

ACC 10000/147/382

REP. 168 /CS

INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

MAY 1945

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION

WJM/djw/dg

Tel. 328

28 May 1945

Ref. AC/5542/IND

SUBJECT : Removal of Industrial Plant
German Provision of Coal for Industry
Todt Organisation
Industry Situation in Bolzano Province

TO : Distribution Below

Attached for information, notes on a visit by the Acting Director of this Sub-Commission to Bolzano Province. The reports mentioned therein are too voluminous for inclusion, but may be inspected if desired.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief Commissioner HQ.AC.
G-5, A.F.H.Q.
G-4, A.F.H.Q.

W.J. Maskrey
W.J. MASKREY
Lt. Colonel,
Acting Director,
Industry Sub-Commission.

2312

Director	British Embassy
D/Director	(Attn.: Mr. Nosworthy)
Chief Telecoms	American Embassy
Chief Postal	(Attn.: Mr. Livengood)
H. & Com. O	Regional Commissioner, Lombardia Region
Asst Chief Postal	(Attn.: Lt.Col. McBratney)
Censorship	Provincial Commissioner, Bolzano
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FILE	B/fwd.
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Date 29 MAY 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION

WJM/ag

Tel. 328

22 May 1945

Ref.AC/5542/IND.

SUBJECT: Report on Lt.Col.W.J.Maskrey's Visit to
Bolzano on 17 May 1945.

TO : Economic Section
(Attn.: Brig.D.L. Anderson
Brig.Gen. E.B. McKinley)

1. The object of the writer's visit to Bolzano was to interview a Dr. Hothop, stated to be in possession of valuable industrial information and in particular to have knowledge of industrial machinery hidden in the Bolzano area and which had been brought there from plants in the North of Italy. Upon arrival by air at Bolzano, I reported to Colonel Fiske, whose Headquarters are at Merano.

2. On Friday, 18 May 1945, I attempted to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr.Hothop and after considerable enquiry, found that this gentleman did not exist. During the course of the morning, however, I discovered at HQ German Army Group "C" a Major von Reichel, head of the Rustungskommando, Bolzano. This officer is an official of the organisation R.U.K. (Rustung und Kriegsproduktion), and had charge of the whole of the industrial productive capacity of the provinces of Bolzano, Trento and Belluno. Major von Reichel is an Austrian and speaks no English. He struck me as an extremely wide-awake and efficient officer and proved to be most cooperative. He had exact knowledge of the whole of the munitions and weapons plants concentrated in this area and of the disposition of a great number of machine tools brought to the Bolzano area. These machines had been concentrated in Bolzano for (a) productive purposes, (b) to escape Allied bombing and (c) as representing the remains of plants which had been partly destroyed by Allied air attack. There are stated to be 91 factories around the area in 17 of which and in tunnels in the mountain-sides, 4,000 machines are installed or are standing, of these von Reichel stated that about 3,000 are not single purpose machines and could be

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3. During the afternoon of Friday, 18 May 1945, I was accompanied by von Reichel and his assistant, 1st Lt. Smont (who was formerly secretary to the German Embassy in Italy) to the Headquarters of R.O.G.E.S. (Rohstoff-Handels Gesellschaft m.b.H.) at St. Ulrich, where I interviewed a number of the officials of this concern. Separate reports are attached.

4. During the course of the day I also interrogated two officials of the Organisation Todt; Regierungsrat Wagner, who is head of the OT Regiment, Bolzano, and his assistant, Herr Kehr. Report is attached.

5. I also had a conversation with Lt. Gen. Holfeld, Chief Administrative Officer, German Army Group "C", whose Headquarters are at Bolzano. Gen. Holfeld was much exercised about the question of obtaining a supply of lire for the payment of his troops. Major Curtis, of Finance Sub-Commission was due in Bolzano and I recommended that Gen. Holfeld should speak with him. I imagine that it would be inadvisable to put any further money in the hands of the German troops, as this would only result in their stripping the surrounding countryside by purchase of any portable articles in order to take back solid assets to Germany rather than paper lire.

