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D Markus Johannes WOLF

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Chronology

19 January 1923, Markus Johannes WOLF was born in Hechingen, Wuertemberg. His father was Dr. (of medicine) and author Friedrich WOLF, born 23 December 1888 and 5 October 1951 in Lohndorf, Oranienburg. Friedrich WOLF was a well-known Communist and East Germany's first postwar ambassador to Poland. Markus' mother and Friedrich's second wife was Elisabeth WOLF, born 1891.

(undated) Markus and his father moved from Hechingen, Germany to Berlin in November 1933. He moved to New York in March 1934. He lived and worked in the USSR.

1941-1942, Markus WOLF worked in the Soviet Union. He was a medical specialist and worked in the Soviet Union. He was in Moscow, U.S.S.R. in 1941. He worked in the Communist Party of the United States of America.

1942-1943, Markus WOLF worked in the Soviet Union. He was a medical specialist and worked in the Soviet Union. He was in Moscow, U.S.S.R. in 1942. He worked in the Communist Party of the United States of America.

1943-1944, Markus WOLF worked in the Soviet Union. He was a medical specialist and worked in the Soviet Union. He was in Moscow, U.S.S.R. in 1943. He worked in the Communist Party of the United States of America.

1944-1945, Markus WOLF worked in the Soviet Union. He was a medical specialist and worked in the Soviet Union. He was in Moscow, U.S.S.R. in 1944. He worked in the Communist Party of the United States of America.

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1944. WOLF married Emma, nee STENZER, in Moscow. She was born on 21 October 1923 in Munich but, like her husband, had become a Soviet citizen. Her mother was imprisoned in the USSR for a long time, but no further information is now available. Her father was a minor KPD functionary. He may well have been the Franz STENZER who appears in footnote 8, pp. 102-103 of *KPD von 1933 bis 1945*; Horst Duhake, Klepenheuer U. Witsch, Cologne, 1972. LEONHARD, cited above, says (p. 467) that WOLF married Emma STENZER, the blonde, blue-eyed girl from the Comintern school . . . who had reported my remarks to the school supervisor . . . The STENZER girl, whose father was murdered by the Nazis, used the cover name STERN at the Comintern school.

Late May 1945. WOLF and his wife arrived in Berlin. He appeared in the uniform of a Russian colonel and wore a uniform when traveling, although he usually wore civvies. They moved into an apartment at Bayernallee 44, Berlin/Charlottenburg, in the American sector and near the communist-dominated Berliner Rundfunk (radio station). They lived at this address from 23 June 1945 to 15 November 1949. They were Soviet citizens and hence were not subject to German registration laws. Neither did they need food ration cards.

19 November 1945. WOLF went to Nuremberg to serve as an assistant to Prosecutor General Roman Andreyevich RUDENKO, the chief Soviet prosecutor, and as a special reporter. He remained at Nuremberg or went there periodically until early 1946.

28 June 1946. The WOLF's first son was born in Berlin/Charlottenburg. They may have had two other children. The first son was named Michael.

Ca. 1946. LEONHARD (p. 467) wrote, "Upon my return [to Germany] I visited my former friend Mischa WOLF, whom I had known in the Comintern school. He was now commentator on foreign policy for the East Berlin radio and was using the name Michael STORM: . . . Mischa, who had excellent relations with the highest Soviet officials, lived in a luxurious five-room apartment in Bayernallee. . . ." By August 1947 WOLF also owned a fine villa near Lake Glienicke.

All manuscripts prepared for use by Radio Berlin had to be countersigned by WOLF. He also edited all interviews.

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April 1948. By this time WOLF had become a member of the SED, the East German Communist Party. In April 1948 he travelled to Poland as a member of the first delegation of East German journalists to go there. In June 1948 he was in Prague, working as a reporter.

16 October 1949 - 1952. The East German government announced the appointment of Markus WOLF as first councillor (Erste Missionrat) to the first East German mission in Moscow. His primary duties, however, were those of a cultural and press attache. During this period he was also given basic training in intelligence. While Markus was in Moscow, his father Friedrich served as the chief of the first East German mission to Poland.

August 1951. Markus WOLF returned on a visit to Berlin to attend a conference of chiefs of DDR diplomatic missions.

1952. WOLF returned from Moscow and joined the Institut fuer Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Forschung (IWF, Institute for Economic and Scientific Research), a cover organization for East German (and hence Soviet) espionage. It had its headquarters in East Berlin at Klosterstr. 59. In late 1952 WOLF, not yet 30 years old, succeeded Anton ACKERMANN as chief of the IWF. ACKERMANN had had a nervous breakdown. Walter ULBRICHT opposed WOLF's appointment, but the Soviets rode down ULBRICHT's objections. WOLF worked closely with Gustav SZENDA in setting up Abteilung (Section) 1 a, which had as its mission the penetration of the West German government, specifically including the police and the judiciary. At this time WOLF lived at Heinrich Mann Platz 16 (probably Pankow).

1953. An IWF official defected, and the IWF was disbanded. WOLF, by now a brigadier general, became chief of Department XV of the MIS (Ministry of State Security). His mission was unchanged.

1957. By this date WOLF, still chief of Department XV, was also a deputy Minister of the MIS.

December 1958. WOLF participated in a conference in Moscow, attended by Soviets and Poles.

June 1960. By this time WOLF was the chief of the HVA (Hauptverwaltung A) of the MIS. The HVA is charged with conducting foreign intelligence. With a Polish intelligence officer he discussed the organization of aid for Cuba. He also discussed, with UB staff members, operations against the Irish.