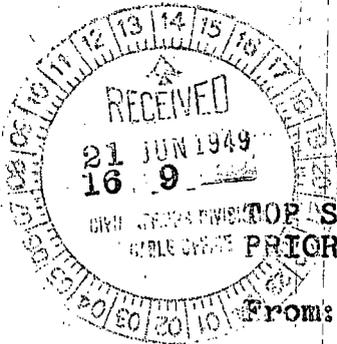


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Authority NND 770061  
By SE NARA Date 8-28-91

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Entry 466  
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Box 23

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
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PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED

**TOP SECRET**

From: COMGEN OMGUS Berlin Germany sgd Mays from Wilkinson  
To: Chief of Staff US Army for SAOAS  
Nr: CC 8951  
Rear W-90289.

Vertical routing slip with boxes for: ACT, CAD, ENT, ANN, EMP, EX, FE, RO, SEC. Includes a date stamp '21 Jun 49'.

According to information received, Walter's assets in Germany consist primarily of shares in category one war plants located in British zone, disposition of which is a British matter. We have agreed with the British here to continue to explore two possible solutions, namely:

A. The employment of Walter in the United States through the efforts of JIOA and other interested agencies.

B. The setting up of Walter in business in the United Kingdom through the unilateral efforts of the British.

It was further agreed that should both of these possibilities fail to provide a satisfactory solution, the British would explore other possibilities with US before permitting Walter's return to Germany, since we understand that this matter is of highest importance from national security standpoint, and that some solution is imperative with money a secondary consideration.

ACTION: MR VOORHEES  
INFO: COL HAMBLIN GEN BRADLEY, GEN BOLTE, JIOA

CM IN 10426 (21 Jun 49) DTG: 211335Z fmb/2

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PRIORITY

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PER PARAS 511 and 60a (4) AR 380-5

From: Hq EUCOM Frankfurt Germany sgd Huebner cite ECGCA  
To: Hqs Dept of the Army for Chief Civil Affairs Div  
Info: NTOUSA  
Nr: SX 3647 12 November 1947

Reurad November WX 89985.

The roster of 10 "BLACKS" held at WCE, Dachau with usual surname followed by given name followed by other name or variation in spelling in like order and in parenthesis in each case is:

- Bijaxi, George (Cvenk, Josip);
- Budak, Peter (Budak, Peter or Pietro);
- Capan, Franjo (Capan, Franco);
- Dubic, Dragutin (Dubich, Dragutin);
- Jercic, Petar (none);
- Filipek, Oton (none);
- Klatic, Emil (none);
- Koharic, Antun (Koharic, Anton or Antony);
- Rama, Kurtess (none);
- Zvizdic, Hasan (Zvizdich, Hasan).

End

ACTION	CAD	INGO
SEC		✓
RA		
ECN		
SUP		
PL		✓
FG		
BU		
RO		
WC		
PT		
EX		✓
LMG		
PPM		
MPS		

ACTION: Gen Noce

INFORMATION: Gen Noce (State), Mr Draper, Gen Wedemeyer  
CM IN 1846 (13 Nov 47) DTG 121754E wa

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By SE NARA Date 8-28-91

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PER PARAS 51i and 60a (4) AR 380-5



Civil Affairs Division  
Mr H A Fierst -  
Mr R L Fisher 3162

11 May 1948

ACT	CA	INGO
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EUCOM Frankfurt Germany

INFORMATION:

OMGUS Berlin Germany

Number: WARX 81507

From CSCAD cite Econ. Reurad April SX 3162.

State indicates that surrender of 3 blacks mentioned  
Para 3 urad was not directly requested of this Govt but was  
made to British auths. Findings of joint US-UK screening  
team and review board, which recommended their surrender  
stated that joint board were cognizant of Yugoslav requests  
for Dubic and Klatic.

In view fact EUCOM and OMGUS have no evidence supporting  
Jugo charges on which their extradition request based and  
that Jugos have made no such request directly to US auths,  
State concurs in your recommendation that these 3 persons  
be immediately released and suggests they be treated in same  
manner as other seven.

End.

NOTE: SX 3162 CM IN 4093 dated 19 Apr 48

ORIGINATOR: GEN NOCE

DISTRIBUTION: GEN WEDEMEYER, MR DRAPER, GEN NOCE (STATE)

CM OUT 81507

(May 48)

DTG 111653Z ss

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8

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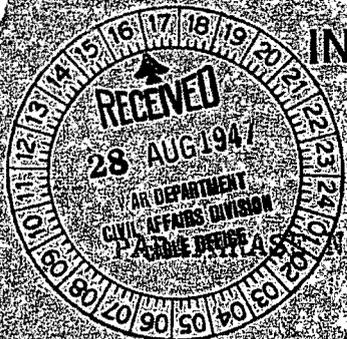
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By SE NARA Date 8-28-91

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PER PARAS 511 and 60a (4) AR 380-5

From: CINCPAC Tokyo Japan from G-2

To: WDCSA for WDCID

Nr: C-55133

28 August 1947

Check on USAFTR ZCGC 1060, 24 August. This man of primary interest CIQ but of obvious General Intelligence value. He is source code name PLANK who furnished report on USSR efforts in development of atomic energy, forwarded to you 4 August 47. What are your views furnishing as yet by transfer to United States?

End

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*Handwritten marks: 29, 30, 31, 2/3*

NOTE: ZCGC 1060 is CM IN 4283 (24 Aug) P&O

ACTION: Gen Norstad

INFORMATION: Gen Spaatz, Adm Leahy, Col Munson, Gen Noce, JCS, Gen Chamberlin, Adm Nimitz, CSA

CM IN 4926 (28 Aug 47)

DTG 280933Z

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Authority NND 770061  
By JW NARA Date 8-30

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Entry 466  
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**TOP SECRET**

TOP SECRET

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED

Joint Intelligence Objectives  
Agency Col R. D. Wentworth  
USAF/3323

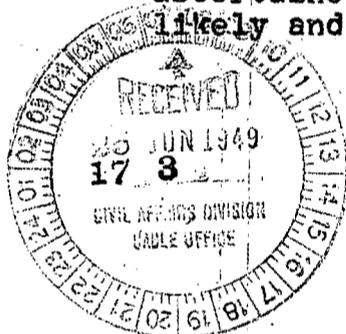
To : COMGEN OMGUS

Nr : WAR 90577

24 June 49

For Wilkinson from JIOA reur CC 8951 of 21 June 49

Efforts to secure U.S. employment for Walter are continuing. No success so far and only two remaining leads are considered of doubtful value. Will report results when ascertained. Your possible solution B appears to be the most likely and desirable.



ACT	CAD	INF
ADM		
ANL		
BMP		
EUR		
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FE		
PERS		
RO		
SEC		

NOTE: CC 8951 is CM IN 10426 (21 Jun 49) JIOA

ORIGINATOR: JIOA

DISTRIBUTION: (COL HAMBLER) JCS(JIC), GEN IRWIN, GEN BOLTE, GEN BRADLEY, MR VOORHEES

CM OUT 90577

(June 49)

DTG 241851Z

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Authority NND 770061  
By JW NARA Date 8-30

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PRIORITY

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED

OASA Mr M R McC

**TOP SECRET**

To: 18 COMGEN OMGUS  
16

Nr: WAR 90289

17 Jun 49

Fr SAOAS cite EUR. Reurads May CC 8702, CC 8746,  
and June CC 8862, ourads May WX 89338 and June WX 89789.

1. If it becomes nec to enable Walter to set up in business in UK by means of loan, grant, or other device, it seems to us that financial responsibility would be primarily that of UK. Pmt would be in sterling and any benefits accruing fr the business would go largely to UK. Therefore we find it difficult to understand why US share in loan would be nec.

2. Appraisal of proposals for financial arrangements, such as loan against German assets, is still difficult in absence of info as to form those assets may take--whether they consist of shares in stock, patents, bank accts, equip, or real prop. However, if there is bona fide prospect of retaining Walter in UK by making capital aval with which he can be set up in business, a cleaner arrangement would be to make loan against assets of new business itself.

3. Joint Int Objectives Agency is still working on employment possibilities; has circularized potential employers. Replies thus far have been negative but several employers remain to be heard fr.

ORIGINATOR : MR VOORHEES

DISTRIBUTION: COL HAMBLIN, GEN BOLTE, GEN BRADLEY, JIOA

ACT	CAD	INF
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RC		
SEC		

CM OUT 90289 (Jun 49) DTG 172243Z mcs

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18 JUN 1949  
16 JUN 1949  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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By JW NARA Date 8-30

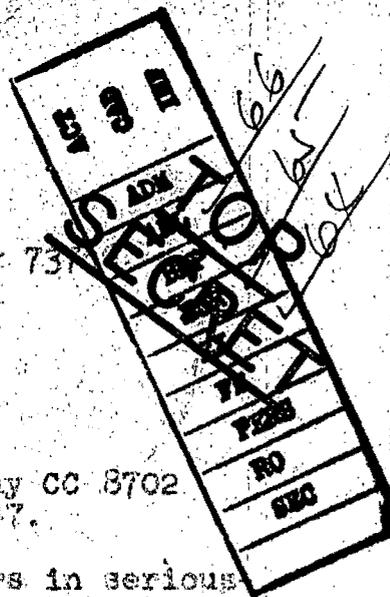
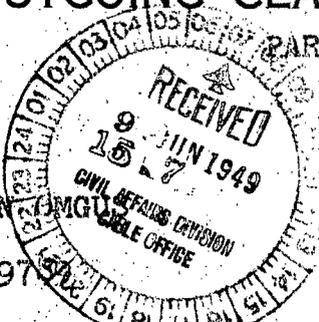
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PRIORITY

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED

OASA M R McCormick 73



To: COMGEN (CMGU)

Nr: WAR 89789

8 Jun 49

For Wilkinson SACAS cite Eur. Reurads May CC 8702 and CC 8746 ourads May WARX 89338 and Apr WARX 87647.

1. Joint Int Objectives Agency fully concurs in seriousness of acty risks resulting fr ret of Walter to Germany, to extent that it considers that all possible means should be exhausted to prevent his ret. Has attempted, without success thus far, to secure employment for him in US, but is continuing efforts in this direction.

2. Fgn Office cable does not indicate specifically present form of German assest or manner in which it is proposed that capital be trfd. Therefore, would find it difficult to comment upon proposed trf of capital beyond obsn as to obvious undesirability of trfs involving conversion of marks to fgn exchange. Logan states such conversions illegal. Would suggest that other methods of financing be explored by British, with any cooperation which you may be able to give, which would not have objectionable aspects of mark conversion.

Note: CC 8702 is CM IN 5263 May.  
CC 8746 is CM IN 5904 May.

ORIGINATOR: MR VOORHEES

DISTRIBUTION: COL HAMELEN JCS, GEN BOLLING, GEN BOLTE, GEN BRADLEY, NAVAIDE, ADM DENFELD, GEN VANDENBERG

CM OUT 89789

(Jun 49) DTG: 082121Z fmb

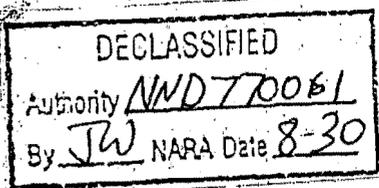
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RG	<u>165</u>
Entry	<u>467</u>
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Box	<u>549</u>

Law Offices  
Louis E. Spiegler  
Southern Building  
Washington 5, D.C.

National 9067-0968

August 1, 1946

Hon. Robert P. Patterson  
Secretary of War  
Room 3E380 Pentagon  
Washington, D. C.

In Re: KUBOWITZKI, Dr. A. Leon

My dear Secretary:

Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki, who is General Secretary of the World Jewish Congress, and who is now in Europe on a mission in behalf of the World Jewish Congress, desires to enter the American Zone in Germany. He cannot do so without the permission of the War Department for which reason I am making this request for such permission.

Dr. Kubowitzki, who was legally admitted to the United States and is a Belgian citizen, is travelling on a special Belgian passport.

The World Jewish Congress is extremely anxious that Dr. Kubowitzki enter the American Zone of Germany as its representative, considering the visit of Dr. Kubowitzki to be of utmost importance particularly in dealing with the problems of displaced persons and related issues.

The World Jewish Congress can in every way vouch for the integrity and devotion of Dr. Kubowitzki to our government and its institutions and earnestly believes that his entry into Germany would not be detrimental to the best interests of the United States; to the contrary, it would be helpful in the solution of the problem of the displaced persons in which our government is interested.

I should like to discuss this matter personally with a representative of your office.

If this application meets with your approval as I trust it will, will you please be good enough to cable, at my expense, permission to the American Embassy at Paris where Dr. Kubowitzki may call for it.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Louis E. Spiegler  
LOUIS E. SPIEGLER  
Washington Counsel and Representative  
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

LKS:ep

COPY

READING



210271

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NWD 70061  
 By JW NARA Date 8-30

RG 165  
 Entry 468  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 549

Mr. Louis E. Spiegler  
 Washington Counsel and Representative  
 World Jewish Congress  
 Southern Building  
 Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Mr. Spiegler:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of 1 August 1948 to me concerning the request for Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki to enter the United States Zone of Germany.

Since Dr. Kubowitzki, is a Belgian citizen and is not in this country at this time, it will be necessary for him to make application to enter the United States Zone of Germany to the Combined Travel Security Board Office, Bureau des Fomais Militaires, Secretariat Aux Affaires Allemandes et Autrichiennes in Paris. This is the office which processes applications by persons abroad other than United States nationals for entry into and travel within all zones of Germany.

Should you wish to discuss this matter further, I suggest that you get in touch with the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of War

210272



*[Handwritten signature]*

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By SE NARA Date 8-28-91

RG 169  
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CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAS 511 and 60a (4) AR 380-5.

Combined Chiefs of Staff  
Capt. W. G. Lalor, USN.  
W.D. Ext. 77500

6 February 1947

Allied Force Headquarters Caserta Italy  
British Joint Staff Mission Washington D C  
Nr: WARX 91498

TOPSEC book message to Morgan for action, to AMSSO  
pass to British Chiefs of Staff for information. This  
message is FAN 721 to Morgan from the Combined Chiefs  
of Staff.

The Combined Chiefs of Staff have considered the pro-  
blem of disposal of Yugoslav Army deserters determined to be  
political refugees (NAF 1124 and NAF 1236). Great importance  
is attached to the right of Political Asylum, and it is con-  
sidered that these persons should be afforded every practi-  
cable protection and assistance ordinarily extended to politi-  
cal refugees and, moreover, that they should in no circum-  
stances be returned forcibly to the Yugoslav authorities.

The persons referred to in NAF 1236 should, accordingly,  
not be returned to Yugoslav authorities.

You should adopt such measures as you may find suitable  
to allow the Austrians and Italians to return to their homes,  
and allow the Yugoslavs, Albanians, Hungarians and Poles to  
join the remainder of the refugees now in Italy.

You should continue to screen all alleged deserters  
in order to determine political aspects of their desertion  
and their ultimate disposition should be arranged in accordance  
with the above stated policy.

CM-OUT 91498 (Feb 47)

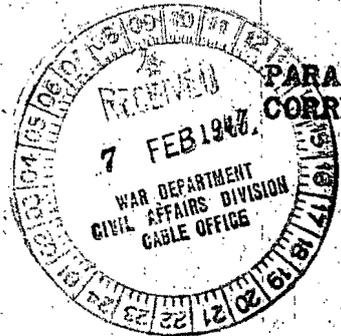
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 By SE NARA Date 8-28-99

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Nr: WARK 91498

Page - 2.

The undesirability of increasing the number of refugees in Italy is realized, but it is not considered that an additional 123 will materially affect the already overwhelming problem.

End

Note: NAF 1124 is CM IN 4793 (22 Mar 46)  
 NAF 1236 is CM IN 4140 (23 Nov 46).

ORIGINATOR: CCS

DISTRIBUTION: Gen Spaatz, Adm Leahy, Mr Petersen, Gen Woco,  
 Gen Chamberlin, Adm Nimitz, Gen Norstad, CSA.

CM-OUT 91498 (Feb 47) DTG 070110Z fwl

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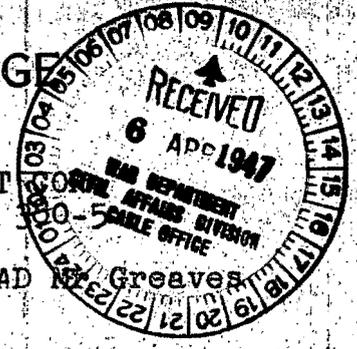
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By SE NARA Date 8-28-91

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RESPONDENCE PER PARAS 511 and 60a (4) AR

CAD 311.23 CAD Mr. Greaves  
3984

4 April 1947

OMGUS Berlin Germany  
INFORMATION:  
CINCEUR Frankfurt Germany  
Nr: WARX 95536

*Dist. only to Exec &  
Mr. Greaves*

ACTION	CAD	INTEREST
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From WDSKA IO. Clay personal from Noce.

Sending you airmail 3 copies of manuscript of article written by Joan S. Crane, wife of John Crane formerly OMGUS Econ Div, entitled "Malice in Blunderland" which Satevepost plans to publish in early issue.

Article considered by WD one sided and highly successful attempt to describe worst side of MG, to which extent it is malicious. It leaves complete blackout of very serious and honest efforts behind MG policies in Germany and offers no constructive criticism. Writer is tardy with much of her criticism and apparently made no effort to inform herself of official steps taken to correct certain discrepancies. Article undoubtedly has considerable re reader interest and little hope held here of discouraging its publication particularly in view of element of truth threaded through it, altho truth, as usual in these cases, is that belonging to isolated incident.

Will relay to Martin Sommers, Post Foreign Editor, if you wish, your reaction for his consideration as basis for possible turn down of article. Success with Sommers, however, may only mean that article subsequently will bob up elsewhere, but we would have prospect of delaying it until it had lost some of its appeal.

CM OUT 95536

(Apr 47)

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Nr: WARX 95536

(4 Apr 47)

Page 2

You immediately will discover that your 10 Mar ltr to me re Congressman Meade letter and your earlier letter re an earlier Satevepost article answer many of Malice in Blunderland distortions. Others you may wish to comment on by cable in order that we can be specific if and when article is published and causes queries.

End

ORIGINATOR: CAD

CM OUT 95536

(Apr 47)

DTG 041837Z

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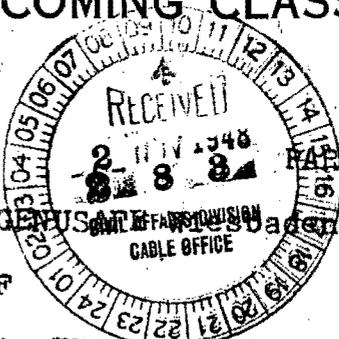
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210276

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Authority NND 770061  
By SR NARA Date 8-28-91

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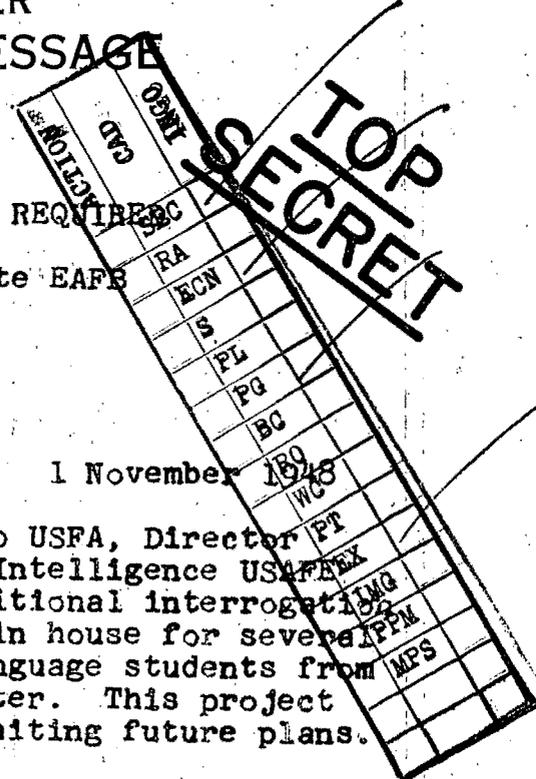


TOP SECRET

From: COMUSAF, USAF DIVISION, Wiesbaden Germany cite EAFB  
To: CSAF  
Info: USFA; EUCOM; CSGPO  
Nr: UAX 1154

1 November 1948

Refer to WARX 91736 from CSGPO to USFA, Director Intelligence USFA agreed allow Director Intelligence USAF borrow two mentioned Lieutenants for additional interrogation when USFA finished. We plan quartering in house for several weeks with Russian linguists and have language students from Project R at Oberammergau participate later. This project can take care of subjects for interim awaiting future plans.



ACTION: GEN WEDEMEYER

INFO : GEN VANDENBERG, GEN EPERLE, GEN IRWIN, MR DRAPER, GEN WEDEMEYER (STATE), GEN MOORE (SGS), OSA (MR ROYALL), MR FORRESTAL, GEN MOORE (PID), CSA

CM IN 119 (2 Nov 48) DTG 011640Z mec/b

ACTION ON INCOMING RADIO 119 TOP SECRET  
CHANGED TO Gen Vandenberg (OIN) BRANCH,  
PER COPY 101, DATED 2 Nov 48



COPY NO. 33

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By SE NARA Date 8-28-99

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**TOP SECRET**

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PER PARAS 511 and 60a (4) AR 380-5

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From: HQ EUCCOM Heidelberg Germany sgd Huebner cite ECGOT  
 To: CSUSA for Director of Plans and Operations  
 Info: CINCNELM for Commander Brock; American Embassy London  
 for Mister Nussey  
 Nr: SX 3326 11 October 1948

1. Awaiting here further reply to your WX 89666 dated 23rd September 1948, and our SX 2765, dated 10th September 1948.

2. London office of State Department awaiting instructions from State Department as to their responsibilities concerning EUCCOM evacuees. Their present plans do not include reception of EUCCOM evacuees.

3. Instructions should be issued soonest and prior to final agreement between United States Ambassador and United Kingdom Foreign Office on number to be accommodated.

Note: SX 2765 is CM IN 1976 (11 Sept) PO.

ACTION: GEN WEDEMEYER

INFO: GEN VANDENBERG, GEN EBERLE, GEN CHAMBERLIN, ADM DENFELD, GEN WEDEMEYER (STATE).

CM IN 1891

(11 Oct 48)

DTG: 111600Z ef/B

TOP SECRET

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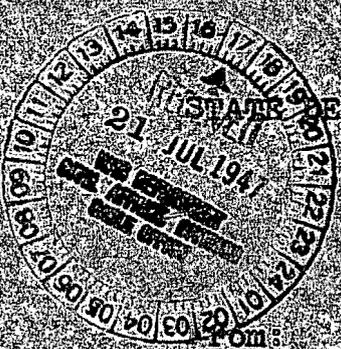
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WAR DEPARTMENT MESSAGE FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  
PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS TOP SECRET  
CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAS 511 and 60a (4) AR 380-5

SECRET

From: US POLAD Berlin Germany sgd Murphy  
To: Secretary of State  
No: 1718  
FC-3

18 July 1947

Please instruct soonest on questions raised MYTEL 1433, June 13. Dutch military mission now requesting guidance recruitment procedure US zone, apparently have already obtained supersonic research expert and others British zone. British also recruiting for Canada. Unable ascertain whether British here have clear parallel instructions, suggest Embassy London be asked approach Foreign Office for clarification.

Tentative OMCUS procedure contemplated will provide ODI coordinate clearance manpower, economic, finance, security, political divisions prior JCS and Combined Chiefs leaving to CTB only final routing permit issuance on refusal. All cases will be considered individually as exceptions to general denial policy and persons still on PAPER-CLEP lists automatically excluded. This satisfactory USPOLAD if Department concurs.

End.

Note: 1433 not identified in SMC  
ACTION: Gen Chamberlin  
INFO: Gen Spaatz, ~~Gen Noug~~ Gen Nonstad  
CH IN 3471 (21 JUL 47) DTG 18 JPT

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

19 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, CAD:

SUBJECT: Report of Action Taken on Director's Report.

1. The following represents the status of action assigned to the Economics and Supply Branch, Personnel and Training Branch, and Government Branch with respect to the Director's report on his recent visit to Europe.

2. Paragraph 2. (E & S) Estimates of requirements for continued care of displaced persons in US Zone in Germany have been received from the theater and are being analyzed.

3. Paragraph 3. (E & S) Since preparation of the Director's report, cable has been received from General Clay recommending that the War Department responsibility for procurement and initial financing of German supplies be limited to the US Zone of Germany and Berlin. Draft paper (CCAC 203/1) has been prepared after informal conferences with the State Department and the British Army Staff, which provides for termination of combined military responsibility with October loadings and thereafter for zonal responsibility for the procurement and financing of civilian supplies. This draft is now in clearance.

4. Paragraph 4. (E & S) United States responsibility for the supply of Berlin will follow the same pattern as for the supply in German proper, i.e. responsibility will be limited to US Zone. Draft statement outlining the Berlin problem has been prepared for presentation by the Director to the Congress.

5. Paragraph 5. (E & S) Draft statement with respect to the supply problem in Austria has been prepared for presentation by the Director to the Congress. The cables have been dispatched to USFET, USFA, and MTOUSA directing that, by theater arrangements, the maximum assistance be given to Austria in the matter of civilian supplies during the fall months. No plan for the development of adequate foreign exchange has as yet been developed.

6. Paragraph 6. (E & S) Instructions have been given to General Clark to govern his negotiations with the Russians in an effort to make Eastern European supplies available for the US Zone of Vienna. The whole question of feeding Vienna is on the agenda at the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in London. General Clark has been requested by the State Department, supplemented by War Department cable, to make his recommendations to Secretary Byrnes.

7. Paragraph 7. (E & S) In the draft paper terminating combined military responsibility for civilian supplies in Germany, it is proposed to direct General Eisenhower to immediately obtain quadripartite consideration

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of export-import machinery and, pending the development of such quadripartite machinery, to arrange with the other Zone Commanders, particularly in the British Zone, to set up ad hoc machinery by which exports will be made in exchange for goods in kind or acceptable foreign exchange. The draft statement of the Director, to be presented to the Congress, advises the Congress of the difficulties facing the War Department in this field.

8. Paragraph 8. (E & S) Informal conferences with UNRRA representatives have been had with respect to the ultimate care of repatriables in Germany. No definitive results have been obtained.

9. Paragraph 9. (E & S) Conferences have been held with the British Army Staff (Colonel Howkins), British Embassy (Mr. Jackley), Department of State (Mr. Warren), and UNRRA (Mr. Fellers) in an effort to reach an agreed solution of the UNRRA handling of displaced persons. Mr. Fellers agreed to submit to the War Department a specific proposal on behalf of UNRRA. It has not yet been received. WHA

10. Paragraph 10. (E & S) Letter to General Adcock was prepared as requested and signed and forwarded by the Director on 4 September 1945. To further expedite the program of the billing procedures, British, American and Canadian members of the Landed Cost Subcommittee of CCAC(S) have been dispatched to CALA.

11. Paragraph 11. (E & S) Advice from BOWD is that this matter is in process of settlement between the Netherlands and Belgium Governments. This is not a matter of primary CAD interest and is being handled by OFD-ASF in consultation with BOWD.

12. Paragraph 12. (E & S) No requirements from the theater for the special types of supplies referred to in this paragraph have been received. In the absence of theater requirements it is not believed wise to stimulate requests. Theater has been advised of its opportunity to obtain supplies and equipment from military excesses. Cable is in preparation, advising the theater that requirements for all supplies needed in the US Zone to be obtained from the United States should be submitted to the War Department without limitation to the disease and unrest formula.

13. Paragraph 13. (E & S) JCS 1369/9 contains recommendation by Joint Civil Affairs Committee that Germans, resident in Austria, should immediately be repatriated and contains directives to USFA and USFET to that effect. It is further provided that the State Department will, through diplomatic channels, make representations to the British, French, and Soviet Governments to accept Germans formerly resident in their Zones of Occupation in Germany for repatriation.

14. Paragraph 14. (Govt) No action with respect to the denazification policy has as yet been taken. Reports from the theater, however,

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have been examined with care and it is felt that such definite progress is being made in the theater that no further instructions from the War Department are presently required. The matter will, however, be kept under continuing attention.

15. Paragraph 15. (Govt) Major Beardwood is making a point of gathering materials to meet the anticipated press criticisms with respect to U.S. policies encouraging the development of a feeling among the Germans that the U.S. forces are their liberators.

16. Paragraph 16. (Govt) So far as the Government Branch is aware, no action has been taken in the theater designed to explain to the Germans the nature of U.S. policy with respect to Germany. Accordingly, there has been no occasion as yet to take the action suggested in paragraph 16.

17. Paragraph 17. (Govt) The State Department was notified last week that it is proposed to bring the problem of non-fraternization before the Control Council for quadripartite consideration with a view to the coordinated relaxation of present rules. Upon receipt of that cable the Government Branch sent a cable (WARX 65145, 15 Sep 45) to General Eisenhower and General Clark indicating the importance of effecting relaxation in Austria before relaxation in Germany. At the instigation of the Government Branch, the State Department dispatched a cable making the same point to Ambassador Murphy.

18. Paragraph 18. (E & S) Paper has been drafted in consultation with Government Branch, after conferences with General McKinley, implementing sub-paragraphs a and b of paragraph 18. The recommendation contained in sub-paragraph c was implemented in TAM 667 which terminated military responsibility for civilian supplies in Italy with August loadings. (Govt) A cable has been drafted in coordination with E & S Branch and a covering paper has been prepared by which the demilitarization of the Allied Commission is directed to have been completed before 1 November. The paper is presently in the process of clearance on the American side and should be transmitted to the British during the course of the next few days.

19. Paragraph 19. (Govt) No action has as yet been taken with respect to inviting Sir Frederick Bovenshan to Washington. The matter will be brought to General Hildring's attention in the near future.

20. Paragraph 20. (Govt) "This is Germany" was reviewed by representatives of the Government Branch at a showing attended by Mr. McCloy. The picture was found to be not out of line with current U.S. policy and at Mr. McCloy's suggestion it has been sent to the theater for showing to the troops.

21. Paragraph 21. (E & S) Request was transmitted to the theater that the displaced persons record referred to be forwarded to the War Department for safe keeping.

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22. Paragraph 22. (Govt) The possibility of sending a number of ace correspondents to Germany has been discussed with BPR. There are one or two problems of some seriousness which Major Beardwood wishes to discuss with General Hildring; these include the financing of the project and the timing of the visit of the correspondents in relationship to such events as the trial of war criminals.

