

KV 2/14-2 & KV 2/14-3

Part VI

This document deals mainly with interrogations held just after the three Germans had been caught, on 30 September 1940. This time it deals with Vera ... mainly.

It actually is not a genuine document as usually, though these kinds of files would start with so-called "Minutes", which apparently is not the case here. Therefore, I would suggest it seemingly is a collection (selection) of mainly interrogations.

For this reason, I have skipped the actual Q ([question](#)) and A ([answers](#)) as it contains so much lies and according rubbish, that we have to accept that we gain very little true information.

Like usually, these sorts of document are running reverse in time. Thus it starts with the most recent situation and succeeding one goes increasingly back in time.

Only in case of the "Minutes" - these are running in a correct time sequence.

Vera, whatever fake names being used, is lying to a great extent. However, I nevertheless, do not consider all is rubbish; and that here-and-there a true situation being painted.

The succeeding KV 2/15 series are dealing with a different approach, as far as I can oversee it.

All selections are my personal choice, and my comments always recognisable due to the [blue](#), [red](#) or sometimes [green](#) colours used.

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KV 2/14-2, page 1

She denied her ability to do this. But she believed she said, that the Germans would be willing to meet us in this respect, as a tribute to the memory of her late husband. I admitted that I knew little of the German authorities; but from what I did know I gathered the impression that magnanimity was not really their most striking feature. I left her with the repeated advice to write out, in detail, all she could about her day to day life with de Deeker; she promised me again that she would do so. She begged, too, that I would visit her again.

The impression left on my mind as a result of this interview is that nothing of value will be got from this woman. She is in my view a pathological liar; her tendency to deceive is so ingrained as to be almost instinctive. But I am equally convinced that she knows more of de Deeker than she has told.

Dr. Mathieson told me that there is ground for believing that this woman was recently pregnant but has now aborted, probably since her arrival in this country.

Harold Dearden

B.S.L.
21.10.40.

HD/MEM.

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She denied her ability to do this. But she believed she said, that the Germans would be willing to meet us in this respect, as a tribute to the memory of her late husband (Dierks). I admitted that I knew little of the German authorities; but from what I know I gathered the impression that magnanimity (nobility, fairness) was not really their most striking feature. I left her with the repeated advice to write out, in detail, all she could about her day to day life with De Deeker (Drueke); she promised me again that she would do so. She begged, too, that I would visit her again.

(AOB, I do not agree in this respect with Dr. Dearden. The real bottleneck would most likely not have been the Germans - but their very own M.I.5! M.I.5 fought their own war, and did everything possible to prevent that the German got information on their send-out agents. It went even so far, that the obligatory last letters written by all those caught, convicted or not - had never been addressed to the addressees; as can be proven in the quite many files, like on Meier, Kieboom, Waldberg, but also Drueke's address was never forwarded! Therefore I suppose that magnanimity was also latent in Britain!)

The impression left on my mind as a result of this interview is that nothing of value will be got from this woman. She is in my view a pathological liar; her tendency to deceive is so ingrained (embedded) as to be almost instinctive. But I am equally convinced that she knows more of the Deeker than she has told.

Dr. Mathieson told me that there is ground for believing that this woman was recently pregnant but has now aborted, probably since her arrival in this country.

B.S.L.
21.10.40

Signed: Harold Dearden.

KV 2/14-2, page 8

Dear White,

With reference to the interrogation of Vera ERICHSEN by Stephens on 1.10.40., I attach some notes concerning the Russians mentioned by the prisoner which might be of use to you.

I have asked S.I.S. to identify Count IGNATIEFF, who is at present in Spain, as there is a chance that he might be identical with Alexis IGNATIEFF, in which case his connection with KNUPFFER is significant.

Yours sincerely,

B.4b.
17.10.40.

Dear White,

With reference to the interrogation of Vera Erichsen by Stephens (Camp 020 or its forerunner) on 1.10.40 (note they had landed in Scotland in the early morning of 30 September and been arrested that very day), I attach some notes concerning the Russians mentioned by the prisoner which might be of use to you.

I have asked S.I.S. (M.I.6.) to identify Count Ignatieff, who is at present in Spain, as there is a chance that he might be identical with Alexis Ignatieff, in which case his connection with Knupper is significant.

B.4b.
17.10.40

(AOB, I suppose, according to Vera, that she was married in Paris with Ignatieff, but once according her, he passed away in 1937??)

KV 2/14-2, page 13

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2. ABAS worked against the U.K. through the cover firm of Nederlandsche Vliegtuigmodelbouw, N.Z. Voorburgwal 316, Amsterdam C. His private address was Weeperstraat 811, Amsterdam.

2Abas worked against the U.K. through the cover firm of Nderlandsche Vliegtuigmodelbouw, N.Z. Voorburgwal 316, Amsterdam C. His private address was Weesperstraat 811, Amsterdam. (AOB, I doubt myself that a house number 811 did ever exist. We should therefore also regard house number 81 maybe first floor 81¹)

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(Copy in
P.F. 62876
VON RANTZAU.)

Copies to sis.
P4B
Bl.

