

Reference abstracts of

KV 2/1329-1

This document contains materials derived from the latter sub-file. Albeit that the content of the first section mainly concerns Wilhelm Piert, a post war English languish teacher, who was mall judged by M.I.5. servants. Whose Service still was fighting their wartime battles; as if it still concerned war. Though, they since fought a lost battle; the Home Office could not reject on legal grounds refusing visa to him. It should be noticed that Piert's wife was British born.

Part two is dedicated to the intriguing file on Hans von Pescatore.

This was not the only occasion that we encounter such attitudes.

Its purpose: to be used as a kind of reference document, containing my personal selection of report sections; considered being of relevance.

My input: I have in almost every case created transcripts of the just reproduced file content.

However, sometimes adding my personal opinion; always accompanied by: (AOB (with- or without brackets) in: blue, red or green colour)

Please do not multiply this document

Remember: that the section-copies still do obey to Crown Copyright

By Arthur O. Bauer

PF 602116

PF 602116.

HISTORICAL
PESCATORE HANS VON.

PIERT WILLY.

HISTORICAL HISTORICAL

TRAY No.

S Form 924A rev. 10.74

W
401



'SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER'

Box 112

Serial No.	Star Designation	Date	Serial No.	Star Designation	Date	Serial No.	Star Designation	Date
	PA	10 DEC 1975	PA	RB	4/28/81			
	PA	2 JAN 1976			2 FEB 1981			
	RR	25 APR 1978			2 FEB 1981			
	RR	7 78						
	RD	14 NOV 1978			3 MAR 1981			
	PA	15 MAY 1979			25 MAR 1981			
	RG	9 1981						
					21-2-03			
					20 5 03			

PF602116. HISTORICAL

KV 2/1329
Hans von Pescatore
PF 602116

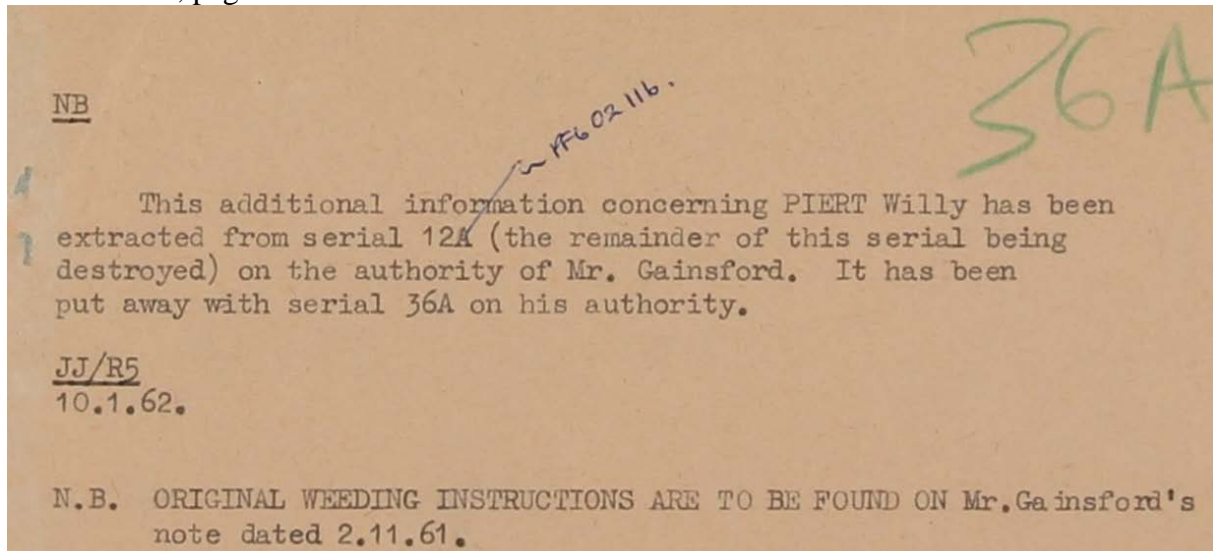
Register No. PF 602,116 PESCATORE/PIERT. Minute Sheet No. 1.		
	1.	
14.4.39.	Extract from B.5.b. (M/T) report on Link Visit to Germany, mentioning PIERT.	1z
1944.	C.I. Card re. von PESCATORE.	1a
	2.	
1944.	C.I. Card re. Hans PESCATORE.	2a
1944.	Copy of SHAEF Card for PESCATORE @ MUELLER.	2b
	3.	
15.5.45.	VAR/5375 re. Von PESCATORE.	3a
	4.	
19.5.45.	Extract from Interrogation Report on HELFERICH, mentioning PESCATORE.	4a
		<i>Destroyed authority Mr Gainsford/RP : 10.1.62</i>
	5.	
27.5.45.	ALP/26 re. MEISSNER and PESCATORE.	5a
	6.	
29.5.45.	Incoming Telegram BERN 11327 re. PESCATORE.	6a
		<i>Destroyed 10/1/62</i>
	7.	
29.5.45.	Note from W.R.C.4. re. PESCATORE, ref. 5a.	7a
	8.	
2.6.45.	Outgoing cable to A.F.H.Q. re. PIERT.	8a
	9.	
5.6.45.	Note by W.R.C.5.c. re. handling of PIERT case.	9a

One of the most intriguing aspects of aspect of these kinds of files are the so-called Minutes pages.

We notice first Piert, in our survey he is not significant and hardly noticed within this document.

Second: that most of these files has been destroyed on an order since 10 January 1962 and thereafter. The reason, in my perception, being that he does not pose a threat to UK interests. Often, someone, has become engaged in a friendly army, like the Western German Bundeswehr.

By the way, Obst. Helfrich was the head of the German Intelligence in Italy.



NB.

This additional information concerning Piert Willy has been extracted from serial 12A (the remainder of this serial being destroyed on the authority of Mr. Gainsford. It has been put away with serial 36A on his authority.

JJ/R5
10.1.62

N.B. **Original weeding** instructions are to be found on Mr. Gainford's note dated 2.11.61.

16.6.45. Extracts from Camp 020 Progress report on Hans MEISSNER re. PIERT and PEY

16.5.45 Extract from Camp 020 (was not a pleasant place to stay; in the suburb of London (London gage))

↓

↓

↓

↓

C-28/7

D.B.
~~A.D.B.~~
B.1.b. Mrs. Spring
B.1.b. Mr. Noble.
A.D.F.
B.1.h.

12a Please see CSDIC/15 Army Group Interrogation Report at 5a, which should be read in conjunction with the similar report on VON PESCATORE at 8a in P.F.602,116 attached.

11a

The position in Switzerland seems to have been that all the Intelligence Services had successfully penetrated each other, but that the III F work of K.O. Switzerland was rendered increasingly difficult by the stiffer attitude of the Swiss from November 1943 onwards.

B.1.h. will be interested in the man FOOTE, a W/T operator in the Russian service, who is described by PIERT as English but by VON PESCATORE as Irish (see page 9 of the latter report).

B.1.b.
3.7.45.

R.E. Bird
R.E. Bird.

Please see CSDIC (Combiner Services Detailed Interrogation Centre)/15th Army Group Interrogation Report at (Minute) 12a which should be read in conjunction with the similar report on Pescatore at 11a in PF 602116 attached.

The position in Switzerland (AOB, that is the country from where he operated since 1 January 1944) seems to have been that all the Intelligence Services had successfully penetrated each other, that the III F work (German counter espionage service) of K.O. (Kriegsorganisation; this service was established in friendly, mostly neutral countries, mainly sheltered within the Legation premises) Switzerland was rendered increasingly difficult by the stiffer attitude of the Swiss from November 1943 onwards. (AOB, mainly caused upon Allied diplomatic pressure)

B.1.H (M.I.5) will be interested in the man Foote (AOB, the latter originally of Irish origin, later he became a British agent, who once was the W/T operator of "Rado" the famous Communist spying nucleus in Switzerland. He should be regarded part of the "Rote Kapelle" network. Foote should also be dealt with in due course), a W/T operator in the Russian service, who is described by Piert as English but by von Pescatore as Irish.

