

SRH-380

FINAL REPORT ON THE
"ROTE KAPELLE" CASE
(THIRD REICH)

DECLASSIFIED per Part 3, E. O. 12356
by Director, NSA/Chief, CSS

MDS Date: *20 Jan '88*

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ARMED FORCES SECURITY AGENCY

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FINAL REPORT ON THE "ROTE KAPELLE" CASE

1. Attached is an Armed Forces Security Agency translation of a paper purporting to be the final report of the German Security Police and the Security Service on the Russian spy ring, the "Rote Kapelle". The German title reads: "Abschlussbericht über den Fall Rote Kapelle".

2. The copy submitted was apparently made by or for W.F. Flicke who turned it over to the Chief ASA Europe whence it was forwarded 19 December 1950.

3. Although some bits of information are to be found which appear to supplement what was already known, the chief interest lies in the different attitude toward the discovery and liquidation of the ring. In previous reports it was the attitude of the German counterintelligence agencies which was revealed; here it is that of the police. From this report it would appear that the work of the police was largely responsible for the detection and apprehension of these spies, whereas all other accounts suggest that counterintelligence was chiefly responsible and that whenever the police had a finger in the pie something went amiss, although this comment does not apply especially to the action in Berlin itself. Another feature of this report is the frequent repetition and the emphasis on the insidious, treasonable aspects of the case. This suggests that the report was composed by some member of the police of mediocre ability but in good Party standing.

4. For the convenience of the reader there has been added at the end of the document a complete list of persons involved in the "Rote Kapelle" Case who are mentioned in the report. It is suggested that this list will be of particular use of those recipients who maintain a card file on personalities or who may wish later to refer to specific names.

Translated: _____
February 1951
Distribution: Normal

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57 pages

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Chief of the Security Police (Sipo) and of the SD

IV A2-B Nr. 330/42 SECRET

22.XII.1942

FINAL REPORT ON THE "ROTE KAPELLE CASE"

I. General

After solidifying its internal conditions, Soviet Russia had set up as its goal the revolutionary conquest of Europe. For this purpose it made use of espionage in European countries. The starting points were the Communist parties in the countries themselves, as well as Soviet diplomatic and commercial representatives. Wherever the work seemed especially rewarding, agents of the Comintern, Soviet officers and NKVD people were employed as special representatives.

Thus a Soviet spy organization had also been developed in Germany. After reorienting the Communist party to serve as the basis of the organization, beginning in 1928/1929 there developed out of the system of reporting to the party on matters dealing with the internal political struggle the operational reporting apparatus (Betriebs-Berichterstattungs-Apparat, short title BB-Apparat) for an organized espionage net. Eventually political, economic and military espionage for Soviet Russia became the principal task.

The BB-Apparat was organized in a strictly illegal fashion in the beginning. The members were immediately removed from Party work, indeed many times were obliged to quit the Party officially or were even formally excluded from the Party, not infrequently with a fictitious scandal. After HITLER's assumption of power the Gestapo picked up the entire BB-Apparat in Germany by years of detailed work. After the opportunities for working in Germany itself had been thus diminished, the espionage service shifted more and more to adjacent countries such as the Czechoslovak Republic, but primarily to France, Belgium and Holland.

When the political situation in Europe kept getting more and more critical, the Soviet Union feverishly set about building up its espionage organization. Wherever possible, capable agents of the Comintern and

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Soviet officers were introduced into the existing net or were sent out to set up intelligence groups of their own. As German-Russian tension increased, this activity was intensely pursued by the Soviet missions in order to gain really active collaborators in the countries of Europe. For their communication with Moscow the agents received radio apparatus and cryptographic material as well as substantial sums of money. Each was to work by himself after the manner of conspirators. Provision for contacts among the groups was also made in conspiratorial form.

II. The Soviet Russian Espionage Organization
"Rote Kapselle" in Western Europe

Thus, in the course of the year 1941, from the fact that some 500 radiograms from secret transmitters were picked up by various monitoring stations of the Wehrmacht and the Orpo (Ordnungspolizei) in various parts of the west it was deduced that a Soviet espionage organization existed. By collaboration of the Abwehr unit in Brussels with the Secret Field Police (Geheime Feldpolizei, G.F.P.) with the aid of the short-wave monitoring station West, these agencies succeeded in picking up a secret transmitter in Brussels in December 1941. At that time two Soviet signal officers, Air Force First Lieutenant Michail MAKAROFF and Second Lieutenant Anton DANILOFF, were apprehended.

By further direction finding it was possible on 30.7.1942 for the G.F.P. to pick up a second radio station and to arrest the radio operator HERRMANN. It was possible to identify him as the functionary of the Comintern, Johann WENZEL, and he was turned over to the Gestapo because this organization had extensive files regarding him. Two Communist functionaries, who had been arrested in Slovakia and brought to Germany, had referred to WENZEL's activity in Belgium as early as May 1942 and had said he was their fellow student in military-political subjects, "HERRMANN" from Moscow. The statements of WENZEL have been used in the following survey.

A. Belgium

(This survey for Belgium was drawn up on the basis of the results of the G.F.P., the (Abwehr) unit in Brussels, and the offices of the Sipo and the SD in Belgium).

Kent Group: About 1940 there gathered in Ostend and Brussels a group of intelligence agents around a Soviet officer whose true name is still unknown but who was provided with a false Uruguayan passport in the name "Vincente SIERRA" and who used the cover names "KENT" and "Petit Chef". On 12.11.42 KENT was finally apprehended in Marseilles by the Sipo along with his friend, Margarete BARCZA, called "Blonde".

The two Soviet signal officers MAKAROFF and DANILOFF, mentioned above, had joined this group early in 1941.

MAKAROFF (cover names CHARLES and CHEMNITZ) had reached Paris early in 1939 traveling from Moscow via Stockholm and Copenhagen. In Paris he received a Uruguayan passport in the name Carlos ALAMO and 10,000 dollars. After having spent some time in Antwerp and Ostend, he established contact in Brussels in May 1939 with a certain "FRITZ", later with a "PIERRE", who apparently were collaborators of the Soviet mission in Belgium. The agents, including MAKAROFF and DANILOFF, had instructions from Moscow to remain in the country under any circumstances in case of a German occupation. MAKAROFF came through the German invasion of Belgium in good shape. Until his arrest by the G.F.P. in December 1941 MAKAROFF was active as radio operator.

Second Lieutenant DANILOFF, after his military training, was detailed early in 1939 to the diplomatic service where he served first in the Soviet consulate in Paris. Here he survived the occupation of Paris. In the fall of 1941 DANILOFF, using a false identification card in the name "DESMETS", traveled to Belgium from unoccupied France on instructions from an as yet unidentified Captain KARPOFF. Both these men had fled to southern France after the outbreak of the German-Russian war. In Brussels DANILOFF made

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contact with MAKAROFF with whom he was active in intelligence work until they were arrested simultaneously. Another co-worker was the Jewess Sofie POZNANSKA with the false name Anna VERLINDEN and the cover name "JOSEFA". She did cipher work. Late in September 1942 she committed suicide in the military prison in Brussels.

Rita ARNOULD, cover name JULIA or JULIETTE, was arrested in December 1941 for illegally providing shelter and as radio operator. In her lodging the G.F.P. confiscated a transmitting and receiving set.

At that time the Jew Isidor SPRINGER, cover names FRED and SABOR, was able to escape. He was a former functionary of the German Communist Party, (KPD) and recruited for the Kent Group a number of collaborators including Rita ARNOULD, the Jew Hermann ISEUTZKIJ and the operator SESEE. At present SPRINGER is said to be in Nice.

The Jew Hermann ISEUTZKIJ, with the cover names ROBERT, LUNETTE and BOB, was supposed to build up an information circle of his own in the summer of 1942 but was prevented by his arrest, after he had escaped in December 1941.

Also Maurice PEPIER, with the cover names WASSERMANN and HOLLÄNDER, belonged to the Kent Group. He maintained connections with another intelligence group in Holland which will be mentioned later.

In the Jew Abraham RAJCHMANN, with the cover names MAX and KARTEMANN, KENT had at his disposal a very good professional forger of documents and in the professional radio operator of the merchant marine, Augustin SESEE, with the cover names JULES and OSTENDER MUSIKANT, he had a reserve radio operator.

All those mentioned by name were arrested except SPRINGER. In SESEE's quarters a sending and receiving apparatus was seized.

With the aid of the above-mentioned operator Johann WENZEL, with the cover names HERRMANN and PROFESSOR, the Kent Group maintained an active radio traffic with Moscow. From the many radiograms intercepted by the monitoring stations of the Wehrmacht and the Orpo, which could be deciphered by the method ultimately revealed by WENZEL after a searching interrogation by the Gestapo, valuable clues were obtained regarding a Soviet information service

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existing in Berlin. In this way the arrest of this group, headed by First Lieutenant of the Air Force Reserves, Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN and Oberregierungsrat in the Ministry of Economics Arvid HARNACK (see Part IV), was made possible.

Bordeaux Group: Since early in 1939 there had been living in Belgium the military engineer, third grade, of the Red Army, with the rating of Captain, Konstantin JEFREMOFF (cover names BORDEAUX and PAUL in Belgium, and PASCAL with respect to his employer in Moscow).

He lived there ostensibly as a Finnish student with a false passport in the name of JERNSTRÖM. His disguise was so excellent that it extended to every button on his clothing and underclothing. Before he was sent to western Europe he had been a specialist for gas warfare in the Red Army.

