

KV 2/1489-2

## **Part II**

Of The General-Major Friedrich Theodor Wolf

Survey

On the Argentine

Events

## **Part II b**

Since concerning:

**KV 2/89**

on

Johannes Siegfried Becker

The so-called SD Intelligence Representative in Argentina

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

However, sometimes adding my personal opinion; always accompanied by: AOB ([My comment](#))

Please do not multiply this document

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

This document contains materials derived from these latter files.

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

When creating this chapter, it became rather evident, that Johannes Siegfried Becker and Gustav Utzinger, both constituted outstanding, rather successful, characters, whatever we may think of these personalities, they nevertheless, are both bearing a place in the wartime histories.

Departure from Lisbon on "Drottningholm" and arrest.

May 3<sup>rd</sup>. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1945, the greater part of the German party left Lisbon and embarked in the Swedish ship "Drottningholm" for Germany via Sweden. The ship left Lisbon on the 8<sup>th</sup> May.

May 8<sup>th</sup>.

May 26<sup>th</sup>. On the 26<sup>th</sup> May 1945, WOLF was arrested in Liverpool, and was taken to Camp 020.

Departure from Lisbon on "Drottningholm" and arrest.

May 3<sup>rd</sup> On the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1945, the greater part of the German party left Lisbon and embarked in the Swedish ship "Drottningholm"

May 8<sup>th</sup> for Germany via Sweden The ship left Lisbon on the 8<sup>th</sup> May.

May 26<sup>th</sup> On the 26<sup>th</sup> May 1945, Wolf was arrested in Liverpool, and was taken to Camp 020

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Form 83

B1404, M.711686/57, J61, 20M, H. E. & S. Gp 862

**PF**

66,891

VOLUME.4.

W O L F FRIEDRICH THEODOR

00303

W  
402

ee Also

Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date
12		25						
Fic/o		21						
PA		25						
Bugas		13						
PA		DEC 1977						
28		8						
25		JUL 1979						
PA		14						
Fic/o		SEP 1979						
PA		31						
RS		NOV 1983						
RS		NOV 1983						
1/c		2-3-89						
R2B		3.3.89						

**MF**

**HISTORICAL**

**PF** 66,891

VOLUME.4.

Wolf Friedrich Theodor General-Major  
PF 66891



Copy - PF 602, 402. SCHLUETER  
PF 602, 681. VOLBERG.  
PF 602, 192. MULLER.  
L. 271 (192) POCHHAMMER

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W. 1  
May 11, 1946

No. 1940

Dear Miss Chenhalls:

Attached are two copies of a memorandum on each of the following individuals who were recently interviewed in Germany by Francis E. Crosby of the FBI:

General Friedrich Wolf - PF 602, 402  
Martin Muller - PF 602, 681  
Wilhelm Von Pochhammer - L. 271 (192)  
Heinrich Volberg - PF 602, 681  
Ernst Schlueter - PF 602, 192

I would appreciate your making one copy of these reports available to BAOR. I understand that Crosby assured officials there that a copy of his report would be made available to them.

Sincerely yours,

*J. A. Cimperman*  
J. A. Cimperman

Enclosures 1 to SIS

Miss Joan Chenhalls  
58, St. James' Street  
London, S. W. 1

THIS IS A COPY  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED  
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION  
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958. NOV 2002

The Foreign Service  
Of the  
United States of America

American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W. 1  
May 11, 1946

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Attached are two copies of a memorandum on each of the following individuals who were recently interviewed in Germany by Francis E Crosby of the F.B.I.:

General Friedrich Wolf  
Martin Mueller  
Wilhelm von Pochhammer  
Heinrich Volberg  
Ernst Schlueter

I would appreciate your making one copy of these reports available to BAOR (British Army over the Rhine). I understand that Crosby assured officials there that a copy of this report would be made available to them.

Sincerely yours,

J.A. Cimperman

Miss Joan Chenhalls ([M.I.5](#))  
58 St. James' street  
London, S.W.1

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9610.5

TOP SECRET      IN

To - G.C.C.S.      TOO - 140926B/3/46

From - G.S.T.S. BAOR

No. 500 0446      Date - 14/3/46      Triples - INT VAR

M. 5 for CHENHALLS.

Ref. visit of F.B.I. agent CROSBY to C.S.D.I.C. (WEA)  
to see WOLF and VOLBERG, please state explicitly

- (a) What information he should not be shown,
- (b) What other persons he should not interrogate,
- (c) Whether a C.S.D.I.C. representative should be present at interrogations,
- (d) Whether C.S.D.I.C. should insist on issuing report.

TOR - 170955Z/3/46 (C.O.)  
171041Z/3/46 (Reg.)

ACTION	INFORMATION
<u>Section V (3)</u>	

Cruz  
6-6-46

May I only comment: This is how it goes among close Allies

Please digest it yourself

Notice please: at the end Section V which's existence is always mystical part of M.I.6

92A

W A R R O O M  
I N C O M I N G   T E L E G R A M

SENT: 31.1.46 0832                      REFERENCE: SOC 0377  
RECEIVED: 31.1.46 (WRX-31/1715)      CASE OFFICER: D/WR  
CHANNEL: SLU                              FILE:

TO : G.C.C.S.  
FROM : G.S.I.(S), B.A.O.R.

YOUR PF. 66891/DWR OF 23 JAN 46 ON W O L F.

A. W O L F HAS BEEN SEGREGATED THROUGHOUT.  
B. HIS INTERROGATION WAS UNFORTUNATELY DELAYED THROUGH  
ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES BUT A REPORT WILL REACH YOU IN 10  
DAYS.  
C. OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN PRISONERS ARE PROVING RECALCITRANT.  
REPORTS THEREFORE NOT READY.

DISTRIBUTION.  
1 WRX                              ACTION 4 D/WR

Please digest it yourself

My concern, is: the legal burden, keeping someone segregated throughout from 26 May 1945 up to at least 31 January 1946 and likely beyond? Is that legal?

↓

3. Form 33 (24/1/57) (557) Wt. 42305/7410 1/34 (F) 9/37 S.E.R.L. Ltd. Gp. 454

**HISTORICAL**  
**FILE CLOSED**

PF 600,032.

6A 1120

BECKER, SIEGFRIED

W 396

See Also

**FILE CLOSED**

Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date
		21 MAY 1959			
		21 MAY 1959			
		26 JAN 1960			
		26 JAN 1960			
		2 FEB 1960			
PA		24 JUL 1960			
		52 AUG 1960			
		4 DEC 1960			
		10 DEC 1960			

**HISTORICAL**  
KV 2/89

**LIMITED CIRCULATION**  
Please refer to S. Form 239 before sending this file to another Section.  
S. Form 238D

**Y FILE**  
S. Form 238  
THIS FILE WHEN IN TRANSIT MUST BE IN A CLOSED ENVELOPE, ADDRESSED PERSONALLY TO THE OFFICER.  
**HELD by R. 5 A**  
The file should be passed for P.A. to R.5.  
Transit slips in respect of this file should always be forwarded to R.5.

**HISTORICAL** PF 600,032.  
**FILE CLOSED**

KV 2/89  
Johannes Siegfried Becker  
PF 600032



PAGE 225 REPORT 00916 89/000914

\*\*\* SECRET \*\*\*  
MASTER CARD

THIS PERSONAL PARTICULARS SHEET IS FOR REGISTRY USE  
AND TO FACILITATE INDEX AMENDMENTS. IT MAY NOT BE  
CHANGED EXCEPT BY AUTHORISED MEMBERS OF THE REGISTRY.

B 9 0 0  2 8 9 ref PF600032 ( 1/ J/GE/ ) 1940&1944: Member; Intell Serv; Germany ( 33/ / / ) 1944: Detainee ( 55/11/ / 69 ) 1989: Current; File Status: RED 04.10.1989 ( rep )	nat German pob Leipzig emp : Merchant  BECKER, Siegfried BECKER, Johannes, Siegfried  born 21.10.1912 1940&1944: ARGENTINA 1940&1944: BRAZIL 1940&1944: SOUTH AMERICA
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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

\*\*\* SECRET \*\*\*

These kinds of Master Cards are found in those cases where, what I consider, the British  
would like to know still about them

But all have one matter in common: the dates are all about: 04.10.1989

Why?

This was the time that **the “Iron Curtain” had been turned down!**

## Master Card

This personal particulars sheet is for registry use and to facilitate index amendments. It may not be changed except by authorised members of the registry.

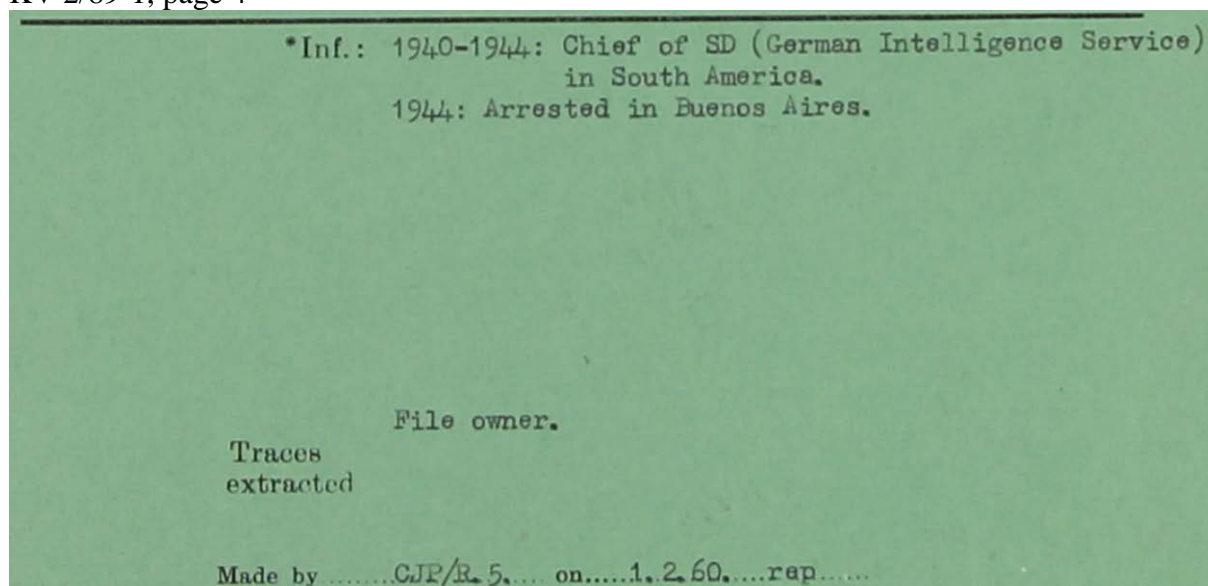
nat	German	Becker, Siegfried
pob	Leipzig	Becker Johannes, Siegfried
emp	Merchant	born 21.10.12 (his age was thus then 77 years)
		1940 – 1944 Argentina
		1940 - 1944 Brazil
		1940 - 1944 South America

Ref PF 600032

( 1/ J/GE )	1940&1944: Member; Intelligence Serv. Germany
(33/ / )	1940 : Detainee
(55/11/ 69)	1989: current File Status: Red
04.10.89	

(AOB, in my perception, this is being found within, significant personal files, often from Eastern European Citizens, by the way, not only Germans)

KV 2/89-1, page 4



Inf.: 1940-1944: Chief of SD (German (SS) Intelligence Service)  
in South America.  
1944: Arrested in Buenos Aires.