23. Paragraph 23. (E & S) The subject matter of this paragraph is still under consideration.

24. Paragraph 25. (E & S) This paragraph is still under study.

25. Paragraph 26 d. (P & T) P & T Branch is working with Control Council and G-5 in adopting measures to eliminate unnecessary personnel by dropping those who are least qualified.

26. Paragraph 27. (P & T) Steps have already been taken to expedite the Navy shipment of Capt. Gilchrist B. Stockton who has been selected as Director of the Finance Division, USGCC/A. Mr. Oswald Knauth has been accepted by General Clark for the position of Director, Public Economy and the machinery has been put in motion to prevail upon Mr. Knauth to accept the position. He is an outstanding man and one of the most suitable known to FEA and the P & T Branch. Dr. Edward Wright, FEA, who knows Mr. Knauth personally is contacting him by long distance telephone at his plantation in South Carolina.

27. Paragraph 29. (E & S) The draft paper, CCAC 203/1, provides that exports of stocks and current production from Germany shall be made only for acceptable goods in kind or approved foreign exchange. This implements the Director's recommendation in this paragraph.

28. Paragraph 31. The one hundred and twenty-five (125) automobiles requested by the Control Council have been approved. The additional one hundred and twenty-five (125) automobiles required for Headquarters, USFET, were disapproved. (E & S)

29. Paragraph 32. (E & S) Cable has been dispatched to the theater advising that under existing War Department regulations Military Government requirements should be taken into consideration in computing theater surpluses. The theater also has been advised that if Military Government requirements cannot be obtained from this source, the War Department, upon advice, will attempt to recapture surpluses previously declared.

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These notes are for the information and guidance of those officers of CAD to whom the notes are addressed. They will not be reproduced or passed to any other individuals.

These notes relate to observations made in visits to the U. S. Zones in Berlin, Southwestern Germany and Austria, to conferences at the War Offices in Paris and London and to visits to Civil Affairs establishments elsewhere in Europe. None of the observations or recommendations relate in any way to my stay at Potsdam.

*Hilddring*  
J. H. HILDRING  
Major General  
Director, Civil Affairs Division

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d. There are in Germany today, involved exclusively in civil affairs, over 15,000 officers and men. Of these, 4,500 are in the Control Council alone. Whereas during the latter phase of the operations we had perhaps too few individuals exclusively allotted to Military Government, we have now in my judgment too many. General Clay and General Adcock share my view and are already adopting measures to eliminate unnecessary personnel by dropping those who are least qualified. I want the Personnel Branch to assist the Control Council and G-5 in every possible way in this very worthy enterprise.

27. I am also optimistic about the Military Government picture in Austria. It got a later start than the Military Government in Germany and is, therefore, less advanced and ~~least~~ <sup>less</sup> experienced. However, General Clark is taking a great personal interest in Military Government and his views with respect to what is required in order to achieve the purposes of the occupation are well considered and sound. His top personnel in the Military Government field are outstanding officers, and I am certain that U.S. Military Government in Austria will reflect great credit on the U.S. Army. However, General Clark is in need of a few outstanding advisors, particularly in the economic field, and his requests for this personnel as they are submitted should be given the highest priority, higher than any request except for Japan.

28. In the field of fine arts, I was surprised to learn that it may take two years to determine the ownership of the stolen treasure that has been assembled by the U.S. Army in Germany and Austria, and that it may be five years before final distribution of this material will be completed.

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30 December 1946

TO: Security Control Division, Washington  
FROM: Security Control Branch, Austria  
SUBJECT: Transmittal of Intelligence Summary, USFA

Enclosed are five copies of the Intelligence Summary Report

issued by G-2, USFA.

- One copy of Intelligence Summary No. 80 — ? (not attached)
- Two copies of Intelligence Summary No. 81 and
- Two copies of Intelligence Summary No. 82

5 Encls:  
(as stated above)

Distribution:  
2 Washington  
1 Files



INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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No. 82

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# HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA

Office of Assistant Chief of Staff G-2

LSX-494



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## INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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HEADQUARTERS  
 UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA  
 APO 777, US ARMY

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 Auth: AC of S, G-2  
 Initials: WEW  
 Date: 28 Dec 46

28 December 1946

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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Appendix "A"

Dictatorship in Rumania  
 Elements of the "Revolution From Above"

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HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA  
APO 777, US ARMY

No. 82

28 December 1946

## 1. GENERAL SUMMARY

a. Austria (General)

The Russians this week were considering the results of their most recent attempt to get a bilateral settlement of the German property question prior to the discussion of an Austrian treaty on the foreign minister level. On 19 December the Austrian Government presented to the Russian Element in Austria two draft agreements, one covering the Zistersdorf oil fields, the other covering all other properties in eastern Austria in which there was German participation subsequent to 1938 and which are presently Russian owned, administered, controlled or claimed. Both are based on the principle of outright cash settlement and would amount, in effect, to Austria's simply buying out the Russian claim for an as yet undetermined sum. The Russians have not given any official or final indication of their reaction, but their attitude on receipt is reported to have been at least friendly, if also studiously non-committal. It is a fair assumption that it was not a surprise. On the part of the Austrian Government this move followed a series of meetings with leading Russian officials at which the Russian attitude was more friendly and conciliatory than it has been for months past. These meetings, in turn, were initiated by the Austrians on the basis of unofficial hints from unofficial Russian intermediaries that the Russian Element was ready to entertain proposals based on a cash settlement. This was apparently confirmed prior to submission of the actual proposals.

Speculation is naturally rife concerning the Russians' motive in encouraging bilateral negotiations at this time. It is possible that they feel that they can get a better settlement by this method than they can get by quadripartite negotiation in London in January and February and in Moscow in March. Another possibility is that they may intend to use the fact of current bilateral negotiations as a pretext for keeping German property out of the treaty discussions, at least as long as possible or until they can submit an accomplished Russo-Austrian agreement to the Foreign Ministers. It is not forgotten that this device was employed last year to keep the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran off the agenda of the Security Council, nor that there was a flurry of negotiations last January when it appeared for a time that Austria might be discussed by the Council of Foreign Ministers in London. That the Austrians have had a premonition of this is suggested by a sentence in the covering letter delivered to the Russians with the draft treaties reading: "The proposals are based on the assumption that agreement with main principles shall be reached in the not too distant future, possibly by 1 February, 1947." It is, at all events, a reasonable conclusion that the recent change of attitude on the part of the Russians is not due to any sudden change of heart about the present Austrian Government. It is not to be supposed that they dislike Chancellor Figl, Vice-Chancellor Schaerf and Foreign Minister Gruber any less than they have in the past. It is simply obvious, on the contrary, that they have reasons for wanting to do business. And the apparent desire of the Russians to obtain a settlement — if their desire is not merely to keep German property out of the London and Moscow discussions — places the Austrians in a stronger position than they have been in the past or are likely to be in the future. Their bargaining power has heretofore been exclusively second hand — the backing of the other occupying powers and the nebulous forces of world public opinion. The Russians now want, apparently — with the possible

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reservation noted above — that which only the Austrians can give — cooperation and agreement. The onus of time has previously been on the Austrians. Now, for a few months, it may be on the Russians. The Austrians are obviously anxious to exploit this temporary advantage and get a good settlement. And a buy-out of the Russian claims will be considered a good settlement, even if the price is high, as it will probably be.

An interesting aspect of the proposed agreements is an Austrian concession of the Nationalization Law, which the Russians have consistently indicated would be a prerequisite for any settlement. In each of the drafts is a paragraph reading: "Insofar as provisions of the Austrian Nationalization Law are in conflict with this agreement, the Republic of Austria obligates itself to change or repeal them." This can only mean that the affected properties would be withdrawn from nationalization until ratification of the agreements and the execution of a cash settlement, after which they could, presumably, be nationalized again. This move is technically necessary, since by Austrian law these properties are now Austrian subject only to clarification of property status through payment of appropriate compensation. In this same connection it is noteworthy that the draft treaty covering the Zistersdorf oil fields refers to "all properties and property rights of whatever kind located in Austria and in the possession of or under the administration of the Soviet Union or claimed by it under any title whatsoever which have to do with the prospecting, exploitation or processing of bitumen in solid, fluid or gaseous form or with the distribution or trading of bitumen and its derivative products" without reference to ownership claims by any other nations. The covering letter (see above) states simply that "It is obvious that the Austrian Government is not in a position to legally transfer to the Soviet Union property of other Allied nations or their citizens."

b. Germany

The general security situation is unchanged. A general rise in morals has resulted from economic merger of the British and US Zones (although complaints of food and fuel shortages continue); shipment of bulk foods from Bremen to Berlin the British Zone and US Zone, which had been halted pending a decision on distribution and the bizonal merger, have been resumed....In Hesse the big question seems to be whether or not the pre-election alignment of forces will be projected into the future and whether, now that the constitution has been approved, the parties will revert to their strict individuality and thus end the comparative unity which had guaranteed the acceptance of the constitution. It is theoretically possible, but highly unlikely, that a Government of all four parties will be formed....In the first democratic parliament since the end of the Third Reich, Dr. Reinhold Maier, who had previously been the US appointed German Government head of Wuerttemberg-Baden was elected Minister-President of the Land. He appointed a Cabinet of 10 ministers including himself. Four ministers were allotted to the Christian Democratic Union, four to the Social Democratic Party and one to the Communist Party....In Bavaria the Chairman of the Christian Social Union, Dr. Joseph Mueller, will have to defend himself in the de-Nazification proceedings which have been instituted against him. As head of the majority party of that Land he was the logical choice for Minister President before he was ordered to appear before a de-Nazification board. Delegates of the party re-elected him by a 327-92 majority and thus refused to withdraw their support in spite of the charges brought against him. Finally, on 18 December, the Bavarian CSU named Dr. Anton Pfeiffer, present Minister of De-Nazification, as its candidate for the post of Minister President. Pfeiffer received 52 votes as against Mueller's 40 votes in the final ballot. There were a dozen abstentions.

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## 2. US ZONE

a. Counterintelligence

Security arrests for the period 15-21 December totalled 11.

Investigation of the previously reported Nazi underground movement financed by black market dealings in saccharine from Switzerland and composed of leading Vienna Nazis who are fugitives living under false names (see USFA Intelligence Summary No. 80) is continuing.

Investigation is being made of the Hotel Goldenes Schiff, an alleged asylum for wanted SS personnel and ex-Nazis in Goisern, Bezirk Gmunden.

b. De-Nazification

Austrian authorities have aroused considerable excitement by enforcement of the Sicherheitsdirection directive that all participants in the 1934 putsch be arrested and tried by various Volksgerichte.

De-Nazification of Trade and Industry in Bezirk Grieskirchen is reported complete with the exception of cases which will fall under the new De-Nazification Law.

Of businesses closed by Bezirk Wels De-Nazification Committee, 92 percent of the owners have filed appeals. The bulk of 108 closed businesses will be reopened and placed under public trusteeship, as it has been found that the De-Nazification Board had no legal basis for closing them. Appeals have been filed by nine percent of the 120 shops placed under public control, and by 12 percent of the 115 businesses placed under public trusteeship.

The Business De-Nazification Committee in Bezirk Schaerding is marking time, awaiting word on the new De-Nazification Law. However, a new registration of party officials and members has begun.

Bezirk Steyr de-Nazification has bogged in a muddle of unclarified directives. Of 41 Nazi enterprises closed by the Steyr De-Nazification Committee, only six remain shut. The balance have been opened or are to be opened. The Stadt Steyr De-Nazification Committee complains that Steyr Town Administration is losing prestige as a result of the Landeshauptmannschaft's annulment of their decisions.

The Gmunden Bezirkshauptmannschaft de-Nazification program concerned with returning property taken from Jews and other owners by Nazis has assumed an international scope with the receipt of sworn statements from Jews living in foreign countries, some as distant as England and America, to the effect that although the business was Aryanized by the NSDAP, the transfer was actually made as a result of a private agreement between the owner and an Aryan friend who agreed to protect the business for the Jew. The agreements contained a clause making it possible for the Jew to regain the business after the war, or to receive compensation should he be unable to return to the business. It is as yet undecided as to what action should be taken when the protector is heavily charged under the Austrian Law. When the protector does not come under the De-Nazification Law, the Bezirkshauptmannschaft recognizes these agreements and permits the protector to retain the business. Checking the list of Aryanized property reported to the Gmunden Bezirkshauptmannschaft, it was found that many of the original owners are no longer residing in the area and cannot be located. The Bezirkshauptmannschaft anticipates that, in such cases, the property will be used to benefit Nazi victims in Bezirk Gmunden.

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The Bezirk Braunau De-Nazification Commission has passed judgement on 278 Nazi enterprises in Braunau: 45 were closed, 39 put under public administration, 186 placed under public supervision, three had trade licenses withdrawn and five were put under property control. The Linz Committee has reached a decision on petitions filed by owners whose shops were shut on orders of the Braunau Bezirks-hauptmannschaft. Of 45 petitions, the closing order was modified to public administration in two cases, public supervision in 10 cases, withdrawal of trade license in seven cases and property control in one case; 25 cases are pending.

Before the meeting of the budget conference of the Salzburg Landtag, Landes-hauptmann Ing. Hochleitner stated that de-Nazification in Salzburg was progressing rapidly, but because of economic considerations it is difficult, since certain people are essential for reconstruction work and cannot be easily removed or replaced. This opinion was also voiced by President Webersdorfer before a meeting of the Salzburg Arbeiterkammer. Hochleitner further emphasized that the aim of de-Nazification must be to educate and teach the Nazis the principles of democracy rather than to martyr them through persecution.

Gendarmerie in the St. Gilgen area have again raised the recurrent question of the disposition of former members of the Austrian Legion. According to current Austrian police directives, no action may be taken against such persons until their status is clarified by appropriate legislation. In the meantime, according to the Gendarmerie, the Legionnaires, who are well-known as such in their home communities, have been steadily moving to distant communities where they hope to escape prosecution by concealing their identities.

### c. Displaced Persons

Jewish DPs in Land Salzburg are still focusing their attention on the 22nd World Zionist Congress currently in session at Basel, Switzerland. According to confidential Jewish sources, an accurate picture of future Jewish developments in Salzburg cannot be given until the return of the Jewish community leaders who are now attending the Congress.

In Land Salzburg the interests of local Jewry are centered on the elections to be held for DP Camp Committees. The elections are scheduled to be held in all transient Jewish camps in the Salzburg area on 29 December. They will be supervised by a commission headed by Chaplain Krasnow, US Army, and composed of members of the AJDC (American Joint Distribution Committee), JAFF (Jewish Agency for Palestine) and the Central Jewish Committee of Salzburg. The right to vote in these DP camp elections is given to every registered DP in the camp over 18 years of age who is neither a candidate nor a member of the Camp Election Committee. The Camp Committee will be composed of seven elected members, who will in turn elect a Camp Leader from among their number. Elections in the US Zone for the Central Jewish Committee are scheduled for the middle of January.

At Camp Parsch, White Russian DP camp, Salzburg, investigation is being made of leading personalities comprising a so-called "Russian Red Cross." This organization has no official existence but is composed of a loosely united group of medical personnel from Slavic DP hospitals who hold the symbol of the Red Cross as indicative of their work. Anyone working in the hospitals automatically becomes a Russian Red Cross worker in the eyes of this organization's leaders.

During the past week a commission consisting of members of the Arbeitsamt and the Bezirkshauptmannschaft conducted a screening of DPs in Yugoslav Camp No. 18 in St. Johann. All DPs who entered the US Zone of Austria prior to 1 November 1945 were issued new United Nations DP cards. Those who entered at a later date were not given the new cards and it is rumored that they will be expelled from

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the camp. Criticism of the screening voiced by camp members is that the most important German collaborators fled from Yugoslavia prior to 1 November 1945 and are now granted the new identity cards, while many democratic non-collaborationists are not given the new cards because they arrived later. Former military elements in the camp feel that only persons who entered the US Zone prior to the end of the war should receive the new cards. This, of course, would exclude most of the civilian camp members.

A large number of mimeographed booklets entitled "The Tragedy of the Balkan Eagle" has been circulated in Yugoslav DP Camp No. 18 in St. Johann. The booklets, consisting of over 200 pages of printed material, relate in detail the trial of General Mihailovich. The material consists of translations of accounts of the trial which appeared in various foreign newspapers. It has been reported that over 200 booklets were prepared and published by a cultural group representing the military elements in the camp.

Anti-British propaganda leaflets continue to circulate among Jewish DPs of Reithoffer Lager, Bezirk Steyr, and elements in the camp are allegedly making statements that the Russians have aided the Jews more than have the Americans. Many of the Jews are pro-Russian, but will not admit it. The leaflets caused no noticeable reaction among the Jews.

In Steyr, 27 Greek DPs have been registered with the Gildemeester Relief Commission in Vienna for emigration to Ecuador within four or five months. Each DP received a registration card from the committee and a promise that he would be notified when he could depart for Ecuador.

It has been reported that Yugoslavia is deporting Volksdeutsche with Russian aid. According to one alleged deportee, 51 Volksdeutsche in his lager were escorted to the Yugoslav-Hungarian border station, where they were supplied with AEF DP registration cards issued by a Yugoslav in civilian clothes. The cards bore index numbers in the series used by the British. With Russian aid, the transport travelled through Hungary and Austria to Enns, where it attempted to cross into the US Zone, but was turned back by American guards. The informant, aided by Russian guards at Enns, entered the US Zone near Rudolfsdorf, which is in the Russian Zone across the border from the area between Steyr and Weyr.

According to DP authorities, the total DP population, including Jews, of the US Zone of Austria and Vienna is 210,113. As of 26 December the US Zone contains a total of 30,480 Jews of whom 24,776 are refugees and 9,704 permanent DPs in camps.

#### d. Travel Control

On 14 December, passenger train service was resumed between the main railroad centers of Upper Austria with the completion of the railroad bridge between Innstadt and Passau, Germany. Two Austrian customs officers board the train at Ingling, Austria, and check passengers as they disembark in Passau. This checking system is presently under study by Austrian officials and is expected to be changed. Linz CIC Section is investigating the effect of the new passenger train service on border security.

On 18 December the Braunau-Simbach railroad bridge was pressed into service as a border crossing point. The Braunau-Simbach ferry cannot be used because of ice on the river.





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Economic de-Nazification in Bezirk Zell am See continued with the withdrawal of 22 trade licenses during this report period.

### c. Displaced Persons

At Jewish DP Camp, Beth Bialek, Salzburg, approximately 50 leaflets were distributed on 8 December by the Irgun Zvai Leumi. The leaflets were posted in conspicuous places or folded and shoved under doors. The text was in Yiddish and concerned the defense before a British military tribunal of a Jew accused of bearing arms. The legend recounts the persecution of the Jews by the Germans and states that now they are being persecuted by the British. The leaflet is headed with a Revisionist emblem (Palestine and Trans-Jordan, surmounted by a hand grasping a rifle) and the Hebrew slogan "Rak Kach," meaning "only this way" (armed resistance). It was signed by the Irgun Zvai Leumi.

Salzburg Jewish DP interests are now focused on the World Zionist Congress currently in session in Switzerland, and on their own local Central Committee elections to be held this month. According to Jewish sources, the new Zionist policy being formed will likely be that of "Neither Vichy or Massada," meaning no cooperation with present British terms, but also no suicidal warfare against the superior armed might of the British Empire. The important leaders of the Salzburg Jewish Community, especially leaders of the "Brycha," have departed to attend the Congress, and until they return no important developments are expected. It is generally believed that the Congress will attempt to coordinate the Irgun Zvai Leumi with the Haganah and will ban terrorist activity, as well as attempt to bring about a rapprochement between now bitterly-opposed factions, especially the Revisionist Party which is not represented at the Zionist Congress.

It is reported that the Betar organization is attempting to gain more prestige locally by using the name "Jewish Legion Brigade" in letters sent to Rumania.

On 8 December, a Jewish DP policeman on duty at the Hotel Sponfeldner, one of the hotels comprising the Jewish DP Camp Badgastein, was beaten while attempting to prevent three men from posting anti-British posters of Irgun Zvai Leumi, origin near his post. He identified one of his assailants as the leader of the Kibutz Betar. Investigation is continuing.

Badgastein GIC Sub-Section is presently investigating anti-British form letters of Irgun Zvai Leumi origin which were received through Austrian mail channels by numerous inhabitants of the Jewish DP Camp at Badgastein. It is believed that these letters are a part of the present activities within Jewish circles resulting from the Zionist meeting.

Several anti-British posters similar to those reported in USFA Intelligence Summary No. 78 were again distributed in Ebensee Refugee Camps the night of 8 December. The posters depicted Palestine surrounded by a high wall, with a large padlock on the wall gate. In front of the gate stood British soldiers using bayonets to disperse a crowd of Jewish refugees. During the night of 11 December 30 mimeographed folders were placed under the office doors of Camp A Headquarters in Ebensee. The folders contained six pages of Hebrew type and two pictures, one a British soldier, the other a Jew in chains. The text was the alleged statement to a British court of a former anti-Nazi partisan from Poland who was arrested and tried in Palestine for resistance activities there. The statement referred to his past anti-Fascist activity, carried a plea for freedom, expressed disappointment that the world's democracies would not allow other people to enjoy the blessings for which they had fought and ended with a statement that it is better to fight and die than to be killed without fighting.

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Anti-British literature was also distributed in the Reithoffer Jewish DP lager, Bezirk Steyr. The posters were printed in Hebrew.

DP Lager 100 at Asten, was raided 10 December by US Forces assisted by Austrian police. Twenty-four persons were arrested for illegal possession of rationed food and leather stuffs, bicycle tires and bicycles, a motorcycle and small quantities of US Army clothing and equipment. Three arrests were made for possession of PX supplies, US radios and GI watches and knives. CID made two arrests, one a suspect in a recent CID case and the other for possession of US scrip. Burglary tools and knives were abundant; nothing of counterintelligence interest was discovered.

During the night of 9 December, 50 placards were posted in the Jewish DP camp at Ranshofen. The posters depicted a group of armed men waving a flag bearing the Star of David and advancing toward a feudal castle over which flies the British flag. In the placard's center was a Hebrew inscription which read "Jewish Youth, Help fight for our liberty. Help to liberate Palestine from the British yoke. Our friends call you to join the ranks of Irgun Zvai Leumi."

The 3500 Jewish inhabitants of Camp Haid, Bezirk Linz-Land, have been moved during the period to camps in Steyr, Wegscheid and Ebensee, as a result of the condemning of Camp Haid by Rabbi Bernstein, advisor on Jewish affairs to General McNarney. Two-thousand Jews have moved to the former Yugoslav DP Camp in Steyr and the Yugoslavs in Steyr moved to Camp Haid.

Investigation of the Komitee Selbsthilfe der Ukrainer Aus Bukovina und Ostgalizien (Self Aid of Ukrainians from Bukovina and East Galizia), banned by Linz MG Public Safety upon Linz DP Office request, revealed that Wukel Kobatschuk Rumanian DP in Steyr, founded the organization after a reply to his letter to the Ukrainian Red Cross in Buenos Aires requesting information about emigration of Ukrainian DPs to South America. The Buenos Aires Red Cross informed Kobatschuk that 5,000 DPs could emigrate to Paraguay and advised him to register all interested DPs in his area. Kobatschuk attempted to place announcements in the Salzburger Nachrichten and Oberoesterreichische Nachrichten, but the latter paper told him MG permission was required in printing the advertisement. The Salzburger Nachrichten published his announcement without US permission, and Kobatschuk and three Rumanians, Georg Solonar, Remus Lazar and Wasyl Bojczuk, started to register DPs from Rumania and Bukovina for emigration. When the Linz DP office was informed of the group's unauthorized existence, Kobatschuk was arrested and records and funds of the organization were confiscated by Steyr Police. Check of the records revealed 878 schillings had been collected and 800 schillings remained; 78 schillings had been used to defray office expenses. There was no indication that Kobatschuk had misappropriated money, nor that he intended to embezzle any. He has been released pending a Linz DP office decision as to disposition of the organization.

According to DP authorities, the total DP population, including Jews, of the US Zone of Austria and Vienna is 210,113. As of 19 December the US Zone contains a total of 30,251 Jews of whom 24,547 are refugees and 5,704 permanent DPs in camps.

d. Travel Control

Further investigation by the Hallein Gendarmerie of the arrests in Duernber, Bezirk Hallein, of individuals involved in smuggling (see USFA Intelligence Summary No. 80), resulted in the arrest of five more persons believed to be members of the same youthful gang. The charges against the eight were unauthorized possession and illegal sale of weapons, house-breaking, robbery, unauthorized possession of ex-Wehrmacht property and illegal border crossing. The weapons in their possession consisted of six pistols, two rifles, 888 rounds of ammunition and 10 hand-grenades. At least four more arrests are expected in the near future.

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# HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA

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## INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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### 2. US ZONE

#### a. Counterintelligence

On 1 December 1,000 crudely cut paper swastikas were found in the town square of Ried. Of probable significance is the fact that Chancellor Figl delivered an address in the town an hour or so before this. Investigation was made with negative results.

Indications have been discovered of a possible Nazi underground group located in the vicinity of Linz and having connections with Switzerland, from where they get saccharine to sell on the Austria blackmarket to provide a source of income for the group. Four people suspected of being implicated in the movement have been arrested. A printing press used by the group to print false food cards is being watched by Salzburg police. Investigation continues.

#### b. De-Nazification

The Bad Ischl Gendarmerie believe the Communists have, in at least one case, successfully completed their long range program of placing members in businesses formerly controlled by Nazis. Alleged NKVD Agent Matthias Haslinger, formerly of Lengau, Bezirk Braunau, has moved to Bad Ischl with the announced intention of managing the transport firm owned by Karl Bruckschloegel who was arrested in September 1945 by CIC, the arrest brought about by Communist Sepp Plieseis, then with the self-appointed Political Police of Bad Ischl. Haslinger purportedly receives the aid of Upper Austrian Landeshauptmann Gleissner who, Gendarmes assert, was forced into the affair by clever Communist pressure in Linz. Bruckschloegel is under consideration for release from Camp Orr. He was originally interned for having been an Ortsbaurnfuehrer but this is no longer an arrestable category. However, he was also charged at the time of his arrest with having beaten DPs, but gendarmes deny the charge. They have sworn testimony from a person who denies Bruckschloegel was guilty of such action. According to the testimonial, the charge was manufactured by Plieseis so that Communists might later control the transport business, with its high value as a courier means for a Communist message relay throughout Austria. Investigation is continuing.

The long-awaited de-Nazification of business has begun in Strobl. So far, two trade licenses have been revoked. In Zell am See 10 trade licenses have been revoked to date.

The Bezirk Voecklabruck Commission for Industrial De-Nazification, upon completion of six cases under investigation, will have completed de-Nazification of industries in the Bezirk. The Special Commission of the Upper Austrian Landesregierung will continue de-Nazification of public authorities.

In Bezirk Grieskirchen, eight communities have been examined for de-Nazification of trade and industry; seven public administrators and 20 public supervisors have been appointed and four proposals have been made for license withdrawals.

The Bezirk Braunau Committee for De-Nazification has proposed that 46 trade licenses be withdrawn from Nazi owners of Braunau enterprises. The proposals have been forwarded to the Land Government for decision. Public supervision of Nazi enterprises has been made the responsibility of the Braunau Chamber for Trade and Commerce.

Approximately 95 percent of the owners of Bezirk Steyr de-Nazified businesses have filed requests for the Landeshauptmannschaft to review their cases. No decisions of the Steyr De-Nazification Committees have been rescinded by the

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Landeshauptmannschaft despite the manifold protests forwarded to that office by business owners.

c. Displaced Persons

Dr. Ernst Friedrich Beer, Transylvanian leader in Upper Austria (see USFA Intelligence Summary No. 78), claims to have conferred with State Secretary of the Interior Graf on 1 December in Grieskirchen. Graf allegedly told Beer that Minister of the Interior Helmer's recent statement on the granting of citizenship to DPs would not hinder plans to grant mass citizenship to Transylvanians in Austria. (Helmer had said that no blanket grants of citizenship would be considered.) Beer was instructed by Graf to proceed to Vienna between 8 and 14 December to negotiate with high Austrian government officials, allegedly including Chancellor Figl and Minister of Forestry and Agriculture Kraus. In the meantime, the community of 800 Volksdeutsch DPs from Transylvania living near Verchdorf, Bezirk Gmunden, await the decision. Although living on scattered farms, the group elects its own Buergermeister, carries on community records of Tzchippendorf, Rumania, which they brought with them in 1942; marries only within itself and exists as a separate colony. For these reasons, Bezirk Gmunde civilians oppose the granting of blanket citizenship to them as they believe it would be dangerous to have an autonomous group in the area; they do not oppose granting of citizenship to skilled or worthy persons of the group on an individual basis, although inbreeding has brought a degeneration of health within the group. There are only two family names, Ohler and Weber, in the colony and all 800 persons are members of these families.

Jewish morale in the Salzburg area was raised this week with the announcement of Secretary of War Patterson, to a conference of the United Jewish Appeal Organization that he agreed with President Truman's proposal for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine. The DPs' morale was also raised by the fact that Secretary Patterson favored Congressional approval of President Truman's request to admit to the United States a limited number of DPs - Poles, Balts, Jews and others - as well as the US Army's request to Congress for an additional 369 million dollars to meet expenses for the first six months of 1947 due to the unforeseen arrival in the US Zones of "new waves of persons fleeing oppression in Poland."

At one particular Jewish DP camp, Franz Josef Kaserne, a strong disagreement between the US Army administrative personnel and the Jewish Agency for Palestine appears to exist, in which the latter organization firmly believes and states that it should supervise the camp. The Jewish Agency is represented by one Dr. Gaulan who arrived in Salzburg from Palestine seven weeks ago. At this same camp the organizations of Betar and the Japf hold weekly meetings, the object of which is to attempt to merge their differences of opinions through the use of open debate. A typical point of argument is as follows: "Why buy Palestine when a selfish nation that plans to rule the earth will only take it away? It is better to buy the country with blood." The opposition, namely the Japf, retaliates with, "There should be no bloodshed. Let us unite into one group, for divided we shall fail in our common objective."

Conditions in Camp New Palestine, scene of recent violence between Jews and Austrian street car employees (see USFA Intelligence Summary No. 79), are quiet, with US security agencies supervising order in the camp and its immediate area.

Jewish DPs fleeing from Poland and entering Salzburg camps report one typical ruse employed to get them out of present-day Poland. First, Jewish children are forcibly taken from their families and sent to Austria where, the parents are informed, they will have a better home. These unfortunate children enter

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Austria under the guise of orphans. Second, the parents, who naturally desire to be reunited with their children, are told that if they migrate to Austria they will find their children at such and such a place. This method, along with the well-known underground, which costs each Jew \$80.00, is most used. These groups travel according to their occupational specialties, i.e., industrialists, agriculturists, politicians, capitalists, etc., and are segregated into respective groups.