6. On Saturday, 19 May 1945, I made the journey to Cortina d'Ampezzo to the Headquarters of the German 10th Army. I had been given the name of Lt. Forstreuther, 10th Army. This officer was alleged to be well-informed on matters of production by Italian firms for the German Armed Forces. The journey to Cortina d'Ampezzo and back involved a trip of 200 Kms. over mountain roads and turned out to be hardly worthwhile, as Lt. Forstreuther had acted in much the same capacity as a British Local Purchase and Production Officer of the Ordnance Services, and had merely purchased and paid for items necessary for the German Armed Forces by way of ordinary contract. Conversation with this officer, however, elicited the interesting fact that the contracts placed in Italy by the German Army went through ordinary commercial procedure. In other words, German, Austrian, French and Italian firms were requested to tender and the cheapest price, quality considered, got the order. Payment was made on a gold basis. Lt. Forstreuther stated, when I expressed some surprise that the hydro-electric stations and manufacturing plants had escaped destruction in the North, that the policy of Reichsminister Speer was to leave Italy in as good a position industrial-wise as possible. Naturally the Minister might have

two officials of the Organisation Todt; Regierungsrat Wagner, who is head of the OT Regiment, Bolzano, and his assistant, Herr Kehr. Report is attached.

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Tarchi had interceded in vain with Rahn, the German Ambassador in Italy, on many occasions where German destruction of industrial capacity was contemplated.

7. Attached for information is a list of German superior officers and their formations in Italy, together with a list of telephone numbers which may possibly be of interest. The telephone exchange of the German Army Group "C" is "Lichtenfels". Attached also is a note of the locations of the 3rd German Army Group provided for me by Major Hothorn, who is personal assistant to Lt. Gen. Holfeld. Major Hothorn is probably the "Dr. Hothop" referred to in the first paragraph of this letter, and knows nothing of industrial matters.

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Reports

W. J. MASKREY
Lt. Colonel,
Acting Director,
Industry Sub-Commission.

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W. J. MASKREY
Lt. Colonel,
Acting Director,
Industry Sub-Commission.

GERMAN SUPERIOR OFFICERS

C. in C. Genl. V. Vietinghoff
 10 Army Genl. - Herr
 14 " " - Lenelson
 Ligurien-Marshal Graziani
 C. of S. - Genl. Pansel
 I. Fallsch Corps. - Genl. Heidrich
 L. I. Gen. A. K. - Genl. Hanck
 XVI Pz. Corps. - Genl. Senger v. Etterlein
 L. XXVI Pz. Corps. - Lt. Genl. Graffen
 Lombardia Corps. - Genl. Jahn
 L. XXIII A Corps. - Genl. Bockle
 C. in C. Prealpine Zone of Ops. - Genl. Schmidt-Hartung
 Prealpine HQ. - Genl. Jordan
 Genl. Plenipotentiary German Forces in Italy - SS Genl. Wolff
 L. XXV A Corps. Genl. Schlemmer.

2909

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Liaison - 3648

ARMY GROUP "G" HEADQUARTERS

LEGION SWITCHBOARD (Controls Bolzano Area) 3471

AKG

Colonel McBratney Liaison 29
M/Sgt Shanzer (Clerks) Legion 50
Albergo Centrale (Bille)

AIR OPERATIONS

Operations Office

..... Legion-lookout-
Air O.P.

REGIONAL PREFECT

..... Legion -3786 or
Liaison 3786

GERMAN EMBASSY

..... Legion-Merano-
2384

2387

Report G, from Lt. Col. W.J. Masarey -

22 May 1945

R.O.G.E.S. (Rohstoff-Handels Gesellschaft m.b.H.)

