

Reference abstracts of

**KV 2/2639**

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KV 2/2639 Walter Paul  
Kraizek

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KRAZIZEK, WALTER, PAUL.		

  
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Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date
	HIE/1	21-11-06	<b>KV 2/2639</b>					

Name: WALTER PAUL KRAIZIZEK

STATES:

I am a German National by birth having been born in Berlin on the 6th of August, 1914. I am a stereotypist by occupation and at the present moment I am under detention in civilian internment camp at Dachau, Germany.

During 1930 to 1934 I served my apprenticeship as a stereo-electrotyper in the Graphische Kunstanstalt in Berlin and passed my final examination with honors in May, 1934. In June or July, 1934, I left the Graphische Kunstanstalt to join the "Freiwilligen Arbeitsdienst".

Passed as a cadet in July for the "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler" and entered the "Kadetten Anstalt Berlin - Lichterfelde" in October, 1934. I was discharged from the "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler" following an operation which left me with a temporarily disabled arm (self-inflicted) and put on the reserve of the 67th Infantry Regiment in November, 1935.

I was never a member of the Nazi Party, but became a member of the SA in August, 1934, and my correct rank at the end of the War was Rottenfuhrer although I told the Americans who took me prisoner that I was Sturmabfuhrer.

I became manager of Verlanganstalt in November, 1935, and later applied for a position in South Africa through I.G. Farben House Representatives in South Africa. Teuber & Corssen engaged me on behalf of Friend Newspapers Ltd, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa. I returned to Germany in October, 1938 to study new developments in my trade, and in March, 1939 I returned to South Africa via Switzerland.

I was definitely not sent to South Africa as a German Espionage Agent. On my return to South Africa I resumed my employment with the Friend Newspapers, and when the War broke out in September, 1939, I was arrested at Bloemfontein for internment, and was sent to the Beviaanspoort internment camp near Pretoria. As a result of the fight in this internment camp between some of the internees and the South African police authorities, in which I received certain injuries, I was later transferred to the Leeuwkop Camp near Johannesburg.

In October, 1940 I was transferred to the Andalusia internment camp near Christiansburg. On the 9th of April, 1942 I succeeded in escaping from the Andalusia camp. Prior to my escape I received no outside assistance and effected my escape by posing as one of the guards. Our uniform was very similar to that of the guards and by obtaining a helmet and a stick I succeeded in bluffing my way out of the camp. The name of a man called Van Niekerk, who was said to live in a house with a green roof near to the internment camp, was given to me by one of the German internees as a person who would assist me in making a complete get away. I did not contact this man and made my way on foot to Tzongge. I walked around the town and looked for some business establishment which was conducted by somebody with an Afrikaans name, and I came across a cafe which was conducted by a man called Malboom. I did not know this man at all but I went up to him and told him I had escaped from an internment camp and that his name had been given to me by an Ossewa Brandwag general called Gerhard whom I had met in the camp. This was incorrect but my bluff worked and Malboom gave me some food and showed me the way out of the town. I made my way by road to Klerksdorp where I obtained a lift from a motorist and eventually arrived in Pretoria, but there I was arrested and finally taken back to the internment camp from which I had escaped.

While in the internment camp in 1943 I met Herbert Mauer. I had previously met him in Beviaanspoort internment camp. He had just returned from Pretoria where he had been tried for espionage. This charge related to his trial with a German woman.

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While in the internment camp in 1943, I met Herbert Masser. I had previously met him in Baviaanspoort internment camp. He had just returned from Pretoria where he had been tried for prisoners?. This charge related to his trial with a ???Zehnig??

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Masser and I discussed a proposed escape and it was agreed that if we escaped, we should make our way to Portuguese West Africa. In this proposed escape of ours it was my task to find an actual route out of the camp but Masser obtained all the necessary information about outside contacts who would assist us to get out of South Africa. Masser obtained this information from a man called Basson who was nicknamed Hitler Basson and came from South West Africa. From instruments obtained in the work shop we succeeded in making a compass out of a piece of a shaving stick, and finally on the night of the 10th of March, 1943, Masser and another German called Kuhirt effected our escape. The lights of the camp were short-circuited and with the assistance of fellow internees, who had been posted at several points with creakers to distract the guard's attention, I cut the wire, swept away the barbed wire obstacles and charged the guard waving a dummy pistol. Before our escape we received no outside assistance.

About 4 miles from the camp the three of us were trapped and fired upon by the pursuing guards, and in the ensuing panic I lost touch with Masser and Kuhirt. I concealed myself for 24 hours near the camp cemetery and then approached a farm about 2 miles away. The name of the farmer had been given to me by Masser. I do not remember the name of this farmer but I know that he also harbored Werner Lodes and Major Erich Muller. The farmer was very nervous and refused to harbor me but gave me the name of Vander Westhuizen who was said to be an Ossewa Brandwag general and who owned a cafe in Bloemhof.

Two days after leaving the farm I arrived at Bloemhof and then I went to a cafe which was near the railroad station and met Vander Westhuizen. This man was apparently expecting me and asked me where my 2 companions were. I told him that I had lost them in the confusion which followed our escape from the camp. Vander Westhuizen gave me food, harbored me for one night and then took me to a farm near Kingswood which belonged to a relative of his and who was also a member of the Ossewa Brandwag. I cannot remember the name of this farmer and stayed there for a few days.

On about the 25th of March, 1943, a Vander Westhuizen, a relative of the O.B. general and his friend took me by car to Kingswood where they dropped me. From there I made my way by jumping trains to Johannesburg. I made my way to a house in High lands North, Johannesburg, the address having been given to me by Masser, but I cannot remember the names of the German woman who was living there. A Mrs. Du Toit, whose husband was a prominent member of the Ossewa Brandwag, was living in this house. I disclosed my identity to the German woman but she refused to harbor me as her husband, who was in the internment camp, had a good chance of being paroled and she didn't wish to do anything which would stop her husband's release. She, however, at my request telephoned a Mrs. Rahnke whose husband I had met in the internment camp. Mrs. Rahnke then invited me to come over to her house which also was in Highlands North. That night I went to Mrs. Rahnke's house and she told me to make myself at home. I also told her that I intended to find my way to Angola, and I asked her to try and ascertain as to where Masser was. Mrs. Rahnke told me that she would contact Ludorf who knew Masser and may be able to assist. Apparently she did not contact, or did not meet with any success, with Ludorf, and then told me that she would approach a man named Jerling, a general in the Ossewa Brandwag.

A few days later I was told by Mrs. Rahnke to go to the house of the first German woman whom I had met in Highlands North. On my arrival at the house I found 2 persons there named Rooseboom and De Villiers. The German woman introduced me to them. I did not know Rooseboom by sight but he was well known to me by repute and result of a book which he had written at the commencement of the war. I had heard rumors in the internment camp to the effect that Rooseboom had a wireless transmitter and had been responsible for

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On about the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March, 1943, a Vander Westhuisen, a relative of the O.B. general and his friend took me by car to Kingswood where they dropped me. From there I made my way by jumping trains to Johannesburg, the address. I made my way to a house in High lands North, Johannesburg, the address haven been given to me by Masser, but I cannot remember, the name of the German woman who was living there. A Mrs. Du Toit, whose husband was a prominent member of the Ossewa Brandwag, was living in the same house. I disclosed my identity to the German woman but she refused to harbour me as her husband, who was in internment camp, had a good chance of being paralled and she didn't wish to do anything which would stop her husband's release. She, however, at my request telephoned a Mrs. Rahdke whose husband I had met in the interment camp. Mrs. Rahdke then invited me to come over to her house which also was in Highlands North. That night I went to Mrs. Rahdke's house and she told me to make myself at home. I also told her that I intended to find my way to Angola, and I asked her to try and ascertain as to where Masser was. Mrs. Rahdke told me that she would contact Ludorf who knew Masser and may be able to assist. Apparently she did not contact, or did not meet with any success, with Ludorf, and then told me that she would approach a man named Jerling, a general in the Ossewa Brandwag.

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furnishing the German authorities with the details of the fight at Baviaanspoort between the internees and the South African police. After I had been introduced to Rooseboom and De Villiers, the German woman left the room and the three of us, that is, Rooseboom, De Villiers, and myself, were left alone. Rooseboom told me that he was in a desperate position and asked me whether I could help him. He explained that he was a German GIS Agent and had been transferred from Germany after the Polish campaign. He stated that he had a mission from Admiral Doenitz, then Chief of the U-Boat Section of the German Navy. It was apparently Rooseboom's mission to report to the German authorities the movements of ships at Cape Town and Durban. Rooseboom told me that he was in possession of a wireless transmitter, that he had operated this transmitter from a farm of Van Rensburg and that the information regarding shipping movements had been transmitted by means of this transmitter to the German Consulate at Lourenco Marques.

At the time of my conversation with Rooseboom, his connection with Van Rensburg had apparently been broken off and he wanted me, in the event of making a successful escape to Angola, to take a new wireless transmitter code to the German Consul there. Rooseboom explained to me that he had been replaced at the wireless transmitter by a man sent from Lourenco Marques by Dr. Wers, who was the German Consul at that centre. When Rooseboom spoke to me about being sent to South Africa on a special mission of espionage, he mentioned the names of Bielfeld and Glass as being the persons in the Abwehr who were responsible for making all the arrangements necessary for this journey.

At this stage I will relate all that I know regarding Rooseboom. Rooseboom told me that when he was reporting shipping information to Lourenco Marques, he was assisted by a man named Smit or Smith who was a general in the Ossewa Brandwag at Cape Town. The wireless transmitter set was in the man's house but Rooseboom didn't state what the address was except that it was in Cape Town. Smith actually assisted him in his task but apparently later a quarrel between the 2 men had broken out and Smith had dismantled the wireless set. All that Rooseboom told me about his sources of information regarding shipping movements was that he obtained such information from a customs officer at Saldanha Bay near Cape Town (name of informant unknown) and a man who preached at the Durban Seamen's home. He gave no clue as to the identity of either the customs officer or the preacher. The only thing that I know about the preacher was that he was an Afrikaner. Rooseboom told me that he had been replaced by another agent from Lourenco Marques. The name of this man was Lethar Sittig. Rooseboom told me she had been replaced at the Ossewa Brandwag transmitter by Sittig on account of his quarrel with Van Rensburg.