B.1.b.
3.7.45

R.E. Bird.

↓

20.7.45.	Note from W.R.C.1/d re. 20a.	25.	25a
22.7.45.	W.R.C. Note to Section V re. Hans Von PESCATORE.	26.	27a
26.7.45.	W.R.C.4.C Note to WR/H re. 12a	27.	27a
27.7.45.	From V.F., encl: report on PESCATORE. (Report now filed at 12a)	28.	28a
31.7.45.	Extract from report on MEISSNER, re. PIERT.	29.	29a

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. JUNE 2003

Destroyed 10/1/62

(AOB, these kinds of pages are found rather often in the KV 2/xxx series.

It implies, that the genuine page being copied; This is a Copy; original document retained in department under section 3 (4) of the Public Records Act of 1958 June 2003. (AOB, the latter date signals when this file had once been made ready for publishing (selections made). I can, sometimes, happening, that a page is completely empty but (sometimes) only carrying on the top right-hand side the Minutes number concerned. I suppose, that the content is regarded too delicate in the interest of UK history) (by the way, the British did not bother much about the correct spelling of German names and words. - Because Meissner should be spelled with a single 's' only, thus: Meisner! They certainly possessed his passport and that like!)

15.10.45. W.R.C.4 Note, further to 32a, re. BOSSHARD @ JAKOB.

15.10.45 W.R. C4 (War room) Note, further to 39a re Bosshard @ Jakob. (AOB, he was a reserve captain (Htpm.) in the Swiss Army and manager of Messres Synergie, Lausanne)

11.1.46. Miss (W.R.C.1.)
36a
Please see serial 22a in this file which appears to settle more or less conclusively the identification of V.Mann JAKOBS with Walter BOSSHARD @ JAKOB, agent of KO Switzerland. Page 6 refers in particular. Former papers, with the exception of the original document on V.Mann JAKOBS, are at serials 16a-19a in this file. Please return the file to WRH for MI5 carding.
W.R.C.1.d. Lanima Bingham

11.1.46 Miss ?? (W.R.C.1.)

Please see serial 36a in this file which appears to settle more or less exclusively the identification of the V-Mann Jakobs with Walter Bosshard @ Jakob, agent the KO Switzerland. Page 6 refers in particular. Former papers, with the exception of the original document on V-Mann Jakobs are at serials 16a-19a in this file. Please return the file to WRH for MI5 carding.

W.R.C.1.d Lanima? Bingham

(AOB, her name is also found in connection with: The Englandspiel and Nordpolspiel)

KV 2/1329-1, page 8

29.1.46. To A.G.H.Q. re. further interrogation PESCATORE in connection with Arpad FLESCH. 39a

29.1.46 To A.G.H.Q. (Army Group Headquarters) re further interrogation Pescatore in connection with Arpad Plesch. (AOB, Plesch might have originated from Hungary)

*1.3.46. To S.I.S. enclosing copy of 42a. re FLESCH. 43a.

1.3.46 To S.I.S. (AOB, M.I.6) enclosing copy of 42a re Plesch.
KV 2/1329-1, page 9

R. Mr. Potter.

Herewith the file for PESCATORE which you asked for. When you have finished with it will you please return it to Miss Chenhalls, B.I.B.

B.I.
21.3.46.

D.I. Vesey
D.I. Vesey,
Major.

R. Mr. Potter.

Herewith the file for Pescatore which you asked for. When you have finished with it will you please return it to Miss (Joan) Chenhalls (at B.I.B. M.I.5)

B.I.

21.3.46

Major D.I. Vesey.

KV 2/1329-1, page 14

24.10.51.	Extract from H.O. file re PIERT.	70.	THIS IS A COPY ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION 3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958. JUNE 2003	70a
		71		
	<u>C.4.b. through B.2.</u>			
	<p>I think we should stand by our recommendation of 1947 and refuse this man entry to the U.K. Not only was he a trained member of the German Intelligence Service during the war when he was known to have been occupied with the care of German agents, which is not a desirable qualification for residence, but his subsequent history as shown from the Int. Div. reports gives one no reason to suppose that there can be a reasonable hope that he will have any feelings of loyalty towards the U.K.</p> <p>In addition Mrs. PIERT's actions since before the war give the impression that they have all along been dictated by purely selfish motives. She is aware that a visa was refused to her husband in Germany - this may be one reason why she re-applied for British citizenship - and this current letter appears to be merely an attempt to force our hands and has a rampish savour.</p>			
	B.2.c. 24.10.51.			
				<i>J. Russell King</i> J. Russell King.

24.10.51 Extract from Home Office file re Piert

C.4.b. through B.2.

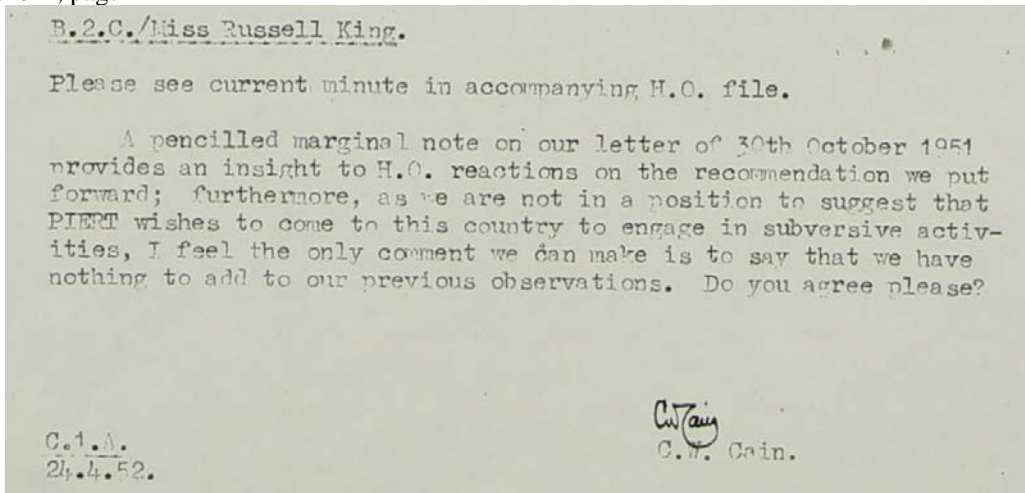
I think we should stand by our recommendations of 1947 and refuse this man entry to the U.K. Not only was he a trained member of the German intelligence Service during the war when he was known to have been occupied with the care of German agents, which is not desirable qualification for residence, but his subsequent history as shown from the Int. Division reports gives one no reason to suppose that there can be a reasonable hope that he will have any feelings of loyalty towards the U.K.

In addition Mrs. Piert's actions since before the war give the impression that they have all been dictated by purely selfish motives. She is aware that a visa was refused to her husband in Germany - this may be one reason why she re-applied for British citizenship - and this current letter appears to be merely an attempt to force our hands and has a rampish savour. (Mrs. Piert was British born).

B.2.c.

24.10.51

J. Russel King



B.2.C./ Miss Russel King.

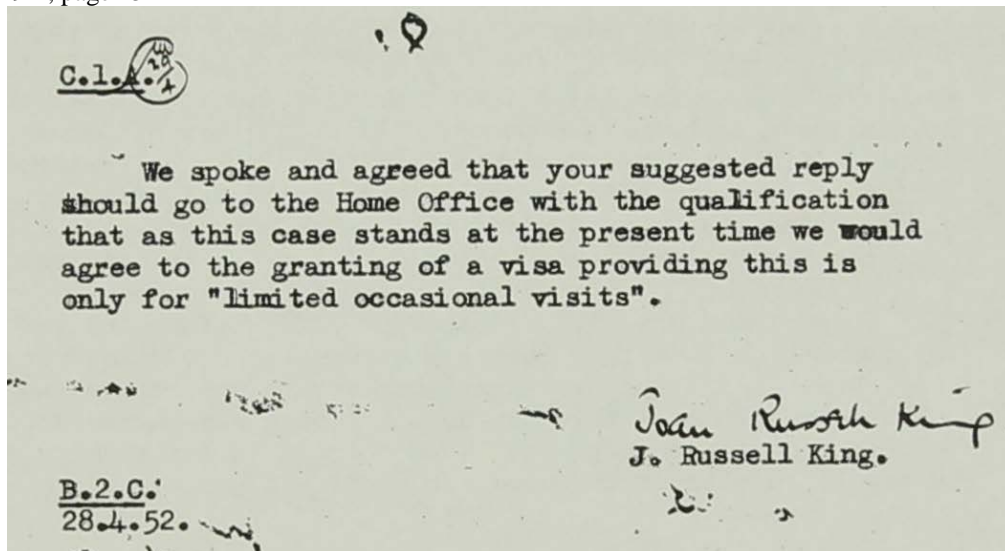
Please see current minute in accompanying H.O. file.

