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currencies of any cash allowances they may decide to make to the repatriates for the journey. You should arrange for the authorities of the countries concerned to hand over to you in bulk the Reichmarks collected from their nationals and the amounts thus handed over should be noted by you so that account may be taken of them in the general settlement which will be effected between Governments. (N.B. This sub-paragraph does not apply to displaced persons of neutral or satellite nationality.)

2. You should instruct the German authorities to give you every assistance you may require in the execution of the above tasks. In particular they should be instructed to:-

- (a) give you the fullest possible data as to the numbers, nationality, location, condition, state of health, employment, etc., of all displaced persons of non-German nationality in Germany;
- (b) assist in the establishment of camps and centres and in the creation of conditions best calculated in your opinion to ensure that the displaced persons remain either in those camps or in their present localities until you are ready to authorise their transfer elsewhere;
- (c) ensure the maintenance of the existing German health services and to give all necessary assistance to your own and any international health organisation which may be concerned;
- (d) ensure the maintenance of all existing arrangements for the housing, supply and general welfare of displaced persons, and to remedy such defects therein as you may direct. In particular, foreign workers should receive the highest scale of rations issued to comparable categories of German civilian labour;

(e) ensure

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- (e) ensure that the persons and property of displaced persons are fully respected;
- (f) ensure the payment of wages to those remaining in employment at the highest rates current in the locality for comparable categories of German civilian labour;
- (g) ensure to those thrown out of work the payment, pending their repatriation, of unemployment benefits at the highest rates current for comparable categories of German civilian labour;
- (h) carry out any orders you may issue for the care, maintenance and control of the movements of displaced persons in or passing through Germany.

3. In dealing with displaced persons, you will be on the lookout for any of them who may have been prominent in co-operating with the Germans or acting against the interests of the Allied nations. You will communicate the names of such persons to the appropriate Allied authorities. Persons in these categories whom your security authorities may designate should be detained and placed under guard pending further decisions as to their disposal.

4. As in due course the welfare and disposal of displaced persons (at any rate in respect of persons of other than enemy origin or nationality) is expected to be taken over by the Displaced Persons Organisation of U.N.R.R.A., you should, as soon as conditions in your view permit, seek the co-operation of U.N.R.R.A., thus ensuring that any step taken in the matter by you will be in harmony with the policy eventually to be adopted for dealing with the problem and facilitating the smooth transition from the initial period to the time when U.N.R.R.A. will assume responsibility.

5. In dealing with displaced persons possessing no national status or of uncertain national status, or who cannot be sent back to their former places or residence, you should invite the co-operation of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

6. This

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RETURN TO S/S
Room 5021 N.S.

STATE DEPT. DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW
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with concurrence of _____
after _____

EO 12958, 25X
SP8/CR/IR by Shaw Date: **DEC 29 99**

May 23, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR S/S

Major Hunter, Code 131, ext. 58524, telephoned this afternoon with regard to the letter dated May 18 from Secretary Acheson to the Secretary of Defense re the alien enlistment bill. In the last paragraph of that letter the statement is made that Secretary Acheson would like to designate an official of the Department of State to consult with General Reber. Major Hunter wonders if the official has been designated by the Secretary and whether he could attend a meeting tomorrow.

I told Major Hunter that I would have someone call him on this later this afternoon.

There is attached hereto the Message Center carbon of this letter.

Will you please check to see if designation has been made and have the phone call made to Major Hunter?

LDB

S:mim

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NWD 003019
By ST/MRM NARA, Date 1/1/01

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RETURN TO S/S
Room 5021 N.S.

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Marshall, p. 6.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

During the past few weeks, Senator Lodge has had several informal conversations with officers of the Department of State with regard to a new bill which he proposes to introduce in the Senate designed to provide a legislative basis for a "Volunteers for Freedom Corps". This bill would make possible the enlistment by the U.S. Army of perhaps 100,000 or more men, principally from the large numbers of non-returnees and persons who have escaped or will in the future escape from the Soviet orbit. The Senator has advised this Department that he has discussed his Volunteers for Freedom proposal with you and that, as a result of this conversation, he has decided to withdraw his present bill and substitute another one which would embody your suggestions. Senator Lodge has also stated to officers of the Department of State that he is anxious to incorporate into his bill any ideas that this Department might have with regard to the political implications and significance of such a Corps. The purpose of this communication is to suggest certain general ideas of a political nature relating to Senator Lodge's proposed bill which, I believe, merit consideration. The Department of State is primarily interested in Senator Lodge's proposed bill from the point of view of political warfare.

As you are aware, this Department has long been concerned with the problem of resettling the hundreds of thousands of political refugees from Eastern Europe who are now residing in the Allied zones of occupation in Germany and Austria. In addition, the Department of State has been interested in the problem of defection from the Soviet world and, during the summer of 1949, initiated action in the National Security Council which resulted in the establishment of political policy together with administrative machinery to handle defectors and deserters from the Soviet world.

The

The Honorable
George C. Marshall,
Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

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The NSC this year restated this entire question of defection and, in NSC paper number 66 entitled "U.S. Policy on Defectors," approved basic policy with regard to defection. The Department of State is primarily interested in this matter for two reasons: (1) defectors from the Soviet world have provided and continue to provide valuable intelligence information relating to conditions and developments in the Soviet world, and (2) defectors provide important material for exploitation in the field of psychological warfare directed against the USSR and its satellites.

The Department of State, therefore, has been very much interested in the problem of reception, handling and resettlement of political refugees from the Soviet Union and from the satellite states. It is essential that these refugees and defectors from the Soviet world, who are so valuable to us in the field of intelligence and psychological exploitation, should receive sympathetic treatment and assistance. It is believed that the establishment of some sort of Freedom Corps as envisaged by the Lodge Bill would provide a most useful mechanism for this purpose. It is also true that many political refugees desire to engage in political or, in case of war, military activity directed against the tyrannical regimes of their respective countries of origin and a Freedom Corps would obviously provide an opportunity to participate in such activity. The existence of such a military organization should, therefore, provide an important inducement for further defection from behind the Iron Curtain. In addition, the mere fact that such a Volunteer Freedom Corps is in existence would in itself be a powerful instrumentality of political warfare.

For obvious reasons, the CIA has an important interest in such a project and for this reason, I am sending a copy of this communication to the Director of Central Intelligence, who may desire to take up his interests with the appropriate persons in the Department of Defense.

I have been advised by Senator Lodge that General Rober of the Legislative and Liaison Branch in the Department of Defense is presently working on a new draft of the bill. Provided you see no objection, I should like to designate an official of the Department of State to consult with General Rober with a view to incorporating in the draft of this bill certain provisions of interest to this Department from a political point of view.

Sincerely yours,



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G-Mr. Matthews

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Sincerely yours,

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S/P:RPJoc:lmh

G-Mr. Matthews

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FILE COPY FOR MR. WEBB

STATE DEPT. DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW

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EO 12958, 25X Date: _____
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DEC 29 99

*M. Williams
7/24/49*

Dear Mr. Riddleberger:

The attached paper "Reimposition of the Berlin Blockade" is forwarded in order that the Department may at this stage have the comments of Mr. McCloy and yourself on this subject.

In addition your views are requested on the suggestion that the Western occupation authorities work out a list of local measures which could be used promptly to counter any technical or like difficulties that the Soviets may create short of a full blockade. The question here is whether the ability quickly and blandly to create minor frustrations and difficulties on our side might not go a long way to reduce or even eliminate the local irritants to which the Soviets are prone.

The NSC has directed that unusual security precautions be taken in treating this subject. The present paper has been confined to a very limited group within the Department. Your consideration of it should therefore be restricted to Mr. McCloy.

Sincerely yours,

Under Secretary

Enclosure:

"Reimposition of Berlin Blockade,
Notes on Problem and Checklist of
Possible Countermeasures."

Mr. James E. Riddleberger,
Acting U.S. Political Advisor,
Berlin, Germany.

*to DC/R-C
Rec'd # 661789*

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Walter Wilds:o
7/11/49

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Authority NND 003019
By *ST/42m* NARA, Date *1/1/00*

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The attached checklist shows the spectrum instructed to report to Washington continuously and in detail, to

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Walter Wilds

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REIMPOSITION OF BERLIN BLOCKADE

Notes on Problem and a Checklist
of Possible Countermeasures

We have considered what countermeasures could be employed against a reimposition of the Berlin blockade, as requested by the Secretary in ACTEL 59 of June 11 and as later noted in NSC 24/3.

The Secretary pointed out that a reimposed blockade would be an act of manifest hostility and creative of a tense and dangerous situation close to armed conflict. The NSC determined that, irrespective of any other measures, we would reapply the airlift and the counter-blockade, and meanwhile maintain both in readiness for possible use. Our access to Berlin would not be waved off by Soviet fiat or notification; we could be reblockaded only by physical estoppel or intervention. It has further accepted the position of the JCS that local use of force either against the blockade or to probe Soviet intentions should be avoided, since that would merely initiate a bluffing game out of which a showdown would find us unprepared and thus impotent to win. It remains then to discover what other remedies short of force are available.

Our purpose in the present study is to canvass these other remedies short of force. The attached checklist shows the spectrum

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of possibilities but does not at this time probe conclusively into how fruitful and practical each may be against a specific crisis.

The Present Position

1. The U.S. cannot voluntarily relax its position in Berlin even though this involves the risk of war.
2. Reimposition of the blockade would be so direct a challenge to the Western Powers and so openly an act of hostility that it would constitute and should be regarded as, a situation near to war.
3. As a matter of national policy the U.S. should be free to take any action it considered suitable to force the Soviet Government to lift the blockade.
4. The Soviet Union in reaffirming and perpetuating the lifting of the blockade, through the agreement reached in Paris at the Foreign Minister level, deprived itself of its prior excuses for imposing the blockade, i.e. currency, Western German government, etc. The Western Powers should recognize, however, that it may find new ones.
5. The Paris CFM confirmed that the Soviets are not prepared to face or contemplate war over Berlin; thus a new blockade would have a high degree of bluff.
6. It is probable that any reblockade would be creeping rather than overt. It is important therefore that OMGUS and POLAD Berlin be instructed to report to Washington continuously and in detail, to

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assure that we can closely follow and prepare as the situation develops.

A Proposed Course

If Berlin is reblockaded, either crabwise or overtly, the preferred course is probably a combination built around the following, carefully timed:

1. The message to Stalin described in No. 14a of the Checklist, possibly to be followed if unsuccessful by the demarche described in No. 14b.

2. Security Council action (see No. 3) which would probably force a Soviet veto of a resolution clearly nailing the blockade as an unwarranted use of force and a threat to the peace, and calling for its removal.

3. The Thompson formula (see measures under Section III) which by the gravity and vigor of the measures taken would be intended to convince the Kremlin that it had gone too far and persuade it to change its course.

4. We have heretofore proceeded only in unity with Britain and France, and refrained from actions which would rock the UN process.

Any agreed course must take account of these two operating restraints which are fundamental, as well as of the North Atlantic Pact apparatus when that comes into being.

this subject to Vyshinsky at Paris.

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Further Action on this Paper

1. Before it is approved by the Secretary and the President, or passed for information to members of the NSC, this paper should be forwarded to Mr. McCloy for his comments, and for his views on the suggestion that the Western occupiers work out a list of subsidiary measures which could be used promptly to counter any Soviet nitpicks or minor technical difficulties short of a major blockade. The ability quickly and blandly to create minor frustrations and difficulties on our side might go a long way to reduce or even eliminate the local irritants to which the Soviets may become addicted.

2. After approval by the Secretary and the President and in connection with discussions with Cadogan and Chauvel in New York prior to having the Berlin issue removed from the SC agenda, the general substance of this paper might be informally reported by Ambassador Douglas to Mr. Bevin and by Ambassador Bruce to Mr. Schuman. This latter would not be intended to seek a three-power position but rather to inform Britain and France of our views and to give us the benefit of any reactions they may express. All care should be taken to avoid the danger of leakage in this. If public references did appear,

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they could be made to corroborate the Secretary's private comment on this subject to Vyshinsky at Paris. all restrictions imposed since March 1, 1948, by the Governments of

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Checklist of Available Countermeasures for Use in
Event Soviets Reimpose Berlin Blockade

1. Speedy Senate ratification of the North Atlantic Pact, to appear if possible as arranged on the bipartisan initiative of the Senate leaders themselves.

2. Urgent enactment by Congress of MAP. This might be the principal result flowing from a personally delivered message of the President to a Joint Session, and it should be timed in relation to any of the quasi-military measures which may be adopted.

I. U. N. Measures

3. The Western Powers could raise again the Berlin issue in the Security Council, and propose that the Security Council order the lifting of the blockade and the counter-blockade. If the Soviets veto or make plain their intention to veto this proposal the Western Powers could ask the Security Council to drop the question from the list of matters with which it is seized and to call a Special Session of the General Assembly.

4. The Western Powers could first request the Assembly to make a finding that the Soviet blockade constitutes a use of force and a threat to the peace, and is therefore contrary to the principles of the Charter. Such finding might be made after a short study in a subcommittee of Committee 1. The Assembly could also recommend that

...economic and financial nature designed to isolate the Soviet Union

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the USSR, France, UK and the USA on communications, transportation, and trade between Berlin and the different occupation zones of Germany, and between the eastern and western zones, be removed within a short, stated, period of time and that the Governments concerned report to the Secretary General their acceptance of the recommendation, as well as their subsequent compliance.

Pending the report, the General Assembly would remain in session. The Western Powers would immediately report that they were willing to accept the recommendations. As soon as the Soviet Union reported that it was unwilling to comply, or failed to comply within the stipulated time, the General Assembly would pass a resolution condemning the Soviet action.

5. Thereafter the following further actions might be taken by the General Assembly:

(a) A decision endorsing the airlift as a U.N. measure for meeting the Soviet violation of the Principles of the Charter referred to above, and recommending that all Members give it such support as they can.

(b) A decision endorsing the counter-blockade.

(c) A decision recommending prohibition of exports to and imports from the Soviet Union by Member states and other measures of an economic and financial nature designed to isolate the Soviet Union. discuss economic requirements and review the basis for a possible credit.

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(d) A decision recommending closing of ports and international waterways to Soviet ships and ships of other nationalities attempting to carry on trade with the USSR.

(e) A decision recommending the severance of consular and/or diplomatic relations.

(f) A decision to suspend the Soviet Union from the rights of membership (concurrence of the Security Council is required for this decision to come into effect). In case a complete breach is approached, we might at some point propose that the Assembly consider means of reconstituting the United Nations without the USSR.

II. Diplomatic Measures

6. Streamline the staff of our mission in Moscow, transferring most of the clerical personnel and possibly some of the officers. Considering the nature of the other measures envisaged, the position of our people in Moscow who do not have diplomatic status under Soviet law and custom would most likely become even more precarious than at present. This step might subsequently be taken in the satellite capitals.

7. Move up the meeting of our Chiefs of Mission in Eastern Europe now contemplated for next fall.

8. Send a small confidential U.S. mission to Yugoslavia to discuss economic requirements and review the basis for a possible credit.

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9. Close the Consulate at Dalren.

10. Restrict the travel of Soviet diplomats (excluding U. N. delegations) in this country. We have long had under consideration this possibility. It should be one of our first steps and could be put into effect simply by addressing an appropriate note to the Soviet Embassy here. We should at the same time withhold action on all Soviet and most satellite visa requests except for U. N. delegations or Secretariat personnel.

11. Ask the British to take some steps indicating a possible intention to accord greater recognition to representatives of the Baltic states in Great Britain. The Department could make similar gestures toward improving the status of emigré groups in this country. For example, the Secretary could receive Zenkl and other emigré leaders.

12. Withdraw all dependents from the Embassy at Moscow.

13. Our Ambassador and most of his staff could move to the Embassy's country residence. Request Burobin, without explanation, to construct on the ground of the country residence a deep underground vegetable storage tunnel with lead-lined doors.

14a. Message from President to Stalin stating reblockade has no justification and warrants this government taking whatever measures it considers feasible to deal with the situation.

14b. Make a demarche to Soviets (coordinated with Britain and

officers meeting secretly at Montgomery's headquarters.

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France) that:

- a) Soviet actions impair exercise of Allied rights in Berlin;
- b) Allies expect that impediments will be removed in X hours;
- c) Thereafter Allies will take appropriate steps to remove any remaining impediments and resume use of access rights.

14c. Sever diplomatic relations with the USSR. This is a matter which should be handled through the United Nations since were this step taken it would be advisable to carry as many other countries as possible along with this policy. (See section devoted to U.N. measures)

III. Quasi-Military Measures

The other measures proposed appear unlikely to be effective in themselves unless we can sow doubt in the Kremlin as to how we are prepared to press the matter. Perhaps the most effective supporting action which could be taken would be a series of quasi-military moves which will be conducted on a highly secret basis, but which would nevertheless come to the attention of the Kremlin.

15. A special meeting of the Cabinet with important military leaders present and no mention of the subject of the meeting.

16. A similar meeting of the British Cabinet with Marshal Montgomery present.

17. A few but highranking French, British and U.S. military officers meeting secretly at Montgomery's headquarters.

24. Initiate U.S. ~~operation~~

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18. The secret deployment of a few heavy US bombers to air bases which conceivably could be employed in bombing operations against the Soviet Union. The bases selected should be such as to make it reasonably probable that their movement would be known to the Russians but no admission of such deployment would be made and all obvious precautions would be made to maintain secrecy.

19. Some deployment of fleet units, particularly submarines.

20. This Department has been withholding its agreement to several steps proposed by the Navy and Air Force on the ground that they might be considered provocative. We might now allow these steps to be taken, particularly reconnaissance operations along the Soviet-Turkish frontier.

21. Some unusual activity around atomic energy plants, or bomb stockpiles; for example, the transfer of bombs between stockpiles.

22. The initiation of a US aerial photography program for Spitzbergen.

23. Set up a series of short courses for high-ranking Army and Air Force officers on tactics of warfare in the USSR using primarily high-ranking Wehrmacht and Luftwaffe officers now available to us. Courses would be based on problems of German operations in USSR.

24. Initiate U.S. industrial mobilization.

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25. Activate reserve and mothball units of NME forces and equipment.

The foregoing measures need not all be undertaken nor would it be necessary that such steps as were decided upon be taken simultaneously.

It is not proposed that the steps be carried so far as to make the Soviet Government think we might be going to war but rather to lead them to believe we are taking their actions most seriously and to cause them to have some doubts as to how far we are prepared to go.

If the Kremlin does not want war, it may be responsive to firm indications that we construe their action as a dangerous risk of the peace. Such indications from us would lie in resort to a series of maneuvers, unfolding gradually, which exploit in psychology and atmosphere the Soviet fears of economic and political isolation. A review of the spectrum of countermeasures, bearing this in mind, puts a strong weight of preference behind the diplomatic and quasi-military measures, with an appropriate selection of those economic remedies which may be useful in reinforcing the former. The basic strategy would be to work out mutually supporting measures on a careful time scale, which could be taken primarily in the diplomatic and quasi-military areas. Public information and economic measures would be secondarily employed to maximize the primary moves and to unify our technicalities, such as health and safety regulations.

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policies over-all or at least to avoid confusion and inconsistencies therein.

IV. Economic Measures

26. Tangle up all commercial imports from the Soviet Union (and, where desirable, the other "curtain" countries) by rigorous pursuit of customs formalities. This could be supplemented by such measures as:

- a) Allegations of false declaration, improper labelling, packaging, etc.
- b) Challenge of correctness of declared values, etc.
- c) Prohibition of import of such items as caviar for sanitary reasons, on the basis of reported cases of food poisoning.