Further investigation of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, a Jewish secret terrorist organization, revealed close connections and affiliations with the Revisionist Party and its youth organization Betar (see USA Intelligence Summaries Nos. 78 and 79).

The repatriation program, recently accelerated at Camp Hallbrunn by the UNRRA authorities through use of movies, posting of various pro-Polish articles in prominent places and personal discussions with individuals, appears to be proceeding moderately well. Opposition to their program is furnished by certain elements within the camp, such as one Wrobel, a Polish priest, who seek out certain residents and vehemently denounce their desires to return to Poland.

It has come to the attention of the Badgastein CIC Section that some Royalist Yugoslav DPs are attempting to reach Greece with the hope of actively participating in the present conflict on the Greek-Yugoslav border. It is reported that these persons assemble in the French Zone of Austria, from where they are taken to Greece via Marseilles, France.

Usually reliable sources in Yugoslav DP Camp No. 18 in St. Johann reported that several persons in the camp had received letters from one Josy Thorn, allegedly a member of the United Nations DP Commission in Luxembourg, requesting the names of DPs who would volunteer to go to Luxembourg as agricultural laborers. It was reported that civilian elements in the camp were viewing the offer with considerable favor.

According to DP authorities, the total DP population, including Jews, of the US Zone of Austria and Vienna is 210,113. As of 11 December the US Zone contained a total of 30,236 Jews of whom 24,530 are refugees and 5,706 permanent DPs in camps.

#### d. Travel Control

According to the Hallein CIC Section, the local Gendarmerie have arrested a small group of persons in Duernberg, Bezirk Hallein, who have been active in smuggling persons and weapons across the Austro-German border. Two of the group had in their possession at the time of arrest two pistols, one small-caliber rifle, four magazines and 888 rounds of 9mm ammunition. One of them admitted having illegally guided from 40 to 50 persons across the Austro-German border for money and cigarettes. Investigation continues.

An investigation of a Yugoslav DP by Badgastein CIC Sub-Section revealed that DPs are able to purchase travel permits through known Yugoslav DPs residing in Bludenz, Vorarlberg. These forged Allied Travel Permits can be identified by the improper method used in completing Section B, which designates the bearer's destination.

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13 January 1947

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# HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA

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## SECRET

### 2. US ZONE

#### a. Counterintelligence

Security arrests for the period 22-28 December totalled three.

The Gendarmerie of Windischgarsten, Bezirk Kirchdorf, reported that on 25 December, 23 handbills with stamped green swastikas were scattered throughout Unterer Marktplatz, Gemeinde Windischgarsten. Investigation is being made.

Investigation of the previously reported Nazi underground movement which is financing its activities through black market dealings in Swiss saccharine (see USFA Intelligence Summary No. 80) is continuing. The movement is composed of leading Vienna Nazis who are fugitives living under assumed names. Practically all of the wanted personalities have been arrested or have been accounted for through previous arrests by either CIC or Austrian authorities.

#### b. De-Nazification

During the period the Gmunden Bezirkshauptmannschaft Political Bureau reported the arrest of 11 persons under various paragraphs of the Austrian De-Nazification Law.

Former Viennese physicians now in Bad Ischl, Bezirk Gmunden, are to be re-investigated by CIC to determine those cases which are of CI interest and those which are of interest to Austrian authorities.

In Bezirk Salzburg de-Nazification of small Nazis reached a new high during the past month with the re-screening by MG of Fragebogens of all Austrian civilians employed by the US occupation forces in Salzburg with the result that many employees have been discharged.

Further de-Nazification of all reading material pertaining to Nazi ideology has been given a boost by the publishing of an additional list of Nazi "contaminated" books, the possession of which is punishable by law.

#### c. Displaced Persons

At a meeting on 21 December between the Puch Gendarmerie Commandant and the commander of the Jewish DP Camp in Puch, it was agreed that camp authorities would lend their support to efforts of the Gendarmerie in combatting DP black market activity. It was further agreed that a Jewish leader within the camp, who was also present at the meeting, would address the camp inmates to explain to them that they are subject to Austrian law concerning illegal business dealings and will be severely dealt with if caught.

The morale of the Jewish DP Camp at Badgastein was boosted by the additional rations supplied by AJDC and the arrival of fuel from Salzburg. However, the distribution of food has led to differences between the UNRRA Director and the Central Committee. While the Central Committee has distributed certain food items such as sugar, marmalade, cheese, carrots, etc., to members of the camp individually, leaving the kitchens with meager supplies to prepare a meal, the UNRRA Director feels that all food should be distributed directly to the kitchen in order to serve well-balanced, regular meals. It is further felt by the UNRRA Director that individual distribution necessitates the excessive use of electrical current for the individual preparation of these foods and, further, is bound to bring about an increase in black market activities. Medical authorities in

the camp are apprehensive concerning hygienic conditions involved in the preparation of food in the hotel rooms. All five hotels comprising the camp are equipped with modern kitchens and adequate dining rooms and are in a position to prepare well-cooked, well-balanced and filling meals.

Considerable interest has been evidenced among DPs in Yugoslav DP Camp No. 18 in St. Johann relative to a coming election for a camp committee. In the past, the camp committee has been dominated by the ex-PW faction. An opposite faction among the former military group has appeared under the leadership of Colonel Branko Naumovic, a former PW, who was chosen by General Mihailovic to lead all military forces outside of Yugoslavia when the Germans capitulated. When this leadership was seized by Colonel General Brasic and other members of the general staff, a split occurred among the military group with a relatively small faction supporting Naumovic. This minority group has combined with civilian factors in the camp and now presents a serious threat to the domination of the Brasic group. A typewritten paper signed by Naumovic, outlining a new four point camp program and accusing the Brasic group of inefficiency, passiveness and activities contrary to MG regulations is being circulated in the camp. Rumors are prevalent in the camp that a fund, formerly in the possession of the National Committee of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, has mysteriously disappeared. Allegedly, the general staff fears an investigation and is preparing a reply to these accusations. Further developments will be observed.

Ried Information Center is awaiting a screening team from the MG DP Section. The team will screen Russian DPs in Bezirk Ried to determine whether they are Soviets. Information Center representatives fear difficulties will be encountered, as previous attempts to clear Russian DP citizenship status were met with passive resistance by the DPs. Those DPs determined to be Soviet citizens will be gathered in specific localities for repatriation to their homeland.

Indications that Transylvanians in Austria are erecting a colony were revealed in organizational statutes for the Zentralausschuss der Zwangsevakuierete Siebenbuergner Sachsen in Oesterreich (Central Committee of the Forceably Evacuated Transylvanians in Austria). According to the statutes as formulated in a letter dated 20 December from Dr. Keinzel, DP Camp 526, Attersee, to Dr. Ernst Friedrich Beer, Ried, the goal of the organization is to gather together all Transylvanians in Austria, to represent their interests and to stimulate their cultural, economic and moral life. Dr. Beer has already contacted the Austrian Government with regard to the granting of blanket citizenship to the Transylvanians (see USFA Intelligence Summaries Nos. 78 and 80). Leaders of the organization are soon to be elected by democratic vote; however, it is anticipated that the personalities now governing the group will remain in their posts.

IGCR representatives in Ried UNRRA Camp 701 have registered DPs of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. IGCR will complete its DP files for the use of immigration selection missions anticipated from South American countries.

According to DP authorities, the total DP population, including Jews, of the US Zone of Austria and Vienna is 206,529. As of 2 January the US Zone contains a total of 30,405 Jews of whom 24,658 are refugees and 5,747 permanent DPs in camps.

d. Political

From Salzburg it is reported that the Socialists, irked at the membership campaign of the Communist Party, are going to come out into the clear after the New Year and make a frankly anti-Communist show throughout the Land.

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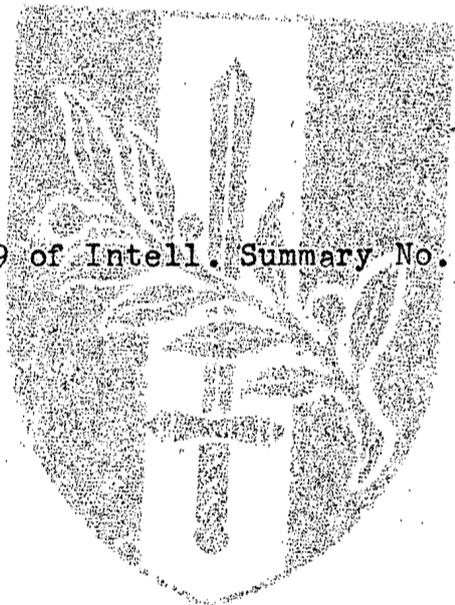
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# HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA

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## INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA  
APO 777, US ARMY

No. 92

8 March 1947

## 1. GENERAL SUMMARY

a. Austria (General)

Although no new issues of fundamental importance have arisen during the week, several older ones, dormant for some time, have been given a new lease on life. First among these were the old problems of extra-territoriality and German property, which enjoyed some prominence last summer during the discussions on the Nationalization Law and which re-emerged as a basic issue in the 28 February meeting of the Allied Council. On the agenda of that meeting were "Enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Law" and "Soviet Instructions to the Credit Institutes in Eastern Austria." The first of these concerned the failure of the firm Wiener Linoleum und Wachstumswerke Holzkotl to declare its foreign exchange holdings to the Austrian National Bank on the ground that these holdings were in the possession of the Soviet Property Administration. The second involved the repeated Soviet demand for the transfer of German bank deposits to Soviet title, which the Austrian National Bank, backed by the Government, has consistently refused to do, arguing that by the terms of the New Control Agreement the disposition of former German property requires the written approval of the Allied Council. In both cases the Soviet representative first attempted to have the item removed from the agenda and later refused to participate in the discussion, stating flatly: "I cannot discuss ordinances issued by me and my subordinates. Moreover, I consider these ordinances to be correct, and it is not convenient for me to discuss them." The view of the other three elements, as expressed by the British chairman, was that "although both items concern immediate problems which have risen in the Soviet Zone, they are problems which also concern the whole of Austria." In the subsequent tri-partite discussion the chairman again expressed the common point of view when he stated, in regard to the Foreign Exchange Law: "The fact that a factory under Soviet control will not comply with the law not only interferes with the reestablishment of Austrian economic well being but also constitutes a demand for extra-territorial rights." This point of view was duly publicized in the US and British communiques covering the meeting.

The communiques appear to have had a sobering effect, for Russian spokesmen subsequently gave private assurances to the Austrian Government that the properties under their administration will be held subject to Austrian law and that their products will be made available to Austrian economy. They even agreed to reconsider the matter of the disposition of the crops grown on Russian-seized agricultural estates. On the basis of similar promises made in the past, not much is likely to come of either assurance, but both of them indicate a certain continued sensitivity to adverse publicity.

German property has been a subject of discussion not only in the Allied Council but also in private meetings between Austrian and Russian spokesmen. These conversations have indicated a strong desire on the part of the Russians to get at least a few unquestionably former German properties formally transferred to the Soviet Union by the Austrian Government and entered accordingly in the Austrian Trade and Land Registers prior to the continuation of the treaty discussions in Moscow. The Austrian Government, however, continues to find refuge in the article of the New Control Agreement forbidding it to dispose of former German property without the prior written approval of the Allied Council. To Russian emphasis on the right of individual High Commissioners to act independently in their respective zones in the absence of action by the Allied

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Council, the Austrian reply is simply that the Allied Council has not communicated to the Austrian Government any notification of failure to arrive at a decision.

The main targets of Russian resentment are Minister of Property Control and Economic Planning Krauland and Minister of Finance Zimmerman, the former for refusing to turn over former German properties, the latter for refusing to turn over former German financial assets held by Austrian banks. Russian efforts to have these two men removed from office have been stalled by assurances that both are ready to reopen negotiations immediately. Russian acquiescence to this proposal may or may not indicate a desire to be in a position, should it suit them to do so, to stall quadripartite discussion of the German property question in Moscow on the grounds that bilateral negotiations are in progress.

Among other cold storage problems due for a warming over in the Allied Council are the questions of Yugoslav war criminals and Yugoslav property removed to Austria in the latter stages of the war. The Yugoslav Government has recently submitted formal memoranda on both subjects, specifically attacking the policies and the performances of the US, British and French elements in regard to these problems. On war criminals the bleat - which will almost certainly be heard in Moscow - is that "nearly two years after the war the majority of war criminals and traitors whose extradition to the Yugoslav authorities by the occupying forces was an international commitment of the latter are still living in Austria....spreading a propaganda of calumny against the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and, by terrorist methods, preventing the return of other Yugoslavs to Yugoslavia." On the property question it is the Yugoslav view that property removed by persons charged with Nazi crimes and whose property has therefore been duly confiscated by the Yugoslav Government should be returned to Yugoslavia in those cases where owners managed to get themselves and their property out of Yugoslavia. Particular exception is taken to a policy ascribed to the US and the British that property brought to Austria from Yugoslavia by the free will of the owner is not subject to restitution.

The trial of Guido Schmidt, Foreign Minister under Schuschnigg, has continued throughout the week without producing any sensational developments. Schmidt is proving to be his own best defender, and although a conviction is indicated it is hardly likely to produce extreme penalties. The general impression of the trial is that the case against him is weak and that Schmidt himself is far too smart for his accusers. Rightist sources hint darkly that the prosecutor is attempting to use the trial to indict Schuschnigg policies with one eye cocked at the treaty makers in Moscow.

More obviously aimed at the Treaty negotiations were the blasts at Austria and at the policies of the western democracies in Austria beamed at the western world throughout the week by Radio Moscow. In general terms these blasts simply developed in greater detail the points brought out in the last issue of Neue Zeit (see USFA Intelligence Summary No. 91).

### b. Germany

The general security situation appears to be satisfactory; no unusual or important security incidents have occurred. The number of escapes from internment camps under German administration indicate an unsatisfactory condition in this phase of security. Arrests for black market activity have decreased somewhat but there is a proportionate increase in such dealing by displaced persons. Enforcement of routine security control measures by combined US and German agencies remains satisfactory. Economic shortages and the hardships brought about by severe winter weather remain the chief cause of civilian unrest....

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UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA  
APO 777, US Army

No. 391

INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

171200 March 1947

1. The Shop Council Law

Reports appearing in the Vienna press late last week that agreement had been reached in the inter-party negotiations in parliamentary sub-committee on the Shop Council Law (see Intelligence Bulletins Nos. 372, 375 and 378) were unfounded. The Trade Union Federation yesterday issued a flat denial that any agreement had been reached. Negotiations will be resumed today.

An interesting aspect of these negotiations is the confidence on both sides that their respective objectives will be achieved. A spokesman for industrial interests said confidently - but privately - last week that the law "was in his pocket." Similar assurance was expressed privately in labor circles. Despite the expressions of confidence, however, the impression grows that the Shop Council Law constitutes the most difficult political issue in Austria today, difficult because neither the People's Party nor the Socialist Party feels that it can compromise on fundamental issue in the interests of agreement. The Socialists are in a specially tough spot because of reactions to the compromises they made on the Collective Bargaining Law (see Intelligence Bulletins Nos. 359, 362 and 370). They were charged by the Communists at that time with having betrayed the workers and their own trade union principles. This was followed by the Communists' attacks on the reorganization of the Vienna Police by Minister of the Interior Helmer (Socialist) in which the Socialist leadership was again charged with having capitulated to, or conspired with reactionary interests. In both cases, Socialist leaders admit privately, the Communists met with some success in their objective of driving a wedge between the Socialist Party leadership and the party rank and file.

It is obvious that the Communists are awaiting only the first small concession on the Shop Council Law - the basic issues are employer participation in management and shop council authority in hiring and firing - to let go another piece. The Socialists wince at the thought of it. The only consolation for them is the fact that their own extremists, who as recently as six months ago were still flirting with the idea of seeking a modus vivendi with the Communists, are now convinced that Socialists and Communists are hopelessly incompatible and that there is no Socialist future in that direction.

2. The Czech Current Agreement

The Ministry of Power Industry and Electrification announced yesterday that an agreement had been concluded with Czechoslovakia by which Czechoslovakia will absorb a portion of Austria's summer surplus of electric current, derived from hydro-electric power plants, while Austria will draw on Czechoslovakia's winter surplus, drawn from thermal plants. The agreement comes into effect in the course of the present year and runs to 31 March 1967, with automatic five-year renewals after that if neither party has previously given a three-year advance notice of a desire to terminate it.

*Edwin B. Howard*EDWIN B. HOWARD  
Colonel, GSC  
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(For US Personnel Only)

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA  
APO 777, US Army

No. 387

INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

111200 March 1947

The Nazi Roundup

The release by the Austrian Ministry of the Interior of a story on the roundup of a Nazi black marketing ring in Upper Austria and Salzburg has caused something of a sensation both in the Austrian press and the press abroad, including the US.

The original communique, issued on 7 March, said merely: "Through the alertness and energetic action of the Austrian public safety authorities, in closest cooperation with the occupation power, 57 persons from former Nazi circles have been arrested. Investigation revealed that the activity of these persons was predominantly in connection with the black market, in the course of which an effort was made to extend the circle of those involved to former Nazis in other provinces."

The release, although premature in view of the fact that operations have not yet been entirely wound up, was factually correct and offered, moreover, the correct impression that the activities of the organization were directed primarily toward the black market. CIC and the Austrian police in the US Zone have been working on this case, under the code name of "Operation Sugar" since about 1 December 1946. The first arrests were made at that time and led straight through the French Zone to Switzerland, where the ring was getting saccharine for sale on the Austrian black market. Hence the code name. The subsequent course of investigation, arrest and interrogation failed to produce anything which essentially contradicted the original deduction that the group was devoted to black marketing rather than to subversion. It was composed largely of former influential Viennese falling under mandatory arrest categories, who had fled to the west in April 1945 and gone underground, living under assumed names and sustaining themselves on what they could get from false ration cards and black market deals.

So far so good. The Communists, however, were quite unable to resist the temptation to exploit for their own purposes a story which needed only slight dressing up to be made suitable to them. Instead of relying upon the Ministry of the Interior's communique, they had recourse to their own people in Salzburg, who gladly supplied them with "a widespread secret Nazi organization" with "connections in several provinces" and with "a black list of persons inimical to their interests." Similar versions of the story have actually been going the rounds in the city of Salzburg, and their imminent appearance in one Salzburg paper caused one edition of that paper to be suppressed before it hit the street, an occurrence which was, of course, not lost upon the Communists. They duly reported it in Sunday's Volksstimme with accompanying commentary on freedom of the press in the US Zone.

The foregoing prompted the Ministry of the Interior today to issue a statement reading in part:

"In this connection, tendentious reports have been circulated in the past few days designed on the one hand to disturb the procedure of operations and on the other hand to stimulate Nazi ideology by reference to the personal ambitions of Ing. Walter Raffelsberger (SS General and former National Commissioner of Private Industry, one of the arrestees). A public discussion of Raffelsberger's schemes would only serve propagation of Nazi ideology and would constitute a violation of Paragraph 3 of the De-Nazification Law."

The wording of this communique could hardly have been better designed to stimulate speculation had that been its actual purpose. To make matters worse, its appearance today coincided with a story from the Austrian Press Agency that the investigation of Raffelsberger had brought to light a "political program" by which

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Raffelsberger planned to show his followers "the way out of their present uninfluential position and into the official life of Austria." The "program" is alleged to have dealt further with such questions as democracy, the leadership principle, economic planning, the De-Nazification Law, the racial question, pan-Germanism and the Catholic Church. That this "program," if it exists at all, is not quite what today's leftist press is only too happy to make out of it, is indicated by the final paragraph of the APA release, which reads as follows:

"Without sacrificing the Nazi fundamentals in regard to this question, whose faulty and criminal aspects are glossed over as much as possible, the attitude of the Raffelsberger program is characterized by realistic political concepts obviously designed to camouflage the contemplated activities of the Raffelsberger group."

Thus the public's view of Operation Sugar is now perfectly confused and distorted, and the Communists' purposeful argument that the western zones of Austria are a hotbed of Nazi and DP conspiracy has been splendidly served.

*Edwin B. Howard*

EDWIN B. HOWARD  
Colonel, USMC  
A.C. of S, G-2

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ARRESTED

NAME ZEIDLER Dr Hans Martin (Ger) GERMANY N19  
 (III) N30439

STATUS SS Stubaf (promoted 30 Jan 44) (Oct 44) Ob Reg Rat Berlin N5145  
 Head of Amt VI Wi RSHA (summer 44) N63123

ADDRESS Private: BERLIN-WILMERSDORF, Zachrlingstr 25 N450157  
 Office: BERLIN, Berkaerstr N205496  
 BERLIN-WILMERSDORF Barstr 23

DESCR B 4 Jan 1911; ht 5'9" (1.75m); black hair over temples, bald in centre;  
 blue eyes; hornrimmed glasses; oval face; bad teeth; determined chin;  
 large prominent ears; large hairy hands; semitic type; hesitates when  
 speaking; always smokes a cigar.

MISC Civil service type rather than Party man. Party No 5221695 SS No 314301  
 May be id/w SEIDLER, Dr SS Stubaf of DUESSELDORF. Not very intolligent  
 but knows how to obey and serve. Poor qualifications for his job but a  
 great friend of EGGEN (qv). Said to have had a car accident and broken  
 his jaw in two places, to be back in office but somewhat unbalanced  
 mentally (Aug 44)

CAREER At RSHA VI, promoted SS Hstuf (30 Jan 43). Reg Rat (early 43).  
 Reported to be handling a Dutch case and to be in NORTH WEST Section  
 of Amt VI (early Jan 43) In Amt VI Wi RSHA (Oct 42)  
 May have been STEIMLE's assistant in NW Section of Amt VI (spring 43)  
 Head of Amt VI, RSHA (by summer 44)  
 Arrested in KIEL (19 May 45)  
 Later transferred to NEUMUNSTER gaol.  
 Wrote MSS of valuable information on the RSHA

430629

WR 6 M F VFZ/7223

2576(D) Wt 37334/28 45m (8 Sorts) 10/44 H J R & L Cp 51 (37053D) Wt 44714/36 50m 12/44

Name ZEIDLER, Hans File 8246 | KS  
A | GERMANY

Status Regierungsrat. SS Stubf. Referat Wi T/Wi  
 4, RSHA

Address

Description Age 35, Ht. 1.78m. slim build, dark greying hair, light  
 eyes, wear glasses, scars on chin.

Misc.

Career Referent until Aug. 44. Last seen Aug. 44 in BERLIN.  
 Intended to return to LEIPZIG, where he studied philology.

Doss. No. 4081

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FR 4

FINAL REPORT

ON

Dr Hans Martin BEIDLER

(Ref BAOR/INT/2428(363) dated 24 Sep 45)

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 APPENDIX B - Relations between Amt VI Wi and JAUCH & HUEBENER.  
 APPENDIX C - Relations between Amt VI Wi and IG FARBEN.  
 APPENDIX D - Plans for a Future Amt VI Wi.

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PERSONAL DETAILS.

Summer	1935	Attended GÖTTINGEN University, and joined SA.
Autumn	1933	Attended HAMBURG University.
	1935	Took first State exam in law at the Hanseatic Oberlandesgericht, and Referendar trg in the same Oberlandesgericht district.
Summer	1936	Studied in HAMBURG Volkswirtschaftslehre;
1 May	37	Joined NSDAP.
Autumn	1937	Took exam for Diplomvolkswirte at Hanseatic University.
14 Aug	39	Took second State exam in law at Hanseatic Oberlandesgericht in HAMBURG.
Sep	39	Appointed Wirtschaftsreferent - III D, and attached to SD Oberabschnitt WEST, DÜSSELDORF, and later to the Inspekteur d Sipo u SD in DÜSSELDORF. Prisoner obtained this appointment through Assessor HOFFMANN, Staff of the Dienststelle at that time, who had known Prisoner during his Referendar trg. He was eager to obtain Prisoner's services because of his knowledge of law and economic theory (see IR 21).
Sep	39	Joined SS.
End	1939	Made an application to the Ministry of the Interior for a transfer to general Government service. The application was approved, and Prisoner was given the status of a civil servant.
1 Feb	40	Transferred to SD Abschnitt KÖLN as Wirtschaftsreferent (see IR 21).
20 Apr	40	Promoted SS Ustuf.
18 Jan	41	Became Reg Assessor.
20 Apr	41	Promoted SS Ostuf.
1 Mar	42	Transferred to SD Abschnitt KIEL (see IR 21).
16 Jun	42	Became Leiter VI Wi in Amt VI of the RSHA (see IR 21).
30 Jan	43	Became Reg Rat, and promoted SS Hptstuf.
20 Apr	43	Promoted SS Stubaf.
31 Dec	44	Relinquished his appointment as a result of an accident on 29 Apr 44, and on account of the reorganisation of Amt VI which took place at that time (see IR 21).
Jun	42 -	
Apr	44	Information on Prisoner's activities during the period Jun 42 to Apr 44 has been published as follows:-

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NOTES ON AMT VI

- IR 21, 31 & 40

AMT VI Wi's TRANSACTIONS  
WITH COMMERCIAL FIRMS

- APPENDIX A to this report

RELATIONS BETWEEN AMT VI WI  
AND JAUCH & HUBNER

- APPENDIX B " " "

RELATIONS BETWEEN AMT VI WI  
AND IG-FARBEN

- APPENDIX C " " "

PLANS FOR A FUTURE AMT VI WI

- APPENDIX D " " "

5 Jan	45	Granted the status of Rechtsanwalt.
8 Jan	45	Went to LEIPZIG to continue his studies in languages and economics, in order to prepare himself for a commercial position abroad at a future date.
19 May	45	Prisoner was arrested.

CSDIC(WEA)  
22 Nov 45

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for Colonel GS  
Commandant CSDIC(WEA)

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APPENDIX A to FR 4

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Dr Hans Martin ZEIDLER

APPENDIX A

AMT VI WI'S TRANSACTIONS  
 WITH COMMERCIAL FIRMS

1. Introduction

According to Prisoner, it was one of the principles of Amt VI Wi, under SCHELLENBERG, NOT to set up its own commercial firms abroad for the purpose of obtaining information, but rather to place agents with certain established firms abroad on behalf of the Ländergruppen of Amt VI Wi. Prisoner states that by so doing, the Amt did not become involved in purely business matters which would have diverted it from its main political-economic intelligence tasks. It was the responsibility of Amt VI Wi, apart from the placing of agents with firms abroad, to obtain the necessary foreign currency in order to pay these agents. Transactions of this nature were carried out by Amt VI Wi on behalf of the Ländergruppen as unobtrusively as possible. Bearing in mind the aims of Amt VI Wi (see IR 21, para 5), financial transactions on a profit-making basis were discouraged.

Prisoner remembers the following details of transactions carried out by Amt VI Wi with various firms:-

2. ROHMAG, BERLIN

Prisoner states that this concern was the clearing house for all goods bought by GERMANY from SPAIN. A similar concern in SPAIN, called SOFINDUS, was the clearing house for all goods bought by SPAIN from GERMANY. These two concerns existed on the commission paid by the two respective countries on all transactions. Prisoner was asked on various occasions between Jun 42 and Apr 44 by Stubaf MOSIG, Amt VI Wi, Länderreferat for SPAIN, and at the same time a director of SOFINDUS, to intervene in small matters concerning foreign exchange. Prisoner cannot now remember any details, but states that Stubaf MOSIG could probably give more information concerning these transactions.

3. AEG, MADRID

Prisoner states that in 1943 an agent was placed with AEG's branch in MADRID (he cannot remember the man's name). Prisoner was asked by the Länderreferat, Stubaf MOSIG, to obtain the necessary amount of currency to pay this agent. Prisoner does not remember the amount involved.

4. DEUTSCH-SÜDAMERIKANISCHE BANK, BERLIN

Prisoner states that an agent named HEINE, formerly an employee of the AEG in CAIRO, was placed with the MADRID branch of the Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank in 1943. Prisoner's task was to obtain the foreign exchange for the Länderreferat, SPAIN, but he cannot now remember any details of the amount. Prisoner suggests that Stubaf MOSIG could give more details.

5. AGENCY of LLOYD WERKZEUG & MASCHINEN AG, CHEMNITZ-MADRID

Prisoner states that this concern had an agency in MADRID in which various agents, whose names are not known to him, were employed by the Länderreferat SPAIN (Stubaf MOSIG). On various occasions in 1943 Prisoner had to obtain foreign exchange for the Länderreferat, but he cannot remember the amounts. Prisoner suggests Stubaf MOSIG as being able to give more information.

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6. Firma KIESELHORST, BREMEN (Gobr SIEVERS)

Prisoner states that this concern was engaged in importing agricultural produce from SPAIN. Prisoner believes that certain transactions were carried out by this firm directly with the Länderreferat SPAIN (Stubaf LOSIG). Prisoner only heard in a roundabout way that these transactions had taken place, and cannot give any details concerning them.

7. INTERNATIONALE FILMKAMMER & RECHTSKAMMER, LISBON

According to Prisoner, this firm was responsible for importing films from AMERICA and distributing them to GERMANY and CENTRAL EUROPE. Two agents of Amt VI named FREISE and VOLLBRECHT were employed by this concern. Prisoner had to obtain foreign exchange for the Länderreferat PORTUGAL (Dr NEUHAUS) to pay these agents, but cannot remember the amounts concerned. Prisoner believes that FREISE was recalled to BERLIN in summer 43, and that VOLLBRECHT remained in LISBON. He states that Dr NEUHAUS could give further details.

8. DIDIER WERKE, BERLIN

Prisoner states that during 1943, certain steel works were constructed and developed in TURKEY by the DIDIER Werke, BERLIN. According to him, certain agents were employed by the DIDIER Werke in TURKEY on behalf of Amt VI, though he does not know any details concerning their employment. He states that Stubaf SCHUBACH of Amt VI, Länderreferat TURKEY, could probably give more details concerning these agents.

9. OSTERÖKISCHE Branch of the HERMANN GOERING Concern, ALPINE MONTAN, VIENNA

During 1943, Prisoner was asked to assist in small currency difficulties which had arisen when dealing with the payment of the Turkish representative of ALPINE MONTAN, VIENNA. Prisoner no longer remembers details, but suggests that Hptstuf ZEISCHKA (LO, Ministry of Propaganda) or Stubaf SCHUBACH, could give more information. D-8000

10. DONAUDAMPFSCHIFFFAHRTSGESELLSCHAFT, VIENNA

On various occasions between 1942 and 1944 Prisoner had to obtain currency for the Länderreferat HUNGARY, Hptstuf PRATSCH, to pay a man named SEELIGER, who was Amt VI LO with the above firm. Prisoner also had to obtain foreign currency for an Amt VI agent named AMTMANN, who worked for the Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft in BUDAPEST. Prisoner can give no details, but suggests that Hptstuf PRATSCH could give further information.