A pencilled marginal not on our letter of 30th October 1951 provides an insight to Home Office reactions on the recommendation we put forward; furthermore, as we are not in a position to suggest that Piert wishes to come to this country to engage in subversive activities ([how do they really know, or reflecting their frustrations](#)), I feel the only comment we have to make is to say that we have nothing to add to our previous observations. Do you agree please?

C.1.A.

24.4.52

C.W. Cain.



C.1.A.

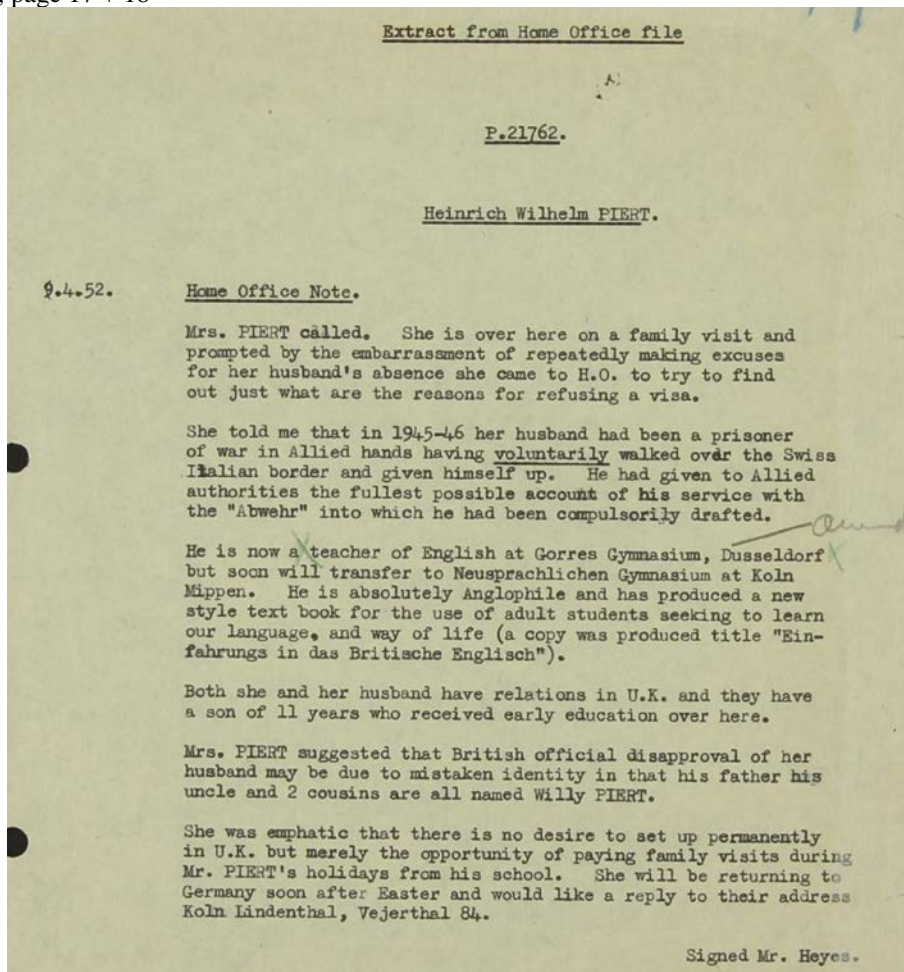
We spoke and agree that your suggested reply should go to the Home Office with the qualification that as this case stands at the present time we would agree to granting of a visa providing this is only for "limited occasional visits".

B.2.C.

28.4.52,

Mss. J. Russel King.

(AOB, please notice: such opinion is found within M.I.5 rather often - exceeding 1957 by far; they were still fighting their wartime battles, but they were since, say, 1945/46, actually increasingly on the "losing side", as, for instance, Germany since had become an accepted friendly nation)



Extract from Home Office File

Heinrich Wilhelm Piert

9.4.52 Home Office Note.

Mrs. Piert called. She is over here for a family visit and prompted by the embarrassment of repeatedly making excuses for her husband's absence she came to H.O. to try to find out just what are the reasons for refusing a visa.

She told me that in 1945/46 her husband had been a prisoner of war in Allied hands having voluntarily walked over the Swiss Italian border and himself up. He had given to Allied authorities the fullest possible account of his service with the "Abwehr" into which he had been compulsory drafted.

He is now a teacher of English at Gorres Gymnasium (these men might not have understood what implies a German Gymnasium), Düsseldorf. But soon will transfer to Neusprachlichen Gymnasium at Köln -Mippen?. He is absolutely Anglophile and has produced a new style text book for the use of adult students seeking to learn our language, and way of life (a copy was produced title "Einführung in das Britische Englisch").

Both she and her husband have relations in the U.K. and they have a son of 11 years who received early education over here.

Mrs. Piert suggested that British official disapproval of her husband may be due to mistaken identity in that his father his uncle and 2 cousins are all named Willy Piert.

She was emphatic that there is no desire to set up permanently in U.K. but merely the opportunity of paying family visits during Mr. Piert's holidays from his school. She will be returning to Germany soon after and would like a reply to their address Koln Lindenthal, Vejerthal 84.

Signed Mr. Heyes,

↓

19.4.52.

Home Office Minute.

I would like with respect to submit that our decision of November 1951 be reconsidered.

We could hardly defend a refusal on grounds of an aliens activity during the war unless it were the case either that his presence here would cause strong public comment or that it was thought likely that he would indulge in subversive practices. There is no indication of this latter possibility in M.I.5.'s observations.

PIERT was a Corporal in the German Intelligence Service c.c. very much a subordinate and not a master mind, and though of course his assessment as a security risk is a matter for M.I.5. it is the Home

Secretary who might be exposed to bombardment by Members of Parliament. So far the application is for no more than occasional visits when his wife comes to see her parents.

First - Say to M.I.5. that if there are no other security grounds than those of October 1951 and preceding we propose to allow (limited occasional visits).

Signed Mr. Heyes

19.4.52 Home Office minute.

I would like with respect to submit that our decision of November 1951 be reconsidered.

We would hardly defend a refusal on grounds of an aliens activity during war unless it were the case either that his presence here would cause strong public comment or that it was thought likely that he would indulge in subversive practices. There is no indication of this latter possibly in M.I.5's observations.

Piert was a Corporal (Ogfr) in the German Intelligence Service c.c. very much a subordinate and not a master mind, and though of course his assessments as a security risk is a matter for M.I.5 it is the Home Secretary who might be exposed to bombardment by Members of Parliament. So far the application is for no more than occasional visits when his wife comes to see her parents.