Down to the outbreak of the war his mission was to procure information of a chemical-technical character. During the war his tasks were expanded to include political, economic and military espionage. A large portion of radiograms exchanged with Moscow could be deciphered by the cryptologic agency of OKH in Berlin after he had exposed his very complicated cipher system to the Gestapo.

The above-mentioned WENZEL also served as operator for him. JEFREMOFF was arrested on the basis of information obtained through WENZEL. Among other thing he had secured a connection with the Hentschel - Works in Kassel. A Belgian civilian worker, Edouard VANDERZYPEN, with the cover name NELLY, who was employed in this plant gave him information of a general nature. VANDERZYPEN is still being watched for particular reasons.

As another co-worker JEFREMOFF had WENZEL's sweetheart, Germaine SCHNEIDER, as well as ISEUTZKIJ, FEPER, RAJCHMANN and SESEE, who had been active in the Kent Group and after its breaking up in December 1941 had come over to JEFREMOFF's Group until they were arrested when this group was picked up.

Until the outbreak of the war with the Soviet Union BORDEAUX also had a constant connection with Switzerland but this broke off for reasons unknown to him. The contact man is supposed to have been a German emigrant with the cover name CHIMCR.

Herrmann Group: The Comintern functionary, Johann WENZEL, had been employed as an agent in Belgium since 1937, independently of his collaboration with the Kent and Bordeaux groups. In 1935 he had been removed from the Military-Political Branch (Abteilung Militärpolitik) of the German Communist Party and had been taken over by the General Staff of the Red Army. After supplementary training he had been sent to Belgium where he laid the foundations for Soviet intelligence work in that country.

In the following years he developed into the Technical Chief of the Soviet Intelligence Service for Western Europe. In this capacity he currently trained operators for Holland and France. His friend, Germaine SCHNEIDER with the cover name "PAULA", procured papers for him and actively supported him. She has been able to avoid arrest thus far.

Along with the transmitter which WENZEL used, two reserve transmitters were seized.

Kruyt Transmitter: Independent of what was learned in the "Rote Kapelle" affair, a Soviet parachute agent by the name of KRUYT was arrested in Belgium early in July 1942 three days after he jumped. He is 63 years old, a Dutchman, was formerly a pastor and then a Communist functionary in Holland; in 1935 and 1936 he was active with the Soviet commercial representative in Berlin, went then to Moscow whence he was sent to England in May 1942 in order to jump with his transmitter in Belgium. Whether he was to join a group or to remain independent has not yet been determined.

B. Holland

Hilda Group: On instructions from Moscow WENZEL also established an intelligence group in Holland. Early in 1939 he went to Amsterdam where at a meeting arranged by Moscow he became acquainted with a Dutch citizen WINTERINK. Up to that time the latter had had a function in the "Rote Hilfe" in Amsterdam which he now gave up on account of his employment in the espionage work. He received instructions from WENZEL and gradually built up a circle of co-workers. From the end of 1940 until his arrest on 18.8.1942 he was in constant radio communication with Moscow working under the cover name "TIBO", while the entire group was known by the general name

"HILDA". Organizationally this group was subordinate to JEFREMOFF, while WENZEL looked out for its radio needs.

This Dutch group had become known to the monitoring units of the Wehrmacht and Orpo early in 1941 so that when the "JEFREMOFF" group was picked up, special attention was paid to possible connections with Holland.

Through the arrest of PEPER, the contact man of the Kent Group for Holland, the Gestapo got on the trail of WINTERINK in whose dwelling a complete transmitting and receiving set was seized, after the couple Jacob HILBOLING and his wife Hendrika, née VOGEL, had been arrested as go-betweens for WINTERINK and PEPER.

WINTERINK had already picked out a deputy, namely in the person of Johannes LÜTERAAN, cover name "KAREL", who had been enlisted by him as co-worker in the spring of 1942.

A Wilhelm VOEGELER with the cover name "JAN" was active as operator after having been trained by WENZEL. He was able to escape as did the following additional members of the Hilda group in Amsterdam:

Adam NAGEL, cover name "VELO"

Daniel GOULOZE, cover name "DAAN",

Hendrika SMITH, née van ETTEN, cover name "RYK".

In their hands are two radio sets. Extensive efforts are being made to arrest the fugitives. The Winterink Group spied out information on troop movements in Holland, occasionally sent information from Germany, and for the rest radioed messages of political and economic content to Moscow.

C. France

Gilbert Group: According to information gathered jointly by the military Abwehr offices and the offices of the Sipo in the occupied west, Soviet agents are also active in France, primarily in unoccupied France.

As leader of the Soviet intelligence service in France there comes into account a man who was supposedly a high general staff officer of the Red Army who was living in Paris under the name of GILBERT and who was designated

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within the spy organization as "Grand Chef" and also as "OTTO". He appeared in France as director of an export-import business SIMEX (Société d'importation et d'exportation). The story of this SIMEX Firm is as follows.

The enterprise was listed with the Chamber of Commerce in Paris in the summer of 1941 and in the fall it was converted into a limited stock company. Its officers are located in Paris, Boulevard Hausman 24. The manager is the previously named GILBERT. As joint owner a Jew GROSSVOGEL is named who appears in the traffic with the Bordeaux group under the cover name ANDRE and in traffic with the Kent group as LEO. (GROSSVOGEL also sold a textile business in Ostend for 200,000 Belgian francs in April 1939 to the Russian intelligence officer MAKAROFF who was just then beginning his work.) Other owners are an Alfred CORBIN and a Robert Christian BREYER. Thus far they have appeared only in a business way. A representative of the SIMEX Firm is Maria LIKOWINE, née KALININ, another is Waldemar KELLER, but as yet nothing in particular is known about either of these.

In Brussels, too, a firm SIMEXCO was duly registered. The board of directors included, aside from KENT alias SIERRA, other well known Belgians: Nazarin DRALY, Charles DRALY (brother of Nazarin), Henri SEGWERS, Henri de RYCK, Janes PASSELECO, Robert CHRISTEN, Erich MUTIS, Willy THEVENET, Louise-Marie HOUVENAGHEL. The SIMEXCO is supposed to maintain branches in Marseilles, Rome, Prague, Oslo and in Stockholm, as well as sister enterprises in the Protectorate, in Raudnitz on the Elbe and in Bucharest.

Investigation of these supposed mercantile companies are being conducted at present. In Marseilles, as already mentioned, a SIMEX branch was located and the Comintern agent KENT, alias SIERRA, and his sweetheart were arrested.

The SIMEX Firm in Paris like the SIMEXCO Firm in Brussels is engaged in business dealings with the German Wehrmacht administrative offices and other German offices, in particular with the Organisation Todt.

In this wise it was possible through the SS liaison officer assigned to the Organisation Todt to make contact with the female representative of the SIMEX Firm, LIKOWINE (LICHONIN), whose son, Eugen, in turn is employed as chauffeur of the special representative of the Organisation Todt in Paris and has already made himself suspect by lavish expenditures of money.

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The SIMEX Firm and SIMEXCO may have been founded for camouflage purposes as the purchase of the now defunct textile company in Ostend by the Soviet intelligence officer MAKAROFF shows. GILBERT had a Jewish couple as radio operators in Paris; these were Herez SOKOL and Miriam SOKOL, nee RACHLIN, who were arrested 10.6.1942. Their arrest was made possible by monitoring and D/F-ing on the part of the Orpo. Their instrument was confiscated. The transmitted radiograms, however, have not yet been deciphered.

Investigation regarding the remaining members of the Gilbert Group is being conducted jointly with the military Abwehr offices in Brussels and Paris.

D. Connection with Portugal

There are indications at hand of a connection running to Portugal. Clarity on this score can only be obtained after the organization in France has been picked up.

E. Radio Game

In order to remain in touch with Moscow all possibilities for radio deception are being utilized currently. Consequently the links of the Bordeaux Group in Belgium and of Winterink in Holland - also located in Brussels - were put in operation. Communication was also tried on the Kruyt Link. The four tables of organization show details of the structure of the intelligence groups Kent in Brussels, Bordeaux (JEFREMOFF) in Brussels, Tibo (WINTERINK) in Amsterdam, and Gilbert in Paris.*

[Trans.note: The charts here mentioned were not received with the document.]

III. The Results of Radio Monitoring
and of Captured Material

By radio monitoring, some 80 radiograms were picked up but the serial numbers of those intercepted indicate that a far greater number had been sent in two-way traffic.

In one message the employers in Moscow expressed their thanks to the individual groups and their appreciation of the work performed.

In order to show the connections, the results of decipherment are given not in their numerical sequence but are grouped according to content as far as that has been determined.

Down to the time when administrative measures were instituted against the espionage organizations in Germany, only a small amount of material was available in deciphered form and this portion formed the basis for the police investigation. Subsequent decipherments merely confirmed the results of the police investigations.

It is also necessary to state in advance that the connection of the Kent Group to the agent groups "Chcro" and "Arwid" located in Germany, which appears in the messages, is due to the fact that neither CHORO or ARWID could maintain constant communication with Moscow. For that reason KENT was ordered by MOSCOW to make a trip to Berlin. The results of this trip KENT reports to Moscow.

A. Missions Assigned by the Moscow Employers

1. To Agent KENT in Brussels 29.8.41: Investigation of the production possibilities for chemical warfare materials in German factories. Preparation of acts of sabotage in the plants concerned.
2. To Agent BORDEAUX in Brussels 13.4.42: Information regarding the strength of the German troops in Belgium, their movements and new places of commitment. Ascertain plants in Belgium producing for Germany tanks, planes, and artillery supply, with production figures and the type of workers employed.