I will now relate what Rooseboom told me regarding his quarrel with Van Rensburg. Apparently all news that Rooseboom transmitted from the farm of Van Rensburg was always censored by this man before the transmitted took place, and he objected to a certain type of information being sent to the German authorities. Rooseboom explained that Van Rensburg wanted to use the transmitter for political propaganda purposes in favour of the Ossewa Brandwag and objected to him sending military and shipping information. Rooseboom explained that this difference of opinion as to the type of news to be transmitted was the commencement of the quarrel between him and Van Rensburg. He also stated that he had written out a very complete account of his activities as a GIS Agent and that Van Rensburg knew that he had written such an account and was afraid that this document might fall into the hands of the authorities and thus expose him, or that Rooseboom might denounce him to the authorities. Rooseboom told me that he had heard through Anderson, side-camp to Rooseboom, that Van Rensburg would have him (Rooseboom) murdered. Instructions had come from Lourenco Marques that Rooseboom was no longer to be regarded as a German agent and that the man, Sittig, was to replace him at the Ossewa Brandwag transmitter.

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that he had managed to obtain a new transmitter with the assistance of a German engineer named Herbert Wild and that with this transmitter he had actually transmitted messages from a house occupied by one Chris Joubert. Reference will later be made to both Wild and Joubert.

Notwithstanding his dismissal by Werz as a German Agent, Rooseboom considered it his duty to go on with his work, and that is why he wanted me to take a new code with me so that he could transmit information to Berlin in a code that would not be understood by Werz. Rooseboom gave me to understand that the instructions for his dismissal as a German Agent came direct from Lourenco Marques.

Throughout this first conversation with Rooseboom, De Villiers just sat and listened except for an occasional remark when he confirmed what Rooseboom had been relating to me. Before leaving me that afternoon, Rooseboom told me that he would try and make contact with Messer and that if I wanted a new hiding place, he would arrange for me to live on the farm of the man, Wild, already referred to and who had a farm on the Johannesburg-Pretoria road. Rooseboom and De Villiers then left. Before leaving Rooseboom gave me a description of Wild and said that this man may come and see me at Mrs. Rahdke's house. A few days later Wild called at the house. Wild introduced himself to me, told me that he came from Rooseboom and asked me whether I would like to come to his farm on the Pretoria-Johannesburg where he could shelter me. I decided to leave Mrs. Rahdke's house so I went with Wild to his farm.

It is possible through the lapse of time that I do not remember quite clearly the sequence of events, but it is possible that Rooseboom took me to Wild's farm. On arrival at the farm Wild introduced me to his wife and mother-in-law and told them that I was a refugee from an internment camp.

Wild told me that he had become a naturalized South African, that he had formerly been of German nationality, had been a member of the National Socialistic Students Bond and was a German at heart, and regretted that he could not actively participate in the war on behalf of Germany. Wild, in order to impress me regarding his pro-German sentiments, told me that he, Rooseboom and De Villiers had carried out sabotage work in the early stages of the war. This sabotage consisted mainly of cutting telephone wires and blowing up telephone cables on the main road between Johannesburg and Pretoria. Wild also boasted about the amount of dynamite that he had in his possession and stated that he had stored dynamite in a hole near his house. He also told me that he was in possession of a large quantity of petrol and showed the drums of gasoline, or petrol, to me. These were stored in his garage, and I later assisted him, Rooseboom, De Villiers and Mrs. Wild to conceal this in a hole which we had dug in the flower garden. There were about a dozen 40-gallon drums. I did not at any time see any explosives in the possession of Wild. Wild told me that could live in the house with him.

Later that afternoon Rooseboom and De Villiers arrived at the farm but the latter did not stay long, but Rooseboom remained the night. At this stage I wish to say that Wild explained to me who De Villiers was. De Villiers, whose christian name, I understand, is Pierre, was employed by Wild as an assistant in his radio business in Johannesburg. De Villiers was also a member of the Storm Jaers. Wild explained to me that he had a radio business in Johannesburg and that at various functions and public meetings he created and managed a public address system. He told me that he was of the opinion that he was in an excellent position as a technician in charge of this public address system at big meetings, especially when prominent South African politicians and war leaders addressed these meetings, to obtain information which would be of benefit to the German propaganda machine.

I stayed with Wild and Rooseboom for a few days and then I went to the house of Mrs. Rahdke on the night of the 10th of August, 1941.

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Wild explained that he had a radio business in Johannesburg and a public address system. He told me that he was of the opinion that he was in an excellent position as a technician in charge of this public address system at big meetings, especially when prominent South African politicians and war leaders addressed these meetings, to obtain information which would be of benefit to the German propaganda machine.



Rooseboom introduced us. Rooseboom, Wild, Mrs. Wild, Jerling and myself then spent the evening in the lounge. When Rooseboom introduced me to Jerling, he told him that I was an escaped German internee, that I was intending to make my way to Angola and that I was willing to take the new wireless code through to the nearest German Consul for Wild's mission to Berlin. Jerling spoke to me about Van Rensburg and said that he did not trust him and accused him of being a traitor to the Ossewa Brandwag and said that he had betrayed both Lubbrandt and V.D. Walt. Before Jerling opened the conversation, he asked me how I could identify myself so I showed him documents which proved that I was formerly a member of Hitler's bodyguard. These papers I had left in Pretoria and had picked them up after my second escape. Jerling seemed to be quite satisfied with my documents of identity. Jerling told us that he was considering giving up his post as a General in the Ossewa Brandwag, and founding a new national party. Rooseboom agreed with Jerling's opinion of Van Rensburg and said that he had documentary proof of Van Rensburg's activities. He was referring to the document which he had drawn up and to which reference has already been made. Apart from this document, Rooseboom had no documentary proof against Van Rensburg. The topic of Rooseboom's transmitting information to Lourenco Marques then arose. As far as I know, Rooseboom was at that time doing his transmitting from the house of Chris Joubert. It arose in the conversation as to whether the set should be moved to Wild's farm or out to Jerling's farm. Chris Joubert was that time a schoolteacher, teaching in or was the principal of a school in Johannesburg. He lived in a house at Florida. I don't know the address but the house was a single story house with red tiles and was on the side of a hill about 20 minutes walk from Florida station. I later met Joubert and the following is a description of him.

5'9", medium build, about 38 years of age now, brown hair and blue eyes, clean shaven, held his head on a slant as if something was wrong with his neck. He was married and lived alone with his wife. There were no children. He is known to Marie Wils and I believe he is now studying medicine. The house had a swimming pool.

Coming back to the discussion as to where the transmitting should take place, Rooseboom said that he wanted two or more addresses available for transmitting from so that if it became necessary, he could shift his set from place to place. Joubert had also told him that he was frightened in case the Police became suspicious of the two aerial poles that were erected in the garden. Both Jerling and Wild said that the transmitting could be done from their respective farms but the matter was to be considered an open one until such time as I managed to make my way to Angola with the new code. It was quite clear that Rooseboom and his supporters wanted to establish a transmission of news service to the German authorities, independent of the Ossewa Brandwag transmitter which was then being operated by Sittig.

I do not know whether it was that evening or on a subsequent occasion, but Rooseboom told me that the following persons assisted him in his transmissions:

1. Pierre De Villiers
2. An unknown man referred to as "Duiapie"

Jerling assured me that he would give me all possible assistance in my efforts to reach Angola and invited me to his farm near Alberton. On this farm, I would meet a Hollander named Bokermeer who was a former mechanic in one of the Dutch air lines and who was being sought for by the Police, probably as a Netherlands conscript. Bokermeer also wanted to get through to Angola and it was suggested by Jerling that the two of us should make the trip together in case Bokermeer failed to arrive. I cannot remember the date on which I met Jerling for the first time, but it was about 14 days after I had escaped from Andalusia Internment Camp.

Two days later, Rooseboom drove me to Jerling's farm. Rooseboom used the car of De Villiers.

Rooseboom introduced us. Rooseboom, Wild, Mrs. Wild, Jerling and myself then spent the evening in the lounge. When Rooseboom introduced me to Jerling, he told him that I was an escaped German internee, that I was intending to make my way to Angola and that I was willing to the new wireless code through to the nearest German Consul for Wild's mission to Berlin. Jerling spoke to me about Van Rensburg and said that he did not trust him and accused of being a traitor to the Ossewa Brandwag and said that he had betrayed both Leibrandt and v.v. Walt. Before Jerling opened the conversation, he asked me how I could identify myself so I showed him documents which proved that I was formerly a member of Hitler's bodyguard. These papers I had left in Pretoria and had picked them up after my second escape. Jerling seemed to be quite satisfied with my documents of identity, Jerling told us that he was considering giving up his post as a General in the Ossewa Brandwag, and founding a new national party. Rooseboom agreed with Jerling's opinion of Van Rensburg and said that he had documentary proof of Van Rensburg's activities. He was referring to the document which he had drawn up and to which reference had already been made. Apart from this document, Rooseboom had no documentary proof against van Rensburg. The topic of Rooseboom's transmitting information to Lourenco Marques then arose. As far as I know, Rooseboom was at that time doing his transmitting from the house of Chris Joubert. It arose the conversation as to whether the set should be moved to Wild's farm or out to Jerling's farm. Chris Joubert was that time a school teacher, teaching in or was the principal of a school in Johannesburg. He lived in a house at Florida. I don't know the address but the house was a single story house with red tiles and was on the side of a hill about 20 minutes walk from Florida station. I later set Joubert and following is a description of him.

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Coming back on the discussion as to where the transmitting should be take place, Rooseboom said that he wanted two more addresses available for transmitting from so that if it became necessary, he could shift his set from place to place. Joubert had also told him that he was frightened in case the police came suspicious of the two aerial poles that were erected in the garden. Both Jerling and Wild said that the transmitting could be done from their respective farms but the matter was to be considered an open one until such time as I managed to make my way to Angola with the new code. It was quite clear that Rooseboom and his supporters wanted to establish a transmission of news service to the German authorities, independent of the Ossewa Brandwag transmitter which was then being operated by Sittig (AOB Sitteg).

I do not know whether it was that evening or an subsequent occasion, but Rooseboom told me that the following persons assisted him in his transmissions:

Pierre De Villiers

An unknown man referred to as "Duimpie".

