

Reference abstracts of

KV 2/3573 + KV 2/2654

This document contains materials derived from the latter files

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

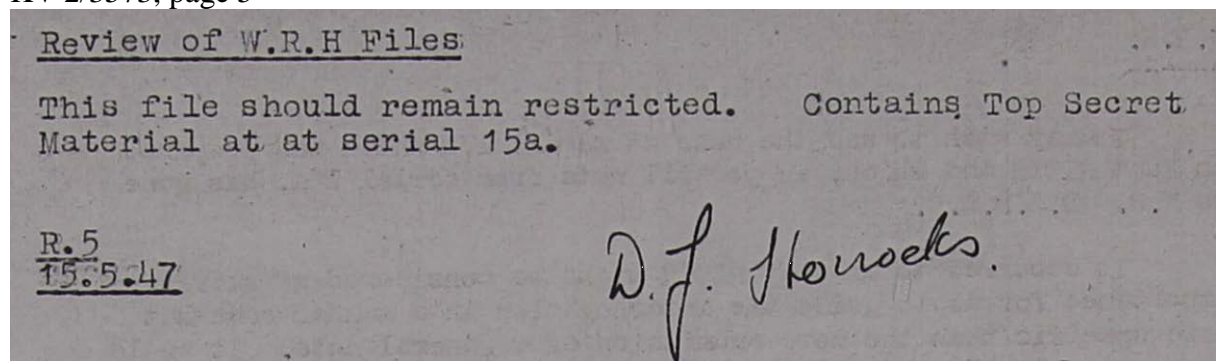
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This contribution contains my file selections, and additional information; the purpose of the latter is to explain, for example: the context and their implications in a wider spectrum. Making (creating) what otherwise would not be understandable.

Kurt Heinrich Reith KV 3573 PF 61938
KV 2/3573, page 5



Review of W.R.H. Files.

This file should remain restricted, Contains Top Secret Material at Serial 15a.

R.5

15.5.47

KV 2/3573, page 10

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: P.F. 61938 Name: RIETH, Kurt Heinrich.

Original in File No.: P.F. 602,437 RUDOLPH, Hans J. Serial: 13a Receipt Date: 18.9.45.

Original from: D.S.DOC Under Ref.: Dated:

Extracted on: 8.2.46. by: I.P. Section: W.R.H.

PERSONNEL DES CONSULATS ALLEMANDS
EN ZONE ESPAGNOLE DU MAROC ET A TANGER.

61. RIETH, Dr. Kurt.

Allemand.
Ministre d'Allemagne a TANGER en ete 1942.
KRUGER et GOERITZ etant vice-consuls etaient, bien qu'officiers de l'Abwehr, dans l'obligation de lui rendre compte de leur activite en meme temps qu'a RECKE (RUDOLPH)
Individu tres traailleur, tres dur avec son personnel et n'ayant aucune diplomatie. Eut d'assez mauvaises relations avec les Espagnols.

Extract

P.F. 61938

Name Reith Kurt Heinrich

Original in File No: PF 602437 Rudolph Hans J. (AOB, [Hans Joachim Rudolf, alias Recke KV 2/2654](#)) Receipt date 18.9.45

Extract from 8.2.46

Personnel des Consulats Allemands.
En Zone Espagnole Du Maroc et a Tanger.

Reith, Dr. Kurt.

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May 23, 1941

MEMORANDUM

KURT HEINRICH RIETH

During March, 1941, the German Embassy in Rome, Italy, made a request upon the Legation of Nicaragua in Rome for a transit visa for Nicaragua for the passport of Kurt Rieth who was scheduled to sail on March 6, 1941, for Brazil from where he contemplated continuing his travels to the republics on the Pacific until he reached Nicaragua and the United States. On the basis of a prior incident wherein a visa was granted for an official to pass through Nicaragua en route to Brazil after a visa had been granted by the Legation of Nicaragua in Germany, together with the fact that seventeen other republics had already visaed Rieth's passport, the Nicaraguan Legation in Rome granted Rieth an entrance visa in the following form: "Diplomatic Visa granted on the request of the German Government in a note verbale from the Embassy of Germany at Rome dated February 21, 1941. Seen in this Legation of Nicaragua and valid for entry into the Republic during the current year. Rome, February 25, 1941."

It is reported that at the time of the issuance of this visa at the Legation of Nicaragua in Rome, comment was made by a Nicaraguan official to the effect that it was strange that Rieth was using an ordinary commercial passport instead of a diplomatic passport when he was traveling on special instructions of the German Government, to which a reply was made by a member of the German Embassy at Rome: "Perhaps he might have two passports."

According to the passport of Kurt Rieth exhibited at the Legation of Nicaragua at Rome, the same was an ordinary passport bearing No. R.878/40, comprising thirty-two pages made out in the name of Dr. Kurt Rieth, his nationality being shown as that of the German Reich. On each of the pages of the passport the following number appears: 13 304 A/39. Rieth's profession is described in his passport as minister plenipotentiary at liberty (Gesandter Z.D.). His place and date of birth are given as Antwerp, Belgium, March 28, 1881. The passport, which was granted by the Chief of Police of Berlin, Section II, December 28, 1940, appears to be valid until December 28, 1945, both for home and abroad. The passport contained the following visas at the time of its exhibition at the Legation of Nicaragua at Rome, Italy:

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Embassy of Brazil: Transit visa for the United States, gratis, February 5, 1941. Notation that bearer is former Minister of Germany in Vienna. Signature of Counselor of Embassy.

Foreign Office (German): Visa for one exit and entry.

Embassy of Chile: Visa for entry by any route; signed by the Ambassador, Dr. Barros.

Consulate of Spain, Berlin: Transit visa valid for one journey (round trip). Consular fees: 2 pesetas (1.64 RM).

Legation of Uruguay: Transit visa in favor of "Minister Dr. Kurt Rieth", signed by Sampognaro Jr., Secretary.

Legation of Ecuador: Transit visa; signed by Charge d'Affaires, Perez Chiriboga.

Consulate of Argentina, Berlin: Gratis "diplomatic" visa. Good for journey in transit, valid until 6/30/1941.

Consulate General of Guatemala, Berlin: Valid for a single journey (Fees: 10.50; pro-tourism tax: 4/20); the visa expires 180 days from date (February 11, 1941). Notation that the visa is granted at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany in note verbale of February 7, 1941; signature: A. Manrique Rios, Minister.

Consulate of Peru, Berlin: Visa for one single time to be used within the period of one year (Date February 12, 1941).

Royal Consulate of Italy in Berlin: Gratis visa.

Legation of Colombia: Valid for entry into Colombia until August 11, 1941.

Consulate General of Costa Rica, Berlin: Gratis diplomatic visa.

China. Date February 14, 1941. Transit visa valid for one year and for one single time.

Consulate of Portugal, Berlin: Transit visa (authorized by telegram 19 of II/10/1941 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Gratis visa to be used up to March 19, 1941.

Legation of Manchukuo: Valid six months from February 14, 1941.

Consulate General of Mexico at Hamburg, Germany: Gratis transit visa. Following notation "visaed at request of German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and on instructions of the Legation of Mexico, Berlin."

Consulate General of El Salvador at Hamburg, Germany: Visa No. 1; gratis; transit; following notation "for the obtaining of this visa a special request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany was involved."

Legation of Panama: Diplomatic visa valid for entry into the Republic.