27a

Vera SCHALBURG
STARIZKY
ERIKSEN

- 1912 ERIKSEN born in Siberia, near Chinese border. Father a Danish export merchant, mother a Russian of the Army officer class. She has two brothers, August and Constantine (?), one a year younger and the other five years older than herself. Her father's name is SCHALBURG.
- 1917 The family left St. Petersburg and went to Denmark. One brother entered his father's business and the other joined the Danish Army.
- 1929 The family went to Paris. SCHALBURG had some training in ballet dancing under Anna Pavlova. She was a professional dancer in Paris for three years doing classical and acrobatic dancing. She danced at the Folies Bergeres and with the Russian Opera in the Champs Elysees. At this time she met a man whom she knew as IGNATIEFF or PETERSEN. IGNATIEFF persuaded her to help him to work for the Soviet Government, and she did so, according to herself protestingly, for five years. IGNATIEFF at first told her that that may in fact have been true, as he was the right type, and that many White Russians were working for the Soviet. The work included taking papers to Denmark and Berlin. On these journies she carried the papers and IGNATIEFF travelled in a separate compartment. ~~At one point she and~~ In Denmark and Germany IGNATIEFF always went under the name of PETERSEN. At one point she and IGNATIEFF seem to have gone through some form of marriage, although she is rather vague about this. Some time in 1935 IGNATIEFF wounded her in the chest with a knife when she attempted to break from him. She states that her family knew that she was working for the Soviet, but know nothing of her later activities. She told them that she had given it all up.

Vera Schalburg
Starizky
Eriksen

1912 Eriksen born in Siberia, near Chinese border. Father a Danish merchant, mother a Russian of the Army officer class. She has two brothers, August and Constantine (?), one a year younger and the other five years older than herself. Her father's name was Schallburg.

1917 The family left St. Petersburg and went to Denmark. One brother entered his father's business and the other joined the Danish Army ([later he entered German service](#))

1929 The family went to Paris. Schalburg had some training in ballet dancing under Anna Pavlova. She was a professional dancer and acrobatic dancing. She danced at the Folies Bergeres and with the Russian Opera at the Champs Elysees. At this time she met a man whom she knew as Ignatieff or Petersen. Ignatieff persuaded her to help him to work for the Russian Government, and she did so, according herself protestingly, for five years. Ignatieff at first told her that he was a White Russian ([thus opposing the Soviets and supporting the Tsar](#)) officer, and she says that that may in fact have been true, as he was the right type, and that many white Russians were working for the Soviet. The work included taking papers to Denmark and Berlin. On these journeys she carried the papers and Ignatieff travelled in a separate compartment. In Denmark and Germany Ignatieff always went under the name Petersen. At one point she and Ignatieff seem to have gone through some form of marriage, although she is rather vague about this. Some time in 1935 Ignatieff wounded her in the chest with a knife when she attempted to break from him. She states that her family knew that she was working for the Soviet, but know nothing of her later activities. She told them that she had given it all up.

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At some date unknown the family SCHALBURG moved from Paris to Brussels, where her father and mother now live. Her father and brother travel between Brussels and Copenhagen fairly frequently as their business consists of importing agricultural products from Denmark into Belgium. She herself has also been quite often to Copenhagen and speaks Danish.

1937

pf603256

Wandering

Some time during this year she was approached by a man named CHRISTENSEN who persuaded her to use her knowledge of the Soviet Intelligence system to spy on Russians on behalf of Germany. CHRISTENSEN introduced her to a Dr. FISCHER for whom she worked in Brussels, chiefly against the Russians. At this time she met Dr. STURIG, whom she states she married. She met him in Brussels and married him in Hamburg. From that time she lived chiefly in Hamburg, but paid frequent visits to Brussels, where she stayed with her parents at 159 Avenue Paul de Chenay. STURIG was a member of the Intelligence Service, the leader of his section being a man variously known as RANTZAU, HANSEN or RITTER. He was known to SCHALBURG as HANSEN and for the last two years or so she received her instructions from him.

STURIG was a man of about 52 who had been working for the German Intelligence since the last war, chiefly in Holland. He wore civilian clothes and did his work under the cover of business activities. SCHALBURG states that he was very reticent about his work and never talked to her about it. She never even knew exactly where his office was, and when he was away she could only write to him at an accommodation address: Sonia KRAUSE, in Amsterdam. STURIG had an office somewhere in Hamburg, but his work took him away a great deal. She had the impression that he also had an office in Amsterdam, as he spoke about it as though he

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At some date unknown the family Schalburg moved from Paris to Brussels, where her father and mother now live. Her father and brother travel between Brussels and Copenhagen fairly frequently as their business consists of importing agriculture products from Denmark into Belgium. She herself has also been quite often to Copenhagen and speaks Danish.

1937 Some time during this year she was approached by a man named Christensen who persuaded her to use her knowledge of the Soviet Intelligence system to spy on Russians on behalf of Germany. Christensen introduced her to a Dr. Fischer for whom she worked in Brussels, chiefly against the Russians. At this time she met Dr. Sturig (Stuhrheck) (Hilmar Dierks), whom she states she marries (but under the fake name: Baroness von Wedel) She met him in Brussels and married him in Hamburg. From time to time she lived chiefly in Hamburg, but paid frequent visits to Brussels, where she stayed with her parents at 159 Avenue Paul de Chenay. Sturig (one of Dierks many fake names) was a member of the German Intelligence Service, the leader of his section being a man variously known as (Dr.) Rantza, Hansen or Ritter (= his true name). He was known to Schalburg as Hansen and for the last two years or so she received her instructions from him.

Sturig was a man of about 52 (actually 51 years of age) who had been working for the German Intelligence Service since the last war, chiefly in Holland. He wore (civil?) clothes and did his work under the cover of business activities. Schalburg states that he was very reticent (silent) about and never talked to her about it. She never even knew exactly where his office was, and when he was away she could only write to him at an accommodation address: Sonia Krause, Amsterdam (Prinsengracht). Sturig had an office somewhere in Hamburg, but his work took him away a great deal. She had the impression that he also had an office in Amsterdam, as he spoke about it as though he → was very often there.