GESCHAFTSTELLE ITALIEN

I visited the Alpenverland Headquarters of R.O.G.E.S. at St. Ulrich, North East of Bolzano, on Saturday, 19 May 45, in company of Major von Reichel and 1st Lt. Suent, where I interviewed the heads of the various departments (six in all). The object of my visit was to obtain information as to the transfer of complete and partial industrial installations from Italy to Germany. Attached is a first list of such transfers; others I have instructed the German Officials to forward through AMG Regional Commissioner Dolzano. Attached to the list is a note of the status of the transfer of industrial plants from Italy to Germany as of 28 Feb. 45, from which it will be noted that the value in Italian currency of the transferred plants is Lit. 28,125,073,990.50. I was informed that these transfers were correctly carried out as an ordinary business transaction.

There exist in St. Ulrich 150 cases containing 24,000 documents, including detailed despatch notes relating to machinery and plant exported to Germany. I have suggested to Lt. Col. McBratney, the Provincial Commissioner, that these cases of documents should be seized and the German staff of R.O.G.E.S. be put to work abstracting information as to the destinations of the exported equipment. Some of this equipment is not yet out of the country, some has been destroyed or damaged by Allied bombing of the railways en route, but a great deal can be recovered. I was informed by Dr. Wuttke, who was concerned with the transfer of Italian industrial facilities to Germany, that R.O.G.E.S. is a parastatal company whose capital is 50% in private hands and 50% in the hands of the German arms production industry and the Ministry of Commerce. The head of the GESCHAFTSTELLE ITALIEN is Herr Rothlaender, whose second in command is Herr Weiss. The negotiations for transfer of machines and plant took place through the Unione Centrale Siderurgiche, whose headquarters are at the Hotel Excelsior Gallia in Milan. Information can be obtained from the Unione as to the import of raw materials for that part of Italian industry which worked for the Germans.

W.J. MASAREY

1790

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W.J. MASHREY
Lt. Colonel,
Acting Director,
Industry Sub-Commission.

Report H., from Lt.Col. W.J. Maskey

22 May 1945

COAL AND COKE EXPORTS FOR ITALIAN INDUSTRY:
INTERVIEW WITH ROESTOFF-HANDELSGESELLSCHAFT H.B.H.

AT ST. ULRICH ON 19 May 1945

Accompanying this report is Folder H which contains a note of the bids and allotments of imported and domestically produced industrial coal and coke for January 1945, a note of the German/Italian organization of coal distribution, a list of allotments of coal with indication of the German firms making the deliveries; these covering the months from August 1944 to March 1945 inclusive. Also included is a note on the mining of Italian coal.

The officer of R.O.C.B.S. concerned with coal importation into Italy is Lt. Lange, Reichsbeauftragter fuer Kohle. This officer was formerly employed by the important German coal concern PLIEGER, Berlin. The chief of the German organization for coal distribution in Italy is Herr Wunderlich, who is located in Milan. The officer concerned with the bidding on German sources for coal for Italian industry was Herr Franz Kossak who was previously located in Salzburg and who is now apparently living with his wife and family at Landegg, just over the Italian/Austrian border. I would have visited Herr Kossak had it been possible to get air clearance from 5 Army in the short time at my disposal. Herr Kossak was previously with the Rheinische-Westfaelische Kohlensinfikats, Essen. The bids for coal for Italian industry were received at the Plieger coal concern in Berlin, Herr Plieger being head of the allotting committee. The Italian organization collecting coal bids for presentation to the Germans was the Ministero dell'Economia (or Ministero delle Corporazioni). The Ministero had the duty of receiving demands from consumers of coal for the whole of the Italian industry. These demands were made at three-monthly intervals by the estatal Unione Industriale, who were also concerned with distribution of the coal on arrival. The bids for the three-monthly quantities were collected by the Unione Industriale and passed through the German channels mentioned above. Certain industries received priority for hard Upper Silesian and Ruhr coal; these included foundries and metallurgical industries and cement plants. Coke came from Lower Silesia, from Westphalia and from Ostrova Morava. The local distributing organization for (inter alia) Bolzano was the Monopoli Carboni at Verona. The Gruppo Carboni Milano, via Naviglio 2, Milan, should have in their records particulars of requirements and distribution for the whole of Northern Italy.