Jerling assured me that he would give me all possible assistance in my efforts to reach Angola and invited me to his farm near Alberton. On his farm, I would meet a Hollander named Boekersnaar?? who was a former mechanics in one of the Dutch air lines and who was being sought for by the Police, probably as a Netherlands conscript.

Boekersnaar also wanted to get through to Angola and it was suggested by Jerling that the two of us should make the trip together in on?? Masser failed to arrive, I cannot remember the date on which I escaped from Andulusia Internmet Camp.

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Chevrolet. On a street in Alberton, Rooseboom stopped the car and picked a man up; he introduced this man to me as Boekeramsar. We drove on to Jerling's farm. I do not know the name of Jerling's farm but it is near Alberton and the railway line passes the boundary. Boekeramsar was in charge of the dairy and also looked after the machinery on the farm. Jerling was not on the farm when I arrived but he arrived later. He told me that he had no news about Messer except that he had a rumour to the effect that he was in hospital at Kimberly. If the rumour proved correct, then he would make arrangements for Messer to escape from the hospital - where he was supposed to be under police guard - with the help of his men. Jerling meant by "his men" those men in the Ossewa Brandweg who supported him. The plan of Boekeramsar to get through to Angola was discussed but after I had listened to it, I discarded it and decided that if Messer did not keep up in the near future, I would try and make the trip alone.

Jerling told me that he couldn't harbour me on his farm and told Boekeramsar to take me to the house of one Victor. This Boekeramsar did. I don't know whether Jerling gave him any special instructions. Victor was a traffic policeman employed in Alberton. To the best of my knowledge it is based on what Victor himself told me. Victor was formerly a member of the SA Police and later joined the Union Defence Force. Some incident - I don't remember what it was - occurred and Victor was forced to leave the Army and the SA Police refused to take him back. He thereupon obtained a situation as a traffic policeman with the Alberton Municipality. He lived in a house with his mother and brother and cousin near the Newmarket Racecourse. I remained at Victor's house for about 4 days and then De Villiers called for me and took me back to Mrs. Rahdke's house in Johannesburg.

I remained there for about 3 days, during which time Hilde Weiss (from Pretoria) and Miss Memie Wils called. A Mrs. Du Toit also called and Mrs. Rahdke introduced us. Mrs. Rahdke explained that I was a German escaped internee. She told me that Mrs. Du Toit was the wife of a colonel in the Storm Jaers and that her husband, a staunch supporter of Van Rensburg, had been arrested by the police at the time of the arrests made in connection with the Leibbrandt case. Mrs. Du Toit apparently knew that Rooseboom had contacted me and seemed annoyed about it as she also, apparently, knew about the quarrel between Van Rensburg and Rooseboom.

She told me that Van Rensburg wanted to see me. I didn't know what he wanted to see me about. I can't remember whether Mrs. Du Toit stated any specific reason. I had met Dr. Van Rensburg when he was the Administrator of the OFS on an occasion of a football match in which I played for the OFS team against an English touring side. It was a soccer match and took place on the Ramblers Ground. The match took place on 22-6-39. My meeting with Van Rensburg was when the 2 teams were introduced to him. We had no conversation.

Mrs. Du Toit said that I must accompany her to the Johannesburg Public Library where I would meet Tiny Anderson who would make arrangements for me to meet Van Rensburg. I did so but I cannot remember whether it was on the same day on which I met Mrs. Du Toit, as described above, or a day or two later. I was introduced to Anderson by Mrs. Du Toit and the three of us drove off in the car of the former. The meeting took place at night time and Mrs. Du Toit went with us as far as the hospital. I don't know the name of it nor the address but I understood that she was employed on the staff of this hospital. Anderson drove out to the "Doll's House", a roadside cafe, on the Johannesburg-Pretoria road. Anderson didn't say much enroute but whilst sitting in the car outside the cafe, he spoke to me about Rooseboom. He apparently knew that I was acquainted with Rooseboom. Anderson told me that Rooseboom and Sittig had operated the Ossewa Brandweg transmitter on Van Rensburg's farm until such time as an instruction had been received from Wetz to the effect that Rooseboom was no longer considered to be a German agent and had to give up his post, thus leaving Sittig in charge of the transmitter. He also told me that Rooseboom had quarrelled with Van Rensburg as to the nature of the news that had to be transmitted. He denied the allegations that Rooseboom and Sittig had plotted to kill Van Rensburg.

Chevrolet. On a street in Alberton, Rooseboom stopped the car and picked a man up: he introduced this man to me Boekersnaar. We we drove on to Jerling’s farm. I do not know the name of Jerling’s farm but it is near Alberton and the railway line passed the boundary. Boekersnaar was in charge of the dairy and also looked after the machinery on the farm. Jerling was not on the farm when I arrived but he arrived later. He told me that he had no news about Masser except that a rumour to the effect that he was in hospital at Kimberly. If the rumour proved correct, then we would make arrangements for Masser to escape from the hospital – where he was supposed to be under police guard – with the help of his men. Jerling meant by “his men” as those men of the Ossewa Brandwag who supported him. The plan of Boekersnaar to get through to Angola was discussed but after I had listened to it, I discarded it and decided that if Masser did not keep up in the near future, I would try the trip alone.

Jerling told me that he couldn’t harbour me on his farm and told Boekersnaar to take me to the house of one Victor. This Boekersnaar did. I don’t know whether Jerling gave him any special instructions. Victor was a traffic policeman employed in Alberton. To the best of knowledge it is based on what Victor himself told me. Victor was formerly a member SA-Police (AOB, South African) and later joined the Union Defence Force. Some incident – I don’t remember what it was – occurred and Victor was forced to leave the Army and the SA Police refused to take him back. He thereupon obtained a situation as a traffic policeman with brother and sister near the Newmarket Resources. I remained at Victor’s house for about 4 days and then De Villiers called for me and took me back to Mrs. Rahdke’s house in Johannesburg.

I remained there for about 3 days, during which time Hilde Weiss (from Pretoria) and Miss Mamie Wils called. A Mrs. Du Toit also called and Mrs. Rahdke introduced us. Mrs. Rahdke explained that I was a German escaped internee. She told me that Mrs. Du Toit was the wife of a colonel in the Stormjears and her husband, a staunch supporter of Van Rensburg had been arrested by the police at the time of arrest made in connection with the Leibrandt case. Mrs. Du Toit apparently knew that Rooseboom had contacted me and seemed annoyed about it as she also, apparently, knew about the quarrel between Van Rensburg and Rooseboom.

She told me that that Van Rensburg wanted to see me I didn’t know what he wanted to see me about. I cannot remember whether Mrs. Du Toit stated any specific reason. I had met Dr. Van Rensburg. It did so but I cannot remember whether this was on the same day on which I met Mrs. Du Toit, as described above, or a day or or two later. I was introduced to Anderson by Mrs. Du Toit and the three of us drove off in the car of the former. The meeting took place at night time and Mrs. Du Toit went with us as far as the hospital. I don’t know the anme of it nor the address but I understood that she was employed on the staff of the hospital. Anderson drove out to the “Doll’s House”m a roadside café on the Johannesburg-Pretoria road. Anderson didn’t say much enroute but whilst sitting in the car outside the café, he spoke to me about Rooseboom. He apparently knew that I was acquainted with Rooseboom. Anderson told me that Rooseboom and Sittig had operated the Ossewa Brandwag transmitter on Van Rensburg’s farm until such time as an instruction had been received from Werz to the effect that Rooseboom was nolonger considered to be a German agent and had to give up his post, ?ous leaving Sittig in charge of the transmitter. He also told me that Rooseboom had quarrelled with Van Rensburg to the allegations ?? of Rooseboom and said that military and ???



transmitted to the German authorities. Anderson told me that both he and Van Rensburg considered Rooseboom a potential danger to their safety because he was of an unstable character. Rooseboom had refused to hand over the written account of his experiences in which, they understood, he incriminated Van Rensburg and the Ossewa Brandwag. Also, if the police caught Rooseboom, he would not be able to stand up to the interrogation and would most probably tell the authorities all that he knew about Van Rensburg and the Ossewa Brandwag. This would mean that Van Rensburg and others would be sentenced to death as they had sent information to the German authorities. For this reason and in order to safeguard themselves against arrest and trial on a charge of high treason, Anderson said that Van Rensburg considered that sooner or later Rooseboom would have to be killed. Anderson told me to have nothing to do with Rooseboom and said that he would later take me to Van Rensburg's farm. He asked me about my plans and I told him that I was waiting for news of Masser and that it was our intention to escape to Angola. Anderson informed me that the Ossewa Brandwag would assist us to reach Angola. I think Anderson told me that Masser was at large and had not been recaptured. He then took me back to Highlands North and I made my way to the house of Mrs. Randke where I stayed for a few days, then moved on for a short period to the Wilz's and then Wild called for me and took me back to his farm.

I remained at Wild's farm for a few days until Rooseboom arrived and took me to the house of Chris Joubert at Florida. Whilst I was at Wild's farm, Rooseboom told me that he was receiving financial assistance from Jerling, Dr. Merensky and a man called Vermy. I have never met Merensky but I do know that he was a wealthy man and lived on a farm "Westphalia" in the district of Tzaneen. I will refer to Vermy at a later stage. A trip to Tzaneen by Rooseboom and Wild in order to obtain further funds from Merensky was discussed. I don't know whether they made the trip. I remained at Joubert's house for about a week. I saw the 2 aerial poles in the garden but did not see any transmitting set nor did I see or hear any person doing any wireless transmitting. Joubert told me Rooseboom had done what appeared to be transmitting from the house but didn't think that he was genuine and that he was just carrying on a game of bluff in order to obtain money from his supporters. Rooseboom told me that he had never received any confirmation of the transmissions that he had made alone so that he wasn't sure whether his transmissions reached their intended destination. Joubert also told me that Rooseboom worked with a preacher from Durban. He didn't say whether he had met him and just referred to him as a person who had given Rooseboom valuable information regarding the movements of ships. Rooseboom was at this time living at Wild's farm but visited me at Joubert's house. It was there that I met Miss Coetsee, Rooseboom's fiancée. She was employed in the telephone exchange of the Johannesburg post office and Rooseboom told me that she was in a position to listen in and did in fact listen in to important telephonic conversations and that she had passed important information on to him.