31.5.42:

Ascertain whereabouts of General von RUNNSTAEDT and the three corps subordinate to him in France.

27.6.42:

Ascertain the strength and composition of the German infantry divisions in Normandy, Brittany and in Holland.

3. To Agent "TIBO" (or "TINO") in Amsterdam 1.5.43: Ascertain political attitude and morale of German troops in Holland.
Where and what air units are at Dutch airfields.
Ascertain types and production of Dutch industry.

15.6.42:

Ascertain location of German headquarters in Holland.

Is the military administration in Hilversum in the town hall?

4. To Agent BORDEAUX or PASCAL 9.5.42: Ascertain production of Henschel works in Kassel, in particular how many airplane motors of type D.B. 601 are being produced, as well as the attitude of German and foreign workmen.

B. Treasonable Reports to the Employers in Moscow

1. From Agent BORDEAUX: report of German troop concentrations in the vicinity of Cambrai, sent 28.4.42.
2. Report on the strength of the German garrison in Brussels, sent 12.5.42.
3. Dearth of raw material in Rheinmetall and Askania factories sent 2.6.42.
4. Specific data on the 12-cylinder motor produced in the Henschel Works in Kassel, sent 26.6.42.
5. From Agent HERRMANN: Report on the confiscation of private automobiles and horses in Belgium. Increased transport of German units to France. Sent 4.5.42.
6. From Agent TIBO (or TINO): Report on the training of Dutch volunteer workers for employment in the East. Sent 9.5.42.

7. From Agent "KENT":

- a) Report on difficulty of various Belgian firms in making deliveries due to shortage of coal.
- b) Report on the difficulty in supplying Belgian factories with "Gestra", special German valves for the production of fuel trucks.
- c) Report on the production in Holland of high voltage masts for Germany.
- d) Report on the allocation of iron plates for shipbuilding to French firms by the Belgian steel syndicate.
- e) Report on the location of a fuel dump near Ghent.
- f) Report on difficulties in the construction of locomotives in France.
- g) Data on monthly production of planes in the Charleroi plant.
- h) Report on the location of the ship repair works in Amsterdam.
- i) Report on equipment factories near Amsterdam and Rotterdam and their production.
- j) Troop movements on the Belgian and French coast.
- k) Information regarding production of iron and steel in Belgium and the purpose for which used.
- l) Report on the employment of Gestapo officials in Belgium (12.9.42).
- m) Report on coal shortage in the industry of the Protectorate.
- n) Report on the position of a large airplane factory on the Berlin-Dresden railway.

Along with his own reports KENT also sent messages of the Choro Group via a transmitter in Brussels. Because of the number of reports only the most important are mentioned here:

- o) Report on the strength of the German Air Force at the beginning of the War with the Soviet Union.
- p) Information on the monthly production of the German aviation industry in the period June/July 1941.
- q) Information regarding the fuel situation in Germany.
- r) Information regarding the intended German attack on Maikop (Caucasus).

- s) Reports on the location of German headquarters.
- t) Data on serial production of aircraft in the occupied areas.
- u) Reports on the production and storage of material for chemical warfare in Germany.
- v) Report on the capture of a Russian radio key near Petsamo.
- w) Reports on losses of German parachutists on Crete.

etc. etc. etc.

G. Reports on the Internal Doings of the "Rote Kapelle"

(Entire espionage organisation in Western Europe)
as well as messages of the Arwid and Choro Groups
in Berlin to and from Moscow.

By radio monitoring wireless messages could be picked up from which, after decipherment, it was clear that the Moscow employers were constantly calling upon their agents for greater activity.

In July 1942 Moscow called for the grouping of all available transmitters in order to have transmitters at the most important points in case of a landing of American and English troops. Moscow wanted to have an exact report on the development of the situation at least every two days.

Furthermore instructions were given for activating a Czech group in the Protectorate but this was not possible due to the premature arrest in connection with something else of the people involved.

Financing of agents was undertaken in part by dollar remittances from America. In order to show the efforts made to get increased strength, the most important instructions may be given briefly below:

a) Moscow to KENT. 28.8./41:

Refers to an especially important woman agent designated as ELSE and carried under the cover name "ALTE". (In the case of ELSE/ALTE it is a question of Ilse STÖBE, born 17.5.11 in Berlin, last address Berlin, Saalestrasse 36 c/o Schulz. She has since been arrested.) KENT was to make contact with STÖBE and turn over a cipher system to her.

b) Moscow to KENT 28.8.41:

KENT was to hide 1,000 RM at each of two oaks in Leipzig and to radio the exact location of the oaks to Moscow. (For whom the monies were intended and whether they were ever buried has not been ascertained thus far).

c) Moscow to KENT 28.8.41:

KENT was to visit the picture shops of FRANKTISCHECK and WOJATSHECK in Prague and there arrange through a given password for a meeting with a certain RUDI at which he was to turn over 2000 RM to RUDI. (The owners of the picture shops in Prague were not contacted by KENT because they had been arrested earlier by the State Police in Prague in connection with another matter.)

d) Moscow to KENT (without date):

KENT is to check "OSKOL", because it has not been heard by Moscow since 27.8.1941. (OSKOL seems to be a Sokol Group in the Protectorate. Whether it had a transmitter in its possession has not been ascertained to date).

e) Moscow to KENT:

Sent after 18.10.1941: Instructions for KENT's trip to Germany, in order:

1. To look up in Berlin Adam KUCKHOFF or his wife making reference to Alexander ERDBERG. (The KUCKHOFF couple were the author Dr. Adam KUCKHOFF and his wife Margarete, née LORKE, who were both residing in Berlin-Friedenau, Wilhelmshöhe - Str. 18, and who have since been apprehended. The Alexander ERDBERG mentioned in this connection is probably a former member of the Soviet commercial mission in Berlin, who was likewise active as contact man between the employers in Moscow and the Arwid and Choro Groups.)
2. To establish contact through KUCKHOFF with ARWID and CHORO. (ARWID is the same person as Dr. Arwid HARNACK. He and his wife, Dr. Mildred HARNACK, née FISH, have meanwhile been arrested. CHORO is the First Lieutenant of the Air Force Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN who is likewise under

arrest. His wife, Libertas, nee HAAS-HEYE was mentioned in the same radiogram. On the occasion of his visit in Berlin, KENT was also to make contact with her.)

3. To secure information regarding the friends of the Arwid Group: "ITALIENER", "STRAHLMANN", "LEO" and "KARL". (ITALIENER is identical with the Navy Lieutenant Wolfgang HAVEMANN now under arrest. STRAHLMANN is the former Communist Hans COPPI who was active as radio operator for the organization and was also arrested. It was possible to identify LEO with the manufacturer Leo SKRZPCZYNSKI, born in Berlin 11.12.06, who has since been arrested. KARL is a soldier Karl BEHRENS, born 18.11.02 in Berlin, at present in police custody.)
4. To see to sending a man to the Russian commercial representative in Istanbul and to the Soviet consulate in Stockholm. (So far as can be learned no one was sent.)
5. To make preparations in Berlin for the reception of parachute agents. (These preparations were carried out as desired by the Moscow employers, since in August 1942 the Communist Albert HOESSLER, who had emigrated from Germany in 1933, was given lodgings at Kurt SCHUMACHER's, wife Elisabeth nee HOHENEMSER. The above-named three persons have meanwhile been arrested.)
6. To take steps to have the transmitter of the Choro Group repaired and put once more in operating condition.

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Following the instructions of his Moscow employers, KENT reported on his trips to Germany and the Protectorate. His most important reports were the following:

1. Turning over of a transmitter to the Arwid Group (Dr. HARNACK).
2. Establishing connection with the Prague group and report of the working waves of the Sokol Group (Sokol).

3. Turning over the radio key to Kurt SCHULZ that was intended for "ALTE" (Ilse STÖBE). (Kurt SCHULZ was an old Communist who has meanwhile been arrested).
4. Establishment of postal communication with the Bek and Elisawetha Group. (ELISAWETHA was the already mentioned and already arrested Elisabeth SCHUMACHER; the BEK Group involved the SCHUMACHERS, husband and wife.

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Before new connections were made, the agents were obligated to inform the Center in Moscow and obtain its permission. This is especially clear from the fact that KENT reports to Moscow that the Central Committee in France had decided to set up a contact man who is designated as LEO. KENT requests approval of his plan. The LEO mentioned cannot be identified as yet.

In addition KENT called attention to a large accumulation of intelligence material at the transmitter stations and asked for additional radio stations and the necessary cryptographic material.

In addition KENT informs Moscow that the Comintern at present has no connection with the Communist party in Switzerland and that the establishment of a connection with Swiss Communist circles is necessary because they are preparing acts of sabotage in the plants working for Germany.

In a series of other messages KENT reports on the general situation in Germany and in the occupied territories in the West referring to a somewhat oppressed feeling among the population which, however, does not reveal any open opposition to the National Socialist regime.

