

Statement  
of  
Hans Helmut WOLFF.

25-1526-1



I, Hans Helmut WOLFF, make under oath and after first being duly sworn, to the best of my knowledge, the following declarations :

1. Shooting of a Habitual-Criminal in Weimar.

Right after my arrival in Weimar, at the end of March 1945, the Leiter V (Kripo), SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Kriminalrat LINDNER, explained to me with the help of written documents, that a habitual-criminal, well known to the Criminal police, has been caught, who again became punishable with offense against the Criminal Law and the orders of War which call for sharper punishment. On account of the severity of the case he suggests shooting without delay, as far as I remember also public posting. Further details I can't remember anymore. The shooting was granted and the execution reported to me. The public posting couldn't take place, as far as I remember for technical reasons. The case was reported to and approved by the higher SS-and-Police leader, Erbprinz zu WALDECK.

2. Shooting of a Captain of the recruiting-office of the Waffen SS Fulda-Werra, by orders of the higher SS-and-Police leader.

At the occasion of an official trip to Erfurt-Gotha-Eisenach on Eastermonday, the major of a village on the road Eisenach-Gotha reported to me late in the afternoon, that a SS Hauptsturmfuehrer has, while retreating, left his post very hasty near a lonely estate, leaving between six and seven female employees without any protection to their fate and leaving behind arms and amunition in the woods.

Right away I drove to that place with SS Untersturmfuehrer Kriminal-Kommissar KRETSCHMER, a member of the Dienststelle Weimar, and established the following facts when questioning the women : the Dienststelle was a recruiting office of the Waffen /SS Fulda-Werra, whose male personnel was assigned to a line unit and whose female personnel was to be discharged under the command of an Army-Captain, who was attached to that unit. Furthermore the Captain was to take along all the records and indexes of the unit and numerous weapons and amunition. The Captain has accompanied the women and things till to that point. Further questioning of the women revealed that he without giving any orders or protection, left in a car, supposedly in the direction Nordhausen and for good. All documents lay ready, contrary to orders issued, in case of an attack by the Americans who were nearby. Right close to the estate numerous boxes containing bazooka's handgranades and small arm's amunition, were still laying in the woods. Additional quantities (boxes) have already been carried away by a military unit.

I saw to it, that arms and ammunition were collected by the major and handed over to the Wehrmacht this very night. I did'nt consider myself authorized to destroy the documents. Therefore I called still in the same night the higher SS-and Police-leader Erbprinz zu WALDECK by phone from Erfurt, who at that time stayed in the concentrationcamp Buchenwald, and after his return I went to him with KRETSCHMER to report to him on the state of affairs.

The higher SS-and Police-leader ordered, that KRETSCHMER should destroy the records as fast as possible and that the guilty Captain should be looked for very energetically and that he should be shot as soon as apprehended,

A few days later I got a report that the Captain has been seen in Gera. I reported this by telephone to the higher SS-and Police-leader, who thereupon once again ordered, that he (the Captain) should be shot as soon as apprehended, wherever it be and without further investigation. As the new order, permitting the police to go ahead without any permission by the Army, was still unknown to me, I asked whether the verdict shouldn't be announced by a Courts-Martial or on account of the Captain's assignment to a Waffen SS unit by a SS and Police court. Thereupon the higher SS-and Police-leader answered again, that his order remains, especially since the case was quite clear.

I relayed this order to a SS-Sturmbannfuehrer of the RSHA, Amt I or II, REICHART or REICHELT, who just happened to be in Weimar on the return trip to Gera, who reported the execution to me through the Aussenstelle Gera. Thereupon I reported the execution to the higher SS-and Police leader.

3. Shooting of two prisoners of a concentrationcamp, who escaped while being evacuated.

When KRETSCHMER and I arrived toward the beginning of twilight, at the lonely estate, mentioned in the previous case, an elderly man came at once running toward us and asked us to protect him from two escaped prisoners of a concentrationcamp. They have appeared around noon and tried to enter the premises. Thereby they have been discovered and escaped thereupon. But they remained all the time in the vicinity and are still around and that therefore you could expect for certain that they'll make good use of the approaching darkness and repeat the attempted burglary. As the woods were full with arms and ammunitions he expected the worst for the women and himself and has already asked the Volksturm members from the next village for protection and to send some armed people to catch and shoot the culprits.