Made by CJP/R.5. on 1.2.1960

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KV 2/89-1, page 5

25.8.41	Cross Reference to report <sup>1.</sup> from M.I.19 re BECKER	1z
9.9.41.	Extract from a letter to S.I.S. enclosing copy of M.I.9's work on the S.R.616 material. mentioning BECKER.	1a

25.8.41 Cross Reference to report from M.I.19. re Becker

9.9.41 Extract from a letter to S.I.S. enclosing copy of M.I.9's work on the S.R. 616 material mentioning Becker.

19.11.43.	Extract from Camp 020 Report on Osmar Alberto HELLMUTH, mentioning BECKER.	5a.
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19.11.43 Extract from Camp 020 Report on Osmar Alberto Hellmuth, mentioning Becker. (AOB, Helmut was, to what I know, German/Argentinean and more or less illegally captured onboard a Spanish ship; all due to intercepted RSS material)

KV 2/89-1, page 8

11.6.44	Extract from S.I.S. letter re the hiding of S.BECKER on the s.s. RITA GARCIA.	31a.
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11.6.44 Extract from S.I.S. letter re the hiding of Siegfried Becker on the s.s. Rita Garcia

21.10.44.	Extract from S.I.S. report re address book belonging to BECKER.	33a.
1.7.45.	Copy of Information on BECKER from Argentine Purple Primer.	33b.

21.10.44 Extract from S.I.S. report re address book belonging to Becker

1.7.45 Copy of Information on Becker from Argentine Purple Primer (Argentinean citizen (Primer) spying for the British Secret Service carrying their code-name Purple) (in German nomenclature Purple was a V/Mann)

KV 2/89-1, page 9

*NO* *Moore* *2.8.45* 36.  
D/WR.  
Please see serial 34a and Lt. Shay's note at serial 35a which relates.  
I would submit that this is not a matter in which we should be asked to take any action, and would base myself on the following grounds inter alia:  
1. The War Room does not communicate with the War Department, Washington.  
2. It is somewhat circuitous, if not a little fantastic, that we should be asked to supply information of this kind through these channels for the interrogation of a man in Buenos Aires by the Argentine Police.  
3. Both M.I.6. and the F.B.I. have representation in the Argentine and possess all the information which we have, and more, which is likely to have a bearing upon BECKER's case.  
4. Even in an 020 interrogation it would be unusual for us to look up all the names in an address book unless and until there was positive reason to believe that such a course would assist the interrogation.  
W.R.C.  
25.7.45.  
*H.P. Milmo.*  
H.P. Milmo.

D/WR (WR = War Room)

Please see serial (minute) 34a and Lt. Shay's note at serial 35a which relates.

I would submit that this is not a matter in which we should be asked to take action, and would base myself on the following grounds inter alia:

1. The War Room does not communicate with the War Department, Washington.
2. It is somewhat circuitous, if not a little fantastic, that we should be asked to supply information of this kind through these channels for the interrogation of a man in Buenos Aires by the Argentine Police.
3. Both M.I.6 and the F.B.I. have representation in the Argentine and possess all information which we have, and more, which is likely to have a bearing upon Becker's case.
4. Even in an (Camp) 020 interrogation it would be unusual for us to look up all these names in an address book unless and until there was positive reason to believe that such a course would assist the interrogation.

W.R.C

25.7.45

Milmo

21.8.45. From Camp 020 on Translation of Police Memorandum published in "LA PRENSA" mentioning BECKER. 37a

21.8.45 From Camp 020 on Translation of Police Memorandum published in "La Prensa" mentioning Becker.

KV 2/89-1, page 10

14.1.46. Extract from USFET I.R. on PAEFFGEN mentioning BECKER. 41z.

14.1.46 Extract from USFET I.R. on Paeffgen (AOB, Amt VI/Amt Mil) mentioning Becker.

KV 2/89-1, page 10

27.3.46. From V.A.I. quoting inf. taken from BECKER's statement to the Argentine police re STREHMEL 42z.  
29.3.46 From S.I.S. attaching copy of report on interrogation by the Argentine police of Johannes Siegfried BECKER. 42a

27.3.46 From V.A.I. quoting inf. Taken from Becker's statement to the Argentine police re Strehmel (Helmut Strehmel)

29.3.46 From S.I.S. attaching copy of report on interrogation by the Argentine police of Johannes Siegfried Becker.

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Copies of Photographs of

Johannes Siegfried BECKER.

taken from Index of German  
Spies and contacts held by  
R.5.



*negative*



negative



negative



Extract for File No.: PF 600,032. *held 125* Name: BECKER, Johannes. *51K*

Original in File No.: PF 603,230. BECKER, Walter. Vol.: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial: 17a Receipt Date: 17.12.54.

Original from: F.O. File. Under Ref.: JE 1901/23. Dated: 15.12.54.

Extracted on: 17.5.55. by: PMB Section: R6.

Extract from Summary of Foreign Office File re German Ambassador in Cairo, Walter BECKER, mentioning Johannes BECKER.

.....

Foreign Office Minute dated 14.12.54.

According to our friends' papers Walter BECKER was interrogated by the Americans in Germany in 1946 and there was some confusion as to whether it was in fact Walter BECKER, or a Johannes Siegfried BECKER who had been convicted by the Brazilians for commercial espionage in 1943. The Security Service wrote to our friends on June 12, 1946 (reference PF 603,230/BIA/Warrec/JP) saying they considered it was Walter BECKER who has been convicted by the Brazilians, but were going to send a photograph of him to the Americans to make sure. This is the end of the story as far as our friends are concerned, and you may like to check with the Security Service to find out if the identification was definite.

Signed: B.M. Blundell.

.....

• If the original is in the file of an individual, include the name of the file owner

Extract for No.: PF 600032 Name: Becker, Johannes  
 Original in File No.: PF 603230 Becker Walter Receipt Date 17.12.54  
 Original from F.O. (Foreign Office) File Dated: 15.12.54  
 Extracted on: 17.5.55 Section R.6

Extract from Summary of Foreign Office File re German Abassador in Cairo Walter Becker, mentioning Johannes Becker.

**(all is pointing at the very fact, that they never have caught Johannes Becker at all)**  
Foreign Office Minute dated 14.12.54.

According to our friends paper Walter Becker was interrogated by the Americans in Germany in 1946 and there was some confusion as to whether it was in fact Walter Becker, or Johannes Siegfried Becker who had been convicted by the Brazilians for commercial espionage in 1943. The Security Service wrote to our friends on June 12, 1946 (reference PF 603230 (no longer existing))/BIA/Warrec/JP) saying they considered it was Walter Becker who has been convicted by the Brazilians, but were going to send a photograph of him to the Americans to make sure, This is the end of the story as far as our friends are concerned, and you may like to check with the Security Service to find if the identification was definite.

Signed: B.M. Blundell.

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MARCELINO DIAZ has earned considerable notoriety as Captain of the Spanish vessel "Rita Garcia". This has resulted from the widespread knowledge that DIAZ and other members of the crew of this Spanish vessel were intensively engaged in contraband activities and as collaborators in the German espionage system. From DIAZ himself it has been learned that he worked on the "Rita Garcia" since 1931, eventually becoming the First Officer and being promoted to Captain in September of 1943, succeeding the former Captain, VICTOR PEREZ VIZCAINO. PEREZ VIZCAINO was eliminated as Captain of the "Rita Garcia" as the result of his collaboration with the German espionage organization, and for his activities deemed inimicable to the Allied cause during the last World War. DIAZ is well remembered for his

action during January, 1943, at which time he was still the First Officer of the "Rita Garcia" and for his aid to the German espionage organization in South America.

During January of the aforementioned year, JOHANNES SIEGFRIED BECKER, well known espionage chief in South America, stowed away on the "Rita Garcia" at Sagunto, bound for Argentina, and was successful in this effort through the direct aid of MARCELINO DIAZ.

During early March of 1944, DIAZ was exhaustively interrogated by Allied authorities at Gibraltar and the decision was then reached to "crew ban" him. However, DIAZ continued on his ship and continued to act as a courier on behalf of the German espionage service.

Subsequent events leading to the arrest of DIAZ on March 29, 1944, are seen in a statement made May 8, 1944, which DIAZ furnished to Source D. A brief of this statement follows:

Marcelino Diaz has earned considerable notoriety as Captain of the Spanish vessel "Rita Garcia". This has resulted from the wide spread knowledge that Diaz and other members of the crew of the Spanish vessel were intensively engaged in contraband activities and as collaborators in the German espionage system. From Diaz himself it has been learned that he worked on the "Rita Garcia" since 1931, eventually becoming the First Officer and being promoted to Captain in September 1943, succeeding the former Captain Victor Perez Vizcaino. Perez Vizcaino was eliminated as Captain of the "Rita Garcia" as the result of his collaboration with the German espionage organisation, and for his activities deemed inimicable to the Allied cause during the last World War ([WW I?](#)). Diaz is well remembered for his action during January 1943, at which time he was still the First Officer of the "Rita Garcia" and for his aid to the German espionage organization in South America.

During January of the aforementioned year Johannes Siegfried Becker, well known espionage chief in South America, stowed away on the "Rita Garcia" at Sagunto, bound for Argentina, and was successful in this effort through the direct aid of Marcellino Diaz.

During early March of 1944, Diaz was exhaustively interrogated by the Allied authorities at Gibraltar and the decision was then reached to "crew ban" him. However, Diaz continued on his ship and continued to act as a courier on behalf of the German espionage service.

Subsequent events leading to the arrest of Diaz on March 29, 1944, are seen in a statement made May 8, 1944, which Diaz furnished to Source D. ([a British or US informant/spy](#)) A brief of this statements follows:



"I shipped out as Captain of the 'Rita Garcia' in August of 1943 at Santander, and made a trip with a load of coal to Barcelona. I left Barcelona without any goal, intending to pick up some charcoal at Ceuta, Morocco, and then continued to the Port of Rosario, Argentina, arriving there on October 31, 1943.

The day following my arrival I received a note from a completely unknown person instructing me to go see an individual at the Hotel España in that City. Immediately upon meeting this man he asked me if I knew the reason why Captain VIZCAINO, former Captain of the 'Rita Garcia', had not made this voyage. I replied that when he went to take out his ship warrant it was not granted to him but I did not know the reason for the action. This individual proposed that I take some cans of liver extract from Rosario for him, promising to compensate me. However, I absolutely refused.

The ship left Rosario on November 3, 1943, arriving at Buenos Aires on the following day.

"I shipped out as Captain of the "Rita Garcia" in August of 1943 at Santader, and made a trip with a load of coal to Barcelona. I left Barcelona without any goal, intending to pick up some charcoal at Ceuta, (now [Spanish](#)) Morocco, and then continued to the Port of Rosario, Argentina, arriving there on October 31, 1943.

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KV 2/89-1, page 27

DIAZ disclaimed any connection with the activities of the "Rita Garcia" of a subversive nature in favor of the Germans, such as carrying ex-Graf Spee sailors or strategic materials, placing all the blame on Captain VIZCAINO. DIAZ said that on one trip, about 1941, the "Rita Garcia" carried one stowaway from Buenos Aires to Las Palmas, and on a subsequent trip during the same year, carried two ex-Graf Spee sailors.

Diaz disclaimed any connection with the activities of the "Rita Garcia" of a subversive nature if favour of the Germans, such as carrying ex-Graf Spee sailors or strategic materials, placing all the blame of the Captain Vizcaino. Diaz said that on one trip, about 1941, the "Rita Garcia" carried one stowaway from Buenos Aires to Las Palmas, and on a subsequent trip during the same year, carried two ex-Graf Spee sailors.

