

KV 2/91
Unversagt Werner
Part II

I have re-named our current website endeavour: **A forensic Survey**

The Unversagt file series should be considered, in my perception, being
of great relevance.

As, as far as I know, it shows that Jebsen's case, thus Artist's
case, wasn't so glorious as have been painted since the end of the war.

Jebsen, did admit, during interrogation in Berlin, that he "double crossed" the Germans.
What so often is stated: that he did not spoke on Britain's highest secret: the invasion; I strongly doubt
- that he was ever really informed on Britain's most secret subject!

However, a sad story, but the facts should be placed in their realistic context, and not within a
romantic or whatever hero like background.

Because he became also suspicious in the German perspective, since, say, late 1943; due to his
frequent dubious financial manipulations and other means.

Also significant: we are step-by-step unrevealing Jebsen's surroundings.

Therefore, we also have to deal with the wider perspectives of Abwehr Offices involved.

Of which Sonderstab Dr. Wrede, in Paris, plaid a decisive role.

Jebsen, had approached - Dr. Wrede, with a proposal of bribing. Which matter of fact, in some way or
another, Jebsen - shared with Ballhorn; his real name: Hans Brandes; both men were engaged with the
German Abwehr in Portugal. Albeit, that Jebsen wasn't aware of this.

I my perception not very smart and unprofessional!

This was resulting in both: Jebsen's and Wrede's disappearances and their ultimate liquidation.

A second, more or less stupidity, originated from M.I.5's desire - to get current information on
Ostro (Paul Georg Fidrmuc) M.I.5's menace!

The Germans are often painted as being not too smart; however, they were suspecting Jebsen, as well
as Popov, (Tricycle) for quite longer time.

Counting it all together, with the real danger that Jebsen would soon desert towards England, forced
the Germans to respond tough, and when necessary, to kidnap Jebsen before Jebsen's desertion.

It went, after all, quite smooth, and Jebsen arrived in Germany a few days after his abduction, from
Lisbon, on 29 April 1944.

All text passages are my selections, comments and corrections are all recognisable in blue and red
colours.

This document is for studying purpose only, therefore, do not multiply it, as some still obeys to Crown
Copyright.

By Arthur O. Bauer

PF 600,055

VOL 2.

UNVERSAGT, WERNER.

W
396

See Also

Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date
	PA	16 FEB 1959						
	RS	17 FEB 1959						
	PA	20 MAR 1964						
	3C	21 MAR 1964						
	PA	22 MAR 1964						
	RS	30 DEC 1958						
	per Rön							
	PA	11 MAR 1959						
	RS	17 MAR 1964						
	RS/1	07 MAR 1959						
	7-3-89							
	R2B	8-3-89						
	Hick							

KV 2/91

FILE HELD BY
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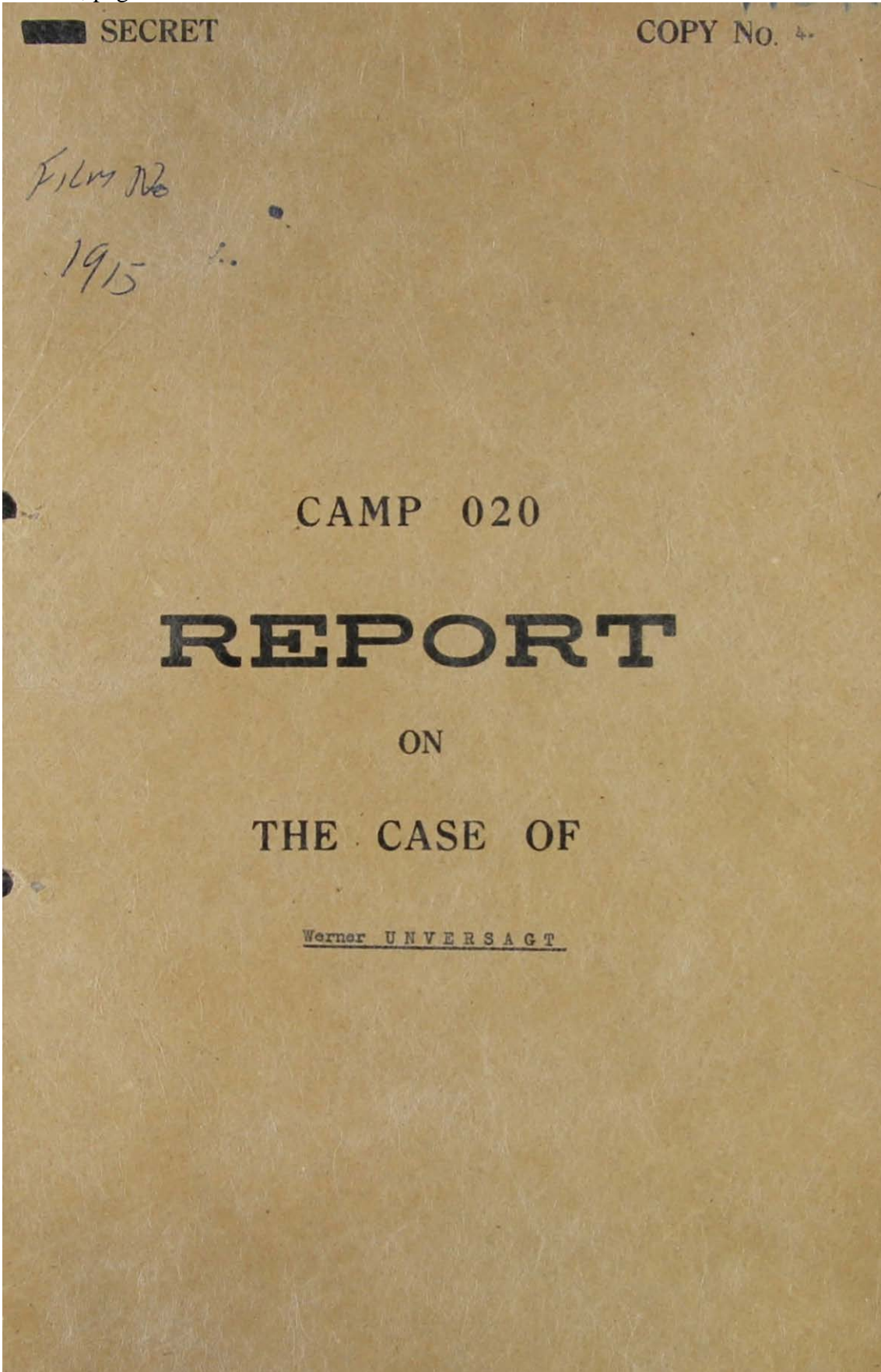
HISTORICAL

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PF 600,055

VOL 2.

KV 2/91
Unversagt Werner
PF 600055



Werner Unversagt



KV 2/91-1, page 7



Crown Copyright
 Werner Unversagt
 Photo taken at Camp 020



Crown Copyright
 In my perception, a more sympatric picture

KV 2/90-1, page 11

5.9.44	Extract from report on information on Fernand SCHMITT mentioning WERNER.	60a
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5.9.44 Extract from report on information on Ferdinand Schmitt ([KV 2/227](#)) mentioning Werner.



KV 2/91-1, page 13

15.1.45	Extract from Interim Report on NAGEL mentioning WERNER	78a
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15.1.45 Extract from Interim report on Nagel (KV 2/561) mentioning Werner

27.4.45.	Cable from the Field re HAGEMANN ment. WERNER	80b
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27.4.45 Cable from the Field re Hagemann (KV 2/322 .. KV 2/324) ment. Werner

KV 2/90-1, page 14

6.6.45	Minute to D/WR from ,r. Milmo re irregular arrival in U.K. of SCHEUDENKOPF and UNVERSAGT.	91a
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6.6.45 Minute to D/WR (War Room?) r. Milmo (M.I.5) re irregular arrival in U.K. of Schueddenkopf (KV 2/2646 .. KV 2/2648) and Unversagt.