Actions along these lines are possible under existing legislation and could serve as a first step toward more severe actions. The effect, in either case, would be primarily psychological, though there would be a real impediment to imports.

27. Harassment of the Soviet Merchant Marine through such measures among the following as are possible under existing administrative authority:

- a) Insistence upon strict compliance with all prescribed technicalities, such as health and safety regulations, etc. Such actions are not fully reversible. Their effects, at least

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loading regulations, etc., on the part of Soviet vessels in U.S. ports (and, perhaps, in the ports of other countries).

- b) Institution of hampering restrictions upon the passage of Soviet vessels through the Panama Canal (and, perhaps the Suez). Such restrictions could include the strictest enforcement of all regulations and technicalities, delay of inspections, etc. Such measures might be carried far enough to make the cost of canal transit almost prohibitive.
- c) Termination of immunities for government-owned Soviet vessels used for commercial purposes.
- d) Closing the Panama Canal (and, perhaps, the Suez) to Soviet traffic.
- e) Refusal to service Soviet ships in U.S. ports (and Trieste ports, and, perhaps, the ports of other countries).

Once measures of this general character are carried beyond the stage of mere strictness of administrative requirements they become measures of a definitely belligerent character.

28. Administrative harassment of Soviet commercial organizations (and satellite organizations, if desirable) in the U.S. and, to the extent possible, other countries such as the U.K., British dominions, etc. Such actions are not fully reversible. Their effects, at least

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in part, would be permanent, and the actions of other countries would of course not be fully controllable by the U.S.

29. Place restrictions on current Soviet fishing in the North Pacific waters, particularly around Alaska. The Soviets are now basing their right to fish these waters on a pre-World War II convention between the United States and Japan. Alaskans are upset by the extensive fishing of the Soviets in the area. It might be possible to hamper Soviet fishing by tightening U.S. regulations and by attacking the Soviet assumption of former Japanese rights.

30. Denunciation of the US-USSR 1937 commercial agreement, thus removing our obligation to accord MFN treatment to the USSR. This step would be a proper and necessary preliminary to concrete actions against USSR trade with the U.S.

31. Suspension of all tariff concessions applicable to products of the USSR (and, if desirable, her satellites) under section 350 (a) (2) of the Trade Agreements Act. This action would have to be justified in accordance with the Act. The action would not necessarily have dangerous consequences, though it is a kind of action which historically has been one piece in a pattern of increasing belligerency.

32. Subsidize U.S. exports (i.e. "dump") products competitive with Soviet exports to OEEC countries (Grain, lumber, and if eastern

37. Initiate American-financed coal mining operations in

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Europe be included, coal, woodpulp). This would not be feasible over any significant area of commodities except at prohibitive cost, and hence could be employed with dubious effectiveness.

33. Freeze gold holdings and other assets of the Soviet Union and Soviet corporations in the U.S.

34. Arrange for OREC to consider cutting off Eastern European sources of ERP supplies; e.g. Polish coal, grains, etc. Planning studies could first be confidentially initiated with assurance that their implications would promptly become known to the USSR and satellites. Action of this sort, intended to have psychological effect, must be devised and handled with extraordinary expertness and cunning in order to achieve the desired effect without carrying excessive risks of backfire or serious embarrassment.

35. Preclusive buying of strategic material and products (e.g. tin, rubber, copper, ball bearings). This measure would not be feasible over any significant range of commodities except at virtually prohibitive cost.

36. Suspend delivery of mail, gift packages and remittances to eastern Germany and the Soviet Union. This is more likely to promote public irritation and complaint than any practical difficulty for the Soviet Union or the satellites.

37. ^{grounds of inflated currency value.} Initiate American-financed coal mining operations in

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Spitzbergen in areas immediately adjacent to Soviet workings.

This would begin with full publicity, covering a review of previous Soviet operations in the area, and an explanation of the rights vested in the U.S. by the Spitzbergen Convention to which both the US and USSR have adhered.

38. Extension of U.S. export controls on shipments to the USSR (and, if desirable, the satellites) to the degree of full embargo. Although exports from the U.S. to the USSR already have shrunk to a volume too low to be of any substantial significance, there is still some small flow the interruption of which would undoubtedly cause inconvenience. If exports to satellite countries were embargoed, the effects would be more severe, particularly in the case of Poland and Czechoslovakia. (It is assumed that this action would not be taken toward Yugoslavia or Finland). Embargo action of this kind would bring heavy complaint from the U.S. business interests concerned. Such action could not be defended domestically and should not be undertaken except as a definite step toward war. Export controls could be increased short of full embargo without serious dangers. It is a question of degree.

39. Imposition of countervailing or anti-dumping duties on imports from the Soviet Union (and, if desirable, her satellites) on grounds of inflated currency values. Authority for such action to the USSR and its satellites.

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already exists. This measure would suggest, and probably cause, application of the same action toward other countries, the circumstances of which are not clearly distinguishable from those pertaining to the Soviet Union. There might be, for example, strong pressure to apply countervailing duties against imports from the UK, France or the Latin American countries. On the other hand, if we used this measure, other countries would almost certainly employ it against the sources of their imports. Inevitably, therefore, this measure would breed unpredictable consequences.

40. Seek legislative authority to impose import controls. On the basis of such authority, impose controls designed to impede or eliminate U.S. imports from the Soviet Union (and, if desirable, the satellites). This, again, is a measure so likely to get out of hand, through pressure to apply against other areas and through imitation by other countries, that it should not be resorted to except as a definite step toward war.

V. Measures in Germany

41. Expel Soviet representatives from the Western Zones.

42. Proscribe the German Communist party and arrest the German Communist leaders in the Western zones.

43. Cut off any remaining reparations and restitution deliveries

to the USSR and its satellites, Yugoslav Royalists, Nationalist Ukrainians, Balts, Armenians, etc., to

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44. Close offices of the Soviet Zone railways and deny the Soviets access to railway repair shops and marshalling yards which are located in the U.S. sector of Berlin. Such facilities are fairly evenly distributed throughout the city, but these moves could adversely affect the rail transport facilities of a large part of Central and Eastern Europe.

45. Seek agreement of UK to expel the Soviets from Radio Berlin which is located in the British sector.

46. Instigation of political uncertainty and purges within the Soviet military establishment in Berlin and in the Soviet zone designed to undermine the Kremlin's confidence in its military forces in that area.

47. Establish a west German "peace force" at least equal in numbers and armament to the present East zone police unit.

48. Evacuate military and diplomatic dependents from Germany, Austria, Korea, and Japan, and place the U.S. military forces in those countries on a combat basis.

VI. Black Measures

49. Molestation of Communist Party headquarters and leaders in all Western countries.

50. Importation into the Soviet sphere of assorted Trotskyites, Yugoslav Royalists, nationalist Ukrainians, Balts, Armenians, etc., to

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function as agents provocateurs.

51. Covert restrictions on the freedom of movement of Soviet journalists, commercial agents and diplomatic personnel in all Western countries.

52. Arrange the defection of prominent Soviet individuals followed up by appropriate publicity.

53. Intensification of a program to secure defection from the ranks of Soviet diplomatic and other official personnel in Western countries with accompanying publicity following each successive successful accomplishment.

54. Inspire the disappearance of prominent Soviet individuals.

55. Ship goods to the Soviet Union with critical parts missing or damaged.

56. Develop a complete program for the penetration and subversion of Eastern European governments. We could engage in such activities as are feasible, including sabotage, encouragement of slow-downs etc. in all of the satellites, or we could concentrate on one Soviet satellite with the implied threat that similar action would be taken in others if the Soviets persisted in their policies. Minister Heath has suggested that Bulgaria would be one of the best areas for such a pilot operation, since it has few American interests

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and is readily accessible from Greece. For the purpose of bringing pressure upon the Russians, this operation need not necessarily be successful. It should be sufficient in the first phase for the Russians to know that such an operation was being planned. This might be accomplished by having Dimitrov and a number of other emigré Bulgarians appear in Athens, where their presence would certainly be reported to Moscow. This would be accompanied by an intensified, overt radio propaganda campaign against the Bulgarian government. A subsequent phase could include some black radio operations and one or two sabotage operations.

57. The penetration, harassment and ultimate extinction of all Communist Parties, organizations and Communist-dominated organizations outside of the USSR.

58. Counterfeit and distribute the currency issued by the Soviet Military Administration for Germany. Extensive counterfeiting operations affecting many other aspects of the Soviet economy are also possible such as the counterfeiting of food ration coupons, Soviet roubles, postage stamps, etc.

59. Create and support various para-military organizations, such as a Foreign Legion composed of German volunteers for use in the Western Zones of Germany; activate sustained guerrilla activities

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in Eastern Europe and the Western USSR which could effectively endanger communications between Moscow and Berlin or Moscow and Vienna, or which could interfere with the functioning of a satellite government to the detriment of the USSR.

60. Provide general support -- money, paper, food, medicine, arms, radios, clothing, etc. -- for all anti-Soviet underground elements. (e.g. SPD Ost-Sekretariat, Hanover, in Germany, operates underground in the Soviet zone of Germany)

VII. Public Information

Our press and public affairs facilities would be marshalled behind and exploit the other measures taken but might be accompanied by the following:

61. Modify our present overseas information policy to include attacks on individual Soviet officials and other leaders, and program live broadcasts with refugees and expellees. A further modification could involve concentrating perhaps 60% of present broadcasts to local internal matters of receiving countries thus shifting the emphasis from American subjects.

62. Divert German radio facilities in the Western Zones to the Soviet zone and satellites. This coverage would probably not penetrate far into Russia.

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63. Mount powerful medium-wave transmitters on vessels. This would greatly enlarge the penetration, coverage and mobility of existing facilities directed against the USSR and Eastern Europe.

64. Jam internal Soviet communications.

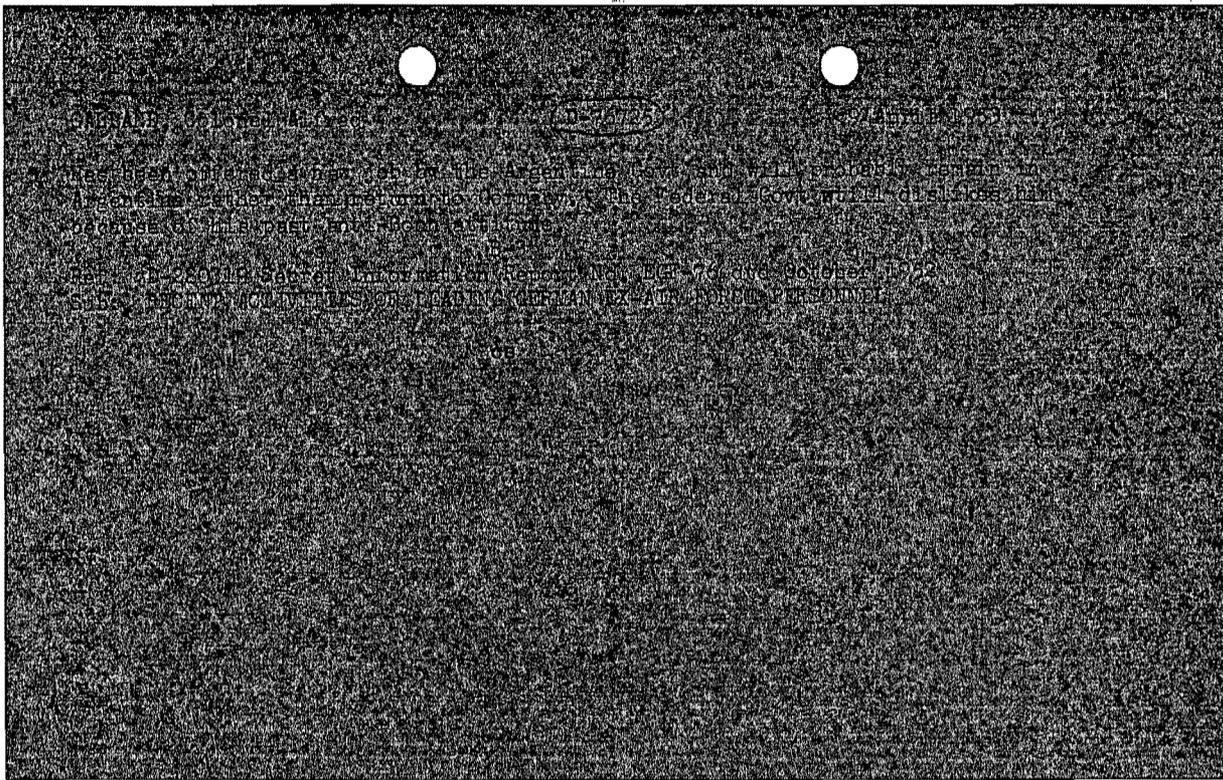
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By SP/FR Date 11/8/03



GALLAND, Adolf 7 Jul 53

Dr. Carl SPLECKER, Christian Democrat Trade Minister, allegedly visited Argentina in Aug 1950 and met with former German Luftwaffe officers, Hans Ulrich RUDOL, Adolf GALLAND and Fritz BALMBACH.

B-2

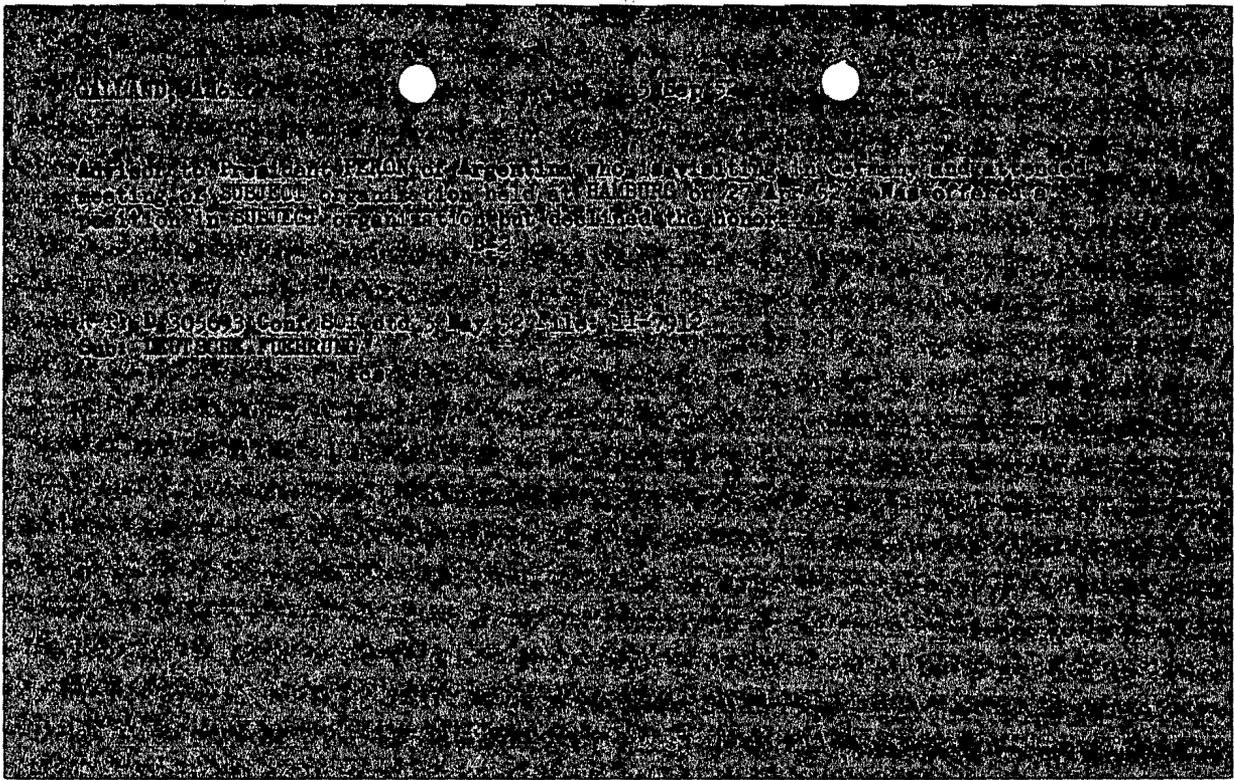
Ref: D-137899 Gchr 501 dtd 3 Nov 52 File: VI-9915
 Subj: KPD (COMMUNIST PARTY) ACTIVITIES IN NURNBERG
 Re: KPD Mass Meetings in ERLANGEN

cc Trimble

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File

725

GALLAND, General

Person who supposedly was smuggled from OBERSTDORF to Argentina.

REF D-265190, REQ. 1, dtd 28 Feb 50, SUBJ: RECHER, Martin

MICROFILM PROFILE
MP 3-10

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66TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND
APO 154, US ARMY



IRB notified

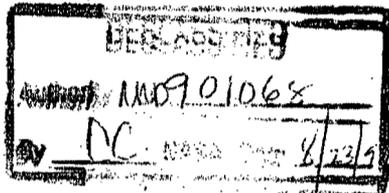
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D-315320

ALERT LETTER)

NUMBER 5)

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Adolfo GALLAND

1. SUBJECT, an aeronautical technical adviser to the Argentine Government, recently obtained a German entry permit from the US Embassy in BUENOS AIRES, and was scheduled to arrive at RHEIN-MAIN Airport on or about 26 March 1952 aboard a Scandinavian Air Lines plane. His ostensible purpose in visiting Germany was to see his parents, who reside at WESTERHOLD/Sestfalen, LOCHTERHEIDE.

2. GALLAND is traveling on Passport G-8772, which was issued by the Argentine Police on 16 October 1951, and is valid until 16 October 1952. His permanent residence is Calle Pensamientos 236, EL PALOMAR, a suburb of BUENOS AIRES.