IV. The Seizure of the Circles of SCHULZE-BOYSEN (CHORO),
Dr. HARNACK (ARWID) and von SCHELJHA in Berlin

A. Most Important Personages

1. Arwid HARNACK, LL.D. and Ph.D., cover name ARWID, Party member, Oberregierungsrat in the Ministry of Economics, head of the section for procurement of foreign exchange, later on for America, basic problems, chosen as instructor in the Faculty for Foreign Affairs, lecturer in the Foreign Policy School of ROSENBERG.
2. Mildred HARNACK, Ph.D., née FISH. American. 1931/32 instructor at the University of Berlin; from 1936 full-time instructor at the People's University of Berlin (Volkshochschule Berlin), translator for German publishers, foreign language teacher for the Faculty of Foreign Affairs, Berlin.
3. Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN, cover name CHORO and GEORG. First Lieutenant in the German Air Ministry, Attaché Group; leader of a seminar in the Foreign Affairs Faculty of the University of Berlin. His father was Fregattenkapitän SCHULZE, son of the Privy Councolor and School Director Georg SCHULZE, whose wife OLGA was the sister of the Grand Admiral A. von TIRPITZ.
4. Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN, née HAAS-HEYBE. Journalist, finally film critic at the Cultural Film Center of the Ministry of Propaganda. Her mother was Countess Victoria EULENBURG, who has now resumed her maiden name, daughter of Prince Philipp EULENBURG.
5. Adam KUCKHOFF, Ph.D. Free lance writer, author of the books "Der Deutsche von Bayencourt"; "Strogany" and "Till Eulenspiegel". Director of Fragfilm AG; last cultural film which he produced was "Posen - A Growing City".
6. Margarete KUCKHOFF, née LORKE, graduate economist, many years of study in the USA. Translated for the Racial Political Office of the NSDAP; among other things at the behest of James MCFHY she translated into English the speeches of GOEBBELS and large parts of HITLER's "Mein Kampf".

7. Johannes GRAUDENZ. Commercial representative, former waiter in France, Switzerland and England. Tourist guide in Berlin, Berlin correspondent of the United Press and the New York Times. Owner of a photographic enterprise, industrial representative in Ireland, Belgium, Holland and France and for the Firm Electropol in Prague (light metal construction).
8. Kurt SCHUMACHER. Independent sculptor. 1923 - 1935 attended the school for pictorial arts, finally marksman in the militia battalion in Berlin.
9. Elisabeth SCHUMACHER, nee HOHENEMSER, a first-class mongrel. Brought up in the Evangelical Confession. Attended an advanced school for girls in Meiningen, an industrial art school in Offenbach, and had special continuation training at the "Vereinigte Staatsschulen" in Berlin, finally employed in the German State Office for the Protection of Workers in Berlin. Her father was Oberingenieur with the AEG.
10. Hans GOPPI. Turner, former delivery man, house servant, handy man, and attained the equivalent of a junior high school diploma at the Aufbauschule Scharfenberg. Attended the German Labor Front evening courses (DAF - Abendkurse) for draftsmen.
11. Countess Erika BROCKDORFF, Née SCHOENFELD. Mannequin, stenotypist, finally part-time helper at the German State Office for the Protection of Workers.
12. Oda SCHOTTBUELLER. Independent dancer and sculptress. Graduated from school 1924.
13. Horst HEILMANN. Student of the Foreign Affairs Faculty of the University of Berlin. Last as radio operator in a signal replacement battalion. Interpreter; as such detailed as decrypter for English, French and Russian radiograms to Funkabwehr. Since 1937 member of the Hitler Youth. 1941 Member of the NSDAP.

14. Alfred TRAXL. Wachtmeister of the 4th Signal Battalion in OKH.
(Meaning: Branch IV of the Inspectorate of Signal Troops with the Army High Command (Inspektion der Nachrichtentruppen IV) 1934-36 served in the former Czech Army, attended the school for candidates for reserve officer commissions in Pardubitz. 1937 promoted to Czech Second Lieutenant. 1930 passed examinations admitting to the university. 1941 employed as salesman of the Concordia Spinning Works in Meschwitz near Teschen and at the "Georg-Schicht AG" in Aussig.
15. Wolfgang HAVEMANN. Student of law and politics, ultimately assistant judge at the main police court in Potsdam, called up by the Navy at the outbreak of the war. With OKM (Seekriegsleitung/Chef MND III). 12.8.1942 detached to the Naval Signal School in Flensburg-Mürwick. His father was Professor Dr. Gustav HAVEMANN, Berlin.
16. Herbert GOLLNOW. Candidate for an official position with the German railways. Consular secretary in the Foreign Office. Studied under the Foreign Affairs Faculty. First Lieutenant in the Air Force. Specialist for airborne troops and parachutists in the counter-intelligence branch of OKW.
17. Heinrich SCHEEL. Meteorological inspector in the Air Force for the duration; air base command Ragsdorf. After 1935 studied modern languages at the University of Berlin. 1940 passed the state examination with distinction.
18. Erwin GEHRTS. Colonel of the Air Force in the German Air Ministry. Formerly a writer for various West German newspapers. From private life commissioned Major (Replacement Officer) in the Air Force in 1935. 1938 intelligence specialist with the Chief Air Force Officer, attached to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. 1939 specialist with the Inspector of Reconnaissance Aviators, group leader with the Chief of Training of the Air Force in the German Air Ministry.
19. Anna KRAUS. Hungarian citizen by marriage. Housewife and handwriting expert. 1935 took over a wholesale paint and enamel business. Occupied herself until very recently as soothsayer.

20. Marcel MELLIAND. Publisher and editor of the Melliand-Textile Reports, leading German textile paper. 1912/13 in charge of operations in the largest textile plant in Bielefeld. 1914, director of a large textile factory in Romanshorn (?) in Switzerland. Recognized as the leading German specialist in the textile trade. Lectures before officials and experts, extensive travel abroad for study.
21. Kurt SCHULZE. Cover name BERG. Chauffeur, salesman. 1916 called up by the Navy and trained as radio operator. When arrested he was obligated for duty as chauffeur with the German Post Office Department.
22. Leo SKRZYPCZYNSKI. Manufacturer, co-owner of "Krone and Company" in Berlin (secret) defense work. Yearly income 200,000 RM. Attended a commercial university and the University of Berlin.
23. Hans HENNIGER. Railway official. 1934 dismissed on the basis of Section 4 of the law governing officials, later reinstated as building expert with the German railways. Since the beginning of the war building inspector for the duration in the German Air Ministry, Section General Air Ordnance (Generalluftzeugmeister); was expert on planning problems.
24. Philip SCHAEFFER. Ph.D. Philologist. Librarian. At the last a commercial employee. Married a Russian woman during the World War.
25. Elli Lotte SCHLEIF. Library inspector. Appointed for life by the city of Berlin. People's Library, main office Prenzlauer Berg, Berlin.
26. Helmut HIMPFL. Dentist. Studied electro-technique at the Techn. Hochschule in Karlsruhe, then dentistry in Freiburg and München. Fraternity member.
27. Marie TERWIEL. Stenotypist. A first-class mongrel. Father was Dr. Johann TERWIEL, last as vice-president of the Oberpräsidium (State Government) in Stettin. Was retired in 1934 on the basis of the Civil Service Act.

28. Walter HUSEMANN. Tool maker. Worked with Communist newspapers in Berlin: "Berliner Morgen", "Berlin am Abend" und "Rote Fahne". Editor of the workers' paper in Mannheim.
29. Karl BEHRENS. Constructor. At the time of his arrest was a soldier at the East Front. 1929 SA-Man. Quit the SA after the "Stinnes-Putsch" and went over to the "Schwarze Front". Later an adherent of the resistance group around Ernst NIEKISCH. After 1933 attended the Berlin Evening High School.
30. Walter KÜCHENMEISTER. Writer and solicitor for advertisements. Iron turner. 1917/18 sailor in Kiel. 1921/26 editor.
31. Elfriede PAUL, M.D. Practicing physician. 1921/24 teacher, 1924/28 Director of the City Children's Home in Hamburg, then studied medicine in Hamburg and Berlin. Assistant physician at the Hygiene Institute of the University of Berlin. Physician for the Berlin Schools and Infant Welfare. Since 1936 had her own practice.
32. John RITTMER, M.D. Nerve specialist. Studied medicine in Marburg, Kiel and München. Assistant physician in Zürich and Bern. 1938 head physician at the nerve clinic "Waldhaus" in Berlin. Director of the Clinic of the German Institute for Psychological Psychotherapy.
33. Günther WEISENBORN. Writer and dramatic critic at the Schiller Theater in Berlin. Studied 13 semesters in Köln and Bonn, philosophy and medicine. Author of several books, among others "Mädchen von Fance" and "Furie".
34. Helmuth ROLOFF. Studied first law, then music; well known Berlin concert pianist. His father was Gustav ROLOFF, professor of history in Berlin.
35. Adolf GRIMME. Prussian Kultusminister (retired). Studied in Halle, München and Göttingen. School principal. 1925 member of the board of public instruction of the Provincial School Board, Magdeburg. 1927 Ministerialrat in the Prussian Kultusministerium. 1929 vice-president in the Provinzialkollegium, Berlin. 1930 until HITLER's assumption of power Social Democratic Kultusminister under the then Prime Minister BRAUN.