Consulate General of Honduras at Hamburg, Germany: Transit visa with following notation: "For the obtaining of this visa, a special request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany, dated February 7, 1941, was involved"; stamp for ten pesos - gold.

United States, Berlin: Non-immigrant Visa No. 23; no charge; signed by Vice Consul, Berlin.

Embassy of Brazil: Transit visa for the United States, gratis, February 5, 1941. Notation that bearer is former Minister of Germany in Vienna (Wien). Signature of Counselor of Embassy.

Foreign Office (German): Visa for one exit and entry.

Embassy of Chile: Visa for entry by any route: signed by the Ambassador, Dr. Barros.

Consulate of Spain, Berlin: Transit visa valid for one journey (round trip). Consular fees: 2 pesetas (1.64 RM).

Legation Uruguay: Transit visa in favour of "Minister Dr. Kurt Reith", signed by Sampognaro Jr.: Secretary.

Legation of Ecuador: Transit visa: signed by Charge d'Affaires, Perez Chiriboga.

Consulate Argentina, Berlin: Gratis "diplomatic" visa Good for journey in transit, valid until 6/20/1941.

Consulate General of Guatemala, Berlin: valid for a signal journey (Fees: 10,50; pro-tourism tax: 4/20); visa expires 180 days from date (February 11, 1941). Notification that the visa is granted at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany in note verbale of February 7, 1941; signature: A. Manrique Rios, Minister.

Consulate of Peru, Berlin: Visa for one single time to be used within the period of one year (Date February 12, 1941).

Royal Consulate of Italy in Berlin: Gratis visa.

Legation of Colombia: Valid for entry into Colombia until August 11, 1941.

Consulate General of Costa Rica, Berlin: Gratis diplomatic visa.

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Consulate General of El Salvador at Hamburg, Germany: Visa No. 1; gratis;

Transit; following notation "for the obtaining of this visa a special request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany was involved."

Legation of Panama: Diplomatic visa valid for entry into the Republic.

Consulate General of Honduras at Hamburg Germany: Transit visa with following notation: "For the obtaining of this visa, a special request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany, dated February 7, 1941, was involved"; stamp for 10 pesos – gold.

United States. Berlin: Non-immigrant Visa No. 23; no charge; signed by Vice Consul, Berlin. KV 2/3573, page 13

According to Form #23 of the American Foreign Service, Berlin, hereinabove mentioned, Rieth is not married and has no residence abroad his residence being at 123 Hohenzollerndamm, Berlin, Germany. He arrived in Germany in January, 1919, to take the post of Charge d'Affaires of Prussia at Darmstadt (Grand Duchy of Hesse). For two years he has been an "inactive Government official subject to new call when the German Government orders", his present occupation being given as the same. This form indicated Rieth was going to the United States to take care of personal affairs, it being his intention to remain in the United States four months though he had not decided at which hotel he would stay while in New York. He gave as references: W. C. Teagle, Standard Oil Company, Rockefeller Center, New York; W. R. Mook, President of Standard Export Company, Rockefeller Center, New York; J. J. Larkin, Vice President, Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York City; and Karl Clodius (German Foreign Office).

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Company, Rockefeller Center, New York; J.J. Larkin, Vice President, Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York City; and Karl Clodius (German Foreign Office).

The above information was given in a sworn declaration by Rieth at Berlin, Germany, January 30, 1941. Rieth indicated that he intended to take an airplane from Germany via Rome, Italy, to Seville, Spain, thence to Rio de Janeiro and thereafter by plane go to La Paz, Bolivia, either directly or via Buenos Aires and finally via plane to New York. It appeared that on a previous occasion Rieth received visitor's visa #9265 on May 18, 1937, in Berlin, Germany, and shortly thereafter went to the United States where he remained for about a month.

On the second form hereinbefore mentioned for transmigrants, Rieth indicated that the person to notify in case of emergency was his sister, Jenny Vaes, Courte rue de l'Hopital, No. 17, Antwerp, Belgium.

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It is understood that Kurt Rieth became known to the people at large when he was Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Reich in Austria, Rieth having been in Vienna, Austria, at the time Dollfuss was murdered, allegedly by the Nazis. Rieth is said to have been instrumental in smuggling the Nazis out of Austria into Munich after this murder and it is alleged he set up an organization of fifth column propaganda which contributed to the ultimate downfall of Austria. Rieth was succeeded in Austria by Von Papen.

On March 6, 1941, Rieth arrived via Italian plane from Europe at Pernambuco, Brazil. It is understood that the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs received a telegram from the Brazilian Ambassador at Berlin, Germany, to the effect that the German authorities had assured that Ambassador that Rieth was not traveling in any official capacity, the German authorities stating that it was Rieth's intention to proceed to the United States in connection with business with one of the Standard Oil Companies.

From Pernambuco it is believed Rieth traveled to Rio de Janeiro where rooms were reserved for him at the Hotel Central by the German Embassy, his arrival coinciding with the signing of the Lend-Lease Bill by the President of the United States. A couple of employees of the German Embassy are said to have stationed themselves at the porters' desk of the Hotel Central and they carefully scanned the cards of any visitors desiring to see Rieth. It is said that no news men were permitted to see him and American news men were given particularly rude treatment. Within a few days of Rieth's arrival at Rio de Janeiro, Italian General Eugene Camarote and Colonel T. Nakamura, Assistant Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, D. C., are said to have arrived at Rio de Janeiro, these two men, together with German Ambassador Preuffer, having met with Rieth at the Hotel Central. It is reported that from Rio de Janeiro Rieth proceeded to Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he is said to have called a meeting of the German representatives of the diplomatic corps of Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and Peru. It is reported that these officials conferred for approximately three days.

Press dispatches alleged that the first Nazi "Quisling", Austrian Minister to Rome Rintelen, was coached for his job by Kurt Rieth. It was charged in the newspapers that Rieth's present assignment in South America was the selecting, training and paying local "Quislings".

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KV 2/3573, page 15

It was further charged in press dispatches from South America that Reith was a personal courier for Hitler carrying special instructions to Hans Thomsen in Washington, D. C., for Fritz Wiedemann, the German Consul General in San Francisco, and other agents of the Nazi Government in the United States in the event of the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the United States. These press articles indicated that Reith, who was going to the United States from South America, would be the most important Nazi in the United States, outranking Hans Thomsen, the German Minister, and Fritz Wiedemann, the German Consul General at San Francisco. It was alleged in these dispatches that Reith was the bearer of a sabotage program and propaganda instructions for North America and he was alleged to have outlined to Von Therman, the German Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, Hitler's plan for assisting the industrialization of Argentina. It was alleged in these press dispatches that widespread opinion was to the effect that in the event of Western Hemisphere countries' joining in the war against Germany, the Germans in Brazil would promote sabotage, uprisings and disturbances of various kinds rather than have Germany send planes and ships against Brazil, it being felt that if the Germans could keep Brazil and the United States from working together and furthermore divert some of the United States war machinery towards keeping peace in Brazil, the Germans would have accomplished more than they would by actively waging war with Brazil. This conclusion was based upon the opinion that through this means Germany could inflict the heaviest damage upon Brazil and at the same time remain in a better position for taking up friendly relations with Brazil after such a war would end.

