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Authority 135017
By LS HVA, Data

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UNIT REPORT

From: 252400 June 1945
To : 262400 June 1945

KOBLENZ SUB AREA
(35th Inf Div)
270800 June 1945

NO. 24

1. ENEMY:

a. Intelligence and CI Activities:

- (1) Security control of civil population - At HIRSTEIN L530040 five French or Belgian soldiers, accompanied by two women and traveling in an American 3/4 ton truck, at pistol point took three radios from civilian homes.
- (2) Resistance organizations - Negative.
- (3) Internal security - No incidents.
- (4) Port, frontier, and travel security control - Negative.
- (5) Misc security affecting US Forces - No incidents.

b. Action taken on Intelligence Targets - Negative.

c. Evidence of possession of arms by German Nationals - No incidents.

d. Attempts by civilians to evade regulations - German civilian detained over night in ARDENAU L9842 for being out after curfew.

e. Persons detained and reasons therefore:

KLEVEN, Anna - Kreis Ahrweiler
Reason for arrest - NS Frauenschaftleiterin
VON COELLEN, Peter - REMAGEN F6420
Reason for arrest - Security threat
NEU, Johann - KRIPP F6718
Reason for arrest - NSDAP Ortsgruppenleiter
GEYER, Johann - KRIPP F6718
Reason for arrest - NSDAP Presseleiter
LUTZIG, Sebastian - KRIPP F6718
Reason for arrest - NSDAP Ortsgruppenleiter
PEISTERKAMP, Wilhelm - KRIPP F6718
Reason for arrest - NSDAP Ortsgruppenleiter
ESCHMANN, Robert - OBERWINTER F6224
Reason for arrest - NSDAP Gaumitarbeiter
LOHMER, Ignaz - KRIPP F6718
Reason for arrest - NSDAP Kassenleiter
FRER, Katarina - HONNINGEN F4408
Reason for arrest - NS Frauenschaftleiterin
LUTZIG, Lydia - KRIPP F6718
Reason for arrest - NS Frauenschaftleiterin
BERGMANN, Hubert - ARDENAU L9842
Reason for arrest - Being out after curfew
WERNER, Christian - NIEDERBACH, Kreis Mayen
Reason for arrest - Stuetzpunktleiter
AX, Willi - WEHR F6302
Reason for arrest - Ortsgruppenamtsleiter
STOMMEL, Johann - WEHR F6302
Reason for arrest - Ortsgruppenamtsleiter
ZWOLSKI, John - BIRKENFELD L5916
Reason for arrest - No identification papers
FROHLINGS, Dr. Adalbert Peter - Kreis Mayen
Reason for arrest - Studienrat since 1939
KOCHEM, Peter - Kreis Mayen
Reason for arrest - Ortsgruppen-kassenleiter

HOYME
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G-2

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MISCELLANEOUS

See ANNEX NO. 1 attached.

Periodic Report No. 331

DISTRIBUTION

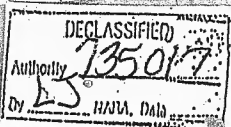
XXIII Corps	6	Sig Off	1	134th	6
CMC	1	CWO-Ord	1	137th	5
Engr Off	1	Hq Cordt	1	320th	4
Div Arty	5	Hq Co	1	Qr Co	1
C/S	1	HC	1	Med Bn	2
G-1	1	PRO (Rear)	1	Ord Co	2
G-2	4	Ren Trp	1	Sig Co	1
G-3	1	Engr Bn	1	AG	1
G-4	1	443 AAA Bn	1	PM	1
Surf-Chap	1	654 TD	1	784 Tk Bn	1

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CONFIDENTIALANNEX NO. 1ABWEHRBEAUFTRAGTE - INDUSTRIAL SECURITY OFFICERS

Abwehrbeauftragte, security officers of industrial installations under the Nazi regime, are not, as such, included in the automatic arrest category. It may be found, however, in individual cases, that such persons were placed in plants and factories by the Abwehr or the Sipo and SD.

Abwehrbeauftragte should be arrested as individual security suspects if investigation indicates that they are a danger to Allied security. (Source: Ltr 12th A Gp, 21 May 45)

FALSE, FORGED, AND MISSING IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

1. Issue of Kennkarte to Werewolf Members - Following are pertinent details prepared by the 82d CIC Det relative to the identification of Werewolf members:

a. Many members of the Werewolf were issued the KENNKARTE in place of the WEH RPASS. The KENNKARTE is issued to all German women, and to all German men who are either over the draft age or obviously unfit for military service. It serves merely as an identification card.

b. The KENNKARTE is a folded sheet of grey linen paper, containing the following three 4" by 6" printed pages:

(1) Cover - "DEUTSCHES REICH" on top, the Nazi eagle clutching the swastika in the center of the page, and "KENNKARTE" on the bottom.