Upon arrival of the "CONTE GRANDE" at the Canary Islands, BECKER was able to surreptitiously abandon this ship and board a small Spanish vessel, cross over to the port of Las Palmas, and appear before the German Consul. He asked the latter for a passport under his true name so as to continue his trip to Europe by air. Within a week and provided with necessary documentation, he left for Madrid aboard a plane of the "Ibeira" line. From Madrid he proceeded to Barcelona by train and from there to Rome by air, visiting immediately the German Embassy of that city, where he asked for funds, having used nearly all the money, some 1,800 American dollars, which he had in his possession when he departed Buenos Aires. The Civil Attache of that Embassy, having been told the manner by which BECKER had traveled and the reasons which had caused him to make this trip, made available to him a credit of 5,000 lira and told him that it would be extremely interesting if BECKER, upon his arrival in Berlin, should visit the RSHA or "REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT", that is, the "Division of Civil Information of the Ministry of the Interior". By land he continued his trip to Berlin, arriving there on April 2, 1940.

First he presented himself before the "Wehrkreskommando Ausland", that is, the First Regional Military Command, as was obligatory of all German foreign residents who had done military service upon their return to the country. The next day he went to the aforementioned office of Civil Information "R.S.H.A." where he was interviewed by a Major of the S.S. Assault Troops by the name of ROSSNER. BECKER explained his situation to this man, believing that thus he was complying with a formal regulation. However, this major advised him that it was the intention to

Upon arrival of the "Conte Grande" at the Canary Island, Becker was able to surreptitiously abandon this ship and boarded a small Spanish vessel, cross over to the port of Las Palmas, and appear before the German Consul. He asked the latter for a passport under his true name so as to continue his trip to Europe by air. Within a week and provided with necessary documentation, he left for Madrid aboard a plane of the "Iberia" line. From Madrid he proceeded to Barcelona by train and from there to Rome by air, visiting immediately the German Embassy of that city, where he asked for funds, having used nearly all the money some 18,00 American dollars, which he had in his possession when he departed Buenos Aires. The Civil Attaché of that Embassy, having been told the manner by which Becker had travelled and the reasons which he had caused him to make this trip, made available to him a credit of 5,000 lira and told him that it would be extremely interesting if Becker, upon arrival in Berlin, should visit the RSHA or "Reichssicherheitshauptamt", that is, the "Division of Civil Information of the Ministry of the Interior". By land (train) he continued his trip to Berlin, arrived there on April 2, 1940.

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send a person to South America to organize an information service within the countries of this continent, and that to this end HEINZ LANGE had already been selected and would be ready to depart on his mission within two days. Immediately after this conversation and taking advantage of the fact that HEINZ LANGE was at the time in the building, ROSSNER presented BECKER to him so that the latter could give him names of persons residents of Buenos Aires whom he could use in his work. Thus, BECKER saw LANGE whom he judged to be 38 years old, 1.78 meters tall, heavy build, white skin, blond hair and grey eyes. In the brief conversation that they held, he told LANGE that in Buenos Aires he could contact GUILLERMO OTTO ALBERTO SEIDLITZ at that time employed by the "ANTONIO M. DELFINO" Company, located at Florida Street 439, GODOFREDO SANDSTEDT, Press Attache of the German Embassy in Argentina, and CARLOS ENRIQUE SANDSTEDT, brother of the former, who, like SEIDLITZ, was employed by the DELFINO Shipping Concern. That evening BECKER had a prearranged meeting with LANGE for dinner, at which time he told him of the ways of life in Buenos Aires. He assured that LANGE left the following day from Berlin via Rome following the prearranged itinerary, departing by plane of the Lati Air Line to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from there to Asuncion, Paraguay, and finally to his destination in Buenos Aires. From the things that LANGE told him in their interview, BECKER gathered that the former had lived for nearly ten years in Paraguay, owning there a ranch which he believed to be near Villa Rica. LANGE's wife, the

→send a person to South America to organize an information service within the countries of this continent, and that to this end Heinz Lange had already been selected and would be ready to depart on his mission within two days. Immediately after this conversation and taking advantage of the fact that Heinz Lange was at the time in the building, Rossner presented Becker to him so that the latter could give him names of persons resident of Buenos Aires whom he could use in his work. Thus, Becker saw Lange whom he judged to be 38 years old, 1.78 metres tall, heavy build, white skin, blond hair and grey eyes. In the brief conversation that they held, he told Lange that in Buenos Aires he could contact Guillermo Otto Alberto Seydlitz at that time employed by the "Antonio M. Delfino" Company, located at Florida Street 439, Godofredo Sandstede. Press Attaché of the German Embassy in Argentina, and Carlos Enrique Sandstede, brother of the former who, like Seydlitz, was employed by the Delfino Shipping Concern. That evening Becker had a prearranged meeting with Lange for dinner at which time he told him of the ways of life in Buenos Aires. He assured that Lange left the following day from Berlin via Rome following the prearranged itinerary, departing by plane of the Lati Air Line to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from there to Asuncion, Paraguay, and finally to his destination in Buenos Aires. From the things that Lange told him in their interview, Becker gathered that the former had lived for nearly ten years in Paraguay, owing there a ranch which he believed to be near Villa Rica. ...

gested. BECKER was also instructed to avoid as much as possible direct contact with members of the diplomatic representation in the various South American countries in which his organization would operate and that by no means should he disclose to these representatives the mission that had been conferred upon him or the duties which he discharged. Finally, the sum

Becker was also instructed to avoid as much as possible direct contact with members of the diplomatic representation in the various South American countries in which his organization would operate and that by no means should he disclose to these representatives the mission that had been conferred upon him or duties which he discharged. ...



the courier service which would be established. As it was difficult to secure passage aboard the planes of the Lati Air Line since the Line was restricted to one or two passengers weekly giving preference to those who had diplomatic status, BECKER was designated a diplomatic courier of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Berlin taking advantage of the fact that the Ministry had correspondence which they wished to transmit to the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. For this reason, BECKER made the entire trip as a courier and with travel papers designating him as such. It should be added that no written authorization was given him with regard to the mission that had been conferred upon him, as a basis for HEINZ LANGE or other persons with whom he might come in contact to accept his orders. It was presumed that his presence alone would dispel any doubt, particularly as far as LANGE was concerned who knew his military rank and his connection with the R.S.H.A. In addition no alias was given to him nor was there given to him any symbol of identification for the exchange of information with R.S.H.A. inasmuch as these informations in themselves could be identified with BECKER by means of the agreed upon language, that is to say, by writing letters of a personal or commercial nature that would not disclose the true contents. However, the above-mentioned office did assign BECKER an identification number, which was only known to his chiefs and which he does not now remember but in no case was he to mark his informations with this number. As has been said before, his messages would be recognizable through the previously agreed upon words that would indicate persons, countries or specific events. BECKER related further that after his arrival in ROME he spent only one night in that city and that on the following day he took a plane of the Lati Air Lines that took him to Rio de Janeiro, where he remained three days and delivered the diplomatic correspondence which he was carrying to the German Embassy. Finally, he left for Buenos Aires on a plane of the Condor Air Line arriving at his destination around June 10, 1940. He immediately called upon his country's ambassador Baron EDMUNDO VON THERMANN, delivering to him the correspondence that was

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The first part of May, 1942, he went by train to Madrid using the documents of LUSCHNIG. He made various trips to Barcelona and Bilbao for the purpose of establishing contact in the shipping circles to facilitate his trip to Argentina without contacting anyone in Madrid. After a systematic study of the problem he decided that he could not travel with the documents of LUSCHNIG due to the severe control of the authorities and of the necessity of securing a personal safe conduct from the English Consul. He decided to make the trip in a clandestine manner for which reason he went to the port of Gijon in October where the greater part of the Spanish merchant marine secured coal. There he became acquainted with an ex-soldier of the Blue Division who fought in Russia, whose name he did not remember, but who was working in a coal company. After a short time of cementing the friendship he confided in this person of his desire to go to Argentina but was afraid of the Allied control since he was of German descent and had fought on the side of Germany, a fact which he had not kept secret and might easily have become known to the English through their censorship of letters from his friends in Argentina. He added that personal matters required his presence in Mendoza and since his funds were running low he had to travel as soon as possible. They decided he should embark as a stowaway. This friend told him that he knew two members of the "Graf Spee" had traveled clandestinely aboard the "Rita Garcia" and that the captain of this ship had assisted them when they were discovered aboard making it possible for them to arrive safely. Plans were all made for this trip in November, 1942, but at the last moment he found that the ship would touch at several Spanish ports before leaving for Buenos Aires. He then

went to Sagunto, the last port of call of this ship, where he stowed away on December 1, 1942, in the coal storage hold. After eight days, having passed the Straits of Gibraltar, he reported to the captain, named VICTOR, last name he does not recall, and announced he was an Argentine citizen who had stowed away on the ship. He exhibited the papers of JOSE LUSCHNIG and told the captain the same story he had previously told his friend of the Blue Division. He added that his character of a stowaway was not due to a lack of money but to a failure to secure a safe conduct due to his German blood. He was willing to pay for his passage but since the ship was not a passenger ship it was agreed that he should only pay six pesetas daily for his food. During the trip across he became friendly with the captain of the ship, then VICTOR PEREZ VIZCAINO, the first mate, MARCELINO DIAZ CAMUS, the second mate, ISAAC BELAUSTEGUI, the steward, JOSE DIAZ DE MIER, and the crew.

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On January 2, 1943, he arrived in Buenos Aires and disembarked without difficulties since the captain did not disclose his presence to the authorities. He rented a room on Tucuman 899 under the name of LUSCHNIG and contacted SEIDLITZ. He was informed of the general situation of the service reflecting that UTZINGER, LANGE, and SCHNIETER had left Brazil; that UTZINGER, temporarily away from Buenos Aires, was in exclusive charge of the technical phase then in the process of completion; that LANGE was in Mendoza completing arrangements to go to Chile to establish a service in that country; that SCHNIETER had gone to Paraguay for the same purpose; that SCHURER STOLLE had given SEIDLITZ the \$6,000 which SEIDLITZ gave to NIEBUHR to be delivered to UTZINGER; that SEIDLITZ had approached SCHURER STOLLE who agreed to enter in the information service. It was at this time that STOLLE first became aware that the organization existed. BECKER was further informed that the activities of AMORIN in his relations with sailors of the Spanish boats for the smuggling of "Graf Spee" members and correspondence had been brought to the attention of the English secret service and the Argentine port authorities for which reason he decided to relieve AMORIN and send him to Uruguay to continue an information service and arrange the basis of a new organization. ARRASTIA had replaced AMORIN in the job of maintaining contact with crew members of the ships; STREHMEL had arrived in Buenos Aires from Bolivia and had been incorporated into the service; the agent in Lima, GANTER, had been repatriated in 1942 with the diplomats and there was no organization in Peru. Equally SEIDLITZ told him that EUGENIO ELLINGER, who had participated in the "Graf Spee" task by orders of declarant, had become a member of the service when the "Spee" work was suspended and was thinking of going