Then he led us to some bushes, about 300 yards away, where we caught the prisoners. They were foreigners, as far as we could determine Ukrainians from Galitia.

Our small four-seater car was already overloaded with five persons, so that we could not take the prisoners along. There was no prison in the whole vicinity, neither did we have any opportunity to improvise a place of detention on account of the approaching enemy and the excitement caused by same in the population. To protect the inhabitants of the estate and the population in the vicinity we had no other choice than to shoot the prisoners right there, who at that state of affairs, in accordance with directives would have been shot anyhow upon their return to the concentrationcamp. KRETSCHMER and I were the only members of the Police present. The case was reported to the higher SS-and Police leader when making my oral report and was approved by him.

4. Shooting of a teacher from the territory of the Aussenstelle Gera on order of the higher SS-and Police leader.

The Aussenstelle Gera reported to me, that according to their own investigation, a teacher from their region, who repeatedly appeared as oponent, has in front of his pupils torn Hitler's picture from its frame, substituted same with the head of a dog and has said something like, "that's what everybody should do. The Americans are going to be here soon, and then things will be cleaned up(aufgeraemt)." What else he said I don't remember anymore.

I reported this case to the higher SS-and Police leader, who ordered the execution. I relayed the order to the Aussenstelle Gera. The shooting was executed by SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Kriminal-Kommissar HUUS, belonging to my command, and SS Untersturmfuehrer Kriminal Obersekretaer MERTEN. The execution was reported.

5. Shooting of a farmer northeast of Erfurt on orders by the Higher SS-and Police-leader.

One afternoon I got a phonecall from the adjutant of the higher SS-and Police-leader, a certain SS Sturmbannfuehrer, whose name I don't remember anymore. He told me that a farmer (or the farmers' leader) has appeared at the higher SS-and Police-leader from (the village is northeast of Erfurt) and that he has reported that a framer or peasant in his village maintains lately strong connections with foreign workers, especially Poles and Russians, who entered and left his place. That he has now stated, "the Americans are close by" -that was the truth-" he has already united with the foreigners now it's going to be the other's neck" or "now it's the other's turn" or something like that (I don't remember the exact wording anymore; anyhow meant was that the others are going to be shot now; I believe to remember that even a few names were mentioned.)

The adjutant further stated, that the higher SS-and Police-leader has ordered, that I should send a SS leader there at once. He should find out in the village, whether this is true, especially whether the accused maintains strong relations with foreign workers and is known for such happenings. In that case the accused should be looked up and asked briefly, whether he is the one and whether he has made those statements. After that he should be shot at once, regardless where he is found.

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During this telephone conversation, the SS Sturmbannfuhrer R., who has already been mentioned in Case No 2, happened to be with me, as far as I remember he even was in my orderly-room. He came from Gera and had to go once more to his former Ausweich-Dienststelle, which was only a few kilometers from the place mentioned above. Therefore I relayed to him orally the order of the higher SS-and Police-leader, which I had taken down at the telephone and added that he should make sure that there was no personal quarrel between the accused and the informer.

The SS Sturmbannfuhrer later on came back and reported, that first he convinced himself thereof, and that furthermore he established the fact that the state of affairs were true. Then he has looked up the accused in his home and questioned him; as far as I remember he admitted his statements. After that he shot him and also explained to people nearby the reason for the shooting.

After that I reported the execution to the higher SS-and Police-leader by telephone.

6. Shooting of a Kriminal-(Ober?) Sekretar of the Kripo, Duesseldorf.

On the day, on which SS Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat SCHROEDER, my assistant and leader IV (Stapo), together with the great majority of the men and women, moved off to Buergel; a Kriminal-(Ober?) Sekretar of Kripo Duesseldorf reported to me; He has come to Thuringia without any orders from his unit. He wanted from me forged papers, so that he could stay in Thuringia. As my time was very limited, I could not occupy myself with him long and just gave him the order, to be ready to move with the Kommando Schroeder to Buergel, like all other members of the own and other units.