It was further charged in press dispatches from South America that Reith was a personal courier for Hitler carrying special instructions to Hans Thomsen in Washington, D.C., for Fritz Wiedemann, the German Consul General in San Francisco, and other agents of the Nazi Government in the United States in the event of the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the United States. These press articles indicated that Reith, who was going to the United States from South America (AOB, [preventing by this route to be captured by British Services](#)), would be the most important Nazi in the United States, outranking Hans Thomsen, the German Minister, and Fritz Wiedemann, the German Consul General at San Francisco. It was alleged in these dispatches that Reith was the bearer of a sabotage program

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It is reported that at about this time Rieth also held a meeting at Santiago, Chile, of German Colombian agents, this meeting having been arranged on account of certain plans which were being put into force in the Republic of Colombia where Nazi agents in Colombia, with natives of that country, were establishing reprovisioning bases for Nazi submarines, one on the Atlantic at Cabo Gallinas, Department of Guajira, and the other on the Pacific Ocean in the Department of Chaco, close to Cabo Corrientes. At the same time, the German Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, Von Thermann, was reported to be carrying out another order of Hitler's, that is, placing into effect the three-sided assistance to the Axis scheme, through all diplomatic representatives of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria in all American countries, assisting the Axis wholeheartedly without any restrictions.

From one source, it has been stated that although while in Brazil Rieth contacted a number of Germans but no Brazilian officials, while in Argentina he is said to have conferred not only with Germans but was also received in the highest official circles, allegedly even by the President of Argentina.

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Information was received to the effect that while Rieth was at Buenos Aires, Argentina, there had been formed a commission to handle Axis interests, the commission being made up of Itaro Amari and Shingo Kaiseki, both Japanese; Caetano Borsari, an Italian; and Maximo Schluselberg, a German. These four individuals are said to control an organization known as the Inter-American Abstention Committee, formed by Victor Hanke, Carlos Storz, Antonio Schluerle and Henry Mosich. It is said that the Inter-American Abstention Committee got in touch with the Minnesota Farm Labor Party, the Washington Commonwealth Federation and the American Labor Party, all of the United States, having as the committee's objective the hindrance of effective application of the American Lend-Lease Act by means including propaganda and sabotage. This Inter-American Abstention Committee is reported to have nominated three subcommittees in Buenos Aires, which latter committees are alleged to employ persons of "action" against Anglo-United States interests. Information has also been received to the effect that Kurt Rieth brought the orders to Buenos Aires with reference to the above mentioned committee and commission, it being reported that Rieth was to be the contacting agent between that organization at Buenos Aires and the three other organizations in the United States hereinbefore named.

From another source information has been received to the effect that Rieth arrived in Buenos Aires as a special engineer of the German Foreign Office with special instructions of the German Ministry of Economic Warfare, Rieth's task being to coordinate, first, trade between Germany, Japan, Italy and Spain, and second, trade expansion between Japan and Germany regarding future operations in South America, especially Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Chile. A secondary task was for Rieth to organize through commerce, propaganda of the German Reich. This source reported that Rieth upon arrival in Buenos Aires in March, 1941, took up relations with Japanese officials, documenting himself through the German Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires. It was said Rieth has been with Heinrich Vollberg, German Economic Expert in the German Embassy. It is reported that the result of Rieth's inquiries and conferences in Buenos Aires was that German importers in Argentina were quite willing to take up more representation of Japanese articles; however, German firms still having their parent company in Germany did not agree to Rieth's proposition in view of the sharp differences between German and Japanese manufactured products. In view of these differences, the German companies were afraid that after the war they could not again take the lead on the local market, it appearing that differences as much as eighty per cent were in effect between German and Japanese prices. Rieth's comment was to the effect that the Germans, with all the various occupied countries, would very well be able to lower prices to the Japanese margin; however, the German companies still would not agree to this proposition and negotiations are said to be continuing.

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From this source it is reported that Rieth's direct superior in Germany is Carl Ritter, former German Ambassador to Brazil and presently engaged as one of the leading men in the German Ministry for Economic Warfare. It was indicated that Rieth would eventually proceed from the United States to Japan.

Rieth arrived in Balboa, Canal Zone, on March 20, 1941, on a Pan-American airplane from Buenos Aires, Argentina, stopping at the Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, Canal Zone, until his departure on March 22, 1941, by plane for Brownsville, Texas.

Rieth entered the United States by commercial airplane at Brownsville, Texas, March 22, 1941, immediately departing via Eastern Airlines for New York City. He arrived by airplane at New York City on March 23, 1941. He immediately checked into the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, where he has been residing since that time by himself in a two-room suite for which he pays a rental of \$600 per month.

On March 31, 1941, Rieth went to the offices of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, located in Rockefeller Center, Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, New York City, indicating he desired to converse with the official in charge. He talked to an official of that company and advised that he, Rieth, had been employed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the years 1908 and 1909 in New York City. He indicated that his primary purpose in visiting the offices of the Standard Oil Company at this time was to recontact former acquaintances and to discuss matters of mutual interest with officials of that organization. He mentioned the names of a couple officials of that company with whom he had formerly been acquainted.

Rieth stated that at the beginning of the present century his father possessed large oil holdings in Belgium which he sold to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for a substantial sum and in 1907 Kurt Rieth came to the United States to serve in the Standard Oil Company offices without pay for the purpose of learning the oil business. One of the officials of the Standard Oil Company who had formerly served with that company in Paris, France, remarked that he had heard that Kurt Rieth, during the German occupation of Belgium in 1915, had acted as aide-de-camp to the German Government of that territory.

It was learned through a confidential source that Rieth also conferred with an official of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, at New York City, remarking that he, Rieth, had left Berlin several weeks prior thereto, traveling by airplane to Rome, Seville, Pernambuco.

From this source it is reported that Reith's direct superior in Germany is Carl Ritter, former German Ambassador to Brazil and presently engaged as one of the leading men in the German Ministry for Economic Warfare. (AOB, I doubt that such ministry existed, in my perception more likely, the Reichswirtschaftsministerium was as such acting according the demands en prospects on behalf of the German Reich in Wartime circumstances) It was indicated that Reich would eventually proceed from the United States to Japan.

Reith arrived in Balboa, Canal Zone, on March 20, 1941, on a Pan-American airplane from Buenos Aires, Argentina, stopping at the Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, Canal Zone, until his departure on March 22, 1941 by plane for Brownsville, Texas.

Reith entered the United Sates by commercial airplane at Brownsville, Texas 22 March 1941m immediately departing via Eastern Airlines for New York City. He arrived by airplane in New York City on March 23, 1941. He immediately checked into the Waldorf-

Astoria Hotel in New York City, where he has been residing since that time by himself in a two-room suite for which he pays a rental of \$600 per month.

On March 31, 1941, Reith went to the offices of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, located in Rockefeller Center, Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, New York City, indicating he desired to converse with the official in charge. He talked to an official of that company and advised that he, Reith had been employed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the years 1908 and 1909 in New York City. He indicated that his primary purpose of visiting the offices of the Standard Oil Company at this time was to recontact former acquaintances and to discuss matters of mutual interest with the officials of that organization. He mentioned the names of a couple of officials of that company with whom he had formerly been acquainted.