KV 2/9101, page 15

11.6.45	From Mr Stamp to Camp 020 re UNVERSAGT's denial of certain aliases,	96b
	97.	

11.6.45 From Mr. Stamp to Camp 020 re Unversagt's denial of certain aliases.

KV 2/91-1, page 18

26.9.45.	From V.F. 16 re UNVERSAGT and Ritt. MIROW.	122a.
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26.9.45 From V.F.16 re Unversagt and Rittmeister Mirow

(<https://www.cdvandt.org/seeloewe-espionage.htm>)

KV 2/91-1, page 16

18.10.45.	Copy of letter from Camp 020 to B.W. re UNVERSAGT And SANDBERGER.	126a.
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18.10.45 Copy of letter from Camp 020 to B.?.W re Unversagt and Sandberger (RSHA Mil/Amt, KV 2/105)

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RM/5/6.

REGISTRY ACTION SLIP

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May we draw the conclusion: that on 14/6/99 it was decided that publication should not be commenced before 2009?



125a

H21
20/9 FF/600.055.
File.

Section V.F.16. Captain Durus.

The following is a description furnished by UNVERSAGT
of Rittmeister MIROW :

Nationality	: German.
Age	: 50 - 55
Height	: 1.75m. approx.
Build	: Strong
Face	: Round
Complexion	: Fresh, clearshaven.
Voice	: Deep.
Places where seen	: In Brussels in the summer of 1940 (August - end September).
Occupation	: Leiter of the Kommando in Le Touquet. Believed to have been discharged from the Abwehr in summer 1941 (?) and sent to a division in Silesia.

W.R.C.L.S.
4.10.45.

H. Osman.

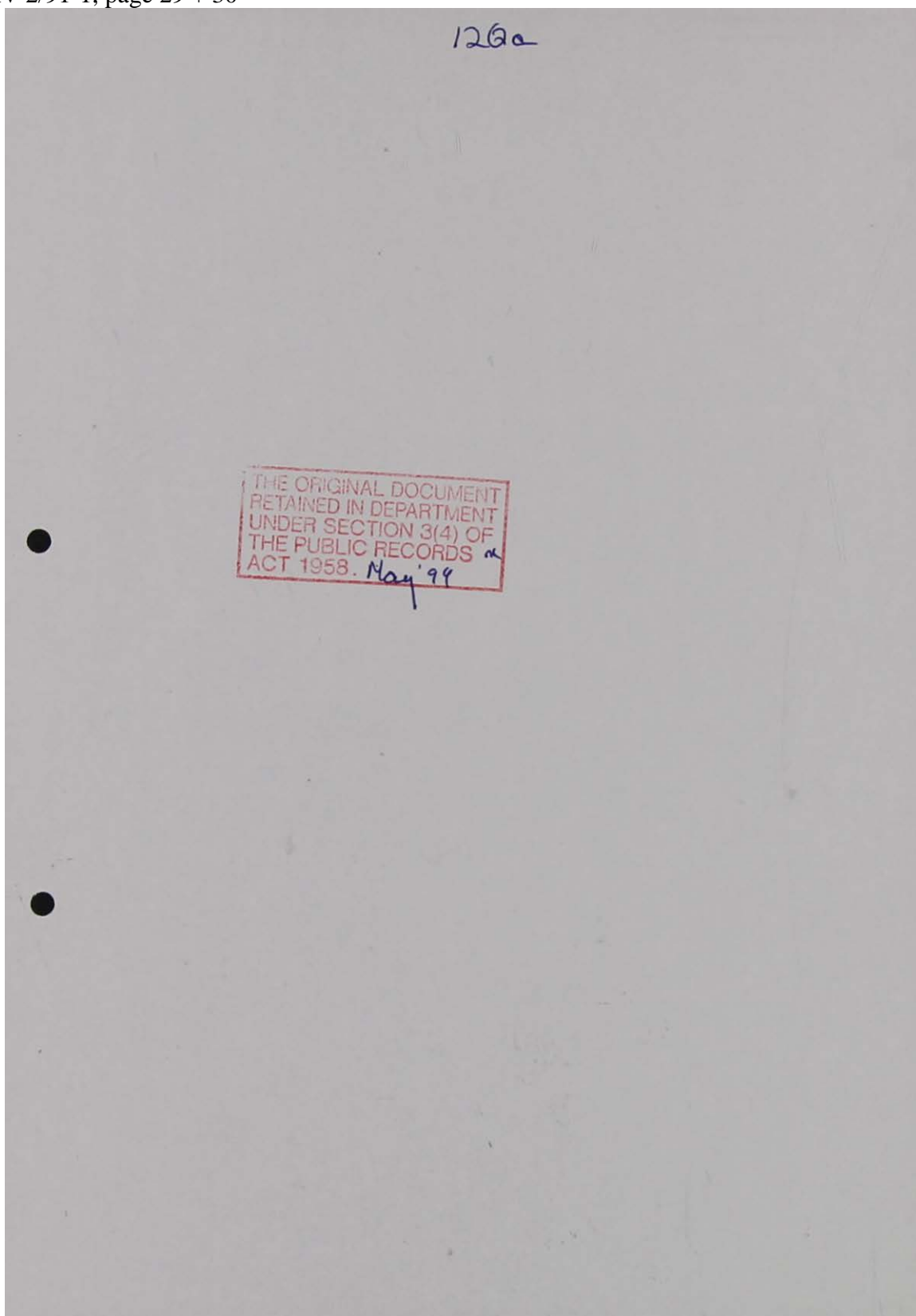
Angaben on Rittmeister Mirow, who played such an important role in the tragic Meier case in September 1940.

Places where seen: In Brussels in the summer of 1940 (August- and September).

Occupation: Leiter of Kommando in Le Touquet, Believed to have been discharged from the Abwehr in summer 1941? (?) and sent to a division in Silesia.