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was very often there. She knows that after the invasion of the Low Countries he went to Belgium. He had no connection with the German Embassy in Holland.

1938. SCHALBURG met De DEEKER in Brussels. She states that she only knew him as a business acquaintance of her husband's and had no idea that he was connected with Intelligence work. He was very good company, seemed to have plenty of money, owned a car and frequented good restaurants. They always spoke French together. She thinks that he might be half-German. She states that all the time she was working under HANSEN's instructions she did so unwillingly. Her husband disliked her doing this work and did his best to get her out of it, but HANSEN persisted in keeping her in it. During this time she lived chiefly in Hamburg, but often went to Brussels, sometimes with work to do there and sometimes not. She agreed that RANZAU and STURIG shared an office in Hamburg at Rothenbaumchaussee 83, but she declares that she has never been there or even seen it.

1939. In March, 1939, she received instructions from RANZAU to come to England and stay with the Duchess of CHATEAU THIERRY at Dorset House. She states that they lived very quietly and that the Duchess made no attempt to introduce her to people or to get Service officers to stay at the house. There was continual trouble because RANTZAU did not send the Duchess money. She agrees that the Duchess was in frequent communication with RANTZAU. One morning they were visited by a man called WILKINSON, who came to inquire how things were progressing. He was a man of about 28 or 30. She might recognize his photograph, although he was a common type. She talked about RANTZAU to the Duchess, who described him as a "bloody dog". She also talked about him to Mrs. ERIKSSON on one occasion. Mrs. ERIKSSON had asked how things were going on and said that RANTZAU was always dreadful about sending money. She states that

→ was very often there. She knows that after the invasion of the Low Countries he went to Belgium. He had no connection with the German Embassy in Holland.

1938 Schalburg met De Deeker ([Drueke](#)) in Brussels. She states that she only knew him as a business acquaintance of her husband's and had no idea that he was connected with Intelligence work. He was a good company, seemed to have plenty of money, owned a car and frequented good restaurants. They always spoke French together. She thinks that he might be half-German. She states that all the time she was working under Hansen's ([Major Ritter](#)) instructions she did so unwillingly. Her husband ([Dierks](#)) disliked her doing this work and did his best to get her out of it, but Hansen persisted in keeping her in it. (AOB, [consequently she must have been in some respect be on the payroll of Abwehrstelle Hamburg](#)) During this time she lived chiefly in Hamburg, but often went to Brussels, sometimes with work to do there and sometimes not. She agreed that Rantzau ([Major Ritter](#)) and Sturig shared an office in Hamburg at Rothenbaumchaussee 83, but she declares that she has never been there or even seen it.

1939 In March, 1939, she received instructions from Rantzau to come ([go](#)) to England and stay with the Duchess of Chateau Thierry at Dorset House. She states that they lived very quietly and that the Duchess made no attempt to introduce her to people or to get Service officers to stay at the house. There was a continual trouble because Rantzau did not sent the Duchess money, She agrees that the duchess was in frequent communication with Rantzau. One morning they were visited by a man called Wilkinson, who came to inquire how things were progressing. He was a man of about 28 or 30. She might recognise his photograph, although he was a common type. She talked about Rantzau to the Duchess, who described him as a "bloody dog". She also talked about him to Mrs. Erikson on one occasion. Mrs. Erikson had asked how things were going on and said that Rantzau was always dreadful ([awful](#)) about sending money. She states that → she never heard of Greta Müller, and although she met Dr. and Mrs. Henry, she had no idea that he knew Rantzau or was connected with the organisation.

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she never heard of Greta MULLER, and although she met Dr. and Mrs. HENRY, she had no idea that he knew RANTZAU or was connected with the organisation. He was always talking politics and always expressed very anti-German opinions. She denies having met or knowing anything about Mme. ALIVENTI. She met a Hungarian singer who was staying with a Mrs. STERN, an American woman married to a very wealthy Jew of German origin. She also met a Mrs. MARTIN, a South American who was staying as a paying guest with Lady MAYO. She met the Countess COSTENZA twice. She knows nobody in Sussex Gardens and has no idea why that address was put on her identity card. She had been to the Dorchester with the Duchess, who used to visit Tauber there. She also met the Countess MAYO and Mrs. de FROBERVILLE there. She never discussed Dr. RANTZAU with these people and did not think they knew him.

1939. (September) Four days after the outbreak of war she left England and returned to Holland. She had come to England on her Danish passport in the name of Vera de SCHALBURG. She states that she had the Danish passport some time before. In Paris she had lived under the name STARIZKY, and IGNATIEFF obtained the Danish passport for her in her father's name of SCHALBURG and in his Danish nationality. When she left England the Duchess had also received instructions to go to the Hague to get some money from RANTZAU's messenger. The Duchess was afraid to go, and it was arranged that SCHALBURG should collect the money and leave it with the housekeeper of a house the Duchess had in Haarlem. She received a description of this man from the Duchess, who said that he was short and had a moustache. Before leaving England she and the Duchess went to several Police stations in an attempt to get an exit permit, but the Police said they had not time to deal with it and that she would have no difficulty in leaving. The Duchess saw her off and she crossed from

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→ she never heard of Greta Müller, and although she met Dr. and Mrs. Henry, she had no idea that he knew Rantzau or was connected with the organisation ([Rantzau's I L, of Abwehrstelle Hamburg?](#)) He was always talking politics and always expressed very anti-German opinions. She denies having met or knowing anything about Mme. Aliventi. She met a Hungarian singer who was staying with a Mrs. Stern (**this lady was decarded on 23 May 1955, often meaning that someone is dead or considered no longer incorporating a threat to British interests**), an American woman married to a very wealthy Jew of German origin. She also met Mrs. Martin, a South American who was staying as a paying guest with Lady Mayo. She was the Countess Costenza twice. She knows nobody in Sussex Gardens and has no idea why that address was put on her identity card. She had been to the Dorchester with the Duchess, who used to visit Tauber there. She also met the Countess Mayo and Mrs. de Froberville there. She never discussed Dr. Rantzau with these people and did not think they knew him.