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Rio de Janeiro, Brownsville and New York City, mentioning that he had come up the West Coast of South America. The individual to whom Rieth was talking assumed that Rieth's reason for proceeding along the West Coast of South America was possibly to avoid internment by the British authorities in British Honduras and other British colonies between South America and the United States. Rieth mentioned that at various times he had served as attache in the Paris and Rome Embassies of the German Government in addition to which he had been the German Minister to Austria at the time of the absorption of Austria into the German Reich. Rieth mentioned that he deplored the assassination of Dollfuss and other acts of violence which occurred at that time. During the conversation Rieth also remarked that he is single and considerably well-to-do as he is the one-third owner of over one million dollars worth of Standard Oil stock which he holds together with his two sisters. This stock was derived from the estate of his father, who had sold considerable Belgian oil holdings to the Standard Oil Company, receiving Standard Oil stock in payment therefor. Several times during the conversation between Rieth and this official, Rieth emphasized that his visit to the United States was purely personal and solely for the purpose of attending to his personal investments; at the same time, however, Rieth remarked to this Standard Oil official that England would be eliminated from the European scene by virtue of the present conflict and that Rieth therefore saw no reason why the Standard Oil Company and the German Government should not collaborate closely on all oil matters concerning Europe, Iraq, Persia and Turkey. Rieth stated that it was the present plan of the German Government to eliminate from the European oil sphere all companies except those under American control and that the German Government would henceforth control all of the oil fields in Rumania, Europe generally, and Iraq, Persia and Turkey, adding however, that the holdings of the American companies in those countries would not be disturbed. He said if possible a policy of close cooperation with the Americans would be fostered by the German Government.

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In reply to an inquiry as to what authority he, Rieth, had to make or formulate such a policy and present it to American oil companies, Rieth stated that "of course, neither could make any actual commitments upon such a policy but in principle both could say that the idea was sound and deserving of consideration and practice". Rieth desired that the individual to whom he was talking should present this suggested policy to the head officials of the Standard Oil Company, repeatedly emphasizing, however, that this contemplated policy was to be extremely confidential.

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A New York banker, whose bank had been used on occasions as a reference by Rieth, indicated that Rieth had been known to that bank a few years ago as the financial attache of the German Embassy in Paris. Rieth had been recommended to this New York bank by a financial company of Switzerland, it being indicated that Rieth desired to open an account with the New York bank.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service records at Ellis Island reflect that on January 14, 1908, there arrived from Cherbourg, France aboard the SS KRONPRINZESSEN CECILIE one Kurt Rieth and one Heinrich Rieth. Kurt Rieth was described as twenty-seven years of age, being single and by occupation being "German Consul merchant". Heinrich Rieth was described as sixty-three years of age. Both men were listed as aliens from the German Consulate in Antwerp, Belgium, the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel being given as their immediate residence. It would appear that probably these two men who arrived in the United States in 1908 were Kurt Heinrich Rieth and his father, inasmuch as Kurt Rieth, the individual presently in New York City, was born in 1881 and was originally from Antwerp, Belgium.

On March 24, 1941, Dr. Hans Borchers, German Consul General at New York City is believed to have conferred with Kurt Rieth at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

In conversation with another banker of New York City, Rieth is said to have indicated he is in the United States looking for a field for his investments.

On April 17, 1941, there appeared in the New York Daily News an article by Mr. Guy Richards, bearing the headline "Each Continent Gets a Nazi 'Super-Envoy'". This article in which there was contained a photograph of Dr. Kurt Rieth, states that the German Foreign Office has decided to appoint a roving "super-envoy" for every continent in both hemispheres, according to information the newspaper received the previous day. It further indicated that Dr. Kurt Rieth, former German Minister to Austria, had been elevated to the position of Ambassador-at-Large and he had arrived in South America with plenipotentiary powers for the entire continent. The news article also indicated: "As Minister to Austria during the bloody uprisings of July, 1934, Dr. Rieth successfully negotiated with the Austrian Government for the safe conduct to Germany of 144 Nazis involved in the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss. His success, in fact, produced such a diplomatic incident that the Germans were forced to recall him from overstepping his powers. He was succeeded in Vienna by Franz von Papen, now German Ambassador to Turkey." This news article did not indicate that Rieth was then in New York City, it being noted that in reading the article one would get the impression that Rieth was in South America.

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KV 2/3573, page 20

It is noted that on April 17, 1941, a letter was delivered by messenger from the offices occupied by the German Consulate and the German Library of Information, New York City, to Kurt Rieth at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

On April 18, 1941, the day after the above mentioned news article appeared in the New York City newspaper, Mr. Sam Lyons of Time News Magazine inquired of Heribert von Strempel, First Secretary of the German Embassy regarding this news story. Von Strempel remarked he had read this news article; however, he believed the same was erroneous, commenting that he thought this man Rieth who was alleged in the newspaper article to be the Ambassador-at-Large to South America, was just a businessman attending to personal business there.

It is interesting to note that on April 2, 1941, Kurt Rieth was in touch at a New York City hotel with Von Strempel.

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It is interesting to note that on April 2, 1941, Kurt Reith was in touch at a New York City hotel with Von Strempel.

September 5, 1945

RE: KURT HEINRICH RIETH

The following is information that has become available concerning Kurt Heinrich Rieth subsequent to the summary memorandum on him of May 23, 1941.

Information from a confidential source believed reliable received in June, 1941, was to the effect that the German Consul General in New York City had related to an associate that Dr. Rieth had gone to the United States at the request of the German government. Although Rieth came to this country in an endeavor to settle some private affairs relating to Standard Oil stock, it was said by the Consul General that Rieth's task was to try to influence responsible American businessmen that aid to Britain was hopeless and futile, Rieth's endeavor along this line to be not so much through talk or persuasion as through his physical appearance and behavior.

Dr. Rieth is reported to have admitted to an individual formerly prominent in the German newspaper field that he had received messages from Germany through Dr. Hans Thomsen, of the German Embassy, as well as the German Consul at New York City. Rieth was taken into custody by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City on May 29, 1941, for violation of the immigration laws. He remained in custody at Ellis Island, New York, until July 15, 1941, at which time he was placed aboard the SS West Point with various German and Italian Consulate officials who had been ordered to leave the United States by the State Department. The SS West Point sailed from New York on July 16, 1941, enroute to Lisbon, Portugal. A confidential source furnished the following information received from a source whose reliability is not known.

Dr. Werner Best was cited as the leader of the Nazi Fifth Column who had his headquarters in South America. Best allegedly flew in the early part of 1941, from Berlin to Rio de Janeiro, where he stayed two weeks during which time the German Embassy there denied his presence emphatically. Together with General Niederruehr he flew to Santiago, Chile, and there arranged a secret meeting of German agents during which meeting Best and Niederruehr agreed to send Kurt Rieth to New York. Rieth was to be a liaison officer between the German Embassy in Washington and German Fifth Columnists throughout the country. It was alleged that the internment of the old liaison officers, Manfred Zapp and Dr. Friedrich Auhagen, had made this transfer necessary. Another confidential source whose reliability is undetermined stated that on the day Mexico declared war on the Axis, Rieth appeared in Tangier as German Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary. From there he directed espionage in South America.

A reliable source reporting on the activities of Rieth at Tangier where he was German Consul General stated that Rieth was one of the wealthiest persons in Germany. He spent many years in Paris at the German Embassy as Counsellor during which period he entertained lavishly and met a great many people in French society. This source referred to Gedye's book, "Fallen Bastions" pages 133-139, which set out Rieth's involvement in the assassination of Dollfus.

RE: Kurt Heinrich Reith

September 5, 1945

The following is information that has become available concerning Kurt Heinrich Reith subsequent to the summary memorandum on him of May 23, 1941.