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KV 2/91-1, page 29 + 30



The according minutes aren't contained within KV 2/90 as well as KV 2/91

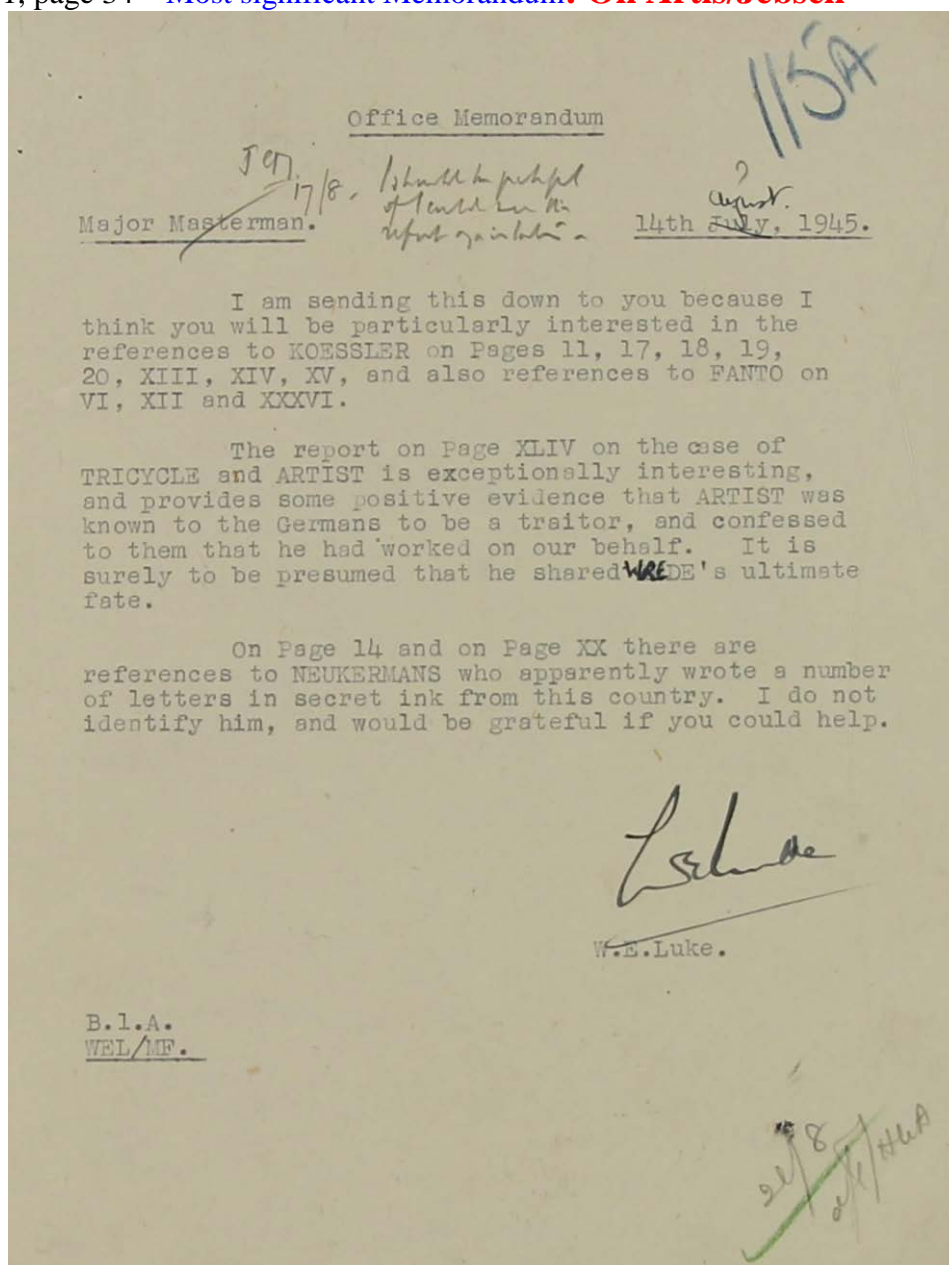
Strange, what do they have to hide still, even after 2009?

We encounter equal pages quite frequently!

What do they have to hide, for us?



KV 2/91-1, page 34 **Most significant Memorandum! On Artis/Jebesen**



Office Memorandum.

Major Masterman. (M.I.5)

14th July 1945.

I am sending this down to you because I think you will be particularly interested in the references to Koessler on Pages 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, XIII, XIV, XV, and also references to Fanto on VI, XII and XXVI.

The report on Page XLIV on the case of Tricycle and Artist is exceptionally interesting and provided some positive evidence that Artist was known to the Germans to be a traitor, and confessed to them that he had worked on our behalf, It is surely to be presumed that he shared Wrede's ultimate fate.

On Page 14 and on Page XX there are references to Neukermans (KV 2/53) who apparently wrote a number of letters in secret ink from this country. I do not identify him, and would be grateful if you could help

W.E. Luke

B.1.a (M.I.5)

KV 2/91-1, page 42

1939 - September 10th

UNVERSAGT was mobilised on the 10th September 1939 and reported to the 12th Army's P.O.W. cage at Limburg, near Bad Ems. There were few prisoners at first; they had been captured whilst on patrol before the Maginot line. Difficulties were not experienced in dealing with them and the majority gave information freely; after four or five days they were passed on to internment camps. Names of staff and personnel cannot be recalled. Both civilian clothes and Wehrmacht uniform were worn by all.

The cage was visited on one occasion by Major SENSBURG (+), who was then in charge of interrogation camps. He was accompanied by a man named KRAZER (+) who stayed some days at the cage. He shared a room with UNVERSAGT and was apparently impressed with the latter's work.

0 - February

In February 1940, UNVERSAGT received orders to report to SENSBURG at the Generalkommando in Wiesbaden. On presenting himself, he was informed that his previous work had been satisfactory and more important work now awaited him. He was given several books on the French Army with instructions to study them. When he was informed that SENSBURG was building up a staff of intelligent officers and was given an idea of the work that would be required, he appreciated that he was being transferred to the Abwehr.

At about this time UNVERSAGT's brother, Paul, was called up for service in an Infantry Regiment. He was sent first to Poland and subsequently to Russia where he developed tuberculosis and a long illness ensued. At this time UNVERSAGT was not feeling well and as a result of an X-ray, his immediate evacuation to a higher altitude was recommended, Switzerland if possible being suggested. An interview with SENSBURG resulted in a passport being obtained and the necessary visas arranged. There was little to do in Wiesbaden, and SENSBURG did not omit to say that the journey to Switzerland might have other uses in any case. Nothing did transpire, however, and UNVERSAGT remained under medical care in Davos during the entire period until May 1940

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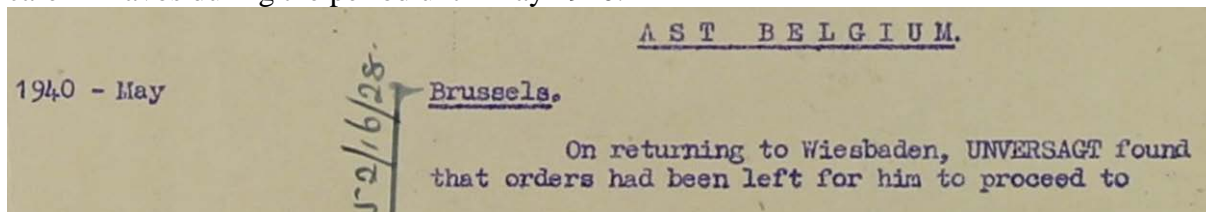
1939 – September 10th

Unversagt was mobilised on the 10th September 1939 and reported to the 12th Army's P.O.W cage (**Camp**) at Limburg, near Bad Ems (**where Unversagt lived**). There were few prisoners at first; they had been captured whilst on patrol before the Maginot line. Difficulties were not experienced in dealing with them and the majority gave information freely; after four of five days they were passed on to interment camps (**Stalag**). Names of staff and personnel cannot be recalled. Both civilian clothes and Wehrmacht uniform were worn by all.

The cage was visited on one occasion by Major **von Sensburg (KV 2/977)**, who was then in cage of interrogation camps. He was accompanied by a man named **Kratzer (KV 2/2133)** who stayed some days at the cage. He shared a room with Unversagt as was apparently impressed with the latter's work.

In February 1940, Unversagt received orders to report to **von Sensburg** at the Generalkommando in Wiesbaden (**code-name Wilja**). On presenting himself, he was informed that his previous work had been satisfactory and more important work now awaited him. He was given several books on French Army with instructions to study them. When he was informed that Sensburg was building up a staff of intelligence officers and was given an idea of the work that would be required, he appreciated that he was being transferred to the Abwehr.

At about this time Unversagt's brother, Paul, was called up for (**military**) service in an Infantry Regiment. He was sent first to Poland and subsequently to Russia (**thus after 22 June 1941**) where he developed tuberculosis and long illness ensued. At this time Unversagt was not feeling well (**the last sentence of this paragraph points the time interval of pre May 1940**) and as a result of an X-ray, his immediate evacuation to a higher altitude was recommended, Switzerland if possible being suggested. An interview with **von Sensburg** resulted in a passport being obtained and the necessary visas arranged. There was little to do in Wiesbaden, and Sensburg did not omit to say that the journey to Switzerland might have other uses in any case. Nothing did transpire, however, and Unversagt remained under medical care in Davos during the period until May 1940.



1940 – May

Ast Belgium.

On returning to Wiesbaden, Unversagt found that orders had been for him to → Brussels where von Sensburg had now established himself.