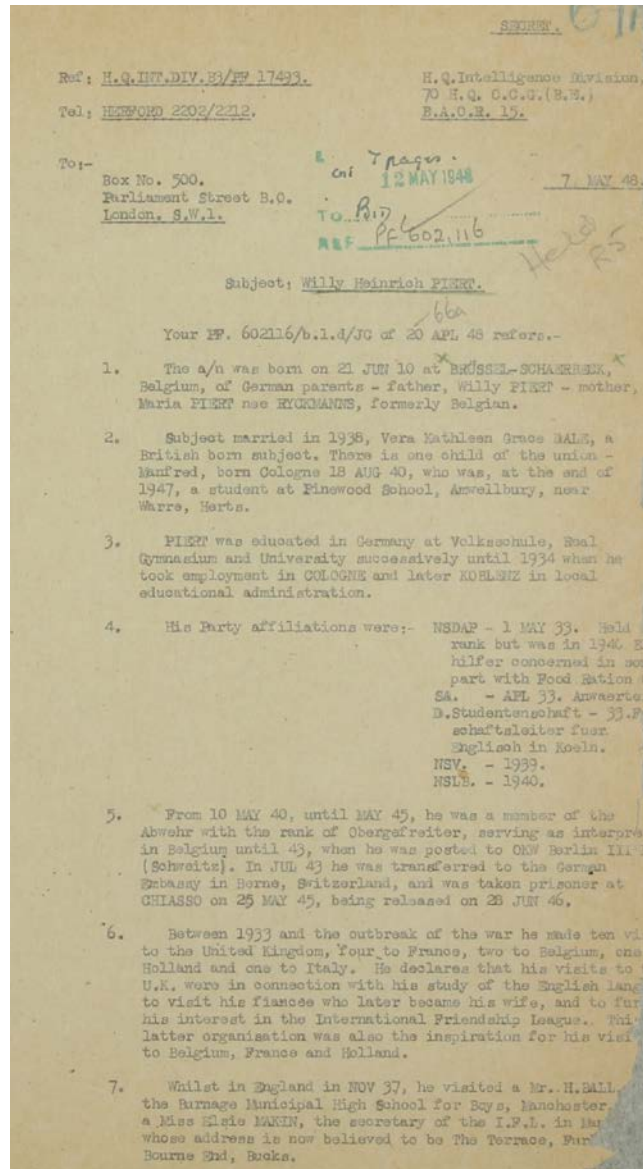
First - Say to M.I.5. that if there are no other security grounds than those of October 1951 and preceding we propose to allow (limited occasional visits).

Signed Mr. Heyes.

(AOB, in so many different other occasions, M.I.5. Servants still fought their wartime battles, for yet more than one-and-a-half decade to come, maybe even beyond)

Please notice, in contrast to the successions of the Minutes, the according documents are running reversed in time. Hence, increasing page numbers implying going backwards in time.

↓



Headers speaking for themselves and further being skipped
 Subject Willy (Wilhelm) Heinrich PiertPiert

- 1 The a/n was born on 21 June 1910 at Brussels-Schaerbeek Belgium of German parents, - father, Willy Piert, - mother, Maria Piert nee Rijckmanns, formerly Belgian.
- 2 Subject married in 1938, Vera Kathleen Grace, a British born subject. There is one child of the union – Manfred, born Cologne 18 August 1940, who was, at the end of 1947, a student at Pinewood School, Anwellbury, near, Warre, Herts.
- 3 Piert was educated in Germany at Volksschule, Real Gymnasium and University successfully until 1934 when he took employment in Cologne and later Koblenz in local educational administration.
- 4 His Party affiliations were:
 - NSDAP – 1 may 1933 Held rank but was in 1940 Bi? Helfer concerned in some part with food ration C SA? April 1933
 - Deutsche Studentenschaft – 33 Fa? Leiter für English in Koeln (Cologne)
 - NSV – 1939
 - NSLB – 1940
- 5 from 10 May 1940, until May 1945, he was a member of the Abwehr with the (final) rank of **Obergefreiter**, serving as interpreter in Belgium until 43, when he was posted to OKW Berlin III F (counter espionage) Schweiz (Switzerland). In July he was transferred to the German Embassy in Berne, Switzerland, and was taken prisoner at Chiasso on 25 May 1945, being released on 28 June 46.
- 6 Between 1933 and the outbreak of the war he made ten visits to the united Kingdom, four to France, two to Belgium, one Holland and one to Italy. He declared that the visits to the U.K. were in connection with the study of the English language to visit his fiancé who later became his wife, and to furnish his interest in the Friendship League. This latter organisation was also the inspiration of his visit to Belgium, France and Holland.
- 7 Whilst in England in Nov 37, he visited a Mr. H. Ball the Burnage Municipal High School for Boys, Manchester ? a Miss Elsie Makin, secretary of the I.F.L. in Manchester whose address is now believed to be the Terrace Fur? Bourne End, Bucks.

S. Form 81/P.G./4000/9.47. Held Rs, 59B

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No. P.F. 602,116. Name: PIERT.

Original in File No. O.F. 3/15. Supp Vol. Serial: 1a. Receipt Date: 4.10.39.

Original from: International Fellowship League Pamphlet. Under Ref.: Dated: --

Extracted on: 6.12.47. by: BB Section: R.4.

Germany

Holiday No. 44. July 1 to September 9. Cologne.
Host: Herr Willy Piert

8 Days £5 1s 6d. 15 Days £6 19s 6d.
Plus 13/6 Excursions. Plus 22/- Excursions.

Extract from File No: PF 602116 Name Piert
 Original in File No: O.F. 3/15 Supp Vol. Serial 1a Receipt Date 4.10.39
 Original from: International Fellowship league pamphlet
 Extracted on: 6.12.47 By BB Section R.4.
Extract from International Fellowship league pamphlet, entitled International Friendship Holidays, mentioning Piert.

Germany.

Holiday No. 44 Cologne.
 July 1 to September 9
 Horst: Herr Willy Piert
 8 Days £5 1s 2d. 15 Days £6 19s 6d.
 Plus 13/6 Excursions Plus 22/- Excursions.

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

588A/12
442

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL LETTERS ON OFFICIAL MATTERS "THE CHIEF CONSTABLE, BIRMINGHAM," AND NOT PERSONALLY

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 5000-

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S OFFICE
(CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT)
NEWTON STREET
BIRMINGHAM 4

WHL/JC

YOUR REF. _____
C.I.D. No. X.2234/87/4740 24th September, 1947.
Please quote this reference number in your reply

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir Percy Sillitoe, C.B.E., D.L.,
Box No. 500,
Parliament Street B.O.,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sir Percy,

Willy Heinrich PIERT

Thank you for your letter reference PF.602116/B.2.b/MG of the 23rd ultimo, respecting the above-named man. It was confirmed that he lived at 41 The Hurst, King's Heath, Birmingham, during the period you mentioned.

It is of interest that the following two persons are living at that address:-

1. Frank Kenneth WHEATLEY, born 10.10.1906, Identity Card No. DIV/4220080, formerly QEKC/26/1, and his wife -
2. Marie Madeleine WHEATLEY (nee PIERT) born 6.11.1912, Identity Card No. QEKC/26/2.

When Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley were living at 108 Haslucks Green Road, Shirley, Warwickshire, in June, 1940, the latter came under notice when she expressed pro-Nazi sentiments. It was learned that she was a German who acquired British nationality by virtue of her marriage to Frank Kenneth Wheatley in 1938.

In July, 1940, the Wheatleys removed to Flat No. 97 Viceroy Close, Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Mrs. Wheatley's name was placed on the list of aliens against whom certain action would

be taken in the event of invasion.

Full details of Mrs. Wheatley's activities were forwarded to you by the Chief Constable of Warwickshire on 2nd June, 1940.

I do not know the relationship between Willy Heinrich PIERT and Mrs. Wheatley, but they are probably brother and sister.

During the former's stay in Birmingham discreet attention has been paid, but so far as I can gather he did not contact any known local members of the former British Union.

Should anything of interest later be learned I will let you know.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Chief Constable.

24 September 1947

Hand 85-
Bic 2469

ENCL. *See 29 SEP 1947*
TO *B2B*
REF *✓*

[Signature]

Sir Percy Sillitoe, C.B.E., DL,
Box No. 500
Parliament Street B.O.
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sir Percy,

Willy Heinrich Piert.

Thank you for your letter reference PF 602116/B.2.b (=M.I.5.)/MG of the 23rd ultimo, respecting the above-named man. It is confirmed that he at the 41 Hurst, King's Heath, Birmingham, during the period you mentioned.

It is of interest that the following two persons are living at that address:-

1 Frank Kenneth Wheatley, born 10.10.1906,
Identity Card No. Div/4220080, formerly,
QEKC/26/1, and his wife.

2 Marie Madeleine Wheatley (nee Piert)
Born 6.11.1912, Identity Card No.
QEKC/26/2.

When Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley were living at 108 Haslucks Green Road, Shirley, Warwickshire, in June 1940, the latter came under notice when she expressed Pro-Nazi sentiments. It was learned that she was a German who acquired British nationality by virtue of her marriage to Frank Kenneth Wheatly in 1938.