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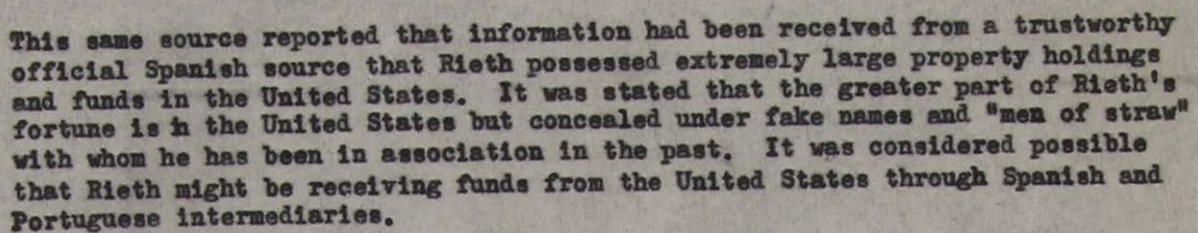
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KV 2/3573, page 22



This same source reported that information had been received from a trustworthy official Spanish source that Reith possessed extremely large property holdings and funds in the United States. It was stated that the greater part of Reith's fortune is in the United States but concealed under fake names and "men of straw" with whom he has been in association in the past. It was considered possible that Reith might be receiving funds from the United States through Spanish and Portuguese intermediaries.

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Subject next appears as Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General in the technically international zone of Tangier where he arrived on behalf of the German Government in about June 1942. Subject remained in Tangier until at least February 1944 during which period he provided cover for G.I.S. agents and collaborated closely with Hans Johann RECKE (Oberst Hans RUDOLPH (arrested in French Zone), Hans Peter SCHULZE (Shaef card 51540) and other important officers of the old Abwehr and SIPO/SD. While in Tangier subject frequently visited Madrid on official business and among other things engaged in discussions with General Luis ORGAZ YOLDI in November 1942 regarding the evacuation of the German Armistice Commission personnel from Tangier and later in January 1943 regarding intelligence activities among the natives of French and Spanish Morocco. He apparently also, in August 1943, discussed with ORGAZ YOLDI the threatened expulsion of employees of the G.I.S. observation posts at Tangier and Ceuta. In March 1943 subject reproved SCHULZE for sabotage activities undertaken by SCHULZE's local agents and in April 1943, in a controversy with the SIPO/SD over the installation of a W/T set in the Consulate. Subject is known to have consistently advocated increased security and discretion in intelligence operations although he cooperated with the SIPO/SD in September 1943 on financial matters and in connection with the organisation on the Italian Fascist network in Tangier.

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In October and November 1943 subject was in Berlin for discussion with Admiral Wilhelm CANARIS, chief Abwehr Amt with Eugen Walter MOSIG (Shaef cards 2120 and 107076) of Amt VI RSHA and possibly also with Dr. Walter SCHELLENBERG, head of Amt VI. Subject returned to Tangier via Madrid probably in December 1943 and was reported in February 1944 to be planning to cross to Melilla by boat. Subject subsequently returned to Germany and was arrested in Austria in late July or early August 1945.

BERLIN-GRUNEWALD, Hohenzollerndamm 123. He is described as a man of violent temperament and was reported as suffering from ill-health brought on by excessive outbursts of rage.

W.R.C.1./A
23.8.45.

Lieut. Shay.

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Subject (Reith) was born at Antwerp 31.3.1881 ...

His passport address was registered at: Berlin-Grünewald, Hohenzollerndamm 123. He was described as a man of violent temperament and was reported as suffering from ill-health brought on by excessive outbursts of rage.

W.R.C.1./A
23.8.45

Lieut. Shay

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REITH, Dr. Kurt.

15a

Cover name used by the S.D. only: ROLAND.

Born: ANVERS. 31.3.81.

Passport No: 2267. (Berlin 15.9.41.)

The following is a general outline of R's ~~career~~ as German Consul General in TANGIER as recorded in PAIR from 1942 to 1944.:-

June 1942.

First recorded in PAIR, was to have been visited in TANGIER by the Leiter of the Abw. Stelle SP. MOROCCO (KOSP) at TETUAN - Oberst RUDOLPH and his wife.

Away from TANGIER towards the end of month - reasons unknown.

Nov. 1942.

Collaborating with Hans Peter SCHULZ, head of the S.D. in TANGIER for propaganda and other purposes, including finance.

Also involved in the evacuation of German Armistice Commission personnel from TANGIER. In connection with this was constantly in touch with the High Commissioner of Sp. MOROCCO General ORGAZ; and about 27th paid duty journey to MADRID, accompanied by Vice Consul Sdf. Hans Paul KRUEGER (Leiter Stelle TANGIER, (KOSP)) and others including a Lt. Graf HOHENWART (official capacity unknown); and again in paid a short visit to MELILLA to see General YAGUE, and an Adolf MORGENNER, who was running agents for I.M. KO. PORTUGAL.

Dec. 1942.

Jan. 1943.

Further dealings with General ORGAZ re intelligence activities among the Arabs in Sp, and Fr. MOROCCO.

Known to have had consultations with MOSIG in BERLIN on the S.D.'s sabotage activities in his area. Had another meeting with General YAGUE in MADRID about the 20th, and was still there in FEB. 1943.

March 1943. +

Returned to TANGIER. Contrary to his agreement with MOSIG in BERLIN appears to have reproved SCHULZ for his sabotage activities, and in

April 1943.

was involved in a further controversy with the SD. re the installation of a W/T set in his consulate.

May 1943.

Discuss-ions with Oberst RUDOLPH. At this time as a result of Allied pressure, the Spanish authorities asked for a list of German

/diplomatic 23/8

Dr. Reith Kurt.

Cover name used by the S.D. only Roland

Born Antwerp 31.3.1881

Passport No. 2267. (Berlin 15.9.41.)

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Away from Tangier towards the end of the month - reasons unknown.

Nov. 1942. Collaborating with Hans Peter Schulz, head of the S.D. in Tangier (Tanger) for propaganda and other purposes, including finance.

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April 1943. was involved in a further controversy with the SD. Re the installation of a W/T set in his consulate.

May 1943. Discussions with Obst Rudolph (AOB, Alst Leiter Paris?). At this time as a result of Allied pressure, the Spanish Authorities asked for a list of German diplomatic

/diplomatic personnel in TANGIER and Sp, MOROCCO and R. was again obliged to go to MADRID. The affair which ultimately lead to the expulsion of German I.S. personnel continued throughout June and July, and on his return from MADRID R. had further consultations with ORGAZ and RUDOLPH On 14/7 is known to have been absent from TANGIER.

Aug. 1943. Discussions with ORGAZ re expulsion orders for personnel at observation posts in CEUTA and TANGIER. (Abw.)

Sept. 1943. Co-operating with the S.D. in financial matters, and the organizing of an intelligence network among the Italian Fascists in TANGIER. C. 16.9.43. Meeting with ORGAZ. About this time further pressure to expel the Germans from TANGIER was brought to bear by the Spanish Consul General SONGRONIZ, which probably lead up to R's visiting BERLIN in Oct, and Nov. for consultations with MOSIG and CANARIS and possibly SCHELLENBERG.

Dec. 1943. Intended to return to TANGIER, but appears to have been delayed in MADRID, and it is not clear whether he ever did actually go back. Was suspected by the Abw. of attempting to secure his own position and that of the S.D. at their expense, though this was denied by KO.SP in the last reference to him in PAIR at the end of January 1944.

+ In March 1943. Was also interested in the meeting which was to take place at the beginning of April between General Mark CLARK and General ORGAZ.