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KV 2/91-1, page 43

1940 - May 25th

Brussels where SENSEBURG had now established himself. It was on about 25th May that UNVERSAGT reported to Ast. H.Q. Brussels, in the Rue de la Loi. He found KRAZER and the instructor named KOHLER + who had also been transferred to Brussels from Wiesbaden. SENSEBURG enquired after UNVERSAGT's health and then instructed him to report to a certain Captain BRINKHAUS (+) whom he would find installed in the buildings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and work under his orders. SENSEBURG concluded by saying that about 100 sacks full of documentary matter had been seized from the 2ième Bureau and required investigation; this would be UNVERSAGT's first task.

1940 - May 25th

→ Brussels where von Sensburg had now established himself. It was on about 25th that Unversagt reported to Ast Headquarters, in Rue de la Loi ([Wetstraat](#)). He found [Major Kratzer](#) and the instructor named [Köhler \(KV 2/1957\)](#) who had also been transferred to Brussels from Wiesbaden. Von Sensburg enquired after Unversagt's health and then instructed him to report to a certain Captain ([Hptm.](#)) [Brinkhaus \(Major @ Ackermann @ Bergmann\)](#)(no KV 2/ xxx file existing anymore) whom we would find installed in the buildings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and work under his orders. Von Sensburg concluded by saying that about 100 sack full of documentary matter had been seized from the [Deuxieme](#) Bureau and required investigation; this would be Unversagt's first task.

On reporting to BRINKHAUS, they both started examining one of the sacks. After eight days on the same sack nothing of intelligence interest was found, and it was therefore with some considerable relief that they heard a special commission was being sent to continue this work in Brussels.

BRINKHAUS then informed UNVERSAGT that he must study some books on the English Army and be prepared to give a series of lectures to persons arriving shortly in Brussels. (No mention was made that they would be agents.) Also engaged in instruction was KOHLER.

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KV 2/91-1, page 44

Le Touquet Training Centre.

Some four or five agents were under instruction, amongst these being Karl MEIER @ MILCH and Jose WALDBERG (agents who eventually arrived at Camp 020) who have been identified, but UNVERSAGT cannot recall the others.

Some four or five agents were under instruction, amongst these being ~~Karl~~ Carl Meier @ Milch and Jose Waldberg (agents eventually arrived at Camp 020 who have been identified, but Unversagt cannot recall the others ([van den Kieboom and Pons](#)) (please notice: <https://www.cdvandt.org/seeoewe-espionage.htm>) 1940 – (late in) August

Towards the end of August approximately, UNVERSAGT was introduced by SENSBURG to Rittmeister MIROW (+) who was in charge of an agents' training school at Le Touquet and UNVERSAGT was required to act as adjutant for a short while.

Towards the end of August approximately, Unversagt was introduced by von Sensburg to Rittmeister (Hptm.) Mirow who was in charge of an agent's training school at Le Touquet and Unversagt was required to act as adjutant for a short while (AOB, [the Lena groups stayed at Le Touquet only a few days](#)).

Among the agents who attended this training centre are BEL AMI(+) and ZAGAR already known to us, and WALDBERG, KIEBOOM, Stoerd PONS, Karl MEIER and BOORTMAN who have actually passed through Camp 020. There were troublesome incidents with some of these men prior to their arrival as with others who cannot be described or identified. UNVERSAGT regarded most of these agents as unsuitable material and stated that although he does not know what happened to individuals, most of them were dropped by the Germans or sent to fighting units in the field.

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KV 2/91-1, page 45

1940 - September

Towards the end of September, SENSEBURG paid a visit to Le Touquet whilst travelling to Paris to attend a big conference. He interviewed most of the agents and also saw UNVERSAGT whom, it was suggested, should be sent over with the first troops to invade England so that agents could be contacted and recognized immediately they encountered German troops. It was doubtless from this material that WALDBERG based his story of UNVERSAGT's proposed visit to England which has long been known to us; it seems, however, that WALDBERG painted a more dramatic picture than was actually the case.

Towards the end of September (1940), von Sensburg paid a visit to Le Touquet whilst travelling to Paris to attend a big conference. He interviewed most of the agents also saw Unversagt whom, it was suggested, should be sent over with the first troops to invade England (German cover-name: Unternehmen Seelowe) so the agents could be contacted and recognised immediately they encountered German troops. It was doubtless from this material that Waldberg based his story of Unversagt's proposed visit to England which has long been known to us; it seems, however, that Waldberg painted a more dramatic picture than was actually the case.

Illness.

Shortly after his return to Bad Ems UNVERSAGT fell ill. He reported to Brussels, however, and there learned that MIROW was endeavouring to get him returned to Le Touquet whilst BRINKHAUS required him in Brussels. SENSEBURG was consulted and said the matter would be considered when UNVERSAGT was fit again.

UNVERSAGT was not to return to Brussels until March of 1941. His illness is most critical during the winter months and he was required to go to the Austrian mountains where he remained under medical supervision. He received a letter from MIROW saying that he was returning to his division, that there had been trouble at Le Touquet and, as UNVERSAGT learned later, all the agents had been sent back to Huy. In January it was thought he could return to work, but a medical board granted him extra leave.

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ARMY DISCHARGES.

In June 1942 UNVERSAGT was officially discharged from the Army as he was not fit for active service, and certain members of the Abwehr were to become civil officers so that expenses, pay and

records for espionage purposes could be more easily controlled. Other persons transferred under this scheme were WREDE, LA FONTAINE, Hans HAGEMANN, Von BASSEWITZ (X), together with several other officers of Group III.

Army Discharges.

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KV 2/91-1, page 50

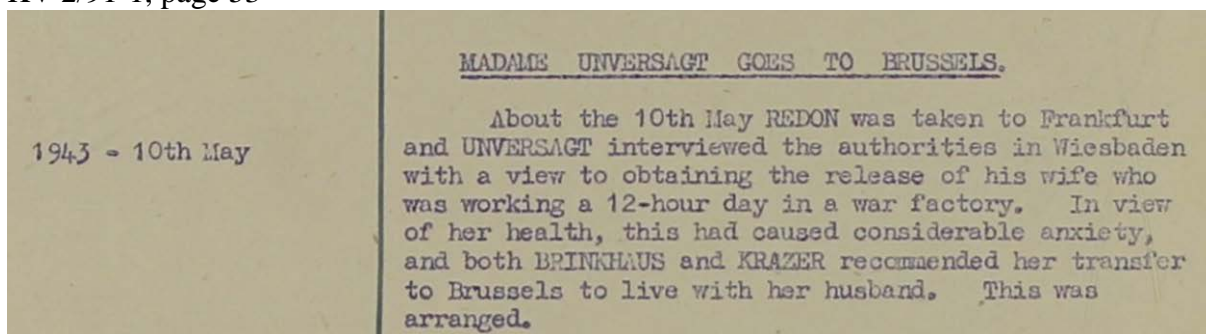
As requested by RECKE, LEOVSCHINE was called upon, given his pay, and at the same time he handed to UNVERSAGT an envelope with reports addressed to "Oberst RECKE" - the contents of the reports are unknown. On a later visit to Paris, the date of which cannot be ascertained, UNVERSAGT found RECKE and an assistant named Otto WIEDEMAN (+) had arrived from Tetuan. The purpose of their visit was to discover whether agents could not be recruited for Tangiers and other North African regions as Allied invasions were anticipated. UNVERSAGT suggested that Brussels I.H. should act as a recruiting centre for the despatch of agents to RECKE; the proposition was put to BRINKHAUS and UNVERSAGT planned to visit Tangiers. KRAZER, however, was unwilling to release UNVERSAGT and BRINKHAUS stressed the importance of his work in Brussels. The idea, therefore, was eventually dropped. The contact with LEOVSCHINE was nevertheless maintained as will be seen later in this Report.