According to orders from the RSHA, I was responsible at the price of my own neck (head), that all members of the Security-police, as far as they wouldn't be "overrun", should principally be employed as a closed unit in against the enemy.-

But the Kriminal-(Ober?) Sekretar refused, to be engaged with a Securitypolice-unit and gave as reason for his refusal first of all his poor health (state of health). But with the Kommando Schroeder were much older people, whose poor health rather would have justified their staying at home. To take care of such cases we made provisions that those people could ride. All that I had told personally to the Kripo-Official.

Inspite of that he didn't want to come along, so that I became convinced, that apparently he tried to dodge from the Securitypolice, especially since he came to Thuringia without orders from his unit.

After, on account of all my other official business, I lost complete track of that matter and had assumed, that the man did leave in the evening with Schroeder's unit, as I ordered him, he once again came to me during the late evening hours and asked again for false papers. Now I made up my mind to investigate this matter.

He told me once again as he did before and more clearly, that he did not want to fight with the Security police; that he wanted (to go) with false papers to the region of the Thuringia woods, he also mentioned the name of the village, in order to go underground there and not to be recognized as member of the Security police. Of course I had to refuse that for the reasons stated above.

In that moment, SS Untersturmfuehrer Kriminal-Kommissar KRETSCHMER, who together with SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Polizei-Oberinspektor VIEHOEFER was with me, quite upset and excited about such an attitude and nerve from a member of the Security-Police, jumped to his feet and suggested to me, that he wanted to bring the man still on the same evening to the desired village, but not with false papers but under his real name. Before I had a chance to answer, the man started to cry and to lament, I should refrain from doing this. When I approved KRETSCHMER'S suggestion, he cried and lamented even more and louder, I should not send him back, "he would rather fight with (us) but he did not want to go back." Now all of a sudden he was physical capable of doing so; all his actions showed clearly that the reason of his former refusal was his cowardness, to remain with a unit of the Security police and to be recognized as member of the Security police.

At that time it was impossible to reach a higher disciplinary official; and with general conditions as they were I had to decide myself according with the directives issued. In that case, according to orders, only the supreme punishment could be considered. Once more I talked my planned decision over with VIEHOEFER and KRETSCHMER; and after all that happened, they both shared my opinion. Immediately I ordered a formation of all men who were still in the house, especially (those) from other units, in order to explain to them, like I used to do in all cases of heavy punishment, what happened and give them the reason for my decision in great details. Therby I very thoroughly discussed the happenings and especially pointed out, that we would loose the right to punish other citizen, if we ourselves would not keep discipline, carriage, order and cleanliness within our own ranks. Then once again I ordered KRETSCHMER, in presence of the men, to shoot the man. Incidentally the men too moved away from the man. During the whole time the man kept lamenting and said that he would rather fight with(us) now. Later on KRETSCHMER reported the execution to me.

On the occasion of a visit to Weimar, I told this case in great details to the Amtschef I, SS Oberfuehrer EHRLINGER. He not only approved of my action and decision, but also added, that I would have had to defend myself very strongly, if I would have made a different decision in such an exorbitant case.

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7. Shooting of an Interpreter by SCHROEDER

During the stay in Buergel near Jena, an interpreter (of the Stapo Weimar) had repeatedly refused to execute orders issued by my assistant, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer SCHROEDER, and had tried to desert Schroeder's unit for good. During his escape he was caught. SCHROEDER ORDERED him shot and reported the case to me, the first time I saw him again. I do not know who did the actual shooting.

8. Shooting of a Captain in Greiz.

During my visit in Ranis, the commander of the Security-Police and the SD Hessen-Thuringia, SS Oberfuehrer Dr. TRUMLER, explained to me, that, according to the latest orders from above, which are also known to the Wehrmacht by special orders, we should starting at once, also act against members of the Wehrmacht in cases like desertion, treason, undermining of morale and so on, regardless whether they fall under the jurisdiction of a courts martial or not, and especially in cases requiring the death-penalty, such as the ones mentioned above, with shooting on the spot. The BdS made the present leaders of his subordinate units again personally responsible for the execution of this order.

A few days later the rural police in Greiz reported to me, that the population of a small village near Greiz, a few kilometers from the frontlines, has noted with the highest astonishment and indignation, that a Captain there has removed all military insignias from his uniform, and was just about to return to his home in that attire. The civilian population, especially the Volkseturm is required to hold out to the very last, and the Wehrmacht, especially the officers "scram".

