in April 1944: has lived for many years in Hungary: described as a rabid Nazi: passport No. II/1879/41 issued Berlin 3.7.41. (Photograph)

BERENTZ, Hans

(?) German: reported in April 1943 to be a Sipo & SD interrogator at 99 Euterpestraat, Amsterdam.

BREOLLI, Sturmbann-
führer

German: attached to BdS Verona in July 1944.

BREZNICKI

See MUELLER, Heinrich

BERG, Ingenieur

German: motor transport officer, probably of 1 Brandenburg Regiment: believed to have been with Brandenburg Divisional Headquarters in October 1943, and to have visited Berlin in December to obtain lorries.

BERG, Obersturmführer

German: with the HSSuP in Cracow in September 1942.

BERG, Unteroffizier

German: II: travelled from Berlin to Salonika with W/T equipment in February 1942.

BERG, Sonderführer Karl

German: born Berlin 2.2.07: father Richard BERG: HELFPERICH's chief accountant and cashier, responsible for the auditing of the books of the various stations and for the payment of agents throughout Italy: in Rome from at least October 1943: moved with Amt Italy to Merano then to Borghetto: reported in June 1944 to be about to leave for Berlin: wife Charlotte. Address: c/o NIEBEL, Liegnitz, Goldberger-Strasse 97.

BERG, Karl SCHWARZ von

See SCHWARZ von BERG, Karl

BERG, Kurt

See KUPKA, Kurt

BERGAU, Stabzahlmeister

German: ZF Abwehr Amt: visited Madrid and probably Tangier in February 1942: assistant to the Stabzahlmeister in charge of officers' pay in Abt II OR early in 1943: still in ZF in December 1943.

BERGE

See HRIBOVSEK, Dr. Joseph

BERGE

See HRIBOVSEK, Dr. Ferdinand.

BERG

German: II: sent in April 1943 from Nest Tromsø to Amt Oslo, apparently for W/T instruction, but was reported to be back in Tromsø in June.

BERGR, Dr

... in the Bremen ...
... agent of IM Nest Bremen:
applied for a visa in 1942 to visit Berlin in order to
sell surgical instruments and install a cosmetics
factory: the firm of Osmer's was reported as a cover
address in 1942.

OSSENBACK, Leutnant German: reported in May 1944 to be in charge of an
outstation of Ast Munich at Verona.

OSSENBRUECKEN, Leutnant German: born c. 1900: IM Nest Amsterdam: attached
to the German Port Control Office in Amsterdam under
KIPNIS who apparently left all the work to him: an
agent who came to the U.K. in March 1942 was placed
in his charge by STRAUCH in July 1940 and was given
the necessary instructions by him: height c. 5'7"
(170 cm.): slim, black curly hair going grey, blue
eyes, fresh complexion, cleanshaven: speaks good
Dutch and a little English: formerly a Harbour
Police inspector at Hamburg.

OST, Obersturmbann-
führer German: with SSuP Lvov in March 1944.

OSTAPCZUK see Heinrich MULLER @ BEREZNICKI

OSTEN, Hauptmann vcn
der German: Abt I Abwehr Amt in 1938: promoted Hauptmann
in January 1943.

OSTER German probably of Alsatian origin: born c. 1914:
N.C.O. Tank Corps: reported at the Abwehr training
school at Chateau Maulny, Montbizot near Le Mans, in
May 1944: participated in an expedition to control
roads and conduct searches in the Locmire area in May
1944: height 5'11" (180 cm): strong build, fair
hair, blue eyes, long nose, long face, red complexion,
cleanshaven, very freckled, scars on neck: speaks
good French.

OSTER, Generalmajor German: born c. 1939: formerly Chef Z Abwehr Amt,
where he was first reported in September 1940:
believed to have visited Paris in that month:
promoted Generalmajor in December 1942: discovered
by the SD in 1943 to be spending considerable sums
of money on the dispatch of Jews, whom he wished to
rescue, as agents to Switzerland, and was dismissed,
together with TOEPFEN of ZF on whom he sought to lay
the blame: was also reported in 1943 and in 1944
to belong, with his wife, to an opposition movement
and, in August 1944, to have been killed: height
5'10" (178 cm): very slim build, oval face,
cleanshaven: un-Germanic appearance.

OSTERBAUER German: first reported in July 1941 and believed
to be employed at Ast Vienna in March 1942.

OSTERFELD, Obersturm-
führer u. Kriminal-
kommissar Kurt German: Kripo Bremen: detached to Lublin in June
1943 when he was promoted to his rank as above.
Address: Harvest-Dorsten 1, W.Ostertorstrasse 39.

OSTERLE, Leutnant German: born c. 1904: II Abwehr Amt: employed in
an administrative rather than a technical capacity
and dealt with personnel, registration of cover-names
and the general organization of communications:
deputised for Hptm. NIESE at Belzig during the
latter's absence in August 1943 and attended an II
conference in Paris in January 1944: transferred
from Belzig to Stahnsdorf in May 1944: height c.
5'9" (175 cm): medium build, bald, oval face,
grey-blue eyes, rosy complexion, cleanshaven: wears