11. SCHENKER & Co, SOFIA and ATHENS

During the period 1942-44, Amt VI, through the Länderreferat for BULGARIA and GREECE (Dr HOETL), employed agents with SCHENKER & Co at SOFIA and ATHENS. Prisoner's job was to obtain the foreign currency for the payment of these agents, but he can no longer remember the amounts involved. He suggests that Stubaf Dr HOETL could give more information on this subject.

12. MANNESMANN and TOEPFER

Prisoner states that during his term of office in Amt VI Wi, NO financial transactions between his Amt and these two firms took place. Prisoner knew that foreign currency belonging to MANNESMANN in BUENOS AIRES was available, but he could NOT touch it without the consent of Stubaf UHLENBERG (see IR 31, para 2). The money was eventually requisitioned, after great difficulties, by OKW/Amt Ausland u Abwehr. Prisoner heard that the negotiations with the OKW were carried out by MANNESMANN's BERLIN solicitor, MEYER (?).

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13. SHANTUNG HANDELSGESELLSCHAFT

Prisoner states that he has heard the name of Alois MIEDL, director of Shantunghandelsgesellschaft, mentioned, but he is unable to give any information either about MIEDL or about the above-mentioned concern.

14. HERMANN GOERING WERKE

Prisoner states that prior to his employment at Amt VI Wi, there were financial transactions on a large scale with the HERMANN GOERING WERKE. During Prisoner's period of employment, however, the connection between Amt VI Wi and the HERMANN GOERING WERKE was, upon instructions from SCHELLERBERG, gradually terminated. The reasons for this are not known to Prisoner. The only contacts which Prisoner had with the HERMANN GOERING WERKE during his period of office in Amt VI Wi were occasional visits from certain members of this concern, as listed below, who came to BERLIN to seek his advice on private foreign exchange matters, not connected with the HERMANN GOERING WERKE. Prisoner states that the following should be able to give further information.

<u>BAUBIN</u>	Oberdirektor of Waffen Werke SKODA-BRÜNN, PRAGUE. Member of Amt VI under JOST.
<u>ISSEL</u> ✓	Personnel Referent to BAUBIN. Member of Amt VI under JOST.
<u>UNGER</u> ✓	Departmental head of Information Bureau, Waffen Werke SKODA-BRÜNN, PRAGUE. Member of Amt VI under JOST.
<u>LEHN</u> ✓	Representative in BRATISLAVA of Waffen Werke SKODA-BRÜNN. Member of Amt VI under JOST.
<u>FEBRANZ</u>	Oberdirektor of OMNIPOL, PRAGUE, which was an agency of Waffen Werke SKODA-BRÜNN.
<u>SUESS</u>	Prokurist (manager) of selling agency of OMNIPOL, PRAGUE.

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APPENDIX B to FR 4

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Dr Hans Martin ZEIDLER

APPENDIX B

RELATIONS BETWEEN ANT VI WI  
AND  
JAUCH & HUEBENER

1. Introduction

According to Prisoner the Firm of JAUCH & HUEBENER was regarded as one of the largest concerns in GERMANY. It had branches in BERLIN, PARIS, BRUSSELS, ROME, BUDAPEST, BUCHAREST, RIGA, and PRAGUE. Prisoner states that before Sep 39, it had very good connections with LONDON insurance companies. According to Otto HUEBENER, one of the directors, it also had very good connections with British and American economic circles. The concern was very successful both in Western and SE EUROPE. Its Roumanian branch was of considerable importance.

2. Ant VI's interest in JAUCH & HUEBENER

Prisoner states that it was quickly recognized that the firm of JAUCH & HUEBENER, with its valuable connections both at home and abroad, promised great possibilities for Ant VI Wi from an intelligence point of view. Efforts were therefore made by Ant VI Wi, even before Prisoner joined it, to develop connections with this concern. On the whole, however, these efforts, and those made by Ant VI Wi under Prisoner's guidance, never led to any positive results.

3. Personalities

HUEBENER, Otto  
HUEBENER, Arthur  
SCHMIDT, Hans

MOERING, Ernst

von KOTTWITZ, Baron ✓  
STELER, Paul  
KOPP, August ✓

Head of the firm.

Director.

Worked for JAUCH & HUEBENER in ROUMANIA.

Was the leading light in the BUCHAREST branch. Remained in BUCHAREST.

Head of the PARIS office of JAUCH & HUEBENER.

Prisoner believes that he was connected with military intelligence at Ast PARIS.

Not known to Prisoner.

Not known to Prisoner.

In 1943, Prisoner was approached by the Landerreferant for BELGIUM VI B, who, he believes, was Ostufaf BERNHARD, and asked to find a position for one of their agents named August KOPP. Through Prisoner's relations with JAUCH & HUEBENER, he was able to obtain a job for KOPP in JAUCH & HUEBENER's BRUSSELS office. Prisoner knows nothing further of KOPP's activities, but believes that he never achieved much for Landerreferant VI B. Prisoner heard that KOPP got into some trouble concerning foreign exchange and was dismissed.

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Hptstuf WESTERGAARD and Dr WORCH

Hptstuf WESTERGAARD, who was Leiter Amt VI Wi until Aug 41, and his closest cooperator, Dr WORCH, left the Amt, when SEBASTIAN took over in Aug 41. Dr WORCH was an expert on insurance matters and through his own influence and that of his father (a director of the BERLIN insurance company "AGRIPPINA") obtained a position as Abwehrbeauftragter with JAUCH & HUEBENER. Soon after he joined JAUCH & HUEBENER, WORCH started to pass on to Amt VI Wi information which he considered useful. WORCH also managed to obtain a post for WESTERGAARD in JAUCH & HUEBENER'S RIGA branch. According to Prisoner, WESTERGAARD did, from time to time, pass information to Amt VI Wi which he thought might be of interest to them. For reasons which Prisoner cannot now remember, WESTERGAARD had to leave JAUCH & HUEBENER in early 43. WESTERGAARD asked Prisoner soon afterwards (through WORCH) whether he could find him a new position. The occasion presented itself in early 43, when Prisoner, at the request of Dr WORCH, had been able to clear up a certain foreign exchange question for one of WORCH's clients named MEINL. MEINL, who was head of a very large provision firm with its head office in VIENNA and branches throughout EUROPE, reciprocated by giving WESTERGAARD a post in his BRATISLAVA branch.

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CSDIC (WEA)  
22 Nov 45APPENDIX C to PR 4SECRETDr Hans Martin ZEIDLERAPPENDIX CRELATIONS BETWEEN AMT VI WIANDIG FARBEN1. Introduction

Prisoner states that during his term of office in Amt VI Wi from 1942 to 1944, cooperation between his Amt and the economics dept of IG FARBEN, BERLIN, was only just beginning. He states that he used the political-economic information available in the economics dept of IG FARBEN during his period of office with Amt VI Wi, so as to be able to form for himself a picture of the situation in countries which at that time were of interest to his Referat. Prisoner states that it was only by using the information thus obtained that he was able to evaluate the economic and political information passed to him by the Ländergruppen of Amt VI. He states that he made use of information from IG FARBEN's files on SPAIN, PORTUGAL, HUNGARY, ROUMANIA and ITALY. The documents in those files were placed at his disposal by the Abwehrbeauftragter of IG FARBEN, whose name Prisoner cannot remember.

2. Intentions

According to Prisoner, Amt VI Wi intended, during his term of office 1942-44, to use IG FARBEN as a basis for the construction of a political-economic intelligence service. He states that he started the preliminary negotiations in this direction himself, and as far as he knows, they were continued by his successor, SS Standf SCHMIED.

3. Reason for Amt VI Wi's interest in IG FARBEN

It was generally known about IG FARBEN that:-

- a) They possessed a very large foreign selling organisation.
- b) The personnel in that organisation was specially selected and qualified for the work.
- c) The general report on markets submitted by the personnel was the basis for the work of the economics dept.
- d) In the majority of markets, IG FARBEN held a monopoly, ie they could rely on the development and stability of their selling organisations.

Prisoner states that these conditions were considered ideal for building up an intelligence service. This idea was strengthened by the fact that the information in the economics dept of IG FARBEN was very often made use of by the Reichs Wirtschafts Ministerium, which was dependent for its information on organisations of this type, as it did not possess an economics dept of its own.

4. Early Difficulties of Close Collaboration

Prisoner states that although at the beginning of his activities with Amt VI Wi all these conditions were known to him, he did not at that time make any effort to achieve closer cooperation with IG FARBEN. Prisoner states that his reason was that his Referat was not suitably equipped to deal with the large number of reports which IG FARBEN could produce. If he had embarked on close cooperation too early, there would have been danger of Amt VI Wi being inundated with masses of unevaluated information. To deal efficiently with such masses of information, Amt

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VI Wi would have had to postpone tasks even more important from a political-economic intelligence point of view. The result of close cooperation before Aug 43 would have been that Amt VI Wi would have become an evaluation office of IG FARBEN's political-economic intelligence service. Prisoner wanted to avoid this at all costs.

5. Development of Closer Cooperation

Prisoner states that by Aug 43, the preparatory work in Amt VI Wi had advanced enough for him to develop closer liaison with IG FARBEN. He states that SCHELLENBERG was also in agreement with this, but that he (SCHELLENBERG) reserved the right to make contact with the leading personalities of the concern at the conference which would have to take place. Prisoner states that late in Aug 43, SS Brgf KRAHNEFUSS, who besides being a director of the BRAUNKOHLBENZIN AG, BERLIN (which belonged to the IG FARBEN combine), was also a close friend of HIMMLER's, suggested to SCHELLENBERG that he (KRAHNEFUSS) should mediate between Amt VI Wi and IG FARBEN.

6. In Nov 43, a conference took place which according to Prisoner was attended by KRAHNEFUSS, SCHMIDT (Director of MINERALOEL GESELLSCHAFT, BERLIN), SCHELLENBERG, and another person whose name Prisoner cannot remember. The decision reached at the conference was that cooperation between IG FARBEN and Amt VI Wi would have to be on a broad basis. To avoid the possibility of any one member of the concern turning the eventual association with Amt VI to his own advantage, it was decided that the whole problem of cooperation would have to be discussed further with IG FARBEN's General Director SCHMITZ, of HEIDELBERG. BUETEFISCH, one of the IG FARBEN directors, was to arrange the meeting with SCHMITZ and SCHELLENBERG was to meet SCHMITZ in HEIDELBERG in Dec 43. The conference did not, however, take place, and according to Prisoner, was postponed from week to week. At the beginning of 1944, a further delay was incurred owing to the pending incorporation of Amt VI with OKW/Amt Ausl u Abw. This occupied SCHELLENBERG so much that he had little time left for other matters. In Jan 44, Obstlt FOCKE of OKW/Amt Ausl u Abw I Wi, stepped in and made arrangements with SCHMITZ in HEIDELBERG for cooperation in the intelligence field. Arrangements made at that particular meeting are not known to Prisoner.

7. Prisoner does not know how far the cooperation between Amt VI Wi and IG FARBEN progressed after he left Amt VI Wi. He heard that SS Standf SCHMIED had contacted ILGNER (see para 9a), but he does not know whether any concrete arrangements were made between them.

8. Liaison during Summer 1943

Prisoner states that during summer 1943 Amt VI Wi liaised with IG FARBEN in one special instance, which he relates as follows: The head of the IG FARBEN Press dept in BERLIN, whose name is not known to Prisoner, went to ITALY to make arrangements for a colour film dealing with the VATICAN. On his return to BERLIN, he reported to Amt VI and gave an account of his experiences. Because of this man's good commercial connections in ITALY, he was told by Stubaf Dr HUEGEL, who was the Amt VI Landerreferent for ITALY, that the next time he (the Press man) was in ITALY, he should contact and cooperate with Ostuf SCHOENPFLUG, who was the Amt VI representative with Brgf HURSTEN, the Befehlshaber der Polizei in the SD in ITALY. Prisoner states that as far as he has heard, this Press man was killed in ITALY during 1944, though he can give no details concerning the man's death or about his activities. He states that SS Ostuf SCHOENPFLUG would be able to supply more details.

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9. Personalities

a)

ILGNER ✓

ILGNER was head of the BERLIN office of IG FARBEN. In this capacity he had gained a vast experience in matters concerning political-economic information. The economics dept of IG FARBEN was subordinate to him, and he received a great deal of information from IG FARBEN's branches abroad. In addition to this, ILGNER was also head of a type of "union" known as the CENTRAL EUROPEAN WIRTSCHAFTSTAG. This "union" had as its members leading industrialists, economists and scientists from CENTRAL EUROPE and the BALKANS. Within the "union", the various branches of industrial and economic life formed themselves into groups (ie groups interested in coal mining, insurance, etc) and in each of the respective groups, German industry had its representative. ILGNER, as head of the "union", thus possessed an extremely valuable source of information, and if he chose to use it as such, a powerful political weapon in SE EUROPE.

b)

MANN

Prisoner states that MANN was director of personnel of the entire foreign selling organization of IG FARBEN with his HQ at LEVERKUSEN. He was a director of BAYER, one of the larger firms in the IG FARBEN combine, which was economically independent of the rest of the combine. Prisoner states that in view of MANN's powerful position, he would obviously have been useful for the anticipated cooperation with Amt VI Wi. Prisoner states that MANN's appointment as a director of BAYER was probably due to his long-standing Party membership; MANN would have welcomed liaison with Amt VI as this would have strengthened his own position.

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OSDIC (WBA)  
22 Nov 45APPENDIX D to FR 4Dr Hans Martin ZEIDLERAPPENDIX DPLANS FOR  
A FUTURE ANT VI WI1. Status of Ant VI Wi

After Prisoner's accident on 29 Apr 44, Ant VI Wi's status was raised from Referat to Gruppe. Standf SCHLIED, a trusted supporter of KALTENBRUNNER and SCHELLENBERG, was placed in charge. This, in Prisoner's opinion, was a sure sign that KALTENBRUNNER and SCHELLENBERG believed that VI Wi justified its existence. Prisoner's own opinion is that during his period of office the results achieved by VI Wi were very small and did certainly NOT justify its existence.

2. Ant VI Wi in a future GIS

Prisoner states that, as no one foresaw or discussed the possibility of a German defeat, the question whether a future GIS would use a dept on similar lines to Ant VI Wi was never raised. Prisoner states that plans would certainly have been made before the collapse of GERMANY if it had been intended to rebuild an organization on similar lines to VI Wi. He states that he has never heard of any such plans existing and he considers it most improbable that personnel could be obtained. As for the personnel who worked in Prisoner's dept, he considers it absolutely out of the question that any of them should consider risking whatever they have left of their lives on such a venture.

3. Possibility of work on a Zone Basis

Prisoner was asked whether in his opinion a future Ant VI Wi would work on a zone basis. He states that he is unable to answer this question, because such measures had never been contemplated or discussed.

4. Employment of Intelligence Services of Neutral Countries

According to Prisoner, no use was ever made by Ant VI Wi of the Intelligence Services of neutral countries. Whether OKW/Ant Ausl u Abw/I Wi or the later Gruppe VI Wi/T ever had such connections is NOT known to Prisoner.

5. "BUNDSCHUH"

Prisoner's knowledge of "BUNDSCHUH" is based on conversations he had with members of Ant VI whom he met during the period when he was evacuating to the NORTH after 12 Apr 45. He states that he neither saw nor read any directives from RSHA about it, and that he has no idea who was in charge of it within the RSHA. From conversations, Prisoner gathered that this organization was directed against RUSSIA. He believes it was some sort of Intelligence Service aimed, in conjunction with the political and military effort, to form a front with the Western Powers against RUSSIA. Prisoner can give no further details.

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#### 6. Rear HQ of Amt VI

Prisoner states that when he arrived in BERLIN in Apr 45, Amt VI had split up into two parts. The larger part, including the Ländergruppen, according to information which he heard in BERLIN at that time, had already gone to SOUTH GERMANY some time previously, though he was not told when. The remainder, known as the Restkommando (Rear HQ), was to withdraw to SCHLESWIG under the command of Stubaf RAPP, who was in contact with HIMMLER, Graf OHLENDORF and Brgf SCHELLENBERG. Their route was to be BERLIN-SCHWERIN-TIMENDORF-SCHLESWIG-FLENSBURG.

#### 7. Personalities of Rear Detachment

In the last days of Apr 45, Prisoner reached TIMENDORF with part of the Rear Detachment of Amt VI, which comprised the following people under the leadership of Stubaf RAPP:-

SS Ostuf <u>WIESINGER</u>	Obstlt <u>SEMPER</u>
SS Stubaf <u>REICHERT</u>	Frl <u>HESS</u>
SS Hpstuf <u>WEINERT(?)</u>	One interpreter
Frl <u>HOFFMANN</u>	One Fahrdienstleiter (driver)
Korv Kap <u>JAECKEL</u>	One Lt (name unknown to Prisoner)
	One Oblt (name unknown to Prisoner).

#### 8. Conference at TIMENDORF

Prisoner states that at a conference of members of the Rear Detachment of Amt VI at TIMENDORF on about 28 Apr 45, the rapidly changing military and political situation and its effect on the future of Amt VI intelligence functions were discussed. Prisoner further states that Stubaf RAPP had been informed by SCHELLENBERG that surrender negotiations with the Western powers were in progress, and that during these negotiations, German troops, according to the Wehrmacht communiqué, were being withdrawn from the Western Front and sent to reinforce the troops on the Eastern Front. SCHELLENBERG reminded RAPP at the same time of the importance of his (SCHELLENBERG's) intelligence Gruppe, which was operating on the Eastern Front. Prisoner states that it was decided at the conference to support this Eastern Front Intelligence Gruppe by sending agents to the BALTIC Coast to contact it. It was therefore decided to obtain two or three fishing boats, each with a crew of two or three men, to take the agents to the BALTIC Coast as unobtrusively as possible. According to Prisoner RAPP issued the following instructions:

- Quarters were to be obtained for the Rear Detachment of Amt VI.
- The necessary fishing boats were to be procured.
- Investigation of the possibility of camouflage (Tarnungsmöglichkeiten), such as obtaining positions for personnel of Amt VI in the offices of any branch of the Armed Forces, or in civilian jobs connected with the Armed Forces, and obtaining for such personnel passes or identity cards.

Prisoner states that it was decided also that where any of the above-mentioned tasks involved contact with the military authorities, Korv Kap JAECKEL was to be the responsible LO. Where civilian authorities were to be contacted, Prisoner was to be the LO. With these tasks in mind, Prisoner and Korv Kap JAECKEL left for KIEL on 29 Apr 45.

#### 9. Meeting with WEISSHUHN

Prisoner states that he and JAECKEL contacted the Leiter of Ast KIEL, Freg Kap WEISSHUHN, on 29 or 30 Apr 45, and discussed the matter with him. The results of the discussion were as follows:-

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- a) Preg Kap WEISSHURN told Prisoner that the question of quarters had already been settled by Kap z S von BECHTOLSHEIM, a Naval officer at Lil Amt who, according to orders from SCHELLENBERG, had only a short while previously selected suitable quarters for the personnel of Amt VI, and that it now only remained for Prisoner to inspect these quarters.
- b) WEISSHURN told Prisoner that any attempt to obtain fishing vessels would meet with strong opposition from the German Ministry of Food, as all civilian fishing vessels were engaged in supplying fish for the civilian population. Prisoner states that WEISSHURN expressed his opinion that the only vessels which could possibly be considered for Prisoner's project were vessels which at that time were being used for freight-carrying purposes. WEISSHURN also suggested that the best thing would be for Prisoner to get in touch with the responsible authority for freight-carrying vessels in HAMBURG.
- c) As regards the question of obtaining positions for personnel in branches of the Armed Forces, Prisoner was told by WEISSHURN that as far as the Navy was concerned, such a project was impracticable because:-
- (i) It would take too long to find vacancies in any of the naval offices, and none of the personnel of Amt VI possessed any qualifications for naval work.
  - (ii) No further employees were being taken on by any of the docks or naval workshops, therefore any sudden increase in staff would immediately arouse suspicion. Prisoner states that WEISSHURN suggested that he (Prisoner) should go to the GERMANIA WERFT, and obtain a true picture of the situation. This Prisoner did, and the Abwehr Beauftragter of the GERMANIA WERFT (name unknown to Prisoner) confirmed all the difficulties outlined by WEISSHURN.
  - (iii) In the matter of obtaining passes etc, Prisoner contacted the SD Abschnittsführer, SD Stubaf ERLER (?), and found that it was impossible to obtain such passes because the Polizei Präsident (name unknown to Prisoner) in KIEL had stopped issuing passes or identity cards. Prisoner then returned to TILMENDORF and reported to Standf. RAPP.

#### 10. RAPP's Intentions

Prisoner states that whilst he was making his investigations in KIEL, concerning the possibilities of the Rear Detachment of Amt VI going underground, Stubaf RAPP must have been discussing a move further NORTH to SCHLESWIG or FLENSBURG, because he (RAPP) received with complete indifference Prisoner's report concerning the impossibility of obtaining boats or passes. Prisoner believes that Stubaf RAPP must have had prearranged plans, and that his intention was to get members of the Restkommando to make their own way NORTH, thus keeping the groups as small as possible. Prisoner was then sent by Stubaf RAPP to HEIDE, where it was believed that fuel stocks were available. Prisoner was instructed by RAPP to call on Korv Kap WEISSHURN in KIEL on his way back from HEIDE to find out the new location of the Rear Detachment. Prisoner eventually inquired at KIEL as instructed, but no message had been left, and he presumes that the Rear Detachment broke up at TILMENDORF. He does not know what became of the personnel, but believes that they moved NORTH to FLENSBURG.

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THIRD INTERIM REPORT

CN

Dr Hans Martin ZEIDLER

(Ref DAOR/ENT/2428(363) dated 24 Sep 45)

NOTES ON AMT VI Wi

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Prisoner was entrusted by SCHELLENBERG with certain special tasks (see IR 31, para 1). The present report shows to some extent how Amt VI Wi under Prisoner's guidance was used by SCHELLENBERG to carry out tasks which would not have been possible through normal channels.

B. FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND VISAS FOR STANDARD ELECTRIC, BERLIN.

2. The STANDARD ELECTRIC in BERLIN was the European Holding Coy of the large American concern of that name. Contrary to the usual method of dealing with enemy capital in wartime, on the outbreak of war the concern was preserved in its original form and turned into a German concern only on paper. All interested German ministries and depts were represented on its board, SCHELLENBERG representing Amt VI. It was intended, by keeping STANDARD ELECTRIC in its old form, to prevent the monopoly of SIEMENS and AEG from being strengthened, and thus to maintain competition in the field of electro-technical development.

3. On SCHELLENBERG's instructions, Prisoner, when he joined Amt VI in 1942, was entrusted with the task of obtaining foreign exchange and visas for this concern and its branches, particularly LORENZ-TELEFUNKEN, whose manager, Major a D SCHMIDT, because he was married to a Jewess, was being continually attacked by the Party from all sides, in spite of his capable work for the firm. Prisoner carried out this task until he left Amt VI in 1944. He was assisted by the firm's legal adviser, Rechtsanwalt Dr WESTRICK.

C. AMT VI/Wi DEALINGS WITH SS Stubaf EGGEN

4. SS Stubaf EGGEN was manager of WARENVERTRIEBS GmbH, BERLIN, an import and export concern dealing in all types of merchandise. He was at the same time in the Waffen SS. On instructions from SS Obergruf JUETTNER and SS Standf LEY, EGGEN from time to time made purchases for the Waffen SS through the WARENVERTRIEBS GmbH.

5. At the outbreak of war, EGGEN was attached to Amt VI. In autumn 1941, he became very friendly with SCHELLENBERG, who eventually employed him, not only because of EGGEN's commercial connections in BERLIN, but also because he had a great number of connections in other countries, including the BALKANS and SWITZERLAND, the latter being of particular interest to Amt VI.

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6. Prisoner states that during the winter 1941-42, EGGEN bought in SWITZERLAND some hutments for the Waffen SS to the value of two to three million marks, and that SCHELLENBERG also made use of EGGEN's activities in SWITZERLAND to contact a man named ROTHMUND, who was the head of the Swiss Intelligence Service, and a member of the Swiss Federal Council, and possibly also to contact other members of the Swiss Federal Council. SCHELLENBERG obtained from ROTHMUND through EGGEN certain intelligence information, and, in order to show his appreciation to ROTHMUND and the other members of the Swiss Federal Council for the information received, he decided to give them a small commission on the commercial transactions carried out by WAREN-VERTRIEBS GmbH in SWITZERLAND. Prisoner states that a sum of money was paid out some time in 1942, but he cannot remember the amount, and that by the middle of 1943, commission to the value of some 60,000 Swiss francs was still owing from Amt VI to ROTHMUND and his colleagues in respect of these transactions. This commission naturally increased the price of the hutments, which had already been passed by the Ministry of Economics (Wirtschaftsministerium) and the price control authorities (Preisüberwachungsbehörde). These departments began to suspect that Stubaf EGGEN was running a foreign exchange swindle in collusion with Amt VI. In order to avoid a scandal and publicity about Abwehr activities, SCHELLENBERG instructed Prisoner to take the matter in hand and give a satisfactory explanation to the Ministry of Economics and the Price Control authorities. This was duly carried out by Prisoner.

D. ZUENDHOLZMONOPOL GESELLSCHAFT

7. During 1943 a branch of this concern in SARNERUECHEN had some difficulties with the Gau Chamber of Economics; Prisoner believes that it was some question of personnel. SCHELLENBERG instructed Prisoner to try to clear up the situation. According to Prisoner, SCHELLENBERG did this because certain directors of the concern in STOCAMOLA were of interest to Amt VI from an intelligence angle, and Amt VI wanted to assist them. Also, in 1943 through an intermediary of these directors, an exchange of captured agents was carried out, though Prisoner cannot give any details. He quotes SCHELLENBERG as stating that during summer 1943 he (SCHELLENBERG) had also been approached by SWEDEN, through the directors of ZUENDHOLZMONOPOL GESELLSCHAFT, with a request that he should try and persuade HERRMANN to bring about the conclusion of the war.

E. OBTAINING PASSPORTS, VISAS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR JAINKE

8. Prisoner does not know JAINKE personally, but in 1942 he was instructed by SCHELLENBERG to facilitate the obtaining of a passport and foreign exchange for JAINKE. He states that JAINKE maintained a private intelligence bureau in BERLIN, though he knows nothing about its methods or the actual sources from which information was obtained. He has heard that JAINKE maintained his own agents' network abroad. JAINKE's bureau was known to the Ausw Amt, and Prisoner believes that JAINKE received protection from above. SCHELLENBERG obtained information from time to time from JAINKE, and Prisoner thinks that JAINKE may have been given tasks by him.

9. On various other occasions between 1942 and 44 Prisoner was asked to obtain passports or visas for JAINKE, for SWITZERLAND and SPAIN.

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F. CONTACT WITH Geheimrat KREUTER

10. According to Prisoner, Geheimrat KREUTER was entrusted in 1943 with the administration of capital in HOLLAND belonging to a BERLIN concern known as "TREDIFIM"; this is an abbreviation for TREUHAND und FINANZIERUNGSGESELLSCHAFT, but Prisoner can give no information about the concern. Owing to a financial agreement between HOLLAND and GERMANY, the capital belonging to TREDIFIM in HOLLAND (approximately RM 400,000,000) could not be transferred to GERMANY. This agreement did, however, permit German money in HOLLAND to be used for investment in HOLLAND, and later in the SOUTH of FRANCE. During the summer of 1943, KREUTER endeavoured to purchase shares in various concerns in HOLLAND and the SOUTH of FRANCE, in order to use the RM 400,000,000 to the best advantage. His most successful investments were those which he made in the bauxite areas in the SOUTH of FRANCE.

11. In the autumn of 1943, it seemed as though KREUTER's strong economic position was likely to develop into a political issue, which, according to Prisoner, gave SCHELLENBERG some cause for anxiety. Prisoner was asked by SCHELLENBERG to make contact with KREUTER and watch the situation. After a while it was realised that far too much had been made of KREUTER's political significance, and towards the end of 1943, Amt VI's relations with KREUTER ceased altogether.

G. STAATSRAT LINDEMANN, NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

12. According to Prisoner, during 1942-43 ROOSEVELT sent an American lawyer named DALLIES of NEW YORK as a special emissary to SWITZERLAND, to watch political developments in GERMANY. DALLIES belonged to ROOSEVELT's "Brains Trust", and been employed in peacetime as a lawyer on matters concerning international freight. His connection with GERMANY originated from dealings of the NORTH ATLANTIC shipping pool, which were carried out with his assistance after the 1914-18 war. GERMANY's representative at that time was Staatsrat LINDEMANN, and the two had since become very friendly.

13. In the summer of 1943, through intelligence contacts in SWITZERLAND, SCHELLENBERG learned that DALLIES would be interested in discussing with LINDEMANN political matters affecting GERMANY. Some time during the summer of 1943 SCHELLENBERG instructed Prisoner to arrange for LINDEMANN to come and see him (SCHELLENBERG). Prisoner was himself present at the meeting. SCHELLENBERG told LINDEMANN briefly about the idea of meeting DALLIES, and asked him if he were prepared to do so. LINDEMANN said he could only guarantee its success if the conditions were observed, viz:-

- a) That at the meeting there should be mutual frankness.
- b) That he should be authorised by the highest authority to take part in the meeting.

SCHELLENBERG, according to Prisoner, was prepared to comply with these conditions as soon as the political situation was favourable, but Prisoner does NOT believe that the meeting between LINDEMANN and DALLIES ever materialised.

H. TRANSFER OF SPÄTZI'S CAPITAL TO SPAIN.

14. SPÄTZI was formerly private secretary to von RIEBENTROP. Prisoner states that towards the end of 1942-43 SPÄTZI obtained a post as personal assistant to Eurst HOHNLOHE, the representative in SPAIN of the SKODA BRNO arms factory. Both HOHNLOHE and SPÄTZI, according to Prisoner, were in very close liaison with SCHELLENBERG, and both kept SCHELLENBERG informed of political developments abroad. Prisoner states that SPÄTZI disagreed entirely with von RIEBENTROP's foreign

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policy and continually said so in his letters to SCHELLENBERG. Prisoner further states that SPAETZI was prepared to place at SCHELLENBERG's disposal certain very confidential information which he had obtained whilst employed as RIDDENTROP's personal secretary, in order to bring about RIDDENTROP's downfall.