I told Rooseboom that Van Rensburg had contacted me through Anderson and that I was later to go to his farm. At this stage I was not entirely satisfied that Rooseboom was a German agent and my only concern was to get out of the Union the best way I could. Rooseboom told me that he had worked out a complete plan for his future transmissions; this plan set out the times and wave lengths of his proposed transmissions and the code in which they would be sent. This plan I had to take with me to Angola. In order to bluff Van Rensburg and also to insure that Rooseboom would be left in peace with his transmissions, the letter had also worked out a fake plan which I was to hand to Van Rensburg. I was to bluff him into believing that this plan was the one which Rooseboom had entrusted to me for handing over to the German Consul in Angola and thus make Van Rensburg believe that I was not working with Rooseboom but was in fact betraying him. I later gave the fake plan to Sittig in Pretoria and the genuine one to Van Rensburg.

After I had been at Joubert's house a few days, I received a letter from Anderson, driven by a man who said that he had been sent out by Vermy to pick me up. This was the first time that I had heard of Vermy.

Transmitted to German authorities. Anderson told me that both he and Van Rensburg considered Rooseboom a potential danger to their safety because he was of an unstable character. Rooseboom had refused to hand over the written account of his expenses in which they understood, he incriminated Van Rensburg and the Ossewa Brandwag. Also, if the police caught Rooseboom, he would not be able to stand up to the interrogation and would most probably tell the authorities all that he knew about Van Rensburg and the Ossewa Brandwag. This could mean that Van Rensburg and Ossewa Brandwag. This would mean that Van Rensburg and others would be sentenced to death and they had sent information to the German authorities. For this reason and in order to safeguard themselves against arrest and trial on a charge of treason, Anderson said that Van Rensburg considered that that sooner or later Rooseboom would have to be killed. Anderson told me to have nothing to do with Rooseboom and said that he would later take me to Van Rensburg's farm. He asked me about my plans and I told him I was waiting for news of Masser and that it was our intention to escape to Angola. Anderson informed me that Ossewa Brandwag would assist us to reach Angola. I think Anderson told me that Masser was at large and had not been recaptured. He then took me back to Highlands North and I made my way to the house of Mrs Rahdke where I stayed for a few days, then moved on for a short period to the Wilz's and then Wild called for me and took me back to his farm.

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After I had been at Joubert's house a few days ???



leaving Joubert at his house. We drove to Pretoria. I don't know the name of the driver of the car and he didn't say much. It was dark when we arrived at Pretoria. We drove to a house whose address I do not remember but it is near the Union buildings. Here I met Anderson, Sittig and the owner of the house. I do not remember the name of the latter. Sittig asked me to show him my documents proving that I had been a member of Hitler's Bodyguard. I did so as he was apparently checking me up. When he was satisfied, he spoke to me about Rooseboom and said that the latter had in deed been a German agent but had been dismissed by Wertz. He told me that he himself had come from Lourenco Marques with a new code for use in the wireless transmissions and had given it to Van Rensburg on the instructions of Wertz. He also told me that he was a German agent and that he alone had the official German blessing to work the transmitter on the farm of Van Rensburg where he was in fact working. I asked him what the reason was for the dismissal of Rooseboom. He repeated what Anderson told me and what has already been set out in this statement. He told me that mostly news of military importance was transmitted by him to Lourenco Marques; he also told me that Van Rensburg always insisted on reading first whatever information was to be transmitted. He also told me that he was transmitting news to Lourenco Marques and did not mention Berlin. The only person who mentioned Berlin was Wild who said that he could build a set which could reach Berlin. When Sittig completed his story about Rooseboom and the transmissions, he asked me whether I would undertake a mission on behalf of my country. He told me that I would have to take a parcel from Van Rensburg to the German Consulate at Lourenco Marques. I told Sittig that I didn't really want to go to Lourenco Marques but to Angola because from Lourenco Marques it was impossible to reach Germany. I quoted Masser's case when he escaped the first time to Lourenco Marques. Sittig told me that it would not be necessary for me to go right to Lourenco Marques as he would arrange, by means of wireless transmission, for Wertz to meet me on the Portuguese East African - South African border and all that I had to do was to hand the parcel over to him. I could then return to the Union, contact Masser and we could make our way to Angola. I agreed to undertake the mission. Sittig did not tell what would be in the parcel but said that I would be contacted, taken to the farm of Van Rensburg and from there I would set out on my journey to Portuguese East Africa.

I was then taken by Anderson to another house in Pretoria where I spent the night and the next morning I was taken by Jerling's driver back to Joubert's house where I spent one day and I then moved on for another day to the Wils's. Before leaving Pretoria, I handed Sittig the fake code received from Rooseboom and told him that it was the code that Rooseboom intended using in his transmissions. Both Anderson and Sittig told me to keep away from Rooseboom whose whereabouts they knew.

The day before Hitler's birthday, that is, on the 19th of April, 1943, I was taken by car from the Wils's house to a house in Pretoria. The car was driven by 2 men but I did not know their identities; they told me that they came from Van Rensburg. I was eventually picked up in Pretoria by Anderson who took me out by car to the farm of Van Rensburg; enroute we picked up Mrs. Van Rensburg who had been addressing a meeting in the vicinity. I knew her as I had met her on 3 or 4 occasions in Bloemfontein when I was employed on the Friend Newspaper. I had met her at the German club and also socially but never, except as already described, had I met Van Rensburg.

Van Rensburg's farm is east of Pretoria, 20 to 25 miles from Pretoria, north of the main railway line from Pretoria to Lourenco Marques. On our arrival at the farm I met Dr. Van Rensburg. I knew him to be the leader of the Ossewa Brandwag, an organization which was pro-German and anti-British. The following persons were on the farm when I arrived and the list that I am about to give includes the whole party.

Leaving Joubert at his home. We drove to Pretoria. I don't know the name of the driver of the car and he didn't say much. It was dark when we arrived at Pretoria. We drove to a house whose address I do not remember but it is near to the Union buildings. Here I met Anderson, Sittig (AOB, Sitteg) and the owner of the house. I do not remember the name of the latter. Sittig asked me to show him my documents proving that I had been a member of Hitler's Bodyguard. I did so as he was apparently checking me up. When he was satisfied, he spoke to me about Rooseboom and said that the latter had indeed been a German agent but had been dismissed by Werz. He told me that he himself come from Lourenco Marques with a new code for use in the wireless transmissions and had given it to Van Rensburg on the instruction of Ferz. He also told me that he was a German agent and that he alone had the official German blessing to work the transmitter on the farm of Van Rensburg where he was in fact working. I asked him what the reason was for the dismissal of Rooseboom. He repeated what Anderson told me and what has already been set out in this statement. He told me that most mostly news of military importance was transmitted by him to Lourenco Marques; he also he also told me that Van Rensburg always insisted on reading first whatever information was to be transmitted. He also told me that he was transmitting news to Lourenco Marques and did not mention Berlin. The only person who mentioned Berlin was Wild who said that he could build a set which could reach Berlin. When Sittig (AOB, Sitteg) completed his story about Rooseboom and the transmissions, he asked me whether I would undertake a mission on behalf of my country. He told me that I would have to take a parcel from Van Rensburg to the German Consulate at Lourenco Marques. I told Sittig (AOB, Sitteg) that I didn't really want to to go the Lourenco Marques it was impossible to reach Germany. I quoted Masser's case when he escaped the first time to Lourenco Marques. Sittig (AOB, Sitteg) told me that this would not be necessary for to go right to Lourenco Marques as he would arrange, by means of wireless transmission for Werz to meet me on the Portuguese East Africa – South African border and all that all I had to do was to hand the parcel over to him. I could then return to the Union, contact Masser and we could make our way to Angola. I agreed to undertake this mission. Sittig did not tell what should be in the parcel but said that I would be contacted, taken to the farm of Van Rensburg and from there to I would set out on my journey to Portuguese East Africa.

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The day before Hitler's birthday (AOB, 20<sup>th</sup> April), that is on the 19<sup>th</sup> of April, 1943 I was taken by from Wilz's house to a house in Pretoria. The car was driven by two men but I did not know their identities; they told me that they came from from Van Rensburg. I was eventually picked up in Pretoria by Anderson who took me out by car to the farm of Van Rensburg; enroute we picked up Mrs. Van Rensburg who had been addressing a meeting in the vicinity. I knew her as I had met her on 3 or 4 occasions in Bloemfontein when I was employed on the Friend Newspaper. I had met her at the German club and also socially but never, except as already described, had I met Van Rensburg.

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1. Dr. Van Rensburg.
2. Mrs. Van Rensburg.
3. "Tiny" Anderson.
4. Lothar Sittig.
5. A Hollander who was assisting Sittig with the wireless transmissions.
6. An Afrikaner whose name I do not know.

The arrival of Smit from the Cape Province and another Ossewa Brandwag member who was supposed to take over Anderson's post as Aide-de-camp to Van Rensburg was expected but they did not arrive. I was told by Anderson that he was to take over the position as Ossewa Brandwag General for the Transvaal and Smit was to take the position as Assistant Commandant General for the whole of the Ossewa Brandwag. The following is a description of the Hollander referred to in paragraph 5. Twenty-six years of age, 5'9", blond hair, blue eyes, clean-shaven, slim in build; I have no idea what his name was. I have been shown a photograph of a person whose name is said to be ELFERINK; the person on the farm of Van Rensburg was not Elferink. The Afrikaner referred to paragraph 6 did not stay long and I don't know what his business was. Van Rensburg gave me a room leading in out onto the front veranda of the house. He told me that I need not be afraid of the police whilst I was on his farm because 2 senior police officers, I think one was Lt. Col. Coetzee of the CID, had paid 2 visits to the farm during the investigations in the Leibbrandt case. He boasted that these 2 officers had questioned him on his farm whereas all the other suspects had been arrested and interrogated at Pretoria. He insinuated that the police didn't want to touch him.