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In mid-December of 1944 BECKER was informed by SERAPHIN that PEDRO ILVENTO had arrived in Buenos Aires. Contact with ILVENTO was to be made through MAUBACH at 300 Sarmiento Street. At this time SERAPHIN informed BECKER that he planned to go to Mar de Ajo, and he proceeded to rent a finca for the month of January, 1945. The program was for SERAPHIN and his family to go to Mar de Ajo and for BECKER to join them later in January. To avoid using public transportation BECKER, through SERAPHIN, asked FAENDRICH if he would accept an invitation to spend a vacation with him at a bathing resort and if he could provide a car to make the trip in. FAENDRICH accepted and, meanwhile, BECKER sent a note by way of SERAPHIN and MANFRINI to MAUBACH for the purpose of getting in touch with ILVENTO. It was agreed that on January 10 ILVENTO was to meet SERAPHIN and accompany him to Mar de Ajo. The identity of ILVENTO was not known to FAENDRICH and SERAPHIN's wife. Meanwhile, on the following day, January 11, SERAPHIN and BECKER learned through "La Prensa" that police investigations in connection with the Uruguayan affair had resulted in the identification of SERAPHIN. It became necessary to take precautions as soon as possible due to the danger of the apprehension of SERAPHIN. While attempting to determine the bus schedules leaving Mar de Ajo SERAPHIN was arrested and this caused BECKER and ILVENTO to immediately abandon the house they had been staying in. They immediately separated, BECKER first giving ILVENTO 2,000 pesos. BECKER took a bus into Buenos Aires arriving at about 2:00 AM January 12. Meanwhile, he had forgotten the keys to his apartment on Tucuman Street so he determined to go to SCHUERLE's home to seek temporary shelter. BECKER did not prolong his stay with SCHUERLE for more than a few days due to the presence of servants who constituted a danger. BECKER had previously left instructions with FAENDRICH to rent him another apartment to frustrate the police locating him. The plan was as follows: FAENDRICH was to select the most favorable from ads appearing in "La Nacion" of which a certain number had previously been marked by BECKER. FAENDRICH was then to get in touch with MELITTA TIETZ and have her rent the apartment in her name explaining to her that this apartment would serve as a shelter for an old friend of HEINZ LANGE. This left the initiative for making the contact with MELITTA TIETZ in the hands of BECKER. Following this BECKER temporarily resided on R. S. Peña Avenue 995, 6th floor. However, in February, 1945 he learned of the arrest of SERAPHIN and that the presence of FAENDRICH at Mar de Ajo had not passed unnoticed by the police. BECKER determined that the police could still reach him in

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time so he determined on a further move. This resulted in the location of an apartment on Rodriguez Peña street 2500 which was rented through an intermediary and into which BECKER and MELITTA TIETZ moved. It was at this apartment on April 18, 1945 at 6:00 PM that BECKER was arrested while MELITTA TIETZ was making some purchases of a domestic nature. Shortly afterwards MELITTA TIETZ was also arrested on her return. At the time of his arrest BECKER had 180,000 pesos which represented the remainder of the funds furnished on different occasions from various of his sources. Likewise, he had the dollars which he had received from COBIJA and VALIENTE amounting to some \$9500, the rest having been changed into Argentine pesos. As his own property and separate from the funds of the organization he had 8,086 pesos Argentine. With respect to financial matters BECKER added that a few days before UTZINGER's arrest he had given him 25,000 pesos to finance the technical organization for a stated period. At this time the police displayed to BECKER an album of photographs of German agents and suspected German agents, and he recognized and identified the following:

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KV 2/89-1, page 85

During December of 1945 Source D furnished various address books which had been found in BECKER's effects. These notebooks contained numerous names, addresses, and telephone numbers and, according to Source D, these represented contacts of BECKER over a period of several years.

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**Secret.**

ENCLOSURE  
29 MAR 1946  
TO B1B  
REF

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

CX/ '83 dated 27.3.46.

THIS IS A COPY  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED  
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION  
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958. May 99 19

Dear Miss Chenhalls,

We attach herewith a copy of the report on the interrogation by the Argentine police of Johannes Siegfried BECKER, the head of the S.D. in that country.

This report is the most complete picture we have yet had of the S.D.'s activities from the Argentine end. One point, however, should be borne in mind when reading it, and that is that, as it is an Argentine report, no mention is made anywhere therein of any Argentine contacts of the S.D.

Points of interest in this report are:-

- 1) The obviously important part played by Wilhelm von SEIDLITZ in launching the S.D.'s activities in Argentina, a part which, when it became obvious that he was blown, he was rather reluctantly forced to give up.
- 2) The fact that, in the early days at any rate, there appears to have been a certain amount of cooperation between NIEBUHR's organisation and the S.D. group under von SEIDLITZ.
- 3) The fact that Heinz LANGE was originally intended as head of the S.D. activities but gradually became replaced by BECKER through the latter's sheer force of personality and undoubtedly because of his superior organising powers.
- 4) BECKER's attempts to spread the S.D. net-work as far as Bolivia and Peru.
- 5) Their success in obtaining political information about Bolivia and Paraguay.
- 6) The fact, which incidentally was confirmed by Hedwig SOMMER, that the S.D. and Abwehr worked closely together in Chile under their respective heads, Heinz LANGE and Ludwig von BOHLEN.

Information on Hellmuth STREHLE is being sent to you under separate cover.

Finally, I think you will agree that the S.D. were extremely fortunate in their choice of Johannes Siegfried BECKER as chief of their operations in South America, as is shown by his energy and ingenuity in keeping their services going. His laborious system of cut-outs and his care in keeping his different sections in water-tight compartments undoubtedly greatly contributed to his success in this connection.

Incidentally, I presume that the Major ROSSNER of the RSHA who recruited BECKER is identical with Sturmbannfuhrer ROSSNER, reported to have been responsible for American matters of Amt VI of the RSHA in October 1943.

Yours sincerely,

Dated 27.3.46

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S. Form 81/P.G./2000/12.45.

EXTRACT.

412

Extract for File No.: P.F. 600,032. Name: BECKER.

Original in File No.: P.F. 602,749. Serial: 23a. Receipt Date: 14.1.46.

Original from: U.S.F.E.T. Under Ref.: CI - IIR/40 Dated: 29.12.45.

Extracted on: 11.3.46. by: G.M.H. Section: W.R.H.4.

U.S.F.E.T. Interrogation Report on O/Stubaf Theodor PAEFFGEN, Leiter VI-D RSHA.

.....

(4) VI-D/4 (South America)

When PAEFFGEN took over VI-D, an agent net in South America was operating, linked with the home office by wireless. Its foundations had been laid at a time when it required neither excessive skill nor courage to carry on espionage in South America. A courier service, by means of which PAEFFGEN tried to supplement the communications system, did very little to increase its efficiency.

The HB for VI-D in Argentina was Siegfried BECKER, cover name SARGENTO, usually abbreviated SARGO. He started to work for the SD in 1940, and in 1941 went to Germany for a short visit returning to Argentina early in 1942 on a Spanish boat. The last message filed by BECKER reached VI-D in August 1944. PAEFFGEN believes that BECKER was interned by Argentine authorities.

- 12 -  
C O N F I D E N T I A L

js/wrh.  
13.3.46.

We might consequently drawing the conclusion, that during the course of the war, Amt VI D had become engaged in the South American espionage affairs. In this respect, we should keep in mind, that it becomes later clear, particularly after 12 February 1944, that Amt VI and Mil Amt, were no longer interested in political intelligence but particularly on war-industrial matters.

Extracted on: 11.3.46

U.S.F.E.T. Interrogation Report on Obersturmbannführer Paeffgen, Leiter (Amt) VI-D RSHA.

VI-D/4 (South America).

When Pfaeffgen took over VI-D, an agent net in South America was operating, linked with the home office by wireless. (AOB, **Auswärtiges Amt, operated by means of the W/T station Belitz**) Its foundations had been laid at a time when it required neither excessive skill nor courage to carry on espionage in South America. A courier service, by means of which Paeffgen tried to supplement the communications system, did very little to increase its efficiency.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

CI - IIR/40

BECKER's assistants were SEYDLITZ, representative of the German Railways Publicity Bureau (Reichs Bahn Werbe Zentrale) in BUENOS AIRES; LANGE, SD representative in Chile; and IMHOFF, wireless operator. LANGE and IMHOFF returned to Germany in October 1944 after US intervention had made German activities in Argentina uncomfortable.

Frau BEETZ claims to know of the following agents who were dispatched to South and Central America while GEPPERT was in charge:

LANG, a Venezuelan businessman of German extraction, who went back to Venezuela in Summer 1940. He was supposedly assigned to sabotage and intelligence tasks.

UTZINGER, a Lt in the German Navy. Frau BEETZ met him in ROME in 1941. In August or September 1941 he flew to South America, where he assumed the cover job of an engineer working for Siemens & Schuckert. Frau BEETZ believes that he was supposed to make his way to the United States. According to PAEFFGEN, UTZINGER is possibly identical with FRANZOCK (code name: LUNA), who handled all technical details involved in W/T traffic between the BECKER net and Germany. All operational messages were signed LUNA.

GEPPERT had connections with the chief manager of Ferro Stahl AG, HAMBURG, who put one of the branch offices of his firm in South America at the disposal of the SD. PAEFFGEN disclaims knowledge of any of the above-mentioned agents. Nor does he know of any connections between VI-D/4 and Ferro Stahl AG. The reports reaching VI-D from its South American sources dealt exclusively with the domestic and foreign policies of the South American republics. PAEFFGEN is certain that the South American net had no extensions to the United States. No information originating in the United States was at any time forwarded through this channel. LANGE, who covered Chile, gathered inconsequential information. According to PAEFFGEN, his reports were very meager. PAEFFGEN met LANGE in BERLIN in December 1944. When he departed from Chile, LANGE left no agent net behind.

At the end of 1943 VI-D received a report from LANGE, about 200 words, purporting to be based on secret material that had been obtained by extraordinary means (auf Nachrichten dienstlichen Wege). The report dealt with naval gunnery tactics practiced by the US Navy. PAEFFGEN has a vague recollection that the report tried to bring out the fine points of bracketing a target. The German naval authorities to whom this report were passed on were lukewarm in their reception and suggested that more material along the same lines be procured.

BECKER had one W/T set somewhere in Argentina. He communicated with the Havel Institut (VI-F) on a frequency officially designated Linie 23. Reception at BERLIN attended with considerable atmospheric difficulties. More favorable conditions for clear reception obtained in HAMBURG and PARIS, PAEFFGEN was told. Sub-stations, presumably located in Argentina, Chile, and Paraguay, relayed their messages to BECKER's central station. He sifted all incoming information and transmitted what he considered to be of importance.

At the beginning of 1943 BECKER was paid 50,000 in US currency. PAEFFGEN claims that Embassy funds were made available and that the money was called for by SEYDLITZ. BECKER repeatedly

Becker's assistants were Seydlitz, representative of the German Railways Publicity (Reichsbahn Zentrale) in Buenos Aires, Lange, SD representative in Chile, and Imhoff, wireless operator. Lange and Imhoff returned to Germany in October 1944 after US activities in Argentine uncomfortable.

Frau Beetz claims to know of the following agents who were dispatched to South and Central America Geppert was in charge:

Lang, a Venezuelan businessman of German extraction, who went back to Venezuela in Summer 1940. He was supposedly assigned to sabotage and intelligence tasks. (?)

Utzinger, a Lt. in the German Navy. Frau Beetz met him in Rome in 1941. In August or September 1941 he flew to South America, where he assumed the cover job of an engineer working for Siemens-Schuckert. Frau Beetz believes that he was supposed to make his way to the United States. According to Paeffgen, Utzinger is possibly identical with Franczock (code name: Luna), who handed all technical details involved in W/T traffic between the Becker net and Germany. All operational messages were signed Luna.