15. Towards the end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943, Prisoner was ordered by SCHELLENBERG to transfer part of SPAETZI's capital to MADRID to enable him to live there. The exchange authorities, who know no details, thought that it was another foreign exchange swindle. Prisoner's task was to explain to the authorities the actual reasons for the transfer of capital, and in the interests of Amt VI to prevent them from taking any further action against SPAETZI.

I. EMPLOYMENT OF KISSENBERTH, HIMMLER'S COUSIN.

16. During the spring of 1943 SCHELLENBERG was ordered by HIMMLER to find commercial work for his (HIMMLER's) cousin KISSENBERTH, who had just returned from COLOMBIA. This task was passed on to Prisoner who, with the help of the Ministry of Economics, was able to obtain an administrative post for him in AMSTERDAM. Prisoner states that he does not know KISSENBERTH's present whereabouts.

J. TRANSFER OF FURNITURE TO STOCKHOLM.

Prisoner was ordered by SCHELLENBERG in spring 1944 to arrange a removal of furniture to STOCKHOLM for an "important" person. He was known to Prisoner under the cover-name "der DICKE" (FATTY). Prisoner had since heard from other prisoners at NEUMÜNSTER camp that the person was KERSTEN, who was HIMMLER's masseur. Prisoner does not, however, know the reason for the transfer. Prisoner completed the task by summer 1944.

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6 Nov 45.

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for Colonel GS  
Commandant CSDIC/WEA.

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CSDIC/WFASECRETIR 31SECOND INTERVIEW REPORTONDr Hans Martin ZEIDLER

Ref DACR/INT/2428(363) dated 24 Sep 45. See also IR 21.

SCHELLENBERG's  
RELATIONS WITH  
PRISONER

1. Prisoner states that before 16 Jun 42, when he started working for Amt VI Wi, he neither knew nor had ever seen SCHELLENBERG. During the whole of his activity in the Amt, his relations with SCHELLENBERG were of a purely business nature, and there was no personal relation at all. SCHELLENBERG, by reason of his position, always tried to avoid personal contacts, in order not to cause jealousy amongst members of the different Amters.

Prisoner personally had the impression that, up to a certain point, he was trusted by SCHELLENBERG. He formed this impression because SCHELLENBERG gave him some special tasks to carry out, to try to gain economic support for his intelligence service. These special tasks will be dealt with in a further IR.

Prisoner states that at first cooperation with SCHELLENBERG was easy, but it became much more difficult later, when lack of qualified personnel etc compelled Prisoner to limit his activities to tasks which pushed the real aims of Amt VI Wi right into the background. SCHELLENBERG was also mixed up in certain intrigues in Party and private economic circles, and he was rather inclined to blame Prisoner for the awkward situation in which he found himself.

For these reasons, SCHELLENBERG treated Prisoner with a certain reserve, and also with a certain degree of mistrust.

In Spring 44, Prisoner had the feeling that the approaching amalgamation of OKW/Amt Ausl u Abw and Amt VI Wi would be a welcome chance for SCHELLENBERG to oust Prisoner from his post, but Prisoner's accident at the end of Apr 44 solved the problem so far as SCHELLENBERG was concerned.

RELATIONSHIP  
BETWEEN AMT  
VI WI AND THE  
FIRMS TOEPFER  
AND MANNESMANN

2. a) TOEPFER

Prisoner states that during the period he was in Amt VI, there was no contact between Amt VI Wi and the firm TOEPFER.

b) MANNESMANN

The relationship between Amt VI and the firm MANNESMANN was a special arrangement made by SCHELLENBERG and Prisoner had nothing to do with it.

The original Amt VI Referent with SD Leitabschnitt DUESSELDORF, Stubaf UHLENBERG, had personally liaised with the firm MANNESMANN since the beginning of the war. When SCHELLENBERG reorganised Amt VI in 1941, he had UHLENBERG transferred for duty with VI Wi. There existed a very old friendship between UHLENBERG and SCHELLENBERG, dating back to their university days at BONN. At that time, UHLENBERG was SCHELLENBERG's superior in the Allgemeine SS. SCHELLENBERG knew that UHLENBERG was very devoted to him, and used his transfer to the Amt to counteract

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the slight feeling of resentment felt by members of Amt VI Wi against himself. Prisoner's transfer to the Amt did not please UHLENBERG at all, and he believes that UHLENBERG had hoped to obtain the job himself. To satisfy UHLENBERG, SCHELLENBERG agreed to his transfer to the Reich Ministry of Economics, at the same time allowing him to maintain his liaison with MINNERSMANN.

Prisoner states that information about the firm MINNERSMANN and its connection with Amt VI Wi could best be obtained from Stubaf UHLENBERG.

SCHELLENBERG's  
INTEREST IN  
AMT VI WI

3. Prisoner states that SCHELLENBERG believed information on economics to be part and parcel of an efficient intelligence service. He used to say that a business man wishing to be really successful in building up and expanding his business connections, cannot afford to overlook the political situation both at home and abroad, and that the development of the British Intelligence Service was based on this principle. SCHELLENBERG's views were not merely academic, but had a realistic background. He was on the Board of Directors of the STANDARD-ELECTRIC, BERLIN, and knew what power such a large concern could wield. He believed that influence in the economic world would strengthen his position against any possible attempts to displace him, and it was for that reason that SCHELLENBERG attached great importance to contacting leading personalities in German economic spheres.

SCHELLENBERG did NOT, however, like to use his influence in helping to straighten out difficulties in which members of Amt VI Wi were involved; in such cases he retired into the background, although these activities were all carried out for the benefit of his intelligence service.

This attitude was resented by the people concerned, and they became less cooperative. It was probably this lack of cooperation which caused SCHELLENBERG's interest in Amt VI Wi to wane. The incorporation of OKW/Amt Ausl u Abw into the RSHA, which was at that time due to take place, may also have caused him to take less interest in Amt VI Wi.

MEMBERS OF AMT  
VI WI IN THE  
RUSSIAN ZONE

4. As far as Prisoner knows, the last chief of Amt VI Wi, Standf Prof Dr SCHMID, evacuated his offices with the whole of his staff to SOUTH GERMANY, and Prisoner believes it is most unlikely that there are any members of Amt VI Wi in the Russian Zone.

PENETRATION OF  
AMT VI WI INTO  
RUSSIAN ECONOMIC  
LIFE

5. Prisoner confirms his previous statement (IR 21, para 6), viz: that Amt VI Wi, during his term of office, did not possess its own intelligence network abroad. No effort was made, therefore, to penetrate Russian economic life. Prisoner does not know whether OKW/Amt Ausl u Abw I Wi possessed any connections, or whether it was able to use them after its incorporation into Amt VI.

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 30 Oct 45.

*[Signature]*  
 .....  
 for Colonelr GS  
 Commandant CSDIC/WEA.

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CSDIC (WEA)  
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SIR 20

SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT

ON

Dr Hans Martin ZEIDLER

Ref: BAOR/INT/2428(363) dated 24 Sep 45  
 See Also: CSDIC (WEA) Interim Report 21 dated 23 Oct 45  
 CSDIC (WEA) Second Interim Report 31 dated 30 Oct 45  
 CSDIC (WEA) Third Interim Report 40 dated 6 Nov 45  
 CSDIC (WEA) Final Report 4 dated 22 Nov 45

AMT VI ACTIVITY IN SWITZERLAND

1. Prisoner states that owing to his function of attending to the economic side of contacts important to the GIS, the following instances of infiltration by Amt VI in business deals with SWITZERLAND came within his sphere.
2. The firm WARENVERTRIEBS GmbH, BERLIN, an import and export concern dealing in all types of merchandise, was owned and managed by a certain SS Hptstuf EGGEN, who at the same time was a member of the Waffen SS and at the outbreak of war was attached to Amt VI. From time to time EGGEN made purchases for the Waffen SS through the WARENTRIEBS GmbH, and in autumn 1941 he became very friendly with SCHELLENBERG, head of Amt VI, who eventually employed him, not only because of his commercial connections in BERLIN, but also because he had a great number of connections in other countries, including the BALKANS and SWITZERLAND, the latter being of particular interest to Amt VI.

During the winter of 1941-42 EGGEN was requested by the Waffen SS and the Wirtschafts- and Verwaltungshauptamt to buy from SWITZERLAND through his firm hutments to the value of 5-6 million Swiss francs. Payment was to be made in cash, in accordance with the German-Swiss Trade Agreement; time-limits were fixed for delivery and payment was to follow immediately. As Amt VI was short of funds in SWITZERLAND to enable it to carry out its int tasks, SCHELLENBERG seized upon this transaction as a means of financing his schemes, but as the price of the hutments had been fixed and approved by the Wirtschaftsministerium in BERLIN, it was not possible to increase it and make the difference in price available to Amt VI. To overcome this obstacle, EGGEN proposed to float a company in SWITZERLAND, which would exist in name only, to negotiate the hutment transaction, thus enabling him to add a commission to the price agreed upon, which sum would be placed at SCHELLENBERG's disposal. SCHELLENBERG's plan was to use the money to finance ROTHMUND, the head of the Swiss Alien Police, with whom he had connection. SCHELLENBERG readily agreed to EGGEN's proposals and EGGEN proceeded with the scheme; HOLZACH(?), the head of the Wood Syndicate, and Dr MEYER(?), EGGEN's legal adviser, were included in the new company, but took no active part in it. A non-committal designation, "Interkommerz" or something similar, was chosen by EGGEN and 60,000 Swiss francs, the commission on the hutment transaction, were ultimately obtained for the "new firm". Prisoner states that the receipt for this money is among the Amt VI Wi documents in BERLIN; it was made out by "Interkommerz", but was NOT signed by ROTHMUND; it may have been signed by MEYER or HOLZACH. Prisoner does NOT know whether ROTHMUND actually received any of this money.

How the 60,000 Swiss francs were transferred to SWITZERLAND Prisoner does NOT know; if they were transferred through a Bank evidence ought to be found in the "Interkommerz" books; but Prisoner thinks it more likely

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BAORSECRETSIR 20SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORTONDr Hans Martin ZEIDLER

Ref: BAOR/INT/2428(363) dated 24 Sep 45  
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How the 60,000 Swiss francs were transferred to SWITZERLAND Prisoner does NOT know; if they were transferred through a Bank evidence ought to be found in the "Interkommerz" books; but Prisoner thinks it more likely

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that EGGEN took the money to SWITZERLAND in cash. Who the recipients in SWITZERLAND were, was obviously a matter which had to be kept secret.

The Swiss firms who arranged the hutment deal and EGGEN's legal adviser received only the usual commercial commission; no special commission was paid on this transaction, as this would have meant that the prices demanded by the Wood Syndicate would have been higher than those of private firms, in which case the German authorities would not have sanctioned the deal.

Whether the Swiss firms or EGGEN's legal adviser received any money beyond their fixed commissions out of the 60,000 Swiss francs which were at the disposal of "Interkommerz" is a question which Prisoner is unable to answer as it did not interest him; his rôle was to shelve the accusations made against EGGEN of running a foreign exchange swindle in connection with the hutment transaction.

3. In summer 43 Germany no longer had any foreign currency available in SWITZERLAND, and as the German armament programme depended to some extent upon deliveries of certain tools and machinery from that country, numerous attempts were made to expand the volume of German-Swiss trade by means of "special agreements".

Prisoner became aware of these negotiations at the end of summer 43, and SCHELLENBERG requested him to endeavour to obtain Swiss currency in cash for the benefit of Amt VI from these transactions.

An example of this was the proposal presented to the Swiss Kriegstechnische Abt by the RIM in 1943 to deliver immediately eight Messerschmitts in exchange for certain tools and machines to the corresponding value. Prisoner therefore visited the head of the RIM, but was told that it was quite impossible to convert goods-clearing into cash-clearing in foreign currency, and any German demands to this effect would jeopardise the conclusion of the agreement. If the Amt, however, could take on the responsibility of declaring that it was absolutely necessary in the interests of the Reich to obtain Swiss currency by making the deal a cash-clearing one, the case would assume a different aspect. Prisoner put this suggestion to the Referent for SWITZERLAND, AHRENS, so that he could obtain a decision from a higher authority, but as far as he knows the Amt derived no foreign currency for its int commitments from this transaction; he heard nothing further about the matter except that the agreement was finally concluded by the RIM in its original form.

4. Amt VI Employment of Swiss Individuals

SCHELLENBERG was opposed to employing people from Swiss Nazi circles on int work in SWITZERLAND for the following reasons:

- a) Dr ROTHMUND had informed him (see IR 40, para 6) that such persons were to be regarded with caution, from the point of view of knowledge and of character, their main interests being financial, and as SCHELLENBERG was anxious not to harm his good relations with ROTHMUND, he had agreed not to use such people for int work.
- b) The welfare of Swiss Nazis domiciled in GERMANY was the responsibility of Dr RIEDWEG of the SS-Führungshauptamt, and there had been an agreement between SCHELLENBERG and RIEDWEG that these persons, if suitable for int work, were to be placed at the disposal of Amt VI, on the understanding that they should not be employed actually in SWITZERLAND.

Prisoner believes that this policy was firmly adhered to by the Amt; at least in his own Amt VI Wi he had no connection with any Swiss or other foreigner operating against SWITZERLAND; any such activities were to be attributed to the relative Länderreferate.

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One of Prisoner's duties was to obtain positions in German offices and firms for people of no further use to the GIS, and he gives the following account of his knowledge of one Jean CHARLES, a Swiss merchant about 35 years of age.

CHARLES had left SWITZERLAND as a consequence of being convicted there because of his political views, and had settled in the MUNICH area. He therefore came under the surveillance of the SS-Führungshauptamt, who brought him to the notice of SCHELLENBERG as he seemed suitable for work with Amt VI, and it was decided to employ him on int work in the SOUTH of FRANCE and MONACO. Gestapo investigations, however, led to his being suspected of Bolshevist tendencies, and as a result of this SCHELLENBERG regarded him as being unreliable and declined to sanction the mission. Prisoner was therefore commissioned to get rid of CHARLES in such a way as to avoid any repercussions on the Amt, and as CHARLES knew very little German, but had some knowledge of banking and spoke fluent French, Prisoner placed him at the disposal of SCHÄFER, Reichskommissar for the Bank of France, who subsequently found him a position in the Aerobank in PARIS (spring 44). Prisoner heard later from the Aerobank in BERLIN that instead of being evacuated with the German authorities and business firms on the fall of PARIS, CHARLES had gone to the SOUTH of FRANCE or MONACO, but had not been given any int commission. Prisoner believes that CHARLES' wife returned to SWITZERLAND.

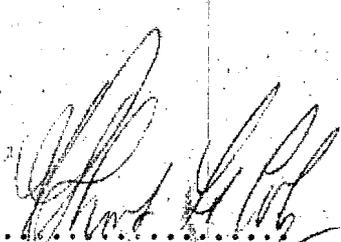
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The amount was controlled by the Finance Dept of the Amt. The relative Länderreferat had to state the reasons for each demand for currency, which were examined by the Amtschef, who either sanctioned or refused it, and if sanctioned the demand then went to the Finance Dept who paid it direct to the Länderreferat.

Prisoner does NOT know the individual estimates of the Länderreferate, nor does he know how currency was transferred to SWITZERLAND.

CSDIC(WEA)  
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 29 Mar 46

  
 for Colonel GS  
 Commandant CSDIC(WEA)

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SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT

ON

Dr Hans Martin ZEIDLER

Ref: BAOR/INT/2428(363) dated 24 Sep 45  
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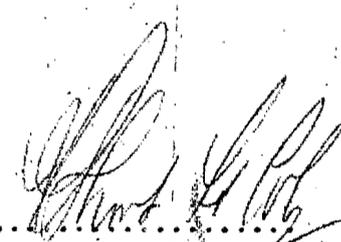
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CSDIC (WEA)  
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 29 Mar 46

  
 for Colonel GS  
 Commandant CSDIC (WEA)

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INTERIM REPORT

on

Dr Hans Martin ZEIDLERAMT VI Wi*in circulation*PREAMBLE

1. Prisoner worked in Amt III D under the Inspekteur der Sipo and SD:-
- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| in DÜSSELDORF | Sep 39 - Jan 40 |
| in KÖLN       | Jan 40 - Mar 42 |
| in KIEL       | Mar 42 - Jun 42 |

He states that in Dec 41, Stubaf SEBASTIAN, then Chief of Amt VI Referat Wi, contacted him and advised him to apply for the position of Chief of VI Wi as he (SEBASTIAN) would soon be vacating his post. Prisoner applied and was subsequently selected by SCHELLENBERG to succeed Stubaf SEBASTIAN (16 Jun 42). He believes that his selection was due to his qualifications as a lawyer, his diploma in national economy (Diplom Volkswirt), and the general knowledge relating to questions of foreign trade which he had acquired in his student days and during his employment in the SD.

2. On 29 Apr 44, Prisoner met with a car accident, which necessitated his removal to hospital, where he remained until Nov 44. During the time he was in hospital, he still remained officially attached to Amt VI, though the affairs of Amt VI Wi were being managed by Staf Dr SCHMIED, who was later appointed its Chief. Upon his discharge from hospital in Nov 44, Prisoner returned to Amt VI Wi to clear up old cases outstanding from the time he met with his accident, and to hand over Amt VI Wi officially to Staf Dr SCHMIED. He then left for LEIPZIG to complete his personal studies.

REORGANISATION  
AND AIMS

3. When Prisoner took over VI Wi, SCHELLENBERG ordered a complete reorganisation of the dept, and pointed out to Prisoner that it was necessary for Amt VI to establish its own economic intelligence dept in order to assist the other Referate of the Amt in political-economic intelligence matters. GERMANY, according to SCHELLENBERG, was seriously in need of a good foreign economic and political intelligence service, because up to and during the first years of the war, her foreign policy clearly showed that her leaders were being inadequately informed by her official representatives abroad, and SCHELLENBERG wished to become independent of the existing service of the OKW, which he considered quite inadequate and inefficient.

Amt VI Wi, under Prisoner's guidance, was to obtain the experience and conditions needed for the setting up of such a political-economic intelligence service, and also to form a

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"preparatory construction" (Aufgleitskonstruktion) for it, by making available to it information which already existed within the economic spheres of the REICH. Collaboration with German economists promised great results for this new undertaking,

4. Prisoner states that before Jun 42, Amt VI Wi confined its activities to assisting the other Referate of Amt VI in:-
- a) Foreign exchange matters.
  - b) Questions concerning quotas for imports and exports.
  - c) Questions concerning special personnel (agents) employed by firms within GERMANY and abroad.

5. According to Prisoner, the chief aims of the reorganised Amt VI Wi were:-
- a) To create a political-economic intelligence service and assist and support by its activities the German political and military Intelligence Services.
  - b) To obtain information concerning political and military-economic developments of other countries, in order to provide intelligence for the future foreign economic policy of GERMANY.

RESULTS

6. Prisoner states that the aims of Amt VI Wi outlined in para 5 would have been ideal, and were the ultimate goal of its activity. In reality, however, Amt VI Wi never developed, for the following reasons:-

In midsummer, 1942, Amt VI Wi had a monthly bill of expenditure amounting to RM 250,000; a year later this sum had risen to RM 350,000 and early in 1944, a sum of RM 500,000 per month was allocated. With these modest means, it was impossible to form a political-economic intelligence service abroad, quite apart from the fact that, as a result of the military situation, no more experienced personnel could be obtained, in spite of all the representations made to the Wehrmachtsdienststellen. VI Wi did not maintain political-economic intelligence of its own network abroad.

STAFF

7. Prisoner states that the staff allotted to him for carrying out the functions of Amt VI Wi had little previous knowledge of this type of work. They therefore possessed few qualifications which would help them, and Prisoner had to limit his activities to the tasks outlined in para 8.

ACTIVITIES

8. Prisoner states that the activities of Amt VI Wi, as compared with those of the other Gruppen in Amt VI, were limited to giving assistance to these other Gruppen and to forming the nucleus of a political-economic intelligence service. He quotes the following as the chief tasks of Amt VI Wi:-

- a) Rendering assistance of a political and military intelligence nature to the other depts of Amt VI by arranging the necessary commercial camouflage for prospective agents and V-men.
- b) Arranging the setting-up of prospective agents and V-men in business both at home and abroad.
- c) Giving advice on questions of foreign exchange and quotas, appertaining to regulations of home and foreign trade.
- d) Enlisting the collaboration of business men with the idea of using their knowledge of foreign countries by inducing them to make verbal or written reports.
- e) Reporting to the various offices of the Reich responsible for economic questions, information collected by the various foreign Referate of the other Gruppen in Amt VI.

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f) Maintaining constant liaison with the main REICH Government offices, in order to gain support for the intelligence service of Amt VI Wi.

9. The employment of honorary collaborators from economic circles to obtain information, was more or less dependent on the Foreign Referate of the other Gruppen in Amt VI. Prisoner states that as this particular sphere was the one most likely to cause friction, it was avoided wherever possible. Difficulties continually cropped up, and the decision as to whether information was "political" or "military" was left to the individual officers.
- Another difficulty was that unlike OKW/Amt Ausland u. Abwehr/I Wi, Amt VI Wi did not possess its own intelligence network abroad, so that they could really only receive and never give information. Further, unlike I Wi, Amt VI Wi did not have its own organised supporting elements within the REICH. I Wi had its own economist collaborators who were under its direct control and could not be employed by Amt VI Wi.
10. I Wi sent its political-economic intelligence, unevaluated, direct to the various Ministries (Ministry of Economics, Ministry of Armament and War Production, etc). In this way, the ministries became inundated with large numbers of reports, the value of which was more quantitative than qualitative. Prisoner states that the recipients of messages seldom looked at them because, instead of clarifying the situation they tended to make it more difficult.
- He states that in addition to these difficulties, came the frequent misrepresentation by OKW/Amt Ausland u. Abwehr of the political situation in individual foreign countries. For example, political developments in the BALKANS were completely misinterpreted by OKW/Amt Ausland u. Abwehr, and this led to the German Foreign Office adopting a wrong policy. Conditions did not improve until finally, in Feb 44, OKW/Amt Ausland u. Abwehr was merged with the RSHA.
11. Prisoner states that a certain amount of overlap occurred between the work done by Amt VI Wi and that done by the foreign Referate of the other Gruppen of Amt VI. He states that the chief of the Amt was well aware of the fact, and also of the inherent danger of possible difficulties which would arise from it. It was, however, decided to take this risk, as it was hoped to create a new intelligence organisation which would in turn be able to check the quality of information obtained by the other Gruppen in Amt VI.
- The rivalry thus created between the military and political-economic intelligence branches did not help to improve the relationship between the various foreign Referate, since each strove to prevent the other from having an insight into its work or exercising control over its activities.
- Prisoner states, that as matters pertaining to economics and war economics were only part of the political problems of a country as a whole, it was suggested that the various Gruppen should pass information to one another and thus avoid duplicating the work. This, however, only happened in theory, as there were no independent political-economic Intelligence Services. During Prisoner's period of service with Amt VI Wi, the overlap was considered to be of minor importance, as Amt VI Wi possessed neither the money nor the personnel to be able to construct an independent political-economic intelligence service. Furthermore, actual duplication in the collection of intelligence data was greatly reduced by the fact that

DUPLICATION  
OF WORK

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the control of agents lay entirely in the hands of the foreign Referate, and was NOT the job of Amt VI Wi.

METHODS OF  
 OBTAINING  
 INFORMATION

12. According to Prisoner, political and military economic information about other countries was obtained as follows:-

Abroad

- a) by building up a special intelligence network with agents abroad.
- b) by making use of the services of German economists and business men living at home and abroad, in an honorary capacity (confidential agents).

In GERMANY

- a) by enlisting the aid of the economic depts of the large German financial concerns and research institutions, and by making use of the Press and other forms of publication.
- b) by placing liaison officers in individual Government offices, in order to collect information of a political-economic nature, and construct from this information a coherent report.
- c) by making use of intelligence emanating from the various Asten.

ROUTING OF  
 INFORMATION  
 OBTAINED

13. The method of routing the evaluated information was as follows:-

- a) if political, it was passed to the appropriate Ländergruppen and Referate within Amt VI.
- b) if of a political-economic, or military-economic nature, it was passed to the relevant Government dept (OKW, Ministries, etc).

RELATIONS  
 BETWEEN OKW/  
 AMT AUSLAND u  
 ABWEHR AND  
 AMT VI WI

14. Before Prisoner joined Amt VI Wi in Jun 42, there was already a certain amount of rivalry between the military intelligence service of OKW/Amt Ausland u Abwehr and the political intelligence service of Amt VI. The reason for this was that as soon as OKW/Amt Ausland u Abwehr saw that its position as sole intelligence centre was being threatened and that its political significance had disappeared, it immediately concluded that this was due to competition which was being created by other Referate engaged in intelligence matters abroad. In order to overcome these difficulties, Prisoner confirmed during talks with Oberstlt FOCKE of OKW/Amt Ausland u Abwehr I Wi, certain previous arrangements (made in 1935 and 1939) between OKW/ Amt Ausland u Abwehr and the RSHA. The agreement reached was, according to Prisoner, roughly as follows:-

- a) RSHA Amt VI was to be solely responsible for collating and evaluating political information from abroad.
- b) OKW/Amt Ausland u Abwehr was to be solely responsible for military information.
- c) Any military information received by Amt VI was to be handed to OKW and vice versa.
- d) Honorary collaborators (Ehrenamtliche Mitarbeiter) and agents employed by either organisation, were not to be used by the other except by special arrangement.

The idea was, that political-economic intelligence matters should be sent to Amt VI Wi, and military-economic intelligence matters to OKW/I Wi. The agreement never really worked, and Prisoner's talk with FOCKE never led to practical results.

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INCORPORATION  
OF OKW/AMT AUSLAND  
u ABWEHR I Wi IN  
AMT VI Wi  
 (Feb 44)

15. For reasons of convenience (ie question of rank) Standartenführer SANDBERGER of Amt VI A, under Prisoner's guidance, conducted the negotiations for the incorporation of OKW/Amt Ausland u Abwehr I Wi in Amt VI Wi. As the methods employed by I Wi and Amt VI Wi were different, these differences had to be taken into consideration when the two were merged. Since I Wi had its own intelligence network, the original I Wi personnel was to be allotted the task of collecting information in the combined set-up. It was decided to leave the distribution of evaluated intelligence material to the original personnel of Amt VI Wi, in view of their practical experience. Owing to the difficulty of getting qualified personnel, the evaluation of the information itself had to be handed over to another Amt. The Field Economics Office (Feldwirtschaftsamt) appeared a suitable Amt to deal with this task.

Prisoner heard that negotiations were in progress in the summer of 1944. Eventually this complicated problem was solved by incorporating it into the newly formed Technical Branch of VI Wi which was placed under Staf Dr Ing O'GILVIE. Within Amt VI, the new Gruppe, now called VI Wi-T under Staf Dr SCHMIED was directly subordinated to SCHELLENBERG.

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PERSONALITIES 16. Before Jun 42.

When Prisoner joined Amt VI Wi on 16 June 42, the following personnel was released or was transferred to some other dept:-

<u>UHLBERG</u>	Sturmabfuhrer	Transferred to Ministry of State Economy as liaison offr to Regierungsrat SYRUP.
<u>SEBASTIAN</u>	Sturmabfuhrer	Prisoner's predecessor. Transferred to STANDARD ELECTRIC, later to the UNILEVER Concern.
<u>ZEISCHKA</u>	Hauptsturmfuehrer	Transferred to the Ministry of Propaganda as Liaison offr.
<u>WESTERGAARD</u>	Hauptsturmfuehrer	Went to the MEINL Concern, PRESSBURG.

Jun 42 until incorporation of I Wi with Amt VI Wi.

<u>SCHELLENBERG</u>	Brigadefuehrer	Amtschef VI
<u>SANDBERGER</u>	Standartenfuehrer	Chief VI A

Amt VI Wi Personnel.

<u>ZEIDLER</u>	Sturmabfuhrer	Chief of Amt VI Wi.
<u>DANZINGER</u>	Obersturmfuehrer u Kriminalkommissar	Expert on exchange questions.
<u>FRANZ</u>	Obersturmfuehrer u Kriminalkommissar	Expert on traffic questions.
<u>REHWAGEN</u>	Sturmabfuhrer	Expert on traffic questions.
<u>BAUMER</u>	Obersturmfuehrer u Kriminalkommissar	Expert on questions dealing with food.
<u>SCHOENPFLUG</u>	Obersturmfuehrer u Kriminalkommissar	Expert on industrial questions. Posted to Befehlshaber of Sicherheitspolizei in ITALY end Jun 43.
<u>WACHTER</u>	Obersturmfuehrer u Kriminalkommissar	Expert on industrial questions.
<u>WARGER</u>	Obersturmfuehrer	" " "
<u>LINDENBERG</u>	Direktor	" " "
<u>HOOSE</u>	Angestellter	" " "

Left the Amt end Mar 43 and joined JAUCH & HUEBNER of BUCHAREST.  
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<u>GOERING</u>	Obersturmfuehrer u Kriminalkommissar	Expert on industrial questions.
<u>WARSINSKI</u>	?	" " "
<u>LINDT</u>	Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr	" " "

Amt VI Wi and VI Wi-T personnel after the incorporation of I Wi with Amt VI Wi.

<u>SCHMIED</u>	Prof Dr Standartenfuehrer	Chief of VI Wi and Wi-T
<u>PINT</u>	Dr Obersturmfuehrer	Personal Assistant
<u>DANZINGER</u>	Obersturmfuehrer u Kriminalkommissar	Personal Assistant
<u>DLETL</u>	Untersturmfuehrer	Personal Assistant

Dept for information on politics and political and military economy.

<u>FOCKE</u>	Oberstleutnant	Director. Prisoner heard that FOCKE was transferred to some other dept soon after the incorporation of I Wi with VI Wi.
<u>DAEHNE</u>	Oberstleutnant	Deputy.
<u>REHWAGEN</u>	Sturmabannfuehrer	Expert (Sachbearbeiter)
<u>LINDT.</u>	Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr	" "

Evaluation of information on politics and political and military economy, and securing information and services of the Feldwirtschaft.

<u>BECKER</u>	General	Director.
<u>KIRSCH</u>	Oberst	Deputy.

Utilisation of information on politics, political and military economy.

<u>ABENROTH</u>	Sturmabannfuehrer	Director.
<u>WARGER</u>	Obersturmfuehrer	Personal Assistant.
<u>ZEISCHKA</u>	Hauptsturmfuehrer	Expert (Sachbearbeiter)
<u>Frhr v LUETIGENDORF</u>	Obersturmfuehrer	

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Compilation of programme of work covering political and war economic intelligence.

SCHMITT Prof Dr Expert (Sachbearbeiter)

Maintenance of permanent liaison with government depts.