That evening, the 19th of April, 1943 we all celebrated Hitler's birthday. The party consisted of Van Rensburg and his wife, Sittig, Anderson and myself. We drank Champaign and Van Rensburg toasted Hitler whom he wished a long life under German victory. Van Rensburg had some recorded speeches of Hitler and these he played for us on the radiogram. The conversation that I had with Van Rensburg commenced with Rooseboom and his affairs. I told Van Rensburg that I had met Rooseboom and that it had appeared to me as if an injustice had been done to him. Van Rensburg evaded a detailed discussion about Rooseboom and stated that a message had come from Wera at Lourenco Marques to the effect that Rooseboom must no longer consider himself a German agent. Van Rensburg apparently did not want to discuss Rooseboom with me in the presence of others but the next morning when I had breakfast with him and later in a lengthy discussion when we were alone, he told me that he considered Rooseboom a danger to himself and the Ossewa Brandwag, that if Rooseboom fell into the hands of the police and was questioned that he would not be able to stand up against interrogation and would most probably give valuable evidence against him - Van Rensburg and the Ossewa Brandwag. This would mean the arrest and trial of Van Rensburg on a charge of high treason and the breaking up of the Ossewa Brandwag. Van Rensburg said that he knew that Rooseboom had written out an account of his activities as a German agent but believed that the document was more a detailed list of the accusations against him - Van Rensburg - than anything else. For this reason and also because Rooseboom had all the inside information about the transmitting of news from Van Rensburg's farm to Lourenco Marques, he thought it advisable that Rooseboom should be killed. I questioned Van Rensburg about what Rooseboom had told me about the type of news that had been transmitted on the wireless transmitter. I told him that Rooseboom had alleged that Van Rensburg wanted exclusive use of the transmitter so as to make propaganda for himself and the Ossewa Brandwag alone whereas Rooseboom was of the opinion that mention should be made of all the anti government sections and not the Ossewa Brandwag alone. Van Rensburg told me that the pro-Ossewa Brandwag transmissions and other anti propaganda given by that organisation over the German wireless was the result of the investigation

Dr. Van Rensburg  
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received from the German Consulate in Lourenco Marques who had instructed that the only anti South African section that was to receive German support was the Ossewa Brandwag.

Van Rensburg denied that he did NOT send or want to send valuable military information to the German authorities and said that he had caused military and naval information to be sent to Lourenco Marques although it was difficult to obtain such information in time for it to be of any good because you had to rely on railway and harbours officials who were members of the Ossewa Brandwag and who had to send the necessary information from the distant coastal ports. He told me that Rooseboom had operated the transmitter from his - Van Rensburg's - farm, the same farm on which I was then staying. He added that Rooseboom was operating the Ossewa Brandwag transmitter at the time of the arrival of Sittig and that once Sittig became proficient at wireless transmitting, Rooseboom was dropped and had left the farm. This was also told to me by Sittig and Rooseboom. Van Rensburg told me that Rooseboom had tried to get back to the farm in order to carry on with the transmitting but that he - Van Rensburg - refused to allow it. This was as the result of the instructions received from Lourenco Marques. I formed the impression that an additional reason was that Van Rensburg no longer trusted Rooseboom.

Van Rensburg informed me that his transmitter was the only "official" transmitter in South Africa which had the full support of the German authorities. I was then convinced that Rooseboom had indeed been dismissed by the German authorities and that Van Rensburg was the authorized contact in the Union with the German Consulate at Lourenco Marques. I thereupon gave Van Rensburg the genuine code which Rooseboom had handed to me and told him what Rooseboom's transmitting intentions were. I did not tell him that I had already given the other code to Sittig. The code which I handed to Rensburg was written on a sheet of paper and was based on the Rudolf Mosse code; the code book on which the Rooseboom code was based, was stolen from the Johannesburg Public Library by De Villiers. I do not know the edition of the code book. Rooseboom worked out the code himself and I did not assist him. The code was in letters and figures. I have no knowledge of the code.

I will now return to the events of the previous evening, that is, the evening of the 19th of April, 1943. Our conversation led to the Leibbrandt case and Van Rensburg said that Leibbrandt had arrived at the house of one of his generals in the Ossewa Brandwag in Bloemfontein. The name of this general was Grobler. Leibbrandt had told Grobler that he was a German agent, was hospitably received and left after depositing an amount in American dollars with him. The money was left with Grobler for safekeeping and he was told not to hand the money over to anyone. Apparently, later Leibbrandt sent one of his own men, Erasmus by name, to obtain the money but Grobler refused to hand it over. Leibbrandt saw Grobler on a subsequent occasion about the money and there was a quarrel. Van Rensburg said that Leibbrandt had insulted Grobler. He also told me that Leibbrandt had visited him at his farm and had given him some particulars of his mission to the Union. He apparently wanted to take over the Ossewa Brandwag but Van Rensburg would not agree to this and offered him the command of one of the sections of the Ossewa Brandwag. I think it was the Storm Jaer Section. As far as I know, Leibbrandt never took over the section. Van Rensburg told me that Leibbrandt was finally arrested by the police as a result of being betrayed by a police officer named Taljaard (I think this is the name). Van Rensburg told me that it was not true that he had betrayed Leibbrandt to the police and that he had only met Taljaard at a party at which Taljaard had expressed a desire of becoming a member of the Storm Jaer. With the exception of that Van Rensburg had nothing to do with Taljaard, and as a result of Taljaard's going off with a bottle of whisky that night, Van Rensburg formed a poor opinion of him and refused to have him as a recruit in the Storm Jaer.

This concluded the conversation in the evening, and the next morning after we had discussed Rooseboom, he spoke to me about undertaking a mission to Lourenco Marques. He asked whether I would undertake a mission to Lourenco Marques. Van Rensburg

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referred to my previous conversation with Sittig in this matter and I replied in the affirmative. I told him that I was quite prepared to carry out this mission on the condition that I would be able to return to the Union, pick up Messer and make my way through to Angola. Van Rensburg told me that he would arrange for some person from the German Consulate at Lourenco Marques to meet me on the Portuguese East African - South African border and after I carried out my mission, I could then return and arrangements would be made for me to make my way to Angola. Van Rensburg told me that he had already sent 4 men on missions to Lourenco Marques but that they had either been caught or had been lost. The latter case probably referred to 2 Africa Corps officers; Major Von Libke and Lt. Von Grawert. Both these German officers had spent sometime on Van Rensburg's farm and had left for Lourenco Marques from that farm. I do not know whether they carried messages for the German Consulate at Lourenco Marques. The 2 men that had been arrested were Rokkebrandt and Steffens. Rokkebrandt when arrested, told the Portuguese authorities that he was a German and thus been able to make contact with Werz to whom he had handed some messages. I am not certain in what form these messages were contained but I am under the impression that they were in Leica films. I don't know what happened to Rokkebrandt. The man, Steffens, was arrested by the South African police near the Portuguese border and he also was in possession of messages contained, as far as I know, in Leica films which were to be handed to the German Consulate at Lourenco Marques. I understand from Van Rensburg that Steffens managed to destroy, or throw away, the Leica film before he was arrested by the police. Van Rensburg thereupon gave me details as to my proposed mission to the Portuguese border. He told me that I would be required to take a parcel which would contain Leica films. He did not tell me what would be contained on the film. All that I had to do was to hand this to the German Consulate, or a representative of that Consulate, who would meet me on the border. I agreed to carry out the mission. I asked Van Rensburg when I would have to leave and he replied by saying that as the films were not yet ready, I would have to wait and that I could leave as soon as the films arrived. The name of Messer then cropped up in our conversation. Van Rensburg told me that he was sorry that I had permitted Messer as a companion for my proposed trip to Angola. He said that Messer wasn't of a suitable type to be my companion on such an undertaking and that in his opinion Messer wasn't to be trusted. Van Rensburg went on to say that, notwithstanding that he did not like Messer and did not trust him, he had not left him in the lurch and told me that whilst I was in the interment camp, Messer had been charged with espionage (high treason).

Van Rensburg told me that one of the main witnesses for the prosecution against Messer was a man called Lotter. Van Rensburg told me that the night before Lotter was to give his evidence against Messer, that one of his (Van Rensburg's) officers in the Storm Jaers had shot Lotter. Lotter was murdered so as to prevent his material evidence being given against Messer. Van Rensburg told me that Lotter had been shot on his instructions by one Barney Basson and said that Messer has to thank him - Van Rensburg - for his life.

The following are the details of the murder of Lotter as they are known to me. I do not remember whether Dr. Van Rensburg gave these details to me or whether it was Sittig or Messer. Lotter was a business agent of some kind and lived in a house near or at Pretoria. On the night of the murder Basson and another Africaner - name unknown - called at Lotter's house and after Lotter had answered the knock on the door, or the ringing of the bell, Basson had asked him whether he was Lotter. When Lotter said that he was Lotter, Basson produced a revolver and fired a number of shots. I think at least 2. Lotter was murdered after he had received warnings from the Ossewa Brandweg to the effect that he was not to give evidence against Messer. To the best of my knowledge, the murder of Lotter took place in the evening. I can furnish no further details in this murder.

I know Barney Basson as I had met him on one occasion before I arrived at the farm of Van Rensburg. I met him at the house of Mrs. [Name] in Johannesburg. On the occasion of my meeting him, he had

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arranged to take me to another place of shelter but as I had already arranged to stay with Mrs. and Miss Wilz, I did not avail myself of his offer. Mrs. Rahdke introduced me to him and afterwards told me that she knew that Barney Basson had murdered Lotter.

The following day Sittig took me for a long walk and explained to me what arrangements had been made for my safe custody to the Portuguese border. When we returned to Van Rensburg's farm, Van Rensburg told Sittig that the films had arrived and that he must out and trim and parcel them. I did not see the films and later received a small parcel from Dr. Van Rensburg who told me that the parcel contained the films and that I was to hand these over to Dr. Wertz who would meet me at the border as previously arranged. The parcel was about 2½" square and was wrapped in paper. They were 2 parcels, of films, each 2½" square. I do not know who brought these films to the farm.

Whilst I was at the farm, I handed Van Rensburg a map which Mrs. Rahdke had given me. It dealt with the section of the Union at Komatipoort. It was given to me for the purpose of assisting me in my journey. In exchange, Van Rensburg gave me a topographical map of Swaziland and Zululand. I was to consult this map as an aid when making my way through to Portuguese East Africa. I eventually gave this map to Wertz.