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Summer 1942

Sometime during the early summer of 1942 Unversagt was called to the office of Servaes, who informed him that a request had come through from his friend [Obst. Johann Recke \(KV 2/525\)](#) (@ Rudolf) Leiter I Tanger (Tangier), asking him to contact a certain Boris Leovschine in Paris and pass any information this man had back to Tanger (Tangier). Unversagt sent to make the contact in Paris although Brinkhaus objected to this practice.

As requested by Recke, Leovschine ([KV 2/3277](#)) was called upon, given his pay, and at the same time he handed to Unversagt an envelope with reports addressed to "Obst. Recke"- the contents of the reports addressed to "Obst. Recke"- the contents of the reports are unknown, On a later visit to Paris, the date of which cannot be ascertained, Unversagt found Recke and an assistant name Otto Wiedemann had arrived from Tetuan. The purpose of their visit was to discover whether agents could not be recruited for Tanger (Tangier) and other North African regions as Allied invasions were anticipated. Unversagt suggested that Brussels I H should act as a recruiting centre for the despatch of agents to Recke; the proposition was to put [Major Brinkhaus](#) and Unversagt planned to visit Tangiers. [Kratzer \(KV 2/2133\)](#), however, was unwilling to release Unversagt and Brinkhaus stressed the importance of his work in Brussels. The idea, therefore, was eventually dropped. The contact with Leovschine was nevertheless maintained as will be seen later in this report. KV 2/91-1, page 53

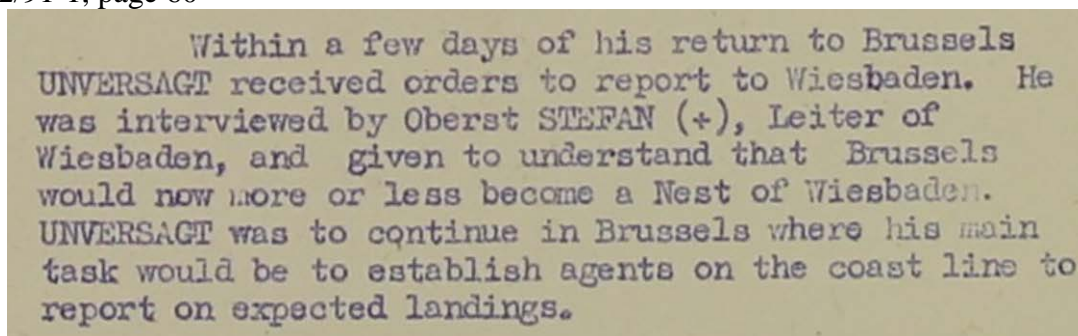


Madame Unversagt goes to Brussels.

1943 – 10th May

About the 10th May Redon was taken to Frankfurt and Unversagt interviewed the authorities in Wiesbaden with a view to obtaining the release of his wife who was working a 12-hour day in a war factory. In view of her health, this had caused considerable anxiety, and both Brinkhaus and Kratzer recommended her transfer to Brussels to live with her husband. This was arranged.

KV 2/91-1, page 60



Within a few days of his return to Brussels Unversagt received orders to report to Wiesbaden. He was interviewed by Obst. Stefan Leiter of Wiesbaden, and given to understand that Brussels would now more or less become a Nest of Wiesbaden (AOB, [awaiting the event of the Allied break-through out-off Normandy into the direction of Paris and then heading north](#)). Unversagt was to continue in Brussels where his main task would be to establish agents on the coast line to report on expected landings.

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KV 2/91-1, page 61

UNVERSAGT had fallen ill with jaundice. He was sent to Bad Ems immediately but his condition became more serious and decomposition of the liver set in. For over two months he remained inactive. KRAZER visited him on two or three occasions at Bad Ems, but had little news that was not of the continued crumbling of the Third Reich.

Unversagt had fallen ill with jaundice. He was sent to Bad Ems ([where he and his family lived](#)) immediately but his condition became more serious and decomposition of the liver set in. For over two months he remained inactive, Kratzer visited him on two or three occasions at Bad Ems, but had little news that was not of continued crumbling of the Third Reich.

KV 2/91-1, page 77

PC 600,102.
56. X KOEPKE, Bruno or Robert @ PEDRO: } See LV.
A An Abwehr Beauftragter of Nest Barcelona. UNVERSAGT had many dealings with this Abwehr officer in Barcelona as already given in the Report on the case of UNVERSAGT. The man is also well known through many sources. UNVERSAGT first met KOEPKE in Paris in April 1943 and on several occasions during that year. He was seen in Barcelona in December 1943 and the Spring of 1944.

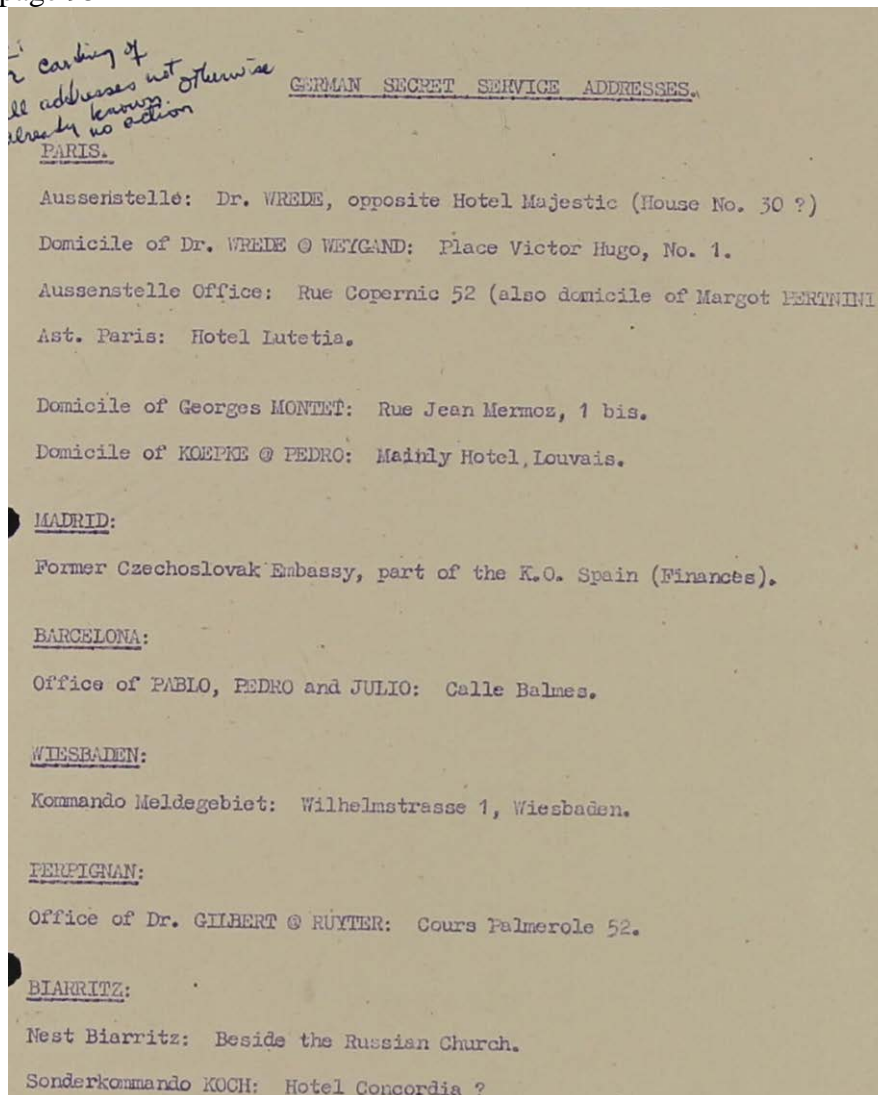
Koepke, Bruno or Robert @ Pedro:

An Abwehr Beauftragter of Nest Barcelona. Unversagt had many dealings with this Abwehr officer in Barcelona as already given in the Report on the case of Unversagt. The man is also well known through many sources. Unversagt first met Koepke ([KV 2/92](#)) in Paris in April 1943 on several occasions during that year. He was seen in Barcelona in December 1943 and the Spring of 1944.