Accompanying this report is Folder E which contains a note of the bids and allotments of imported and domestically produced industrial coal and coke for January 1945, a note of the German/Italian organization of coal distribution, a list of allotments of coal with indication of the German firms making the deliveries; these covering the months from August 1944 to March 1945 inclusive. Also included is a note on the mining of Italian coal.

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It was explained to me by Lt. Lange that Italian requirements of coal are never fully met and this for a number of reasons. For instance, the bids for January 1945 totalled 500,000 tons, which included coke, and coal of Italian domestic production. The deliver-

ios of German coal totalled only 81,000 tons as against a demand of 350,000 tons. The figures below are self-explanatory:

	GERMAN COAL	ITALIAN COAL	COKE
Demand, January 1940	350,000	70,000	88,000 t.
Allotted	160,000	31,000	49,000 t.
Delivered	81,000	17,200	58,000 t. +

+ This increase to help coal situation as coke stocks had accumulated in Germany.

The status of coal when in transit from Germany to Italy was clearly defined. Frequently Allied bombings destroyed train-loads of coal and in such cases, the Army, the State Railways or other concerns holding high priorities, would intercept and divert coal on rail. It was not permitted, however, for any organization to divert Army or Railway coal, but coal for German civilian needs or for Italian Industrial or civil needs could be and often was intercepted and diverted for other purposes. When coal entered Italy and was stockpiled for distribution, this was done on the German-controlled portion of the Railway Line Brenner/Trieste.

I spoke also with Doktor Neude, R.O.B.D.E. finance officer, who had been 'despatched' from the office in Milan to supervise the book-keeping in Bolzano. He had, however, little to tell me of industrial interest.

In my report on the raw organization, particulars are given of the stock of coal at present existing in Bolzano amounting to 14,320 tons.

Lt.Col. Bollmann, of GHI/25.4, at St. Ulrich, introduced himself. This individual is an Ordnance officer who was charged with the progressing and outside supervision of Italian munition plants working for the German Army. He was employed for some years in London by the Union Cold Storage Company, speaks excellent English and has asked whether he might be found employment in making surveys of Italian munitions plants for A.C.

2307

W. J. MASKREY
Lt. Colonel,
Acting Director,
Industry Sub-Commission.

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Lt.Col. Zellmann, of GCH/No. 4, at St. Ulrich, introduced himself. This individual is an Italian officer who was charged with the progressing and outside supervision of Italian munition plants working for the German Army. He was employed for some years in London by the Union Cold Storage Company, speaks excellent English and has asked whether he might be found employment in making surveys of Italian munitions plants for A.C.

2307

W. J. MASKREY
 Lt. Colonel,
 Acting Director,
 Industry Sub-Commission.

Report from Lt. Col. W. J. WASKLEY

22 May 1945

RUESTUNG UND KRIEGSPRODUKTION

The information below was obtained by me from

a) Maj. von Reichel, head of the Ruestungskommando, Bolzano, and
b) from his assistant, 1st Lt. Dr. Sment, attached to the Ruestungskommando, Bolzano, formerly secretary to Eahn, the German Ambassador. These two officers may be contacted through the Headquarters of German Army Group C, Bolzano, and can be reached on the German "Lichtenfoln" telephone exchange. Sment lives at the Villa Erika, Bolzano. The Ruestungskommando, Bolzano, under von Reichel, controlled 91 factories in the provinces of Bolzano, Trento and Belluno. Von Reichel is a particularly well informed and intelligent officer of Austrian origin. He speaks, however, no English. The 91 factories were those suitable for production of weapons, munitions of war and engineering supplies necessary to the German Army. In seventeen of these factories and in tunnels in the mountainsides are concentrated about 4,000 machine tools of which von Reichel stated that about 3,000 are not single-purpose machines and could therefore be used for production of civilian goods. These machines had been removed from plants damaged by air bombardment or had been brought to Bolzano for safety from air attack. One of the most important of these plants is that of the I.M.I. in the tunnel at Virgolo/Frangert which manufactures ball bearings. Von Reichel states that this plant can produce sufficient ball bearings for the whole of the present Italian reduced consumption. This plant is still working under German Army direction. Another small plant visited by the writer in company with von Reichel is that of the Italian firm Mediterranea-Gomma, whose head office is in Milan. This small tyre regeneration plant is still working under the German Army and is situated near the village of S. Pietro, a few kilometres from St. Ulrich. A fair stock of German Army and Italian civilian tyres exist in this plant which is run by a German engineer with Italian civilian personnel. They have enough raw materials for a further 6 to 8 weeks work. A sample of the vulcanized cotton used at the plant for tyre repair accompanies this report. The building in which the retreading machinery from Milan has been installed is an old factory purchased some years ago by the Montecatini combine but for some reason never used by them.