1939 (September) Four days after the outbreak of war ([For Britain of 4th September 1939](#)) she left England and returned to Holland. She had come to England on her Danish passport in the name of Vera de Schalburg. She stated that she had the Danish passport some time before. In Paris she had lived under the name of Starizky, and Ignatieff obtained the Danish passport for her in her father's name of Schalburg and in his Danish nationality. When she left England the Duchess had also received instructions to go to the Hague to get some money from Rantzau's messenger. The Duchess was afraid to go, and it was arranged that Schalburg should collect the money and leave it with the housekeeper of a house the Duchess had in Haarlem. She received a description of this man from the Duchess, who said that he was short of money and had a moustache. Before leaving England she and the Duchess went to several Police stations in an attempt to get an exit permit, but the Police said they had not time to deal with it and that she would have no difficulty in leaving. The Duchess was her off and she crossed from → Gravesend to the hook of Holland.

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KV 2/14-2, page 27

Gravesend to the Hook of Holland. She made no attempt to meet RANTZAU's messenger with the money, but went straight to Amsterdam and from there to the Hague. From the Hague she went to Germany, crossing the frontier at Bentheim. She was arrested at the frontier as she had come from England, but was released when the officials had telephoned HANSEN in Hamburg, who also gave instructions that her ticket to Hamburg should be bought for her as she had no money left.

She went to the Reichshof Hotel on arriving at Hamburg and was joined by her husband and Dr. HANSEN. Dr. HANSEN was furiously angry that she had left England without instructions and that she had achieved nothing. Her husband defended her, but was glad that HANSEN was dissatisfied with her work and would release her from the service. She states that STURIG and HANSEN had quarrelled before over some new orders that HANSEN had received.

Sept. 1939 -
Aug. 1940.

During this time SCHALBURG stayed chiefly with her parents in Brussels. She was seeing a great deal of de DEEKER, and went out with him nearly every day. She did not know his private address, but says that he had an office at rue de Rogier 150. He always got in touch with her and she had no means of communicating with him. He appeared to her to come of a good family, but was not of the officer type.

14th August,
1940.

SCHALBURG went with STURIG during the afternoon to the Cafe Ardennaise in Brussels, where they were joined by HANSEN and Wolf SCHMIDT. Her husband left shortly after, and the conversation turned to her proposed trip to Spain. She states that the whole proposal was very indefinite but the general idea was that she should report on Russian influence in Spain. She agreed that she knew nothing about Spain and could not speak Spanish, but said that she could speak Russian. Later the Spanish plan was dropped and it was

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→ Gravesend to the hook of Holland. She made no attempt to meet Rantzau's messenger with the money, but went straight to Amsterdam and from there to the Hague. From the Hague she went to Germany, crossing the frontier at (Bad) Bentheim. She was arrested at the frontier as she had come from England, but was released when the officials had phoned her Husband (Dierks) Hansen (Rantzau = Maj. Ritter). Dr. Hansen (Rantzau) was furiously angry that she had left England without instructions and that she had achieved nothing. Her husband (Dierks) defended her, but was glad that Hansen was dissatisfied with her work and would release her from the service (What Ritter/Rantzau apparently did not) She states that Sturig (fake name of Dierks) and Hansen had quarrelled before some new orders that Hansen had received (directed from Berlin).

Sept. 1939 – Aug. 1940 During this time Schalburg stayed chiefly with her parent in Brussels. She was seeing a great deal of De Deeker (fake name of her lover Druke) and went out with him nearly every day. She did not know his private address, but says that he had an office at Rue de Rogier 150. he always got in touch with her and she had no means of communicating with him. He appeared to her to come of a good family, (AOB, a few days before Druke's execution, he wrote a letter to his Solicitor Mr. Figg in which he forwarded his admiration for him in respect to the way he defended him in his Appeal Case. As he possessed no money, he advised Mr. Figg, that when war was over, that he should contact: Amtsgerichtsrat Druke, at Neukirchen über Treysa; who will pay him what Druke owed him. Though, like in the Meier, Kieboom and Walldberg cases, M.I.5 refused to forward their last letters just written before execution; even not after the war!) He appeared to her to come of a good family, but was not of the officer type.

27th August, 1940 Schalburg went with Sturig during the afternoon to the Café Ardennaise in Brussels, where they were joined by Hansen (Maj. Ritter/Rantzau) and Wolf Schimdt. Her husband left shortly after, and the conversation turned to her proposed trip to Spain. She states that the whole proposal was very indefinite but the general idea was that she should report on Russian influence in Spain. She agreed that she knew nothing about Spain and could not speak Spanish, but said that she could speak Russian. Later the Spanish plan was dropped and it was → decided that she should go to England.

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decided that she should go to England.