<u>BOESS</u>	Untersturmfuehrer	Ministry of State Economy.
<u>SYRUP</u>	Sturmabannfuehrer	" " " "
<u>van SWINDEREN</u>	Sturmabannfuehrer	Ministry of Food
<u>EGGEN</u>	Sturmabannfuehrer	Ministry of Armaments and War Production
<u>HUEBBE</u>	Hauptmann	Reichsbank
<u>RUPERTI</u>	Hauptmann	Reichsgruppe Insurance.
<u>KELLER</u>	Oberbaurat	Ministry of Transport.

Ustuf BOESS, Stubaf SYRUP, Stubaf van SWINDEREN and Oberbaurat KELLER belonged to the actual Dienststellen and were attached to Amt VI in an honorary capacity.

Syndicate and Cartel Abt

<u>WACHTER</u>	Obersturmfuehrer u. Kriminalkommissar	Expert
<u>FRANZ</u>	Obersturmfuehrer u. Kriminalkommissar	"
<u>BAUMER</u>	Obersturmfuehrer u. Kriminalkommissar	"
<u>GOERING</u>	Obersturmfuehrer u. Kriminalkommissar	"
<u>LINDENBERG</u>	Direktor	"

Utilisation of information published in the Press etc and cooperation with research institutes.

<u>FRITSCHER</u>	Sturmabannfuehrer	Specialist
<u>SOMMER</u>	Hauptmann	"

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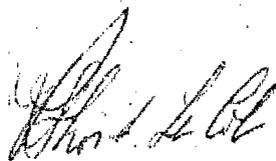
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Evaluation of technical information

O'GILVIE Sturmbannfuehrer Director  
Dr Ing

NORTHEIM Hauptsturmfuehrer Deputy



for Colonel GS  
Commandant, CSDIC/WEA

CSDIC/WEA  
BAOR  
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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WORMS ET CIE.

(Revised)

Economics Division Report No. 2

March 3, 1942

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**AUTHORITY:** Treasury Letter Feb. 10, 1976  
Declassification Guidelines to NARS

**DATE:** November 15, 1976

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S U M M A R Y

The French banking and industrial firm of Worms et Cie. now serves as the focus for a group of men who wield great power in the Vichy government, hold many of its vital posts and are using this power to protect their own business interests and to collaborate to a full degree with the Germans. This group, bound together by similar reactionary ideas, by ties of marriage and by common industrial connections, includes men linked in many ways to British and American business and to German business. The members of the group may be expected to seek their own protection in the event of an Allied or of a German victory and to use their wide international relations for the benefit of whichever side seems to be prevailing. They would particularly be likely to work for a negotiated peace which would bar any reorganization of Europe along liberal lines and would leave them in possession of their financial, industrial and political authority, Especially in their ability to force on the Vichy government a greater and greater degree of collaboration, and in their ability to use British and American connections for such purposes as the Nazis may require, they constitute a threat to Allied success.

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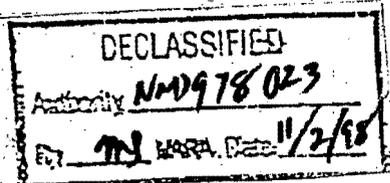
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WORMS ET CIE.  
 (revised)

With the French banking and industrial firm of Worms et Cie. as a focus, there has gathered a powerful group of men who have assumed a controlling role in the Vichy government\* and who are willing that their extensive domestic industrial facilities and wide international connections should be used to further German ends. The present memorandum sets forth all that has thus far been uncovered concerning this group and suggests further avenues of investigation.

I. The Firm and the Group.

The firm of Worms et Cie.\*\* has its principal offices at 43, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris. Its announced activities are as "bankers, shipowners, coal merchants, shipbuilders." They also extend to aviation, petroleum and public utilities. The firm owns the Ateliers et Chantiers de la Seine Maritime, with headquarters for shipbuilding at La Traite and for navigation at 138, Boulevard

\*A list of the members of the Worms group and their official positions is given in Appendix A.

\*\*Not to be confused with Banque A. Worms et Cie., also a private bank, 26, Rue Grange-Bateliere, M. Edouard-Raphael Worms of Banque A. Worms et Cie. has been (1937) a director of: Rizeries d'Extrême-Orient; Rizeries indo-chinoises; Societe des grands travaux en beton; Societe commerciale francaise de l'Indo-Chin. At this period he was also president of the Grande Maison de blanc de Paris. The firm also controlled the Paris daily Petit Bleu.

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de Strasbourg, Le Havre (both Seine-Inferieure). Before the armistice it had some 20 ships at its command. Through its partners and persons close to them it has connections with more than 30 of the most powerful banking and industrial firms in France and the colonies as well as foreign connections in England and North and South America.

Its correspondents abroad are: in London, Lazard Brothers and Col, Ltd., M. Samuel and Co., Westminster Bank and Hambros Brothers; in New York, Brown Brothers Harriman and Co. and the Guaranty Trust Co. It has connections of varied intimacy with Lazard Freres, Royal Dutch Shell, the Banque Morgan and British and Swedish financial circles. It is believed that the firm was represented in Montreal through Parimontal, Ltd. A fuller discussion of the international operations of Worms et Cie. and associated companies and individuals is given separately in Section II.

The firm was established in 1848. It is now nominally headed by Hypolite Worms, the family heir. The known partners, in addition to Worms, are Mathieu Goudchaux\* and Jacques Barnaud. Gabriel LeRoy-Ladurie is a director. Employed by or closely associated with Worms et Cie. are Pierre Meynial, Robert Labbe, and Pierre Pucheu. There are, in addition a number of men not officially connected with Worms et Cie. but close to the company and its men. Most have been or are of more or less political prominence and power in French official, industrial and financial life, and have worked with Worms et Cie in numerous matters where

\* As indicated below, we believe Goudchaux has been dropped by Worms et Cie.

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bankers and politicians were able to be of advantage to each other.

There is some evidence that the six men at the core of Worms et Cie. (MM. Worms, Meynial, Labbe, Pucheu, LeRoy-Ladurie and Barnaud) differ somewhat in their established associations and in their political outlook. MM. Worms, Meynial and Labbe have had close association with the English. MM. Pucheu, LeRoy-Ladurie and Barnaud, on the other hand, admire German efficiency and probably hope for a Nazi victory and the organization of the Continent under German leadership. Since Comlegne the latter wing is in the ascendant and exercises an influence at Vichy which it is difficult to exaggerate.

This divergence should not be taken as evidence that the two branches of Worms et Cie. are at loggerheads. It is believed that the affairs of Worms et Cie. as a business firm continue, but that the three men of confirmed collaborationist tendencies are in addition politically active, are serving to protect the business interests of all, and might give way to the other wing should the German position on the Continent weaken.

Below are presented all the presently available biographical details concerning the individuals involved. First are given those of the men with a background of British associations--namely, Worms, Meynial, and Labbe. Following them are those identified with more ardent collaborationist policies.

Hypolite Worms, the head, at least nominally, of Worms et Cie.,

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is the descendant of a family of Jewish converts to Catholicism. He is a director of the Societe Francaise d'enterprises de dragages et de travaux publics. This firm of which Paul Baudouin is the president, has extensive interests in Indo-China and West Africa. Worms was French head of the permanent Anglo-French executive committee for maritime transport which met at London until the armistice.\* He married a member of the Lewis-Morgan family. It does not appear that Worms takes any public part in French politics.

Robert Labbe, a younger man employed by Worms et Cie., is the son of a well-known lawyer of the Conseil d'Etat and the Cour de cassation. Labbe pere organized a training school for lawyers seeking to be admitted to practice before the Conseil. The younger Labbe was before the war undersecretary of National Economy, a post which he resigned to fight in the early part of the struggle. He was relieved of active service to join the permanent Anglo-French executive committee for maritime transport headed by Worms. He returned to France and to the employ of Worms et Cie. at the fall of France. He is believed to be generally pro-British in sympathies. He married Marie Goudchaux, daughter of Mathieu Goudchaux, Worms et Cie. partner (for whom see below). His mother is Jewish. He is now politically inactive.

\* This was an informal committee, of which Worms was the head of the French delegation and Sir Cyril Hurcomb of the English. Subordinate to Worms were MM. Labbe and Meynial (for whom see below) and subordinate to Hurcomb were Mr. F. A. Griffith and Mr. T. G. Jenkins. No minutes were kept of the meetings, the aim being simply to coordinate the French and British shipping activities.

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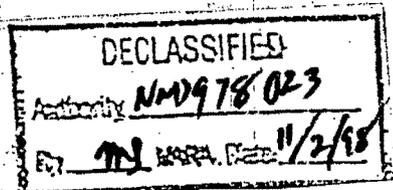
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Pierre Meynial, also one of the younger employees of Worms et Cie., is a graduate of the Ecole des sciences politiques. He has held minor government posts and contributed to the Revue economique et politique, especially with reference to politics in the United States, which he has visited, and to international bank balances, which he annually estimated. He left government service to work for Worms et Cie. Like Labbe, he served with Worms on the Anglo-French maritime transport committee, is believed to be sympathetic to the Allies and is now more or less in retirement. Worms, Labbe, and Meynial are all believed now to be living in Paris. He is related to Worms by marriage.

Jacques Barnaud, partner of Worms et Cie. He is the company's legal representative and handles the firm's business with the Royal Dutch Shell. He has been an Inspecteur des Finances, was in charge of mouvement des fonds under Poincare, was one of the economic advisers to the Blum government and had charge of French purchases in Scandinavia for several months at the beginning of the war. Returning to the Ministry of Finance, he sent several employees of Worms et Cie. to Scandinavia but continued to supervise Scandinavian purchases from Paris. Immediately after the armistice he was chef de Cabinet under Rene Belin, Minister of Production and Industry. Subsequently, the Belin post was split in two, Barnaud becoming Commissioner of French-German Economic Collaboration.\* Barnaud's title was later raised to Delegate

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\* Pierre Pucheu, for whom see below, took over the other half of the office under the title of Secretary of Industrial Production.



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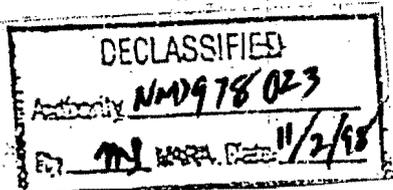
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General with the rank and prerogatives of a Secretary of State. He is thought to be one of the active leaders of the Worms group and its principal liaison man. He shares with Paul Baudouin an interest in Catholic theology and doctrinal disputation. Intellectually able and cultured, Barnaud is equally capable of understanding and dealing with Britain and the United States as he is of pursuing an expedient course of collaboration.

Pierre Pucheu, a graduate of the Ecole normale, served first under Francois-Poncet in the information service of the Comite des Forges. He was secretary of the Cartel siderurgique (Steel Trust) and a director of Japy Steel, with large metallurgical factories at Beaucort near Belfort. He was placed in the latter position by Worms. He has a distinguished career in the iron, steel and automobile industries. He was a member of the Croix de Feu and later of the Parti Populaire Francais of Doriot, between whom and the Comite des Forges Pucheu served as intermediary. He later quit Doriot's party in the company of a colleague, Paul Marion, now Secretary-General of Information and Propaganda. Pucheu has not, however, lost touch with Doriot, who continues to back Pucheu in his government career, as does Marcel Deat. Pucheu was probably mixed up in the Cagoulard plot of 1937 and participated in Spanish politics during the Civil War on the side of General Franco. He became, under Petain, Secretary for Industrial Production, and, on 18 July 1941, Minister of the Interior, a post in which he was placed by Admiral Darlan. It is said that he thus forestalled Laval, who had been holding out for an offer

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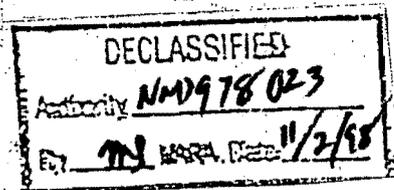
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of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior together. At this time Francois Lehideux (for whom see below) succeeded Pucheu as Secretary for Industrial Production. As chief of industrial production Pucheu was the representative in the occupied areas of preminent steel and banking interests. As Minister of the Interior he has been more vocal than other members of the group. In a speech (23 August 1941) he blamed the Communists for the disorders in the occupied areas and promised them retribution. In an interview in Gringoire (30 October 1941) on the Plans and Prospects of the New French State, he declared that a sense of the community must replace individualism and that there must be a greater distribution of profits! He shares with Baudouin and others of the group a strong Catholic sentiment, and has said that France must retain her Catholicism which will be needed in the New European Order to prevent a struggle between totalitarianism and the Catholic Church. The most revealing remark he has made deserves full quotation:

"It cannot escape any Frenchman that the situation of our country from the point of view of raw material is influenced directly by Franco-German relations. My task (as Secretary of State for Industrial Production) will be to make it understood generally that the interest of the two countries is to permit French industry on a larger scale which will relieve German industry of that much, since it is operating to the extreme limit of its potential." (statement to Paris Soir, 27 March, 1941).

Late in November, 1941, according to Vichy rumor, Pucheu planned a coup d'etat, in the face of which Darlan and Petain drew together and the plot was apparently shelved. Pucheu is also said to have been concerned with the dismissal, on the 30th of the same

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month, of General Weygand. Representatives of French heavy industry, with Pucheu's support, demanded that the Germans should be allowed to exploit French North African raw materials. They justified their demand by pointing out that, without these raw materials, French factories would have to close, resulting in wide unemployment. Weygand objected. Petain, impressed by the unemployment threat and fearing outbreaks should such an additional hardship be imposed on the French, tended to yield. With Darlan's complicity, Pucheu pressed the point, resulting in Weygand's resignation.\*

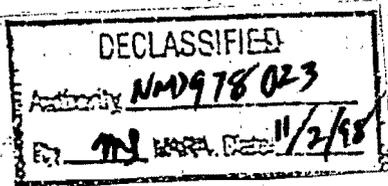
Pucheu is a brutal political figure of great ambition and little intellectuality. He is overwhelmingly concerned with Continental problems and has little knowledge or understanding of British or American affairs.

Gabriel LeRoy-Ladurie is a director of Worms et Cie. He is said to be a friend of the Comte de Paris, Reynaud, Rene Desportes, Weygand and other important personages and to have exercised great political effect. He has the reputation of being always close to anyone in power, but never takes a public role, permits his name to appear on boards or committees or otherwise brings himself into the foreground. Like Pucheu, he was first connected with Croix de Feu, but turned to Doriot's Parti Populaire Francaise about 1937. He is credited with having materially furthered Pucheu's political career as well as those of MM. Baudouin, Bouthillier and Lehideux (for whom see below). He is described by Baron Guy de Rothschild as the dominant personality of the Worms group and "very dangerous."

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\* These two rumors, for which we have no direct supporting evidence, should be treated with due reserve.

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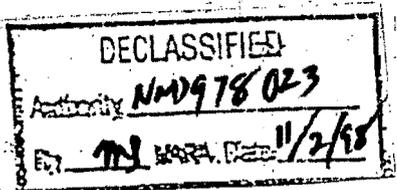
Andre Geraud (Pertinax) agrees that LeRoy-Ladurie is the real power in the Worms group. His brother, Jacques LeRoy-Ladurie, is a member of the Conseil superieur economique and wields a preponderant influence at the head of the National Confederation of Agriculture, seeking to organize the peasants for conservative political action.

Paul Baudouin, a former Inspecteur des Finances, was later general manager of the Bank of Indo-China, which he also represented on the board of Air-France, of which Jacques Barnaud was also a director. He was also president of the Societe francaise d'entreprises de dragages et de travaux publics, of which Worms was a director.

His directorships include: Compagnie des chemins de fer d'Indo-Chine, Credit foncier de l'Oueat-africaine, Le Nickel, Compagnie des eaux et d'electricite de l'Indo-Chine, Societe indo-chinoise d'electricite, Compagnie francaise de tramways et d'eclairage electrique de Changhai, Societe des salines de Djibouti, de Sfax et de Madagascar.

His political record is extensive: he was financial adviser to the Blum government, but is allged to have been party to the bankers' conspiracy which contributed to the fall of that cabinet in 1937; in February, 1939, he served as secret agent in Rome between Georges Bonnet and Ciano concerning an obscure proposal to cede French territory to Italy; under Reynaud he was successively Secretary of the Comite de Guerre, undersecretary to the Premier and undersecretary for Foreign Affairs; under

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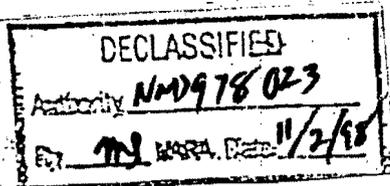
Pétain, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which post he is said to have given the original impetus to the anti-British campaign. He promised the British that the French fleet would never fall into German hands and that the government would move to North Africa rather than capitulate. As late as 17 June 1940 he declared:

"We are never ready to accept shameful conditions which mean the end of the spiritual freedom of our people. If we are given the choice between resistance and honor, the French army and the French people will know what to do."

By July he was sending protests to London against British efforts to thwart German use of French ports, ships, and colonies.

He is strongly pro-Italian. He has written articles (Revue de Paris, 1938, and elsewhere) expressing sympathy for a place in the sun for Germany and Italy, proposing a semi-fascist reorganization of the Republic and indicating a dislike of England. He shared with Helene de Portes control of the weak-willed Raynaud. A recent Catholic convert, he is the exponent of his own brand of neo-Catholicism, a blend of mysticism and fascist discipline, which anticipates a Catholic Continental Europe. Barnaud and Pucheu share this view.

Francois Lehideux is the son of Jacques Lehideux, of the banking firm of Lehideux et Cie., known as the financial representative in a semi-secret fashion of certain Catholic officials and their churches. He is the nephew of Roger Lehideux, president of the Banque nationale française de commerce extérieure, and associated with the Credit nationale, the Credit lyonnaise and the Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas. Francois Lehideux married the daughter



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of Louis Renault, motor magnate and one of the most active exponents of collaboration. His sister married Henri du Moulin de la Barthe (for whom see below). Like Pucheu, his career has been chiefly in heavy industry. He is Secretary of State for industrial production and national equipment.

Henri de Peyerimhoff de Fontenelle is a leading French industrialist, who has been president of the Comite Central des houilleres de France, honorary president of the Union des Mines, president of the Societe des Mines de Dourgas, of the Societe Houillere de Sarre et Moselle, of the Societe des Forces Motrices de la Truysers and of the Compagnie des phosphates de Constantine. He was also an administrateur du Credit Nationale. From 1902 to 1907 he was directeur de l'agriculture, du commerce et de la colonisation du gouvernement general de L'Algerie. He was a delegate to the National Economic Conference in 1927 and member of the Comite Consultatif Economique of the League of Nations. He has written, among other publications, "Les formules modernes d'organization economique." Colonial enterprise in which he is known to have an interest include: Societe generale des mines d'Algerie et de Constantine; Societe Algerienne de navigation pour l'Afrique du Nord; Societe Constantinoise d'energie electrique, and Compagnie generale d'electricite.

Yves Bouthillier was Chef de cabinet under the Ministers Francois Pietri and Germain-Martin (1931 and 1932). He also served under Georges Bonnet, and, in 1935, was director of budget. He is supposed to have been the moving power behind Laval's financial

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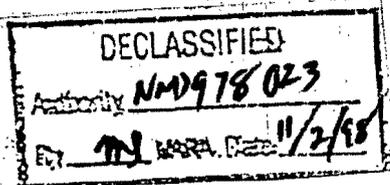
decree-laws. He has also served on the board of the Compagnie generale transatlantique, He is now Minister of National Economy and Finance, an appointment which is said to have been arranged by Ctsse. Helene de Portes, Reynaud's mistress.

Jean Bichelonne, graduate of the Ecole polytechnique, was subsequently a government mining engineer and became an expert on the exchange of French for German and Belgian ores. He is married to the daughter of a M. Dondelinger, an important steel magnate of northwestern France who is also concerned with the Dutch coal industry. He is a great admirer of German efficiency and is now Secretary General for Industry and Domestic Commerce and a collaborationist.

Henri du Moulin de la Barthete is a former Inspecteur des Finances. He was manager of Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale, Chief of the civil cabinet under Petain, and is married to a daughter of Jacques Lehideux.

Rene Belin was assistant secretary of the Confederation generale du travail during the Blum regime. He had been from 1936 a leader of the pacifist and anti-communist groups. He became Minister of Labor under Petain, a post subsequently altered to Secretary of State for Labor. He approves the Reortanization of French unionism along corporative lines and has suggested a labor charter modeled on that of Mussolini. He is known to approve appeasement.

Several of the less important persons related to the Worms group are: Yves le Gorrec, of the Ecole polytechnique, a director of the Compagnie generale pour le navigation du Rhin.



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Jean Fillipi, another former Inspecteur des Finances, has been general secretary of the Societe nationale des chemins de fer. Yves Breart de Boisanger,\* member of a naval family, was in 1933 chef de cabinet to the Minister of Finance, and, at one time a director of the Compagnie generals transatlantique. From 1937 to 1939 he was Under-Governor of the Bank of France, and since the fall of France has been Governor. He is said to form the link between the Bank of France and the Comite des Forges.

It is believed that Jean Berthelot, Secretary of State for Communications, and Henri Lafond, Secretary General for Electric Power, may also be connected with the Worms group.\*\*

According to Baron de Rothschild, Jacques Benoist-Mechin is also close to the Worms group. On information from another source, we believe that Benoist-Mechin was Marion's assistant at l'Information in Vichy, and is now Secretary of State acting as intermediary between Vichy and the German representatives in Paris. He was released from a prison camp at the request of Otto Abetz. When the ashes of Napoleon's son were transferred to les Invalides, Abetz said in his speech:

"I thank M. Benoist-Mechin who was the first to have this great idea and M. Laval who carried it' through."

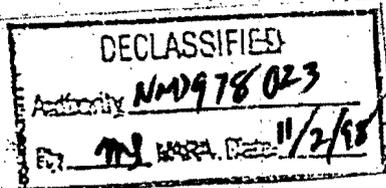
Benoist-Mechin is a French Germanist. Before the war

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\* Claude Breart de Boisanger, surely a relative, was until 6 October 1941 in charge of the French Consulate General in San Francisco. He was then appointed head of the diplomatic service staff of the Governor General of Indo-China.

\*\* To give a somewhat clearer picture of the relationships between the men and the companies involved than can be given in a running text, a list is given in Appendix B of the various companies, ministries and the like involved, and the members of the Worms group belonging to each.

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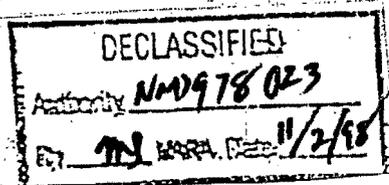
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he translated the poems of Fritz von Unruh and also wrote the leading French book on the Reichswehr, considered the best exposition of German militarism, the perseverance of the Generals and the ruthlessness with which pan-German plans were executed by the Third Reich.

After his release from prison-camp, he wrote a book, "Moissons 1940," in which he describes, through the war prisoners, the organization of the harvest in occupied France in which he played an important part. He then became an ardent supporter of French-German collaboration and made progress in his career in Paris until he received a position with l'Information in Vichy.

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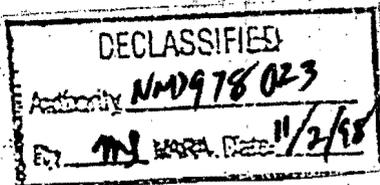
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## II. The Worms Group's International Connections.

The picture of the Worms group thus far presented chiefly concerns its affiliations in France and its colonies. But the international connections of the group are equally far-reaching, and, in view of the zealous collaborationist attitude of the active members of the group, of greater significance to us, against whom they may be used.

As might be expected of a firm like Worms et Cie., most of its international connections are with banking correspondents and firms with whom it has been associated in a financial relationship. Of these the closest is with Lazard Freres et Cie., of Paris, London, and New York. Lazard and Worms participated in 1928 in the establishment of the French and Foreign Investment Corp. This company was set up at Quebec with a capital of \$12,000,000 Canadian. Those concerned in its foundation were: Ivar Kreuger; Lazard representatives from Paris, London and New York; Dean Jay of the Banque Morgan; Viscount Bearsted of Samuel and Co.; representatives of Vernes et Cie.; and MM. Worms and Barnaud representing Worms et Cie. Under the name FASIC (probably initial letters) this company is reported to have at present financial interests in the United States. Both Lazard and Worms et Cie. have interests in the Societe Francaise d'entreprises de dragages et de travaux publics and both are undoubtedly interested in the affairs of the Royal Dutch Shell, the shares of which Lazard marketed in Paris.

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Lazard Freres et Cie., established as a commission house in New Orleans in 1848, has banks in Paris, in New York (Lazard Freres and Co.), and in London (Lazard Brothers and Co., Ltd.). M. Pierre David-Weill of Lazard was on the board of the Mexican Eagle Oil Co. and the Canadian Eagle Oil Co., both controlled by Royal Dutch Shell.

M. David David-Weill, son of the founder of Lazard and now the oldest and principal partner, represents his firm in shipping enterprises in the Argentine. He may be an American citizen (b. San Francisco, 30 August 1871). He lived at Neuilly and was a regent of the Bank of France, in addition to being very active in numerous artistic and cultural enterprises.

There are also some indications of connection between Worms et Cie. and the Morgan enterprises. As noted, in 1928, both were concerned in the Canadian company, French and Foreign Investors Corp. M. Worms is said to have married one Lewis-Morgan. The Lazard and Morgan firms are closely related.

According to Baron de Rothschild, Worms et Cie. had a monopoly of Franco-Swedish foreign exchange transactions after the fall of France, which might suggest operations on behalf of the Axis.

Worms et Cie. has as correspondents, beside Lazard, M. Samuel and Co. (Shell Union Oil banking firm), Westminster Bank, and Hambros Bank, all in London; and Brown Brothers Harriman and Co. and the Guaranty Trust Co. in New York.

In 1937 and 1938 Brown, Harriman and Co., Ltd., had

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dealings in connection with financing a proposed aircraft motor plant in France, to be operated by United Aircraft. The deal ran into political intrigue and sabotage, presumably because French interests opposed American entry into the field. The connection of Worms et Cie. with Air-France has been noted. Nothing, however, is known at present to suggest that any of the relationships between Worms et Cie. and its correspondents were anything more than the normal ones of banking.

The confidential representative in Canada of the Worms group is Ludwig Rosenthal, Royal Bank Building, 360 St. James Street, West, Montreal. Rosenthal was formerly associated with the Hamburg Warburgs. He is Jewish. His company was Parimontal, Ltd. (contraction for Paris-Montreal).

Both the man and the company have recently changed names. Rosenthal is now by Act of Parliament Lewis V. Randalls. The new company is Eastern Provinces Administration, Ltd., at the same address. It is capitalized at \$6,000,000, said to be in highly liquid form, mostly cash or highest grade short and intermediate term securities. The company has asked permission of the Canadian Exchange Control Board to buy into two armament firms in the United States: Holland Engineering Co. and American Electro-Metals. (The latter is controlled by one Patzcheck, a well-known private banker of Prague, now a refugee here).

Officials of Eastern Provinces Administration, Ltd. include: Prof. Georges F. Doriot, Harvard School of Business Administration, President; Prof. (emeritus) O. M. W. Sprague, same

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address, adviser on a retainer; W. H. McLean (last address, Fall, 1941, Soldiers Field, Boston, suggesting Business School connections), a director.

We are informed by a person of undoubted competence, who had the best opportunities to be informed, and whose good faith we have no reason to doubt, that:

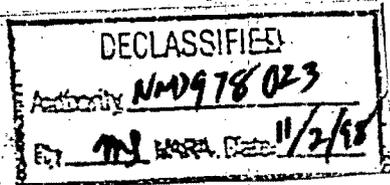
- (1) Prof. Georges F. Doriot is not only President of a Worms Company, but is personally well acquainted with the leading persons of the Worms group.
- (2) He is of French birth.
- (3) He was in Paris in 1934 or 1935.

Less directly we have been told that Prof. (now Lt.-Col.) Doriot is a partisan of Vichy. In view of the above, the name of Jacques Doriot inevitably comes to mind. However, we do not have at present any positive evidence that there is a relationship.

Rosenthal-Randalls is president of the Canadian-Eastern and Pacific Company, Ltd. This firm has acted in the capacity of agent in dealing with the Canadian Custodian on the matter of 16,000 shares of Estrellas Mining and Finance, Ltd., which shares were registered in the name of Worms et Cie. Estrellas is a Canadian affiliate of a mining corporation operating in Mexico.

In view of the excellent opportunities for intrigue of various kinds in Mexico, it would be well to look further into the Mexican affairs of Estrellas.

Another firm which may merit the attention of the authorities is the French-American Banking Corporation, the stock of



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which is owned by the First National Bank of Boston, the Guaranty Trust, and the Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte. It will be remembered that Guaranty Trust was the New York correspondent of Worms et Cie. The First National of Boston for its part is Prof. Doriot's bank, and through it pass all transactions between Mr. Rosenthal-Randalls and Prof. Doriot.

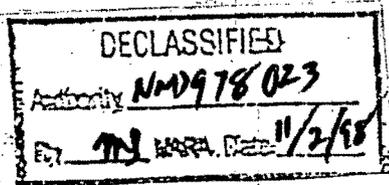
The French-American Banking Corporation is the depository for the dollar exchange resulting from the sales of New Caledonian Nickel. The pattern of transactions seems to be this: The nickel (upon the strategic importance of which there is no need to insist) is owned and mined by Le Nickel, of which Baudouin (see page 9), is a director. The nickel is marketed largely through International Nickel, and the resulting dollar exchange is deposited with French-American to the credit of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine (either the Noumea or Papeete branch). The dollar deposits of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine are presumably held in part on their own or other accounts.

It will be remembered that Paul Baudouin is general manager of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine.

The dollar sales of New Caledonian Nickel constitute the principal source of foreign exchange of the Free French areas; but it is our belief that the Free French authorities have not made much if any use of these assets as they have remained in the hands of French private interests of Vichy leanings.

It is true that the dollar funds in question are subject to Foreign Funds Control, and will not be released from or to the

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account of any blocked national without special license. The Banque de l'Indo-Chine, including its branches on Free French territory would be classed as a blocked national, and the funds would therefore not be released without special license.\*

### III. The Aims and Functions of the Worms Group.

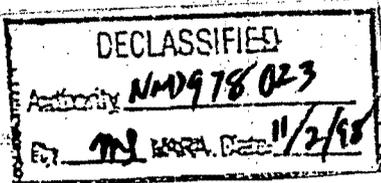
The politics of the Worms group have been consistently reactionary since as far back as our records run, both for the group as a whole and for the leading members of it. The Worms people from 1934 on joined with the Anglo-German Fellowship in pushing Mussolini's Four-Power policy -- a policy which was calculated to settle the foreign policy problems of Hitler and Mussolini by liquidating France's eastern European alliances. The Worms people fought successfully for the right of French capital to desert in the face of the German menace. The Worms group and its associates made themselves the spokesmen and the agents for Fascist intrigues on the soil of France, long before Compiegne.