That night, that is, the night of the 20th of April, 1943, I left the farm of Dr. Van Rensburg. I have not seen him since. Anderson drove me to a house in Pretoria where we spent the night and the next day we went to the house of a man named Pinenaar where Anderson left me. I eventually made my way to a spot near the Swaziland border. I was assisted to the border in turn by Pinenaar, Steenkamp, Mayer, Opperman. The full particulars of my route and the persons who assisted me are in the possession of Mr. Visser who is taking this affidavit.

When trying to cross the border into Portuguese East Africa, my companion and myself apparently aroused the suspicions of the border patrolmen so I made my way back with assistance of various persons to the farm of Wild. I finally arrived at Wild's farm on or about the 5th of June, 1943, and there I met Masser and Rooseboom. Masser told me all about his adventures since he escaped from the internment camp, and I told him that I had a mission to perform on behalf of Dr. Van Rensburg who had entrusted a packet of films to my care and I was to take them through to Lourenco Marques. On the suggestion of Masser I opened the 2 packets which Dr. Van Rensburg had given me. Each packet contained about 12 film exposures, each approximately 2½" square and joined to each other by means of thread. Masser and I examined what was written on these exposures. Each exposure was covered with a mass of printed letters. These letters were not grouped but ran into each other. It was obvious to me that the exposures contained messages in code, but neither Masser nor myself could decode what we saw. There was no similarity, as far as I could see, between Rooseboom's code and the code in which the messages were contained in the film. There were no figures reflected on the films, all being letters and apparently printed. Then re-parcelled the 2 packets. Rooseboom left the same night and that is the last time that I saw him. I have not seen him since.

In November, 1944, when I met Masser in Lisbon, he told me that he had heard that Rooseboom had been murdered on the instructions of Dr. Van Rensburg.

I finally left Wild's farm on or about the 7th of June, 1943, and eventually made my way to Portuguese East Africa. The details of my journey from Johannesburg to Portuguese East Africa are in the possession of the authorities and I have been informed are not relevant to the purpose of this affidavit.

I was arrested in Portuguese East Africa on the 21st of June by Portuguese police who searched me but did not find the films. The packages of film were secured to the inside of my suitcase. I was taken to a police station at Matigues, Matigues, and other places.

Arranged to take me to another place of shelter but as I had already arranged a stay with Mrs. And Miss Wilz, I did not avail myself of his offer. Mrs. Rahdke introduced me to him and afterwards told me that she knew that Barney Basson had murdered Lotter.

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these packages over to Werz and made a full report to him as to my activities in the Union and the fact that the packages came from Dr. Van Rensburg.

On my arrival at the German Consulate Werz wasn't there so I handed the packages to a man named Jericho who was on duty but he later handed them back to him, and I then handed them to Werz who took possession of them. Werz thanked me for delivering the parcel, the contents of which he seemed to regard as important.

I was finally expelled from Lourenco Marques together with other German Nationals on the 10th of October, 1944. I only met Dr. Van Rensburg once on his farm and that has been fully set out. When my first attempt to cross the border from South Africa into Portuguese East Africa failed, I understand, that Steenkamp returned to Dr. Van Rensburg, reported to him what had happened, and brought back fresh instructions from my crossing. I wish to refer to a man called Verry, a Hollander who resided in Johannesburg.

I have not met Verry but have seen him. He lives in one of the northern suburbs of Johannesburg and near the house of an uncle of Miss Wilz. The name of this uncle is Psetsch. The Verry that, I think, was a man aged about 50 and was a short stocky man and wore spectacles. I understand, he is a diamond dealer in Johannesburg. I was told by both Rooseboom and Messer that Verry was willing to supply the German government with industrial diamonds, and was content to wait until after the war for payment. When Rooseboom heard that I was going through to Lourenco Marques, he told me to put Verry's proposition before the German Consulate. I later told Werz about this proposition but he did not seem interested and said that it was a difficult matter to have diamonds transported from Lourenco Marques to Germany. Fuller details of this proposal of Verry to supply industrial diamonds to Germany are in the possession of the authorities.

I last saw Sittig on the 20th of April, 1943. I was then on the farm of Dr. Van Rensburg near Pretoria. I did not see this wireless transmitting set on the farm of Dr. Van Rensburg, but I understood from Sittig that there was one and that he and the Hollander, already referred to by me, were responsible for the transmitting that was done on the farm.

I have made the statement freely and voluntarily and no pressure has been brought to bear upon me. I am prepared if necessary to proceed to the Union of South Africa and testify in any legal proceedings which may be instituted by the Government of the Union of South Africa against Dr. Van Rensburg or any other leading member of the Ossewa Brandweg to which this affidavit has reference.

I have made this affidavit because I am aware of the fact that other persons who were directly or indirectly connected with the activities of Dr. Van Rensburg and his agents with the German Consulate at Lourenco Marques and also because I was informed in November, 1944 by the British authorities at Gibraltar that they knew all about my contact with Dr. Van Rensburg, his various agents, and the fact that I took a parcel of films from Dr. Van Rensburg to the German Consulate at Lourenco Marques.

(sgd) Walter Paul Kraizinsk.

THIS STATEMENT, WHICH WAS TAKEN IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, WAS COMMENCED BY ME ON THE 18TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1946 AND COMPLETED ON THE 20TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1946 AT CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMP NO. 29, DACHAU, GERMANY.

(sgd) Geo. C. Vissor,  
Special Investigator  
United War Prosecutions.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME AT WAR CRIMES GROUP, DACHAU, GERMANY  
THIS 21ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1946.

These packages over to Werz and made a full report to him as to my activities in the Union and the fact that the packages came from Dr. Van Rensburg.

On my arrival at the German Consulate Werz wasn't there so I handed the package to a man named Jericho who was on duty but he later handed them back to him, and I then handed to Werz who took possession of them. Werz thanked me for delivering the parcel, the contents of which seemed to regard as important.

I was finally expelled from Lourenco Marques together with other German Nationals on the 10<sup>th</sup> of October, 1944. I only met Dr. Van Rensburg on his farm and that has fully set out???. When my first attempt to cross the border from South Afrika into Portuguese East Africa failed, I understand, that Steenkamp returned to Dr. Van Rensburg, reported to him what had happened, and brought back fresh instructions from my crossing. I wish to refer to a man called Vermy, a Hollander (AOB, Dutchman) who resided in Johannesburg.

I have not met but have seen him. He lived in one of the northern suburbs of Johannesburg and near to the house of an uncle of Miss Wilz. The name of this uncle is Peatsch???. The Vermy that, I think, was a man aged about 50 and was a short stocky man and wore spectacles. I understand, he is a diamond dealer in Johannesburg. I was told by both Rooseboom and Masser that was willing to supply the German government with industrial diamonds, and was content to wait until after the war for payment. When Rooseboom heard that I was going through to Lourenco Marques, he told me to put 's proposition before the German Consulate. I later told Werz about this proposition but he did not seem interested and said that it was a difficult matter to have diamonds transported from Lourenco Marques to Germany. Fuller details of this proposal of to supply industrial diamonds to Germany are in the possession of the authorities.

I last saw Sittig (AOB, Sittig) on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April, 1943. I was then on the farm of Dr. Van Rensburg near Pretoria. I did not see his wireless transmitting set on the farm of Dr. Van Rensburg but I understood from Sittig that there was one and that he and the Hollander (AOB, Dutchman), already referred to by me, were responsible for the transmitting that was done on the farm.

I have made the statement freely and voluntarily and no pressure has been brought to bear upon me. I am prepared if necessary to proceed to the Union of South Africa and testify in any legal proceedings which may be instituted by the Government of the Union of South Africa against Dr. Van Rensburg or any other leading member of the Ossewa Brandwag to which this affidavit has reference.

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(sgd) Walter Paul Kraizizek

THIS STATEMENT, WHICH WAS TAKEN IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE WAS COMMENCED BY ME ON THE 18<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1946 AND COMPLETED ON THE 20<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1946 AT CIVILIAN INTERNEMENT CAMP No. 29, DACHAU, GERMANY.

(sgd) Ge?. O. Visser  
Special Investigator  
Unic? War Prosecution.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME AT WAR CRIMES GROUP, DACHAU, GERMANY

THIS 21<sup>ST</sup> DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1946.

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KV 2/2639-1, page 25 notice also the file on German Consul General in Lourenco Marques. Paul Trompke (AOB, PF 65657 on Paul Trompke Consul General in Lourenco Margues Portuguese East Africa): PF 65657: KV 2/757 – 768)(not yet copied)

KV 2/2639-1, page 46

SITTIG, Lothar @ FELIX @ MAYER, ANDRESEN.

SITTIG, a farmer by trade, by changing his name and acting as a lift-boy in Cape Town on the outbreak of war, had managed to get out of the Union together with PAASCHE, with the intention of getting back to Germany. On arrival at Lourenco Marques, however, they found that there was no possibility of doing so. As stated above, PAASCHE was at first used for listening to the broadcasts in Afrikaans, whilst SITTIG did nothing. Shortly after their arrival a man named ANDRESEN, who claimed that he had been a Major in the Ossewa Brandwag Stormjaers, also arrived in Lourenco Marques, and asked the Consulate for permission to return to South Africa and set up a W/T station, from which he hoped to transmit news to Germany or Lourenco Marques.

ANDRESEN claimed that he had many contacts in South Africa, including van RENSBURG. Another reason why ANDRESEN wished to return to South Africa was that he wished to go back to a woman friend of his, who had accompanied him to Lourenco Marques, but had been sent back by the Portuguese authorities because of her Union nationality. WERZ did not consider ANDRESEN a suitable person to send to the Union, even had he considered the scheme. He therefore refused, but forwarded some music composed by ANDRESEN, which he thought might be useful for broadcasts, as the Germans were short of material for their propaganda programme. This music was actually broadcast.

Sittig, Lothar @ Felix @ Mayer. Andersen.

Sittig (Sittig), a farmer by trade, by changing his name and acting as a lift-boy in Cape Town on the outbreak of war. Had managed to get out of the Union together with Paasche, with the intention of getting back to Germany. On arrival at Lourenco Marques, however, they found that there was no possibility of doing so. As stated above, Paasche was at first used for listening to the broadcasts in Afrikaans, whilst Sittig (Sittig) did nothing. Shortly after their arrival a man named Andersen, who claimed that he had been a Major in the Ossewa Brandwag Stormjaers, also arrived in Lourenco Marques, and asked the Consulate for permission to return to South Africa and set up a W/T station, from which he hoped to transmit news to Germany or Lourenco Marques.