Geppert had connections with the chief manager of Ferro Stahl AG America at the disposal of the SD. Paeffgen disclaims knowledge of any of the above mentioned agents. Nor does he knew of any connections between VI-D/4 and Ferro Stahl AG. The reports reaching VI-D from its South American sources dealt exclusively with the domestic and foreign politicise of the South American republics. (AOB, **a quite strange point, as we have learned from the decrypted RSS communications, that it was explicitly stressed that they were mainly interested in "war industrial intelligence; and no longer in political intelligence!"**) Paeffgen is certain that the South American net had no extensions to the United States. No information originating in the United States was at any time forwarded through this channel. Lange, who covered Chile, gathered inconsequential information. According Paeffgen, his reports were very meagre, Paeffgen met Lange in Berlin in December 1944. When he departed from Chile, Lange left no agent behind.

At the end of 1943 VI-D received a report from Lange, about 200 words, purporting to be based on secret material that had been obtained by extraordinary means (**auf Nachrichtendienstlichem Wege**). The report dealt with naval gunnery tactics practiced by the US Navy. Paeffgen has a vague recollection that the report tried to bring out the fine points of bracketing a target. The German naval authorities to whom this report were passed on were lukewarm in their reception and suggested that more material along the same lines be produced.

Becker had one W/T set somewhere in Argentina. He communicated with the Havel Institute (= Deutsche Funklinenkarte 27c: **XIII/12 – XIII/37 or XIV/39**). This station was also heavily engaged in SD related W/T traffic) on a officially designated Line 23. (AOB, **this latter information is not in correlation to what British RSS intercept Service had designated!**) reception at Berlin (**Havel Insitut at Wannsee**) attended with considerable atmospheric difficulties. More favourable conditions for clear reception obtained in Hamburg (Wohldorf) and Paris, Paeffgen was told. Sub-stations, presumably located in Argentina, Chile, and Paraguay, related their messages to Becker's central station. He sifted all incoming information and transmitted what he considered to be of importance.

At the beginning of 1943 Becker was paid 50,000 in US currency. Paeffgen claims the Embassy funds were made available and that the money was called for by von Seydlitz. Becker repeatedly →

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

CI - IIR/40

asked for W/T personnel replacements. In compliance with this request, VI-D/4 picked HANSEN and SCHROELL, the former an employ of the German Reichspost and highly recommended by VI-F as a W/T expert. Both were long-time residents in South America, with a fluent command of Spanish. It was tentatively planned that HANSEN, who was anxious to operate independently, should be assigned to Chile or, at the discretion of BECKER, to any other country in the Western Hemisphere where the opportunity to use him might exist.

(a) Unternehmen JOLLE I (Naval Cover Name: MERCATO)

Equipment consisted of a W/T set plus accessories and a complete set of microfilm equipment. PAEFFGEN was a strong believer in microfilm as a means of transmitting messages. A shipment of rare pharmaceuticals consigned to BECKER for sale in Argentina and a sum of 20,000 were sent along. A navy cutter was used. Kptn/Lt SCHUCHMANN, owner of a well-known salvaging firm in HAMBURG, who during the war was assigned to Marine Gruppen Kommando West, worked out the nautical details and picked the crew. In command was Lt z S GILBERS. The HANSEN-SCHROELL party set out from BORDEAUX in May 1944. Their arrival in Argentina at the end of July 1944 was confirmed by wireless - the last message from the BECKER group ever to reach VI-D. PAEFFGEN claims that no instructions had been issued to turn the microfilm equipment over to the Japanese.

(b) courier service

At the end of June 1943 PAEFFGEN went to MADRID to check on progress made in the organization of a courier service between Spain and South America to supplement the existing W/T communications system. This undertaking had been entrusted to ARNOLD, an Amt VI representative stationed in MADRID.

.....  
In practice the courier service was operated as follows: BECKER wired that a boat with a courier on board had sailed for Europe on a certain date. This information VI-D passed on to ARNOLD, who in due time contacted the shipping company in order to ascertain when and where the boat was expected to put in. A messenger was then dispatched to the port of arrival to pick up the mail. Conversely, mail addressed to BECKER would be entrusted to ARNOLD for shipment.....

Courier Service.

At the end of June 1943 Paeffgen went to Madrid to check on progress made in the organization of a courier service between Spain and South America to supplement the existing W/T communications system. This undertaking had been entrusted to Arnold, an Amt VI representative stationed in Madrid.

..

In practice the courier service was operated as follows: Becker wired that a boat with a courier on board had sailed for Europe on a certain date. This information VI-D passed onto Arnold, who in due time contacted the shipping company in order to ascertain when and where the boat was expected to put in. A messenger was then dispatched to part the arrival to pick up the mail. Conversely, mail addressed to Becker would be entrusted to Arnold for shipment.

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S. Form 81/P.G./6000/2.46.

40b

EXTRACT

Extract for File No. P.F. 600,032. Name: BECKER, J.S.

Original in File No. P.F. 603,230. Serial: 1a. Receipt Date: 12.11.45.

Original from: OSS X-2. Under Ref.: - Dated: 25.10.45.

Extracted on: 14.6.46. by: C.M.H. Section: R.5.

Memorandum on Walter BECKER, former German Commercial Attache in RIO DE JANEIRO.

According to the files of the Registry of Foreigners of the Rio de Janeiro Police Department, WALTER BECKER was born in Berlin, Germany, on November 23, 1914, the son of ERICH and MARGARETHA BECKER and arrived in Brazil on February 24, 1934, at the Port of Santos, State of Sao Paulo, on the vessel "MADRID". The last address registered for him in Rio de Janeiro was Ladeira Santa Teresa 111, Casa 2. It is not entirely certain that the foregoing information pertains to the WALTER BECKER who was Counselor of the German Embassy and who was repatriated on the "SS CULABA".

On September 17, 1942, shortly after the rupture of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Germany, TULIO REGIS NASCIMENTO, a Brazilian Army officer, was arrested by the Rio de Janeiro Police Department on charges that he was participating in German espionage activities in Brazil under the supervision of the German Ambassador and officials of the German Embassy. In his statements to the Rio de Janeiro police officials, NASCIMENTO admitted his connections with the German Embassy and made the following statements regarding his activities in connection with German espionage operation in Brazil.

(a) At the request of HERMANN BOHNY, the Assistant Naval Attache, he had

...  
Original from: OSS X-2 (US)

Dated: 25.10.45

Extracted on: 14.6.46

(AOB, [Walter Becker became after the war German a diplomat in Egypt](#))

Memorandum on Walter Becker, former German Commercial Attaché in Rio de Janeiro.

According to files of the registry of Foreigners of the Rio de Janeiro Police Department, Walter Becker was born in Berlin, Germany, on November 23, 1914, the son of Erich and Margaretha Becker and arrived in Brazil on February 24, 1934, at the Port of Santos, State of Sao Paulo, on the vessel "Madrid". The last address registered for him in Rio de Janeiro was Ladeira Santa Teresa 111, Casa 2. It is not entirely certain that the foregoing information pertains to Walter Becker who was Counselor of the German Embassy and who repatriated on the "SS Culaba".

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## EXTRACT.

409

Extract for File No.: PF. 600032. Name: BECKER.  
 Original in File No.: PF. 603199. LECHNER. Serial: 1a. Receipt Date: 24.10.45.  
 Original from: SCI Int. report. Under Ref.: IRX-610. Dated: 8.9.45.  
 Extracted on: 15.11.45. by: HM. Section: WRH4.

Extract from SCI Unit Z Rome interrogation report on Otto LECHNER, dated 8.9.45.

.....  
 G. Agents and Collaborators of KAPPLER, Rome 1940-1943.  
 .....

21. BECKER, Siegfried. Most active agent in South America known to subject. Passed two or three times through Rome. Once, upon leaving for South America, BECKER left a box in his hotel room in Albergo Eden, Rome, which started to give off a bad smell and had to be disposed of by KAPPLER. It contained bacteria to be used on the meat sent from South America to Britain in refrigerator ships, in order to render the meat unfit for consumption by the time it reached the UK. (Ref. Interrogation of Herbert KAPPLER, CSDIC/SC/15AG/SD. p.2.)

22. ....

23. Rome was a liaison center for work directed toward South America. Letter-box address in Rome: Two or three agreed upon names, Pensione Foggetti, Via Marche, opposite the Albergo Vittoria. This address was used for BECKER's correspondence from South America, which was then forwarded to Berlin by diplomatic pouch.

Extract for File No.: PF 600032

name: Becker

Original in File PF 603199 Lechner (not available)

Receipt Date 24.10.45

Extracted on 15.11.45

Extract from SCI Unit Z Rome interrogation report on Otto Otto Lechner, dated 8.9.45.

Agent and Collaborator of Kappler ([B.d.S. in Italy](#)) , Rome 1940-1943.

21. Becker, Siegfried. Most active agent in South America known to subject ([Lechner](#)). Passed two or three times through Rome. Once, upon leaving for South America, Becker left a box in his hotel room Albergo Eden, Rome, which started to give off a bad smell and had to be disposed of by Kappler. ([himself I doubt, likely someone of his office](#)) It contained bacteria to be used on the meat sent from South America to Britain in refrigerator ships, in order to render the meat unfit for consumption by the time it reached the U.K.

23. Rome was a liaison center for work directed towards South America. Letter-box address in Rome: Two or three agreed upon names, Pensions Fogetti, Via Marche, opposite the Albergo Vittoria. This address was used for Becker's correspondence from South America, which was then forwarded to Berlin by diplomatic pouch ([bag](#)).

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## EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: PF. 600,032. Name: BECKER, Siegfried.  
 Original in File No.: PF. 603,128. WEIGELMAYR-SOMMER. Serial: 9a. Receipt Date: 5.10.45.  
 Original from: 3rd Army int. report. Under Ref.: - Dated: 5.10.45.  
 Extracted on: 3.1.46. by: HM. Section: WRH.

Extract from 3rd. Army Interrogation Report on Elizabeth Hedwig WEIGELMAYER-SOMMER, dated 5.10.45.

SIEGFRIED BECKER AND THE "UNTERNEHMEN BOLIVIER"

This espionage project as carried out by VI D 4 was the most extensive, longest-lived and generally, most successful endeavor undertaken during the time SOMMER was connected with Amt VI. During its period of bloom, it was active in Brazil, Paraguay, Chile and Argentina, with ramifications reaching into the official circles of those countries, and close connections with the espionage organizations as they existed in Spain and Portugal.

SIEGFRIED BECKER, who at various times used the cover-names "Jose" and "Panadero" was the main figure in this project and the person responsible for the majority of the organizing which was carried out in South America. This undertaking had been given the name "UNTERNEHMEN BOLIVIER", by which it was known in Berlin, and under which name all messages were filed.

BECKER was originally recruited to work for VI D 4 by GEPHART and he, in conjunction with HEINZ LANGE, was the first espionage agent to be sent out by the South America Referat to that country. BECKER's first mission to South America was in May, 1940, before SOMMER had reported for duty. However, she subsequently had the job of keeping the personnel files of the various agents in a current status, and thus became familiar with the particulars of the activity carried out by BECKER. BECKER and LANGE were sent first to Buenos Aires on a sabotage mission, having received no training in this field before leaving Germany. Their instructions at the time of departure were to carry out sabotage activities against allied shipping coming into the port at Buenos Aires. Under these orders the two traveled to Argentina and prepared to carry out their mission. However, in August, 1940, the German Embassy learned of this prospective activity and made a loud protest through the Foreign Office in Berlin, with the result that VI D 4 countermanded the previous orders and instructed them limit their efforts to espionage work.