But there is some danger that this reactionary record may be thought to be peculiarly associated with the Worms group by contrast with other French industrial dynasties. This would be a grave mistake; the great majority of French bankers and industrialists have for many years favored political and economic collaboration with the Third Reich and Fascist Italy.

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\* Since the above account was written, we have learned that the account of the Noumea branch has been closed out, its balances transferred to the Bank of England, and it is believed that the balances of the Papeete branch will be similarly transferred. the situation described above is, therefore, of historical interest only.

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The question therefore naturally arises, why have the Germans selected this particular clique for advancement, when there must have been severe competition from a field of likely would-be collaborators?

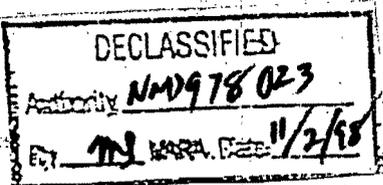
The peculiar usefulness of the Worms group to the Germans probably lies in the extensive international connections of the Worms people. The Germans no doubt hope to make use of these connections in organizing espionage, political intrigue, evasion of Allied exchange restrictions, and evasion of the Allied blockade of strategic materials.

Secondly, these international connections may be regarded by the Germans as a valuable second string to their bow; in case, contrary to all intentions, Germany finds it necessary to make peace on unfavorable terms, these connections if they can be preserved may serve as a valuable bridge to influential groups in the Allied countries.

The aims of the Worms people are not difficult to discern. They hope to be allowed to continue in control of their enterprises. They hope to be able to maintain their privileged social positions. They believe that their most hated and feared enemies, the French Left, have been finally crushed, and they hope that among the reactionary groups that now have unchallenged power within France, they will be able to preserve their particular hegemony.

Of course, this hegemony is always limited ultimately by German power over France. But the Worms people, along with the rest of French conservatism, had already adjusted themselves to the idea of German domination of Europe as early as 1937.

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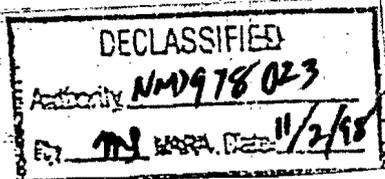
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APPENDIX A

Government Posts Presently Occupied by Worms Group Members

Minister of the Interior	Pierre Pucheu
Minister of National Economy and Finance	Yves Bouthillier
Secretary of State for Industrial Production & National Equipment	Francois Lehideux
Secretary of State for Communications	Jean Berthelot
Secretary of State for the Presidency of the National Council	Jacques Benoist-Mechin
Secretary General for Industry and Domestic Commerce	Jean Bichelonne
Secretary General for Electric Power	Henri Lafonde
Delegate for Economic Franco- German Relations (with rank and prerogatives of Secretary of State).	Jacques Barnaud
Governor, Bank of France	Yves Breart de Boisanger
Secretary of State for Labor	Rene Belin

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 Box 50

SECRETAPPENDIX B

(No category shown unless more than one member belongs)

P. equals partner

D. equals director

Ins. equals inspecteur

N. equals minister

R. equals regent

D.Cab. equals directeur  
de cabinet.

Gov. equals governor

Sec. equals secretary

Pres. equals president

CategoryPersons

Worms et Cie.

H. Worms, P.

M. Goudchaux, P.

J. Barnaud, P.

G. LeRoy-Ladurie, D.

J. Benoist-Mechin

P. Pucheu

Pierre Meynial

Robert Labbe

L. Rosenthal, Canadian  
representative.Societe francaise  
d'enterprises de  
dragages et de travaux

H. Worms, D.

P. Baudouin, Pres.

Lazard Freres

Air-France

J. Barnaud, D.

P. Baudouin, D. (representing  
Banque d'Indo-China)

Credit lyonnaise

R. Lehideux

H. de Peyerimhoff de Fontenelle

Credit nationale

R. de Peyerimhoff de  
Fontenelle, D.

R. Lehideux, D.

Bank of France

D. David-Neill, R.

Y. Breart de Boisanger, Gov.

Eastern Provinces  
Administration

L. Rosenthal

G. F. Doriot

O. H. W. Sprague

W. H. McLean

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APPENDIX B

Compagnie generale trans-atlantique	Y. Bouthillier, D. Y. Breart de Boisanger, D.
French and Foreign Investment Corp.	J. Barnaud H. Worms I. Kreuger D. Jay (Morgan) V. Bearsted (Samuel) Lazard Freres Vernes et Cie.
Royal Dutch Shell	J. Barnaud (representing Worms) P. David-Weill " Lazard) M. Samuel & Co. (bankers)
Ministry of Finance	J. Barnard, Ins. Y. Bouthillier, Ins., now W. P. Baudouin, Ins. N. de la Barthote, Ins. J. Fillipi, Ins.
Ministry of Production and Industry	R. Belin, M J. Barnaud, D. Cab. P. Pucheu, Sec. P. Lehideux, Com. for French-German Collaboration
Croix de Fou	P. Pucheu G. LeRoy-Ladurie
Parti Populaire Francais	P. Pucheu G. LeRoy-Ladurie

DECLASSIFIED  
 AUTHORITY: Treasury Letter Feb. 10, 1976  
 Declassification Guidelines to NARS  
 DATE: November 15, 1976

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Authority: NND 978 023  
By: 719 Date: 11/2/18

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MAR 23 1942  
Division of  
Monetary Research

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By <i>MS</i> DATE <i>11/2/88</i>

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 Acc. 56-67A1804  
 OASIA  
 Country and Area Dept.  
 Box 50

January 7, 1942

Mr. White

Mr. Cass

Subject: Meeting on the investigation of Worms and Lazard Freres

A meeting to discuss the investigation of the Banque Worms and Lazard Freres and Company was held in Room 81 of the Treasury on the afternoon of January 7, 1942. Present were Mr. Bernard Bernstein, Mr. Irey, Mr. Pehle, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Siebel and Mr. Cass

It was decided that the following be recommended to the Secretary:

1. That the investigation of Lazard Freres begin directly with an investigation of Worms and Company, opening with activities of Lazard Freres on behalf of Worms and Company.
2. That Lazard Freres be required to file Forms TFBE 1 and TFR 300. (The ground for requiring Lazard Freres, N.Y., to file these reports is that a majority of the capital of the New York firm is owned by the French limited partnership of the same name -- though the French firm exercises no control.)
3. That the direct investigation of Lazard Freres be deferred pending examination of their Forms TFBE 1 and TFR 300.

CG:maw  
 1/7/42

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*Francis ...*

Mr. Gaston  
Mr. Foley  
Mr. White

January 6, 1942

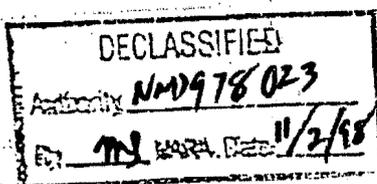
Secretary Morgenthau

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

I read that memorandum of Harry White's based on information sent to me by Mr. Royall Tyler. I wish the three of you would get together and tell each other what you were doing in regard to Lazard Freres. With so much smoke, there must be fire. I don't see why we just can't go into a concern like Lazard Freres and use the can opener and see what accounts they have, and who the ultimate owners are. If we find anything wrong at Lazard Freres, there may be other banking houses with foreign connections where there are other hidden accounts.

I spoke to Herbert Gaston about Lazard Freres months ago, and as I understand it Elmer Irey's men have been in there now for months. By now, Elmer Irey ought to know whether there is something there or whether there isn't. After the three of you have gotten together, please talk to me about it on Thursday. Also, I would like to know what, if anything, is being done about concerns of a similar nature with foreign connections. Are we in there or are we not?

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December 29, 1941

Secretary Morgenthau

Mr. White

Subject: The Banque Worms, Pierre Pucheu and their associates

The appended memorandum, prepared by Mr. Gass of this Division, reveals the following:

1. The Banque Worms and Pierre Pucheu are quite well known to students of the French "400 families". They are prominent supporters of French fascism.
2. This bank has, at the very least, some \$2,250,000 in the United States as well as a share in an 18 percent interest in an American corporation with assets of about \$22,000,000 (the General American Investors Corporation of Delaware).
3. Pierre Pucheu is Vichy Minister of the Interior. His only known asset in the United States is an account of \$1,645 held at the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger Ltd. This account was opened on October 13, 1939, six weeks after France had gone to war and quite probably in violation of French exchange control laws.
4. Many applications have been received by Foreign Funds Control from Worms, of which a few relatively unimportant ones have been approved and the important ones denied.
5. The Banque Worms has family and business ties in the United States, notably with J. P. Morgan, Lazard Freres, Brown Bros. Harriman and other international banking firms. If Worms and associates continue to be active in the Western hemisphere, as Mr. Tyler suggests, they must be acting through these banking and investment connections.
6. Further investigation of the activities of Worms and associates in the Western hemisphere would involve inquiries of these banking houses. I am raising the question with the Foreign Funds Committee and will let you know their view. In any case, I would suggest that they should not proceed further with this until you indicate that you wish to do so.

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 Box 50

December 27, 1941

Mr. White  
 Mr. Gass

**Subject: The Banque Worms, Pierre Pucheu and their associates**

1. The Banque Worms and Pierre Pucheu <sup>✓</sup> are quite well known to students of the French "400 families". They are prominent supporters of French fascism.
2. This bank has, at the very least, some \$2,250,000 in the United States as well as a share in an 15 percent interest in an American corporation with assets of about \$22,000,000 (the General American Investors Corporation of Delaware).
3. Pierre Pucheu is Vichy Minister of the Interior. His only known asset in the United States is an account of \$1,645 held at the Banque Belge pour l'Étranger Ltd. This account was opened on October 13, 1939, six weeks after France had gone to war and quite probably in violation of French exchange control laws.
4. Many applications have been received by Foreign Funds Control from Worms, of which a few relatively unimportant ones have been approved and the important ones denied.
5. The Banque Worms has family and business ties in the United States, notably with J. P. Morgan, Lazard Freres, Brown Bros. Harriman and other international banking firms. If Worms and associates continue to be active in the western hemisphere, as Mr. Tyler suggests, they must be acting through these banking and investment connections.
6. Further investigation of the activities of Worms and associates in the western hemisphere might fruitfully begin with informal inquiries from these banking houses.

<sup>✓</sup> The name appears as Pucheu in Tyler's letter but this is an obvious typographical error.

V:mw  
 127/41

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By [signature] DATE 11/2/88

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Division of Monetary  
Research

### Worms and associates

There are two banking organizations with the name Worms in Paris. These are H. Worms and A. Worms. The more important is H. Worms, known as Worms and Cie, 45 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (now removed to 38 Rue Grignan, Marseille). A. Worms published the Petit Bleu and was concerned in several other enterprises, including colonial ones.

In the pre-war period the Banque H. Worms was not merely a private bank but an investment company interested in colonial development, coal importing, ship building, petroleum and related enterprises. This bank had a large hand in the French Society for Dredging and Public Works, which operated in Indochina, and of which Paul Baudouin (later Vichy foreign minister) was president. The bank was also concerned (along with Morgan's, Lazard's, and Krueger) in the French and Foreign Investment Corporation of Quebec (\$12,000,000 capital). Through Jacques Barnaud it exercised directorships in Air-France, in Dutch petroleum companies and in various other enterprises. It acted as banker for the Renault Motor Co., the Japanese N Y K Lines and other important firms.

Important personalities in the Worms circle are H. Worms (head of the concern), Jacques Barnaud (who has conducted economic negotiations between Vichy and the Germans), Gabriel Leroy-Ladurie (a director of Worms), Francois Lehideux (private banker and industrialist).

H. Worms married Anna Morgan and has business as well as family relations with Morgan and Company.

F. Lehideux married the daughter of Louis Renault, the automobile magnate, and is now reputed to be the key figure in the "cooperative" organization of the French automobile industry. Worms have acted as banking agents for Renault.

Worms & Cie held, on June 14, 1941, a total of \$1,795,363 with Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., N.Y. (as reported on TFR 300). Inquiry at the Federal Reserve Bank of N.Y. has elicited the further information that Worms has about \$450,000 with the Guaranty Trust Co. (not yet reported or not yet tabulated on TFR 300). Applications to F.F.C. indicate that Worms must have at least \$153,000 at J.P. Morgan and Co. Belafield and Belafield, N.Y., has a credit balance of \$12,908 for Worms. In the present incomplete state of the TFR 300 inventory, it is not possible to give a total balance for all the property held by Worms and Cie in this country.

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The French and Foreign Investment Corp. of Quebec (\$12,000,000 capital) may be a company through which Worms, Puchon and their associates act in the Western hemisphere, since Worms and Barnaud were "in" at its organization. Lazard Bros. and Morgans may be able to give some information about Worms activities through this Quebec Corp. because they also -- as well as Ivar Kreuger -- were involved in its original organization.

The French and Foreign Investment Corporation now is known under the name of Fasic Investment Corporation. Fasic is reported on TFR 300, by General American Investors Corporation, to have owned, on June 14, 1941, 235,464 common shares of General American Investors Corporation. These shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and today are selling at 4-1/8. This would give Fasic interests in General American a market value of just under one million dollars.

General American Investors Corporation is a Delaware corporation. It is an investment trust holding principally common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange but also certain preferred stocks and bonds. A majority of the directors of General American and its key executive officers come from Lazard Freres and Lehman Brothers. The company has 1,300,200 common shares outstanding. On September 30, 1941, it listed its total assets as having a value of \$22,057,992. During the first nine months of 1941 this corporation had a total income of \$69,546 -- entirely from interest and dividends.

Fasic's 235,464 shares of the common stock of General American constitute about 18 percent of the total common stock outstanding. This 18 percent may be the controlling interest. In any case it would be a sufficiently great interest to justify our making General American a blocked national if we wished to do so.

In addition to the holdings of Worms and Cie (and in addition to the account of Pierre Puchon mentioned on page 1 above), two small Lehideux accounts have been reported on TFR 300. Messrs. Lehideux & Cie (private bankers) have \$13,142 with the Irving Trust Co., N.Y. Madame Francoise Lehideux (nee Marie Louise Francoise Renault) has \$12,595 of the common stock of the American Tel. and Tel. Co. Other accounts for members of this group may turn up as further TFR reports are tabulated.

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Division of Monetary  
Research

F.F.G. applications from Worms and associates

The following F.F.G. applications from Worms and associates have been approved:

- (a) Licenses to pay for the import of machine tools into France on behalf of the Renault Selling Branch, representing orders placed prior to the armistice (but not, in several cases, actually shipped until after the armistice). These were applications NY22644, NY26678, NY20645 and NY20176.
- (b) Licenses to pay for the import into France of calculating machines, typewriters and tractors (NY151563, NY160315 and NY193224).
- (c) Licenses for the living expenses of Pierre Contot, a Worms partner (NY247951, NY277543 and NY191598).
- (d) Licenses to pay Worms and Co., Algiers, acting as storage agents for the Japanese N Y K Lines, handling shipments from Tangiers to New York (NY203819 and NY165566).
- (e) License to credit an Escrow account in Boston for construction work near Marseille (NY101721).

The following F.F.G. applications from Worms and associates have been denied:

- (a) Licenses to transfer \$153,000 to Worms and Co., Marseilles, from J.F. Morgan and Co., representing the proceeds of a sale of wood pulp (NY210749, NY142444, NY173601).
- (b) Licenses to transfer funds from the account of Worms and Co. to certain Swedish banks (NY130518, NY202222, NY157800, NY291155, NY259085 and NY220800).
- (c) Licenses to transfer securities from the account of Worms and Co. to Pierre Contot in France (NY225666 and NY253924).

Several other applications, involving less than \$500, have not been examined. These are: NY14414, NY299776, NY277543, NY247951, NY243272, NY240547, NY234734, NY220432, NY192814, NY191598, NY160329, NY159032, NY133601 and NY93112.

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12/29/41

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*Foreign Bank  
and  
Banking*

December 18, 1941

Mr. White

E. M. Bernstein

Subject: Banque Worms

Extended search in the Enforcement Office of Foreign Funds Control, in the Foreign Banking Section, and in the Name File Section elicited no information regarding the Banque Worms or puchen.

However, an examination of the Banker's Almanac indicated that there was a firm in Paris known as Worms and Company, now at 25 Passage d e L'Amirante, Vichy. Although no information was obtained from the Banker's Almanac regarding Worms and Company's capitalization, the names of its several correspondents in London were listed. These are:

- M. Samuel and Company, Ltd.
- Hambros Bank, Ltd.
- Westminster Bank, Ltd.
- Lazard Brothers and Company, Ltd.
- Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank, Ltd.

JM:bvl  
12-18-41

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CONSOLIDATED DIGEST

3-84A and B  
Nov. 28, 1941  
Dec. 9, 1941

Re: Otto Jeidels, New York  
David Birnbaum, New York  
Hubert C. Hohbe, New York

Basis for investigation: Mr. May's office was asked to investigate the foregoing individuals in connection with transactions which appeared to involve illegal transfers of funds or securities.

Background information: Mr. Jeidels, a partner in Lazard Freres & Co., is a generally licensed Swiss national. He entered this country on November 1938, returned to Europe for a visit, reentered the U.S. on August 1939, and has resided here ever since.

Mr. Birnbaum is a Dutch national, formerly associated with the Dutch rayon syndicate (Allegemene Kunstzijde Unie-- "AKU") and with the Dutch "Enka" interests. He entered the U.S. in 1937, again in 1939 on a visitor's visa, and reentered this country from London, July 8, 1940, on an immigration visa.

Mr. Hohbe is a naturalized American citizen since about 1928. He has acted as the American representative for the Dutch banking firm of Lebauchere & Co., Amsterdam, and also represents other firms in Europe and Panama.

Results of the investigation: Between November 20, 1939 and July 10, 1940, Mr. Birnbaum maintained an account in Lazard Freres & Co., totalling \$100,000. On the latter date (i.e., one month subsequent to the Dutch freezing date), this account--still unblocked--was closed out by a check drawn to the order of Mr. Hohbe, to be held by the latter in his own name on behalf of Mr. Birnbaum's son. Mr. Jeidels, one of the partners of Lazard Freres, personally handed this \$100,000 check over to his friend Mr. Birnbaum.

A statement of expenditures submitted to the investigator reveals that the \$100,000 in question were not the property of Mr. Birnbaum's son but were used primarily to defray the personal and family expenditures of Mr. Birnbaum.

Mr. Hohbe knew he was being used as a medium for Mr. Birnbaum's circumvention of the Executive Order. His explanation was that Mr. Birnbaum was a former, well-known client of Lebauchere & Co. and that he, Mr. Hohbe, could not easily refuse Mr. Birnbaum's request without jeopardizing his own position as a representative of that bank. In any case, Mr. Hohbe did not file a form TFR-100. Mr. Jeidels, too, must have known that Mr. Birnbaum was a Dutch "national".

Mr. Birnbaum maintains two bank accounts, both blocked, although one of the two accounts was not blocked until June 17, 1941.

Conclusion: The foregoing transaction represents a circumvention of the Executive Order. (Copies of this report were sent to Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Timmons.)

cc Mr. Bennett  
" Carre  
" Olcott

Mr. Fox  
" Quint  
" Schmidt

Mr. Timmons  
" Towson  
" Valentine

FG:el 12/18/41

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BY <u>ML</u> DATE <u>11/2/88</u>

R656  
 Acc. 56-67A1804  
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Lazard Freres, New York.

1. Relations with Andre Citroen.  
 Two memos. sent to Treasury  
 regarding paying a Dr. Lowenstein's  
 expenses and sale of French owned  
 steel.
2. Personal matters of Paris  
 partners of Lazard Freres.  
 One memo. sent to U. S. Treasury.

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BY TNY MAR. DEC. 11/2/98

R656  
Acc. 56-67A1204  
OASIA  
Country and Area Dept.  
Box 5

Received from Mr. Stopford 1/7/42  
J&P

C

December 5th, 1941.

BIN. 67972.

It is understood from a delicate source that Lazard Freres & Co., 120 Broadway, New York, wrote on October 15th, 1941, to Messrs. S. Cl. Andre Citroen, Clarmont-Ferrand, France.

Re-sale of French Owned Steel in U.S.A. until March 31st, 1941, writers had been acting merely as representatives of addressees' bankers and as custodians of steel bought by addressees but which was never shipped. Both writers and addressees assumed that the work in connection with negotiations and consummations of sales of this material would devolve upon Messrs. Fred O. Nelson Co. Inc., and Mr. Pape of Armo International Corp., but this was far from the case. From April 1941 onwards writers were compelled to take charge completely and their task was made doubly difficult by constant and heavy pressure on them to sell this Steel at prices which they considered inadequate.

Through writers assuming the functions of selling agents, sale was effected eventually of all the Sheet Steel.

11,531,810 lbs - realizing Net Profit of \$30,000. Proceeds collected aggregating almost \$400,000. Sale of Bar Steel (originally aggregating 2,655,762 lbs.)

1,103,358 lbs. realized Net Profit in excess of \$8,000. additional.

Attached are following lists:

1. Summary of accounts:

a) Lazard Freres & Cie.,	
Customer's dollar account for Custody Reserve A/C showing credit balance . . . . .	\$104,517.65
b) S.A. Andre Citroen, Credit balance . . . . .	\$461,061.63
Combined credit balance	\$565,579.28

2. Itemized list of Unsold Bar Steel on hand with

- Bethlehem Steel Export Corp.,
- Republic Steel Export Corp.,
- Copperweld Steel Co.

which is to be sold according to instructions from Mr. Lowenstein.

(See BIN. 61781 of 18th November, 1941)

HM

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Authority NND978023  
By TN WARA Date 11/2/88

R696  
ACC. 56-67A1804  
OASIA  
Country and Area Dept  
Box 50

L. AR. FRERES & CO.

—  
C  
—  
F

November 18th, 1941.  
BIN. 61781.

It is understood from a delicate source that Lazard Freres & Company, 120 Broadway, New York, wrote on 9th October, 1941 to S.A. Andre Citroen, Clermont-Ferrand, France.

In copy letter, writers say they have had a visit from Dr. Lowenstein who showed them addressees Power of Attorney dated June 13th, together with substitution in his favour from Francois Croy.

Writers confirm that they have applied to the U.S. Treasury for permission to pay to Dr. Lowenstein certain sums in connection with his personal and travelling expenses. They add: "We shall be pleased to extend to him during his stay in this city and in connection with his work on your behalf, every possible assistance and co-operation."

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By ML WSP/ML Date 11/2/85

RG 56  
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Lazard Freres.

April 24, 1941

G.  
S.

TIN. 5398

It is understood from a delicate source that Marcel Blum, 49 St. Alban Anlage, Basel, Switzerland, wrote on March 11, 1941 to H. L. Singer, c/o Lazard Freres & Co. New York, forwarding an envelope marked "To be handed to Mons. Marcel Moser." This in turn covers another envelope marked "For Andre" which contains 5 folders. 1st folder marked "Note P.F. et Statuts" covers a typewritten note requesting cable acknowledgment of documents signed "Marcel" (Marcel Blum) (2) Articles of Association of Comp. Centrale de Placements et de Prets Fonciers, Amsterdam.

(3) A memorandum showing how shares are divided in the Share Transfer book which is at present in the hands of Duvan but which writer hopes to obtain very soon when transfers desired by addressee can be proceeded with. Books of L.F. (Lazard Freres) show that they are the holders of 649 shares (titres) which they cannot cash and also 1808 debentures. To writer's knowledge, one the transfer have been made, nothing could hinder the transfer of the Head Office. The "College des Commissaires" still included P.D.W. (Pierre David-Weill) A.M. (Andre Meyer ?) J.F.B.L. (J.F. Bloch-Laine) Daniel Serruys, L.P. (?) and Edm. B. (?)

4. Note re the advance made by the Amsterdamsche Bank to the Geceprof, made under our guarantee. This guarantee has not been notified to the Office des Changes and writer is of opinion that it would be unwise to raise the question for the moment. According to writer the shares N.V. Asscherdament might eventually be negotiated in view of the repayment of the loan.

2nd folder. Contains a private letter dated Lyons March 6, 1941 to be handed to Mme. M.L.L. (Marie Louis Lazard). Writer is not perfectly aware of the demands made by addressee re L.F. New York and declares he thinks it would be better not to touch the actual form of our American assets and that any kind of modification should be submitted to the authorities in view of present legislation in France. Writer urges addressee to keep quiet until he comes to New York and says he is doing his best in the interests of all.

3rd folder. Contains a memorandum by P.F. on the agreements with the heirs A.L. in New York as from the letter of Jan. 12, 1929, signed by A.L. copy enclosed. List of interest from 1931 to 1940. Note re offices in occupied and unoccupied France.

4th folder. Copy of letter Feb. 5, 1930 from L. Freres to Andre Lazard re constitution of a syndic for the management of L. Freres, New York, with a capital of Frs. 348,837,981.90. Letter from Andre Lazard to David David-Weill, Pierre David-Weill and Andre Meyer. Statement of account of the estate Andre Lazard showing net assets Frs. 135,495,793.

5th folder. Statement of account of Mme. Marie Louis Lazard with Lazard Freres, Paris at Dec. 31, 1940

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 By TU NARA Date 11/6/98

RG56  
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RESTRICTED

-2- #1111 February 5, 1968 to Paris

On prior trip in 1946 Arnaud brought US from France via Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela following:

- Cities Service Co. B of 1969 Nr 44706
- Cities Service Co. B of 1958 Nr D-1490
- Union Pacific RR A of 1947 Nos N 05251 and N 23755
- Southern Pacific RR Central Pacific Coll. A of 1949 Nr 7696
- A. T. & S. F. Ry. A of 1965 Nr 1599
- Canadian Pacific Ry. A 1/2 coll. Trust Nos 499 and 500
- Canadian Pacific Ry. A 1/2 of 1960 Nr 22900
- 2 Province of Buenos Aires A 1/2s of 1976
- 1 NY Central RR 1 1/2 of 1997
- 3 Southern Ry. 4s of 1956

He claims above bonds, none of which on Treas list, looted securities, also purchased from Meunier same time period.

Arnaud suspected member group planning regular business disposing looted securities NY. Also suspected acquiring through Meunier or Associates substantially larger quantities American securities than those listed above, for resale US or Argentina.

Suggest you arrange with Fr authorities for complete investigation Meunier's securities activities. Some probability that a King is involved. Solomik's connection with any King, perhaps traceable through dealings in Bond Nr 42087, of interest.

Advise developments. From Arnaud's knowledge that he was dealing in looted securities would assist US Attorney prosecuting case against him.

MARSHALL

ASD

ES:HRahn JFMk

1-28-67

RESTRICTED



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 Authority NND 867108  
 By TB NARA Date 10/5

RG 226  
 Entry 108  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 459

**SECRET**

SECRET

LSX 459

23 November 1946

TO: G-2 (CIB) USFA  
 ATTN: Lt. Col. ROCHMAN

0 115  
 0 115

FROM: External Survey Det. # 22  
 Mr. John G. HEYN

SUBJECT: VLAHO, Josip

*Austrian*  
 1. Our Swiss Office has reported that Subject's father, who was delivered to TITO representatives by American authorities, is now dead. We have been asked, if Subject is also to be turned over to TITO representatives, where he would probably meet the same fate.

2. A check of CIB files reveals only a card, with the following information:

*cid*  
 VLAHO, Josip (8393-A)  
 Nat: Stateless  
 W/I Ustascha (Croat SS)  
 Address: Lehener DP Camp, Salzburg  
 Age: 19. Hght. 1.80 m; Wght. 70kg; slender build; brown hair; brown eyes; oval face; fair complexion; neat appearance.  
 Arrested: 29 August 1945 in Salzburg.  
 430th CIC  
 Salzburg Jail  
 Evacuated from Salzburg Jail to Camp Marcus Orr, 25 Sep 45.

3. There is no record of Subject's interrogation. Could you acquire a copy of the original CIC Memo on Subject's arrest for us, and advise what disposition will be made according to present policy?

4. CIB files contain a dossier on Lt. Col. Milivoj VLAHO, probably the father of Josip, who was returned to Yugoslavia as a war criminal.

Distribution:

2 G-2 (CIB) USFA  
 2 Bern  
 2 Wash ✓  
 1 File

JOHN G. HEYN

**SECRET**

210396

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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Authority 897108  
By TS NARA Date 9/13/99

RG 226  
Entry 108A  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 279

FROM: SAD-5

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. LSX-219  
Date Rec'd MO .....

To	Room No.	Comments	Date		Officer's Initials
			Rec'd.	Fwd'd.	
1. <u>R</u>		<u>K</u>	<u>llh</u>		<u>llh</u>
2. <u>m</u>			<u>llh</u>		<u>29/9</u>
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10. <u>Rey</u>					

Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. Action desired or action taken should be indicated in *Comments* column. ~~Routing sheet should always be returned to Chief, MO Section.~~

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Authority 897108  
By 75 NARA Date 9/13/99

RG 226  
Entry 108A  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 279

SECRET CONTROL

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES FORCES AUSTRIA  
SSU, WD MISSION TO AUSTRIA  
APG 777

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: Salzburg, Austria Field Hq. File LSX 219  
SCI/A

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE:	PERIOD COVERED:	MADE BY:
Salzburg	17.4.46	18.3.46 to present	DD 101

SUBJECT: Russian agents in the Vatican.

SOURCE: DUNDALE (SI)

SUB-SOURCE: As noted in attached

EVALUATION: SI Report P-O  
Other unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

- Washington 2 ✓
- Rome 1
- SCI/A Vienna 1
- Files 1

APPROVED

DD 101

Officer in Charge

SECRET CONTROL

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 Authority 897108  
 By 75 NARA Date 9/13/99

RG 226  
 Entry 108A  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 279

SECRET

*Handwritten initials*

A. Following is copy of SI, Austria report, dated 12 April 1946, number LS-773. Subject; Plot to Liquidate Cardinal MINDSZENTI. Evaluation F-O. Source; Dundalk. Date of Report; 2 April 1946.

Sub-source; A German anti-Nazi journalist expelled from the Reich 1934.