On the evening of 28th August she and STURIG went to Hamburg for what she describes as a holiday. They were there for several days, and then one evening STURIG went out with some friends. The next morning she was informed by the woman who owned the pension in which STURIG lived that he had been killed in a motor accident. Later HANSEN telephoned her to tell her the same thing. She went to the hospital where she saw the body of her husband. She understood that he had died as the result of a blow on the head, and she saw large bruises on the left side of his face by the ear. DE I who had been driving the car was in the same hospital with a broken nose. She was asked to go and see him as he was threatening to commit suicide as he regarded himself as responsible for the death of STURIG. The woman who had also been in the car was uninjured. SCHALBURG stoutly maintains that she does not know who this woman was.

SCHALBURG then received instructions from HANSEN to go Bergen on her way to England. She left one or two days after the motor accident. In Bergen she was joined by de DEEKER. She states that she was very surprised to see him and implored him to give up the project. She does not know whether they were chosen for the same mission because they were friends, but says that it must have been known that they were very great friends. The original plan had been that she should be dropped by parachute, but de DEEKER would not - or could not - be dropped and the plan was changed. HANSEN had told her that she would be joined by two men at Bergen, one of whom could speak a little English and one not at all. She and de DEEKER were joined by WALTI, for whom she seems to feel considerable contempt. She says that he talked about nothing but eating. De DEEKER never spoke about him. She never saw him with HANSEN. He says he is Swiss, and that is possible. The party was completed by a Norwegian journalist called EDOUARDSON, who did not stay at the same hotel. This man had a brown leather trunk

→ decided that she should go to England.

On the evening of 28th August she and Sturig (Dierks) went to Hamburg for what she describes as a holiday. They were there for several days, and then one evening Sturig went out with some friends. (AOB, according to Farago's book *The Game of the Foxes*, Vera was among other in Dierks car during the road incident that Druke caused a he was the driver of the car. As so often, Vera's stories do not always match with the truth; though Farago's 'novels' are frequently apparently un-true and based on his fantasy) The next morning she was informed by the woman who owned the pension in which Sturig lived that he was killed in a motor accident (in the evening of 2nd September 1940). Later Hansen telephoned her to tell her the same thing. She went to the hospital (Reservelazarett V Hamburg Wandsbeck) where she saw the body of her husband. She understood that he died as the result of a blow on the head (Schedelbruch), and she saw large bruises on the left side of his face by the ear, De Deeker (Druke also her lover) who had been driving the car was in the same hospital (this might also prove Farago's fantasy) with a broken nose. She was asked to go and see him as he was threatening to commit suicide as he regarded himself as responsible for the death of (his friend) Sturig (Dierks) The woman who had also been in the car was uninjured. Schalburg stoutly maintains that she does not know who the woman was.

Schalburg then received instructions from Hansen to go to Bergen. (AOB, when this is true, then another statement within the KV 2/14-1 where there was held a meeting in Hotel Reichshof with a Lt. or Hptm. Brunen and the day there after Rantzau appeared about the evening when this tragic traffic accident took place in the evening of 2nd September 1940 is untrue!)

Schalburg then received instructions from Hansen (Rantzau/Ritter) to go to Bergen on her way to England. She left one or two days after the motor accident. In Bergen she was joined by de Deeker (her lover Druke). She states that she was very surprised to see him (Druke) and implored him to give up the project. She does not know whether they were chosen for the same mission because they were (loving) friends, but says that it must have been known that they were very great (intimae) friend. The original plan had been that she should be dropped by parachute, but De Deeker (Druke) would not – or could not – be dropped and the plan was changed. Hansen (Ritter/Rantzau) had told her that she would be joined by two men at Bergen, one of whom could speak a little English and one not at all. She and De Deeker (Druke) were joined by Waelti (who spoke some English), for whom she seems to feel considerable contempt (dislike) (Not in accordance to Vera's later statement to Dr. Dearden). She says that he talked about nothing but eating. De Deeker (Druke) never spoke about him. She never saw him with Hansen (Ritter/Rantzau). She says he is Swiss, and that it is possible. The party was completed by the Norwegian journalist called Edvarson, who did not stay at the same hotel. This man had a brown leather trunk → with him.

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P.F. 602,031

with him. WALTJ was brought in by [ANDERSEN] who made the arrangements for their departure and accompanied them on the "North Star". She is not sure of the nationality of ANDERSEN, who spoke German and Norwegian very well. De DEEKER speaks German, but not Norwegian.

The whole party set out in a small Norwegian fishing-boat, the "North Star", with a crew of four which included ANDERSEN. She spent the next six days in her cabin, but says that the boat hugged the fiords most of the time and only made one or two attempts to go out into the open sea. They then put into Aalesund, and went from there to Oslo by train and from Oslo by car to Stavanger.

29th September.

At 10.00 in the evening de DEEKER, WALTJ and SCHALBURG set off in a seaplane for England. SCHALBURG did not see the plane in the daylight, but says it was very large with a crew of three. When they entered the cabin the boat was hanging from the ceiling and was already inflated. She was not very well aware of what was happening as she was ill and had been given a morphine injection. The crew set the boat in the water; the sea was not rough, but there was a strong current. DE DEEKER and WALTJ paddled, but WALTJ soon got tired and she tried to do a little. When they reached the shore they had to wade a little and WALTJ went off in the opposite direction.