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KV 2/91-1, page 95



German Secret Service Addresses.

Paris.

Aussenstelle: Dr. Wrede, opposite Hotel Majestic (House No. 30?)

Domicile of Dr. Wrede @ Weygand ([Wiegand](#)) Place Victor Hugo No. 1

Aussenstelle Office: Rue Copernic 52 (also domicile of Margot Pertnini)

Alst Paris: Hotel Lutetia

Domicile of Koepke ([KV 2/92](#)) @ Pedro

Madrid:

Former Czechoslovak Embassy, part of K.O. Spain (Finances) ([ZF – Pago?](#))([Franzbach](#))

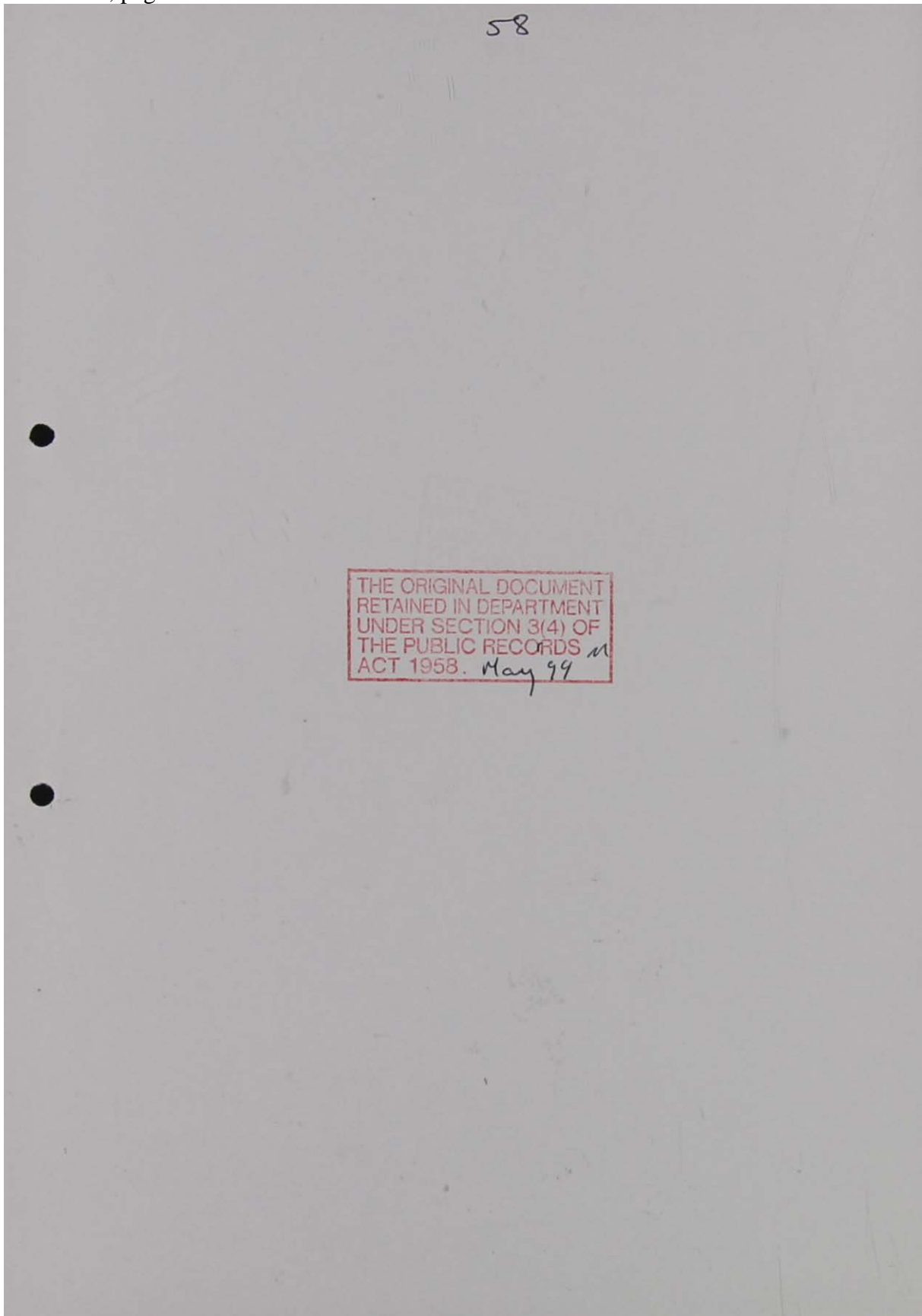
Barcelona:

Office of Pablo, Pedro (Koepke) and Julio: Calle Balmes

Wiesbaden K.d.M. Wilhelmsstrasse 1, Wiesbaden.

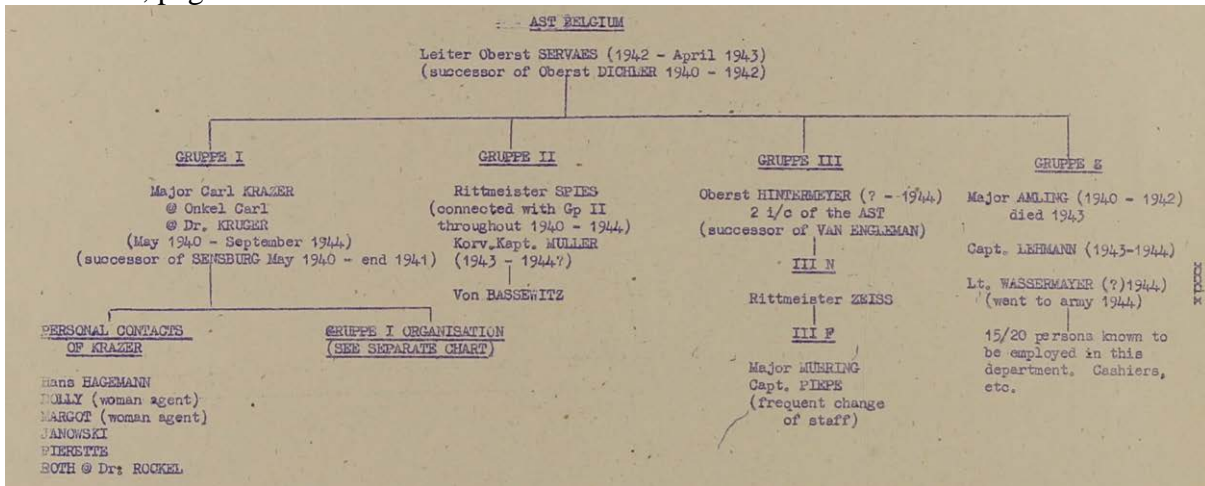
Biarritz: Nest Beside the Russian Church. Sonderkommando Koch Hotel Concordia?