1. Through close clerical friends connected with the South Tyrolean Volkspartei, Sub-source met the only remaining secretary to Hungarian Cardinal MINDSZENTI in Bolzano on 13 March 1946, the date of his arrival from Budapest. (Comment; Sub-source stated that he did not reveal his name. She described him as tall, blond, blue-eyed, smooth-shaven, well built, calm in manner.) On or about 25 December 1945 the secretary was approached by two Russian officers, Major OSUKIN and Major GRIGORJEV, who identified themselves as high officials of the NKVD. (Comment; Source Commesara thinks they are secretaries of Soviet Ambassador PUSHKIN in Budapest. The secretary learned that the officers come to Vienna often in different Allied uniforms and they speak Hungarian and English well.) (DMLC Comment; SCIA files indicate one GRIGORJEV as First Counselor and head of the Political Intelligence of the Russian Legation in Budapest.) At their office, behind the Palace of Justice in Budapest, both officers offered the secretary large amounts of money if he would be willing to poison Cardinal MINDSZENTI within the next three or four months. If he accepted this assignment, they promised that they would propose that he be given training in a Moscow political school, with further recommendations that he be later used as informant in Carinthia under the guise of an Orthodox priest.

2. Unwilling to give a definite reply to these proposals, the secretary subsequently was called several times to OSUKIN's office for an answer. Finally OSUKIN said that if he did not accept, his family would disappear one by one. The secretary told the Sub-source that two other secretaries of the Cardinal had been kidnapped by the Russians and that a third had committed suicide for unknown reasons.

3. The secretary maintained that "officially" Cardinal MINDSZENTI had no knowledge of his departure from Hungary. Unofficially, however, the Cardinal knew of his task to report personally to the Vatican on conditions prevailing in Hungary."

B. The following information has been supplied by Sub-source and is reproduced for X-2 only.

4. MINDSZENTI's secretary fled Hungary for Vienna on 8 March 1946, arriving in that city with a Jewish refugee transport. In Vienna he established contact with Ferruccio BACHER, Kasrtnner Ring 7, who had arranged the details of his hasty departure from Hungary. BACHER, who is an official of the Croce Rossa Italiana, was described by the secretary as being in close collaboration with SIM, and also as being engaged in transmitting Hungarian intelligence to the Vatican thru Italian Red Cross channels. According to the secretary's statement approximately 47 Russian agents have filtered into the Vatican city. These agents live as students attending the Collegia Hungarica and are in touch with the Soviet authorities outside the city through Vatican State Secretary MONTINI, former Papal Nuncio to Madrid, who is allegedly a "clerical leftist". Unfortunately this was the only information we were able to obtain in regard to this matter. We will pass on any other info that comes to our attention.

SECRET

210399



WAR DEPARTMENT  
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER  
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Page 2

From: AMEMBASSY Vatican City Italy sgd Parsons

Nr: AMVAT 30

6 March 1948

In putting up foregoing Walshe said his information is that Communist weekly progress reports highly satisfying to their headquarters as is obvious from their evident abstention from violent tactics.

Ten days ago he saw Pope whom he described as more deeply worried than he had ever seen him and, I gathered, at least as pessimistic as indicated in AMVAT 16, January 28 reporting Bonner's audience.

I suggested to Walshe that if his government wished to press its view of Italian elections on US that minister in Washington might be instructed or Garrett in Dublin called in. He had asked me to meet Tuesday night at his Embassy, top Catholic action executives and associates and I have accepted on understanding I am to listen and ask questions only, especially as am assigned Taylor office, not Rome.

Substance DEPTTEL 566, March 3 to Embassy Rome given me in strictest secrecy by Ambassador and foregoing is reported for information only.

End

ACTION: Gen Wedemeyer

INFO : Gen Noce, Gen Chamberlin, Mr Forrestal, CSA

CM IN 5198

(25 Mar 48)

DTG 06/NFT mec

~~TOP SECRET~~

210401

7

COPY NO.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN



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Authority WNO 993068  
By AT NARA Date 9-23-99

KG 319  
Entry IRR  
File XE106186  
Box 469

COPY

APPENDIX A -- PART III  
TEIL III

COPY

TURINA, Oskar

(Not to be completed by applicant)  
(Nicht von Antragsteller auszufüllen)

1. Date of Applicant's arrest 28 August 1945  
Datum der Verhaftung des Antragstellers
2. Reasons for Applicant's Arrest Member of Ustacha, and Croatian  
Gründe fuer die Haft des Antragstellers General Consul in Vienna
3. Authority Ordering Detention USDIC Substitute Arrest Report  
Auf wessen Anordnung beruht die Haft
4. Conduct of Applicant while in Detention: Satisfactory  
Verhalten des Antragstellers waehrend der Haft:
5. I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the applicant is not: (a) suspected of a war crime or a member of an organization indicated as criminal, (b) charged with a violation of specific Military Government Law, (c) under sentence imposed by a lawfully constituted court (d) (if other than Austrian) subject to U.S. Military Law, (e) held as a Prisoner of War, (f) is not domiciled outside the U.S. Zone Austria, (g) is not a resident of the International Zone Austria.

Ich bescheinige, dass nach besten Wissen und Gewissen der Antragsteller nicht: (a) unter Verdacht eines Kriegsverbrechens steht oder Mitglied einer als verbrecherisch angeklagten Organisation ist, (b) einer Verletzung eines bestimmten Militaerregierungs Gesetzes beschuldigt ist, (c) auf Grund eines von einem gesetzmaessig bestehenden Gericht erlassenen Urteils in Haft ist, (d) dem Militaerrecht der vereinigten Staaten untersteht (und nicht Oesterreicher ist), (e) Kriegsgefangener ist, (f) ausserhalb der Amerikanische Zone Oesterreichs wohnhaft ist, (g) in der Internationalen Zone Oesterreichs wohnt.

[Signature]  
(Signature - Unterschrift)  
JOSEPH A. STALLIGER, MAJ. INF.  
(Name by which he is appointed)  
(Name in Massaker Detachment in block letters)  
CAMP SALZBURG  
(Position - Stellung)  
MARCUS W. ORR, SALZBURG  
(Location - Ort)

13 Juni 1946  
Date - Datum

INCLOSURE 2

COPY

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Authority NND 993068  
By AT NARA Date 9-23-99

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Entry IRR  
File XE106186  
Box 469

HALLEIN  
HOSP

TURINA OSKAR  
19. Aug. 92

APPENDIX A — PART II  
TELE II

*Hoy. Hallein*

(Not to be completed by Applicant)  
(Nicht vom Antragsteller auszufüllen)

1. Date of Applicant's arrest 21. Aug. 45  
Datum der Verhaftung des Antragstellers \_\_\_\_\_ / Govt.
2. Reasons for Applicant's arrest Generalkonsul to Vienna for Croat. Satellite  
Gründe fuer die Haft des Antragstellers \_\_\_\_\_
3. Authority Ordering Detention CIC St. Gilgen  
Auf wessen Anordnung beruht die Haft \_\_\_\_\_
4. Conduct of Applicant while in Detention satisfactory  
Verhalten des Antragstellers waehrend der Haft \_\_\_\_\_
5. I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the applicant is not  
(a) suspected of a war crime or a member of an organization indicted as  
criminal, (b) charged with violation of specific Military Government Law,  
(c) under sentence imposed by a lawfully constituted court (d) (if other  
than Austrian) subject to U.S. Military Law, (e) hold as a Prisoner of War.

Ich bescheinige, dass nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen der Antragsteller nicht: (a) unter Verdacht eines Kriegsverbrechens steht oder Mitglied einer als verbrecherisch angeklagten Organisation ist, (b) einer Verletzung eines bestimmten Militaerregierungs Gesetzes beschuldigt ist, (c) auf Grund eines von einem gesetzmässig bestehenden Gericht erlassenen Urteils in Haft ist, (d) dem Militaerrecht der Vereinigten Staaten untersteht (und nicht Oesterreicher ist), (e) Kriegsgefangener ist.

Headquarters Intelligence Center  
Salzburg Detachment  
APO 541 U.S. Army

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature - Unterschrift)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name typed or printed)  
(Name in Maschinentyp oder Druckschrift)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Position - Stellung)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Location - Ort)

28. Juni 1946

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date - Datum)

INCLOSURE 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: ND 943068  
By: AT NARA Date: 9-23-99RG 319  
Entry IRR  
File XE106186  
Box 469

C O P Y

YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMES COMMISSION  
USFETAPPENDIX AKRAJ, Ciril; Extradition

Subject was member of the Croatian "Ustashi" Fascist organization, during the war he was Commander of the Ustashi unit "Baranja". His special task was to arrest Jewish families.

Subject is responsible for the lives of hundreds of Croatian Jews, residents of the town of Osijek (Croatia) whom he had arrested and who as a consequence had been deported to various concentration camps in Germany and German occupied countries.

Ustashi units, commanded by subject, arrested (among many others) the following Jews who later were transferred to Concentration Camp Auschwitz and there gassed or killed by other means:

In 1942 (date unknown); Kolar Dr Pavac, Kolar was gassed in Auschwitz on the day of his arrival.

In summer 1942; Kolar Hugo, his wife Josephine and daughter Anica; they were gassed in Auschwitz on 26 September 1942.

In 1942 (date unknown) Fisek Mariska and Flore; Baumgertner Ruzica.

In August 1942, Stein Marko and Rose; they were gassed in Camp Auschwitz.

In July 1942; Koppa Amalia (an old woman of 90 years); she was held first in Camp Jasenovac (Croatia) and then transferred to Camp Auschwitz and there gassed.

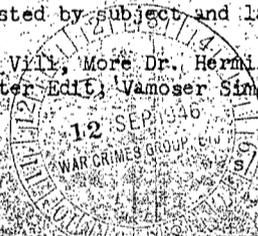
In August 1942, on the occasion of a razzia against Jews; Gereg Dr. Victor, Gereg Vilim, Gereg Ernest, Gereg Franjo, Gereg Zoltan, Gereg Berta, nee Goldschmit and Goldschmit Artur. They were brought first to Camp Tenje (near Osijek) and then (with the exception of Gereg Berta) transferred to Camp Auschwitz where they were killed. The only survivor is Gereg Berta who escaped from Camp Tenje.

On 19 July 1942; Weiss Miso; he was escorted by subject to the Police Station at 5:30 AM and transported from the Police directly to Auschwitz; he was liberated in Germany on 1 May 1946 by U.S Forces.

In August 1942; Grinbaum Vlado, he succeeded to escape.

Further civilians, arrested by subject and later transferred to various concentration camps were:

Engelman Regina, Farago Vil, More Dr. Hermine, First Ivka, Weiss Dr. Makso, his wife, and his daughter Edie, Vamoser Simon and Slava, Fauns Edor, Goldberger Lide, etc.



By order of Lt Col A. Pejovic CO  
Lt E. Vajic, Yugo Lia Det  
War Crimes Group, USFET

A true copy

210405

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Authority NND 943068  
By AT NARA Date 9-23-99RG 319  
Entry IRR  
File XE106186  
Box 469

C O P Y

YUGOSLAVI Liaison Detachment  
USFETAPPENDIX ATURINA, Dr. Oskar, Extradition

Minister in the Croatian (Quisling) Ustashi Government; during the summer of 1942 he was appointed special Ustashi Government representative at Banja Luka to arrange and supervise the transfer of the population, livestock, food supplies and agricultural machinery from the areas of Kozara and Prozara which were being threatened by the units of the National Liberation Army.

The aim of the transfer which was carried out under the protection of the German armed forces, was to deprive the Yugoslav National Liberation Army of food supplies and the support of the population. Dr. Turina also denounced, to the Italian authorities of occupation, several patriots who were then arrested and deported to Concentration Camps in Italy. One of his victims was Jupkovic, Gabrijel of Trsat (near Susak), who was arrested on 14 April 1941 and deported to San Angello Concentration Camp in Italy.

Subject was awarded high Ustashi and German decorations ("Verdienst Kreuz d. Ordens v. Deutschen Adler mit d. Stern" and others).

By the above described acts subject committed crimes provided with Art. II, para 1 (a) (b) and (c) of Control Council, Law No. 10 (see also Art. II Para 2 (b) and (f) of mentioned law.

s/ 1st Lt E. VAJIC  
By order of Lt Col A. Pejovic  
Yugoslav War Crimes Liaison Detachment  
USFET

A true copy.



210406

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Authority WNO 943068  
By AT NARA Date 9-23-99RG 319  
Entry IRR  
File XE106186  
Box 469DEPUTY THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATES OFFICE  
WAR CRIMES GROUP  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
APO 633

800235

OOO:5 EXT (101-61)

9 September 1946

SUBJECT: Extradition of Alleged War Criminals to Yugoslavia

TO: Commanding General,  
United States Forces in Austria,  
APO 777 U.S. Army.

1. Attention is invited to agreement reached with your Headquarters on 23 February 1946 regarding the extradition of war criminals or witnesses to a war crime who are located in the U S Zone, Austria.

2. The Yugoslav Government has forwarded a request for the delivery of Dr. Oskar TURINA and Ciril KRALJ, who are reported to be in custody at Camp Marcus W. Orr, Austria. A copy of the charges preferred by Yugoslavia against TURINA and KRALJ is enclosed herewith.

3. On behalf of the Commanding General of this Theater a clearance of these individuals has been effected in conformance with letter, Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, file AG 000.5 GAP-AGO, subject: "Delivery to Other United Nations and Italy of Persons Accused of War Crimes and of Witnesses and Evidence Required in the Trial of War Crimes", dated 13 September 1945, except for clearance with the Legal Division, U S Group Control Council, Germany, or its successor, Legal Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (US).

4. If your Headquarters concurs in the proposed extradition and surrender, and delivery is to be made through a mission of the Yugoslav Government at your Headquarters, it is requested that this Group be advised when delivery has been accomplished. If delivery is not to be made to such mission, upon being informed of your concurrence in the proposed surrender, this Group will notify you of the name of the foreign representative, or the representative of this Headquarters to whom delivery should be made, and of the estimated time of his arrival at your Central Suspect and Witness Enclosure, Camp Marcus W. Orr.

*C. E. Straight*C. E. STRAIGHT  
Colonel JAGDDeputy Theater Judge Advocate  
for War CrimesIncls: Copies of charges against  
TURINA and KRALJ

Tel: Wiesbaden 7251 Ext. 111



210407

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Authority WFO 993068  
By AT NARA Date 9-23-99

RG 319  
Entry IRR  
File XE106185  
Box 469

*Collier*  
*CIB*  
*Gen Flick*  
*8019*

RECEIVED  
HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: Yugoslavian War Criminals - TURINA and KRALJ

Number each message consecutively. Fill in all columns, authenticate message, draw a line across the page just below authentication. Use entire width of page. Use only for inter-office communication.

NO.	FROM	TO	DATE	MESSAGE
1	Legal G-2 USACA CIB		29 Oct. 1946	<p>1. Reference is made to your buckslips dated 2 October 1946 concerning Yugoslavian War Criminals Oskar TURINA and Ciril KRALJ.</p> <p>2. We are advised by the Yugoslavs, that above named persons are wanted for trial as alleged war criminals in Yugoslavia.</p> <p>3. These cases will be brought before the Extradition Board in the near future and you will notified of the Board's findings.</p> <p>FOR THE DIVISION CHIEF:</p> <p><i>William C. Gerken</i> WILLIAM C. GERKEN Civilian US Legal Division</p>

WCG/OD/fk  
Tel: A 25387

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: NND 943068  
By: AT NARA Date: 9-23-99RG 319  
Entry 1RR  
File XE106186  
Box 469

DISAPPR. TO NOV

TURINA, Oskar.

The Yugoslav War Crimes Mission have applied for his extradition by letter No 477/46/G dated 22 October 1946.

It is pointed out herewith that :

A/n was State Secretary in the Croatian puppet Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He therefore is co-responsible for the general policy of that quisling government, especially for their policy of racial and national discriminations and persecutions, for the setting up of concentration camps and annihilation camps of German pattern. Up to 500,000 Serbs and 30,000 Jews were annihilated in these camps under the most abject conditions.

From 13 June to 20 November 1942 he was the representative of the Croatian Government with the 714th Division (Zone West) of the German Command in Bosnia. He collaborated with them in the elaboration of the punitive action plan in KOZARA, KOSTAJNICA, BOSANSKA DUBICA, GRADISKA, BANJA LUKA, JAJCE, CRNA REKA, PRIJEDOR etc. Tens of thousands of peasants were deported to concentration camps in Germany, thousands of them were hanged. Their houses were burnt down, whole stretches of land were devastated.

He was decorated by the German decoration "VERDIENSTKREUZ des ORDENS vom DEUTSCHEN ADLER mit dem STERN".-

He thus violated the provisions of art. II item 1 and 2 of Law No X.

210409

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Authority ND 943068  
By AT NARA Date 9-23-99

RG 319  
Entry IRR  
File XE106186  
Box 469

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA  
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2  
APO 777, U.S. Army

Action of Security Review Board 27 May 1947  
(Date)

CASE IDENTITY (Petitioner): Born 19 Aug 92

TURINA Oskar Arrested 21 Aug 45  
Grossböllach 3, St. Gilgen Salzburg

FINDINGS:

Subj as GENERALKONSUL  
is not in an arrestable category according to USFA  
Intelligence Directive No. 11, dated 4 February 1947  
and Amendment, dated 22 April 1947

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(Release)

It is recommended that the petitioner be: (Surrendered to Austrian  
Authorities)

Richter, des Obersten Gerichtshofes in 41  
Gesandtschaftsrat in Berlin 42  
Foreign Ministry in Zagreb, May 42

(Continued in Internment)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Recorder)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(President)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(Approved)

(Cross out one)

(Disapproved)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Chief of Staff G-2



**RESTRICTED**

Ltr, Hq, USFA, file AG 383.6 GBI, dtd 10 June 47, Subj: "Disposition of Camp Marcus W. Orr Civilian Internees, Order No. 23

**d. TO BE SURRENDERED TO AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES: (continued)**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>
KINSCHEL, Otto	10 Mar 06	SCHILCHER, Erich Dr.	7 Oct 91
KNAUZ, Lorenz	8 Aug 90	SCHLUDER, Hans	17 Oct 92
KRACKOWIZER, Ferdinand	P6(b)(6)	SCHMIDT, Josef	30 Nov 99
KRAL, Heinrich	6 Feb 90	SCHOEN, Ritter von Wilhel	29 Sep 04
KUENPFEL, Paul Oskar	9 Nov 93	SCHOENINGER, Erich	17 Oct 06
KURZ, Bruno	P6(b)(6)	SCHWIMMANN, Johann	19 May 01
LANG, Emmerich	12 Sep 11	SIMONELLI, Marino	3 Jun 91
LASTONERSKY, Emanuel	4 Oct 81	SLUPETZKY, Ludwig	7 Jun 97
LECHNER, Anton	P6(b)(6)	SPIEGEL, Karl	12 Jan 96
LEHRHOFER, Ferdinand Dr.	18 Apr 03	STEINHOFER, Alois	7 May 99
LESZANSKY, Jernera	23 Sep 10	STOHR, Friedrich	18 Sep 03
LOCHNER, Karl	14 May 9	STUELMULLER, Friedrich	
LOECKER, Simon	2 Oct 86	Georg	28 Oct 05
MATTES, Hans	16 Dec 93	STUPPACKE, Hermann	28 Sep 03
MAXONES, Walter	20 Mar 03	TURINA, Oskar	19 Aug 92
MERAN, von Graf Karl	12 Sep 07	TUSCH, Robert	27 Feb 08
MICHEL, Ignaz	14 Oct 98	WAGNER, Emmerich	15 Sep 94
MITSCHA, Paul	19 Sep 03	WALLASCHEK, Ernst Franz	15 Oct 04
MUE-RINGER, Josef	29 Mar 98	WEBER, Leopold	3 Aug 96
MULLERSCHLITZKY, Erich Dr.	28 Apr 00	WEGMEIER, Ernst	3 Sep 88
NAGLE, Walter	22 Apr 87	WEIERMANN, Karl Dr.	8 Nov 02
NIKISCH, Josef	24 Dec 93	WEIHS, Josef	24 Mar 91
OEHLER, Hermann	7 Jun 99	WENKO, Theodor	P6(b)(6)
PAIR, Johann	1 Jan 06	WELZEL, Felix Dr.	5 Nov 03
PENNERSTORFER, Hermann	14 Dec 91	WILLIAM, Albert	18 Oct 03
PLENK, Leopold	12 Nov 07	WILMAR, Oskar	6 Aug 09
POLLY, Ernst	28 Dec 99	WIMMER, Franz	12 Nov 10
POPPINGER, Anton	19 Dec 05	WOLFGRUBER, Josef	P6(b)(6)
RAMNEK, Anton	1 Dec 96	WUTTE, Hermann	13 May 94
REITER, Franz	22 May 98	ZECHENTER, Karl	8 Feb 03
RESCHL, Johann	6 Jun 96	ZECHMEISTER, Franz	28 Aug 99
RICHTER, Dr. Walter	6 Apr 94	ZUFALL, Franz	22 Sep 01
RIHA, Gerhard	14 Aug 10	ZIMAUER, Severin	5 Dec 94
SCHANDLBAUER, Willy	30 Jan 92	ZWITTNIG, Matthaeus	16 Sep 93

**e. TO BE CONTINUED IN INTERNMENT:**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>
ELLEDER, Viktor	9 Jan 97	HOMMEL, Albert Dr.	11 Aug 05
ENGLBROTZEDER, Erwin	P6(b)(6)	HOVORKA, Rudolf	2 Mar 07
HAEUBLER, Franz	6 Aug 10	KLENER, Fritz	13 Feb 91
HAEUBLINGER, Otmar	4 Aug 04	KRBECEK, Franz	P6(b)(6)

**RESTRICTED**

**RESTRICTED**

**a. TO BE RELEASED: (Continued)**

NAME	BIRTH DATE	NAME	BIRTH DATE
MOSCHNIC, Martin	11 Nov 05	SCHMIDT, Karl	25 Oct 10
MORAUER, Johann	30 Nov 95	SCHMIDBERGER, Hermann	12 Dec 96
NESURA, Otto	4 Mar 03	SCHOEDL, Alfred	P6(b)(6)
NEUBUELLER, Walter	P6(b)(6)	SCHOETBANKER, August	14 Jul 99
NEUWIRTH, Ferdinand	26 Jul 00	SCHUELMANN, Adolf	17 Aug 10
NIEDERWANDER, Karl	P6(b)(6)	SCHWAB, Matthias	22 Feb 86
ORLINGER, Georg	30 Jan 94	STAEGER, Karl	6 Jun 09
OSWALD, Dr. Franz	23 Apr 11	SEGEL, Ernst	31 Dec 93
PATTS, Othmar	18 Jun 96	SPESS, Max	14 Sep 03
POSCH, Matthias	4 Dec 10	STADLER, Georg	17 Oct 85
PRETSCHNEGG, Johann	30 Sep 89	STANGL, Wilhelm	20 Jan 07
PSAIDL, Karl	27 Mar 00	STELZMUELLER, Fritz	6 Jan 09
RANNER, Max	17 Sep 02	STOECKL, Anton	23 Dec 90
REISSE, Hermann	26 Feb 02	STOGER, Georg	17 Sep 10
REIBER, Franz	30 Sep 04	STRASSER, Heinrich	15 Feb 92
REPNIK, Friedrich	19 Sep 10	THUMA, Franz R.	11 Jul 98
ROTH, Wilhelm	P6(b)(6)	TIPPELT, Erwin	1 Mar 04
ROZAVITS, Johann	23 May 02	VENBOLD, Friedrich	24 Jul 03
RUTZINGER, Friedrich Alois	17 Dec 11	WEDMOSER, Hans Dr.	4 Sep 02
SCHATZELMAYER, Rudolf	19 Dec 00	ZIEGLER, Ernst	3 Sep 02
SCHUEUR, Erich	14 Feb 93	CANZENBACHER, Franz	P6(b)(6)
SCHULCHER, Gottlieb	5 Oct 02		
SCHMEIDLER, Eduard	9 Nov 08		

**b. TO BE RELEASED AND REPATRIATED TO GERMANY:**

NAME	BIRTH DATE	NAME	BIRTH DATE
DEBERICH, Constantin	P6(b)(6)	KLEINNECHT, Albert	11 Feb 89
EGENOLT, Johann	29 Jan 05	SCHUEUR, von Erich, Dr.	14 Feb 93

**c. TO BE RELEASED TO DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP:**

NAME	BIRTH DATE	NAME	BIRTH DATE
PJATNIZA, Peter	29 Jun 97	RAIK, Endre	10 Feb 99

**d. TO BE SURRENDERED TO AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES:**

NAME	BIRTH DATE	NAME	BIRTH DATE
BINDER, Karl	26 Jan 00	HIPPMANN, Georg	19 May 00
BRANDL, Karl	26 Aug 01	JUNG-IRTH, Johann	19 Dec 91
HACKER, Alois	10 Mar 00	KALTMER, Hans	P6(b)(6)
HAFRL, Anton	2 Feb 98	KLEWEG, Richard	P6(b)(6)
HERBER, Alois	29 Apr 03	KIKOWSKY, Robert	27 Sep 10

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 943068By AT NARA Date 9-23-99Entry IRRFile XE106188Box 469**RESTRICTED**HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA  
APO 777, U. S. ARMY

AG 383.6 GBI

10 June 1947

SUBJECT: Disposition of Camp Marcus W. Orr Civilian Internees, Order No. 23

TO: Commanding General  
Zone Command, Austria  
APO 541, U. S. Army

1. Cases of civilian internees listed below, having been decided upon by Security Review Board, CIB, G-2, this Headquarters, are to be dealt with as indicated, without delay, in accordance with USFA Intelligence Directive No. 11, dated 4 February 1947.

a. TO BE RELEASED:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>
AHAMMER, Karl	20 Aug 09	GSCHWANDTNER, Johann	29 Dec 05
ANDERWALD, Hans	16 Jan 90	HAIDER, Josef	P6(b)(6)
AUER, Josef	13 Apr 03	HAIGERER, Franz	11 Jul 00
BARUSS, Emil	4 Jan 98	HALBER, Josef	5 Jan 96
BEYERER, Eduard	11 Apr 92	HASCHKA, Josef	5 Nov 00
BITTMANN, Josef	16 Jul 00	HASTAUER, Josef	25 Jan 09
BLECKENWEGNER, Martin	6 Jul 07	HECKL, Fritz	6 Dec 94
BRUSCHEK, Robert	3 Jun 05	HOFBAUER, Karl	19 Sep 95
BRUCKSCHLOEGEL, Karl	29 Jun 06	HOFMANN, Eduard	18 Aug 96
CECH, Alois	P6(b)(6)	HUMMEL, Franz Wilhelm	27 Oct 06
EBERL, Josef	30 Jan 09	HUSZ, Johann	2 Mar 08
EDER, Heinrich	18 Dec 94	JACHS, Rudolf	9 Aug 08
ETCHINGER, Karl	11 Jan 04	JESACHER, Ernest	7 Nov 06
EIERSEBNER, Julius	14 Apr 07	KEIL, Rudolf	25 Jan 88
ENZINGER, Josef	21 Dec 05	KOREN, Leopold	28 Oct 00
FEHSLER, Johann	3 Jul 08	KRASSE, Anton	30 Sep 96
FISCHER, Hermann	19 Feb 08	KRAZMANN, Anton	17 May 05
FETZLMAYER, Feliz	17 Nov 01	RAUS, Karl	13 May 91
FORTZIK, Wilhelm	4 Mar 09	KROESWANG, Josef	17 Aug 08
FRIESER, Josef	12 Apr 98	KRUEPPEL, Alois	23 May 98
GAPPMATER, Franz	8 Oct 09	LICHTENALLNER, Josef	7 Oct 93
GLANZ, Josef	26 Jul 10	MADERITSCH, Otto	P6(b)(6)
GOLDSCHMID, Leopold	12 Sep 10	MAYR, Franz	26 Dec 99
GOESER, Johann	12 Nov 98	MEINLARDT, Georg	15 Nov 05
GRATZER, Kaspar	7 Jul 07	MITTERLEHNER, Ferdinand	29 May 86
GREINER, Johann	19 Feb 09	MOERWALD, Josef	18 Feb 94
GROSSKOPF, Friedrich	12 Aug 97	MOSBACHER, Ferdinand	21 Jun 03

**RESTRICTED**

210414

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Authority NND 943068  
By AT NARA Date 9-23-99Entry IRR  
File XE106186  
Box 469

From : SECSTATE

Sent: June 9, 1947, 6 p.m.

To : Vienna

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Recd: June 10, 1:30 p.m.

Yugoslav Embassy Washington has also asked Department for surrender three Yugoslavs alleged quislings named your telegram 320 April 17.

Only information we have on Milan BLAZEROVIC shows he was secretary in PAVELIC Foreign Office September 1943.

ING BULITCH, whose turnover concurred in by Department's telegram 146 February 14, 1946, is believed identical with engineer IVO (IVAN) BULIC. We now have information BULIC was dismissed by PAVELIC about December 1943 from position as State Secretary in Ministry Interior and Director General Public Works. Our records show OSKAR TURINA was PAVELIC State Secretary for foreign affairs October 1942 ~~and~~ Minister Berlin September 1943 and decorated by Germans April 1943 and by PAVELIC July 1944, appointed October 1943 chief civil administration in Austria, ERS FIUMS, and September 1944 PAVELIC'S commanding general Vienna.

As Yugoslav request to Department re above persons did not mention slave labor charges quoted your telegram 320, before making decision these cases Department wishes receive any information you have from non-Yugoslav Government sources pertaining to their alleged slave labor activities.

MARSHALL

SSL

210415

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Authority NND 993068  
 By AT NARA Date 9-23-99

Entry IRK  
 File XE106186  
 Box 469

AG-4

Informal Routing Slip

**SECRET**  
 HEADQUARTERS  
 UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA

*copy*

*Oskar TURINA*  
*credit*

SUBJECT: War Crimes

Number each message consecutively. Fill in all columns, authenticate message, draw a line across the page just below authentication. Use entire width of page. Use only for inter-office communication.

NO.	FROM	TO	DATE	MESSAGE
1.	Political Division	Mil Div Attn: Col. Pauley,  G-2 Attn: Col. Critchfield,  Legal Division Attn: Mr. Gerkin.	19 June 1947	<p>1. I attach a copy of Telegram No. 400 from the State Department concerning alleged war criminals (Yugoslavia). With regard to future extradition questions involving Yugoslavia, your attention is called to the last paragraph.</p> <p>2. With reference to the CECELJA case, we have now received from the State Department official advice that they do not approve of his surrender to the Yugoslavians. I believe that the State Department approves of the surrender of J. NEVRATIL, also known as Miroslav Friedrich NAVRATIL, born at Sarajevo on 19 July 1893, former Public war minister.</p> <p>3. You should also have been informed that the State Department had advised us by telegram that in any future quadripartite discussions on procedure for the surrender or extradition of war criminals and traitors we should take as a basis for discussion the provisions agreed upon by the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow for Article XI of the Austrian treaty.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S.L.W.Mellen</p>

SLWM:mkp

**SECRET**

