

By: SD Date: 7/29/2001

SECRET

MEMORANDUM: STATK/OCR

SUBJECT : KICHMANN, Adolf

2140060

1. Reference is made to the request of Mr. Radford, dated 21 June 1960. The following is a summary of information concerning the subject of your request.

2. A Department of the Army report dated 5 March 1947, from the Counter Intelligence Corps, Salzburg, stated the following:

a. Subject was born in 1907 in Sollingen, in Westphalia, Germany, and was raised in Linz, Upper Austria. Subject joined the Nazi Party in Austria in 1931, and the SS in 1932; in 1934 he fled to Germany, joined the Austrian SS, was stationed in the SS Camp of the Legion in Dachau, and shortly thereafter was assigned to the SD in Berlin.

b. In 1934, Subject began studying classical languages, and acquired proficiency in Hebrew (and Yiddish). In 1936, upon the suggestion of Leopold von MILDERSTEIN, a leading figure in Abteilung IV B 4 (Jewish Affairs Section) of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA--Security Service Headquarters), Subject applied for assignment with that Section. Gestapo and SD Chief Reinhard HEYDRICH sent Subject and Herbert HAGEN, Chief of the Abteilung IV B 4 to Palestine on an "information trip." In September 1937, Subject and HAGEN left Berlin for Haifa, Palestine, via Rumania, Greece, and Turkey; although they had tourist visas and planned to remain in Palestine for two weeks, during which time they intended to visit the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, the British authorities allowed them to stay only two days; they visited Tel-Aviv and Haifa, and then departed for Egypt, where they met a group of Arab Journalists and a representative of the Mufti.

c. After his return to Germany, Subject, in order to impress Viennese Jews, continually flaunted his knowledge of Jewish affairs, and claimed to be from a German family of a Templar Sect in Sarona, near Tel-Aviv.

d. In the spring of 1938, Subject went to Vienna with the Einsatzkommando (Action Unit) of the SS and the SD; there he became Referent (Expert) for Jewish Affairs. On Subject's suggestion, HEYDRICH ordered the establishment of the Zentralstelle (Hq.) fuer die Juedische Auswanderung. HEYDRICH ordered Subject to Prague in March 1939 to set up the Zentralstelle fuer die Regelung der Judenfrage in Böhmen und Mähren, (Hq. for the Regulating of the Jewish Question in Bohemia and Moravia). When Subject left Vienna

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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for Prague, he was replaced by SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Wolf GUKERTER, whose brother, Hans GUKERTER, became Subject's Prague deputy.

e. Later in 1939, Subject was appointed Chief of the Ab-
teilung IV B 4 by REYDICH, and promoted to SS-Sturmbannfuhrer.
Subject became one of the closest and most devoted co-workers of
SS-Gruppenfuhrer Heinrich MUELLER, who was then Chief of the
Gestapo. Among the special actions executed on Subject's order
at that time, was the evacuation of the Jews from Posen and West
Prussia to Poland.

f. In the summer of 1940, Subject submitted a memo to Heinrich
HIDDLER which called for the deportation of all European Jews to
Madagascar. The idea was approved by HIDDLER and Adolf HITLER, and
under the nominal leadership of Herman GOERING a central organization
for the implementation of the plan was created; REYDICH was placed
in charge, and the practical execution of the plan was placed in
Subject's hands. The plan was in effect until 1941, when the
deportation of Jews to Poland began. In 1942, the systematic
mass murders in the Polish extermination camps were begun; also
that year, Subject was promoted to SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer.

g. During 1942, Subject was in close contact with Odilo
GLOBOCNIK, the former Austrian Gauleiter and Chief of the SS
and the police in Lublin, and with the Auschwitz concentration
camp commander, Rudolf HOESE.

h. In 1943, MUELLER named Subject Section Chief of the Berlin
Gestapo.

i. In 1944, the following offices were under Subject's control:

(1) Abteilung IV B 4, of which the Prague Referat (Depart-
ment) was responsible for depriving the deported Jews of their
citizenship and for confiscating their property;

(2) Kommando 1005, which was active in Poland and Russia;

(3) Sq. for the Solution for the Jewish Question in
Bohemia and Moravia, in Prague, which administered the Al-
terghetto (Old Peoples' Ghetto) Theresienstadt;

(4) Spezialkommando Ugar, which was activated in March
1944 and dissolved after the Hungarian Jewry had been deported
in October 1944 (while part of this outfit was transferred back
to Vienna to supervise the 12,000 Hungarian Jews who were there
as slave laborers, Subject remained in Budapest until 24 Dec-
ember 1944).

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j. Subject married Vera LIERL, a Czech national from the Budweis area, in 1936; they had three children, Klaus, Adolf, and Dieter. Mrs. KICEMANN, who was allegedly divorced from Subject, stated that Subject had visited her in Altaussee, Bezirk Gmunden, Land Oberoesterreich in April 1945, and that he intended to return to Prague in November of that year. According to Mrs. KICEMANN, Subject had been hiding in the mountains near Altaussee as late as November 1945, at which time he escaped to Palestine, disguised as a Jew. Subject allegedly worked with personalities of the Grand Mufti group in Jerusalem; Subject was also rumored to have been in Egypt under the protection of King Farouk.

k. In the event of a German collapse, Subject planned to form a group of partisans composed of his followers and members of his office. Subject's plans were predicated upon the outbreak of war between Soviet Russia and her western allies; he intended to await such a war in the mountains and caves in the areas of Muhlviertel, Nideroesterreich, and the Tennengebirge, Land Salzburg.

l. In May 1945, Subject had been in Alt-Aussee, Oberoesterreich, had procured false documents for his family, and had planned to visit his parents in Linz.

3. A Department of the Army report dated 3 December 1952 indicated that a Heinz KICEMANN, believed identifiable with Subject, had been in Egypt since 1948, and had reportedly lectured to the Egyptian Army at Abbassia; he was listed among the German advisors to the Egyptian Armed Forces.

4. A report dated July 1953 indicated that Subject was reportedly in the Near East, and had travelled from Baghdad to Damascus with the Grand Mufti.

5. An unevaluated report dated 6 January 1954 indicated that Karl Heinz KICEMANN had escaped from a United States Prisoner of War Camp in Italy, and had arrived in Syria some time between 1947 and 1948 with a Syrian laissez-passer acquired in Rome; he purported to be a political advisor to the Syrian Government, but disassociated himself from the German military advisors there; he allegedly contacted the Grand Mufti in Egypt in 1951, but was not permitted to remain in that country.

6. A report dated 19 March 1958 indicated that Subject reportedly had been living in Argentina under the alias of CLEMENS since 1952, but at the time of this information was living in Jerusalem.

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KID/A JML/BAH/orn
Based on: 801-47138

Department of Army report, 5 March 1947, 430th CIC Det., Salzburg.

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