(2) Inside cover page - district of residence, registration number, valid until, name of bearer, forename of bearer, date of birth, occupation, visible scars, temporary visible scars, and remarks.

(3) Inside back page - bearer's photograph in upper left hand corner, fingerprints of right and left forefinger in upper right hand corner, signature of bearer, place issued, date issued, issuing authority, and signature of issuing clerk.

c. Take a good look at this last page. The photograph must show the bearer's left ear in order for the KENNKARTE to be valid. Many members of the Werewolf carry KENNKARTEN showing photographs in which they faced the camera incorrectly and as a result the right ear is showing. THE RIGHT EAR IS THE WEREWOLF EAR.

d. Now look for three police precinct stamps on the last page. One stamp should be covering the upper right corner of the photo, another the lower left of the photo, and a third to the left of the signature of the issuing authority. No KENNKARTE is valid if the police precinct stamp number does not correspond with the number of the precinct where the bearer was residing at the time the card was issued. All Germans know their precinct number, just as you do your ASN, but they seem to have pulled precinct numbers out of a hat for these forged KENNKARTEN.

e. Ask your subject questions similar to the following:

(1) When was your KENNKARTE issued? (KENNKARTEN for the Werewolf were all back-dated one to two years, showing either 1943 or 1944 as the date of issue.)

(2) Where were you living at that time?

(3) What was the number of your police precinct? (a cursory check on the correct number may be made by ordering your local police agency to give you a list showing police precincts in that area, along with each precinct's pre-occupational number. Keep that record on hand, and refer to it whenever a suspect presents a KENNKARTE to you.)

f. Members of the Werewolf organization were issued these KENNKARTEN in a hurry and in all but a few cases, one or both of the above points has been over-

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looked when accuracy was sacrificed for speed. (Source: G-2 Periodic Report, V Corps, 16 May 1945)

2. Gestapo False Identity Cards.

Interrogation of SERGIUS GERRHARD by Third Army revealed that on 18 April 1945, Gestapo men of REGENSBURG (U1855) were issued KENTKARTEN by the police adjutant, STADLER. GERRHARD carried a false identity card which was new and had a new photograph. It was dated 4 October 1944 at REGENSBURG, and bore serial number D-60131. The suspect thought that 150 such spurious identity cards had been issued with numbers above and below his. These cards are all dated 1944, generally about one week apart. (Source: G-2 Periodic Report, V Corps, 16 May 1945)

3. SD FALSE DOCUMENTS

A Military Government detachment recently received information from reliable informants that the SD has left in various places, picked men, for espionage and sabotage. These men were all given papers showing them to have been dismissed from the Party for political "Unreliability". (Source: Ltr Det F3G2, 2d ECA, Wil Govt, 4 May 45)

4. Some Clues in Forged Identity Documents

Examination of the Wehrpass and other identity papers of a recently captured espionage agent of the SS JAGDVERPACHTDE NW showed that this agent had been provided with forgeries made out to an alias. While the Wehrpass appeared to be a good document at a hasty glance, closer observation revealed a number of discrepancies which could easily be noticed by any person who is completely familiar with a normal Wehrpass.

While a complete analysis of the apparent falsifications is not included here, some of the more glaring mistakes are outlined below:

a. The stamp of the issuing agency was that of a replacement unit, while actually a Wehrpass is always issued by the WRK (Wehrbezirkskommando). In addition, the issuing officer failed to give his official position following his rank designation.

b. Under the heading "Musterung" no entry is made in the space for the date and place of the Musterung. This entry appears on page 5. On the same page, the military classification (tauglichkeitsgrad) is given as "taurlich" a word which is never used in official German military language as a classification.

c. Other obvious mistakes were noticed in entries which should normally be made by different agencies at different times. These were found to be in the same handwriting and with identical ink. A number of entries which should have been old were made with ink which was obviously very recent.

d. Other accompanying documents showed themselves to be made out in the same handwriting and ink as parts of the Wehrpass, and in one instance, even the same official stamp was used. The above is by no means a complete or detailed enumeration of discrepancies, but points out only the most glaring faults. Extreme care should be exercised by all personnel in examination of the documents of suspicious persons. One of the best ways to examine documents is to have correct and authentic samples of the various standard German documents at hand for comparison. Recent reports indicate that a large number of Germans will be provided with forged documents in order to escape detection or to be able to carry on underground activities. While some of these may be perfect forgeries, others may have obvious mistakes which can be discovered on close examination. (Source: Third Army, G-2 Info Bulletin No. 63, 15 May 45)

(Source: Counter-Intelligence Bulletin No. 5, Hq 15th Army)

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