3. Any information concerning GALLAND's appearance within the US Zone of Germany is to be forwarded to this headquarters expeditiously, ATTENTION: Security Section. If contact is made, it should be discreetly maintained during SUBJECT's stay in Germany.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL TOMMEY:

DONALD H. McEWAN
Captain MSC
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

DONALD H. McEWAN
Captain MSC
Adjutant

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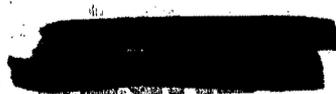
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Regraded CONFIDENTIAL by authority of

Colo. J. Clay by *M.B.*
L.E. Phillips 2d Lt ORDO

CHARLIE J. POWELL
1st. Lt. Inf.
Security Team Commander.

on 1 Nov 56



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SUBJECT GALLAND, ADOLF F. J.		IDENTITY NUMBER:
DATE OF BIRTH: 19 MAR 12	PLACE OF BIRTH: 14 M	DOSSIER NUMBER: XE 076725

--ALIASES--

NAME:	IDENTITY NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
GALLAND, ADOLFO	---	SAME	---

--CO-SUBJECTS--

NAME	IDENTITY NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	SEE DOCUMENT DATED
WEIDIG, ERICH		21 JUL 13	14 M	2 JUN 52
REMER, OTTO E.				5 JAN 56
BAERWINKEL, FRITZ				22 MAY 52
FRANKENBERG, EGBERT VON				"
VONFRANKENBERG, EGBERT				"
BERGEMANN, BERNHARD				"
RUDEL, HANS ULRICH				5 MAY 52
SCHEEL, GUSTAV A.				"
LAMP, HERMANN				"
BAUMBACH, WERNER				"
PLEIN, HANS ALFRED				15 JUL 48
KUECK, SIEGFRIED				"
DECOSTA, FERNANDO				"

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DATE OF BIRTH: <u>19 MAR 12</u>	PLACE OF BIRTH: <u>14 M</u>	DOSSIER NUMBER: <u>AE 076725</u>

--ALIASES--

NAME:	IDENTITY NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH

- CO-SUBJECTS -

NAME	IDENTITY NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	SEE DOCUMENT DATED
<u>BRUSTELLIN, HANS</u>				<u>21 MAR 48</u>
<u>VOGEL, VEIT E.</u>				"
<u>ERHARD, HANS</u>				"
<u>ERHARDT, HANS</u>				<u>17 MAR 48</u>
<u>VOGEL, ADOLF</u>				"
<u>SCHUTZBACH, KARL</u>				<u>31 JUL 47</u>
<u>HOPPE, OTTO</u>				"
<u>HINSCH, ROLF</u>				"
<u>WEBER, FRANZ</u>				"
<u>MONTANUS, WILLI</u>		<u>26 JUL 11</u>		<u>8 JUL 47</u>
<u>PESCHEL, RUDI</u>				<u>25 FEB 46</u>
<u>SALFNER, GUSTAV</u>				<u>14 JUL 50</u>
<u>SPENST, KARI</u>				"

AIC Form 296 Edition of 3 Jul 57 is obsolete
18 Feb 59

ARMY Ft Holabird 9252

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SUBJECT GALLAND, ADOLF F.W.		IDENTITY NUMBER:
DATE OF BIRTH: 19 MAR 12	PLACE OF BIRTH: 14 M	DOSSIER NUMBER: XE076725

-- ALIASES --

NAME:	IDENTITY NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
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- CO-SUBJECTS -

NAME	IDENTITY NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	SEE DOCUMENT DATED
KAMINSKI, HERBERT				5 JAN 45
MERTENS, HELMUT				"
TRABERT, WILH				14 OCT 46
GALLENT, WILHELM		P6/(b)(6)	P6/(b)(6)	22 OCT 46
KAPITZA, ERICH				3 JUN 47
RICHTER, ERNST O.				3 JUN 47
RINDSLAND, HORT				21 MAY 48
MUMM, ARTHURO VON				"
VONMUMM, ARTHURO				"
DONNER, GISELA VON				29 JUL 52
DUMER, GISELA VON				9 FEB 55
VONDONNER, GISELA				29 JUL 52
VONDUMER, GISELA				9 FEB 55

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SUBJECT GALLAND, ADOLF F. J.		IDENTITY NUMBER:
DATE OF BIRTH: 19 MAR 12	PLACE OF BIRTH: 14 M	DOSSIER NUMBER: XE 076725

--ALIASES--

NAME:	IDENTITY NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
<i>W</i>			
<i>A</i>			

- CO-SUBJECTS -

NAME	IDENTITY NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	SEE DOCUMENT DATED
STEINHOFF, JOHANNES				28 JUL 54
BRANDT, LEO WOLFGANG				28 JUL 54
MARTIAL, HERMANN				"

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SUBJECT: GALLAND, Adolf

Born on 19 March 1912 in WESTERHOLDT, Westfalia, GALLAND served in the Luftwaffe during the war and attained the rank of General-Leutnant. He was captured by the Americans on 4 May 1945 at TIGERNSEE/Oberbayern and was interned as a prisoner of war until his release on 28 April 1947. (B-2) SUBJECT's service records disclose that he attended the Hindenburg Gymnasium in BUER in 1932 and the Verkehrsfliegerschule in BRAUNSCHWEIG-Warnemuende for air pilots training in 1932 and 1933. (F-6) Investigation has revealed, however, that while GALLAND's basic assignment was with the Verkehrsfliegerschule, he was at this time in reality serving on detached temporary duty for six months with the mission of training German fighter pilots in the USSR. It has also been learned that SUBJECT served with the pre-1933 Reichswehr. (B-2) It should be noted that prior to 1936 all efforts to rearm and retrain the German armed forces were shrouded in secrecy and carried out under appropriate cover. It is probable that GALLAND's duties with the illegal Luftwaffe at this time were camouflaged in SUBJECT's service records. (Uneval)

In 1934 GALLAND attended the Infanterieschule in DRESDEN for officers training and was commissioned a Leutnant. SUBJECT was in Spain from April 1937 until June 1938 and served as a fighter pilot with Legion Condor, a Spanish Air Force fighter group which fought for FRANCO during the Spanish Revolution. GALLAND, who speaks Spanish and French fluently, served as a combat staff officer and held the rank of Captain with the Spanish force. In 1938 and 1939 SUBJECT was a Staff Captain (Stabskapitain) with the Luftwaffe serving in the INGOLSTADT-BOEHLINGEN area. From February to June 1940 GALLAND fought in France with Jagdgeschwader 27 and from July 1940 until December 1941 SUBJECT was Kommandore III with Jagdgeschwader 26 in France. Between December 1941 and February 1945 GALLAND was General der Jagdflieger in BERLIN. At the close of the war SUBJECT was Kommandeur of Jagdverband 44 in BRANDENBURG, Muenden. (F-6)

In 1937 GALLAND was promoted to Oberleutnant in the Luftwaffe and on 1 October 1939 to Hauptmann. On 18 July 1940 SUBJECT became a Major and on 1 November of the same year SUBJECT was elevated to the rank of Oberstleutnant. On 4 December 1940 GALLAND was promoted to Oberst and on 19 November 1942 to General-Major. SUBJECT became a General-Leutnant on 1 November 1944. (F-6)

Willi MONTANUS (DOB: 26 July 1911), a close personal friend of GALLAND, reported that SUBJECT, after his release by the Americans in 1947, intended to write a book about his wartime experiences. GALLAND for this purpose had made plans to spend several months at the home of Baroness von DUMER in LEHMKUHLEN ueber Preetz/Holstein. (F-6)

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FEB 8 1955

FEB 9 1955

SUBJECT: GALLAND, Adolf

In July 1949 it was reported that SUBJECT and Hans Ulrich RUDEL were working as test pilots in BUENOS AIRES at an Argentine aircraft plant. Reportedly the two were working under the supervision of Willy TANK, former Focke-Wulf construction chief. (Uneval) On a trip to Germany in 1952 GALLAND conferred with Otto REMER, former SRP leader. SUBJECT was reportedly offered a position within the Deutsche Fuehrung but declined. (B-2) (The Deutsche Fuehrung was a shadow cabinet of the Freikorps Deutschland. The purpose of the organization which originated in 1952 was the direction of the affairs of all right wing organizations until the group was strong enough to emerge as the actual government of Germany).

GALLAND's contract, which conferred on him the title of technical aeronautical adviser to the Argentine government, reportedly expired on 1 October 1952. It was reported that SUBJECT was then planning to return to Germany to take up permanent residence at the country home of Baroness von DUMER where he had resided before going to Argentina. (B-3)

On 5 November 1952 it was reported that GALLAND had brought suit against the Frankfurter Rundschau for charges made in an article written by Karl Heinz SPIEKER. The Rundschau journalist charged that GALLAND in his 1952 meeting with Otto REMER had been won over to the side of the SRP. SUBJECT emphatically denied this and announced his plans to call REMER as a witness at the trial. (Uneval)

In August 1954 it was reported that Galland had visited the BLANK Office to discuss the possibility of his being hired as chief of one of the Air Sections in the BLANK Office. Certain BLANK Office officials, it was reported, felt that GALLAND's popularity in Western Germany rendered him an asset and a "drawing card" in a BLANK Office position. (B-2)

An Article in the Stuttgarter Zeitung dated 10 January 1955, reported that GALLAND had returned by plane from Argentina to take up permanent residence in Germany. SUBJECT was met at the airport where he spoke briefly. GALLAND stated that he did not reject the possibility of military service, but declared that he had received no offers from the West German government. (Uneval)

M/R: Co-ordinated w/BOENAU/CS/14 Dec 55/FARWELL

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FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY:	West Germany	REPORT NO.:	EGF-564
SUBJECT:	General Adolf Galland's Visit to Duesseldorf	DATE OF INFO.:	28 July 1954
PLACE ACQUIRED:	Germany, Frankfurt	DATE OF REPORT:	10 September 1954
DATE ACQUIRED:	26 August 1954	REFERENCES:	EGN-199

SOURCE. SOURCE EVALUATION. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: German Air Force veteran (B).
Appraisal of Content: 2.

1. On 28 July 1954 the former German General Adolf Galland visited Duesseldorf accompanied by Johannes Steinhoff, Panitzki (fnu) and Hraback (fnu) of the Blank Office. At this time Galland was in a conciliatory mood towards his former German fellow officers and stated that he now realized that the Nazi approach to post-war German politics had been wrong.
2. Galland expressed his satisfaction with the present German government and his willingness to support its policies. He is ready to return from Argentina and make himself available in the creation of the new German Air Force. On the same day he also talked with State Secretary Professor Brandt in the North-Rhine Westphalian Ministry of Economics and Transportation and the conversation went very well. Both men had known each other from the time when Brandt was a leading engineer in radar development with General Hermann Martini.
3. Galland would like to secure a position with the Air Force and is reportedly even willing to accept a rank below that of general. If difficulties are encountered in acquiring military rank, he would like to get into civil aviation.

1. Field Comment: Probably Dipl. Ing. Leo Wolfgang Brandt, Ministerialrat in Ministry of Economics and Transportation of North-Rhine Westphalia.

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Date JUL 15 1956 Init J/102

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: A: Completely Reliable. B: Usually Reliable. C: Fairly Reliable. D: Not Usually Reliable. E: Not Reliable. (Applied to Sources of Doubtful Honesty or Loyalty, Regardless of Their Competence). F: Reliability Cannot be Judged (Applied to Untested or Insufficiently Tested Sources).

APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by Other Independent and Reliable Sources. 2: Probably True. 3: Possibly True. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably False. 6: Cannot be Judged. Documentary: Based on an Original Document.

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II-9065 JPC

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SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

DATE
29 July 1952

Region II, 66th CIC Detachment, APO 403, US Army

SUBJECT GALLAND, Adolf (Adolfo)	CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION	
	OF SOURCE:	OF INFORMATION:
	COMPLETELY RELIABLE A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES . . . 1
	USUALLY RELIABLE B	PROBABLY TRUE 2
	FAIRLY RELIABLE C	POSSIBLY TRUE 3
	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
	UNRELIABLE E	IMPROBABLE 5
	RELIABILITY UNKNOWN F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. Adolf GALLAND, former Luftwaffe General and aeronautical technical adviser to the Argentine government, EL PALOMAR, Calle Pensamientos 236, Argentina, will return to Germany some time during the fall of 1952 to take up permanent residence at the Gut (country estate) of Baroness von DONNER in or near PREETZ (CoUnk), where he formerly resided previous to his going to Argentina. (B-3)
1 card
2. According to statements of GALLAND's former Luftwaffe friends in Germany, his contract as a technical aeronautical adviser to the Argentine government will expire on 1 October 1952 and will not be renewed. (B-3)
3. Baroness von DONNER, who is said to be quite wealthy, is alleged to have aided GALLAND financially during his recent visit to Germany. (B-3)
4. A check of the files of Regional Registry, Region II, HEIDELBERG, conducted on 25 July 1952, concerning personalities mentioned herein revealed no further pertinent information not previously reported. (B-2)

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Section
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Col. J. CLAY III by M.G.
on 1 Nov. 56 L.E. Phillips 2d Lt ORDC

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SECURITY INFORMATION
AGENT REPORT

NWT/gb

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT GALLAND, General Adolfo	2. DATE SUBMITTED 2 June 1952 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. VIII-16082
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

On 17 May 1952, surveillance was placed on the premises at BERLIN/Wilmersdorf (Br. Sector), Duisburgerstrasse 16, the address where GALLAND was alleged to be residing. During the surveillance on this day, the landlord of the house was approached in order to determine if GALLAND was in reality residing there. The landlord, Otto POPP, a German national, born 28 December 1882 in ALBRECHTSDORF (052/B05), presently residing in BERLIN/Wilmersdorf, Duisburgerstrasse 16, stated that a man, answering the description of GALLAND, had been residing with Erich WEIDIG at that address for the past fourteen (14) days. The name of this man was not known to POPP. POPP further stated that this person was accompanied by a woman and that both had been residing in WEIDIG's apartment.

On 18 May 1952, the surveillance of WEIDIG's apartment was continued. At approximately 2015 hours, the man and woman, who were residing with WEIDIG, entered the apartment house. Source "A," who was standing about 12 feet from the entrance of the house at that time, stated that it was GALLAND. Source "A" further stated that, although GALLAND had gained considerable weight in the past eight years, he is positive that it was GALLAND. GALLAND did not leave the apartment, and the surveillance was continued until 2400 hours on 18 May 1952.

On 19 and 20 May 1952, the surveillance was continued. GALLAND was not seen on either day, and the landlord stated to Source "A" that it was his opinion that GALLAND was no longer residing in WEIDIG's apartment. Surveillance was discontinued on the afternoon of 21 May 1952. Source "A" questioned POPP about WEIDIG and was told that WEIDIG had been an SS (Schutzstaffel) officer and had been under surveillance during the early days of the occupation of BERLIN. (C-2)

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est/le de CLAY by *MG.*
on 1 Nov. 52 - L.E. Phillips - ALI ORDC

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Date 8/8/52 a. 21

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5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT NEIL W. FONTAINE, S/A CE Team, CIC Region VIII	Signature: <i>Neil W. Fontaine</i>
--	------------------------------------

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AGENT REPORT
SECURITY INFORMATION

NWF/gb

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT GALLAND, General Adolfo	2. DATE SUBMITTED 2 June 1952 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. VIII-16082
--	---

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

On 28 May 1952, examination of the records of the 7771st (BERLIN) Document Center, APO 742, revealed the following information on Erich WEIDIG:

Name: Erich WEIDIG
 Birthdate: [REDACTED] P6(b)(6)
 Birthplace: [REDACTED] P6(b)(6)
 Present Address: BERLIN/Wilmersdorf, Duisburgerstrasse 16
 SS Service Number: 109 958
 NSDAP Number: 1 502 002
 Date of Entry into the NSDAP: 15 February 1933
 Date of Entry into the SS: September 1933
 Highest Rank Held in the SS: Hauptsturmfuehrer (captain)

WEIDIG was an SS police officer assigned to the General Inspection of the Uniformed Police (Generaldirektion der Schuetzpolizei im Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei) in BERLIN. (B-2)

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 Cole de Clay III by M.O.
 on 1 Nov. 56 L.E. Phillips 2d Lt ORDC

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT NEIL W. FONTAINE, S/A CE Team, CIC Region VIII	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>Neil W. Fontaine</i>
--	--

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By HR-m/SG, NARA, Date 1/23/91

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

Activity of General GALLAND in BERLIN

SENSITIVE INFORMATION DELETED
22 May 1952

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

VIII-16082

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

In late April 1952, [redacted], BERLIN radical right wing person-
ality who allegedly has contacts in the East, approached Source "A" and
requested that a meeting with [redacted] be arranged for him. [redacted]
stated that a meeting of BERLIN radical right wing personalities, repre-
sentative of the SRP and the DP, was to take place in the near future and
that General Adolfo GALLAND had agreed to attend. GALLAND was allegedly
in BERLIN as a representative of former Colonel RUDEL who was also to come
to BERLIN in the near future. [redacted] handed Source the minutes of the found-
ing meeting of the "Nationale Kampfgemeinschaft" dated 7 November 1951
(photocopy thereof attached as Exhibit "I"), and stated that the same per-
sons would be present at the meeting with GALLAND.

In early May 1952, [redacted] NDP functionary, and former
and [redacted] stated that he had very recently attended
a meeting at which GALLAND was present. [redacted] stated that nearly all
the participants were former flyers who resided in East BERLIN and the GDR,
whom GALLAND attempted to recruit for a German Lufthansa and for "overseas"
(possibly Argentina).

[redacted] in turn reported the matter to party headquarters and was
instructed to interrogate [redacted] thoroughly. However, [redacted] has
not been able to contact [redacted] again.

[redacted] told Source that he had been flown from Tempelhof Air Base
to MUNICH in early May 1952, with the aid of a US Air Force officer.

[redacted] instructed Source not to contact [redacted] but to agree
to meet him if [redacted] calls. In the meantime, [redacted] will initiate a
thorough background investigation of [redacted] background in order to deter-
mine whether [redacted] may be trusted and supported.
Source: "A" (B-6)

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

LEO HECHT, S/A
CS Team, CIC Region VIII

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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AGENT REPORT

Page 2

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

Activity of General GALLAND in BERLIN

2. DATE SUBMITTED

22 May 1952

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

VIII-16082

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

Source: "B"

EXHIBITS:

Exhibit "I" a/s

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on 1 Nov. 56 L.E. Phillips 2d Lt ORDC

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5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

LEO HECHT, S/A
CS Team, CIC Region VIII

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION VIII
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
APO 742

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

FILE NO VIII

SUBJECT: Adolfo GALLAND

NO.	TO	FROM	DATE
1.	S/2-S/3	PI (J. HECHT)	15 May 52

1. Reference is made to Alert Letter

#5, 66th CIG Headquarters, file #D-315320, dated 13 May 1952, concerning Adolfo GALLAND.

2. On or about 15 April 1952, Jacob HECHT was in the Badewanner Bar, located in the British Sector of BERLIN. On this date at about 2200 hours, a group of people stepped inside the door and immediately whispers were heard from the people in the bar to the effect that one of the persons in the group was General GALLAND, a former Nazi air official. It was learned from the doorman that GALLAND had lived in Argentina since the end of the war and was now in BERLIN on a visit. GALLAND and his party remained in the bar approximately twenty minutes. No other information is available except that the doorman stated that GALLAND wore several large diamonds.

3. The following day a Regional Registry check revealed no information that GALLAND was wanted by Allied Officials.

Theodor Hans
T.H.
PI

P.S. Recommend a check with Police Headquarters, Friesenstrasse if it is desired to ascertain his address in Berlin while visiting here.

(over)

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SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

DATE
 5 May 1952

PREPARING OFFICE

Region II, 66th CIC Detachment, APO 403, US Army

SUBJECT

Deutsche Fuehrung

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:	OF INFORMATION:
COMPLETELY RELIABLE A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES . . . 1
USUALLY RELIABLE B	PROBABLY TRUE 2
FAIRLY RELIABLE C	POSSIBLY TRUE 3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
UNRELIABLE E	IMPROBABLE 5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. On 27 April 1952 at 1600 hours, a meeting was held in the residence of Dr Gustav Adolph SCHEEL, Alster 25, HAMBURG (NE6536). The purpose of the meeting was to discuss affairs of the Deutsche Fuehrung. Adolf GALLAND, advisor to President PERON of Argentina, who is presently visiting in Germany, attended the meeting. GALLAND stated that he had also met with Otto Ernst REMER and had a long political discussion with him. GALLAND was offered a position within the Deutsche Fuehrung, but he declined to accept the honor. Dr SCHEEL announced that he had a meeting with Count WESTARP of the SRP and that they were in full agreement. WESTARP assured SCHEEL that the SRP would become one of the parties supporting the Deutsche Fuehrung, provided that Dr DORLS would be willing to go along. Dr SCHEEL announced that he and DORLS had an appointment for 29 or 30 April to discuss this point. SCHEEL anticipated that DORLS would agree, although he might have to make some concessions. DORLS and the SRP will be willing to place themselves under the Deutsche Fuehrung only if they are agreeable to the eventual leader of the Deutsche Fuehrung. The SRP has requested that the position be tendered to Hans Ulrich RUDEL. SCHEEL requested that strict secrecy be maintained and that no news of the Deutsche Fuehrung be given to the press. SCHEEL was very well satisfied that, as yet, no mention of it has been made in any publication, and he indicated that this was evidence of excellent security.

2. Dr SCHEEL, in his remarks to GALLAND, stated that the Deutsche Fuehrung was growing daily and that its present strength was sufficient to start a revolution at any time deemed desirable. SCHEEL further stated that the end of the ADENAUER government was not too far distant and that the Sozialdemokraten would not be powerful enough to gain control of Germany. SCHEEL boasted that many splinter parties and veteran groups have already pledged their support to the Deutsche Fuehrung.