Thereupon I personally went there at once and observed, that sure enough the Captain had removed all military insignias from his uniform and cap, and was just about to return like that through the rear areas to a small garrison in Saxonia where he was known as officer.

When I questioned him, he showed me a certificate of his unit, issued the same day, according to which he was discharged to his home as "a.v." (arbeitsverwaendig)- capable of work but not of military duties). But as he looked quite healthy to me, and according to his own admission didn't even have a medical examination before he got his certificated, I had my doubts about the justness of the certificate. From all I could see I considered it a mere favour, which was just issued for the purpose, to make his departure from his unit look legal and therefore I wanted to check the same. All that I explained to the Captain and in addition I asked him for the location of his unit where he claimed to have been a few hours before. He first mentioned a small village, whose name he did not remember.

and pointed in a general direction toward the front, as he probably hardly expected me to go there. Although I myself had fears, that he might us even send into the arms of the Americans, I still ordered him to show us the way to that place. Thereupon he became restless and all of a sudden he said that he made a mistake and that he was not in the little village but in Greiz.- Therefor he has given us intentionally the wrong information in regard to the location of his unit.- When I insisted he should lead us to his unit in Greiz, he said that he can't find the way there neither; and besides the unit too is retreating and can't be located anymore.

During the following questioning at the Aussenstelle's headquarters I accused him, that all his statements and conduct made it quite clear that the certificate wasn't issued properly and that it was just a disguise. To that he kept silent and did not know what to answer; but his whole bearing and conduct made it quite clear, that my accusation had actually hit the truth. When I further reproached him, that as an officer he couldn't run around in such a state of disintegration, which would cause both other members of the Wehrmacht as well as the Civilian population to doubt the will to resist of the Officer's Corps, and that it would hurt the morale amongst those, his only reply was, "the others did not act any different, only they were probably not noticed doing so. That after all he only wanted to go home and that he did not want to fall in the last moment as officer- as which he still could unmistakable be recognized- into the hands of the Americans".

Still in the same night, the captain was shot, under my command, with him wearing his field-gray uniform, without military decorations or insignias, just as we have found him, by SS Untersturmfuehrer Kriminal Obersekretaer WERTEN, SS Untersturmfuehrer Polizei-Obersekretaer KAHLERT and by a third SS Untersturmfuehrer, whose name I don't remember anymore, in a public place in Greiz, after all these present have been oriented by me about the case.

9. Shooting of a Waffenmeister (2nd Lt in Ordenance) southeast of Greiz.

Coming from Greiz we stayed overnight Southeast of the Plauen-Chemnitz Autobahn (Superhighway). A leader using the office of the absent local policeman kept up liaison with the Wehrmacht. During that time, just before midnight, the Auxilliary Police (Landwacht) of a neighboring village reported that an officer appeared there, who apperantly deserted, and who asked for civilian clothes with the remark, "as far as he is concerned this is the end, he is going home, there is no sense to the whole thing, anyhow the Americans are going to bring us a better economic system".

Still in the same night I went there myself and established the fact that the (officer) in question was a Waffenmeister. At first he tried to talk himself out of it, that he was looking for his unit in the village and he dnied the remark. Bu several farmers present, belonging to the Auxilliary Police (Landwacht) who on account of what happened had kept him under guard and made the report, confirmed in agreement his remarks, after which the Waffenmeister admitted what happened.

He was shot right there in the very same night by KAHLERT and me; MERTEN was present.

Cases 8 and 9 I reported to the Bds at our next meeting.