Accompanying this report is a statement prepared by Major von Reichel on my instructions, listing the machine tools mentioned in the first paragraph of this letter. Workpeople to

b) from his assistant, 1st Lt. Dr. Smert, attached to the Ruestungskommando, Bolzano, formerly secretary to Rahn, the German Ambassador. These two officers may be contacted through the Headquarters of German Army Group C, Bolzano, and can be reached on the German "Lichtenfels" telephone exchange. Smert lives at the Villa Trika, Bolzano. The Ruestungskommando, Bolzano, under von Reichel, controlled 91 factories in the provinces of Bolzano, Trento and Belluno. Von Reichel is a particularly well informed and intelligent officer of Austrian origin. He speaks, however, no English. The 91 factories were those suitable for production of weapons, munitions of war and engineering supplies necessary to the German Army. In seventeen of these factories and in tunnels in the mountainsides are concentrated about 4,000 machine tools of which von Reichel stated that about 3,000 are not single-purpose machines and could therefore be used for production of civilian goods. These machines had been removed from plants damaged by air bombardment or had been brought to Bolzano for safety from air attack. One of the most important of these plants is that of the I.M.I. in the tunnel at Vingolo/Trangart which manufactures ball bearings. Von Reichel states that this plant can produce sufficient ball bearings for the whole of the present Italian reduced consumption. This plant is still working under German Army direction. Another small plant visited by the writer in company with von Reichel is that of the Italian firm Mediterranea-Gomma, whose head office is in Milan. This small tyre regeneration plant is still working under the German Army and is situated near the village of S. Pietro, a few kilometres from St. Ulrich. A fair stock of German Army and Italian civilian tyres exist in this plant which is run by a German engineer with Italian civilian personnel. They have enough raw materials for a further 6 to 8 weeks work. A sample of the vulcanized cotton used at the plant for tyre repair accompanies this report. The building in which the retreading machinery from Milan has been installed is an old factory purchased some years ago by the Montecatini combine but for some reason never used by them.

Accompanying this report is a statement prepared by Major von Reichel on my instructions, listing the machine tools mentioned in the first paragraph of this letter. Workpeople to the number of several thousands have been imported into the Bolzano area, and an urgent problem arises in this respect. Many of these people would prefer now that the war is ended to return

to their homes and families and a decision must immediately be reached as to whether the plants should continue to operate where they are, or whether the machinery and workpeople to be returned. Electric power is available in Bolzano in abundance; sufficient coal is on hand for three months' work. This coal consists of the following:

Hard Coal ex Upper Silesia	6630 tons
Coke ex Ostrowa-Morewa	4210 "
Brown Coal Briquettes (Mattonelli di	380 "
Lignite for domestic use)	60 "
Anthracite from the Ruhr	40 "
Lignite, Italian origin	
Cardiff Coal recovered from a sunken	
steamer in Venice harbour (needs washing;	3000 "
probably about 1000 tons useable)	
	14320 tons

Accompanying this report and marked A is a statement of machinery.

B is a list of materials in stock under the control of the RUK organisation, Bolzano, including a list of rail wagons with their numbers and locations and contents.

C is an aide memoire on the status of the 17 plants transferred to the Bolzano district.

D is a list of the 91 plants under the control of the RUK organisation, Bolzano.

E is a statement on the industry situation in Bolzano, with particulars of numbers of workpeople employed.