3. The first official meeting of the chosen leaders of the Deutsche Fuehrung will be held in HAMBURG on 4 May 1952. This will not be a meeting of organizers, as have been all past meetings, but, rather, will be the first meeting of those selected by the organizers to hold official positions.

4. Dr SCHEEL stated that Hans Ulrich RUDEL was already in Germany. No further comment was made. However, Hermann LAMP, who was also present, does not believe this possible.

5. Dr SCHEEL formally requested the Freikorps Deutschland to select another leader and to release their claim upon RUDEL so that RUDEL would be able to assume leadership of the Deutsche Fuehrung. (B-2)

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SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

DATE

14 April 1952

PREPARING OFFICE

Region III, 66th CIC Detachment

RD-71-9605

SUBJECT

GALLAND, Adolf

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:

COMPLETELY RELIABLE A
 USUALLY RELIABLE B
 FAIRLY RELIABLE C
 NOT USUALLY RELIABLE D
 UNRELIABLE E
 RELIABILITY UNKNOWN F

OF INFORMATION:

CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES 1
 PROBABLY TRUE 2
 POSSIBLY TRUE 3
 DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
 IMPROBABLE 5
 TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. SUBJECT, formerly one of Germany's leading air force personalities, has been in South America for sometime. A recent news dispatch states that he has returned to Germany, apparently for a temporary stay. His activities may have a political nature, although it is also likely that he has come on a mission of recruiting additional former German air personnel for Argentine services. (B-2)

2. Former German Colonel Hans Ulrich REDEL has been in Germany illegally several times in the recent past. He was refused an Entry Permit again but it has been reliably reported (B-2) that he plans to re-enter Germany illegally sometime during the latter half of April 1952. He is allegedly the patron of the right-wing extremist group "Free Corps Germany," and has been in touch with this group, furnishing it with copies of his writings which generally glorify the military tradition and demand a greater share in Germany's new government for the former military. The radical SRP (Socialist Reich Party) has allegedly been very much interested in REDEL's return to Germany and some speculation has seen him as possible future leader of the SRP, replacing Otto Ernst REMER. (B-2)

3. Former Lt-Col Werner BAMBACH, who once was loosely associated with American agencies in Germany on the subject of historical research, is rumored planning a return to Germany from Argentina late in April 1952. (P-6)

NOTE: Your attention is invited to the rather immediate possibility that the sudden influx of repatriate aerial personalities may be directly connected with openly discussed plans to re-establish Western Germany as a commercial air power.

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File in D-76725

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CIC FILE
 JV/rea

D-228228
 Activities of Argentina in U.S. Zone of Germany

10 July 1949

Regraded CONFIDENTIAL by authority of
Col. d. Clay by M. R.
 L.E. Phillips 2d Lt ORDC
 on Nov. 56

1. Hqs, IDID 10 July 1. Reference is made to conversation VIDAL/CONF
 7970thfor Ops, 1949 on subject matter.
 CIC Sr.
 Group

2. In a recent interview with Mr. Camille RICCIO, Chilean Consul General, FRANKFURT, Germany, CIC Region III learned that RICCIO received an urgent message from the Chilean Government requesting information concerning high ranking Nazi air force pilots and engineers, who have been emigrating to Argentina from the U.S. Zone of Germany. In addition to the air force personnel, there are many members of the Nazi underground reportedly infiltrating into Argentina from the U.S. Zone of Germany.

3. Lt. General Adolf GALLAND and Col. Hans Ulrich ROSEL, two of HITLER's most famous fighter pilots, are reported to be working as test pilots in BUENOS AIRES at an Argentine Aircraft plant operating under the supervision of Willy TANK, former Focke-Wulf construction chief. The Chilean Government appears to be deeply concerned over the fact that Argentina is using to great advantage many Nazi air force pilots and engineers and they anticipate that Argentina will absorb Paraguay and Uruguay, either by physical force or by infiltration, in the near future.

4. Considering the restrictions that exist on the emigration of Nazis, the above report, if true, would indicate possible smuggling of desirable Germans out of the U.S. Zone.

5. Mr. RICCIO has been requested to submit all information possible on personalities and methods employed in illegal immigration.

6. This headquarters is investigating the allegation. Since good relations exist between this headquarters and both the Chilean and Argentine Consuls, it is felt that to give information to one concerning the activities of the other would fall beyond the sphere of CIC jurisdiction.

7. Region III has been advised to inform Mr. RICCIO that the matter has been referred to higher headquarters for action.

8. It is requested that the above information evaluated as A-6 by this headquarters be transmitted to the Political Advisor, HSOB. It is also requested that this headquarters be informed of the future role in this case.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GEORGE R. BENHAM
 Lt. Colonel, Inf.
 Executive

Mr. VIDAL/rea/tel: 7100
 (OPS)

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AGENCY LTR

AGENT REPORT

27 DEC 1990

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT
Recruiting of Germans for Spanish Army
(French Zone)
Re: Illegal Emigration

2. DATE SUBMITTED
15 July 1948
3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.
III-W-1786
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Authority NND 901065
By HR-m/SG, MAA, Date 1/22/02
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS
Regraded CONFIDENTIAL by authority of [redacted] 1 Nov 56

a. Reference pars 277a and 277d, O&G Report #1, dtd 28 February 1948, the following is information pertaining to methods and personalities involved in recruiting of German nationals for service in Spain.

b. [redacted] formerly living in [redacted] French Zone, was interviewed at this office. He reported the results of an attempt by a friend, to go to Spain for service in the Spanish army.

(1) [redacted] stated that he and his friend [redacted] were interested in determining what methods were used by the Spanish for recruiting and transporting German technicians, former Wehrmacht officers, and former SS officers. He and [redacted] set out in search of a recruiting agent and eventually contacted [redacted] KONSTANZ (L48/CO9) am Bodensee, French Zone, on 7 April 1948. They told [redacted] who represents himself as a Spanish captain, that they were former SS officer-candidates and were interested in leaving Germany.

(2) [redacted] informed them that they would be expected to remain in the Spanish Army four (4) years, with the rank they held in the SS, after which they would be granted Spanish citizenship. He required two identification photographs of each man, which they gave him.

(3) [redacted] contacted the two men at their residence in [redacted] and furnished each with a travel pass, a visa for travel through France, an exit permit, Spanish entry visa, 8,000 French francs, and railroad tickets from KEHL (K49/WO9) through STRASSBOURG, France, PARIS, France and TOULON, France, to MARSEILLE, France.

(4) On 20 April 1948 [redacted] and [redacted] met [redacted] at the railroad station in KEHL and were introduced to a third prospective emigre, [redacted]. They left the same day. A short distance from LILLE, France, a passenger-check was made by the French police, and [redacted] was arrested. [redacted] pulled the emergency signal to stop the train and the other two men attempted to escape. [redacted] was apprehended and only [redacted] got away.

(5) [redacted] stated that he was unable to make contact again with [redacted] and decided to go to the US Zone.

(6) [redacted] claims to be a former internee of the LUDWIGSBURG (L49/SO3) Internment Camp #74 and the DARMSTADT (L50/M64) Internment Camp #91. He stated that many of the internees in these two camps had passed similar to the ones given him by [redacted] and that many of these same internees had made mysterious escapes from the camps.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT
LEONARD P. STREIFEL
7970 CIC Group, S/R Wiesbaden.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT
Leonard P. Streifel

(b)(1) Army
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Agent Report, S/R Wiesbaden, dated 15 July 1948, File III-W-1786
Subject: Recruiting of Germans for Spanish Army, (French Zone)

c. Source:
Evaluation: F-6.

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Army

APPROVED:
Robert W. Lewis
ROBERT W. LEWIS/hw
Special Agent, CIC
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Cole Jo CIA by *M. G.*
on *1 Nov. 56* L.E. Phillips 2d LI ORDC

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HQ Intelligence Division,
70 HQ OCG (BE), 82239
B.A.O.R. 15.

16th April, 1948. *ops*

To: Mr. G.H. Potter,
British Liaison Officer,
Office of the Deputy Director
of Intelligence,
HQ EUCOM,
APO 757,
U.S. Army.

Subject: Adolph GALLAND.

Ref. BLO/ODDI/OP.104, dated 8/3/48.

1. Although Adolph GALLAND's name has been linked with subversive activities in censorship intercepts which accuse him of broadcasting from SPAIN, investigations have not proved him to be involved.
2. GALLAND, in conversation with an intelligence officer on a social occasion, showed distress that his whereabouts were wellknown as he feared kidnapping by the Russians.
3. A recent report graded C,2, indicates that the KPD suspect subject of having been released prematurely from C.I.C. and assume he is therefore a U.S. agent as well as being engaged in subversive activities from a left wing point of view. *(C.I.E.)*
4. The present interest of this section is accordingly not great, but an eye is being kept on subject.

le. de...
(K. McA. FOX),
for Major-General,
Chief, Intelligence Division.

KMF/WMD.

Copies to: Major P. Moore, U.S.L.C.
C.C. 33226
C.C. C Section

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HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION VI
970th COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND
APO 139 US-ARMY

NURNBERG SUB-REGION
19 March 1948

VI-N-421.2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: GALLAND, (fnu)

RE : Possible Right-Wing Subversion

1. Reference is made to Paragraph 135d, Page 68 of Orientation and Guidance Report No. 6 from 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, EUCOM, APO 757, US Army, dated 31 December 1947.

2. Information about the former German Airforce officer, (fnu) GALLAND, was received from O-162-VI, who, himself, served under his command during 1939 to 1941. GALLAND served as professional officer in the Reichswehr Cavalry prior to 1932. From 1932 to 1934, SUBJECT assisted Colonel (fnu) MUELLER, commanding officer of the "Sonder Schulungs Kommando" (Special Training Command), in the organizing and preparatory training of the German Fighter Airforce in Soviet Russia. To this command also belonged the fighter experts, (fnu) TRAUTLOFF and Hans BRUSTELLIN. MUELLER, as a Major General, commanded the fighter airforce in the sector "Mitte" (Middle Sector) in Soviet Russia during World War II.

a. GALLAND, upon his return from the USSR, as a "Staffel Kapitaen" (Lieutenant level) in 1934, was given the assignment of organizing the new German Airforce at BERNBURG n/BERLIN (M52/076) and WIESBADEN (K51/M36). As a "Gruppen Kommandeur" (Group Commander), he entered the war against France in 1939, where he was promoted to "Geschwader Kommodore" (Squadron Commodore) in 1940. GALLAND succeeded the General of the Fighter Air Forces, (fnu) von MOELDERS, when the latter was "eased out" of his command. General GALLAND managed to have his most trusted friends assigned to his staff. Source claims that he still maintains contacts with them. Those known, are:

- (1) Hans BRUSTELLIN, BAD AIBLING (M48/Z12), Upper Bavaria. A former Luftwaffe Colonel. At present, bookkeeper.
- (2) Veit E. VOGEL, Dr. med., WUERZBURG-HEIDINGSFELD (L50/N53), Sanitaetspark. Former Luftwaffe Surgeon in GALLAND's staff.

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L. E. Phillips 2d Lt ORDC
on 1 Nov. 56

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BSAAMOIC, NURNBERG S/R, dated 19 March 1948, Sub: "GALLAND, (fnu)"
file no: **CONFIDENTIAL**

b. Source describes SUBJECT's attitude toward Nazism as "non-sympathetic". He often referred to Nazi officials as "half educated parrots." SUBJECT, ostensibly avoided relationship with the SS whom he classed "Halbsoldaten" (Semi-skilled soldiers). GALLAND possesses an extremely self assuring personality and frequently influenced his superiors' descisions. As an energetic and resourceful officer, he was known for the rigid disciplinary standards that he required of his subordinates. Source stated that, in 1946, GALLAND resided at HERNE (K52/A52), Westphalia.

c. During a private gathering at Dr. Veit E. VOGEL's home, sometime in June 1946, it was agreed by those present that Dr. Hans EHARDT was the most suitable man for the minister-presidency in Bavaria, since EHARDT had made certain "concessions" (Note: Source was unable to elaborate on the nature of these "concessions") to VOGEL's group. The latter was composed of former members of the strongly pan-German, ultra-conservative student organization "Bayuvaren." VOGEL's brother, Adolf VOGEL, residing at MUNICH (M49/Y85) 23, Moltke-strasse 10, is the owner of the "Sued Import GmbH" firm in MUNICH. Adolf VOGEL maintains excellent contacts with Argentina.

d. It is possible that SUBJECT is identical with Major General F. Adolf GALLAND, mentioned in letter from Headquarters, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, USFET, APO 757, US Army, Subject: "Operation SKYLARK" (Circular Letter No. 1), file: D-7239 and C-221-6, dated 21 September 1946.

3. AGENT'S NOTES: Source was detailed to obtain further recent information as to GALLAND's present whereabouts and activities as well as those of his associates.

a. The German Fighter Airforce in Soviet Russia, 1932 to 1934, was trained in Russia, through agreement with the Soviet Government, to avoid the requirements of the Geneva Agreement. The USSR gave Germany her permission to train an Airforce in the Soviet Union in exchange for any information that she (the Soviet Union) could obtain concerning the Airforce.

b. It is recommended that a copy of this report be forwarded to Region IV for their discreet investigation of Adolf VOGEL and to ascertain whether his firm possibly serves as a "cover" for illegal activities.

c. Overall evaluation of this report is B-3.

d. Case continues.

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MOIC, NURNBERG S/R, dated 19 March 1948, Sub: "GALLAND, (fnu)"
file no:

APPROVED:

Oliver B Patton

OLIVER B PATTON
Special Agent
Commanding

Curtis L Sumner
CURTIS L SUMNER
Special Agent
CIC

EXHIBITS:

None

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CONFIDENTIALHEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III
SUB REGION FRANKFURT

APO 757

File No. III-FM-268.23

26 August 1947

SUBJECT: GALLAND, Adolf Cross Reference: Former German Air Force General

Case Classification: Subversion, political

1. Reason for Investigation:

a. Reference is made to 5th Indorsement, Headquarters 970th CIC Detachment, Region III, file No. III-2435, Subject: as above, dated 12 Aug 1947, classified secret, requesting an investigation to determine Subject's present whereabouts.

2. Synopsis of Previous Investigations:

a. Reference is made to MOIC, sub-region DARMSTADT (L50/M64), file III-D-1541.6, Subject: as above, dated 21 July 1947, classified secret, reporting information submitted to the above-mentioned office by O-64-III-D whereby Subject is presently in Spain where he is serving with the Spanish air force as head of the CONDOR Division.

3. Synopsis of Present Investigation:

a. On 24 Aug 1947 the following information was submitted to this office by MONTANUS, Willi. born 26 July 1911, residing FRANKFURT (L51/M67), Usingerstrasse 13:

b. For a short period during World War II MONTANUS served in the same Wehrmacht unit with Subject and has since that time been a close personal friend of GALLAND. Since his release from American captivity on 28 Apr 1947 Subject has repeatedly visited MONTANUS at his local residence. At the conclusion of his last visit on or about 6 May 1947 Subject informed MONTANUS that he intended to write a book about his war experiences and that, for this purpose, he would spend several months in the home of DUMER, Baroness von, LEHMKUHLER ueber PREETZ/Holstein.

4. Undeveloped Leads:

a. Subject's alleged present address: LEHMKUHLER ueber PREETZ/Holstein (L55/N62), c/o DUMER, Baroness von.

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SUBJECT: GALLAND, Adolf

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5. Agent's Notes, Comments, and Conclusions:

a. Since this office has had no previous contact with MONTANUS, the information contained in the SRI is evaluated F-6.

6. Recommendations:

a. It is recommended that British intelligence authorities check the lead mentioned in paragraph 4 of this SRI.

APPROVED:

Marvin L. Rissinger
MARVIN L. RISSINGER
Special Agent, CIC
Operations

Jack Friedlander
JACK FRIEDLANDER
Sp. Agent, C I C

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HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION MARBURG
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

This Document Has Been
Carded By GIC 1947
Section Skylark
Date 23/Jul/47

III-M-755

SUBJECT: GALLAND Adolf Cross Ref: Section Skylark

Case Classification: Personnel

1. Reason for investigation:

Reference is made to 1st Ind, Basic letter Headquarters 970th CIC Detachment, APO 757 dated 27 June 1947, Subject GALLAND, Adolf the following information is forwarded.

2. Synopsis of previous investigation: None

3. Synopsis of present investigation:

a. GALLAND, Adolf, born 19 March 1912 at WESTERHOLT (K54/W29) Holstein was transferred from HDIE #1 at ALLENDORF (L51/G94) to P.W.E. #10 HEILBRONN (L50/S06) on or about 30 April 1947, to receive his discharge since he did not fall into any automatic arrest categories and since his work for the Historical Section was completed. Letter from Office of the Chief Historian Headquarters EUCOM, dated 28 April 1947, Subject, Termination of Interest, Authorized GALLAND'S transfer to Heilbronn for necessary processing for discharge. (A-1)

b. Since his discharge (the best available source indicates that GALLAND was discharged 2 May 1947). GALLAND was in FRANKFURT/Main and later went to the British Zone (F-6)

c. On or about 23 June 1947 SCHUTZBACH, Karl, German National who is a dentist in the General's camp received a letter from GALLAND. The letter bore the following return address (24) LEHMKUHLN Bei PREETZ (L55/N62) Holstein. SCHUTZBACH answered this letter and destroyed the letter received from GALLAND. According to SCHUTZBACH he has received three letters from GALLAND since Subject's discharge and answered all of them, using the above mentioned address. SCHUTZBACH says that he is positive that GALLAND will answer his last letter within ten or twelve days. (B-1)

d. Further questioning of SCHUTZBACH reveals that his relationship with GALLAND was purely social. They spent many hours playing bridge and discussing world problems and present German situation. In SCHUTZBACH's opinion GALLAND would gladly fly once again but seriously doubts that GALLAND would leave Germany for any country in Europe with the possible exception of England. (B-1)

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e. The contents of the last letter that GALLAND wrote SCHUTZBACH indicated that GALLAND was going to be the seashore for two or three weeks to swim and sun himself. He would be accompanied by Frau BARONIN DONNER, Gisela, his fiancée, who lives at LEHMKÜHLEN/PREETZ, Holstein. The seashore referred to according to SCHUTZBACH is in the vicinity of Keiler Buecht or Mecklenburger Buecht. (British Zone) F-2

4. Undeveloped Leads: None

5. Agent's comments and conclusions:

It seems very likely that GALLAND has contacts in Spain, especially with members of the Spanish Air Corps. GALLAND was in Spain from April 1937 until June 1938 as a fighter pilot with the Legion Condor. The Legion Condor was an aircorps fighter Group that fought for Franco in the Spanish Revolution. The Legion was composed of Luftwaffe pilots. GALLAND served as a Schlachtstaffel (Squadron Leader) with this Legion and held the rank of captain. His commanding officer was a Major von Merhart (Fnu). During this time GALLAND earned himself quite a reputation as a fighter pilot. GALLAND speaks Spanish and French fluently.