36. Wilhelm GUDDORF. Book dealer. Son of the German Ludwig GUDDORF, professor at the University of Ghent. Elementary school, Humanistic Gymnasium Melle/Holland. Universities Leyden, Münster, Paris. Studied oriental languages and philology. 1928 salaried worker on the "Rote Fahne" under the nom de plume Paul BRAUN. Arrested in 1934; 3 years in jail. Till 1939 in protective custody. 1940/41 assistant in the Gsellius book shop in Berlin.
37. Eva BUCH. Studied at the Institute for Foreign Affairs in Berlin. After 1940 stipend of 150 RM a month, at the same time assistant at the Institute. Educated in a Catholic Ursuline convent.
38. Johannes SIEG. Born in America of German parents. Returned to Germany in 1912. Attended the seminar for teachers in Deutsch-Krone. Another journey to North America in 1923. Packer, construction worker and automobile mechanic. Returned to Berlin in 1928. Until HITLER's assumption of power was a volunteer with the Berlin Communist Newspaper "Rote Fahne". Employed by the German railways.
39. Ilse STÖBE. Cover name "ALTE" or "ALTA". Editor. Until HITLER's assumption of power worked in the propaganda branch of the Mosse Advertising Agency. For two years was private secretary to Theodor WOLFF. After 1936 foreign correspondent for several German and Swiss papers in Warsaw, finally active as an employee in the Information Section of the German Foreign Office.
40. Rudolf von SCHELIHA. Legationsrat, First Class, in the Information Section of the Foreign Office. Officer in World War I. Studied law in Heidelberg. Foreign Office attache in Hamburg and Prague. 1929 Vice Consul. 1932 Secretary of Legation in Warsaw. 1937 Embassy Counselor First Class. 1939 Foreign Office.
41. Wilhelm Henrich FELLIENDORF. Chauffeur. 1933 emigrated to Sweden, then journeyed to the Soviet Union. Took part in the Spanish Civil War as tank officer on the Red side. After the outbreak of the war attended special schools for parachutists in the Soviet Union. 1942 dropped as parachute agent in Germany.

42. Erna EIFLER. Stenotypist and clerk. 1928 secretary at the Russian Commercial Mission in Berlin. 1931/33 worked in the main office of the "BB-Apparat", sub-section chemistry. 1933 emigrated to Russia. 1936/38 Soviet agent in Shanghai. 1939 illegal Communist Party functionary in Holland. After the outbreak of the war thorough training as parachute agent for employment in Germany.
43. Albert HÜSSLER. Cover names "Helmuth WIEGNER", "FRANZ" and "Walter STEIN". Gardener. In 1933 emigrated to Spain via Czechoslovakia, Holland and France. Took part in the Spanish Civil War. Because of wounds he left for the Soviet Union via Paris. Locksmith at the Tractor Factory Chelyabinsk. After extensive training was dropped in 1942 as a parachute agent in Germany.
44. Robert BARTH. Cover names "Walter KERSTEN" and "BECK". Type setter. Before HITLER's assumption of power he worked for the Berlin Communist newspaper "Rote Fahne". Electrician. 1939 called up for service in the Wehrmacht. Wounded in the campaign in the West. Iron Cross II in the East. 1942 supposedly a Russian prisoner. Was used by the NKVD as parachutist in Berlin.
45. Heinrich KOENEN. Cover names "Heinrich Ludwig KOESTER", "KARL". Engineer for machine construction. Institute of Technology in Berlin. 1933 emigrated to the Soviet Union via Denmark and Sweden. Testing engineer at the Automobile and Tractor Institute in Moscow. 1940 obtained Soviet citizenship. 1941 attended special schools for parachutists in the Soviet Union. 1942 used as parachute agent in Germany. His father was Wilhelm KOENEN, the Communist Deputy to the Reichstag and to the Prussian Landtag.

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The following genealogical table gives details of the relationship of First Lieutenant Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN to Grand Admiral von TIRPITZ and the descent of his wife Libertas, née HAAS-HEYE, from Prince Philipp of Eulenburg.

* This table is missing in the document.

B. Introduction

The extent of the entire complex permits only a brief condensed exposition. It is not possible to mention the many downright dramatic incidents which occurred while picking up these treasonable groups.

The reasons for the anti-government attitude of the treasonable group which has been rendered innocuous in Berlin are as follows:

1. Radical Socialist, generally absolutely Communist thinking.
2. Aversion to National Socialism because it represents a continuation of the capitalist view of economics and has not achieved true Socialism.
3. Germany can only exist in the closest collaboration with the Soviet Union if in the future it is to resist attack of the Western powers.

The political structure of Germany should be similar of that of the Soviet Union while a Bolshevik Europe is the final goal to be striven for.

4. The war has been lost as far as Germany is concerned because the production and economic capacity of the enemy powers is so superior that the collapse of Germany by the turn of the years 1943/44 is unavoidable.

Almost all those arrested to date (over 80) were ready for personal reasons to support the Soviet Union in its struggle against Germany with all the means available to them. How dangerous this group was and might have become is shown by the fact that it maintained contacts with the RLM, OKW, OKM, RWM, Berlin University (Institute for Foreign Affairs), Peoples University of Berlin, Propaganda Ministry, Foreign Office, Berlin City Government, Office for Racial Policy, German Office for the Protection of Labor, and that it embraced authors, artists, interpreters, manufacturers, philologists, physicians, diplomats, officers, correspondents, etc. as active members.

Down to the outbreak of the war this support found expression in a countless number of continuous, treasonable acts aiming to undermine and

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penetrate wide circles of the population, in particular intellectual circles. Especially since the beginning of the war with the Soviet Union these efforts were continued by a chain of treasonable acts in favor of the Soviet Union. The arrest of this treasonable group was accomplished at the very moment when it was about to intensify its work by the aid of Soviet parachute agents and the transmitters they had brought along.

Two persons - typical "parlor Bolshevists" - played a dominant role within this treasonable group, and even endeavored to outdo one another in their obedience to Moscow. These were

First Lieutenant in the RLM,

Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN

cover names CHORO and GEORG, and

Superior Government Councillor in the RWM, Arvid HARNACK, Ph.D. cover name

ARVID.

Utterly different in mentality and method of work, they nevertheless arrived at the same goal after the outbreak of the German-Russian War: spying out political, economic, and military secrets and transmitting them to the Soviet Union.

It is a noteworthy fact that among those arrested over 20% were professional soldiers, officials and members of the civil service, 21% were artists, authors and journalists, while, on the other hand, only 13% were artisans and laborers.

Of the total number arrested 26 persons, i.e. 29%, were in academic life or students and 15 persons, i.e. 17%, were members of the armed forces. The contacts of this Communist treasonable organization with the highest governmental authorities and party offices are shown by the following sketch.

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C. The Schulze-Boysen or Choro Circle

SCHULZE-BOYSEN has been known to the Gestapo since 1933. Starting with an opposition organization, which he founded as a student and which had as its aim the gathering together of all dissatisfied elements in other parties, his political course led him from the "Young German Order" via the "Black Front" to efforts to approach Thomas MANN, Ludwig REHN, the former President of the Reichstag LOEBE and other émigrés. His attitude, which was harmful to the state, led to his being placed in protective custody for three months in 1933.

The Spanish Civil War again gave SCHULZE-BOYSEN, who had meanwhile become an employee in the RIM, occasion to deepen his opposition to the National Socialist State on the basis of his radical attitude. As spokesman for a Communist group (subsequently arrested) of Berlin artists and workmen he composed Communist-Marxist propaganda articles and handbills which were distributed at first among those of like mind and then later to physicians, professors and other circles in Berlin. This highly treasonable activity was increased after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war. At the instigation of SCHULZE-BOYSEN subversive writings were prepared and sent to members of the armed forces at the front.

As counterpropaganda to the exhibition "The Soviet Paradise" staged in 1942 in the Berlin "Lustgarten", SCHULZE-BOYSEN organized a handbill posting campaign in five sections of Greater Berlin. Content of the posters: "PERMANENT EXHIBITION - THE NAZI PARADISE - WAR - HUNGER - LIES - GESTAPO - HOW MUCH LONGER?"

In his first lieutenant's uniform he guarded one column of bill posters himself with drawn revolver, intending in case of discovery to draw the attention of the police to himself by firing a few shots.

The sculptor Kurt SCHUMACHER, his wife, the salesman Johann GRAUDENZ, the dentist Holmuth HIMPFL, the stenographer Maria TERWIEL and others supported him in this highly treasonable activity. It is characteristic of his radical attitude that, when some of his fellow workers wished to discontinue the work, he threatened them with his service pistol in case they should even display weariness in this illegal work.

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The goal which hovered before SCHULZE-BOYSEN, namely influencing intellectual circles in a Marxist-Communist fashion, he was able to carry out in many instances because of his superior intellect.

Colonel Erwin GEHRTS of the Air Ministry, now under arrest, with whom he maintained a constant exchange of ideas on a pro-Communist level and who called himself a Bolshevik; the dramatic critic of the Schiller Theater in Berlin, Günther WEISENBORN; the Superior Government Councilor in the Ministry of Economics, Arvid HARNACK, Ph.D.; the Director of "Fragfilm AG" Dr. Adam KUCKHOFF; the Director of the Clinic, German Institute for Psychological Research and Psychotherapy, Dr. John RITTMESTER; the physician Dr. Elfriede PAUL are some of the persons who as like minded people received currently from SCHULZE-BOYSEN instructional literature and read it with interest.

How cleverly SCHULZE-BOYSEN sometimes carried on his subversive work is illustrated by the political essay he wrote on Napoleon Bonaparte, which was distributed to officers and officials of officer rank as well as to others. With citations from well-known historians, SCHULZE-BOYSEN traces in this article the course of Napoleon to the time of his crushing defeat in Russia with the clearly marked purpose of drawing a parallel to the course of the Fuehrer and his movements.

Evening discussions, not infrequently with sexual aspects, were held regularly, mostly in his dwelling and were used by him and his wife Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN to exert a clever political influence on the participants and represent a classic example of gathering intelligence by way of society espionage. Listening to foreign transmitters was a matter of course in these circles. His wife, Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN, an impulsive woman with strong personal ambition, was his most zealous accomplice. Not only as a woman but later also as an independent artist she succumbed to the influence of her husband's intellect. She performed courier service, kept illegal rendez-vous, composed subversive articles and recruited suitable persons for the training of partisan groups in Berlin and was also informed of the treasonable activity of her husband.