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Co-operating with the S.D. in financial matters, and the organizing of an intelligence network among the Italian Fascists in Tangier (Tanger). Ca. 16.9.43. Meeting with Orgaz. About this time further pressure to expel the Germans from tangier (Tanger) was brought to bear by the Spanish Consul General Songroniz, which probably lead up to R's visiting Berlin in Oct., and Nov. for consultations with Mosig and Canaris and possibly Schellenberg.

Dec. 1943.

Intended return to Tangier, but appears to have been delayed in Madrid, and it is not clear whether he ever did actually go back. Was suspected by the Abw. of attempting to secure his own position and that of the S.D. at their expense, though this was denied by KO Sp. In the last reference to him in PIAR at the end of January 1944.

+ In March 1943. Was also interested in the meeting which was to take place at the beginning of April between General Mark Clark and general Orgaz.

KV 2/3573, page 34

Extract for File No.: P.F. 61938. Name: RIETH, Kurt.
Original in File No.: P.F. 66338. v.2. Serial: 37a. Dated: 24.5.44.
Original from: Camp 020. Under Ref.: None, dated as above.
Extracted on: 31.5.44. by: C.M.H. Section: R.B.

INTERIM REPORT ON THE CASE OF MARCELLO MOCHI.

Marcello MOCHI, German agent now interned, was ex-Italian Vice-Consul in Tangier.

.....

VI. MOCHI's DEPARTURE FROM TANGIER.

.....MOCHI explained to POERZGEN his desire to obtain a visas to enable him to return to Northern Italy to join his family, and POERZGEN then telephoned to Kurt RIETH, the German minister, who agreed to see MOCHI that night.

He went to RIETH's house with POERZGEN and again explained his position. RIETH asked him if he were a republican and MOCHI enquired whether it were necessary to be a republican to get a visa. RIETH shrugged and told MOCHI to leave the matter in his hands, adding that he himself had no power to grant such visas, but that he would approach Madrid to see what could be done.

MOCHI felt on leaving RIETH that he really did intend to try and obtain the visa for him.

MOCHI maintains that he made no statement of any kind about his political intentions at this meeting. The interview lasted for about ten minutes.

N/C P.T.O.

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON THIS REPORT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO MR. MILMO B.1.B.

Interim Report on the case of Marcello Mocchi

Marcello Mocchi, German agent now interned, was ex-Italian Vice-Consul in Tangier (Tanger).

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Mocchi maintains that he made no statement of any kind about his political intensions at this meeting, The interview lasted for about ten minutes.

Proceeding with KV 2/2654

KV 2/2654-1, PF 602437 Rudolf (ph)) Hans Joachim @ Recke @ Moruno

KV 2/2654-1, page 7

Name:	RUDOLF, Hans Joachim or Johann or Juan. Oberst.	Source:	MSS. B.1.Folder. 4.
	MUELLER.		204a.
Aliases:	RECKE.		OSS.X-2.SF.52/4/4111)
	MORUNO.		
	KALIF.		

Aliases: Recke, Moruno, Kalif

Nationality:	German.	All sources.
Birth Place:	Marienwerder.	4a.
Age/Birth Date:	4. Apr 1894.	13a.

Nationality: German; Birth place (born) Marienwerder; Birth date 4 April 1894

KV 2/2654-1, page 18

Oberst RUDOLPH @ RECKE, Hans Joachim or Johann or Juan. Cover names MUELLER, MORUNO and KALIF. Born 4.4.94 at Marienwerder (Prussia) Worked in the Consulate General at Tetuan as a cover for his Abwehr activities from 1939 until about Mar 44 when he returned to BERLIN. Was then sent on a mission to Spain and In Aug 44 was transferred to KdM Stuttgart. He is not id/w. RUDOLPH, Lt.Col. Hans Jochem who was Leiter II Madrid until Jul 41 then Leiter II Lisbon until Apr 42 when he was recalled to Berlin and whose cover name is RODRIGO. Nor is he id/w. Oberst RUDOLPH @ Friedrich RAMSTEDT whose real name is BAUMEISTER who was Leiter Alst Paris. Nor is he id/w. a RUDLOFF of Gruppe III some of whose traces appear to have got into the attached file.

Obst.Rudolph @ Recke, Hans or Johann or Juan. Cover names Mueller, Moruno and Kalif.

Born 4.4.1894 at Marienwerder (Prussia) Worked in the Consulate General at Tetuan as a cover for his Abwehr activities from 1939 until about Mar 44 when he returned to Berlin.

Was then sent on a mission to Spain and in Aug 44 was transferred to K.d.M. (AOB,

[Kommandomeldegebiet; a designation since the RSHA era, during the course of 1944](#))

Stuttgart. He is not id/w Rudolph, Obstlt. Hans Joachim who was Leiter II Madrid until Jul

41 then Leiter Lisbon until Apr 42 when he was recalled to Berlin and whose cover name is

Rodrigo. Nor is he id/w. Obst. Rudolph @ Friedrich Ramstedt whose real name is Baumeister

(AOB, [this is a rather long lasting Phantom; they hunted Baumeister since the late 1920s, but](#)

[in vain, as they - at the final end of Rudolph's file \(KV 2/265 – 266\) concluded that](#)

Baumeister was not Obst. Rudolph; why they were so stubborn for so long?) who was Leiter Alst Paris. Nor is he id/w a Rudolf of Gruppe III some of whose traces appear to have got into the attached file.

KV 2/2654-1, page 21

Form 81/B.P./6000/83

EXTRACT.

for File No. PF. 102,437 Name RUDOLF @ RECKE

Original in File No. PF. 305,470 KURRER @ KAMLER Serial 134b Dated 8.10.45

Original from USFET Report Under Ref. No. 23 27.9.45

Extracted on 7.11.45 by O.B. Section H1

Extract taken from USFET Intermediate Interrogation Report on KURRER, Otto @ KAMLER.

h. Nest TETUAN

The Leiter of Nest TETUAN was Obst RUDOLF, alias RECKE, who was considered the best operator in North-Africa. He used a great number of agents, mostly Arab and Moroccan traders. Each one supplied him with a small bit of reliable information, and because of the multitude of his agents RUDOLF was able to piece together a reasonably comprehensive picture of what was going on in the area under observation. The bulk of the intelligence secured by this Nest was concerned with French Morocco and Algeria. From reading RUDOLF's reports, KURRER is fairly sure that he never sent any agents to the US or England. In 1944, under Allied pressure, Spain forced Germany to close down this station, and RUDOLF was sent to KdM STUTTGART as Leiter I.

Original file: PF 305470 Kurrer @ Kamler (AOB, in Lisbon his alias was Heribert)
Nest Tetuan.

The Leiter of Nest Tetuan was Obst. Rudolf, alias Recke, who was considered the best operator in North-Africa. He used a great number of agents, mostly Arab and Moroccan traders. Each one supplied him with a small but of reliable information, and because of the multitude of his agents Rudolf was able to piece together a reasonable comprehensive picture of what was going on in this area under observation. The bulk of the intelligence secured by this Nest was concerned with French Morocco and Algeria. From reading Rudolf's reports, Kurrer is fairly sure that he never sent any agents to the US or England. IN 1944, under Allied pressure, Spain forced Germany to close down this station, and Rudolf was to K.d.M. Stuttgart as Leiter I.

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List of explanations regarding the following RSS intercepts. Without the following explanation - none of you will understand what the real implications are about.

For your own convenience, I would like to advise you - print it out first and keep a copy at hand when reading the proceeding RSS W/T intercepts.

7596 = most likely the personal-number of the “V-Mann” concerned.