6. Agent's recommendations:

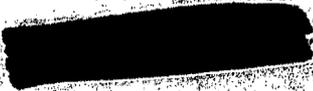
GALLAND should be surveilled for present activity possibly by the British Field Security Service. Since GALLAND desires to fly again it is possible that he may be open to offers by any of the European nations. Further background information on GALLAND may be received from the files of the Prisoner of War Information Branch, Nieder Roden bei DARMSTADT (L50/N64)

Albert L. Wroblewski
ALBERT L. WROBLEWSKI
Special Agent CIC

Tel: Marburg 2838

APPROVED

R. J. Lavoie
R. J. LAVOIE
Special Agent CIC
Commanding

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HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION GOEPPINGEN
COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I

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APO 154
FIELD OFFICE ULM/D
11 July 1947FILE NO: I.G. 560

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT : WEBER, Franz, SS Hptstuf

RE : Operation "SKYLARK"

1. Reason for Investigation

The information contained in this report was given to this Agent by an informant closely connected with many of the leading personalities of Subject Operation.

2. Results of Investigation

Sometime ago, while eating in the Bahnhof Restaurant at ULM (L49/X68), the informant was approached by Subject. The informant had a vague recollection of Subject, having met him in Italy, when Subject was a Liaison Officer between SS Obergruppenfuehrer WOLF in Italy and Hitler's Hqs. After having made sure of informant's identity, WEBER told him that he was in contact with Colonel GALLAND, who was said to be in Spain, forming a new German Air Corps. WEBER gave informant the following, where he said he could be reached at all times; Wally SCHINDLER, Altersheim St. Uli, Seehausen/Murnau Kreis Weilheim, Obby.

Subject further stated that he was generally on trips through the entire US and British Zones making contact with various former comrades of his. He mentioned the name of Otto HOPPE, residing at GOSLAR (British Zone), an Ger Abzucht. This man was said by WEBER to be the letter drop for mail to Spain. The mail is transported by courier through Switzerland. Subject told informant to go and see HOPPE to get a look at the latest letters of Colonel GALLAND from Spain. He was told to use the password "ACHMED" to identify himself as one of the group.

WEBER also stated during his talks with the informant that he had been to Switzerland himself on a few occasions. He stated that men were wanted by Colonel GALLAND, and that another friend of his, Rolf HINSCH, HAMBURG, Kaiserthor Strasse 31, was supplying friends with papers to go to Spain.

3. Agents Notes

From available data the story told by informant seems plausible excepting for the person of Colonel GALLAND, who according to information in ltr. Hqs. 970th. CIC Det. dtd. 25 Sept. 1946, File No. D-7239, Operation SKYLARK, Circular ltr. No. 1, was being held at ALLENDORF (L51/G94). A verification of this information has already been requested from higher Hqs. by TWA.

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MOIC , P/O ULM , Subject WEBER , Franz , dtd. 11 July 1947

Continued ; **CONFIDENTIAL**

Inasmuch as the informant has a close personal knowledge of many of the higher personalities involved in this operation , he was told to go ahead and contact HOPPE at GOSLAR in order to penetrate this organization further . The informant expressed himself willing to introduce a CIC Agent into the group when and if so desired .

It is recommended and requested that any further available data on SKYLARK or related operations and personalities be forwarded to this office to facilitate handling and evaluation of informant's reports .

Carl H. Jacobi
CARL H. JACOBI
Special Agent , CIC

APPROVED:

Charles T. Herring
CHARLES T. HERRING
SPECIAL AGENT
OPERATIONS OFFICER
CIC

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D-IX-BRE-1223

subj: Illegal Emigration to Spain

b. GALLAND, first name probably Adolf, allegedly the leader of an organization in Spain composed of former Nazis and known as the "GERMAN LEGION".

5. Agent's Comments and Conclusions:

Since several reports have come to the attention of this agent concerning the presence of a large German Nazi element in Spain, informant's story appears believable. At any rate, informant has been instructed to maintain contact with KAPITZA. Unless objection is raised by this or higher headquarters, this agent will permit informant to proceed with her plan to go to Spain.

6. Recommendations:

None.

EVALUATION: B-3

Richard H. Weber
RICHARD H. WEBER *Wey*
Special Agent, CIC

APPROVED: *James B. Lau*
JAMES B. LAU *JBL*
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

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HEADQUARTERS
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UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
REGION III - (BAD-NAUHEIM)BY AVTHOR:
AC OFS. G-2
HQ, USFET
INIT: RYM
DATE: 15 Oct 46SUB-REGION - MARBURG
APO 757

14 October 1946

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: Operation SKYLARK

1. Reference is made to letter Headquarters, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, United States Forces European Theater, D-7239, Operation Skylark (CIC/S-3/Ops), dated 25 September 1946.

2. Information received from MDIE # 1 at Allendorf (L51/G94) reveals that General Adolf Galland is at present held there. Attempts to question the general through intermediaries have so far been unsuccessful, since Galland shows an extremely hostile attitude towards anyone, whom he suspects of trying to pry into his own past or that of his brother, Dr. Fritz Galland. (B-2)

3. On 2 October 1946, General Galland had 6 visitors, 5 of whom claimed to be cousins. Although their names are known, their addresses are not. An attempt will be made during the next visitors day on 16 October 1946 to obtain more details about the general's visitors, in order to follow these leads. (A-1)

4. Investigation of Willi Trabert revealed the following information from Police records only. He was born 2 August 1922 in Ostheim/Rhoen (L51/M70). His father, Reinhold, born 19 Aug 1890 in that town, is still living there. Trabert came from Ostheim to Marburg (L51/G74) in November 1945 and lived in Deutschhaus Str. 24. Later on he moved to Steinweg 37 where he stays with a family Klee. He is unmarried, protestant and of German nationality. (A-1)

5. Trabert did not fill out a New Arrival Card, when he came to Marburg, although all persons registering here are required to do so. When, in early October, he was asked by an official of the German police registration office, to fill out and return to them such a New Arrival card, Trabert suddenly left town. According to his landlady, he is visiting his father in Ostheim/Rhoen, Kreis Mellrichstadt. (B-2) He is expected back in town before the 20th October, since, as a medical student, he cannot miss more of the semester. (C-3)

6. No further information is available at this time. A more complete report will follow as soon as additional details have been found.

Tel: Marburg 2838

Walter K. Lipton
WALTER K. LIPTON
Spec. Agent, CICAPPROVED
Ralph J. Motroni
RALPH J. MOTRONI
Special Agent, CIC
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Date 9/11/38
By SP-1 Date 1/18/00

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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POSTAL CENSORSHIP

Record No. NY-281404

Mall No. Sea (S) Air (A) Land (L) S Registered No. Serial No. Page 1 of 3 pages

FROM: WEIDMANN (Ennetbuerggen) (Switzerland) (Signed) W. Weidmann (Enclosure) Chalet "Vindobona"
TO: ANTOINE GAZDA ESQ., Hotel Biltmore, Providence, R.I. U.S.A.
LIST: Y 7297, 4173, 2079, 1337

Table with 4 columns: Date of letter (March 24, 1943), To be photographed (Yes 4), To whom photograph is to be sent (1 IR, 1 BER, 1 F.R.), and DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION (Held (H), Released (R), Condemned (C), Returned to sender (RS), Or sent with comment to:)

Table with 7 columns: DR use only, Division (or Section), Table, Examiner, D. A. C., Exam. date, Typing date. Includes entry for Fin. Proc. Nat'l 665 T, 6913, 592, 6641, May 31, 1943, 6-2-43 Abriss

COMMENT

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LC
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I: SWISS RESIDENT SUGGESTS METHODS OF CONVERTING BLOCKED DOLLARS INTO FREE SWISS FRANCS
II: MANUFACTURE OF AIRPLANES BY PROCLAIMED FIRM IN SWITZERLAND
III: SWISS RESIDENT POSSIBLY ACTING AS INTERMEDIARY FOR TRANSFER OF LETTERS AND POSSIBLE TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM U.S. TO ENEMY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.
I: SWISS RESIDENT SUGGESTS METHODS OF CONVERTING BLOCKED DOLLARS INTO FREE SWISS FRANCS.
In letter no. 67 to addressee, sender acknowledges addressee's clipper letter no. 66 regarding "the transfer of funds". On March 15th the EIDGENOSSEN-BANK, ZURICH advised sender of the arrival of \$1000.00 and sender undertook necessary steps to have the NATIONALBANK take over "these blocked dollars". The NATIONALBANK refused sender's request at first, but since sender needed this money urgently, he spoke to the managers of this bank with the following result. The NATIONALBANK immediately took over \$500 at an exchange rate of 4.29 and gave hopes to take over in two months the remaining \$500. At the same time, sender was informed that the purchase of dollar amounts no longer would be made and that addressee would have to send addressee funds in the future in free Swiss francs. If this latter method is not practicable or too expensive, sender suggests a second way indicated by the EIDGENOSSEN-BANK as altogether legal, in which a loss in exchange rate of about 15-20% would have to be suffered. Describing this method, sender states to addressee: (Translation quoted) "It consists in your transferring blocked dollars and the EIDG.BANK, for technical reasons, would buy for these dollars securities and immediately sell them again, whereby proceeds of about SFR 3.50 could be expected for \$1 instead of SFR 4.29 for \$1 (National Bank). Having this information you are now in a position to figure out which way- free Swiss francs (if at all possible) or blocked dollars at 3.50- is relatively more advantageous for you." Sender expresses opinion that it is only a question of time when the NATIONAL BANK will once more buy dollars at 4.29 and that it is not out of the question that future transfers by addressee will be made or be changed at this rate, but that it will not be possible with addressee's next transfer.

5124

FBI PROV.

From MID, Counter Intelligence Group, Censorship Branch

Form OC-8 (a) (24 Rev. 10-20-42) FTC 112043

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BYRON PRICE, Director

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By ST LCR Date 11/1/02

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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POSTAL CENSORSHIP

Record No. NY 281404

Classification: SI BUS, Sea (S), Air (A), Land (L), Registered No., Serial No., Page 2 of 3 pages

FROM: WEIDMANN Emmetbuergen (Switzerland) (Signed) W. Weidmann (Enclosure) Chalet "Vindobona"
TO: ANTOINE GAZDA ESQ., Hotel Biltmore Providence R.I. U.S.A.
LIST: Y 7397, 4173, 5079, 1337

Table with 4 columns: Date of letter (March 24, 1943), To be photographed (Yes 4), To whom photograph is to be sent (1 DR, 1 BER, 1 F.R.), DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION (Held, Released, etc.)

Table with 7 columns: DR use only, Division (or Section), Table, Examiner, D. A. C., Exam. date, Typing date

6913 COMMENT

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II: MANUFACTURE OF AIRPLANES BY PROCLAIMED FIRM. Under paragraph caption PILATUS (Proc. List, cited as (PILATUS FLUGZEUGWERK A.G., SPANS, NIDWALDEN, SWITZERLAND) sender states that the SB-2 is progressing slowly, for which the research office in Zurich (AMSTUTZ-BELART) is more responsible than the PILATUS engineers. Since this machine is PILATUS' first attempt, everything is being figured out very scientifically at the research office at the expense of time. The repair works are still going on, but only the running expenses are covered, with no profits. PILATUS is now planning the building of a new machine, which is in preliminary stages of draft-drawing. Sender goes on to say that "FARNER" GRENCHEN was changed into a stock company employing 80 workers. "FARNER" is developing together with JARAY, GRENCHEN a two-seat cabin sport plane for the post-war period. The machine will be ready for test-flight in a month. Sender is of opinion that "FARNER" will not build more cheaply than "FAIRCHILD" after the war but sender wants to bring this possible competition to addressee's attention. Under paragraph caption "PATENTS" Sender states: (translation quoted) "The third preliminary registration of your Swedish application no. 4368/39 case VA is being executed with the aid of Mr. BRUNNER; instructions will go forward shortly to BRAUN"

III: SWISS RESIDENT POSSIBLY ACTING AS INTERMEDIARY FOR TRANSFER OF LETTERS AND POSSIBLE TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM U.S. TO ENEMY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY. Sender encloses statement of cash receipts and disbursements from Jan. 25, 1943 - March 12, 1943 showing a balance of FR. 224.- and instructs addressee to make further transfer as soon as possible. Statement indicates a payment on March 29 of 1SD F to the EIDGENOSSISCHE BANK, BASEL for February and March payments to ANNA GAZDA, addressee's mother, who is possibly in enemy-occupied territory. Under paragraph heading "LETTERS FROM YOUR MOTHER" sender states he forwarded letter to addressee from letter's mother. Should this letter not have reached addressee, he quotes letter in full, quoted letter being undelivered. Sender also quotes a letter which sender received on March 13 from addressee's mother, Anna Gazda; 5124

Form OC-8 (a) (2d Rev. 10-20-42) SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship. BYRON PRICE, Director.

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RECORD No. NY-281404

Mail No. **ST BUS** Sea (S) **S** Air (A) Land (L)
 Registered No. **None** Serial No. Page **2** of **2** pages

FROM:		TO:	
WEIDMANN Emmetbuergen (Switzerland) (Signed) W. Weidmann LIST: (Enclosure) Chalet "Vindobona" None		ANTOINE GAZDA ESQ., Hotel Biltmore Providense R.I. U.S.A. LIST: Y 7397, 4172, 5079, 1337	
Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
March 24, 1943	Yes 4	1 DR 1 BER 1 F.R.	Held (H). Released (R). R Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS). Or sent with comment to:
Previous relevant records:	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution:	
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	Language:	Previously censored by:	
	German	None	

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	Fin. Proc. Nat'l	665 T	5392	6641	May 31, 1943	6-2-43-abrisa
	6913			COMMENT		

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- JSM
- LC
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- MEW
- MID
- ONI
- OPA
- O
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- SC
- SD
- T
- WPB

this letter expresses ANNA GOZDA'S joy that her son, addressee is receiving her letters. She requests sender to forward letters which she writes now and then, to addressee.

Enclosures: 2
 1 statement
 1 clipping

Examiners Note: Previous communications reveal that sender is connected with PILATUS AIRCRAFT WORKS STANS, SWITZERLAND and WERKZEUGMACHINEN FABRIK GERRKEN, ZURICH, both on Proclaimed List, and has had considerable correspondence with addressee regarding new aircraft inventions; also reveal that sender sent a budget to addressee of estimate amounts which will have to be paid from Jan. 1, 1943 - June 30, 1943 containing mention of remittances to France.

5124

Form OC-8 (a)
 (24 Rev. 10-20-42)
 FTC 112043

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BYRON PRICE
 Director.

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RG 319
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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.4
Date 9/11/38
By SP-1 R Date 1/18/00

APP-1-WF-9-14-42-100M

ARMY AIR FORCES
MATERIEL CENTER

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JJC:JD

Med 201 Antoine Gazda De Suchan

File No. 1-45-2-51 N.A.O.
Date May 5, 1943
Subject: **ANTOINE GAZDA DeSUCHAN**
alias ANTOINE GAZDA
Providence, Rhode Island
Status of Case Closed

Investigation Requested by Eastern District Supv.
Office of Origin Eastern Procurement District
Report Made at Worcester, Mass.
Report Made by J.J. Cosgrove, Jr., Sr. Investigator
Period Covered April 26, 1943
Character of Investigation Contractor Reliability

*3571
146
77008
001. Antoine Gazda De Suchan
Gazda, Antoine
5-5-43*

Summary:

ANTOINE GAZDA DeSUCHAN, alias ANTOINE GAZDA, alleged inventor of the GERLIKON ANTI-AIRCRAFT CANNON, reported to be instrumental in organizing AMERICAN GERLIKON GAZDA CORPORATION, a Delaware Corporation with Headquarters at 100 Fountain Street, Providence, R.I. On December 8, 1941 the name of the corporation was changed to read A. G. G. CORPORATION, however, Gazda does not appear as an officer or director.

Subsequently GAZDA ENGINEERING was founded by GAZDA and presently maintains office space in the Industrial Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

GAZDA allegedly was born in Vienna, Austria, approximately 48 years ago; entered the United States on or about May 26, 1940; subsequently taken into custody by F.B.I. and in turn was released under supervision of the United States Army and was finally given an absolute release after appearing before the Enemy Alien Hearing Board at Providence, R. I.

- 0 -

Recommendations or Comment:

Inasmuch as investigation reveals that Gazda has been given absolute release by the Enemy Alien Hearing Board, no further action is deemed necessary at this time and this case is being closed.

Details: (To be continued on next page)

*Distribution
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PPB/jadh
Encl. 10*

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Approved:

TRACY RICHARDSON
Lt. Colonel, Air Corps
District Internal Security Officer

FILE-5-1-43

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.4UNCLAS 9/11/32
By SP-5/ER Date 1/18/02R 6 319
IRR P.O. Files
B 56Subject: ANTOINE GAZDA DeSUCHAN
alias ANTOINE GAZDA
Providence, Rhode Island1-MS-2-51 W.A.O.
May 5, 1943DETAILS

This investigation is predicated upon a telephone inquiry by E. A. Schmitt of Hardman Peck & Co. relative to the advisability of performing a contract on behalf of GAZDA ENGINEERING.

Confidential Source #1, Rated A1, advised that GAZDA was an aviator in the Austrian Army during the last war; more recently was known to be an international munitions maker, and about 1930 visited Japan where study was made with regard to the mounting of guns on aeroplanes. GAZDA's son is reputed to have been a Nazi operator in Austria, and GAZDA himself was allegedly an associate of several similar espionage agents. It was further indicated that the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION were instrumental in having GAZDA picked up by the F.B.I. under the guise that GAZDA was not fulfilling his contracts with the British Government. GAZDA was then released in Army custody and resided at the Providence Biltmore. He was subsequently given a release by the Enemy Alien Custodian.

Articles were published by the Providence Sunday Journal on March 21, 28, April 14 and 11, 1943 entitled "The Surprising Antoine Gazda", which described his life and adventures - the development of the CERLIKON CANNON, its adoption by the British Admiralty, and his coming to Rhode Island to manufacture it. Among other things the articles indicated that GAZDA arrived in the United States on or about May 26, 1940; that he is approximately 48 years of age; that his organization in this country consists principally of two Swiss designers, LEOPOLD LAMERAYER, WALTER HOFMANN, and a secretary, MISS HANNAH HILLMAN.

Confidential Source #2, Rated A1, advised that the Enemy Alien Hearing Board investigated GAZDA's background and activities and issued an absolute release. However, the Attorney General entertained his privilege of setting the finding aside and GAZDA was placed on parole. However, after a short period of time an absolute release was given. It was indicated that among others who testified on behalf of GAZDA were LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, CAPTAIN MITCHELL of the British Navy, ARCE DUKE OTTO, J. HOWARD McGRATH, Governor of Rhode Island, and DILLON REID officials.

Confidential Source #3, Rated C1, advised:

"Antoine Gazda DeSuchan is commonly known as Antoine Gazda. He is a native of Austria, but for a number of years was a Swiss resident. Gazda is reported to be the inventor of the Cerlikon Anti-Craft Cannon, and also to be the inventor of other items. He was first known in Providence during 1940. Gazda, it is reported furnished capital and was

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Subject: ANTOINE GAZDA DeSUGHAN
alias ANTOINE GAZDA
Providence, Rhode Island

1-MS-2-51 W.A.O.
May 5, 1943

DETAILS (Cont.)

instrumental in organizing a Delaware corporation, American Oerlikon Gasda Corporation, and for a time he appeared as the Vice President of that company, which maintains headquarters at 100 Fountain Street, Providence, and is engaged in business manufacturing anti-aircraft guns. The name of the company was changed by amendment on December 8, 1941, to the A.O.G. Corporation, and it continues to have headquarters at 100 Fountain Street, Providence, but Antoine Gasda no longer appears as an officer or director. Gasda, in December, 1941, was taken into custody by the F.B.I., but he was subsequently released under supervision of the United States Army. Gasda, since October, 1941, has maintained offices in three rooms situated on the seventeenth floor of this centrally located bank and office structure. Attempts to interview him to determine the exact nature of his business has been to no avail. The Secretary interviewed declined information, but it is understood that he conducts an engineering and drafting service. Definite details regarding Gasda's net worth have never been made available, but reliable authorities are of the opinion that he has good means and his mode of living and business dealings, would indicate that he has adequate available cash. Where credit has been extended him for business and personal obligations, payments are reported met promptly."