KV 2/91-2, page 2

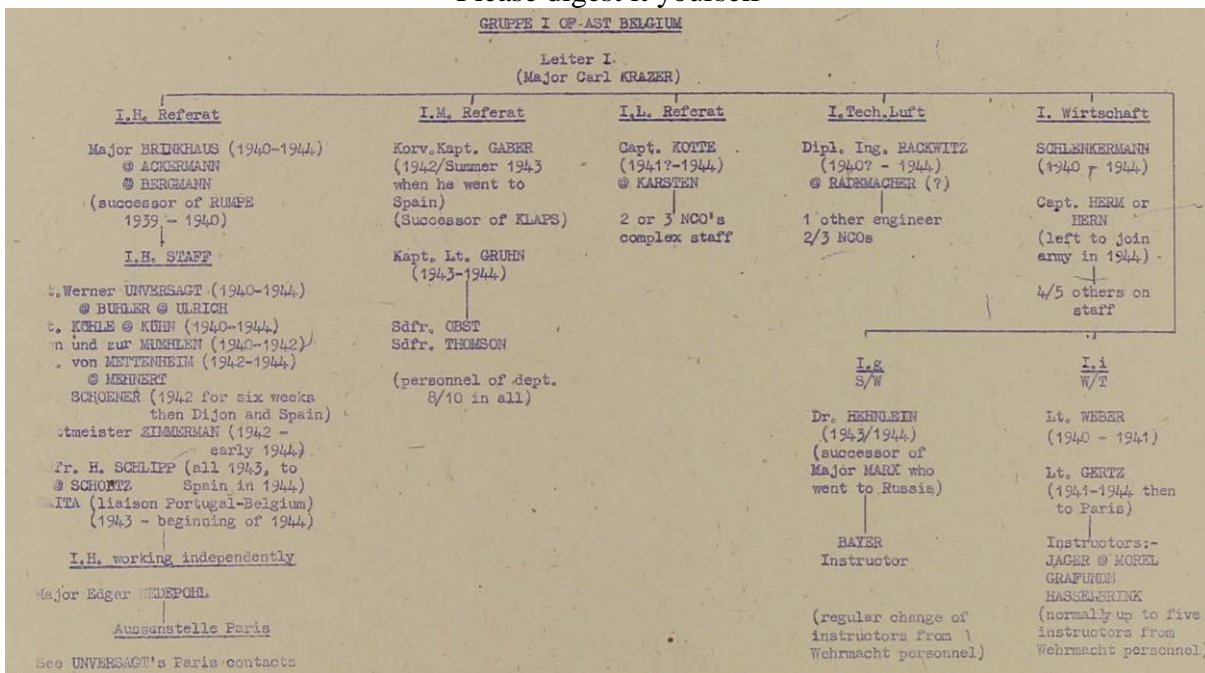


Again, what do they still have to hide, since the turn of the century in 2000?
We may consider something serious, not to be noticed even by their own grandchildren!

KV 2/91-2, page 6 + 7



Organisational organogram of Ast Belgium.
Please digest it yourself



Please digest it yourself



C H R O N O L O G Y.

- 11th November 1908 Werner UNVERSAGT, son of Paul UNVERSAGT and Emma
MEBUS UNVERSAGT, born at Bad Ems,
- 1915 Paul UNVERSAGT, Werner's father, killed on the
Russian Front.
- UNVERSAGT attended the Volksschule.
- UNVERSAGT entered the Oberrealschule.
- Started work at the Bad Ems Kurdirektion.
Worked in various travel agencies and
visited Jugoslavia on business.
- 1932 Visited England on an exchange scheme.
Returned to Bad Ems on his mother's request
to work in the Family Hotel.
- 1935 Visited Italy and Switzerland, also France, on
exchange schemes.
- 1938 Married Ann BUECKNER of Frankfurt. Visited
Switzerland together.
- 1939 - July Called up by the 2nd Army Reserve.
Underwent an 8 days' course as an interpreter
at COBLENZ.
- 1939 - September 10th UNVERSAGT was mobilized. Sent to 12th Army
P.O.W. cage at Limburg.
- Visit of Major SENSBURG and KRAZER.
- 1940 - February Received orders from Major SENSBURG to report
to the Generalkommando in Wiesbaden.
- Fell ill with tuberculosis. Sent on sick
leave to Switzerland.

Please digest it yourself



1940 - May Return to Wiesbaden.

1940 - May 25th Reported to Ast. Hq. Brussels.

1940 - June Started training agents at the rue de la Loi, Brussels.

1940 - July UNVERSAGT journeyed to Brest with SENSBURG, KRAZER, and WEBER to despatch four agents to England; these were Peter SCHROEDER, Paul SCHROEDER and two South Africans. Mission a failure.

1940 - August Introduced to Rittmeister MIROW by SENSBURG and sent as Adjutant to the training school at Le Touquet.

1940 - September SENSBURG visited Le Touquet.

UNVERSAGT granted 14 days leave. Fell ill, but returned to Brussels at the end of his leave.

Granted sick leave on his return to Brussels.

1941 - January Medical board refused UNVERSAGT to return to his work and granted further sick leave.

1941 - March Return to Brussels.
Introduced to the two agents NEUKERMANS and CHARLEMAGNE.

1941 - June BRINKHAUS installed UNVERSAGT at 54 rue Dauzenberg, which was from then on to be the I.H. office.
Meeting with agents BACH and T'SERCLAS.

Meeting with and despatch of agent LOUIS.

Von und zur MUEHLEN joined the Brussels staff.

End of 1941 UNVERSAGT made a courier trip to Berlin, and took a Persian to that town for training.

Applied for a transfer to ROEMEL's Forces in North Africa in the capacity of interpreter. Refused on medical grounds.

Please digest it yourself

Early 1942

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KRAZER succeeded SENSBURG as Leiter I, Ast Belgium.
Setting up of the coastal network of W/T operators.
Von und zur BUEHLEN left for Switzerland.

UNVERSAGT officially discharged from the Army and
became a civil officer.

September 1942

Handed over his charge of the coastal network to
JANOWSKY. Later handed over to I.M.

November 1942

Despatch of HEWSON @ WILLI on a mission to England
via Switzerland. Mission failed.

Meeting with agents VAN HOVE, DEMOULIN,
and LEOVSCHINE.

Early 1943

UNVERSAGT's brother fell seriously ill. UNVERSAGT
visited him in Cologne.

Sent to Paris to act as intermediary between
KOEPEKE and LEOVSCHINE.

Meeting with FEYGUINE @ RIQUER.

Return to Brussels.

March 1943

Granted extra leave to see his brother. Arranged
for agent REDON's transfer from Brussels to
Frankfurt.

Returned to Brussels.

1943 - April 1st

Death of UNVERSAGT's brother. Given extra leave
to arrange for the funeral.

1943 - April 14th

Return to Brussels.

1943 - May 10th

UNVERSAGT travelled to Frankfurt with REDON, visiting
his wife and returning with her to Brussels.

1943 - May 15th

Meeting with TOCABENS @ TONIO in Paris.

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May 1943	Despatch of NEUKERLANE to the United Kingdom.
Early June 1943	Despatch of agents WAGNER & CHARRON, AUBERT and DESGRANGES.
Late June 1943	Despatch of LATOUR.
1943 - July 21st	First meeting with FRAVAL in Paris introduced by DE GRANVILLE.
August 1943	Meeting with agent BONNARD & NAPOLEON, and introduction of MARIUS.
Late summer 1943	Introduction by Dr. WREDE in Paris to Armand
Autumn 1943	Meeting with Julien CLAUJAC, introduced by Dr. WREDE in Paris.
	Ordered to collect the mail from Biarritz.
September 1943	Second journey to Biarritz.
1943 - October 31st	First meeting with , on the Spanish/Portuguese frontier.
	Returned to Brussels to make a report on the meeting with
November 1943	Second journey to Spain to arrange for the arrival of TOCABENS and FRAVAL in Barcelona.
	Meeting with AGUIAR in Madrid, and handing over of mail.
	Meeting with MANWALD in Madrid.
End of December 1943	Arranged for TOCABENS to cross the Spanish frontier.
January 1944	UNVERSACT on sick leave. Heard of the arrest of BONNARD. Unable to obtain his release. Made arrangements for FRAVAL to cross the frontier into Spain.

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Please digest also this yourself
Manwald might have stood for: Moldenhauer, the latter had been abducted together with Johannes Jebsen on 29 April 1944, at the KOP office.