In July 1940, Wheatleys removed to flat No 97 Viceroy Close, Bristol road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Mrs. Wheatley's name was placed on the list of Aliens against whom certain action would be taken in event of invasion.

Full details of Mrs. Wheatley's activities were forwarded to you by the Chief Constable of Warwickshire on 2nd June, 1940.

I do not know the relationship between Willy Heinrich Piert and Mrs. Wheatley, but they are probably brother and sister.

During the former stay in Birmingham discreet attention has been paid, and so far as I can gather he did not contact any known local members of the former British Union.

Should any thing of interest later be learned I will let you know.

Yours sincerely,

Chief Constable.

(AOB, regardless, all foreigners were eagerly watched, even in their private sphere. You may think, logically, when the danger of war emerges. But this was not always the case, because also foreigners staying temporarily in the 1920s in England were subject of intensive watch and some form of repressions. See, for example, the Salzmann file series: KV 2/907 – 914 as a good example of downside)

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

TOP SECRET

Questionnaire for PIERT and PESCATORE.A. W/T Traffic.

1. Was there a W/T link between RADO's organisation in Switzerland and the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group in Berlin? If so, which of the RADO transmitters was used for this purpose? From what date was the traffic first read? Was any substantial part of the traffic read before SCHULZE-BOYSEN's arrest in August 1942?

2. How were the three RADO transmitters used? Did they each carry the traffic of a different part of the organisation or were they used indiscriminately? If the former, which transmitter carried RADO's own traffic? What traffic did the other two carry? If the latter, how was the work of the three transmitters co-ordinated?

3. When was the RADO traffic first read? What was the approximate quantity of traffic passed - i.e. how many messages a week of what length? What details are known of the codes? What was the nature of the information on this subject supplied by HAENSELER? Did the W/T link work well or badly? Were there any complaints from Moscow e.g. of difficulty in reception or in deciphering?

4. Did any W/T links apart from those already mentioned exist:-

- (a) with Lucie's network in Germany,
- (b) with occupied or unoccupied France,
- (c) between Lucie and Moscow independently of RADO?

B. Madame DUEBENDORFER.

1. It is stated that she "fled to Switzerland from France when action against the Rote Kapelle organisation was imminent". This would imply that she arrived in Switzerland at the end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943. Is this correct? If not, when did she arrive in Switzerland? What is known of her previous connections in France? Is it thought that any links had existed previously in France between her and the Lex Group?

2. What were the relations between Mme. DUEBENDORFER, RADO and Lucie? From what date did Lucie first operate? It is implied (see pages 10 and 11) that only Mme. DUEBENDORFER knew the identity of Lucie's contact in Germany. It is also implied (page 11) that Moscow knew the identity of Lucie and had communication with him independently of RADO. Is it known why questions about the identity of Lucie's source could not be addressed to Lucie himself, either direct or via RADO? Is it believed that Lucie was Mme. DUEBENDORFER's agent or merely that she was the go-between between him and RADO? Is it thought that Mme. DUEBENDORFER herself had agents in Germany independently of Lucie? What was the reason for supposing that the Moscow message as quoted on page 11 referred to Lucie's contact rather than to another contact of Mme. DUEBENDORFER?

3. When was Mme. DUEBENDORFER arrested by the Swiss? Did this occur before or after RADO's flight? What other persons are known to have been arrested at the same time as Mme. DUEBENDORFER? How long was Mme. DUEBENDORFER in prison? What is known of her movements after arrest?

C. Miscellaneous.

1. It is stated of the Lex Group that they had previously operated from Paris and were engaged in sabotage on the Rhine. Can any further details of this be supplied? Is it meant that, although the scene of the Group's activities was the Rhine, its headquarters were in Paris? If so, is it known what was the purpose of this arrangement?

2. Is anything known of an individual named Henry Robinson, reported to have acted as a courier between RADO in Switzerland and the Rote Kapelle organisation in France? What was his nationality? What cover did he employ for his journeys? What is known of his contacts in Switzerland? It is stated that he was later arrested by the Germans. At what date did this occur? What information was obtained from him? What is known of his subsequent fate?

3. Is anything known of a woman "Madeleine", stated to have been trained in Paris in 1943 by the Rote Kapelle organisation and to have been intended for work in Switzerland? Did she in fact arrive in Switzerland? If so, at what date? What was her real name? With what part of RADO's organisation was it intended that she should work? Was her mission to establish W/T communication between Switzerland and Paris?

4. What is known in general of the links between RADO's organisation and the Rote Kapelle or any other Russian organisation in France?

5. Can any further particulars (in addition to AFHQ letter GBI/389.701/PF/1380 of 22 Feb. 1946) be given concerning the financial arrangements of RADO's organisation? Were any other persons apart from Arpad PLESCH suspected in this connection? Can any further particulars be given of the lawyer in New York mentioned in the AFHQ letter? What other channels were thought to exist? Was it known or suspected how or under what cover money was transferred from New York to Switzerland?

6. What were the circumstances of HAENSELER's contact with RADO? Was it obtained through any person in the International Labour Office? If so, through whom? Was HAENSELER also in contact, directly or indirectly, with Mme. DUEBENDORFER?

Questionnaire for Piert and Pescatore.

A W/T traffic.

1. Was there a W/T link between Rado's (Communist) organisation in Switzerland and the Schulze-Boysen group in Berlin? (AOB, [pointing at the famous "Rote Kapelle" complex](#)) in Berlin? If so, which of the Rado transmitters was used for this purpose? From what date was the traffic first read? Was any substantial part of the traffic read before Schulze-Boysen's arrest in August 1942?

2. How were the three Rado transmitters used? Did they each carry the traffic of a different part of the organisation or were they used indiscriminately? If the former, which transmitter carried Rado's own traffic? What traffic did the other two carry? If the latter, how was the work of the three transmitters coordinated?

3. When was Rado's traffic first read? What was the approximate quantity of traffic passed – i.e. how many messages a week of what length? What details are known of the codes? What was the nature of this information on this subject supplied by Haenseler? Did the W/T link well or badly? Were there any complaints from Moscow e.g. of difficulty in reception or in deciphering?

4. Did any W/T links apart from those already mentioned exist:-
- (a) With Lucie's network in Germany,
 - (b) with occupied or unoccupied France,
 - (c) Between Lucie and Moscow independently of Rado?

B. Madame Duebendorfer.

1. It is stated that she "fled to Switzerland from France when action against the Rote Kapelle Organisation was eminent". This would imply that she arrived in Switzerland at the end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943. Is this correct? If not, when did she arrive in Switzerland? What is known of her previous connections in France? Is it thought that any links had existed previously in France between her and the Lex Group?

2. What were the relations between Mme. Duebendorfer, Rado and Lucie? From what date did Lucie first operate? It is implied (...) that only Mme. Duebendorfer knew the identity of Lucie's contacts in Germany. It is also implied (..) that Moscow knew the identity of Lucie and had communication with him independently of Rado. Is it known why questions about the identity of Lucie's source could not be addressed to Lucie himself, either direct or via Rado? It is thought that Mme. Duebendorfer's agent or merely that she was the go-between him and Rado? It is thought that Mme. Duebendorfer herself had agents in Germany independently of Lucie? What was the reason for supposing that the Moscow message as quoted at page 11 referred to Lucie's contact rather than to another contact of Mme. Duebendorfer.

3. When was Mme. Duebendorfer arrested in the Swiss? Did this occur before Rado's flight? What other persons are known to have been arrested at the same time as Mme. Duebendorfer? How long was Mme. Duebendorfer in prison? What is known of her movements thereafter?

C Miscellaneous.

1. It is stated that the Lex Group that they had previously operated from Paris and were engaged in sabotage on the Rhine. Can any further details of this be supplied? It is meant that, although the scene of the Group's activities was the Rhine, its headquarters were in Paris? If so, it is known what was the purpose of this arrangement?