With this abrupt change in mission BECKER and LANGE went about to collect general intelligence information and also, under instructions from Berlin, began to look about for the possibilities of establishing radio contact with Berlin. During the first period BECKER was left largely on his own initiative, with non-specific orders to obtain all manner of information on the United States and Great Britain. Before the radio transmitter was placed in operation, BECKER corresponded with Berlin by the use of a drop-box in Berlin. This firm, JANKE-ORTNER, was a cover-company operated by an SS man to serve just such a purpose, and arrangements had been made so that all mail directed to this



## Siegfried Becker and the “Unternehmen Bolivar”

This espionage project as carried out by VI D 4 was the most extensive, longest-lived and generally, most successful endeavour undertaken during the time Sommer was connected with Amt VI. During its period of bleor??, it was active in Brazil, Paraguay, Chile and Argentina, with ramifications reaching into the official circles of those countries, and close connections with the espionage organisations as they existed in Spain and Portugal.

(Johannes) Siegfried Becker, who was at various times used the cover names “Jose” and “Pansdero” was the main figure in this project and the person responsible for the majority of the organising which was carried out in South America. This undertaking had been given the name “Unternehmung Bolivar”, by which it was known in Berlin, and under which name all messages were filed.

Becker was originally recruited to work for VI D 4 (AOB, in my perception Amt IV of the SD is more likely in the early stages of the war which went back to 1940, and the fact that political information was his main aim; whereas military intelligence was at the very end most emphasised upon!)

By Geppert (AOB, the first person in this respect was not the latter but Sturmbannführer Rossner in 1940!) and he, in conjunction with Heinz Lange, was the first espionage agent to be sent out by the South America Referat. To that country. Becker’s first mission to South America was in May 1940, before Sommer had reported for duty, (AOB, please bear in mind, that Becker lived already before the war in South America, and he was on a journey in Rome when he was advised by the Embassy to contact the RSHA in Berlin. Albeit, that it is, in my perception, a bit strange that the Embassy, representing the German Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt), and their diplomats were generally not pro the SS (RSHA)). However, she subsequently had the job of keeping the personnel files of the various agents in a current status, and thus became familiar with the particulars of the activity carried out by Becker. (AOB, reading and digesting this carefully, we may concluded that her acquaintance grew in the course of time, and she likely was not engaged at Becker’s start in 1940) Becker and Lange were sent first to Buenos Aires (AOB, this also is not in accordance with foregoing informations, and we therefore should be highly critical on her statements, as Lange was not supposed to go to Buenos Aires first)

(AOB, considering Mrs. Sommer’s statements - I doubt also that Amt VI had been engaged from the beginning, it most likely was the (SD) Amt IV)

Let us consider: KV 2/89-4, page 13

GEPPERT Ewald	Poss: id/w Ewald GEPPERT SHAEF Card 548 PF.600,453 KRONBERGER Vols.1,2 & 3 c.s. B.I.Reg Folder No 33 6a SF.52/4/4(11) V. 4 c.s. PF.600,485 NAUJOCKS V. 3 c.s.  Representative of Amt VI Berlin. First came to notice in June 42 when he was particularly interested in agents in Portugal. July 42 Visited Lisbon. Still in Berlin in July 1944. Was an Ostuf and Assistant in Referat A 'Verwaltung' of Amt VI in 1943.
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Geppert Ewald Representative of Amt VI Berlin. First came to notice in June 1942 when he was particularly interested in agents in Portugal. July 1942 Visited Lisbon. Still in Berlin 1944. Was Obetsturmbannführer and Assistant in Referat A ‘Verwaltung’ of Amt VI in 1943 (and not within Section D-4)

RETURN TRIP OF THE "JOLLE" I

The naval cutter, under the command of Captain GARBERS, began its return journey to Germany about June 29, 1944. It was not until the boat was already underway that VI D 4 learned in a radio message that it had taken on three passengers for its return trip, HEINZ LANGE, IMHOFF and SIEVERS, who were apparently taking advantage of a good opportunity to get out of South America in the face of ever-growing difficulties with the authorities there.

Return Trip of the "Jolle" (Passim, or Santa Barbara).

The naval cutter, under the command of Captain Garbers, began its return journey to Germany about June 29, 1944/ It was not until the boat was already underway that VI D-4 learned in a radio message that it had taken on three passengers for its return trip, Heinz Lange, Imhoff and Sievers, who were apparently taking advantage of a good opportunity to get out of South America in the face of ever-growing difficulties with the authorities there. (AOB, [please notice that here dates aren't by any means accurate](#))

KV 2/89-3, page 75 - 81

APPENDIX I

PRECIS OF DECLARATION OF FEDERICO PARKER alias  
GUSTAV UTZINGER alias WALTER FUNK UTZINGER alias  
ANTONIO alias JUAN MANUEL STEWART alias LUNA alias  
ANTONIO PARKER alias DR. SCHNEIDER - August 22nd 1944.

German national, 29 years of age, bachelor, Doctor of Chemistry. Left the Berlin University as a Doctor of Chemistry in 1939. He then entered the espionage service of the German Army.

Obtained false Swiss papers in the name of Gustav UTZINGER and visited Italy and Switzerland. Obtained employment in TELEFUNKEN and travelled to Brazil with the definite object of organising a radio communications service as ordered to do so by the Army Intelligence Service.

When the break in relations between Brazil and Germany took place he annulled his contract with TELEFUNKEN and spent his time making W/T sets for use by his S.I. As they were not needed in Brazil these were kept by him.

In April 1941 his entry permit into Brazil lapsed and consequently he took passage on the 'Rio de la Plata' and reached Buenos Aires. During his stay in Brazil he met a number of officers in the Paraguayan Army who proposed to him that he should be named Professor of Meteorology and Radio-communications of the Paraguayan armed forces, which post was created by Government Decree.

During the first months of 1942 he annulled his contract with the Paraguayan Army and came to the Argentine on a false Uruguayan passport under the name of Juan Manuel STEWART.

On his arrival in the Argentine he immediately presented himself to the German Naval Attache, Capt. Dietrich NIEBUHR, who entrusted him with the work of installing W/T stations in the zones adjacent to the Federal Capital.

Whilst in contact with the Embassy he was introduced to NIEBUHR's assistant and secretary Martin MULLER, as well as Franz MAMMEN and Federico GRIMM. This group of people helped him in the administrative side of organising his work and placed at his disposal the collaborators of the Embassy. NIEBUHR also opened a credit for UTZINGER which was destined towards the expenses which such a technical W/T service warranted. There was no limit fixed for this credit. Consequently Federico GRIMM collaborated and constructed in his own home precision instruments which were applicable for the assembly of radio transmitters.

In July 1942, according to Embassy instructions, he moved, in the company of Juan Antonio LIEBERTH, to an island in front of the Caraguata stream in the Tigre which was the property of Bernardo HINGST. In this place he installed a transmitter but discovered technical inconveniences due to the lack of proper electric power and the difficulty of camouflage, with the result that he dismantled the transmitter.

UTZINGER proposed buying several country properties situated well away from the centre of the City in order to work with more security and at the same time be able to experiment on transoceanic radio transmissions.

He also suggested that he should take advantage of loyal personnel which he would bring from Paraguay and who would be German citizens with no

Precis of declarations of Frederico Parker alias Gustav Utzinger alias Walter Funk Utzinger alias Antonio alias Juan Manuel Stewart alias Luna alias Antonio Parker alias Dr. Schnieder ([Schneider?](#)) – August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1944.

German national, 29 years of age, bachelor, Dr. of Chemistry. Left Berlin University as a Doctor of Chemistry in 1939. He then entered espionage of the German Army ([thus the Abwehr](#)).

Obtained false Swiss papers in the name of Gustav Utzinger and visited Italy and Switzerland. Obtained employment in Telefunken and travelled to Brazil with the definite object of organising a radio communications service as ordered to the Army Intelligence Service (AOB, [likely: Admiral Buerckner's Amtsgruppe/Ausland](#))

When the break in relations between Brazil and Germany took place he annulled his contract with Telefunken and spent his time making W/T sets for the use by his S.I. ([Secret Intelligence](#)) As they were not needed in Brazil these were kept with him.

In April 1941 his entry permit into Brazil lapsed and consequently he took passage on the 'Rio de la Plata' and reached Buenos Aires. During his stay in Brazil he met a number of officers in the Paraguayan Army who proposed to him that he be named Professor of Meteorology and Radio Communications of the Paraguayan armed forces, which post was created by Government Decree.

During the first month of 1942 he annulled his contract with the Paraguayan Army and came to the Argentine on a false Uruguayan passport under the name of Juan Manuel Stewart.

On his arrival in Argentina he immediately presented himself to the German Naval Attaché Captain Dietrich Niebuhr, who entrusted him with the work of installing W//T stations in the zone adjacent to the Federal Capital.

Whilst in contact with the Embassy he was introduced to Niebuhr's assistant and secretary Martin Müller, as well as Franz Mammen and Frederico Grimm. This group of people helped him in the administrative side of organising his work and placed at his disposal the collaborators of the Embassy. Niebuhr also opened a credit on Utzinger which was destined towards the expenses which such a technical W/T service warranted. There was no limit fixed for this credit. Consequently Frederico Grimm collaborated and constructed in his own home precision instruments which were applicable for the assembly of radio transmitters.

In July 1942, according to Embassy instructions, he moved, in the company of Antonio Liebert([h?](#)), to an island in front of the Caraguata stream in the Tigre which was the property of Bernardo Hingst. In this place he installed a transmitter but discovered technical inconveniences due to the lack of proper electricity power and the difficulty of camouflage, with the result that he dismantled the transmitter,

Utzinger proposed buying several country properties situated well away from the centre of the City in order to work with more security and at the same time be able to experiment on transoceanic radio transmissions.

He also suggested that he should take advantage of loyal personnel which he would bring from Paraguay and who would be German citizen with no →





family ties and who would not have any loyalty through family reasons towards this country. Consequently, during the first months of 1942, he got in touch with HARNISCH who was charged by the Embassy with buying small farms and properties. He visited HARNISCH frequently at his home in Martinez and met:

Juan Carlos MAZZINI  
Edmundo Emilio Enrique LEEB  
Enrique Pablo Miguel NEILLING  
Alfonso DENICOLI (HARNISCH's secretary).

In September 1942 he met Werner KOENNECKE, who was closely connected with HARNISCH, and the former took over the work of buying the 'DORA' farm in Tandil and for the accountancy of which he made himself responsible.

UTZINGER carried out his proposals regarding bringing loyal Germans from Paraguay and at regular intervals there reached this country from Paraguay:

Werner LORENZ alias Enrique NOHL (in Aug. 1942)  
Luisa MATTHIES (in May 1943)  
Marcos SCHULZ (in May 1943)  
Carlos LEITNER, with his wife and three children  
(in June 1943), who was charged with  
buying a small farm in Concepcion del  
Uruguay.  
Gerhard von SCHUTZ, who brought Maria UNGER, (in July 1943)  
Herbert JURMANN and his wife Berthilde von ZITECK (in  
August 1943)  
Libe SCHADE alias JAKIE together with Humberto PEREZ  
CACERES (in September 1943)  
Willy REICHELT alias Tito MALDONADO  
German RUCKERT and his wife ILSE.

During September 1943 UTZINGER made contact, through the German Embassy, with Juan Otto SCHURER STOLLE as he was in need of a person whose ordinary activities he might use as a cover, and also provide him with lodgings. Consequently UTZINGER handed STOLLE \$10,000 pesos in order that he start up a sports shop in Vicente Lopez (PLYLE SPORT, Maipu 1142, Vicente Lopez) and in May 1943 he proposed to SEIDLITZ and BECKER that STOLLE should be transferred to the BECKER group. Very soon after this he made STOLLE accompany Edmundo LEEB and Ulrich Guenter Fritz DAUE to Patagonia in order to try out a portable transmitter.