The writer was in telephonic communication with the New York office of the Eastern Procurement District and was orally advised to discontinue any further investigation.

- Closed -

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RECORD No. SA 102646

Mail No. Sea (S).
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Registered No. NONE Serial No. Page 1 of 1 pages.

FROM: MAUDIE
~~MRS. A. R. HIGGINS~~
165 HANNAN AVENUE
MOBILE, ALABAMA

INSIDE: SAN JOSE PURUA, MICHOACAN, MEXICO

TO: MRS. KATHERINE LEE OGILVIE
2601 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
E.E.U.U.

LIST: NONE

Date of letter (or postmark, if letter undated): NONE
NOV 22, 1942

To be photographed: NO

To whom photograph is to be sent:

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Held (H).
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	PM	2	12275	A/2103	NOV 25, 1942	mr NOV 26, 1942

COMMENT

- AD-R
- AG
- BEW
- BF
- BR -1
- BP
- CAA
- CAN -1
- CCC
- CIAA
- COI
- COM
- CPC
- DL
- ED
- FBI -1
- FCC
- FR
- FSA
- FTC
- IMM -1
- INT
- JSM
- LC
- MC
- MEW
- MID -8
- ONI -1
- OPA
- PO
- RFC
- SC -1
- SD -2
- T -1
- WPB

SECURITY

WOMAN IN MEXICO WILL PASS THROUGH U.S. AND CANADA ENROUTE TO ENGLAND

Writer, who at time of writing is in San Jose Purua, Michoacan Mexico, visiting with the Circuits and the Jolles; states that on November 18, Higgins from New Orleans, "the big shot ship builder", phoned to say that Reg had cabled asking his aid in securing writer's passport. Higgins in the call informed writer that she might leave at once. Writer thinks she is "going over" on a Bomber, but she will not know any of the details until her arrival in the U.S.

Writer plans to leave about the end of the next week after completing her papers with the Mexican Government, and she will stay with addressee if she has to go to Washington.

If time permits, writer will go to New Orleans and Mobile, and thinks she probably will be leaving from Montreal between Christmas and the New Year.

In the meantime writer suggests that her mail be sent C/O Mrs. A.R. Minnis, Mobile, Alabama, writer's Sister.

Examiner's Note: Higgins probably is connected with Higgins Industries Inc., 1455 st. Chas., New Orleans, which company sells, builds and repairs Boats.

One George H. Jolles (Y1337) of Houston & Jolles, is president of the American, Oerlikon Gazda Corp., Rhode Island and of Gen Machine Ordnance Corp. of West Virginia. The American, Oerlikon Gazda Corp. manufactures anti-Aircraft Guns under defense contract but is classified by an informant as suspicious. Another letter from writer also dated November 22nd. to Mrs. Fred Rate, Internatl. Broadcasting Co., N.Y. stated that writer was going to England.

Enclosures; 1 letter

W D DIST.

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- EB CWS
- PI CRO (41)
- DI ID
- OB CHAR 4939
- DB MD
- MC TRAN
- SMI TAG
- MA QM
- PWB ENG
- TR JAG
- HD P.G
- CDC PES
- BEC FIN
- JBC SSB
- PCD SS
- TBC BPR
- PRD PIO
- ADC LCA
- NAC CB
- IBC VA
- EDC
- WDC GZRB

REC'D D.I.D. 1st S.C. DEC 28 1942

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11/25/1942 I. S. S.

from MID, Counter Intelligence
Censorship Branch

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(24 Rev. 10-20-42)

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BYRON PRICE,
Director.

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UWAD 911132
By S. F. R. Date 11/18/00

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MIS/CI
JTM

MID 201 Gasda, Antoine

August 13, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, FAR EASTERN BRANCH, INTELLIGENCE GROUP:

Subject: Possible information source for bombardment objective in Japan.

1. Reference is made to memorandum from Colonel George C. McDonald dated August 4, 1942, subject as above, forwarded to the Counter Intelligence Group by undated routing slip requesting that arrangements be made for an interview with Mr. Antoine Gasda at Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Gasda is at present in custody by authority of the Secretary of War and this office has been informed that he is the special charge of Mr. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, and is in the custody of the First Service Command.

2. This office has been advised that Captain Gratian M. Yatsevitch, an assistant to Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Martin, Cannon Section, Artillery Branch of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance periodically visits Providence, Rhode Island to check developments made by Mr. Gasda's experimental shop. It is believed that the confidence enjoyed by this officer may be useful in obtaining the information sought by your branch and that he may be of assistance to the personnel to interview Mr. Gasda.

3. In view of your interest in this matter it is suggested that the necessary permission for interviewing Mr. Gasda be obtained by your office from the Commanding General, First Service Command.

W. E. CRIST,
Colonel, General Staff,
Asst. Executive Officer, CIG.

mcb/rms

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By S. L. R. Date 1/18/00

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MID 201 Gazda, Antoine

1st Ind.

MIS/I
MWP - 5277

Military Intelligence Service, War Department, Washington, D.C., August 18, 1942. To: Colonel Frederick D. Sharp, Room 811, 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York, New York.

1. It is requested that you contact the Director of Intelligence, First Service Command to secure permission for a member of your office to be designated by you to interview Mr. Gazda on or about August 28, 1942, the exact date to be determined later, and to coincide if possible with the date of Captain Yatsévitch's next visit to Providence. Captain Yatsévitch states that he will inform this office several days in advance.

2. Under separate cover, the Director of Intelligence, First Service Command is being advised and requested to facilitate the interview.

For the Chief of the Military Intelligence Service:

W. N. ADAMS,
Lt. Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Military Attache Section.

dhs

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

R
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MAIN SUBJECT:
Antoine GAZDA (American Gerlikon Gasda Corporation)

CLASSIFICATION NUMBER:
✓ MID 201. Gazda, Antoine

To: Summary of Information

Date of Communication: 9 Sep. 42

From: ONI

Date of Basic Document:

BRIEF SUMMARY:

Subject has had nothing definitely subversive proven against him but he is a very unreliable and evasive person and typifies International munitions operator interested solely in himself. Subject arrived in U.S. in May 1940 presumably to be a technical aide to Albert Altman, the U.S. representative for the Swiss Gerlikon Co. Chairman of the board of American Gerlikon is Rentschler, pro German, who is also a high official in southeastern Shipbuilding Corp thru which connection he might have had close dealings with Forkild Nisler, a notorious suspect. Subject associated with persons classed as possible espionage agents.

Classifier: 93

Routed to: File

Typist:

Date of Classifying: 12 May 48

CROSS REFERENCE NUMBERS:

- 202.2.3.1
- 202. American Gerlikon Gasda Corporation
- 202. Altman, Albert
- 202. Nisler, Forkild
- 202.4

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Hand 9/11/38
By S. F. R. Date 11/8/02

5

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Confidential

MAIN SUBJECT:
Antoine Gazda

CLASSIFICATION NUMBER:

201. Gazda, Antoine

To: Summary of Information

Date of Communication: 8/28/43

From: MIS/CI

Date of Basic Document:

BRIEF SUMMARY:

Re to previous correspondence concerning Antoine Gazda, alleged inventor of Oerlikon Anti-Aircraft cannon, who was taken into custody at beginning of war. Information now received that subject (now released) is receiving up-to-date information re technical and performing aspects of Germany's newest guns. Subject has access to highly confidential information. Emil Georg Buehrle, former associate of subject, is said to have traveled to France in May of this year, which journey was facilitated by German intelligence service. 1plc

Classifier: 233

Routed to: file

Typist: 233

Date of Classifying: 8/30/43

CROSS REFERENCE NUMBERS:

~~201. Buehrle, Emil Georg~~

~~8X 070~~

~~350.05 Safeguarding~~

~~000.24 Nazism~~

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NUM 911138
By S. F. R. Date 1/18/00

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUN 16 PM

Form No. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT PROVIDENCE FILE NO. 65-3 OND

REPORT MADE AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/28/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/11, 4/11, 12/44	REPORT MADE BY E. CHARLES MC CARTLEY
TITLE ANTOINE GAZDA was Antoine Gazda de Suchan, Tony Gazda, Anton Gazda;		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - G	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Informant advised that GAZDA is receiving up to date information from sources in Switzerland and felt he might be furnishing confidential information to Axis through contacts in Portugal and Switzerland. Only foreign mail received by GAZDA since 3/11/44 are letters from International Nickel Company in Canada and letter from one other person in London, S. W. I. Cablegram received by GAZDA from Col. RENE GRAFFENREID, Zurich, Switzerland, on 3/22/44. Cable sent by GAZDA to Lord MONTBATTEN in India on 1/18/44. Informant referred to above, on reinterview, stated information given previously was based only on a hunch without foundation.

- 0 -

Reference: Bureau file 65-23770.
Letter from Bureau to Providence dated 2/17/44.

Details: Confidential Informant T-1 advised the New Haven Field Division that GAZDA was definitely receiving up to date information from sources in Switzerland. This informant felt that he would sell information to the highest bidder, and he was apprehensive that GAZDA might be furnishing highly confidential information to the Axis powers through his contacts in Portugal and Switzerland.

On March 11, 1944, a 30-day mail cover was placed on GAZDA at both his residence and business addresses. The mail cover also included the mail of LEOPOLDINE GAZDA, the wife of subject. This mail cover revealed that GAZDA received an extremely large amount of domestic mail. However, the only foreign mail received by GAZDA were two letters, one with the return address of the International Nickel Company of Canada, LTD. This letter was postmarked March 22, 1944. The other letter received from a foreign source during the period of this cover was a letter

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U.S.S. 911132
By S. F. R. Date 1/18/00

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with a return address of London S. W. I., and was postmarked March 7, 1944. Both of these letters were addressed to ANTOINE GAZDA, the subject.

A review of domestic mail referred to above has failed to indicate any mail received by GAZDA of significance to this investigation, and inasmuch as it is very voluminous, it is not being set out herein.

Information received from Confidential Informant T-2 indicated that on March 22, 1944, GAZDA received a cablegram from Col. RENE GRAFFENREID, Baerenplatz, 4, Berne, Switzerland. This cable referred to certain financial transactions in which GAZDA was involved and is as follows:

"Rosset requests me inform you state your account January first as follows Stop After miscellaneous disbursements fortytwo fortythree mainly office staff house twenty thousand your share compulsory shareholders loans one hundred twentyfive thousand totalling one hundred fortyfive thousand off your erroneous figure leaving balance roughly twohundred fiftyfive thousand Stop It is requested that you leave balance stand over for time being cancelling your instructions to chasebank which are strongly resented Stop Awaiting your cable confirmation otherwise any further disbursements your account stopped declining responsibility for consequences."

On March 27, 1944, according to Confidential Informant T-1, GAZDA acknowledged this cable by another cable in which he stated: "Your cable 21st absolutely incomprehensible. Please airmail detailed explanation."

On January 18, 1944, according to Confidential Informant T-2, GAZDA sent the following cable to Admiral Lord LOUIS MONTBATTEN, New Delhi, India: "Strenuous test completed with hundred percent success before Admiralty experts including D. N. O. Captain E. K. Le Mesurier, RN."

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that other foreign mail and cablegrams had been received and forwarded by GAZDA, but that the cables to and from Col GRAFFENREID and to Admiral MONTBATTEN are the only two recent communications received or sent by GAZDA.

A review of the information furnished by Confidential Informant T-2 reflects that the last prior foreign mail received by GAZDA was on June 8, 1943.

On March 3, 1944, the New Haven Field Division reinterviewed Confidential Informant T-1 at which time he stated that he had no definite information that subject was exchanging information with contacts in Portugal and Switzerland or in other countries, and he has no knowledge of the identity of these possible contacts. He remarked that his previous statement when last inter-

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11/11/38
 By S. L. R. Date 11/18/02

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viewed in July, 1945, was merely a hunch without foundation. T-1 further stated that in his talk with GAZDA, the latter appears to know very much about German guns, and the informant thinks GAZDA may be exaggerating what he knows or getting his data from members of Army Ordnance with whom he is quite friendly or from newspapers.

A review of the domestic mail referred to above reveals that GAZDA has corresponded most frequently with the following individuals: Lt. Com. Mariash, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York; Boeing Aircraft Company; Sakorsky Aircraft Company; Swiss Beneficent Society, 104 5th Avenue, New York City; Senator Theodore Green; General Sherman Miles; Senator Harry Truman; Ensign W. L. Sherman, USNR, care of Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California; Soviet Embassy; British Embassy; Department of State; War Department; Navy Department; Whaley-Eason Service, Munsey Building, Washington; Robert Ferret, 599 5th Ave., New York City; E. F. Wenderoth, patent attorney; 900 F Street, Washington, D. C.; Eaton Manufacturing Company, 9771 French Road, Detroit, Michigan; National City Bank, New York City.

A review of the information furnished by Confidential Informant T-2 reveals that in 1941 and 1942, GAZDA corresponded frequently with W. WEIDMAR, Shalet Vindobona, Ennet, Burgen, Switzerland. During 1941, 1942, and 1943, GAZDA also corresponded with the following individuals: FRED BRUMMER, 7 Regina Street, Zurich 3, Switzerland; Swiss Oerlikon Company, Zurich, Switzerland; REMINI JOLLER, Stans, Switzerland; Dr. WALTER SCHEISS, Friestrasse 111, Basle; Mark and Clark, London, England.

All this foreign mail related in the main to business dealings relative to the Pilatus Aircraft Company in Switzerland in which GAZDA has a business interest. This correspondence was relating to business dealings of the Swiss Oerlikon Company in Zurich in which GAZDA also is financially interested.

C L O S E D

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York City** FILE NO. **Prov. 68-2 10**

REPORT MADE AT Providence, R. I.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/20/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/20/48	REPORT MADE BY R. E. A. BOYLE
TITLE ANTOINE GAZDA, W.S.S.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

GAZDA states he has always been loyal to the cause of the United Nations, and that he has never favored the Nazi or Axis cause. He insists his loyalty to the United Nations or Allied Cause should be evinced by his desire to make the weapons he invented available to the United Nations instead of to the Axis Nations. Personal background information hereinafter set forth. GAZDA says his son, HANS, age 26, was a Nazi enthusiast, reportedly imprisoned for a time by the Gestapo because of his father's, GAZDA's, efforts towards rearmament of the United Nations. HANS GAZDA last heard of by his father from ANKARA, Turkey, where possibly on a mission for the Nazi Government.

- RUC -

Details

This is a joint report of Special Agent in Charge D. R. MORLEY and the writer.

Acting under Bureau instructions, ANTOINE GAZDA was interviewed at the Providence Field Office where he presented himself at 2:00 P.M. on May 25, 1948, for the specific purpose of being interviewed by Special Agent in Charge D. R. MORLEY of the Providence Field Division and by the writer. This interview was carried out in the presence of Captain FRANCIS P. FALLOTTI, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, who is in charge of the Army detail supervising custody of GAZDA.

GAZDA stated that he wanted at this time to give all possible

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information about himself, his background, and his travels in order that the proper United States authorities might be able to evaluate properly his activities and loyalty to the United Nations cause in the present conflict, and thereby hasten his release from present custody which, he insisted, was unwarranted and unjust.

He was advised by agents at the outset of the interview that the information he volunteered at this time would be referred to the proper authorities having jurisdiction over his case.

It is to be noted that he was not questioned at all concerning LISETTE De RAPRI, with aliases, who is the subject of investigation in the New York Field Division, and with whom GAZDA formerly associated, inasmuch as there was not sufficient information about this individual or her alleged association with GAZDA available in the files of the Providence Field Division as background material for the interviewing agents. For his own part, GAZDA did not mention the name of LISETTE DeRAPRI, nor in fact of any other woman, other than his wife, with whom he may have been associated.

He presented brochures in which his activities and travels are included, which he stated he had prepared to refresh his recollection and so facilitate the interview inasmuch as, according to him, the contents of the brochures faithfully represented events in his career as they occurred.

The pertinent excerpts from these brochures, confirmed verbally by GAZDA during the interview, follow:

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65 - 3

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Left Austria 1930. Settled in Paris and Switzerland. Determined not to return unless political situation becomes normal. Have not seen Austria for 12 years. Upon Hitler's annexation of Austria in March, 1938, refused in writing request of AUSTRIAN EMBASSY in Paris to exchange Austrian passport for German passport; this although wife and I both Aryan. Thereupon registered by Paris police as "formerly Austrian", because of our refusal to accept German citizenship, and furnished with identification cards (still in my possession). By doing this I again showed myself an enemy of the Nazi regime.

First Business Trip to Japan - 1936

In order to exploit two Gasda patents, and after having without success offered them exclusively to Allied countries and the U. S. A., and even free of charge to the FRENCH AIR MINISTRY, I went to Japan at the invitation of the JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

The FRENCH SOCIETE AERONAUTIQUE LORRAINE authorized me, with the consent of the FRENCH NAVY DEPARTMENT, to act as their delegate to the JAPANESE GOVERNMENT regarding the granting of a license for the Lorraine Mosquito Torpedo Speedboats.

Spent three months in Japan.

Second Business Trip to Japan - 1936

As technical expert of the SWISS ORLIKON WORKS (well-known pioneers of cannon armament for planes), I went as their delegate to continue the negotiations begun in Zurich, through the Japanese Military Attache in Paris, for a new armament:

the 20 mm. Orlikon wing cannon for warplanes.

On the way I stopped in the U. S. A. and offered the U. S. ARMY and NAVY ORDNANCE, and certain airplane manufacturers (DOUGLAS, NORTHROP and UNITED AIRCRAFT) the first chance to have this cannon, which I considered important. Only after my negotiations for the adoption of this cannon armament and the granting of a license in the U. S. A. had failed did I go to Japan.

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The JAPANESE GOVERNMENT immediately made possible experimentation on this new cannon armament on pursuit planes. Such experiments had been impossible in Switzerland, where the military authorities gave no assistance. The JAPANESE NAVY, especially Admiral YAMAMOTO, Admiral HONDA, etc., at once recognized the importance of this new plane armament, and concluded a license agreement on terms 50% higher than those the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS had authorized me to accept.

Japan was thus the first world power arming planes with cannons, while all other governments retained machine guns.

In June 1936 I returned to Switzerland, via the U. S. A. and Mexico, which latter country I visited, at the request of the Mexican Minister in Tokyo, General Francisco E. AGUILAR (now Mexican Ambassador to the VICHY GOVERNMENT), to see Brigadier-General Manuel Avila CAMACHO (then Secretary of the MEXICAN WAR and NAVY DEPARTMENTS), and discussed Oerlikon matters with the MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

I stopped several weeks in the U. S. A., and again saw U. S. ARMY and NAVY CHIEFS, advising their ordnance and intelligence officers regarding results of practical tests made in Japan with this new Oerlikon cannon armament for planes, and informed these officers about the growing Japanese plane industry and air force.

Furthermore, I resumed my talks with Mr. Donald W. DOUGLAS (President of the Douglas Aircraft Company), with Mr. JAY (President of the Northrop Company) and with Commander E. E. WILSON (President of United Aircraft), and again submitted to them a proposition for building fighter planes with this powerful Oerlikon cannon armament -- this in the summer of 1936.

During my one year's stay in Japan -- from the middle of 1935 to the middle of 1936 -- I believe I saw more of Japanese Army, Navy and Air Force preparations than any other foreigner, including foreign military and naval attaches. I noticed a quickly developing warplane industry, working exclusively under American, British and French licenses. Besides U. S. plane and aircraft-engine manufacturers, the following firms were competing for the Japanese market for planes, tanks and armaments: VICKERS, SCHNEIDER-CREUSOT, HOTCHKISS and RHEINMETALL. I observed that these companies had the firm support of their respective governments, thus forming strong competition against me. As the representative of a small Swiss firm without government support, I had a difficult business standing.