2. Is anything known of an individual named Henry Robinson, reported to have acted as a courier between Rado in Switzerland and the Rote Kapelle organisation in France? What was his nationality? What cover did he employ for his journeys? What is known of his contacts in Switzerland? It is stated that he was later arrested by the Germans. At what date did this occur? What information was obtained from him? What is known of his subsequent fate?

3. Is anything known of a woman "Madeleine" stated to have been trained in Paris in 1943 by the Rote Kapelle organisation and to have been intended for work in Switzerland? If so at what date? What was her real name? With what part of Rado's organisation was it intended that she should work? Was her mission to establish W/T communication between Switzerland and Paris?

4. What is known in general of the links between Rado's and the Rote Kapelle or any other organisation in France?

5. Can any further particulars (...) be given concerning the financial arrangements of Rado's organisation? Were any other persons apart from Arpad Plesch suspected in this connection? Can any other particulars be given of the lawyer in New York in the AFHQ ([I suppose: American Forces Headquarters](#)) letter? What other channels were thought to exist? Was it known or suspected how or under what cover money was transferred from New York to Switzerland?

6. What were the circumstances Haenseler's contact with Rado? Was it obtained through any person in the International Labour Office? Is so, through whom? Was Haenseler also in contact, directly or indirectly, with Mme. Duebendorfer?

↓

↓

To: - G-2 (CI),
AFHQ.

From: - CSDIC (Main),
AFC S.551,
CMF.

Date: - 27 Feb 46.

Subject: PESCATORE, Hans.

Reference your GBI.389-701/PT/1380 of 25 Feb 46.

1. PESCATORE has been interrogated on the points raised in the letter from CI War Room, LONDON, attached to above, and has given the following information.
2. BOSSHARD alias JAKOB was run by ENGELBRECHTEN, Vice Consul in GENEVA, till the latter was removed on the request of the Swiss, some time in early Spring 44. ENGELBRECHTEN used to pass on to BERLIN JAKOB's reports on military matters, as well as controlling his III F work. After ENGELBRECHTEN's removal, JAKOB's military reports were handed in by JAKOB to Prince AUERSPERG, the Asst. Air Attache, till the latter deserted after the affairs of 20 Jul 44. The cover name of AUERSPERG was "FERDINAND", under which he presumably passed on JAKOB's reports to BERLIN.
3. After the disappearance of AUERSPERG, PESCATORE himself handled JAKOB's military reports, submitting them to a preliminary examination before forwarding them to Obltn HOHMANN, Referent Mil/B/3, for SWITZERLAND, at the RSHA. PESCATORE had known before he took over this side of JAKOB's activities that his military information was alleged to be derived from reports he saw in the office of Col- Brigadier MASSON, head of the Swiss IS.
4. JAKOB claimed that there were several sources supplying the information which he copied from MASSON's office, among them a Swiss called PAUL who was operating in LONDON, and sending information by Swiss diplomatic courier. (It may be said at this point that it is PESCATORE's opinion that PAUL and some if not all the other sources produced by JAKOB may well have been figments of his imagination - for reasons for this belief see below). JAKOB did not say if PAUL was himself in the Swiss diplomatic service or not. PAUL's reports, so far as PESCATORE can remember, dealt largely with alleged damage caused by V 1 and V 2, much of it of a sensational kind, such as the destruction of engine port installations and the sinking of a troopship with all hands as it was leaving port. They also dealt with troop movements, under which heading specific units were mentioned.

1. Pescatore has been interrogated on the points raised in the letter from CI War Room, London, attached to above, and has given the following information.

2. Bosshard alias Jakob was run by Engelbrechten, Vice Consul in Geneva, till the latter was removed on the request of the Swiss, some time in early 44. Engelbrechten used to pass on to Berlin Jakob's reports on military matters, as well as controlling his III F (counter espionage) work. After Engelbrechten's removal, Jakob's military reports were handed in by Jakob to Prince Auersberg, the asst. Air Attaché, till the latter deserted after the affairs of 20 Jul 44. The cover name of Auersberg was "Ferdinand", under which he presumably passed on Jakob's reports to Berlin. (Direct British interception of communication, was not possible, because all essential communication had to be accomplished by teletype; thus lines)

3. After the disappearance of Auersberg, Pescatore himself handled Jakob's military reports, submitting them to a preliminary examination before forwarding them to Oblt. Homann, Referent Mil/B/3, for Switzerland, at the RSHA. Pescarore had known before he took over this side of Jakob's activities that his military information was alleged to be derived from reports he saw in the office of Colonel-Brigadier Masson, head of the Swiss IS.

4. Jakob claimed that there were several sources supplying the information which he copied from Masson's office, among them a Swiss called Paul who was operating in London, and sending information by

Swiss diplomatic courier. (It may be said at this point that it is Pescatore's opinion that Paul and some of it not all the other sources produced by Jakob may well have been figments of his imagination – for reasons of his believe see below). Jakob did not say if Paul was himself in the Swiss diplomatic service or not. Paul's reports as far as Pescatore can remember, deal largely with alleged damage by V 1 and V 2, much of a sensational kind, such as the destruction of the entire port installations and the sinking of a troopship with all hands as it was leaving port. They also dealt with troops movements, under which heading specific units were mentioned. (AOB, please remember again, in contrast to other occasions, similarly to Sweden, the Germans were not entitled to operate W/T; as they had to operate wire-connected telex (FS) instead; so wireless interceptions weren't possible)

5. PESCATORE cannot remember the names of any other of the alleged sources of MASSON, but remembers that one or more were said to be operating in PARIS. PESCATORE once asked JAKOB why the Swiss IS was interested in such matters as British troop movements and V damage in ENGLAND, and JAKOB replied that MASSON was interested in finding out whether the V weapons were all that the Germans claimed them to be, and also wanted to obtain as complete a picture as possible of the general war situation, under which category troop movements in and from ENGLAND were of interest. PESCATORE himself thought it not unlikely that the Swiss IS might be wanting to acquire a certain amount of material of interest to the Germans which they could then bargain against information of closer interest to SWITZERLAND.

6. JAKOB's information appeared in many cases to be too sensational for accuracy, but nevertheless PESCATORE, who had no knowledge of I(H) matters, passed it on to BERLIN for their opinion. After a time PESCATORE received notification from the Mil Amt that JAKOB's reports were considered to be of negative value - the instances of V damage, for instance, were considered in many cases impossible, and specific units mentioned as being in ENGLAND were not known in BERLIN. The Mil Amt gave instructions that JAKOB was not to be used in future to pass on military information.

7. In view of the unlikelihood of much of JAKOB's military information PESCATORE is of the opinion that a lot of it, if not all, was made up in order to justify his being employed as an I agent as well as for III F, with consequent increase in payments. PESCATORE thinks it very likely that some if not all of the sources JAKOB gave as those supplying MASSON were also part of the fiction. It would appear that PAUL, who allegedly supplied some of the wildest items, is a reasonable candidate for one of JAKOB's make-believe sub-sources. To support the theory that JAKOB was inventing information in the military field, PESCATORE has added that his III F information, hitherto of good quality, also tended to tail off and become unreliable since the time when JAKOB began his career as a military informer.

F. G. Adams

(F.G. ADAMS), Capt,
O.C. Army Section,
CSDIC (Main), C.M.F.

5. Pescatore cannot remember the names of any other of the alleged sources of Masson, but remembers that one or more were said to be operating in Paris. Pescatore once asked Jakob why the Swiss IS was interested in such matters as British troops movements and V-damage in England, and Jakob replied that Masson was interested in finding out whether the V weapons were all that the Germans claimed them to be, and also wanted to obtain as complete a picture as possible of the general war situation, under which category troops movements in and from England were of interest. Pescatore himself thought it not unlikely that the Swiss IS might be wanting to acquire a certain amount of material of interest to the Germans which they could then bargain against information of closer interest to Switzerland.