It was during September also that Hans HARNISCH introduced UTZINGER under the name of Juan Manuel STEWART, English engineer, to Ernesto ORTIZ DE LA CALLE, who was a Germanophile but who was unaware of these persons' activities. ORTIZ was renting Jureamento 3730 and UTZINGER sub-rented rooms at that address and in May 1943 there arrived from Paraguay Marcos SCHULZ, Paraguayan national of German descent who also lodged at Jureamento 3730 and became UTZINGER's secretary and cut-out between him and various members of the technical group and those of the information groups headed by BECKER and HARNISCH.

From May 1943 onwards there visited this address Johannes SZERAWS, who had previously arrived from Chile. SZERAWS quickly progressed in this group and became second-in-command of ORGA-T, in fact he would take charge during UTZINGER's absences from the Federal Capital. In March 1944 when the service was re-organised into independent groups Johannes SZERAWS was put in charge of liaison work and of all work connected with transmission, whilst the actual execution of such transmissions was under the responsibility of DAUE, who had as his assistant W/T operators Werner LORENZ, Hans LIEBERTH

→ family ties and who would not have any loyalty through family reasons towards this country ([Argentina](#)). Consequently, during the first month on 1942, he got in touch with Harnisch who was charged by the Embassy with buying small farms and properties. He visited Harnisch frequently at his home in Martinez and met:

Juan Carlos Mazini  
Edmondo Emilio Enrique Leeb  
Enrique Pablo Miguel Nelling  
Alfonso Debicoli (Harnisch secretary)

In September 1942 he met Werner Koennecke, who was closely connected with Harnisch, and the former took over the work of bringing the 'Dora' farm in Tandil and for the accountancy of which he made himself responsible.

Utzinger carried out his proposals regarding bringing loyal Germans from Paraguay and at regular intervals there reached this country from Paraguay:

Werner Lorenz alias Enrique Nohl (Aug 42)  
Luisa Matthies (in May 1943)  
Carlos Leitner, with his wife and three children (in June 1943),  
who charged with buying a small farm from the Concepcion del Uruguay.  
Gerhard von Schutz, who brought Maria Unger (in July 1943)  
Herbert Jurmann and his wife Berthilde von Ziteck (in August 1943)  
Libe Schade alias Jakie together with Humberto Perez Caceres (Sep 43)  
Willy Reichelt alias Tito Maldonado (September 1943)  
German Rückert and his wife Ilse.

During September 1943 Utzinger made contact, through the German Embassy, with Juan Otto Schurer Stolle as he was in the need of a person whose ordinary activities he might use as a cover, and also provided him with lodgings. Consequently Utzinger handed Stolle 10,000 pesos in order that he start out a sports shop in Vicente Lopez (Plyle Sport, Maipu 1142, Vicente Lopez) and in May 1943 he proposed to Seydlitz and Becker ([we haven't yet learned where Utzinger and Becker got to know one another](#)) that Stolle should be transferred to the Becker group. Very soon after this he made Stolle accompany Edmundo Leeb and Ulrich Guenter Fritz Daue to Patagonia ([the far South part of Argentina](#)) in order to try out a portable transmitter.

It was during September (1943?) also that also that Hans Harnisch introduced Utzinger under the name of Juan Manuel Stewart, English engineer, to Ernesto Ortiz de la Calle, who was a Germanophile ([Deutschfreundlich](#)) but who was unaware of these persons' activities. Ortiz was renting Jaramento 3730 and Utzinger sub-rented rooms at that address and in May 1943 there arrived from Paraguay Marcos Schulz, Paraguayan national but from German descent who also lodged at Juramento 3730 and became Utzinger's secretary and cut-out between him and various members of the technical group and those of information groups headed by Becker and Harnisch.

From May 1943 onwards there visited this address Johannes Szeraws, who had previously arrived from Chile. Szeraws quickly progressed in this group and became second-in-command of Orga-T, in fact he would take charge during Utzinger's absences from the Federal Capital. In March 1944 when the service was reorganised into independent groups Johannes Szeraws was put in charge of liaison work and of all work connected with transmission, whilst the actual execution of such transmissions was under the responsibility of Daue, who had as his assistant W/T operators Werner Lorenz, Hans Lieberth →

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and Rudolph (Theodor?) COLTIAU. Virtually therefore SZERAWS became chief of the technical organisation without prejudice, of course, to UTZINGER, who acted as general supervisor.

The first W/T stations were installed in farms bought at Tandil, General Madariaga and Las Avispas, the latter in the Province of Santa Fe and the first tests took place from a W/T station situated in the Territory of Santa Cruz. This W/T station, however, was discovered by 'monitoring' in the United States, England and South Africa.

The W/T station in Santa Cruz was installed in the Estancia 'Bajo Grande' in the District of Las Heras owned by Wilhelm MAURER. Felipe ILHOFF was the W/T operator who had previously been introduced to UTZINGER by Martin MULLER. They were successful in communicating three times with Germany. In March 1943 this station was located by the Allies and it was then consequently dismantled and taken to Donado 1511, Buenos Aires. MAURER then dissociated himself from the organisation, but the daughter LINA was recruited in August 1943 and joined ORGA-T at a salary of \$125, her work being to study photography in order to apply her knowledge to the work of reproducing documents of the Intelligence group. This work, however, was never carried out, for although Lina MAURER became proficient, she was used on various other jobs, being employed as liaison between SZERAWS, KOENNECKE and UTZINGER. She was also used to effect purchases of books, office furniture, etc., in the Capital. From February 1944, however, her work was considerably curtailed as it was suspected that she was under police surveillance for she had lived in the same boarding-house as LEEB at Pampa 2772.

Near Tandil, a small Chacra called Quinta 'La Dora' had been bought by HARNISCH, and Hans LIEBERTH was placed there to work as a farmer. In August 1942, UTZINGER, together with Edmundo LEEB and Max FRANKENBERGER, went there to install a W/T set. Towards the end of August, Werner LORENZ was sent there as W/T operator, but although various trials were carried out, they were unable to make contact with Germany. Consequently LIEBERTH was brought to the capital, and Gerardo von SCHUTZ replaced him in September 1943. When the break in relations took place, the transmitting set was dismantled and buried, but in March 1944 Johannes SZERAWS went there and brought back parts of the transmitter, destroying those that he left behind.

In November 1942, HARNISCH had also bought a small farm in General Madariaga called Quinta 'ELVIRA', and Heinz LANGE was there as caretaker for four weeks whilst in transit from Paraguay to Chile. In January 1943, Werner LORENZ who was in Tandil, was brought to General Madariaga as W/T operator and a few days later Max FRANKENBERGER was sent to install batteries and electrical equipment, and then returned. After Heinz LANGE's departure, Werner SOMMERMEYER and his wife, Ann ASSMANN DE SOMMERMEYER, accompanied by Ana Maria Sofia TRAPPE (Emmy) who had come from Paraguay, were sent there as caretakers. During April 1943, UTZINGER visited Quinta 'ELVIRA' in the company of Johannes SZERAWS in order to put the finishing touches to the installation, and on the 20th April 1943, UTZINGER and Werner LORENZ were at last able to make their first contact successfully with Germany. Transmissions took place at regular intervals until October 1943, but these stopped when the Quinta 'Guerrico' in Bella Vista, Province of Buenos Aires, was rented, as this locality was considered very practical due to its proximity to the Capital. In January 1944, HARNISCH was arrested, and all activities ceased in General Madariaga. The SOMMERMEYERS, were transferred to Buenos Aires in February. Werner LORENZ and Emmy TRAPPE stayed at Quinta 'ELVIRA' until March when on Werner KOENNECKE's orders they both abandoned the place and together with Hans LIEBERTH took with them the transmitter and deposited it at Calle Conesa 1869.



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The W/T station in Santa Cruz was installed in the Estancia 'Bajo Grande' in the district of Las heras owned by Wilhelm Maurer. Felipe Imhoff was the W/T operator ([the latter escape with the sailing-boat Passim using cover-name Santa Barbara toward Vigo, in Spain](#)) who had previously been introduced to Utzinger by Martin Müller. They were successful in communicating three times with Germany. In March 1943 this station was located by the Allies and it was then consequently dismantled and taken to Donado 1511, Buenos Aires (AOB, [were they actually caught or just in time abandoned the site?](#)). Maurer then dissociated himself from the organisation, but the daughter Lina was recruited in August 1943 and joined Orga-T at a salary of \$125, her work being to study photography in order to apply her knowledge to the work of reproducing documents of the intelligence group. This work, however, was never carried out, for although Lina Maurer became proficient she was used on various other jobs, being employed as liaison between Szeraws, Koennecke and Utzinger. She was also used to the effect purchases of books, office furniture, etc., in the Capital ([Buenos Aires](#)). From February 1944, however, her work was considerably curtailed as it was suspected that she was under police surveillance for she lived in the same boarding-house as Leeb at Pampa 2772.

Near Tandil, a small Chacra called Quinta 'La Dora' had been bought by Harnisch, and Hans Lieberth was placed there to work as a farmer. In August 1942 ([1943? See below](#)), Utzinger together with Edmundo Leeb and Max Frankenberger went there to install a W/T set. Towards the end of August, Werner Lorenz was sent there as W/T operator, but although various trials were carried out, they were unable to make contact with Germany. Consequently Lieberth was brought to the capital, and Gerardo von Schutz replaced him in September 1943. When the break of relations took place, the transmitting set was dismantled and buried, but in March 1944 Johannes Szeraws went there and brought back parts of the transmitter, destroying those that he left behind.

In November 1942, Harnisch had also bought a small farm in General Madariaga called Quinta 'Elvira', and Heinz Lange was there as caretaker for four weeks whilst in transit from Paraguay to Chile. In January 1943, Werner Lorenz who was in Tandil, was brought to General Madariaga as W/T operator and a few days later Max Frankenberger was sent to install batteries and electrical equipment, and then returned.

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..

In Order to avoid the inconvenience caused by high-powered transmitters such as that installed in Santa Cruz, UTZINGER decided to work with low powered portable sets at Quinta 'LA DORA' in Tandil and Quinta 'LA ELVIRA' in General Madariaga. The first portable set to work satisfactorily was that in General Madariaga in April 1943, when satisfactory contact was established with Germany. In view of this success, a similar W/T set was installed in Quinta 'GUERRICO' in Bella Vista, where good results were also obtained with this low powered transmitter, and which was the result of technical consultations with Edmundo LEEB and Carlos ILLING in June 1943. It was ILLING who rented Quinta 'GUERRICO', whilst ULLRICH and DAUE took portable sets in specially built valises there, and the latter stayed on as W/T operator. After the break in relations they took away the W/T set which had been placed in the chicken house for security, and DAUE only removed it and took it to San Miguel a few hours before the Federal Police raided Quinta 'GUERRICO'.

In order to avoid inconvenience caused by high-powered transmitters such as that installed in Santa Cruz, Utzinger decided to work with low powered portable sets at Quinta 'La Dora' in Tandil and Quinta 'La Elvira' in General Madariaga. The first portable set to work satisfactory was that in general Madariaga in April 1943, when satisfactory contact was established with Germany. In view of the success, a similar W/T set was installed in Quinta 'Guerrico' in Bella Vista, where good results were also obtained with this low powered transmitter, and which was the result of technical consultation with Edmundo Leeb and Carlos Illing in June 1943. ... After the break in relations they took away the W/T set which had been placed in the chicken-house (Hünerstall) for security, and Daue only removed it and took it to San Miguel a few hours before the Federal Polic raided Quinta 'Guerrico'.