10. Shooting of three citizen of Neuern, south of Furth i.W.

One of the first days we spent in the Boshmerwald (Bohemian) Woods) near the Black-lake, around the 26th or the 27th of April, SS Hauptscharfuhrer of the Waffen SS SCHMIDT, who belonged to my command, returned in the late afternoon on his motorcycle from Neuern (about 12 kilometers away). He reported to me, that the military commander and the Volkssturm-leader of Neuern- both names I don't remember anymore- sent me the following information and asked me, to investigate the matter that very same day, either myself or through my assistant; that at a woman's owning a carrier business, meetings of political opponents have been observed lately, especially in the last couple evenings. It has seeped through to the population, that, against the orders of the leadership, the capitulation (surrender without fight) and the following regrouping of the village-administration have been discussed there. On the day before the proprietres of the carrier business has remarked to a first class witness, "she need not worry, there won't be any fighting for Neuern. That there were repeated discussions in her apartment in the last couple days. It has been resolved that Neuern should be played into the hands of the Americans without fight. The Volksturm and members of the fighting unit would be overpowered or made harmless in time. Two officers of the Wehrmacht have already been dispatched to the Americans to inform them about this. The owner of the moviehouse (Schmidt) and the Amtsgerichtsrat (Schmidt?) both of them took already a leading part at those discussions, are already provided for as leading members of the future village-administration.

In other connection she has stated, "if the Wehrmacht or SS would requisition one of her trucks, she will see to it, that it won't be in running condition."--Sure enough a truck requisitioned the next day by the proper Wehrersatzinspektion for the Wehrmacht, was completely defective and according to opinion of an automechanic put ~~xxx~~ out of commission intentionally.

In view of the extreme serious accusations I myself went to Neuern on my motorcycle and started (myself) the investigation.

The Americans were at that time not far from Neuern; very close by was strong artillery fire. It was first reported, they are a few kilometers from the village, the attack should be expected in the late hours of evening. However the attack did not start until later.---

The battle commander and the Volkssturm-leader especially pointed out, that their position is very much endangered, as they had to figure, that the numerous "Wlassow-troups" of the Airforce stationed in and around Neuern would attack them from behind in case of an American attack, especially since the owner of the moviehouse, Schmidt, was Sonderfuhrer of the Airforce with the teaching-personnel of the Wlassow-troups.

Then I drove to the camp of the Wlassow-troops and arrested Schmidt there. After that I arrested the Amtgerichter and drove with them to the apartment of the proprietress of the carrier-business. There were already assembled the proprietress of the carrier-business, her daughter and another accused, guarded by an assistant of the battle-commander (Do not remember his name) and by a SS Unterfuehrer of the Waffen SS (Do not remember his name or unit, probably a member of a Jagdverband (raiding party)) During the first questioning they all denied everything and said that the meetings were only of a social nature.

Then I went away again and questioned the witness (Can't remember her name anymore), who in a very credible way repeated all the accusations and who after I made the suggestions was perfectly willing to be brought face to face with the accused, I then took her with me and brought her face to face with the accused. Then the accused admitted as true both her statements as well as the whole state of affairs, but denied that she caused the truck to be put out of commission and put the blame for that on her driver, a Czech who however could not be reached anymore.

Both of them tried, in contrast to their first statement, where they knew nothing, to belittle their discussions as harmless, when brought face to face with the accused woman, but in doing so entangled themselves in contradictions. In spite of that the woman kept maintained her statement in its full extent. There was no reason why she should accuse the men and with that herself wrongly as they were all friends and the owner of the moviehouse, according to her own statement, was engaged to her daughter.

The mother also admitted, that all the other men named by the Volksturm were often in her apartment, but pretended not to know exactly, whether any and or which of those men participated in the decisive discussions.

Her daughter however was present on those evening. She however when brought face to face with her mother who repeated everything once more in front of the assistant of the battle-commander, pointed out, that she often was engaged in keeping the house and that therefore she was always in the room and that she did not have any knowledge of the contents of those discussions. As in spite of the very strong suspicion I could not disprove this with enough certainty I did not consider her, or any of the other men, in spite of the very good causes for suspicion against them too, sufficiently convicted.

In accordance with the battle-commander, who got a report about this from his assistant, the three guilty persons were shot in the same night by SS Sturmscharfuehrer Kriminal Sekretar LEGLERC or LECLAIRE (Kripo Weimar), SS Haupt scharfuehrer Polizei Sekretar BAUM (Stape Weimar) and two Unterfuehrer of the Battle commander's unit which were unknown to me.

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That the facts stated above are true; that this declaration is made voluntary and without compulsion; that after reading over the statement I have signed and executed the same at Oberursel/Germany this 11th of December 1945.

(signed) Hans Helmut WOLFF.

Subscribed and sworn to before us at OBERURSEL/Germany this 11th day of December 1945.