SCHALBURG states that their instructions were to proceed to the South Coast and report on aerodromes. She agrees that neither of them knew anything about aerodromes. She states that HANSEN was an Air Force officer. They had no definite place to stay on the coast, but were to stay wherever it seemed that they could obtain interesting information. If she was unable to find accommodation for them in London, she was to go to the Duchess. She denies that they had any other means of communication with Germany other than the wireless set, and denies knowing of any

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→ with him. Waelti was brought in by Andersen, who made arrangements for their departure and accompanied them on the “North Star”. She (Vera) is not sure of the nationality of Andersen, who spoke German and Norwegian very well. De Deeker speaks German (and perfect French), but not Norwegian.

The whole party set out in a small fishing-boat, the “North Star”, with a crew of four which included Andersen. She (Vera) (similar story as was told by Waelti) spent the next six days in her cabin, but says that the boat hugged the fiords most of the time and only made one or two attempts to go out into the open sea. They then put into Aalesund, and went from there to Oslo by train and from Oslo by car to Stavanger.

29th September. At 10.00 in the evening De Deeker (Druke), Waelti and Schalburg (Vera) set off in a seaplane for England. Schalburg did not see the plane in the daylight, but says it was very large with a crew of three. When they entered the cabin the boat (the rubber dinghy) sealing and was already inflated. She was not very well aware of what was happening as she was ill and had been given a morphine injection. The crew set the boat in the water; the sea was not rough, but there was a strong current. De Deeker (Druke) and Waelti paddled, but Waelti soon got tired and she tried to do a little. When they reached the shore they had to wade a little and Waelti went off to the opposite direction.

Schalburg states that their instructions were to proceed to the South Coast and report on aerodromes. She agrees that neither of them knew anything about aerodromes. She states that Hansen (Ritter/Rantzau) was an Air Force officer. They had no definite place to stay on the coast, but were to stay wherever it seemed that they could obtain interesting information. If she was unable to find accommodation for them in London, she was to go to the Duchess. She denies that they had any other means of communication with Germany other than the wireless set, and denies knowing of any → accommodation address in Lisbon.

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accommodation address in Lisbon. Once in London they were to try to find an hotel somewhere in Soho. Soho was suggested as a likely place by (Dr. KRAEMER) who was attached to the German Embassy in London. SCHALBURG did not know whether he was a journalist. She describes him as a man of about 38 or 40, tall with a very long face. She would immediately recognise a photograph of him.

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In conversation she told me she thought she was going to have a child and that she had been taking a lot of quinine to bring about a miscarriage. I asked her when she had taken the last lot and she said just after they had landed in Scotland, and she thought that possibly it was due to the quantity of quinine she had taken which was making her feel so sick. She also said she had a lot of pain in her side from a knife wound which she had received about six years ago.

In conversation she told me she thought she was going to have a child and she had been taken a lot of quinine to bring about a miscarriage. I (Dr. Dearden?) asked her when she had taken the last lot and she said just after they have landed in Scotland, and she thought that possibly it was due to the quantity of quinine she had taken which she was making feel sick. She also said she had a lot of pain in her side from the knife wound which she had received about six years ago (from her former Russian partner Ignatieff)

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She stated that she has never actually lived with De DEEKER but she loves him. She has known him for about two years but at first did not see him very often as they were not living in the same place; later, however, she met him again and they then saw a great deal of each other. She was introduced to him as a business-man and had always thought he was in business. I asked if he appeared to have plenty of money - she replied "No, not plenty, but enough and also had a car". De DEEKER, she states has never done anything yet (presumably against England) but that it was what he was going to do on his arrival which mattered.

She stated that she has never actually lived with De Deeker but she loves him/ She has known him for about two years but at first did not see him very often as they were not living in the same place; later, however, she met him again and they saw a great deal of each other. She was introduced to him as a business-man and had always thought he was in business. I (Dr. Dearden?) if he appeared to have plenty of money - she "No, not plenty, but enough and also had a car". De Deeker, she (Vera) states has never done anything yet (presumably against England) but that it was what he was going to do on his arrival which mattered.

I suggested that for the sake of the child she ought to tell everything she knew but she was so afraid if she told all De DEEKER would be shot, and she did not want to live if anything happened to him.

I suggested that for the sake of the child she ought to tell everything she knew but she was so afraid if she told all De Deeker (Drueke) would be shot, and she did not want to live if anything happened to him.

In writing out the statement of her life she told me that she was really married to a man called De COTTANI, but that she has never lived with him and that the marriage was an absolutely business arrangement - she has not seen him since the marriage ceremony.

In writing out the statement of her life she told me that she was really married to a man called De Cottani, but that she never lived with him and that the marriage was an absolutely business arrangement - she has not seen him since the marriage ceremony.

B.8.L. 3.10.40 (they were caught on 30 September) signed Baker.

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Journey to England.

The itinerary and time-table of STARIZKY's journey were approximately as follows:

8.9.40	Departure from Hamburg.
9.9.40 p.m.	Arrival in Bergen.
14.9.40	Left Bergen on motor boat with Captain ANDERSEN. Cruised up and down Norwegian coast.
21.9.40	Disembarked at Aalesund.
23.9.40 p.m.	Left for Oslo by train, motor-car and steamer.
24.9.40 a.m.	Arrived Oslo.
26.9.40	Left by motor-car for Stavanger.
27.9.40	Arrived Stavanger.
29.9.40 p.m.	Left Stavanger by seaplane.
30.9.40 a.m.	Landed on Scottish coast near Port Gordon.