Berlin – Spain; meant Berlin Stahnsdorf W/T station and Spain represented by the station of KO Spain (KOSp) in Madrid also known as “Sabine”.

Sp.Morrocco – Berlin; likely the W/T station in Tangier (Tanger) or Tetuan.

Recke was an alias of Obst. Rudolf, stationed in Tetuan.

Canaris Admiral, Leiter Ausland/Abwehr in Berlin.

P-Stelle = Peilstelle = HF/DF station, DFing on ship-communications.

..and informs us ... = the content of the intercepted message informing herewith the British Services.

Guillermo = one of the cover-names of Admiral Canaris,

Moruno = Recke both aliases of Obst Rudolf

Moruna = Obst Rudolf’s wife

Erbe = Abwehr Berlin - often representing Leiter I, before late 1942 this was Obst.

Piekenbrock, then proceeded by Obstlt. i.G. Alexander Hansen.

Erbe Sen. = Leiter Abwehr I in Berlin, hence: Piekenbrock or after very late 1942 - Hansen

Piekenbrock; proceeded then by: Obstlt. i.G. Alexander Hansen. Piekenbrock left the Abwehr as to become a General. For it he needed first a “Generalspatent” (following a course) and having headed a Division, for some time, at the Eastern Front.

Somoza = one of the aliases of Korv.-Kapt. Leissner, who was until about August 1944 Leiter KO Spain in Madrid.

Iberia, like **Lufthansa**, already existing airlines, both companies flew up to the bitter-end, at least did Lufthansa, it maintained regular services to Spain, as well as to all major places on the occupied European continent.

Metro = cover-name of the KO station in Madrid.

Martin = section I M (I Marine) Berlin of Abwehr I (Navel section of Abwehr I)

Kontrollinspektion Afrika, (KI Afrika) was a Wehrmacht service controlling W/T organisations and communications, such – as to, for example, preventing dual usage of cover-names and frequencies and that like.

DON I = Obstlt. von Borscheid, Abwehr section III-F (counter espionage)

Rudolfo = likely Obst. Rudolf

Sommer = Somoza = again an alias of Korv.-Kapt. Leissner; Leiter KO Spain (KOSp.)

Sabine = the name of the W/T station of KO Madrid, name used most frequent in the earlier stages of the war.

RLM = GAF

San.Seb. = San Sebastian, the town first approached when entering from France, be it by car or train from South-West France.

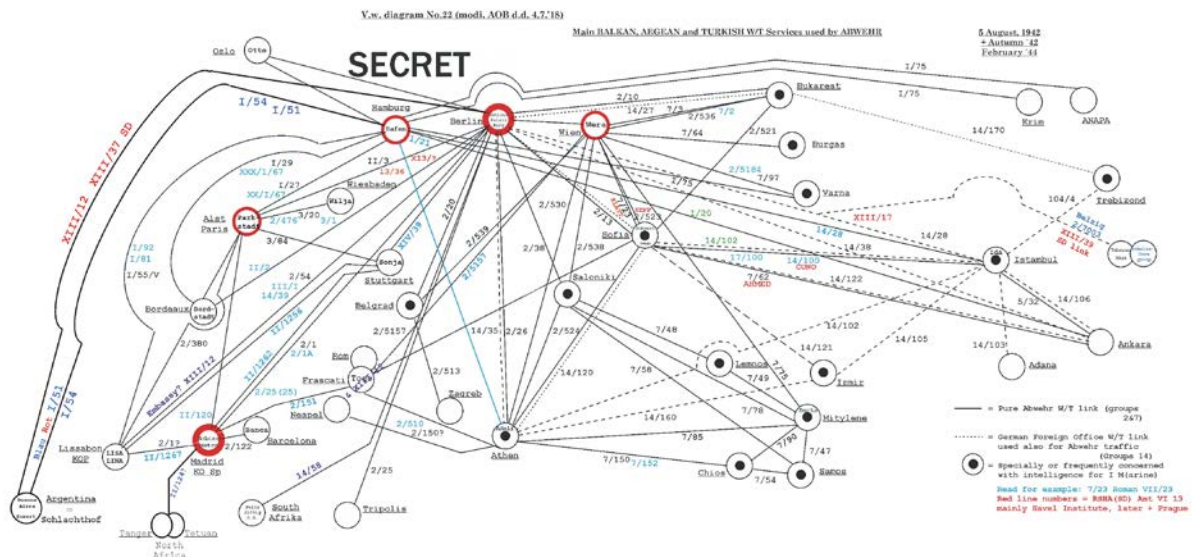
Fuente = alias of Uffz. Fritz Furch, who managed the office in San Sebastian. A quite important job!

Chef Duett ; Duett = Maj. Wolfgang Abshagen; maybe at that time meant Obst. Lahousen or his successor Obst. Wessel Freytag von Lohringhoven, in Berlin, both once Leiter II (Sabotage); the context, **Chef Duett** at the end of the message informs us that the message had been sent on his behalf. By the way, also Lahousen quit the Abwehr Service and also decided to become a General, albeit that he was called up, sometimes, for Abwehr duties; but finally succeeded.

Algas = Algeciras

crystal = quartz crystal, determining the transmission frequency (wave length) quite exactly, an essential device in W/T communications in those days. Each one, has to be made for a particular transmission frequency.

Deutsche Funklinienkarte; the latest reconstruction (13.11.2018) of German Abwehr and Amt VI (Amt Mil) wireless communication links during the war. We may consider, that it reflects about the state of affairs of *medio* February 1941 up to, asy, late 1944.



ISOS Peninsula. INDEX FOLDER V.I. RECKE, Johann (or Hans)
 II/129 PF-602437
 ISOS Peninsula/1 K. Rudolph.
 II/124
 II/1. Sidimandri, 4.
 Tetuan. 1X

Head of the Tetuan Stelle. Receives and signs many messages in all the N. African Services.

August 1940. Berlin-Spain. Message to RECKE re the sending of messages by radio-telegram or courier. Incidental military announcements should go to RECKE.

30.8.40. Sp. Morocco-Berlin. WIEDEMANN tells 7596 that RECKE and himself regard the situation in French Morocco as extremely important.

31.8.40. Berlin-Sp. Morocco. It was stated that direct access to the SD head office could not be given, as this would be cutting out RECKE's service post.

2.9.40. Today WIEDEMANN communicated 7596, that he was called to account in the sharpest manner by RECKE on account of the telegram, as RECKE was apprehensive of being called to account by CANARIS and faced with a court martial. WIEDEMANN said to 7596, also, that RECKE would soon be dismissed as exhausted.

31.1.41. Berlin-Sp. Morocco. Deals mainly with military Intelligence. RECKE blamed for over-anxiety re position in Spanish Morocco, and rumoured to be discharged.

9.2.41. Madrid-Tetuan. Receives a message from Madrid asking for particulars of papers required for stay in French Morocco.

26.2.41. Madrid-Barcelona. PORTAL, TENA and AGUILA presumably active for the office at your end. Arrested by French police on crossing frontier into French Morocco. MUELLER enquires whether the execution of their supposed task is still possible and desirable after their arrest....

5.5.41. Madrid-Tetuan. MUELLER's car in Algeciras will be ready for shipping in the course of the week.

12.5.42. Madrid-Tetuan. Crystal following next post. When will P-stelle Tangier begin to function?

15.7.41. Madrid-Tetuan. The firm FORTIS has dispatched 3 wall safes by aircraft this morning to Hans RECKE, Sidimandri 14, Tetuan.