6. Jakob's information appeared in many cases to be too sensational for accuracy, but nevertheless Pescatore, who had no knowledge of I (H) (Heer) matters, passed it onto Berlin for their opinion. After a time Pescatore received notification from Mil Amt that Jakob's reports were considered to be of negative value – the instances of V damage, for instance, were considered in many cases impossible, and specific units mentioned as being in England were not known in Berlin. The Mil Amt gave instructions that Jakob was not to be used in future to pass on military information.

7. In view of the unlikelihood of much of Jakob's military information Pescatore is of the opinion that a lot of it, if not all, was made up in order to justify his being employed as an agent as well as for III F, with consequent increase of payments. Pescatore thinks it very likely that some if not all of the sources Jakob gave as

those supplying Masson were also part of the fiction. It would appear that Paul, who allegedly some of the wildest items, is a reasonable candidate for one of Jakob's make-believe sub-sources. To support the theory that Jakob was inventing information in the military field, Pescatore had added that his III F information, hitherto of good quality, also tend to tail off and become unreliable since the time Jakob began his career as a military informer.

(F.G. Adams), Capt.
O.C. Army Section
CSDIC (Main), CMF

↓

↓

↓

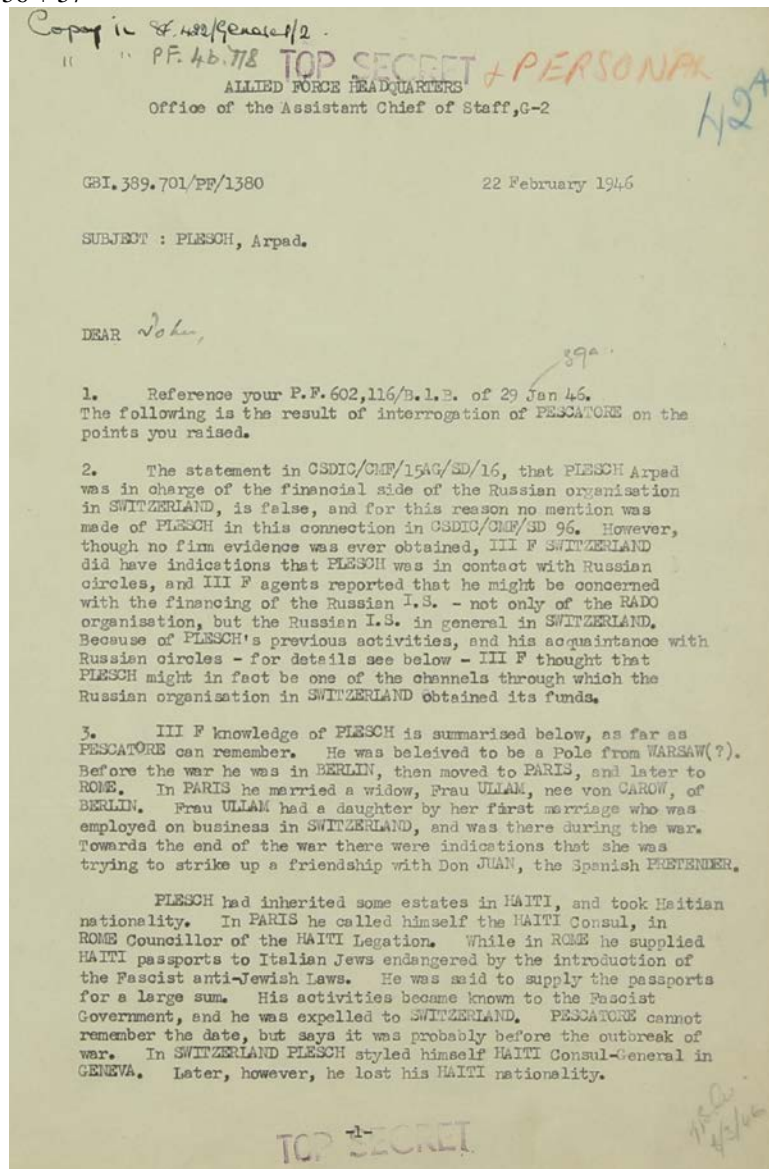
↓

↓

↓

↓

↓



Allied Forces Headquarters

22 February 1946

Dear John,

1. Reference your PF 602116/B.1.B (=M.I.5) of 29 Jan 46. The following is the result of interrogation of Pescatore on the points you raised.

2. The statement in CSDIC/CMF/15AG (Army Group)/SD/16, that Plesch Arpad was in charge of the financial side of the Russian organization in Switzerland, is false, and for this reason no mention was made of Plesch in the connection in CSDIC/CMF/SD 96. However, though no firm evidence was ever obtained, III F Switzerland (German counter espionage) did have indications that Plesch was in contact with Russian circles, and III F agents reported that he might be concerned with the financing of the Russian I.S. - not only of the Rado organization, but the Russian I.S. in general in Switzerland. Because of Plesch's previous activities, and his acquaintance with Russian circles - for details see below - III F thought that Plesch might in fact be one of the channels through which the Russian organization in Switzerland obtained its funds.

3. III F knowledge of Plesch is summarized below, as far as Pescatore can remember. He was believed to be a Pole from Warsaw (Warschau) (?). Before the war he was in Berlin, then moved to Paris, and later to Rome. In Paris he married a widow, Frau Ullam, nee von Carow, of Berlin. Frau Ullam had a daughter by her first marriage who was employed on business in Switzerland, and was there during the war. Towards the end of the war there were indications that she was trying to strike up a friendship with Don Juan, the Spanish Pretender.

Plesch had inherited some estates in Haiti, and took Haitian nationality. In Paris he called himself the Haiti Consul, in Rome Councillor of Haiti Legation. While in Rome he supplied Haiti passports to Italian

Jews endangered by the introduction of the Fascist anti-Jewish Laws. He was said to supply the passports for a large sum. His activities became known to Fascists Government, and he was expelled to Switzerland. Pescatore cannot remember the date, but says it was probably before the outbreak of war. In Switzerland Plesch styled himself Haiti Consul-General in Geneva. Later however, he lost his Haiti nationality.

III F followed PLESCH's activities with interest during the war, as he was under suspicion for his extensive international business dealing, and he included among his acquaintances Air Commodore WEST and General LEGGE, and a financier called GEDEON(?), who was suspected of being a possible British agent. (GEDEON(?) shot himself in about 1942). Because of his contacts with WEST and LEGGE, PLESCH was suspected by III F of being an agent of the British and Americans, but it was established later (in 1941 or 1942 ?) through a message of LEGGE or CARTWRIGHT which was either intercepted and read or discovered among the carbon copies stolen from the American Military Attache's office, that PLESCH was on the Anglo-American "Black List". It was assumed by III F that PLESCH had been trying to have his services as an agent accepted, but that he had made no headway. In 1942 or 1943 III F received indications that PLESCH was in touch with Russian and Oriental circles, among others with the Rechtsanwalt LIPSCHITZ, the head of the Russo-Swiss Chamber of Commerce. III F agents reported - PESCATORE can recall no details - that PLESCH might be concerned with the financing of the Russian I.S. It was known from intercepts of the RADO organisation traffic that the Russians were having difficulties in financing their organisation in SWITZERLAND; one message intercepted referred to "an important lawyer in NEW YORK" as being a channel. It was thought by III F that the agents' reports indicating PLESCH as one of the sources through whom funds were supplied to the Russian Service might not be incorrect, though no shadow of proof was ever obtained.

PLESCH used as his secretary in his business dealings his cousin or nephew, DEMBITZER, believed of Polish origin.