In January 1943, ORGA-T had developed to such an extent that UTZINGER and HARNISCH decided to rent a deposit for all the materials, radios and accessories in their possession. In this respect HARNISCH ordered Juan Carlos MAZZINI to rent a house in Martinez, F.C.C.A. and all such materials were deposited there. At this point it should be noted that UTZINGER was known to MAZZINI as Dr. SCHNEIDER. A few days after the removal of these materials to Martinez, Willy REICHELT (Tito MALDONADO), who had been recruited in Paraguay as a friend of Werner LORENZ, and brought down to B.A., appeared on this job and was introduced to MAZZINI as MULLER. REICHELT was a radio technician and together with UTZINGER they assembled various transmitters for General Madariaga and Tandil.

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Gustav UTZINGER first met Johannes Siegfried BECKER in Brazil in 1941, and it was due to his (BECKER's) advice that UTZINGER came to the Argentine and got in touch with Wilhelm SEIDLITZ. BECKER himself arrived in this country in February 1943 and put UTZINGER in touch with Hans HARNISCH and Esteban AMORIN.

Gustav Utzinger first met Johannes Siegfried Becker in Brazil 1941, and it was due to this (Becker's) advice that Utzinger came to the Argentine and got in touch with Wilhelm Seydlitz. Becker himself arrived in this country in February 1943 and put Utzinger in touch with Hans Harnisch and Esteban Amorin.



Failure of an attempt to instal a new Technical Organisation.

By June 1944, when BECKER realized that the diligent measures being taken by Coordinacion Federal would, in the long run eliminate the technical group under UTZINGER's command, he informed his chiefs in Germany of the circumstances and his fears for his organization by means of a radio message through UTZINGER's organization, this message having also been intercepted here. His chiefs, realizing the situation, thought it best to send out new agents with instructions and means for establishing another technical organization similar to that of UTZINGER's, this new organization to take what material UTZINGER could supply, and immediately cease all further contact with the old one. The persons entrusted with this mission were Walter BURCKHARDT or Pascual RODRIGUEZ FERNANDEZ, alias "COBIJA" or "CARLITOS" German, 34 years of age, single, Electrical Engineer, who had carried out similar activities in Spain, and Alfonso CHANTRAIN alias "VALI" or "ALFONSO", native of Luxembourg, 35 years of age, married, business man and technical expert in microphotography, who had been specially trained for this work.

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BURCKHARDT and CHANTRAIN, disembarked on the Atlantic coast of the Province of Buenos Aires on July 5th 1944 at night from a small camouflaged boat, which had been able to evade action by patrolling Allied ships in spite of having been inspected by the latter on the high seas. They were met by UTZINGER and colleagues of the latter, these persons being Werner SOMMERMEYER alias "P.5". and German RUCKERT alias "TIO TOLDI", and Lina MAURER alias "NEGRA", who met them with 3 cars at a place which had previously been arranged by interchange of wireless messages with the ship. The meeting place chosen was a spot 3 Kilometres south of the Punta Mogotes light house, and the two new agents disembarked in a rubber boat, bringing with them cases containing drugs to an approximate value of \$230.000 - Argentine currency, the selling of which would provide funds for the setting up of the new technical organization. Once this landing was effected, the following persons embarked by means of the same boat in order to go back to Germany, their return having been ordered because they were no longer of use due to being hopelessly compromised. These were: Heinz LANGE or Victor VOUHA alias "VICTOR"; Felipe IMHOFF alias "OSWIN" and Santos SIEVERS. There are grounds for believing that these persons were able to reach their destination.

Burckhard(t) and Chantrain, disembarked on the Atlantic coast on the Province of Buenos Aires on July 5<sup>th</sup> 1944 at night at a small camouflaged boat (Passim, or then carrying the cover-name: Santa Barbara; Captain was Garbers, it was his third and last trip passing the Atlantic without being noticed or caught) ... They were met by Utzinger and colleagues of the latter, these persons being Werner Sommer-Meyer alias "P.5." and German Rückert alias "Tio Toldi" and Lina Maurer alias "Negra", who met with 3 cars at a place which previously had been arranged by interchange of wireless messaged with the ship. ...



BURCKHARDT and CHANTRAIN, before being able to start carrying out the mission entrusted to them, were arrested in different places on August 20th 1944, thanks to Coordinacion Federal having been able to suborn one of the agents in the organization mentioned. The drugs which they had brought out were confiscated, as also all the material which they had received from UTZINGER.

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Extract for File No.:	P.F. 600,032	Name:	BECKER.
Original in File No.:	P.F. 601,088 STRACKE.	Serial:	61a
		Receipt Date:	13.8.45.
Original from:	Montreal P.Q.	Under Ref.:	3010/1472
		Dated:	1.8.45.
Extracted on:	8.9.45.	by:	VFJ
		Section:	H4a

Extract from F.B.I. Memorandum sent to Montreal P.Q. dated 5.7.45., re agents known to the crew of the SANTA BARBARA.

.....

Heinz LANGE with numerous aliases is one of the agents who returned from the Argentine aboard the PASSIM (SANTA BARBARA). He is considered to be one of the more important German Agents to have operated in South America and is described as the S.D. Chief for the Western Half of South America and a chief Lieutenant of Johannes Siegfried BECKER, the Chief S.D. agent for all of south America, who is now under arrest in Argentina. He was implicated in Espionage in Brazil and fled the country into Paraguay during the round up of German Agents by the Brazilian authorities in 1942. Later he disappeared from Paraguay and the Paraguayan authorities issued a process for his arrest which is still outstanding. He then returned to Argentina, thereafter to Chile, where he organised a German Espionage ring but fled that country, when members of that ring were arrested, and returned to Argentina. Because he was so badly compromised he was sent back to Germany on the PASSIM and was last known to be in Germany.

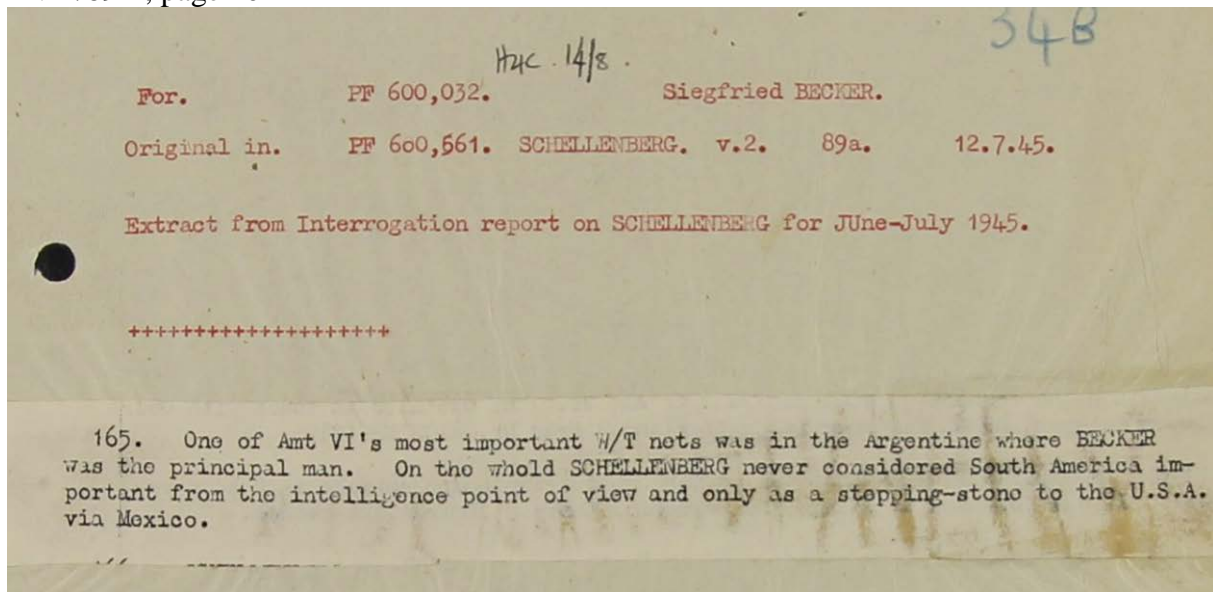
Original File PF 601088 Stracke (Oberfinker), **but he actually was not onboard this last trip!**  
Extracted on 8.9.45

Extract from F.B.I Memorandum sent to Montreal; P.Q. dated 5.7.45 re agents known to the crew of the Santa Barbara (on of the cover-names of the Passim)

For full information: <http://www.cdvandt.org/kv-2-2294-passim-guenther-stracke.htm>

Heinz Lange with numerous aliases is one of the agents who returned from Argentine on-board the Passim (Santa Barbara). He is considered to be the more important Agents to have operated in South America and is described as the S.D. Chief for the Western Half of South America (AOB, **nonsense, he definitely was not, has been noticed extensively within this file**) and chief of Lt. Johannes Siegfried Becker, the Chief S.D. agent for all of South America, who is now under arrest in Argentina. He was implicated in Espionage in Brazil and fled the country into Paraguay during the round up of German Agents by the Brazilian authorities in 1942. Later he disappeared from Paraguay and the Paraguayan authorities issued a process for his arrest which is still outstanding. He then returned to Argentina, thereafter to Chile, where he organised a German Espionage and returned to Argentina. Because he was so badly compromised he was sent back to Germany on the Passim and was last known to be in Germany.

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Extract from Interrogation report on Schellenberg for June-July 1945 (when the latter was kept detained at Camp 020 under irregular circumstances)

165. One of Amt VI's most important W/T notes was in the Argentine where Becker was the principal man/ On the whole Schellenberg never considered South America important from the intelligence point of view and only as a stepping-stone to the U.S.A. via Mexico.

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**SECRET****WAR DEPARTMENT****MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25**

MID 915

By authority A. C. of S., G-2

Date 22 June 45 (TPB) Initials

22 June 1945

MIS/wn  
TPB/33091-

SUBJECT: Address book of Johannes Siegfried Becker

TO: A. C. of S., G-2  
U. S. Army  
Supreme Headquarters  
Allied Expeditionary Forces  
APO 887, c/o Postmaster  
New York, N. Y.

1. On 19 April 1945 the Seccion de Coordinacion Federal of the Argentine Police arrested Hauptsturmfuehrer Johannes Siegfried Becker, Chief of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt in Argentina and the outstanding enemy espionage agent in South America. An address book containing 119 names and addresses was found in his possession. The addresses are set forth in enclosure A. Since Becker departed Brazil for Rome and Germany via LATI Airlines on 28 October 1941 and returned clandestinely to Argentina in January 1943, it is presumed that the addresses date from late 1941 and 1942.

2. A check of the files of the Military Intelligence Service produced 26 positive identifications (22%) and 18 possible identifications (15%), a total of 44 or 37%. In all cases individuals so identified were either directly or indirectly connected with the RSHA or aided German espionage in the countries in which they resided. A summary of the information available in the Military Intelligence Service on those so identified is attached as enclosure B.

3. In view of the high percentage of identifications of these individuals with German Intelligence it is presumed that all of those listed are German agents. It is therefore requested that you attempt to identify those residing within your jurisdiction and ascertain their activities and present addresses. Verification and elaboration of the information set forth in enclosure B is also desired. It is further requested that such information be mailed to the Military Intelligence Service.

FOR CHIEF, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE:

1 Incl:  
Address book of Becker

*W. M. Adams*  
W. M. ADAMS  
Colonel, GSC  
Chief, Foreign Branch, MIS

**SECRET**

↓



War department  
Military Intelligence Service  
Washington 25

22 June 1945

Subject: Address book of Johannes Siegfried Becker

To: A.C. of S. G-2  
U.S. Army  
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Terminated 15 April 2019