Frau SCHULZE-BOYSEN functioned as deputy of her husband while he was serving in 1941 outside Berlin at the headquarters of the Air Force; after the arrest of her husband she endeavored to dispose of all incriminating evidence and to obliterate all traces.

The warning of the whole illegal circle early in September 1942 - that is to say, before the arrests - is to be ascribed to her activity, but it came too late.

D. The Harnack Circle also called the Arvid Circle

As son of Professor Otto HARNACK of the Hochschule in Darmstadt, who took his life after a mental disturbance in 1914, Arvid HARNACK LL.D., Ph.D. had occupied himself for decades with the problem of Socialism and finally decided clearly in favor of Communism. His political development in this direction was furthered by his acquaintance with members of the USSR Embassy in Berlin and by membership in the "Society for the Study of the Russian Planned Economy."

In the years that followed, the connection of the Russian Embassy with HARNACK continued to be cultivated systematically with the idea of utilizing his contacts and his position for the Soviet Union, even though his "patron" (these were the Embassy Councillor BESSENOFF, then HIRSCHFELD and later two other members of the Embassy) at the Russian Embassy changed several times.

Finally, and, to be sure, down to the outbreak of the war with the Soviet Union, an illegal member of the Russian Embassy in Berlin whose cover name was Alexander ERDBERG succeeded in influencing HARNACK to the point where HARNACK was willing to do intelligence work for Moscow even after the beginning of the conflict between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Through HARNACK, ERDBERG succeeded without difficulty in winning over for collaboration with the Soviet Union HARNACK's friend, the author and film director Dr. Adam KUCKHOFF, whom HARNACK had known since 1930 and who already inclined toward Communism. Regarding his political intentions KUCKHOFF stated as follows: "The goal which HARNACK and I sought was a Soviet Germany organized with a planned economy on a national basis. It was our opinion that such Soviet states could establish themselves everywhere. To achieve this goal HARNACK and I had made it our business to influence our acquaintances

along Soviet lines."

Shortly before the outbreak of the war - June 1941 - ERDBERG, with HARNACK's assent, gave KUCKHOFF a complete radio apparatus which, however, turned out within a week to be defective and was returned to ERDBERG.

The delivery and the return of the apparatus took place at stations of the local railways, strictly according to the rules of the Comintern, like all other meetings in this circle.

In order to finance this illegal and treasonable activity, the Soviet Intelligence Service (ERDBERG) initially placed 12,000 RM at the disposition of Dr. HARNACK and 1,500 RM at the disposition of Dr. KUCKHOFF. These sums were divided by HARNACK among his acquaintances and fellow workers. Thus the former Prussian Kultusminister, Adolf GRIMME, received 2,000 RM; the contractor, Karl BEHRENS, 5,000 RM; the manufacturer, Leo SKRSZYBCZYNSKI, 3,000 RM; and the housewife, Rose SCHLÖSSINGER, 1,000 RM. The remainder of the money HARNACK used for himself.

The illegal meetings which had taken place since 1932 between HARNACK and KUCKHOFF were expanded in 1937 by the addition of the former Prussian Kultusminister, Adolf GRIMME. KUCKHOFF and GRIMME had been acquainted since the time when GRIMME was a Social Democratic Minister. GRIMME was a religious Socialist and as such was not open to Communist thinking.

However, HARNACK and KUCKHOFF succeeded, as KUCKHOFF himself says "in tying GRIMME firmly to the cause of Communism. We had him 90% convinced."

Before HITLER's assumption of power, KUCKHOFF was the responsible editor of the "Tat". At that time he was acquainted with the former employee of the "Rote Fahne" and Communist, Johann SIEG, and in 1940 introduced the latter into his circle.

From this point on, an active illegal effort began which went far beyond the mere exposition and debating of Communist-Marxist ideology. Whereas heretofore there had been discussions by individual members of material brought along from their special field (e.g. by HARNACK on secret material relating to his official work in the Ministry of Economics), now on the initiative of SIEG they repeatedly brought in the subversive

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publication "The Inner Front" which had achieved a wide circulation in Berlin with its very first edition. Likewise discussed were the most recent pamphlets edited by SCHULZE-BOYSEN and his group and the tendentious, anti-government economic treatises written by HARNACK, among them his essay "The National Socialist Period of Monopolistic Capitalism".

In foreign affairs it was the object of this circle to prepare actively for the collapse of National Socialist Germany which they assumed would come in 1943 so that they could proceed immediately with the formation of a Soviet Government which would then make contact with Moscow.

In the summer of 1942 Johann SIEG introduced to the HARNACK circle the Communist intellectual writer, Wilhelm GUDDORF. Born in 1902 as the son of a German professor at the University of Ghent, GUDDORF became a member of the German Communist Party at the age of 22. As editor of the "Rote Fahne" and later of the "Welt am Abend" he undertook in 1933 an extended journey to the Soviet Union. In 1934 he was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for making preparations for high treason and until 1939 he was held in a concentration camp as a precautionary measure. In spite of insistent warnings he took up his illegal work again immediately after his release and has the following to say on the subject: "The starting point of my renewed political activity was the outbreak of the war in the fall of 1939. I myself got the impression that the agreement concluded with the Soviet Union prepared the way for renewed Communist activity. At the same time I began to collect and evaluate all material on the Soviet Union in the German press and also material on the Soviet Union from Russian and foreign papers brought me by Air Force Lieutenant Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN. Furthermore I received from SCHULZE-BOYSEN military information which he had secured in his capacity as officer in the Air Force."

At another point in his hearing GUDDORF says: "To guard against political chaos after a defeat of Germany we therefore intended to create a Soviet Germany in order to prevent the country from being reduced to servitude and carved up; it was therefore our intention to overthrow the Third Reich and form a Soviet Government which was to make contact with the enemy powers. By spreading propaganda material the end of the war was to be hastened.

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From observing the entire political situation the conclusion was drawn that the German front will collapse late in 1943."

Through the arrest of GUDDORF, which was made possible by the especially brave conduct of a Gestapo stenotypist who had been introduced into the case to camouflage the agents, an opportunity was provided for picking up the active Communists in Berlin. These groups will be treated separately.

GUDDORF also admitted his illegal connections with Hamburg. Fifteen Communist functionaries have already been arrested. Another 70 arrests are impending, in particular at naval docks on the North Sea coast.

Through the Communist functionary, Bernhard BESTLEIN, in Hamburg GUDDORF was in loose contact with two paratroop agents who had been dropped by Moscow in May 1942 in East Prussia and had found shelter with fellow travelers in Hamburg. GUDDORF called HARNACK's attention to the possibility of setting up a new radio link with Moscow through these people. HARNACK was ready at once to forward information in this way and actually did pass GUDDORF a report on German intentions to attack in the Caucasus, information which GUDDORF was to pass to Hamburg. However, the transmission could not take place since the Gestapo was already in possession of the transmitter.

There was also an intention to move the parachute agents from Hamburg to Berlin. GUDDORF had instituted measures for securing quarters to this end and had received from Dr. HARNACK and SIEG current coupons for travel and leave rations so as to assure the necessary means for their activity in Berlin.

The arrest of the two parachute agents, the former German Communist functionary, Erna EIFFLER, and Wilhelm Heinrich FELLENDORF in October 1942, after some absolutely dramatic incidents, finally brought this plan to naught.

However, the transmission of information to Moscow in connection with the group of parachute agents in Hamburg represented only the last phase of a treacherous game which HARNACK had undertaken in the spring of 1941 upon instructions from the Comintern functionary, Alexander ERDBERG. Complying with the wish of Alexander ERDBERG, Dr. HARNACK had brought his long-time political friend and collaborator Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN into contact with

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ERDBERG shortly before the outbreak of the German-Soviet War. ERDBERG had a high opinion of the great activity of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and saw a chance of establishing steady radio contact with Moscow more quickly through him. SCHULZE-BOYSEN himself took up the idea enthusiastically since this finally gave him a chance to do more active work. (We shall discuss the setting up of the transmitting stations and their organized operation later on.)

Up to the time of his arrest Dr. HARNACK was active not only as a purveyor of information but also as the encipherer of the radiograms sent to Moscow. He regularly enciphered the treasonable reports submitted to him by SCHULZE-BOYSEN directly or through his wife and passed them to the radio operator for the entire organization, Hans COPPI, through the builder, Karl BEHRENS (and after the latter was called for military service through the stenographer, Rose SCHLOSSINGER, whose husband is at the East Front).

Among other things the content of these enciphered radiograms dealt with:

1. The presence of an important truck repair shop in Iverlo, Finland.
2. A survey of the serviceable aircraft of the German Air Force in the fall of 1941.
3. Survey showing distribution of the German Air Force on the East Front.
4. Report on planned German troop movements down the Dniepr, etc.etc.etc.

After his connection with the Soviet Embassy had been severed by the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Germany and the Soviet Union, HARNACK was approached several times by illegal functionaries from the West and had a rendez-vous for the last time with a Soviet agent at the German opera house in Berlin in August 1942.

HARNACK was constantly endeavoring to extend his intelligence contacts and tried for years to influence his nephew Wolfgang HAVEMANN, assistant judge at the main police court in Potsdam and at that time Lieutenant in the German Navy, by discussions and by sending him pamphlets written in a Communist-Marxist vein. HAVEMANN knew of the highly treasonable activity of his uncle. At his hearing he stated: "It is clear to me today, that I should have informed some official of the conversations held with my uncle and of the articles received from him".