Andersen claimed that he had many contacts in South Africa, including Van Rensburg. Another reason why Andersen wished to return to South Africa was that he wished to go back to a woman friend of his, who had accompanied him in Lourenco Marques, but had been sent back by the Portuguese authorities because of her Union nationality. Warz did not consider Andersen a suitable person to send to the Union, even had he considered the scheme. He therefore refused, but forwarded some music composed by Andersen, which he thought might be useful for broadcasts, as the Germans were short of material for their propaganda programme. This music was actually broadcast.

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Transmission of reports by SITTIG

It was not known beforehand where SITTIG would install his W/T set, but later it was believed that it had been placed in van RENSBERG's farm. Later, KRAIZIZEK confirmed this personally to WERZ. A simple code was arranged between SITTIG and PAASCHE (who remained behind in Lourenco Marques, as WERZ thought it too dangerous to risk the life of more than one man) based on Edition 38 of the Mosse Code, an ordinary German commercial code obtainable from German or Afrikaner bookshops in the Union. To show that he had arrived safely, SITTIG was to put a notice in the "Star" to the effect that a dog had been found. When he was ready to commence his transmissions, he was to put a notice in the 'deceased' column of the "Sunday Express". About two months passed before this notice appeared, the reason being that SITTIG had been arrested and interned, but later managed to escape.

The notice duly appeared, mentioning times of transmission, dates, etc., and SITTIG also informed WERZ that he had contacted van RENSBERG. This information WERZ passed on to Berlin, also sending the code in which SITTIG was working.

SITTIG later stated that he was trying to make direct contact with Berlin, and gave the hours of transmission and wave-lengths, which WERZ again passed on to Berlin by telegram. At this point, Berlin said that the code was no good as, for a time, until they quarrelled, the same code had been used jointly with ROOSEB/COM, and was 'blown'. The latter information had also been reported to SITTIG.

Transmission of Reports by SITTIG (Contd.)

When the transmissions actually commenced, they were very poor. Receiving was done on an ordinary set, and it was practically impossible to get anything. It was, therefore, arranged through the Italian Consulate that the "Gerusalemme", an Italian ship, should be used, since it had a more powerful set, and the reports should be handed in to the German Consulate by the Italian Consulate, via the Italian Consul, CAMPINI. Assistance was given in receiving by GIANNINI (he also worked in the Italian Stefani Agency, later taken over by the Germans) and two W/T operators working on board. The results were, however, still poor, so the Consulate communicated with Berlin by telegram, asking Berlin to get in touch with SITTIG by means of a pre-arranged code, to inform SITTIG of the fact, and suggest he should change the times of transmission. This code message was sent at night, after "Die Heimat Grüsset" programme from Zeesen, this being the normal method by which communications were sent to SITTIG.

Before broadcasts came regularly from SITTIG, some weeks elapsed; but eventually they came through about once a week. Information was at first chiefly concerned with technical reports on transmissions, but later, news came through on military matters, shipping, and general conditions in the Union. These transmissions continued for about two to three months to Lourenco Marques.

Transmission of reports by Sittig (Sitteg).

It was not known beforehand where Sittig (would install his W/T set, but later it was believed that it had been placed in Van Rensburg's farm. Later, Kraizizek confirmed this

personally to Werz. A simple code was arranged between Sittig (Sitteg) and Paasche (who remained behind in Lourenco Marques, as Werz thought it too dangerous to risk the life of more than one man) based on [Edition 38](#) of the [Morse Code](#), an ordinary German commercial code obtainable from German or Afrikaner bookshops in the Union. To show that he had arrived safely, Sittig (Sitteg) was to put a notice in the "Star" to the effect that a dog had been found. When he was ready to commence his transmissions he was to put a notice in the 'deceased?' column of the "Sunday Express". About two months passed before this notice appeared, the reason being that Sittig had been arrested and interned, but later managed to escape.

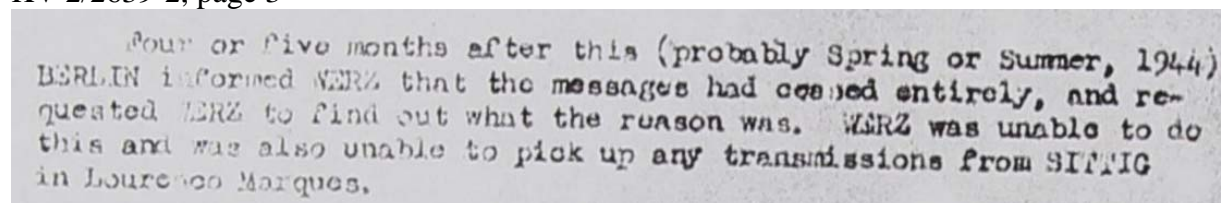
The notice duly appeared, mentioning times of transmission, dates, etc. and Sittig (Sitteg) also informed Werz that he had contacted Van Rensburg. This information Werz passed on to Berlin, also sending the code in which Sittig was working.

Sittig (Sitteg) later stated that he was trying to make direct contact with Berlin, and gave the hours of transmission and wave-lengths which Werz again passed on to Berlin by telegram. At this point, Berlin said that the code was no good as, for a time until they quarrelled, the same code had been used jointly with Rooseboom and was 'blown'. The latter information had also been reported to Sittig.

When the transmissions naturally commenced, they were poor. Receiving was done in an ordinary set, and it was practically impossible to get anything. It was, therefore, arranged through the Italian Consulate that the "Gerusalemme?" an Italian ship. Should be used, since it had a more powerful set, and the reports should be handed in to the German Consulate by the Italian Consulate, via an Italian Consul, Campini. Assistance was given in receiving by Glan?nini? ( he also worked two W/T operators working on board. The results were however, still poor, so the Consulate communicated with Berlin by telegram, asking Berlin to get in touch with Sittig by means of a pre-arranged code, to inform Sittig of the fact, and suggest he should change times of transmission. This coded message was sent at night after "Die Heimat Grüßt" programme from Zeesen, this being the normal method by which communications were sent to Sittig.

Before broadcasts came regularly from Sittig, some weeks elapsed; but eventually they came through about once a week. Information was at first chiefly concerned with technical reports on transmissions, but later, news came through on military matters shipping, and general conditions in the Union. These transmissions continued for about two or three months to Lourenco Marques.

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Four or five months after this (probably Spring or Summer, 1944) BERLIN informed WERZ that the messages had ceased entirely, and requested WERZ to find out what the reason was. WERZ was unable to do this and was also unable to pick up any transmissions from SITTEG in Lourenco Marques.

Four or five months after this (probably Spring or Summer, 1944) Berlin informed Werz that messages had ceased entirely, and requested Werz to find out what the reason was. Werz was unable to do this and was also unable to pick up any transmissions from Sittig in Lourenco Marques.

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Staff of the German Consulate in Lourenco Marques

TROMPKE, Paul.	Consul General. Except in unimportant matters TROMPKE had little to do with WERZ's activities. He was engaged in normal Consular duties.
WERZ, Leopold.	Subject of this Report.
JERICHO, Rolf.	Financial and administrative matters. Secretary to the Consulate.
PASCHE, Ernst.	Assisted JERICHO. Before WERZ obtained other assistants, PASCHE listened in to the Zeesen broadcasts, "Die Heimat Grusst".
LAUZAHN.	An officer from s. s. "Aller". He instructed KOLB, TIELE-WINKLER, MUELLER and FRITSE in Morse reception, afterwards working in the coding department until his departure.
MUELLER, Ferdinand.	Worked for a time on decoding SITTIG's telegrams.
GALLE, Walter.	Decoding.
KOLB, Hubert.	Was head of the Press Bureau and controlled the reception of Trans-Ocean news. Also furnished the communiqués of the German High Command to local papers. Also took part in the reception and decoding of the messages from SITTIG.
TIELE-WINKLER, Freiherr Raabi von.	Assisted KOLB in the Press Bureau and in the reception and decoding of SITTIG's messages. Reported on American and South African broadcasts.
KRAJIZSEK, Walter.	Assistant to KOLB in the Press Section, where he typed.
HOKHARDT.	An officer from the s. s. "Dortmund". Reported to the Consulate the names, numbers and cargoes of ships in the port.
MUTIUS, Baron Christof von.	Took part in the observation of shipping. Was assisted in this by LUDO UGHETTO from the Italian Consulate.





BRACHMEYER.	Assisted GIANINI in reception of the Trans-Ocean news. Occasionally helped KOLB in reception of news from SITTIG. By trade a barber.
GIANINI.	Whilst on board the "Gerusalemme" he was one of three men who received messages from SITTIG. When not engaged in this he took part in dealing with the Trans-Ocean news.
ZINNEBERG, Graf Arco von.	Assisted MUTIUS.
MUELLNER, Alois.	Camp O20 case. Wrote daily reports about German broadcasts in Afrikaans and Afrikaans reports from the Union. He also brought shipping news received from BATHOS, Basil (O20 case).
FRZHSE, Werner.	Helped occasionally in shipping observation. Was later caretaker at the German Club since he was unable to learn Morse Code. Later went to the German emergency school at Banula.
DIEKMANN.	Was in charge of the 'Fuersorgetelle' (assistance for Germans). Had nothing to do with transmissions.
PAASCHE, Nils.	During his stay in Lourenco Marques listened to the German broadcasts in Afrikaans. Later received and decoded SITTIG's messages.

Staff of the German Consulate in Lourenco Marques.

Trompke, Paul	Consul General. Except in important matters Trompke had little to do with Werz's activities. He was engaged in normal Consular duties.
Werz, Leopold.	Subject of this report.
Jericho, Rolf.	Financial and administrative matters. Secretary to the Consulate.
Pasche, Ernst.	Assisted Jericho. Before Werz obtained other assistants, Paasche listened in to the Zeesen broadcasts, "Die Heimat Guesst".
Laudahn	An officer from s.s. "Aller". He instructed Kolb, Tiele-Winkler, Muellner and FRZHSE???? In Morse reception, afterwards working in coding department until his departure.
Mueller, Ferdinand	Worked for a time on decoding Sittig's telegrams.
Galle, Walter	Decoding
Kolb, Hubert.	Was head of the Press Bureau and controlled the reception of Trans-Ocean (AOB, Tranzozean) news. Also furnished the communiqués of the German High Command to local papers. Also took part in the reception and decoding of the messages from Sittig.