As early as 1935, I warned American authorities and press not to underestimate Japanese air and naval power. However, shipments by the aforesaid European companies, as well as those of the U. S. A., continued in succeeding and the Allies even sold licenses for the most modern planes to Japan after the outbreak of this World War.

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While in Japan in 1936 I first obtained information about a German "Experimental-Stuka" (dive-bomber). Having made my own first demonstration, as early as 1918 in the AUSTRIAN AIR FORGE, of two successful dive-bombing maneuvers with my fighter plane, I immediately recognized the importance of this method of attack. Upon my return to Switzerland, I concentrated my entire efforts on finding a defensive weapon to combat these coming dive-bombers, as I considered the then existing anti-aircraft artillery as useless for this purpose. I was particularly anxious to do something quickly, because I had obtained new information of an improved Nazi dive-bomber type. I found the solution in the

20 mm. Oerlikon Gasda Anti-Aircraft Cannon.

I incurred huge expenses to complete this important defensive weapon. Only due to my aforementioned favorable license agreement with Japan were the then small SWISS OERLIKON WORKS (who otherwise would have been bankrupt) and I in a position to defray such expenses.

Commander George ROSS, R. N., British Assistant Naval Attache in Tokyo, who got into touch with me during my stay there and became a personal friend of mine, visited me in Switzerland after his return to Europe. I showed him the Oerlikon Works and my new anti-dive-bomber cannon; showed him a firing test, whereupon he asked and even insisted that I go to London with him and see the Admiralty and the Air Ministry.

I went with him to London in January, 1937. I demonstrated and offered to the British Admiralty the exclusive rights to this new, most powerful cannon against dive-bombers, although this was against the business policy of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS, who, in view of their neutrality, wished to do business with countries all over the world. (Details of my years of effort in this connection can be seen in my

"Facts of How and Austrian
Gave Great Britain and America
The Most Powerful Weapon Against Dive-Bombers--
The Oerlikon-Gasda Anti-Aircraft Cannon".

By 1936 I became convinced that nothing but air superiority of the Allies over the over the growing Nazi air power could guarantee the status quo of peace in Europe, and, should the outbreak of war prove inevitable, only air superiority of the Allies could decide the issue successfully.

I had in my hands at that time, in
the 20 mm Oerlikon cannon armament for airplanes
and as inventor of

the 20 mm Oerlikon-Gasda cannon against dive-bombers

THE BEST TOOLS FOR SECURING THIS AIR SUPERIORITY. I offered these tirelessly, from 1936 onwards, to the Allied powers of that time (England and France), and also the U.S.A., but it was not until April, 1939, that the BRITISH ADMIRALTY advised me that they wished to order 500 Oerlikon cannons. As the ADMIRALTY was

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not then in a position to place a firm order, I myself assumed financial responsibility to the SWISS CERLIKON WORKS, and they started manufacturing for the BRITISH ADMIRALTY in that April. The ADMIRALTY was not able to place the order until six months later.

During the Munich days, in 1938, the SWISS GOVERNMENT confiscated all Cerlikon guns and ammunition for itself, and I sought ways to assure deliveries to England even after the outbreak of war. Negotiations with the SWISS GOVERNMENT were difficult, but I found support from Mr. OBRECHT, Swiss Minister of Economics. Taking a grave risk, he arranged for a secret meeting of the SWISS CABINET, where it was decided to assure me of the possibility of making deliveries to England even in the event of war. Minister OBRECHT personally gave me a written decree to that effect. (This decree made a great impression on Commander S. S. C. MITCHELL, R. N. then British Naval Inspector at the SWISS CERLIKON WORKS. He thanked me and informed the BRITISH ADMIRALTY.)

I then offered the British a license, at the lowest terms, to manufacture this anti-aircraft cannon in England also, and personally waived royalties under my British patent for the magazine, a most important part for this cannon type.

Shortly after the SWISS CERLIKON WORKS had begun manufacturing for England, the Swiss Minister of Economics, Mr. OBRECHT, told me confidentially that Dr. PUNK, German Minister of Economics, had tried, while on an official visit to Switzerland, to obtain information about me. He complained to Minister OBRECHT that Switzerland was working for England and France only, and that German inquiries always met with evasions. Mr. OBRECHT warned me and told me to keep away from the German border, as the Germans wanted to get hold of me.

Since the Cerlikon representative in France was making no progress in his negotiations to have France acquire Cerlikon anti-aircraft cannons and licenses, I intervened, in November 1938, and succeeded in convincing Mr. JACOMET, Army Controller-General, and righthand man of DALADIER (now with DALADIER on trial in Rome) and, after conferring with the Prime Minister, he placed, within three days, an order with Cerlikon for 60,000,000 francs.

French fifth-columnists, including the son of a French General and French armament competitors, spread rumors that Mr. JACOMET had taken a commission from me for this order, and saw to it that these rumors reached Mr. JACOMET himself, thus putting me in a bad light. These fantastic stories had not the slightest foundation in fact.

I also proposed to Mr. JACOMET, as well as to General LEMOINNE and the FRENCH ARMY MINISTRY, a new idea of mine, i.e., to fight tanks from the air with Cerlikon cannons.

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On the 28th November, 1938, the night before I left for London, General LEMOINNE sent to me by courier, to my Paris apartment, a secret note informing me that he had decided to order 400 Oerlikon cannons for this purpose.

After French anti-tank artillery had failed, the French successfully fought German tanks with Oerlikon cannons, hastily mounted on planes, in May, 1940. Unfortunately, all these steps had been taken too late.

I wish to emphasize that I claimed no commission or license fees in connection with these large French orders. I was never a stock-holder of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS, never received any salary or expenses from them, and represented them to the Allied governments entirely at my own cost.

My business connection with the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS was on the following basis:-

- a.) Having developed this Oerlikon-Gasda Anti-Aircraft Cannon, I was to receive 25%, and the Oerlikon Works 75%, of any licenses sold for this cannon to England, France or the U. S. A.
- b.) If OERLIKON sold to the above-mentioned countries, or to Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Dutch East Indies, Greece or Loyalist Spain, a license for my magazine, I was to receive 100% of the license fee.
- c.) If OERLIKON manufactured in Switzerland and delivered to any of the aforesaid countries, the OERLIKON COMPANY was to pay me a royalty of 5% of the selling price of these magazines.
- d.) In connection with the above-mentioned license agreements, I had the exclusive sales rights -- for Oerlikon products to England and the U. S. A., for which I was to receive a commission in the event of deliveries being made to these countries from Switzerland.

These license agreements, and the Japanese License Agreement I had concluded with such financial success in 1935, as well as other inventions I had developed in Oerlikon, gave me a very strong and independent position in the Oerlikon Works, which is evident from many points in these facts, without my being a stockholder or a paid director.

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In April, 1940, as I foresaw the collapse of the French front, I went to London and offered to the BRITISH ADMIRALTY to produce Gerlikon cannons in the U. S. A., as can be seen in detail from my "Paste of How an Austrian Gave Great Britain and American the Most Powerful Weapon against Dive-Bombers -- The Gerlikon-Gasda Anti-Aircraft Cannon".

It was also only due to my intervention, and after many arguments with the President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS that I succeeded in preventing Gerlikon, during the years 1936 to 1940, from shipping a single Gerlikon cannon or munitions to Germany or Italy. In that period the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS were delivering guns and ammunition to the following Governments only: ENGLAND, FRANCE, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, the DUTCH EAST INDIES, GREECE, LOYALISTS SPAIN, and even assisted ETHIOPIA (the Emperor HAILE SELASSIE still owes OERLIKON huge sums of money, for which they gave him credit).

During my above-mentioned meetings with Mexican Government officials in 1936, when the Civil War broke out in Spain, I assisted in having Gerlikon cannon delivered, via the MEXICAN GOVERNMENT, for the Spanish Loyalists in their struggle against the Fascist forces; besides the MEXICAN GOVERNMENT, the CHINESE and IRAQI GOVERNMENTS helped in a similar fashion, as Swiss Law prohibited the sale of arms to belligerents.

Here again I would like to point out that I refused to draw any license fees, commission or any profit whatever from these deliveries.

Throughout my career, my main interest was to get my inventions and other things on which I was engaged properly going, and the money-making consideration was only of secondary importance to me.

When Japan was negotiating with OERLIKON in 1937 for a license for the new Gerlikon-Gasda anti-aircraft (anti-dive-bomber) cannon, it was I who compelled OERLIKON to turn down the most attractive Japanese offer, made through the JAPANESE EMBASSY in Paris. As the Embassy had had no success in obtaining this cannon license, I was visited in Zurich, on August 25th, 1937, by Prince CHICHIBU (who represented his brother, Emperor HIROHITO, at the Coronation in London), with his aide-de-camp and private secretary, and during his three-hour stay at the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS I again turned down all his proposals to obtain a license for the 20 mm. Gerlikon-Gasda anti-aircraft cannon, which I had reserved exclusively for Great Britain. Even when I accompanied Prince CHICHIBU through the Gerlikon factories I took care that none of the Japanese party was able to see this new cannon type. All this although England at that time was not at all disposed to recognize the merit of my new Gerlikon-Gasda anti-aircraft dive-bomber cannon, and I therefore again had great difficulty in persuading the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS not to accept offers from Japan and many other countries.

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and adopt cannon armament for planes, and in 1936 he made a long and forceful speech in the House of Lords attacking Air Minister Lord SWINTON for his failure to give up machin-guns as armament for aircraft and change to cannons. In this speech he found support from Lord STRABOLGI. (Lord SEMPILL gave me, as a souvenir, a printed copy, dedicated to me, of the Hansard report of his speech.)

At a meeting at the Admiralty on the 13th May, 1940, with Professor LINDEMANN (known as one of the closest technical collaborators of Mr. CHURCHILL and enjoying his confidence) I informed him also, in detail, about the above-mentioned and threatened German bombing of England, likewise discussed with him my project for the liberation of Austria. He was very much interested, and promised me that he would urge Mr. CHURCHILL to look into the matter again.

Now I was able to get all this information, I am willing to explain to competent U. S. A. authorities.

I am still convinced that my project for the Liberation of Austria can be carried through with success. As an Austrian, I know my compatriots, who were the first in the world to fight Fascism with arms in their hands. I am equally certain that my project, if properly executed, will break Hitler's might before any military power could be ready to do so.

I am willing to give details of this project also to the U. S. authorities.

A few days later -- on the 20th May, 1940 -- while still in London, I had lunch with an influential Air Ministry Wing-Commander, Sir Louis GREIG, and the well-known public works contractor, Mr. Edwin McALPINE, and again discussed this German bombing, which I was sure was coming. I submitted a new idea for protection from air bombardment of Government and other important buildings, as well as anchored ships, by means of a special construction of mine, consisting of steel nets at a certain height and with a certain kind of mesh. Both Sir Louis GREIG and Mr. McALPINE, who asked some of his engineers to come along immediately, were very enthusiastic, and went with me to the Dorchester Hotel roof to investigate the situation and to take measurements, as they had in mind first to protect the Dorchester Hotel, where Lord HALIFAX Mr. DUFF-COOPER and other high officials were residing.

Two years later, on the 13th February, 1942, when the German ships "Scharnhorst", "Gneisenau" and "Prinz Eugen" escaped through the Straits of Dover, the world was astounded at how they were able to withstand the 110 bombing attacks made by the R. A. F. on the harbor at Brest, where they had been anchored. As was revealed later, this was only possible because these ships were protected by steel nets. the idea which I had put forward in England two years earlier.

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Only after two more years had elapsed did the BRITISH ADMIRALTY place the first order for these important Oerlikon cannons.

In November 1938, shortly after the outbreak of the War in Europe, I sent by Admiralty courier to Mr. CHURCHILL, then First Lord of the Admiralty, a confidential and detailed scheme I had worked out, showing how my compatriots, the Austrian people, Hitler's first victims, could be organized to revolt against Nazi oppression. In this letter I also gave warning of German's preparations to invade Holland, as a springboard for aerial attack on England -- six months before the actual date of that invasion on May 10th, 1940. Being well known as an Anglophile and hated by Nazi sympathizers in Switzerland because of my assistance to the British, I took a tremendous risk in writing this letter, because, if through any channel it had come to the knowledge of the Nazis, they would certainly have found a way to "liquidate" me in Switzerland.

Mr. CHURCHILL thanked me for my scheme, in a letter signed by his private secretary, Mr. BRENDEN BRACKEN (now Minister of Information), telling me that he would pass it on to Sir JOHN REITH, Minister of Information at that time. (My scheme as sent to Mr. CHURCHILL and the latter's reply, were known to Commander S. S. C. MITCHELL, R. N., who worked as British Admiralty Inspector at the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS.)

As Sir John REITH was a former Chairman of Imperial Airways, I asked Squadron Leader Leslie RUNCIMAN, a Director of Imperial Airways, to push my project with the Minister of Information, Sir John REITH. Mr. RUNCIMAN informed me that Sir JOHN REITH had passed this matter on to the Air Ministry, the competent authority for such a project.

For months I heard nothing from the Air Ministry, but it was a tragic coincidence that, exactly on the 10th May, when the invasion of Holland took place, I was sitting at the Air Ministry in London, with the Deputy Director of Air Intelligence, Squadron Leader DU BOULAY at a meeting regarding my above-mentioned project.

At that meeting I warned the Air Ministry verbally that the Germans were preparing to attack London and English industrial centres with 4,000 - lb. bombs and landmines, and even told them the type of plane by which these attacks could be made. This information, however, only met with a skeptical reception -- but unfortunately it proved to be only too true six months later.

The same afternoon I gave a similar warning and information about these projected German attacks to Captain Lord SEMPILL, R. N., who took this seriously. Lord SEMPILL, a well-known flyer and aviation expert, assisted me in my years of effort in London to convince the Air Ministry to break away from machine-guns

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Lord SWINTON's successor as Air Minister was Sir Kingsley WOOD, and as I had had no success in my persistent efforts to convince Air Ministry experts of the desirability of going over to cannon armament for planes, I wanted to discuss this matter with the Air Minister himself. Lord LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, R. N., who was one of the first to recognise, and one of the strongest promoters, since 1937, of my anti-aircraft cannon against dive-bombers, went with me to the Admiralty, Mr. Alfred DUFF-COOPER, permission to accompany me to a meeting with Sir Kingsley WOOD on the 8th July, 1938.

Sir Kingsley WOOD was much impressed at this meeting, and showed understanding for my proposals, promising me that Air Ministry armament experts would look into the matter thoroughly. It was, however, two years later, that the BRITISH AIR MINISTRY switched to 20 mm. cannon armament for planes -- the Hispano cannon, also a former Oerlikon license.

On the 18 January, 1939, I had lunch in London with the U. S. Air Attache Colonel SCANLON, the British Captain LOYD and Captain COURTNEY and the U. S. Assistant Military Attache Captain STUDLER. Captain LOYD, who is the famous Vickers tank designer, wanted to meet me regarding armament for a new tank design of his. Subsequently I had many meetings with Captain Loyd, who was keenly disappointed when the British turned down a tank project which looked to me very interesting and on which I had agreed to work together with Captain LOYD on the armament and finding a way of bringing this new tank type, with the new armament of mine, into production. I prepared in detail the organization for the manufacture of this new tank in Switzerland for the French and British armies, and Captain LOYD came to visit me in Switzerland in this connection. When everything was ready to be set up, Colonel FIERE, then Chief of Swiss Army Ordnance, who was not such an Anglophile as myself, turned the scheme down, saying in a meeting with me on the 17th March, 1939, "I have enough trouble already with you activities for England".

If this LOYD tank project had gone through, France would certainly not have suffered her tank debacle

At the beginning of 1940, delegates of the GERMAN AIR MINISTRY appeared at The SWISS OERLIKON WORKS to place huge orders for Oerlikon wing cannons, and it was only after stormy meetings with the President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS that I was able to prevent their acceptance. (This was not unknown to the following British Naval officers: Captain HADDY, R.N., Commander S. S.C. MITCHELL, R. N. and Commander DAWSON, R. N.

After my coming to the U. S. A. in May, 1940, to organize Oerlikon cannon production in this country, the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION asked for a license for both the BRITISH and U. S. NAVIES for the production of this cannon in the U. S. A. I finally concluded such an Agreement, and also succeeded, at a meeting in Lisbon, in inducing the President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS to accept it, although the terms thereof represented only a fraction of those usually exacted.

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During negotiations with the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION I declared myself willing to yield my own sales commission to a British Navy Relief Fund. As will be seen from the License Agreement, I also yielded my American patent rights for the patented Gasda magazine for this production without compensation.

Until today I have not received one cent in license fees either from the British or U. S. authorities, although my Oerlikon cannon and magazine are in full-swing production in the U. S. A. for the U. S. and BRITISH NAVIES.

I had personally expended, by then, \$42,000 for preparations to manufacture Oerlikon cannons in America, which the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION had promised to repay; so far I have not received such repayment.

Subsequently I spent an additional \$60,000 in the U. S. A. for the construction and development of a new Navy craft -- the Gasda Torpedo Speedboat -- as well as a new aircraft cannon -- the Gasda 23 mm. Aircraft Cannon -- and other experiments, and I am continuing my efforts, with my staff, in spite of my detention.

Not having received any income in America, where I have lived since May 1940, I have had the largest part of my fortune (which I did not make on Irish Sweepstakes, nor even on the Stock Exchange, but solely as a result of my own efforts as an inventor, since 1913, using my own brain-power and often risking my life in dangerous experiments, etc.) come here from Switzerland, and I have already invested a considerable sum, a year ago, in U. S. Government bonds.

Furthermore, Mr. BUEHRLE, President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS, who knows from U. S. Newspapers headlines about the huge production in this country of Oerlikon-Gasda cannons, for which he has not received any license payment, is absolutely convinced that I have been receiving millions of dollars for organizing this production in the U. S. A.

For this reason he has frozen all my cash and other assets lying in my Swiss Oerlikon safe and representing a value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and, because of my detention, it has been impossible for me to arrange for legal steps to be taken in Switzerland against Mr. BUEHRLE's action.

A similar impression is held by a former Oerlikon agent in the U. S. -- Mr. ALTMAN, of New York -- who is sure that I have received twenty million dollars from the BRITISH and AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS, and has filed a suit against me claiming two million dollars as ten per cent commission.

As founder of the PILATUS SWISS AIRCRAFT FACTORY I broke up a General Meeting held in Bern on the 12th October, 1939, as some of the stockholders and Directors of the Company, with the support of the then Chief of Swiss

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Army Ordnance, tried to place the PILATUS factory into the hands of the DORNIER COMPANY, the German bombing plane manufacturers. I liquidated the whole existing Board of Directors, and, with the Swiss Government assistance (Minister OBRECHT and the Chief of the Swiss Air Force), I formed, with my own strong financial support, a new Company and appointed a new President and Board of Directors, the majority of whom were well-known for their pro-Allied loyalty.

It is also thanks to my influence that the PILATUS SWISS AIRCRAFT FACTORY has not yet, even in my absence, made a single Messerschmitt plane for Germany or done any business with that country -- contrary to U. S. newspaper reports.

When I met the President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS in Lisbon in March, 1941, at the request of the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION, so as to obtain satisfaction of the License Agreement with the BRITISH and U. S. NAVIES (which I had signed with the Colonial Secretary in Bermuda on March 8th, 1941). I rejected the following propositions made to me:-

1. Return to Switzerland to take over management of the PILATUS SWISS AIRCRAFT FACTORY and work in the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS as before.
2. Fly to Madrid for conference with the delegate of the GERMAN AIR MINISTRY with free passage guaranteed by the Germans/. Purpose: Sale of my Pilatus shares to German Messerschmitt Works.