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That HARNACK was consciously pursuing the purpose of enlisting HAVEMANN for the Soviet intelligence service is clearly shown by the fact that he reported him as a friend, the "Italiener" (cover name for HAVEMANN) to the Soviet Intelligence Service and that this service inquired regarding the welfare and whereabouts of the "Italiener" in a radiogram composed 30.8.1941.

The following organization sketch of the highly treasonable group in Berlin gives information regarding this highly treasonable organization.

E. The Treasonable Activity of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and His Collaborators

1. Setting up of Radio Connections with Moscow: Through the meteorological inspector of the Air Force, Heinrich SCHEEL, SCHULZE-BOYSEN came into contact at Easter 1940 with a discussion group of former pupils of the Scharfenberg-Aufbau-Schule in Berlin-Tegel, which was thoroughly Communistic. Here he became acquainted with the turner, Hans COPPI, whom he enlisted in the spring of 1941 as collaborator in his intelligence work and installed as radio operator.

A few days before Whitsuntide 1941, Alexander ERDBERG, whom we have mentioned repeatedly, turned over to COPPI in the presence of SCHULZE-BOYSEN a battery set (quartz transmitter). This was intended as a transportable station and in case of need was to be used from the sail boats of members of the Schulze-Boysen Circle. The frequency and the range of the set were low. This sending apparatus was finally confiscated at the home of the son of University Professor Helmuth ROLOFF* who had concealed it under some sheet music in his parents' dwelling.

A few days after the delivery of the quartz transmitter, COPPI received through the mediation of SCHULZE-BOYSEN at the Deutschlandhalle station of the city railway a second set, this time a modern suitcase sending and receiving instrument for alternate current, which COPPI attached to a DC current to try it out, an experiment which resulted in the destruction of the transformer and the tubes. A number of technicians and radio specialists (subsequently arrested), who were informed of the beginning of transmission, tried to put the set in order but were not entirely successful.

* Presumably an error for Gustav ROLOFF. Helmuth is given above (p.24) as g the name of the son; Gustav the name of the father.

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After these unsuccessful experiments COPPI was put in touch in November 1941 at the instigation of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and through the former editor of the Communist "Arbeiterzeitung" in Mannheim, tool maker Walter HUSEMANN, who had been in protective custody for several years for Communist activities, with the Communist functionary (former Navy radio man and present day chauffeur with the Post Office Department) Kurt SCHULZE (cover name BERG), who gave him technical radio training with a Morse practice key and late in 1941 placed a thoroughly up-to-date sending and receiving set at COPPI's disposal.

SCHULZE had officially quit the German Communist Party back in 1927 in order to be used in its illicit work. In 1928 he attended the radio school in Moscow and from this time on was used as reserve radio operator in Berlin to be available in case of war. Three radio sets, which had been supplied by the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, passed through his hands in the course of a decade. The functionaries who supplied him were without exception members of the Soviet Embassy and Trade Mission in Berlin. It can be proven that several thousand Reichsmark were paid to him as agent fees and part of these sums was confiscated when his dwelling was searched.

With the sending devices given SCHULZE-BOYSEN by ERDBERG, COPPI undertook several experimental transmissions around the turn of 1941/42 from his own dwelling and then from the dwelling of the dancer and sculptress Oda SCHOTTMÜLLER and from that of Countess Erika von BROCKDORFF in order finally to make contact with Moscow, and SCHULZE-BOYSEN aided him by making such attempts himself. Both Oda SCHOTTMÜLLER and Erika von BROCKDORFF, with whom COPPI at that time had an intimate relation for this and other reasons, knew about the attempts at transmission and very willingly placed their lodgings at his disposal.

2. Extent of the Treasonable Reports: The proven treasonable activity of SCHULZE-BOYSEN goes back to the year 1936 when as a member of the Air Ministry he was in a position to secure secret counter-intelligence information which was harmful to the Government of Franco in Spain. With the help of his wife, SCHULZE-BOYSEN smuggled through to the Soviet Embassy in Berlin a

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letter of warning using the Communist Gisela von POLINITZ, who has since died and who was well known for treasonable actions, with the result that shortly afterwards in Red Spanish territory in the vicinity of Barcelona measures were taken to counter proposed enterprises of the Franco Government.

The previously mentioned salesman GRAUDENZ, an especially successful purveyor of information for SCHULZE-BOYSEN in Berlin and one who as technician of the organization turned out extensive inflammatory literature after the purchase of two reproduction devices, informed SCHULZE-BOYSEN in the spring of 1942 that he knew a publisher in Heidelberg named Marcel MELLIAND who was liberal in his views and oriented completely toward the West and who had excellent connections with Switzerland. This fact led SCHULZE-BOYSEN to induce GRAUDENZ to establish a connection with Switzerland. MELLIAND accepted the offer.

This connection was to be used for the first time early in August 1942. SCHULZE-BOYSEN caused GRAUDENZ to go to MELLIAND in Heidelberg and get him to make a trip to Switzerland in order to pass a warning from there to England.

This warning contained the information that the German Wehrmacht was in the possession of English radio keys and had knowledge of the assembling of a convoy from Iceland to Russian Arctic ports which was to start early in August.

This information was not transmitted because MELLIAND did not get a permit to leave the country.

Later on GRAUDENZ supplied a number of pieces of military, political, and economic information by reason of his good social and personal connections with the Air Ministry (among other things GRAUDENZ represented the Firm Blumhard, Wuppertal, which produced landing gear for aircraft). Perhaps the most important information was the summary of production figures for the German Air Force for June-August 1942 which GRAUDENZ coaxed out of Hans Gerhard HENNIGER, architect and construction inspector for the duration with the Director General of Air Force Ordnance of the Air Ministry,

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(Generalluftzeugmeister), by claiming he had better information.

3. Making Intelligence Connections with Military Circles: SCHULZE-BOYSEN was constantly endeavoring to procure new sources of information through dependable persons in the most important civil and military offices. Although on the one hand he was informed by Dr. HANNACK regarding all matters of military and economic importance, yet on the other hand he was trying systematically along with HANNACK to enlist purveyors of information in the other branches of the Wehrmacht. This he succeeded in doing in the case of the radio operator and student, Horst HEILMANN, and also in that of Herbert GOLLNOW, First Lieutenant in the Air Force assigned to the Counterintelligence Branch of OKW.

HEILMANN, an active member of the Hitler Youth and ultimately member of the Party, was employed prior to his arrest as decrypter for English, French and Russian language in the cryptanalytic section of OKH. He came to be completely dependent spiritually on SCHULZE-BOYSEN, whom he came to know as Director of the Seminar of the Institute for Foreign Affairs in Berlin. SCHULZE-BOYSEN took special pains with HEILMANN because he thought to find in him an alert and capable co-worker.

Finally the two of them worked together on a thesis which was anti-National Socialist in tendency and in which a parallel was to be drawn between the general political problems of World War I and the present struggle.

Extensively informed of the illegal political work of SCHULZE-BOYSEN, HEILMANN offered to allow all important information from his official work in the intelligence service to reach SCHULZE-BOYSEN.

On the very day of the arrest of SCHULZE-BOYSEN, which for tactical reasons was managed in an inconspicuous fashion, HEILMANN turned over to Frau SCHULZE-BOYSEN a radiogram about the Choro Circle which had been deciphered in his office and thus wittingly and from the point of view of a young Communist released a warning to all those involved. HEILMANN also attempted to induce Alfred TRAXL a high-ranking non-commissioned officer in the Cryptologic Agency of OKH in charge of the Section West, to collaborate, at first in a camouflaged manner.

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Under the guise of helping him with his studies, SCHULZE-BOYSEN succeeded in a political approach to Herbert GOLLNOW, First Lieutenant in the Air Force who was also studying at the Institute for Foreign Affairs in Berlin, with the result that GOLLNOW, who had previously been definitely National Socialist in his thinking, finally came completely under the influence of the Marxist-Communist ideology.

GOLLNOW also stood in close relations with the HARNACK couple and he had intimate relations with the wife.

In what was at least gross negligence, GOLLNOW gave away a number of secret happenings in the Counterintelligence Branch of OKW, some of which appeared as treasonable reports in the Choro messages sent to Moscow via Brussels.

There was also a close friendship between SCHULZE-BOYSEN and Colonel Erwin GEHRTS in the Air Ministry. The two of them carried on conversations in a Communist-Marxist vein for years as "training" and in "political preparation for a coming Germany". SCHULZE-BOYSEN constantly brought to Colonel GEHRTS writings of a subversive character and informed him of all interesting matters concerning the Attaché Group of the Air Ministry. In return he received from Colonel GEHRTS, a staff officer, all official matters which came to his notice and these SCHULZE-BOYSEN used in part for his treasonable messages and in part passed to HARNACK.

GEHRTS, a zealous adherent of the confessionnal church, has a strong inclination to occultism and metaphysics. His trend in this direction went so far that even in official matters he turned to the soothsayer, Anna KRAUS, who has since been arrested, and regularly sought advice from her. It was she who regularly made forecasts for several other persons arrested in this group, among others the commercial representative GRAUDENZ, now convicted of treason, to whom she constantly suggested that he would play a political role in the future.

In her prophetic trances, Anna KRAUS often sketched the political structure of Germany after the collapse of the National Socialist regime. Since SCHULZE-BOYSEN was constantly giving subversive literature, she was extensively informed of his treasonable activity and that of his circle.