F is a statement of Coal and Coke requirements and distribution in Bolzano Region.

Encl.:
No. 7

W. J. MASAREY
Lt. Colonel,
Acting Director,
Industry Sub-Commission

1798

22 May 1945

Report from Lt. Col. W.J. Maskrey

ORGANIZATION TODT

The information contained in this report was obtained on 13 May 45 from the following officers of the Organization:

- a. Regierungsrat Wagner, Head of the Todt organization in Bolzano.
- b. Herr Kehr, of the Finance Department of the Todt organization, who was previously employed by the Dresdner Bank at Frankfurt a/M.

The organization Todt, as is of course well known, concerns itself with the building of roads and fortifications and with any other construction work found necessary by the German armed forces. The headquarters of Wagner is 1 Einsatzzgruppe, at Cortina, N.E. of Bolzano, and his organization covered the whole of Northern Italy, and part of Austria, from Landegg to Klagenfurt. Wagner is at present running an office in Bolzano at Runkelsteinerstr. 14. His telephone address is Standort OT Organization, Todt Regt. 40. The organization is divided into 19 groups, the chiefs of which are officers loaned by the Army.

The Todt organization recruited volunteer Italian labour and Wagner assured me that compulsion was never used in Italy.

The Todt organization let out contracts to Italian firms and in this respect, Wagner wished to know how he was to discharge his present obligations to them. He stated that the Todt organization at the moment owed between 400 and 500 millions of lire to Italian concerns. Normally the funds for payment were obtained in the case of contracts of a general nature from the German Embassy, and where work was done for any particular German Army group, from the Army paymaster. I left the headache of this payment question for the attention of Maj. Curtis, of Finance Sub-Commission and left word with Wagner that he should get in touch with Maj. Curtis upon his arrival.

Wagner wishes to know whether his organization can continue to exist and work under Army or AG direction in the reconstruction of roads, railways, etc. In other words, he and his organization would sooner work in comparative freedom that sit in a concentration camp.

Attached is an application, with translation, from document with AMG.

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Attached is an application, with translation, from Kehr for employment with AMG.

W. J. MASAREY
Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Director,
Industry Sub-Commission.

Bolzano, 13th May 1945
Runkelsteinerstr. 14 prt.

Albert K e h r
OT Angestellter
Z.Zt. bei OT Einsatzgruppe Alpen
OT-Verbindungsstelle zu
HQ. 15 Army Group Liaison Det.

TO : A.M.G., Bolzano.

Sir,

I beg to apply for a position as journalist or as bank-official under the Allied Military Government in Germany.

I was born on 17.10.09 at Frankfurt a. Main-Pfeungesheim, Homburgerlandstr. 164 as only child of the bank-official Georg Kehr and his wife. On 1.4.1927 I was engaged by the Darmstädter und Nationalbank at Frankfurt (I have visited two years Volksschule und ten years Oberrealschule with success) and became well versed in all branches of banking and economy. There I was employed until 31.3.1938, when I was transferred against my will to the Westwall as official (cashier) of the OT. I have knowledge of English, French, Italian and Spanish which I used in advising the foreign customers of the bank.

I never was member of the NSDAP and was much handicapped in my career for this reason. On the other hand I was a member of Pastor Niemöller's "Confessional Church" (at Frankfurt a.M. with Pastor Prof. K. Veidt and Pastor Schumacher from the "Inneren Mission") until it was prohibited by the government. Further I was member of the German Social-Democratic Party until it was dissolved. I contributed occasionally to the Frankfurter Zeitung and on account of my opinions I was informed by my relations in the NSDAP that I was on the "Black List" of the Party.

On 3.8.1940 I married Johanna Westenberger and have one son.

On the Westwall I was first employed as accountant at Kehl am Rhein; later I directed various financial branches and finally I work in the above mentioned Verbindungsstelle.