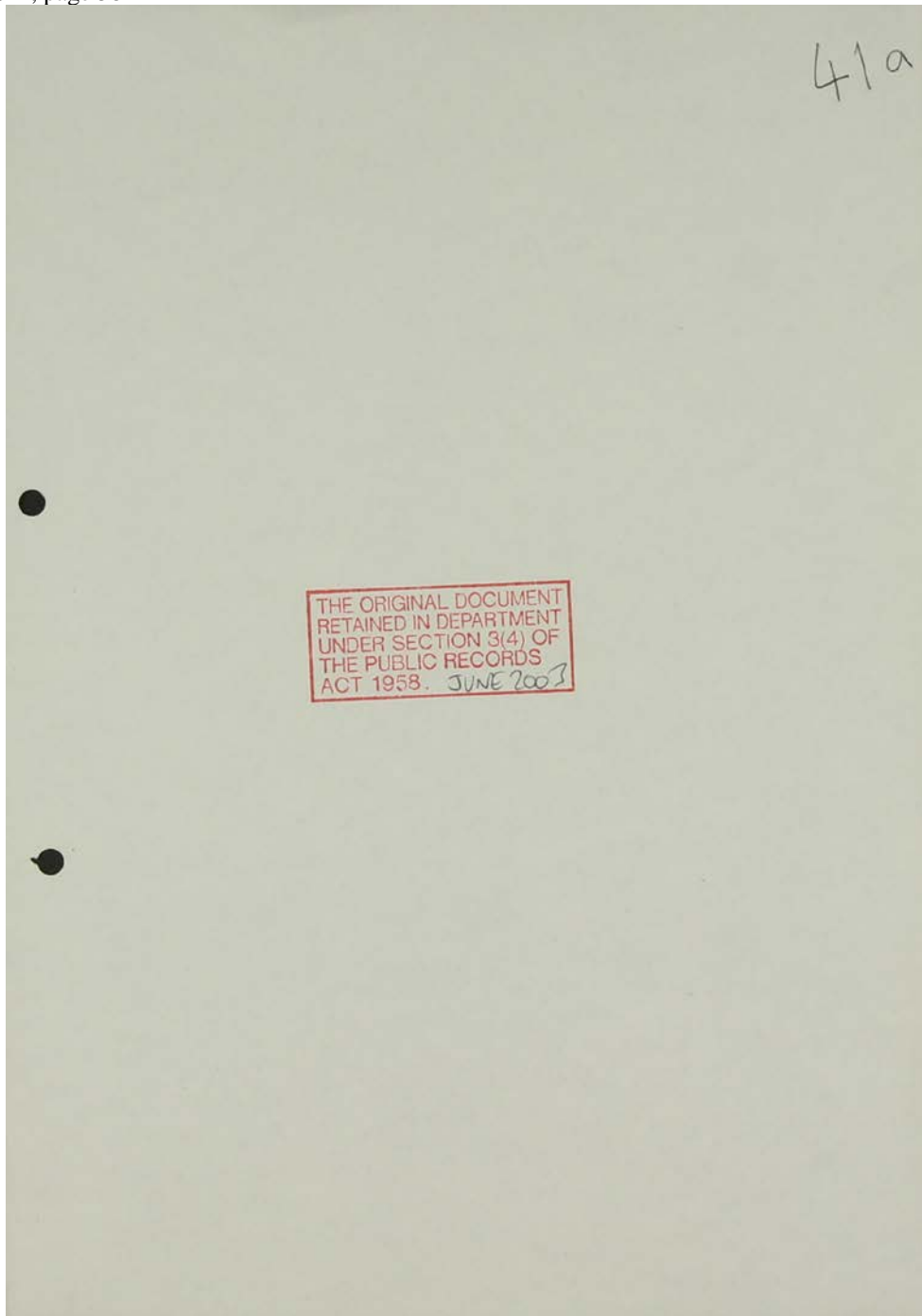
Yours are
B. Pescatore

III F followed Plesch's activities with interest during the war, as he was under suspicion for his extensive international business dealing, and he included among his acquaintances Air Commodore West general Legge, and a financier called Gedeon(?) who was suspected of being a possible British agent. (Gedeon(?) shot himself about 1942). Because of his contacts with West and Legge, Plesch was suspected by III F of being an agent of the British and Americans, but it was established later (in 1941 or 1942 ?) through a message of Legge or Cartwright which was either intercepted and read or discovered among the carbon copies stolen from the American Military Attaché's office, that Plesch was on the Anglo-American "Black List". (AOB, **please notice: Pescatore arrived on 1 January 1944, and he first had to become acquainted with the old existing files**). It was assumed by III F that Plesch had been trying to have his services as an agent accepted, but that he had trying to have made no headway. In 1942 or 1943 III F received indications that Plesch was in touch with Russian and oriental circles, among others with the Rechtsanwalt (**lawyer**) Lifschitz, the head of the Russo-Swiss Chamber of Commerce. III F agents reported – Pescatore can recall no details – that Plesch might be concerned with the financing of the Russian I.S. It was known from intercept of the Rado organisation (**W/T**) traffic that the Russians were having difficulties in financing their organisation in Switzerland; one message intercepted referred to "an important lawyer in New York" as being a channel. It was thought by III F that the agent's indicating Plesch was one of the sources as one of the sources through whom funds were supplied to the Russian Service might not be incorrect, though no shadow of proof was ever obtained.

Plesch used as his secretary in his business dealings his cousin or nephew, Dembitzer, believed of Polish origin. (AOB, albeit, that this name can mainly

Major J.M.A Gwyer
Box No. 500
Parliament Street B.O.
London S.W.1

↓



Empty kind of pages are sometimes encountered; the only reference we have being the Minute number 41a

5.2.46. From CSDIC with Second Detailed Interrogation report on FRESCATORE. 40b.
41.
42.
22.2.46. From A.F.H.Q. with ref. to 39a. re FLESCH. 42a.

AOB: The content of Minute 41a has clearly been deleted (made invisible)

This is proving that some information is considered not to made public, likely due to its delicate nature. Maybe even not to compromise themselves (the Anglo-Americans).

It is fair to notice: that at least, the historians being hinted that a former “weeding process had been commenced (whether in June 2003 or before). **Thought we know since - that something should be kept hidden.**

(iii) Major STEVENS

The first authentic information to reach GERMANY about the British I.S. in LONDON was provided by the capture of Major STEVENS, head of the British I.S. at The HAGUE. The STEVENS/BEST operation was exclusively an SD show which did not have the approval of CANARIS. This lack of approval was not inspired by reasons of professional jealousy but simply because CANARIS was opposed to any operation which might impede counter-intelligence work in neutral countries by inducing countermeasures. Since however the operation was already an established fact, Admiral CANARIS naturally tried to have the information gained made available to his own organisation, and with that object in view he appointed Korv. Kapt. MEISNER liaison officer between the Abwehr and RSHA. In this capacity as liaison officer MEISNER received photostat copies of the interrogation reports on STEVENS and BEST.

Source, in his capacity as "III F 1 a", was attached to MEISNER as evaluator at the time and was given the task of starting a card index based on the information available, with a view to bringing some order into the rather voluminous dossier. Source has therefore an approximate recollection of the diagram which was drawn on the basis of the information supplied by STEVENS. The diagram was based on the statements made by STEVENS of his visit to LONDON prior to being sent to HOLLAND (see sub-para (b) below).

Major Stevens.

The first authentic information to reach Germany about the British I.S. in London was provided by the capture of Major Stevens, head of the British I.S. at The Hague. The Stevens/Best operation was exclusively an SD show (directed by Schellenberg) which did not have the approval of Canaris. (AOB, SD was RSHA Amt IV E's concern; and Canaris belonged to the military OKW Ausland/Abwehr) This lack of approval was not inspired by reason by reason of professional jealousy but simply because Canaris was opposed to any operation which made impede counter-intelligence work in neutral countries by inducing countermeasures (AOB, my personal impression, the balance might have been in favour for the SD). Since however this operation was already an established fact, Admiral Canaris naturally tried to have the information gained made available to his own organisation, and with that object in view he appointed Korv. Kapt. Meisner (KO Leiter Switzerland 1942-1945) liaison officer between Abwehr and (the just established) R.S.H.A. In this capacity as liaison officer Meisner received photostat copies of the interrogation reports on Stevens and Best.

Source, in his capacity as "III F 1a", was attached to Meisner as evaluator at the time and was given the task of starting a card index based on the information available (AOB, Lou de Jong's historical survey, proved that ultimately Best and/or Stevens gave more away than they have told British interrogators after the war), with a view of bringing some order into the rather voluminous dossier. Source (Pescatore) has therefore an approximate recollection of the diagram which was drawn on the basis of the information supplied by Stevens. The diagram was based on the statements made by Stevens of his visits to London prior to being sent to Holland.