PF.602,031

STARIZKY states that, though several seaplanes were available in Stavanger, ANDERSEN specially arranged for a seaplane to be brought up from Aalborg (Denmark), the pilots of which had already made trips to the northern coast of Scotland. The plane had two floats for landing on the water, a cabin for the pilot in the nose with a cabin superimposed for the navigator. STARIZKY, DE DEEKER and WALTI had to huddle on the floor behind the pilot where they were extremely cold and uncomfortable. The rubber dinghy was apparently suspended inside the plane and the two cars were apparently made of metal with rubber covering. The pilot was afraid to approach too close to the land so that it took the party three hours' rowing against a strong current before they could make the landing.

German Secret Service Contacts.

STUHRHECK - ~~The~~ full professional name of this man would appear to be DIECKS zum STUHRHECK, but his real private family name is BARON von WEDEL. ^{STARIZKY} ~~she~~ maintains that she was legally married to him some three years ago, and travelled with him as BARONESS von WEDEL. For the purposes of secret service, ^{work} how-

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Supplementary Interrogation of Vera Starizky
 Erichsen, by Captain McAfee: Time: 10.45 – 12.00
 Date: 3.10.40

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German Secret Service Contacts.

Stuhreck – The full professional name of this man would appear to be Dierks zum Stuhreck (Dierks, the rest are fake), but his real private family name is Baron von Wedel (also fake!) Starizky maintains that she was legally married (nonsense) to him some three years ago, and travelled with him as Baroness von Wedel. For the purpose of secret service, how ever, she used either her mother's name Starizky, her father's name Shalberg (rubbish), or the name of a Hungarian German, whom she seems to have married bigamously, for the purpose of secret service work, → however, she used either her mother's name Shalberg, or the name Starizky, or the name of a Hungarian German, whom she seems to have married bigamously, for the purpose of having alias. (all nonsense).

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ever, she used either her mother's name STARIZKY, her father's name, SHALBERG, or the name of a Hungarian German, whom she seems to have married bigamously, for the purpose of having another alias.

[Dr. FISCHER] ^{P.F. 63407} - who was her first contact in the German Secret Service, is described as a tall, thin, clean-shaven man of some 42 or 45 years of age, with small bluish-grey eyes, dark hair and a gold-crowned tooth on the left front jaw. He was always dressed in civilian clothes, was polite in his manner and, apart from a few words of Dutch and English, only spoke German. STARIZKY saw FISCHER in Hamburg, but believed that he had latterly been transferred to Berlin. On one occasion in Hamburg, more than a year ago, FISCHER showed her two photographs, one of a Russian woman agent, and the other of someone closely resembling Major Stephens. D

Dr. KAISER or CHRISTIANSEN - whom STARIZKY met in the company of HANSEN, is described as a man of about 45 years of age, average height, red-haired, hatchet-faced, clean-shaven, thin.

Von BERGMANN - is described as tall and thin, clean-shaven, growing bald, some gold teeth, spectacled, about 48 to 50 years of age. STARIZKY does not think that von BERGMANN belonged to HANSEN's organisation.

DeDEEKER - STARIZKY continues to maintain that, though she has known de DEEKER for two years past, she had never, until they met again in Bergen, suspected that he was a German agent. He was always extremely secretive, but had been uniformly kind and considerate to her personally, and she would make any sacrifice, even of her own life, if he could be spared. In this connection, she enquired whether there was no valuable British agent in German hands whose release could be secured by exchanging de DEEKER.

WÄLTI - STARIZKY persists in maintaining that she had never met WÄLTI until she saw him in the Hotel restaurant in Bergen, and of course on the steamer and in the sea-plane en route to United Kingdom.

Mission In England.

STARIZKY confirmed that her mission, on reaching England, and installing herself at the Dorchester Hotel, consisted essentially in contacting WILKINSON, taking his instructions and supplying him with whatever militarily important information she could

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→ however, she used either her mother's name Shalberg, or the name Starizky, or the name of a Hungarian German, whom she seems to have married bigamously, for the purpose of having alias. (all nonsense).

Dr. Fischer – who was her first contact in the German Secret Service, is described as a tall, thin, clean-shaven man of some 42 or 45 years of age, with small bluish-grey eyes, dark hair and gold-crowned tooth on the left from jaw. He was always dressed in civilian clothes, was polite in his manner and, apart from a few words of Dutch and English, only spoke German. Starizky saw Fischer in Hamburg, but believed that he had latterly been transferred to Berlin. On one occasion in Hamburg, more than a year ago, Fischer showed her two photographs, one of a Russian woman agent, and the other of someone closely resembling Major Stephens. D.

Dr. Kaiser or Christiansen – whom Starizky met in the company of Hansen (Rantzau/Ritter), is described as a man of about 45 years of age, average, red-haired, hatched-faced, clean-shaven, thin.

Von Bergmann – is described as tall and thin, clean-shaven, growing bald, some gold teeth, spectacled, about 48 to 50 years of age. Starizky does not think that von Bergmann belonged to Hansen's (Rantzau/Ritter) organisation (Abwehr I L, Hbg.)

De Deeker (Druecke) – Starizky continues to maintain that, though she has known de Deeker for two years past, she had never, until they met again in Bergen, suspected that he was a German agent. (but they surely had love affairs) He was always extremely secretive, but had been uniformly kind and considerate to her personally, and she would make sacrifice, even her own life, if he could be spared. In this connection, she enquired whether there was no valuable British agent in German hands whose release could be secured by exchanging de Deeker.

Wälti – Starizky persists in maintaining that she had never met Wälti until she saw him in the Hotel restaurant in Bergen, and of course on the steamer and in the sea-plane en route to United Kingdom.

Mission in England.