\_\_\_\_\_  
RUDOLF URBACH, Captain, AUS

\_\_\_\_\_  
ROLF WARTENBERG, 1st Lt. INF.

I, Arthur Spieler, Tec 3, do hereby certify that I am a qualified translator of the German language; that the above translation in English is a true and correct translation of the attached statement.

\_\_\_\_\_  
ARTHUR SPIELER, Tec. 3

Interrog. Summary e.

Interrogation

J. 10 6 47

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OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
APO 696 A  
EVIDENCE DIVISION  
INTERROGATION BRANCH

INTERROGATION SUMMARY NO. 2416



Interrogation of : Hans Helmuth WOLFF, SS Obersturmbann-  
führer and Section Chief of Gestapo  
Interrogated by : Mr. DeVries, 10 June 1947, Nuremberg  
Division & Att'y : SS - Mr. Dobbs 216  
Compiled by : V. Singer

PERSONS MENTIONED

HESSLER - Kriminalrat in charge of Branch IV B 4  
of RSHA (p.3)

SUMMARY

Hans Helmuth WOLFF studied law at Marburg, Munich and Cologne and graduated in 1930. He worked as legal assistant until January 1937, when he passed the examination which qualified him as judge. Subsequently he came to the Gestapo in Berlin as deputy chief of 2 B 3. This office was in charge of the treatment of Germans abroad including all emigration questions. After a year in this position, he was transferred to the Gestapo office in Halle as deputy chief. From the end of August 1939 to the end of January 1940, he was deputy chief of the Gestapo office in Frankfurt on the Oder; he was then transferred in the same capacity to Danzig until 1941, after which he came to the B&S in Holland as Chief of Section IV until September 1941.

From Holland he came back to Berlin, where he was in charge of all counter-espionage activities. He worked in the section for Western affairs until January 1943.

In January 1943, WOLFF was put in charge of Section IV B 3 and remained there until the end. This section took care of all Eastern emigrants who came to Germany prior to the opening of the Russian Campaign. Among other things, it organized the police supervision over these persons.

25-1586-23

Subject states that matters concerning PW's were handled by section B 4 under Kriminalrat HESSLER.

WOLFF joined the SA on 15 March 1932 and attained the rank of Sturmfuhrer

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RESTRICTED

-2-

Auf Veranlassung  
von Mr. DOBBS-  
SS-Section.  
Interrog. No. 1411

Vernehmung des Hans Helmuth WOLFF  
am 10.6.1947 dreh. Mr. DeVries  
von 15.00 - 16.00 Uhr  
Anwesend war: Mr. Dobbs, Mr. Egger  
Stenografin: Hilde Dittma r.



1. F. Was ist Ihr voller Name ?
- A. Hans Helmuth WOLFF.
2. F. Geben Sie mir nun eine kurze Definierung Ihres Lebenslaufes an.
- A. Ich studierte in Marburg, Muenchen und Koeln, Jura. Mein 1. Staatsexamen machte ich im Oktober 1930. Dann hatte ich die uebliche Vorbereitungszeit zum Gerichtreferentur und dann machte ich mein Staatsexamen fuer die Richterliche Befaeigung im Januar 1937. Dann wurde ich zur geheimen Staatspolizei nach Berlin einberufen, ich war Stellvertreter des Sachgebietesleiter 2B 3. Das war die gesamte Personalbehandlung der Deutschen im Auslande, einschliesslich der gesamten Emigration.
3. F. War das die Angelegenheit der Geheimen Staatspolizei ?
- A. Ja, die gesamten Pass- und Einreisebestaetigungen.
4. F. Ich war ein Jahr lang in dieser Stellung und dann kam ich nach Halle als stellvertretender Leiter der Geheimen Polizei.
5. F. Was war dort Ihre Funktion ?
- A. Ich hatte die gesamten Aufgaben die mit der Geheimen Staatspolizei zusammen hingen. Ich war dort bis Ende August 1939. Danach wurde ich stellvertretender Leiter der Geheimen Polizei in Frankfurt/Oder und zwar bis Ende Januar 1940. Dieselbe Dienststellung hatte ich auch in Danzig inne bis 1941, doch da bin ich dann in Ungnade gefallen und ich kam nach Holland als Leiter der Abteilung 4. Dort hatte ich die staatspolizeilichen Aufgaben beim B.d.S. von anfang 1941 bis September 1941.
6. F. Wo, in Holland waren Sie da ?