11.8.41. Madrid-Tangier. Mail-pouch is leaving today for MUELLER by Italian courier. Contains an envelope for KRUSE.

25.10.41. Madrid-Tetuan. PAUL wires "Please inform us whether RECKE has been instructed from your end to visit PILA. Such a visit is undesirable at present.

4.11.41. Tetuan-Madrid. For MUELLER. Owing to absence BENATAR did not reply until today, and informs us that connection has been taken up with CARLA. He would like to meet MUELLER in the next few days. Please inform us if and when ANTONIO is to leave for Algas with the car.

4.11.41. Madrid-Tetuan. Inform BENATAR that meeting in Algas not possible till middle of next week. Will arrive in Thea Wed. 5th by Iberia. Please have Antonio meet me at the aerodrome. MUELLER.

14.11.41. Berlin-Madrid. Guillermo wishes the following to take part in the conference in Madrid besides the personnel of station Madrid: (RECKE included in the list)

24.2.42. Madrid-Paris. Re-PAUL for BONNET for HANS. Please return N.

15.3.42. Madrid-Tangier.... BERGER's leave possible only after DUPONT's return as Bureau-chef MUELLER is not suitable to deputise.

23.6.42. Tangier-Madrid. Please inform MEHNERT that MORUNO will be in SEVILLE from 30/6 until July 3rd, at 14 hours for the purpose of discussion with ERBE. An AG has refused to allow IGLESIA to go on the site a discussion about BODDEN seems called for MORUNO.

25.7.42. Tangier-Madrid. For ERBE SEN. MORUNO requests you to fix beginning of cure at Kitzbushl for 15/8, as an earlier date is impossible. MORUNO. K(RUSE).

5.9.42. Madrid-Tetuan. To MORUNO. Heartly congratulations on KV 2nd class with swords from the whole NO. 3000ZA.

P.T.D.

- 25.9.42. Madrid-Berlin. To (124 letters corrupt) employment as first W/T operator (genitive) in TETUAN requested. Obstl. RECKE (?) has expressly agreed to his posting to your end (or: there). Written report follows. VON BENTHEIM.
- 27.10.42. Tetuan-Madrid. MORUNO and MORUNA are arriving in METRO by IBERIA at 1530 hours on 28/10. Please book double room with 2 beds, and bath, hotel GRAN VIA, and meet them at the agency. M.
- 10.11.42. Madrid-Berlin. To MARTIN. 1) RECKE has been informed that he is to establish contact with the main body of (Kontroll)inspektion A (FRICA) when they cross the frontier. 2) No longer any contact with POLU. KOSP 280.
- 30.9.42. Madrid-Tetuan. To MORUNO for GISENHOFER. Sums of money for MW are to be paid in the Ortsgruppe der Partei at your end in a lump sum in the name of Buero RECKE for all the members of KO at your end. The names of the individual depositors may not be divulged. Consultation to this effect took place with Landesgruppenleiter. WAG.
- 29.1.43. Ceuta 1-Tetuan. AGUILA intends to come to your end with the evening train to pick up money, post and cypher instructions, as well as to have discussion with MORUNO, if possible on the same evening. Return journey on morning of 30th Jan. LEOPARD.Regards. KLAM.
- 29.1.43. Berlin-Madrid. For SCHOZA for KRUSE. In accordance with GUILLERMO's decision, KRUSE's intended journey to the Berlin is not to take place, as KRUSE is indispensable at present in Tangier. KRUSE's application for a temporary employment elsewhere is rejected by GUILLERMO. MORUNO is to be informed. Chef-DUETT.
- 4.2.43. Ceuta 2-Tetuan. ADLER enquires whether MORUNO is coming on Friday as he has important (information) about villa lying above the old house. BENUNA is asking for 300 pesetas on account for DOKTOR ALGECIRAS, inform me whether I can pay this out.
- 5.2.43. Tetuan-Ceuta. MORUNO arrives at your end on Friday for discussion with AGUILA 94 letters corrupt) and BENUNA. MOR(UNO).
- 18.3.43. Ceuta-Madrid.....LUCHS. When is MORUNO coming to CUSVA? AGUILA has only a motor bus at his disposal, which is being avoided for reasons of cover. LEOPARD.
- 22.4.43. Madrid-Tetuan. For MORUNO. JUNTA telegraphs that Ministerialraete VON BERGMANN and ROEDERER arrive in MADRID on 2/5/43 DON I will arrange that MORUNO is in MADRID on 2 and 3/5 DON I KOSP.
- 23.4.43. Tangier-Madrid. For DON I. Ref.(not recd.) Even if the IBERIA service is resumed by 2/5 MORUNO will go to METRO (Madrid) only on express order from GUILLERMO, as air traffic may be suspended again at any time and MORUNO's return might then be jeopardised. Continued absence of Stellenleiter at the moment however intolerable. MORUNO KRUSE.
- 18.6.43. Tangier-Madrid. The French franc continues to depreciate. Sales above 36 probably no longer possible. Please fix new minimum rate by W/T. The cases of which we were told have not yet arrived. When are they coming and how much do they contain. KRUSE.
- 19.6.43. Madrid-Tangier.1. Ref.(above of 18/6) Trunk opened at this end. Forwarded SCHU to MORUNO in 7 parcels Contents 339805 Algerian and 2,220,100 Moroccan francs. PACO.

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Peninsula/1

II/144
II/124
II/129
II/123.

RECKE. Johann.

© MUELLER
© MORUNO.

M O V E M E N T S

- 12.11.41. Probably reached Algéiras (Tetuan-Tangier 11.11.41)
11.12.41. Tetuan-Madrid. MUELLER will arrive in Madrid on Friday
12th by Iberia for discussion. Please meet and book hotel r
room.
3.2.42. Tetuan-Melilla. RODOLFO and MUELLER will arrive at your
end on 3rd. Reserve accomodation and book air ticket to
Tetuan for 4th.
19.3.42. Madrid-Tetuan. Please inform Frau MUELLER that I arrived in
Madrid at noon today. MUELLER. SABINE.
29.6.42. Tangier-Madrid. Please inform MEHNERT that MORUNO will be in SEVILLE
from 30/6 until July 3rd.
22.7.42. Madrid-Tetuan. For MORUNO. MORUNO and MORUNA will being cure
in Kitzbuehl on 3.8.42. If starting cure later, state date by
return. Truppenarzt des RIM. SOMMER.
29.7.42. Madrid-SanSeb. Please reserve in BIARRITZ tickets for journey and
bed for Oberstleutnant HANS RECKE and wife from HENDAYE to BERLIN
via PARIS for WEIDAY the 7th. August. Please confirm that this has been
done.
22.9.42. Madrid-San Seb. (Reserve) sleeper for MORUNO and wife for 23rd
September. SOMO(ZA).
23.9.42. San Seb,-Madrid. Ref above message dated 22/9. Arriving 24/9/42 by
South Express. FUEN(TE)
25.9.42. Madrid-Tangier. To KRUSE. MORUNO arrives Tangier probably on Monday
the 28th. Presence at aerodrome requested, in order briefly to make him
acquainted with the situation. MORUNO. SOMOZ(A).
25.9.42. Madrid-Tetuan. MORUNO and MORUNA will arrive at your end probably
Monday 28/9 by IBERIA. Meet if possible. MORUNO.SOMOZA.
18.12.42. Melilla-Tetuan. Flying on 18/12 MAURER, MUELLER as far as Sevilla; ...

Terminated 13 November 2018