Starizky confirmed that her mission, on reaching England, and installing herself at the Dorchester Hotel, consisted essentially in contacting Wilkinson, taking his instructions and supplying him with whatever military important information she could → obtain from the acquaintances she would make, particularly with Army Officers, at the Dorchester.

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obtain from the acquaintances she would make, particularly with Army Officers, at the Dorchester. According to her, WILKINSON is HANSEN's right-hand man in the United Kingdom, but she recollects that on one occasion HANSEN mentioned that WILKINSON's place could eventually be taken by an anonymous captain who was on the staff of a British military training school, and was of German origin:

STARIZKY states that she had agreed with de DEEKER that, in the event of her being able to secure Major MACKENZIE's help in extricating herself from the grip of the German Secret Service, she would meet him (de DEEKER) about 15th or 16th October at the Baker Street A.B.C. referred to in previous reports.

B.8.L.b.
3.10.40.

W. S. McAfee
Capt.

WDM/JL.

→ obtain from the acquaintances she would make, particularly with Army Officers, at the Dorchester. According to her, Wilkinson is Hansen's ([Rantzau/Ritter](#)) right-hand man in the United Kingdom, but she recollects that on one occasion Hansen mentioned that Wilkinson's place could eventually be taken by an anonymous captain who was on the staff of a British military training school, and was of German origin.

Starizky states that she had agreed with the de Deeker that, in the event of her being able to secure Major Mackenzie's help in extricating herself from the grip of the German Secret Service, she would meet him de Deeker about 15th or 16th October at the Baker Street A.B.C. referred to the previous reports.

B.8.L.b.

3.10.40 ([remember they were arrested on 30 September 40](#)) Signed McAfee Captain.

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KV 2/14-3, page 3

Regarding De DEEKER, Mlle, E. now states that he, and not STUHRBECK, was her lover, which is the reason why in her interrogation yesterday she pretended that the wireless set was in her charge. She professes to have been unaware while in Brussels that de Deeker was other than an ordinary businessman and to have been surprised, when she met him in the hotel in Bergen. During the journey across de D. said nothing to her of his mission in England. When it was pointed out to her that de d's handwriting betrayed certain signs of being German in origin Mlle. E. expressed a certain surprise.

Regarding De Deeker, Mlle, E. (Erikson/Erichson) now states hat he (Druke), and not Stuhrbeck (Stuhreg/Dierks), was her lover, which is the reason why in her interrogation yesterday she pretended that that the wireless set was in her charge. She professes to have been unaware while in Brussels that de Deeker (Druke) was other than an ordinary businessman and to have been surprised, when she met him in the Hotel in Bergen (Norway). (AOB, actually a lie, because on other occasions she declared that Druke was Dierks' best friend, and they attended a conference held at Hotel Reichshof, in Hamburg, where Vera's husband tried to get Vera out of the planned spy landing in Scotland) During the journey across De Deeker (Druke) said nothing to her of his mission in England. When it was pointed out to her that De Deeker's (Druke's) handwriting betrayed certain signs of being German in origin Mille. E (Vera) expressed a certain surprise.

B.8.L.(b)
2.10.40.
McAfee/MBaker

Taken by M. Baker

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KV 2/14-3, page 6

P.F. 62876. VON RANTZAU.

impossible and I went to Denmark. Then I had to go to Hamburg where I met ~~my friend STUBBLECH~~ to see my friend STUBBLECH at Hamburg where I met v. BERGMANN, Dr. HANSEN and Herrn GUHL. As Dr. HANS heard that I have been in London and ~~23 NOV 1954~~ friends there, he proposed me to return there and work for him. I should try to get touch with Officers. But S. said that I have to go with him to Belgium, and that I was not good at all for spying.

End of Mai we went together, he stayed in Anvers and I in Brussels. There I met DEDECKER a lot. End of August I was with S. at Ardennaise and HANSEN came in saw us and asked to stay for supper with him. There was another young man with him. He asked me again about England, I said no. Told him that I was probably going to Spain to look what Reds were doing there, but it was not sure if I was going. I suppose 2 weeks after S. and I went for holidays to Hamburg and the same night S. has been killed by car accident, and the next morning HANSEN told me about that and said that I had to go now to England.

..Then I had to go to Hamburg to see my friend Stuhblech (Dierks, her still - or former 'husband') where I met v. Bergmann, Dr. Hansen (Rantzau/Ritter) and Herrn Guhl. As dr. Hansen heard that I have been in London and have some friends there, he proposed me to return there and work for him. I should try to get touch with Officers. But (S (her husband Dierks) said that I have to go with him to Belgium, and that I was not good at all for spying. (All lies, as she stayed in London on regard of Dr. Rantzau/Ritter)

End of may we went together, he stayed in Anvers and I in Brussels. There I met De Decker a lot. End of August (1940) I was with S. (Dierks) at Ardennaise and Hansen (Rantzau/Ritter) came in saw us and asked to stay for supper with him. There was another young man with him. He asked me again about England, I said no. Told him that I was probably going to Spain to look what the Reds were doing there, but it was not sure if I was going. I suppose 2 weeks after S (Dierks) and I went for holidays to Hamburg and the same night S. (Dierks) has been killed by car accident, and the next morning Hansen (Rantzau/Ritter) told me about tha and said that I had to go now to England. (AOB, nonsense, what she is telling; we have noticed in foregoing files a totally different story. Though, notice that we deal here with interrogations held shortly after they arrived in England (30th September 1940), whereas Dr. Dearden files originate from mid and about Christmas time in 1940)

(Signed) Vera de CATTANI

Signed Vera de Cattani
Fake or not?

Termination of

Part VI

20 January 2020