- A. Ich war in Haag, ich war der Gruppenleiter & des Befehlshabers. Hierauf kam ich zurueck nach Berlin und bekam im Reichssicherheitshauptamt eine Vertretung fuer die westlichen Bezirke, dann bekam ich meine eigentliche Aufgabe als Referent AB 3, das war von Januar 1943 bis 1945.
- 7.F. Was hatten Sie dort zu bearbeiten ?
- A. Ich hatte die gesamte oestliche Emigration; Wir hatten z.B. Leute gehabt, die bis zum Sowjetfeldzug, Russland bzw. Polen verlassen hatten, das waren Ukrainer, Lithauer, Kaukasier usw. Diese Leute wurden auf der einen Seite betreut und auf der anderen Seite wurden sie polizeilich beaufsichtigt.
- 8.F. Waren Sie bei der Allgemeinen SS ?
- A. Nein
- 9.F. Waren Sie bei der Waffen-SS ?
- A. Erst am Schluss.
- 10.F. Welchen Dienstgrad hatten Sie ?
- A. Ich war SA Sturmfuehrer
- 11.F. Wann kamen Sie in die SA ?
- A. Am 15. Maerz 1932
- 12.F. Hatten Sie sonst noch einen anderen Dienstgrad gehabt ?
- A. Nein
- 13.F. Ich moechte mich heute nur auf einen Punkt beschraenken. Sie haben doch unter anderen mit Angelegenheiten zu tun gehabt welche sich auf die Kriegsgefangenen bezogen, laut bestehender Vorschriften wurden diese Kriegsgefangenen klassifiziert oder unterverteilt.
- Nein, niemals. Die Kriegsgefangenenangelegenheiten habe ich nicht bearbeitet, es sei denn, dass es sich um Bestimmungen handelte, die in meinen Beschaeftsbereich fielen und zwar handelte es sich hier um Ukrainer die als Polen bzw. als Russen gefangengenommen wurden und die auf Grund der von uns errichteten Vorschriften,

aus dem Kriegsgefangenenverhaeltnis geloeset wurden und dann in ein freies Arbeitsverhaeltnis ueberfuehrt wurden .

14.F. Abteilung 4 B 2A war das Ihre Abteilung ?

A. Ja, diese Organisation bestand erst seit Mitte 1944, vorher war es die Abteilung 4D 3.

15.F. Die Abteilung 4B 2A beschaeftigte sich mit russischen Kriegsgefangenen, welche laut einer Verordnung der Hoeheren Stellen klassifiziert wurden ?

A. Nein . Abteilung 2A bestand erst seit Mitte 1944. Die Angelegenheiten der Kriegsgefangenen waren in einem besonderen Referat zusammengefasst, naemlich inB4 Russische Arbeiter.

16.F. Sie hatten niemals direkt oder indirekt mit derartigen Angelegenheiten zu tun ?

A. Nein.

17.F. Wer hatte das gemacht ?

A. Ich sagte ja bereits, fuer die Auslaendischen Arbeiter war das Sonderreferat da.

18.F. Ich habe jetzt ueber die Kriegsgefangenen gesprochen ?

A. Das Referat B4 war fuer Auslaendische Arbeiter und Kriegsgefangenen.

19.F. Was war die grundsatzliche Angelegenheit fuer die Kriegsgefangenenfrage ?

A. Alles was damit zu tun hatte.

20.F. Wer war der Chef dieser Organisation ?

A. Das war MUELLER und der Referent dieses Referates war Kriminalrat HESSLER.

21.F. Sie sagen, dieses Referat hatte grundsatzlich alle Fragen der Kriegsgefangenen behandelt ?

A. Ja, und zwar ohne Ruecksicht auf die Staatsangehoerigkeit. Die Sache war so, als ich in Berlin dieses Referat uebernahm, bestanden fuer die verschiedenen Gruppen der Emigranten, wie Ukrainer, Kaukasier usw. sogenannte Betreuungsatellen. Diese Stellen waren nun bemaecht, ihren Volkzugehoerigen ein besseres Verhaeltnis zu schaffen. Hierzu gehoerten insbesondere

Ukrainer und Weissruthenier. Die Betreuungsstellen wollten ihre Volkszugehörigen aus dem Kriegsgefangenenverhältnis bringen und in ein Zivilarbeiterverhältnis einführen. Damit waren sie erheblich besser gestellt, denn sie kamen in Freiheit.