Owing to my knowledge of political and social conditions abroad I was never deceived by NSDAP propaganda. Before the war I travelled frequently to England, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, etc. My Christian faith also forbid me for instance to take any part in anti-semitic activities. For this reason I was unable to publish any article after 1933 and since then I have kept a journal in which I attempt to give a frank description of German life in my opinion; it also contains many secret orders, speeches, newspaper articles etc. as documents of the real state of affairs in Nazi-Germany.

I wish now in accordance with the publications given by the Soldatensender-West (Atlantik-Sender) and Radio London to take part on the reconstruction of the new Germany and the absolute removal of Nazism, which has brought my country and myself so much misery.

I am prepared to show at any time evidence of my work and the original copy of the above mentioned journal and

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Albert Kehr

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OT-Angestellter

z.Zt. bei OT Einsatzgruppe Alzen

OT-Verbindungsstelle zu K2. 15 Army

Group Liaison Det., Bozen

3 o z e n, den 13.8.48
Punkelsteinstr. 14 Prt.
Zimmer 3, Tel. Über
Stanzdorf - OT Regt. 40.

L e b e n s l a u f .

=====

geboren am 17. Okt. 1908 zu Frankfurt a.M.-Preungesheim, Romburger-
landstr. 164 als einziges Kind des Bankangestellten Georg Kehr und
seiner Ehefrau Marie, geb. Heidebach. Nach Besuch der evangelischen
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städter- und Nationalbank, Filiale Frankfurt a.M., als Lehrling
eingetreten, im 2. jähriger Lehrzeit mit allen Zweigen des Bank-
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meiner Zwangsdiensverpflichtung zum Westwall als Angestellter bei
dieser Bank bzw. der Rechtsnachfolgerin, der Dresdner Bank, tätig
und zwar hauptsächlich als Schalterbedienter in verschiedenen Depositions-
kassen. Fachliche Fortbildung in Abendkursen, besonders in der engl.,
franz., ital. und span. Sprache, da ich deren Kenntnis zur Beratung
der ausländischen Kundschaft benötigte. Fortkommen behindert durch
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der Paulskirche bzw. Pfarrer Schmiedeler von der Inneren Mission).
Ausserdem war ich bis zum Verbot der Partei Mitglied der SPD in
Pfm.-Preungesheim. Als gelegentlicher Mitarbeiter der "Frankfurter
Zeitung" (z.B. bei der Herausgabe des "Buches der guten Werke") und
infolge meiner freien Meinungsäusserungen stand ich, wie mir meine
bei der Partei tätigen Schwiegereltern mitteilten, in der sogenannten
"schwarzen Liste" der Ortsgruppe Pfm.-Preungesheim bzw. Pfm.-Wieser-
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Am Westwall fand ich zuerst Verwendung als Zahlmeister in Kohl a.B.,
später war ich Leiter verschiedener Abrechnungs- und Revisions-
dienststellen und zuletzt als Referent für Arbeiterentlohnung,
Betreuung. Infolge meiner Kenntnis der tatsächlich vorhandenen
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Ausland - Italien, England, Frankreich, Belgien, Holland, Schweiz,
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seit dieser Zeit ein Tage Buch geführt, in welchem ich eine offene
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Lebenslauf.

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Reden usw. diesen Tagebuch beilege und möchte mich in Sinne der
seit jeder in Soldatenzeit West (Atlantik-Sender) oder Radio Ion-
den bekanntgegebenen Weisungen an Außen des neuen Deutschland und
bei der Auswertung des Marxismus, der soviel Elend seinen Vaterland
gebracht hat, seinen bescheidenen Anteil beisteuern.
Ich bitte daher mir einen Weg zu weisen, wie ich baldigt zu diesen
Wiederaufbau beitragen kann bei einer Beschäftigung in Wirtschaften-
genw. Finanzwesen oder bei der Presse glaube ich das Beste leisten
zu können, bereit aber, dass ich infolge meiner raschen Auffassungen
Gabe auch auf anderen Gebieten gleiche Wertvolles leisten zu können.
Zugewisse vorher keine seitliche Tätigkeit sowie das Original meines
Tagebuches und andere Unterlagen führe ich bei mir.

Herrn Albert Kehl

25.12

1805