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She exercised a downright fascinating influence on several functionaries of this treasonable Berlin group and in this way materially strengthened their attitude of hostility toward the State.

F. Employment of Parachute Agents to Strengthen the Treasonable Group in Berlin

Recognizing the constant difficulties of the treasonable group in Berlin in the transmission of information by direct radio from Berlin to Moscow, the Comintern in August 1942 arranged to send parachute agents to Berlin who had been trained in special schools in Moscow and the Urals in order to:

1. Bring about a greater activation of the work, and
2. Be able to establish direct radio traffic from Berlin which would not be subject to interruption and disturbances.

So on 5.8.1942 in the partisan infested area of Gomel, a Soviet long range bomber dropped the Communist functionary Albert HOSSLER (cover names Helmuth WIEGNER, Franz, and Walter STEIN) in the uniform of an artillery private, and the former volunteer with the Berlin Communist paper, the "Rote Fahne", Robert BARTH (cover names Walter KERSTEN and Beck) in the uniform of an artillery sergeant in the German Wehrmacht. Both then traveled via Bialystok, Warsaw and Fosen to Berlin in order to take up their illegal activity here. The employer of these two parachute agents was the previously mentioned Alexander ERDBERG, who - as already described - had made contact with HARNACK and SCHULZE-BOYSEN shortly before the outbreak of the German-Russian war.

HOSSLER, who as Communist functionary had emigrated in 1933 to the former Czechoslovak Republic and from there to Holland and Belgium, had taken part in the Spanish Civil war on the side of the Reds and after the end of the struggle had gone to the Soviet Union. After an extensive training in politics and in intelligence work and after training in radio operation, parachute jumping and the performance of acts of sabotage, he had finally been picked for work within the "Rote Kapelle" in Berlin.

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Only a few days after his arrival in Berlin, HOESSLER had looked up SCHULZE-BOYSEN's closest collaborator, the sculptor Kurt SCHUMACHER and his wife in Tempelhof and had been aided by him in every way and brought to SCHULZE-BOYSEN. SCHULZE-BOYSEN, who immediately recognized in HOESSLER the man who was of outstanding importance for stepping up the transmission of information to Moscow, had several meetings with the parachute agent, for instance in one of the barracks in Berlin, and put him in touch with the previously mentioned radio operator, COPPI. HOESSLER and COPPI then made various attempts down to the time of their arrest to assure radio connection with Moscow making use of the dwellings of various Communists, in particular the studio of Erika von BROCKDORFF. However, no exchange of radiograms took place because the technical arrangements had not been given in full and atmospheric interference greatly hindered the experiments.

On 9.10.42 it was possible to arrest in Berlin the parachutist, Robert BARTH who had been employed by the "Rote Fahne" in Berlin prior to HITLER's assumption of power, and had taken part in the campaign in the West after the war broke out. During the battles in the East he was supposedly cut off, became a Russian prisoner, claimed to have been a collaborator on the "Rote Fahne" and finally, after good training, was employed as parachute agent in Berlin. He was:

1. To recruit additional agents in Berlin, and
2. To send intelligence reports regarding the economic and political situation in German territory,

in which connection he was to remain in close touch with parachute agent, HOESSLER. Down to 27.9.1942 BARTH sent three messages to Moscow informing of his arrival and the difficulties in finding quarters. HOESSLER and BARTH had various meetings in different parts of Berlin and exchanged experiences in finding quarters, complying with legal requirements, etc. The transmitters of both parachute agents have been seized.

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G. The Intelligence Contacts of the Moscow Spy Center with the Foreign Office in Berlin.

On 29.8.1941 an encrypted radiogram was picked up by the short wave monitoring station in Pragus which could be decrypted in August 1942 after the cipher method of the operator Johann WENZEL in Brussels had been revealed. In this radiogram the Moscow agent KENT from Brussels is called upon to hunt up an Ilse STÖBE (cover name "ALTE") in Berlin-Charlottenburg, at Wielandstrasse 37 and to induce her to get in touch with the agent station in Brussels. "ALTE", or in Russian: "Alta", is spoken of in this message as an important agent.

On 12.9.1942 came the arrest of Ilse STÖBE following the arrest of the Berlin spy organization. After denying everything for almost seven weeks she confessed that she had worked for the Soviet Intelligence Service and constantly passed information to her friend, the Jew and former journalist of the "Berliner Tageblatt", Rudolf HERRNSTADT (who is at present in Moscow), doing this for pay. She constantly had been guilty of racial disgrace with HERRNSTADT and stood in a state of complete subservience to him.

Working from the spring of 1942 until July 1942 in the Information Section of the Foreign Office in Berlin, Ilse STÖBE had even earlier established contact with the secretary of Legation First Class, Rudolf von SCHELIHA, upon instructions received through the Soviet Embassy in Berlin and was regularly receiving from him political information of all kinds which she then passed on to an Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. By way of the Soviet Embassy she passed to SCHELIHA instructions of the Moscow agent HERRNSTADT and brought him 30,000 RM in February 1941 for work performed. Von SCHELIHA was arrested 29.10.42 and has since made a confession. According to this he was recruited in 1937 by HERRNSTADT in Warsaw (von SCHELIHA at that time spent 9 years in the German Embassy in Warsaw) and had been in the Soviet Intelligence Service and had passed political happenings in the German Embassy in Warsaw to HERRNSTADT for pay. In February 1938 there was deposited on his account with Julius Baer & Co.,

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in Zürich via the Kreditinstitut in Lyon a draft of the National Bank in New York for \$6,500 as payment for intelligence services performed. The extent of SCHELIHA's treason cannot be determined at present.

Problems regarding which he had to give his views to Moscow included, for instance, German-Polish relations, the result of the conversations between the Polish Foreign Minister and the German Ambassador in Warsaw, the adherence of European countries to the Three Power Pact, and the official attitude of the Foreign Office toward the threatened English invasion.

According to what has been learned thus far von SCHELIHA may have received about 50,000 RM as agent money and, since he and his family lived far beyond his circumstances, these sums were swallowed up by his expenses.

How greatly interested Moscow was in the continuance of SCHELIHA's work is shown by the employment of a special parachute agent who was dropped from a Russian long range plane near Osterode in East Prussia 23.10.1942, came to Berlin and here tried to get at SCHELIHA through the agent STÖBE. Equipped with a radio set, he was to transmit SCHELIHA's information to Moscow currently.

This agent, who could finally be identified 29.10.1942 after comprehensive measures had been taken by the Gestapo and was arrested in Berlin by the circumspect work of the stenotypist of the Gestapo office, has subsequently been identified as Hein KOENEN (cover name Heinrich KÖSTER), son of the Communist Deputy to the Reichstag and the Landtag, Wilhelm KOENEN. He emigrated to Moscow via Denmark and Sweden in 1933 and now as an exceptionally well-trained intelligence agent was to transmit the espionage material of von SCHELIHA and Ilse STÖBE to Moscow.

KOENEN was also to meet with another Moscow agent in Berlin on certain days of the month. However, these meetings never could take place because the partner, the Communist functionary and parachute agent Erna EIFFLER (cover name Gerda SOMMER and ROSITA) had already been arrested in Hamburg by the Gestapo. A few days later it was possible to arrest her co-worker, the parachute agent Willy FELLENDORF (cover name Willy MACHWUROFF and HELMUTH).

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Through the agents seized in Hamburg it was possible around the middle of October 1942 to raid a number of calling places for Soviet couriers and messengers in Berlin and to render innocuous the remnants of a Communist organization for falsifying passports. The owners of the dwellings were without exception old Communist functionaries who had been affording shelter to illegal functionaries - in some cases ever since 1928 - and were receiving in return a payment of 150 - 200 RM a month through the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. It is characteristic of those arrested that they afforded shelter to parachute agents arriving in Berlin at once and without hesitation and in some cases kept in secret hiding places in their dwellings the rather large sums in Reichsmark and foreign change brought by the parachute agents.

H. Results of the Gestapo Measures

By the swift and thorough action of the Gestapo it has been possible thus far to achieve the following results:

1. The arrest of 17 Communist functionaries in Holland and Belgium, convicted of high treason, and the seizure of four transmitters which were in direct communication with Moscow or were about to establish contact.
2. The arrest of 119 persons in Berlin, of whom 38 have meanwhile been convicted of high treason, 42 of treason and 4 of lesser treasonable activity. 22 persons have been released.
3. The picking up of the Berlin spy organization also led to the seizure of 10 sending and receiving sets, part of which were already in operation, while some were seized before being put to use. Hence the number of radio sets confiscated thus far in this complex amounts to 14.
4. Agent funds were seized to the amount of 37,000 RM and \$3,450.

5. It was possible to confiscate a multitude of forged documents, attests and identification papers as well as false ration cards for travelers. Likewise confiscated were two reproducing devices, extensive apparatus for photo-enlargement and photo-reproduction used in the production of illegal writings.
6. In the course of the general arrests it was possible to apprehend 5 parachute agents who either were to begin or had begun their activity in Germany within the framework of the "Rote Kapelle". The mere sending out of these special functionaries to activate the organization proves clearly the importance which the Comintern and the General Staff of the Red Army attach to this treasonable group which has been picked up.

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SOKOL, Miriam
With husband, Herez SOKOL, radio operator for GILBERT, p. 12;
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WINTERINK

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Picture shop owner in Frague whose shop was to be used by KENT as rendezvous with Soviet agent, RUDI, p. 17.