22.F. Hatten Sie auch Polen ?

A. Nein, damit hatte ich nichts zu tun.

23.F. Wer war der Chef von AD ?

A. Als ich kam war es Obersturmbannführer WOSKE, der ging dann weg und vertretungsweise war es danach Sturmbannführer Dr. RANG. Ausserdem hatte zu meiner Zeit Sturmbannführer LINDOW Abteilung KA 1. Er hatte das Gebiet (Kaukasus) und anfangs 1944 ging er zur Schule nach RAPKA als Lehrer.

24.F. Zu der Zeit als Sie in Holland waren, waren Sie Leiter der Gestapo. Arbeiteten Sie da mit dem Vertreter des SS Hauptamtes zusammen ?

A. Nein. Ich hatte in Holland eine besondere Aufgabe, ich hatte ein grosses Funkspiel gegen England geführt ?

25.F. Was meinen Sie mit Funkspiel ?

A. Funkspiel war fuer uns die Bezeichnung, naemlich als xxx England gegen uns Saboteure ausschickte, nahmen wir alle diese Leute in einem Gegenspiel.

26.F. Mit welchem Chef der Hollaendischen Polizei mussten Sie zusammenarbeiten ?

A. Ich habe waehrend meines Verwaltungsauftrages lediglich mit Direktor LENZ zusammengearbeitet.

27.F. Wer fuehrte in Holland die Massnahmen durch, wer transportierte die Leute von Holland nach dem Osten ?

A. Davon habe ich nichts gehoert.

28.F. Waren Sie ueber die Funkanlagen in Holland orientiert ?

A. Nein

29.F. Hatten Sie mit RAUTER zu tun gehabt ?

A. Ja, ueber HABSTER

30.F. Hat RAUTER mit Judenangelegenheiten zu tun gehabt ?

A. Waehrscheinlich ja, da er Hoehoerer SS- und Polizeifuhrer war.

25-1526-75

Anlage

v. 10.8.48

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Special Projects Division  
Deutsche Uebersetzungsabteilung

Nuernberg, 10. August 1948  
Justiz-Palast, Zimmer 357

Staatsanwalt ERHARD HEINKE

An den

Herrn Generalstaatsanwalt Muenchen

Muenchen 35

Frielmayerstr. 5

Betr.: Ermittlungsverfahren gegen den ehemaligen SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer  
Hans Helmuth WOLFF, wegen Mordes.

Bezug: Auf das Schreiben vom 7.7.1948 - Nr. 4132

Anl.: 1 Aktenheft

In der Anlage ueberreiche ich ein Aktenheft, das das Original der von Ihnen  
erwachten eidesstattlichen Versicherung WOLFFs von 11.12.1945, sowie weitere  
Vernehmungen WOLFFs und einen von ihm ausgefuellten Fragebogen enthaelt.  
In seiner eidesstattlichen Versicherung machte WOLFF auch Ausfuehrungen ueber  
die Erschiessung der 3 Personen in Neuern.

Der gegenwaertige Aufenthaltsort WOLFFs ist hier nicht bekannt. Nach Abschluss  
der diesigen Vernehmungen wurde WOLFF nach dem Internierungslager Dachau  
ueberfuehrt. Aus Dachau ist er entflohen. Die von den amerikanischen Dienst-  
stellen aufgenommenen Fahndungsmaessnahmen haben zu keinem Erfolg gefuehrt.

Ausser, als das hiermit ueberreichte Beweismaterial gegen WOLFF liegt hier  
nicht vor. Desgleichen findet sich kein Beweismaterial ueber SECLAIRE und  
BAHR. Auch der Aufenthaltsort dieser Personen ist hier nicht bekannt.

Von amerikanischen Dienststellen ist nicht beabsichtigt, ein Verfahren gegen  
WOLFF durchzufuehren. Dies wird vielmehr den deutschen Justizbehoerden ueber-  
lassen.