Tiele-Winkler, Freiherr Raabi von.	Assisted Kolb in the Press Bureau and the reception and decoding of Sittig's messages. Reported on American and South African broadcasts.
Kraizizek, Walter Eckhardt	Assistant to Kolb in the Press Section, where he typed. An officer from the s.s. "Dortmund". Reported to the Consulate the names, numbers and cargoed of ships in the port.
Mutius, Baron von Christof Brachmeyer	Took part in the observation of shipping. Was assisted in this by Ludo Ughetto from the Italian Consulate. Assisted Gianini in reception of the Trans-Ocean news. Occasionally helped Kolb in the reception of news from Sittig. By trade a barber.
Gianini	Whilst on board the "Gerusalemme" he was one of the thirty?? Men who received messages from Sittig. When not engaged in this he took part in dealing with the Trans-Ocean news.
Zinneberg, Graf Arco von Muellner, Alois	Assisted Mutius Camp 020 case. Wrote daily reports about German broadcast in Afrikaans and Afrikaans reports from the Union. He also brought shipping news received from Batos, Basil (020 case).
Frehse, Werner,	Helped occasionally in shipping observations. Was later caretaker at the German Club since. He was unable to learn Morse Code. Later went to the German emergency (AOB, Hilhsschule, or Behilfsschule) school at Badula.
Diekmann (AOB, Dieckmann?)	Was in charge of the "Fuersorgestelle" (assistance to Germans). Had nothing to do with transmissions.
Paasche, Nila.	During his stay in Lourenco Marques listened to the German broadcast in Afrikaans. Later received and decoded 'Sittig' messages.

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CONCLUSION

WERZ is an intelligent and well-educated man, who was forced to run a very amateurish espionage organisation on orders from Berlin. Those he used were also amateurs, without previous training and hardly capable of sending, or even assessing, high class information. Without doubt WERZ who, it would appear, wished solely to make life comfortable for himself and his mistress, took as little interest as possible in the missions on which he sent SITTIG and PAASCHE, regarding any work they sent him through their communications as a hindrance to the pursuit of pleasure.

Considerable difficulty and confusion has been caused throughout WERZ's many interrogations, due to his claim that he cannot supply dates. It is, though, totally impossible to accept this claim from a man such as WERZ. Why he claims this is not quite clear, but it is highly probable that in an effort to tone down his activities and 'fog' events, he has deliberately and consistently lied over dates. There can be little doubt that, even if the information he has actually given is true, he has withheld information, and has only confirmed or admitted events when he feels sure that we already know about them.

Conclusion.

Werz is an intelligent and well-educated man, who was forced to run a very amateurish organisation on the orders from Berlin. These he used were also amateurs, without previous training and hardly capable of sending, or even assessing, high class information. Without doubt Werz who, it would appear, wished solely to make life comfortable for him and his mistress, took as little interest as possible in the mission on which he sent Sittig and Paasche, regarding any work they sent him through their communication as a hindrance to the pursuit of pleasure.

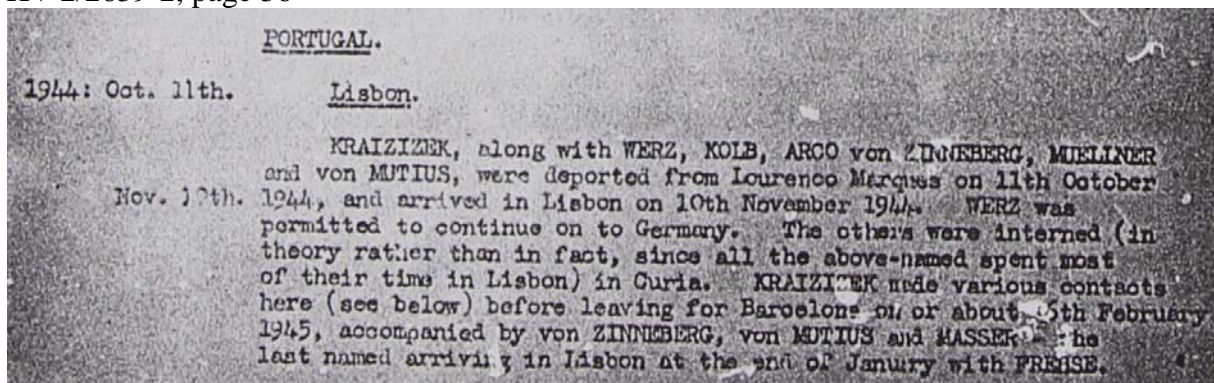
Considerable difficulties and confusions has been caused throughout Werz's many interrogations, due to his claim that he cannot supply dates. It is, thoughm totally impossible to accept this claim from a man such as Werz. Why he claims this is not quite clear, but it is highly probable that in an effort to tend down his activities and ?eg events, he has deliberately and consistently lied over dates. There can be little doubt that, even of the information he has actually given is true, he has withheld information, and has only confirmed or admitted events when he feels sure that we ?treaty know about them.

Investigated by:  
H. Auger

Unreadable Steffens???  
Lieut.-Colonel  
Commandant, Camp 020

Captain

Camp 020.  
ASA/AAA  
KV 2/2639-2, page 36



Portugal.

1944: Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> Lisbon  
Kraizizek, along with Werz, Kolb, Arco von Zinnenberg, Miellner and Mutius, were deported from Lourenco Marques on 11<sup>th</sup> October  
Nov. 19<sup>th</sup> 1944, and arrived in Lisbon on 10<sup>th</sup> November 1944. Werz was permitted to continue on to Germany. The others were interned (in theory rather than in fact, since all the above-named spent most of their time in Lisbon in Curia. Kraizizek made various contacts here (see below) before leaving for Barcelona on or about 5<sup>th</sup> February 1945, accompanied by von Zinneberg, von Mutius and Massen ? the last named arriving in Lisbon at the end of January with Frehse.

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GERMAN CONSULATE IN LOURENCO MARQUES.

The staffs of the Consul-General, Paul TROMPKE, and the Consul, Luitpold WERZ, were as follows: -

TROMPKE's Staff.

1. TROMPKE Paul. PF 65657

TROMPKE was a career Consul and, before going to Lourenco Marques, had served as Consular Secretary in Mexico. He took over in Lourenco Marques shortly before the war.

German Consulate in Lourenco Marques.

The staffs of the Consul-General, Paul Trompke, and the Consul, Luitpold Werz, were as follows :-

Trompke was a career Consul and, before going to Lourenco Marques, had served as Consular Secretary in Mexico. He took over in Lourenco Marques shortly before the war.

WERZ's Staff.

5. WERZ, Luitpold. PF. 65657 Throughout

WERZ studied law in Munich, afterwards becoming a "Kriminal Assessor" in the Munich Police. From there he went to the Foreign Office as a Legation Secretary. About 1937, he did his Arbeitsdienst in Insterburg, Ostpreussen. Following this, he went as Vice Consul to Sidney, Australia. Recalled, after a short while to Berlin, he was sent to the German Legation in South Africa, KRAIZIZEK believes as Chief of the Press Bureau. On the outbreak of war, WERZ received orders to stay in Lourenco Marques, and was promoted to the rank of Consul, whilst the staff of the German Legation in Pretoria was being repatriated. According to KRAIZIZEK, who in turn was told by ARCO von ZINNEBERG, MASSER and von MUTIUS, WERZ had formed some sort of alliance with VAN RENSBURG whilst in South Africa. KRAIZIZEK is uncertain as to the exact date that radio communication was begun between Lourenco Marques and South Africa, but believes it was in 1941. TROMPKE told KRAIZIZEK that he had no say in WERZ's work and gave KRAIZIZEK the impression that whilst he was titular Chief, the real Chief was WERZ. Whilst TROMPKE was outspoken in his criticisms about other Germans, he never criticised any action of WERZ, was very careful in his dealings with WERZ, and appeared to be afraid of him.

Werz's Staff.

Werz, Luitpold (PF 65657)

Werz studied law in Munich, afterwards becoming a "Kriminal Assessor" in the Munich Police. From there he went to the Foreign Office as a Legation Secretary. About 1937, he did his Arbeitsdienst in Istenburg, Ostpreussen. Following this, he went as Vice Consul to Sidney, Australia. Recalled, after a short while to Berlin, he was sent to the German Legation in South Africa, Kraizizek believes as Chef of the Press Bureau. On the outbreak of the war, Werz received orders to stay in Lourenco Marques, and was promoted to the rank of Consul, whilst the staff of the German Legation in Pretoria was being repatriated. According to Kraizizek who in turn was told by Arco von Zinnenberg, Masser and von Mutius, Werz had formed some sort of alliance with Van Rensburg whilst in South Africa Kraizizek is uncertain

as to the exact date the radio communications was begun between Lourenco Marques and South Africa, but believes it was 1941. Trompke told Kraizizek that he had no say in Werz's work and gave Kraizizek the impression that whilst he was titular Chief, the real Chief was Werz. Whilst Trompke was outspoken in his criticism about other Germanism he never criticised any action of Werz, was very careful in his dealings with Werz and appeared to be afraid of him.

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VAN RANSBURG, Hans. Dr.	General in the Boer wars. Believed by Subject to have been equally well-prepared for both eventualities of an Allied and a German victory. Ran the GIS in S.Africa, and kept Field Marshal SMUTS informed of every step he took while with-holding important information in Germany.
SITTIG, alias MEYER	German agent. Operated from Van RENSBURG's farm where he had a W/T set in order to correspond with Dr. WERZ in LORENCO MARQUES.

Van Rensburg, Hans, Dr      General in the boer wars. Believed by subject (AOB, Kraizizek) to have been equely well-prepares for both eventualities of an Allied and a German victory. Ran the GIS in South Africa, and kept Field Marshal Smut informed of every step he took while with-holding important information in Germany.

Sittig, alias Meyer      German agent. Operated from Van Rensburg's farm where he had a W/T set in order to correspond with Dr. Werz in Lourenco Marques.

Terminated 13-7'18 on 16.12