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Crossed the frontier into Spain, meeting KOEPKE and TABOSCHAT on the border. Travelled to Barcelona.

Failed to contact _____ to arrange about a meeting in Brussels.

Returned to Brussels collecting mail from Barcelona on route, and passing via Paris.

Middle of April 1944 Meeting with _____ at which the contact between him and Brussels was broken off definitely.

April 22nd 1944 Visited TOCABENS and KOEPKE in Barcelona, and then returned to Paris.

Introduced by MONNET to proposed agent, JEAN BART.

Early June 1944 Journey to Biarritz to visit KOCH.

Return to Brussels.

Ordered to go to Luxembourg where he gave a brief outline of the work of I.H. in Brussels.

Returned to Brussels, and a few days later ordered to report to Wiesbaden.

July 1944 Despatch of LATOUR and CLAUJAC.

August 1944 UNVERSAGT fell ill with jaundice.

October 1944 UNVERSAGT reported to Oberst STEFAN in Wiesbaden at the Kommando Meldegebiet.

Given a joint mission with KRAZER to establish a W/T network in Luxembourg and Belgium, and along the west bank of the Rhine.

February 1945 Wiesbaden offices destroyed by Allied air attack.

UNVERSAGT returned to his home at Bad Ens.

About 22nd March 1945 Arrival of American troops in Bad Ens.

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April 1945	UNVERSAGT remained at his home in Bad Ems.
April 25th 1945	UNVERSAGT arrested for questioning.
June 5th 1945	UNVERSAGT arrived at Camp 020

KV 2/91-2, page 20

Name: Werner UNVERSAGT. Nationality: German
 . Age: 36 years. Occupation: Hotel Keeper. Eyes: Hazel.
 Height: 5 ft. 9 inches. Weight: 11 st. 6 lbs. Hair:
 Brown. Build: Well built. Languages: English, French,
 Italian and German. Married to Ann BUERKNER, aged 35.

Name: Werner Unversagt. Nationality: German

Age: 36 years (1945) Occupation: Hotel Keeper, Eyes: Hazel.

Hair: Brown. Build: Well built. Languages: English, French, Italian and German.
 Married to Anne ([Anna](#)) Buerkner, aged 35.

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W.R.C. Mr. Milmo.

Lt. Werner UNVERSAGT @ Lt. Hans WERNER @ UHLN, an important member of the Abwehr since 1940, is now at Camp 020. He was captured by C.I.C. Wiesbaden at Bad Ems on 25th May, 1945, largely through information furnished by another Camp 020 character, HAGEMANN @ BALBO.

UNVERSAGT's principal concern has been the running of agents. In this connection he was undoubtedly the "brain" behind the spate of agents directed towards the United Kingdom in 1940 and later towards French North Africa.

UNVERSAGT's latest assignment has been with I.H. 2 at KDM Wiesbaden, where he has been working under Major Krazer since September 1944.

The main interest in this case lies in the extensive knowledge UNVERSAGT must have concerning agents directed principally towards the United Kingdom as well as concerning possible stay-behind agent plans Allied Occupied Germany.

V.R.C.1/D
8.6.45.

H. Osmun

*Postcard
1946*

W.R.C. (War Room C?) Mr. Milmo.

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The main interest in this case lies in the extensive knowledge Unversagt must have concerning agents directed principally towards the United Kingdom as well as concerning possible stay-behind agents plans Allied Occupied Germany.

W.R.C.1/D

H. Osmun

8.6.45

1. SCHUEDENKOPF.

A number of telegrams have been exchanged between W.R., 12th Army Group and SHAEF who appear to have been stimulated into taking a special interest in the case. Telegrams were sent informing both 12th Army Group and SHAEF that we were postponing our decision as to disposal until we received the preliminary interrogation report which 12th Army Group stated on the 26th May was "being pouched", but which has not yet come to hand. The file contains no record of any subsequent action, but it is not without interest that there is in the folder a draft telegram endorsed "Not repeat not approved and not sent" asking that SCHUEDENKOPF should be returned to the U.K. at earliest convenient occasion.

1. Scheudenkopf. Schueddekopf. (KV 2/2646 ... KV 2/2648)

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(AOB, They weren't interested in him, after all; but he arrived nevertheless ultimately in England)



A.D.B. (Copy to Major Dykes.) ✓

PUPPET and HAMLET

The present position here is that we are waiting for evidence that the other side are anxious to continue. After a long silence, HAMLET heard from WERNER on 11.7.44 suggesting a meeting in Madrid. He replied on 13.7.44 that the meeting in Madrid was impossible, as his passport had not been renewed. As an alternative he suggested a meeting with WERNER at the Portuguese frontier. This suggestion of a meeting arose before the Germans could have received PUPPET's letters of the 4th and 6th July, in which he suggested that he should be given a direct line of communication both ways, cutting out HAMLET.

Nothing has been heard from HAMLET of further progress with the suggested meeting, and it would seem very unlikely that such a meeting will take place, not only because it would probably be very difficult for WERNER since the events of July 20th to get permission to meet HAMLET in the Peninsula, but also because S.I.S. in Lisbon have been instructed to warn HAMLET not under any circumstances to go to Madrid and that even a meeting at the frontier would probably be very dangerous. The reason for this warning is that on 31.7.44 Lisbon asked Berlin whether it was possible to order HAMLET to Brussels for discussion without making him suspicious, and this seemed a strong indication that there was a risk of HAMLET being kidnapped. Lisbon's hostility to HAMLET was well known in the past, but he now appears to be in greater danger, as Lisbon had asked Berlin on the 5th for instructions about the proposed extension of HAMLET's passport, and on 12.7 Berlin had refused the extension.

We have asked Foley to ascertain and let us know the explanation for:-

- 1) HAMLET telling WERNER that he had received on the 14th July PUPPET's letters of the 5th and 14th April. (These

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Puppet and Hamlet (Jewish)

The present position here is that we are waiting for evidence that the other side (**Germans**) are anxious to continue. After a long silence, Hamlet (KV 2/202) (**Dr. Lambertus Johan Elferink (Jewish)**) heard from Werner on 11.7.44 suggesting a meeting in Madrid. He replied on 13.7.44 that the meeting in Madrid was impossible, as his passport had not been renewed. As an alternative he suggested a meeting with Werner at the Portuguese frontier. This suggestion of a meeting arose before the Germans could have received Puppet's (KV 2/327) (**Ender, Austrian**) letters of the 4th and 6th July (44), in which he suggested that he should be given a direct line of communication both ways, cutting out Hamlet.

Nothing has been heard from Hamlet of further progress with the suggested meeting, and it would seem very unlikely that such a meeting will take place, not only because it would probably be very difficult for Werner since the events of July 20th (1944, **the failed assassination attempt on Hitler**) to get permission to meet Hamlet in the (**Iberian**) Peninsula, but also because S.I.S. (**M.I.6**) in Lisbon have been instructed to warn Hamlet not under any circumstances to go to Madrid and that even a meeting at the frontier would probably be very dangerous. The reason for this warning is that on 31.7.44 (**KOP**) Lisbon asked Berlin whether it was possible to order Hamlet to Brussels for discussion without making him suspicious, and this seemed a strong indication that there was a risk of Hamlet being kidnapped. Lisbon's hostility to Hamlet was well known in the past (**The Germans of course suspected both Hamlet and Puppet being double cross agents**), but he now appears to be in greater danger, as Lisbon had asked extension of Hamlet's passport, and on 12.7 Berlin had refused the extension. We have asked Foley (**M.I.6 representative in Lisbon**) to ascertain and let us know the explanation for: _

1) Hamlet telling Werner (**Unversagt**) that he had received on 14th July Puppet's (**Ender's**) letters of the 5th and 14th April.

Termination

Part II
on
13 April 2020