Upon my turning down these proposals, the President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS threatened to complicate my wife's trip to the U. S. A. via Germany, and called attention to the fact that the Gestapo still controls my son.

During my three-day stay in Lisbon I learned that the PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT would order Oerlikon cannons in Switzerland. I communicated with the British Naval Attache, Captain OWEN, and together we composed a message to the ADMIRALTY. Saw possibility of the British securing part of these gun shipments, which were badly needed. Gun parts necessary for production in the U. S. A. and England, could perhaps also have been obtained thus.

Here again, if this had been possible, I would have had no profit from the transaction.

In April 1941 I went to Rio at the invitation of the BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT, to discuss Oerlikon gun deliveries. Had meetings with Brazilian Minister of War

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General Eurice Gaspar DUTRA, Minister of the Navy Admiral Aristides GUILHEM, Chief of Army General Staff General P. A. de GOES MONTEIRO, Director of Naval Arsenal, Admiral Regis BITTENCOURT, Director of War Material General Artur Sillio PORTELLA, etc., to set up my production programme to manufacture the Oerlikon-Gazda cannon in Brasil, also for the U. S. GOVERNMENT, which I was sure would be of the greatest benefit to the U. S. A. and the British. My idea was taken up with enthusiasm, and received the full support of the Brazilian Army and Navy. Upon my return to the U. S. I notified the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION and the U. S. NAVY ORDNANCE in detail of these possibilities.

Today, one year later, I have noted from a press article that a similar programme has been concluded between WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION and Brazilian industrialists.

Upon learning that the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION had cancelled the License Agreement because the SWISS GOVERNMENT consent could not be obtained in time, I did my utmost to have Swiss technical experts come over here at my expense. The importance of such experts may be judged from the License Agreement, showing that the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION was willing to pay the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS \$42,000 for each expert, besides his compensation and travelling expenses. Knowing that I could get such experts, I offered to have them come to the U. S. A. Of course, neither the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION nor the U. S. NAVY would have had to pay the \$42,000 per expert. One of these experts, whom I brought over in June, 1940, worked for one year for the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION and the U. S. NAVY without my being indemnified for my expenses.

I consider the following inventions of mine as essential to the U. S. war effort:-

- 23 mm. Gasda Aircraft Cannon;
- Gasda Sea-Skimmer (sub-chaser, anti-invasion and invasion boat);
- Gasda Nuzzle Projectile, to increase the 37 mm. U.S.A. anti-tank gun performance;
- Gasda new Army 25 - or 20 mm. Anti-Aircraft Dive-Bomber Gun and Mounting;
- Gasda High-Explosive Fuse (newest from SWISS OERLIKON WORKS for Germany, now manufactured without my consent);
- Gasda new Navy Mounting for Oerlikon 20 mm, or Gasda 23 mm. cannon;

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Gasda Hossle Floats and Hulls for seaplanes and flying boats;

Gasda Anti-Tank Plane with special armament;

etc. etc.

In connection with my inventions I should like to say that I have not patented in Germany any of those relating to armaments, in order to avoid giving the Axis useful information. I took this decision many years before President ROOSEVELT ruled in 1941 that patents of that nature should be withheld from the Axis.

Because I found, on my arrival here, that the magnesium situation in the U. S. A. was very bad, I started immediately to introduce into this country a new Swiss magnesium alloy, in which I have a business interest. This magnesium alloy is superior to any at present in existence, and the Director of the NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS wrote me a letter about it, saying:

"..... This material looks extremely interesting, and I trust that you will find it possible to make arrangements for the production of alloys of this character in this country".

In another letter to me the Director of the NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS says:

"..... I wish to again express my appreciation of your interest in making available information and samples of these alloys".

Also, the ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA wrote to me, after examining samples of this alloy:

"..... The properties are somewhat superior to similar material of domestic production we are definitely interested."

The O. P. M. also showed interest in this magnesium alloy, and was ready to give assistance for its manufacture in the U. S. A. and for bringing over a few SWISS experts -- which I discussed on my Lisbon trip in March 1941 -- to start production of this most valuable material for national defense.

Through my detention, however, this plan was also frustrated.

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I can furnish detailed records and exact dates of all the specific appointments kept by me and mentioned in these facts.

All the above statements, apparently so fantastic, are not an "E. Phillips Oppenheim thriller", but a true story, of which my wife and I are the victims.

These statements not only prove my loyalty to the Allies, but form part of a document showing that, if Paris and London had taken more heed of my persistent warnings, and made earlier use of my assistance, terrific disasters, involving thousands of lives and grave loss of prestige, would have been avoided, and Hitler would never have had his blitzkrieg successes.

R E S U M E

1. According to an edict of President ROOSEVELT, proclaimed by Attorney General BIDDLE, Austrians registered as such in the U. S. A. are no longer classified as "enemy aliens". As I registered in this way in the last alien registration, I am not an enemy alien.

I am not only Austrian by birth and nationality, but, above all, by sentiment and deeds.

2. Although I never took any interest in politics, I detested Nazism and Fascism as soon as they appeared, which was the reason why I left Austria 12 years ago and settled in Paris and Switzerland.

When my only son, the child of my then already dissolved first marriage, still a minor, in his mother's care from the age of nine, under her influence and even that of his schoolteachers and the then prevailing conditions in Austria, fell a victim, as a fanatical "Hitler Youth", to Nazism, I vowed to fight this loathsome ideology, and was strengthened in my resolve when, in 1938, my Austrian homeland became the first of Hitler's victim-countries. Never, until the day of liberation, shall I cease to do all in my power to help to free Austria from the Hitler yoke.

3. Immediately Hitler came to power in Germany in 1933 I began tirelessly to warn my many friends in Switzerland, France and England (including politicians, diplomats, high military officials, etc. etc.) against the rising Nazi menace, and especially the Nazi military and air power.

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4. I was proud that I, as an "Austrian", was successful in finding the most important weapon in this struggle for freedom and democracy (my anti-aircraft cannon), and to place it at the service of the Allies and the U. S. A., refusing high offers from Japan and other countries.
5. Further, in April, 1940, when things were looking bad for the Allies, I left my second homeland, neutral Switzerland, giving up a secure home, family, business and income, and came to American, not as a refugee, but to help the Allies in their struggle against Hitler, by organizing U. S. production of my cannon, for which I have expended enormous sums of money.
6. How valuable my help is for the U. S. A. can best be indicated by the important place which my cannon has been accorded in the National Defense programme. (Incidentally, I have been the means of starting thousands of jobless American workmen in employment).
7. Since I came to this country, nearly two years ago, I have:
never visited any defense plant,
Never pried into American armament equipment,
confining myself solely to work for my own cannon.
Instead, I have changed and organized factories, until then unfamiliar with ordnance work, into useful defense producers, as makers of parts of my cannon, and therefore now playing a valuable part in the U. S. war effort.

Therefore, after my arrest, many prominent American citizens, and even U. S. A. officials, who had known me for years, gave unsolicited sworn affidavits, and official statements, testifying to my loyalty to the Allies and the U. S. A.
8. Although my wife's health, which is steadily becoming worse, and to some extent my

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own, have been seriously undermined by our over three months imprisonment, and our honor and pride have been deeply wounded,

the more so as, during this long confinement, I had no questioning, no hearing before any board, and no accusation was brought against us,

I am nevertheless willing to continue to place my full knowledge and ability -- not only for designing guns and armaments and organizing their production -- at the service of the U. S. A. for the annihilation of HITLER and the liberation of the millions of people being crushed under his "New Order".

My wife and I believe in justice, and we only hope that the day is not far off when our freedom, honor and dignity will be restored, as I am not alone in my conviction that my imprisonment is only of benefit to the Axis, preventing me from giving further aid to the Allies.

In closing, I may add that my wife's and my ancestors have shown the traditional Austrian feeling against Germany on the battlefield as follows:

- a.) My wife's father, Lieut. - General Gottfried de SUCHAN of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Army, was wounded as a volunteer in the Austro-German war of 1866.
- b.) His father, a Captain in the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Army, was killed in the same war in 1866.
- c.) My wife's maternal grandfather, Field-Marshal von HAUPTMANN of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Army, fought, like his father, also in 1866, as an Austrian officer against the Germans.
- d.) My grandfather, Cavalry Corporal Franz GAZDA, fought and was wounded as a volunteer in the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Army in the same war between Austria and Germany in 1866.
- e.) My brother-in-law, Brigadier-General A. von RETTICH, of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Army, became popular in the last World War when, as President of the Military Court at Marmaros Szigeth, in 1916, he

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saved the head of PILSUDSKI (later President of Poland), although the Germans had given instructions to the Austrians that PILSUDSKI be condemned to death. To do this Brigadier-General von RETTICH defied German orders, going over the heads of the highest officials, right to the Austrian Emperor CHARLES himself.

POSSIBLE NAZI SABOTAGE OF MY AID TO THE ALLIES

Events in England

A.) During my negotiations with the BRITISH ADMIRALTY, at a strictly confidential meeting on June 28th, 1937, with high officials in the Admiralty, a project was put before me for the possible arming of England's merchant fleet with my Gerlikon cannon. I was asked to ascertain how soon the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS could deliver 12,000 of these cannons for this purpose.

The whole idea was discussed in the utmost secrecy, and was only known to four Admiralty officials and myself.

It was, therefore, a great shock to me when I received in London a few weeks later, on the morning of July 21st, 1937 a letter from the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS, who were obviously much agitated, with a cutting from an official German military journal, which stated:-

"Mr. Gasda is in London as representative of the Swiss Gerlikon Works for a deal involving 12,000 Gerlikon cannons which the British Admiralty wish to order in Switzerland."

As this looked to me like a serious indiscretion, I at once telephoned Commander (as he then was) Lord Louis MOUNTBATTEN, R.N., who immediately came to see me at the Dorchester Hotel. After I had informed him of what had happened, he took me to the Admiralty, as he wanted to bring this case right away before the director of Naval Intelligence, Admiral TRUPP. In that meeting with Admiral TRUPP we were all trying to find out how it was possible that this secret, with even the correct number of cannon, could have leaked out. Apart from the few Admiralty officials referred to and myself, the only people who knew of this matter were Mr. PARAVICINI, then Swiss Minister in London, through whose diplomatic channels I had, for reasons of safety, conveyed the Admiralty's question to the President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS, and the Chief of Swiss Army Ordnance, whose approval for this project was necessary. I immediately informed the Swiss Minister about this indiscretion, and he confirmed to me that the matter had been handled by him in the most strictly confidential manner.

As we could not discover in London the source of the leakage, when I went back to Switzerland I conducted investigations there myself. In Switzerland, however, I could get no further than the Chief of Swiss Army Ordnance telling me that there might be a possibility of leakage through care-

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lessness of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS. When I brought this matter before the President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS (the only one of that Company who was informed of the project), he assured me that it certainly did not come from Oerlikon, and I was convinced that it would not be at all in their interest to divulge such information.

NEITHER THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY, NOR THE SWISS GOVERNMENT, NOR I WAS ABLE TO DISCOVER THE SOURCE OF THE LEAKAGE

B.) When, finally, in April, 1939, I was successful in convincing the BRITISH ADMIRALTY, through many meetings and demonstrations and with the strong support of Commander Lord Louis MOUNTBATTEN (who was one of the first British Naval Officers to recognize the value of my cannon and pushed the matter with the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Roger BACKHOUSE), and later the BRITISH ADMIRALTY signed the first Agreement with me -- another significant event took place. I was spending Sunday, April 9th, 1939, at the country house in Cranleigh, Surrey, of another naval officer and close friend of Commander Lord Louis MOUNTBATTEN -- Commander MACKAY, R. N., who told me of some dreadful rumors that were circulating that Lord Louis MOUNTBATTEN was a stockholder of the SWISS OERLIKON COMPANY, and that was why he was giving me such strong support, which led to the above-mentioned Agreement with the Admiralty. Both Commander MACKAY and I were desperately afraid that these appalling falsehoods might come to the ears of Lord Louis himself.

IT THEN OCCURRED TO ME THAT THIS MIGHT BE SABOTAGE TO PREVENT THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY FROM GETTING THIS IMPORTANT WEAPON, THE OERLIKON-GAZDA CANNON

Events in France

C. In November, 1938, I convinced Mr. JACOMET, French Army Comptroller-General and Premier DALADIER's right-hand man -- recently accused with him at the "mock trial" at Riom -- of the necessity of this cannon. After conferring on the matter, Mr. DALADIER himself signed, within the next few days, a large order to the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS for this weapon.

At that time certain influential people in France, now recognized as fifth columnists, spread false rumors, and took care that these rumors reached Mr. JACOMET himself, thus putting me also in a bad light.

THERE AGAIN I SAW AN ATTEMPT AT SABOTAGE TO PREVENT THE ALLIES FROM GETTING THIS IMPORTANT OERLIKON CANNON

Events in Switzerland

D.) When, in 1939, I had arranged mass production in the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS of the Oerlikon-Gazda cannon for the BRITISH ADMIRALTY, the Swiss Minister

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of Economics, Mr. OBRECHT, informed me confidentially that the German Minister of Economics, Dr. FUNK, had tried, while on an official visit to Switzerland, to obtain information about me. Dr. FUNK complained to Minister OBRECHT that Switzerland was working for England and France only, and that German inquiries always met with evasions.

I was warned by Swiss Minister OBRECHT to stay away from the German border, as the Germans wanted to get hold of me.

THIS WAS TO ME ANOTHER INDICATION OF SABOTAGE OF MY WORK FOR GREAT BRITAIN

B. In connection with the Swiss production for the BRITISH ADMIRALTY, two British naval officers -- Captain H. G. HADDY, R.N. and Commander S. S. C. MITCHELL, R. N. -- were attached to the SWISS CERLIKON WORKS as Acceptance inspectors.

Captain HADDY ARRIVED IN ZURICH ON July 25th, 1939.

He and Commander MITCHELL had their office connected with mine in the Swiss Cerlikon Works, and, as they both had to work with me, we spent quite a lot of time together, even after office hours, and they were often week-end guests at my home on Lake Lucerne.

It was, therefore a great surprise to me when, after Captain HADDY had only been in Switzerland a short time, two Swiss Army Intelligence Officers came to see me in the Cerlikon factory. The purpose of their visit was to tell me that they knew that I was a friend of Captain HADDY's having often seen him with me at Zurich and at my home on Lake Lucerne, and to ask me to warn Captain HADDY of a woman known to the SWISS INTELLIGENCE SERVICE as a professional spy, working for both sides (for the Allies and for the Axis). Those officers told me that this woman had arranged with a hotel manager, also under surveillance of the SWISS INTELLIGENCE SERVICE to have her room next to Captain HADDY's apartment in a private hotel in Zurich.

For diplomatic reasons they did not want to contact Captain HADDY directly, and therefore they came to see me.

However, as this state of affairs looked to me too serious to be trifled with, I insisted that these two officers had to inform Captain HADDY himself, and I immediately asked him to come to this meeting. The officers told Captain HADDY of the results of their investigations, and warned him accordingly. Captain HADDY confirmed that he had already met the lady in question.

After the two Intelligence Officers had left, Captain HADDY asked me not to speak to anyone about this matter. I suggested to him that the best thing would be for him to move out at once from where he was living.

A few days later, on the 12th September, 1939, when I accompanied Captain HADDY to his apartment, he found on the desk in his room a telephone message from another British naval inspector, in this woman's handwriting.

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I was greatly concerned about this, but Captain HADDY did not think it was anything to worry about, and even told me that he had recently had cocktails with this woman in his apartment.

The matter looked grave to me, however, and, although I had promised Captain HADDY not to speak of it, I found it necessary to do so. I told the other British naval inspector in our plant -- Commander MITCHELL -- of what had been happening, and he took it more seriously.

(Both Commander MITCHELL and Captain HADDY are now in America, and can confirm the foregoing).

My surprise was very much greater, however, when, a few months later, on January 4th, 1960, I again heard about this woman, this time in circumstances which confirmed my suspicions that the whole matter was really serious.

With the assistance of the Swiss Government, I was constructing, near Lake Lucerne, the Pilatus Swiss Aircraft Factory for the manufacture of planes for the SWISS ARMY and also RED CROSS ambulance planes, and, while it was in course of erection, I needed an office nearby. I learned that a lawyer in the neighbouring town wanted to rent an office. When I went to see this lawyer, he was out, but I spoke to his wife, who told me that she had heard a lot about me from a lady friend of hers. As I was interested to know who this was, she gave me her friend's name, and, to my astonishment, it turned out to be the woman spy from Zurich. I was, of course, very anxious to know more about her, and the lawyer's wife told me that they had spent some time together at a well-known Swiss winter sports resort -- Engelberg -- where she met this lady in the company of a Swiss staff officer. She also told me that this lady friend of hers wanted to meet me personally, and had asked her to drive her down to my house on Lake Lucerne, less than a mile from the aircraft factory. Although the lawyer's wife told her that I was only home for week-ends, she insisted on being driven down to see my house, took a photograph of it, and on the way back stopped at the Pilatus Aircraft Factory and Airport, both under construction, and took several photographs of these, too.

Naturally, when I heard all this, I was anxious to get hold of this woman at once, but, unfortunately, the lawyer's wife told me: "She is no longer in Switzerland. She has gone to America." I asked her how she knew this. She showed me a postcard from Le Havre, France, from where the woman wrote that she was sailing for the U. S. A., and then she showed me a letter from New York, stating that she had already arrived.

Captain HADDY was able to stay in the Swiss Oerlikon factory long after the outbreak of war -- until April, 1941 -- then went to London, and later to America.

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He visited me in Providence on November 23rd, 1941. I asked him on that occasion whether he had heard anything more of this mysterious woman, and he answered: "Well, I met two other suspected women in Switzerland after you left." (I left Switzerland in April, 1940, for London and the U. S.)

I SHALL NOT BE AT ALL SURPRISED TO LEARN THAT THIS WOMAN IS STILL IN AMERICA AND HAS POSSIBLY HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH ALL THE MYSTERIOUS EVENTS THAT HAVE BEEN HAPPENING TO ME.

F.) I arrived in the U. S. A. in May, 1940, to organize Oerlikon-Gasda cannon production in America for the BRITISH ADMIRALTY. On the 4th November, 1940, I received a telephone call from the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS, Zurich, informing me that two prominent American industrialists, claiming personal friendship with Mr. KNUDSEN, used a Swiss woman in New York -- called Baroness de CHAMBRIER -- to induce the President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS to stop me in my work in the U. S. A. According to the Swiss lawyer who represented this Baroness in Switzerland, and a letter he received from her, these two U. S. industrialists demanded of the President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS that he cancel my power of attorney and instruct me to transfer to the Baroness de CHAMBRIER in New York all our confidential drawings, specifications, lists of machinery, etc. for the Oerlikon cannon.

As the documents and correspondence in my possession show, this group also informed the President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS, through the Baroness de CHAMBRIER, that neither the BRITISH GOVERNMENT nor the AMERICAN GOVERNMENT was willing to do any business with me "as a citizen of the Axis" -- completely overlooking the fact that I, as an Austrian, and inventor and patentholder of the Oerlikon-Gasda cannon, had already concluded, two years previously, contracts with the BRITISH ADMIRALTY for this cannon and had been sent by the Admiralty to America to start production for them in the U. S. A., where I have been well known and checked in Army and Naval Ordnance circles in Washington since 1935.

The SWISS OERLIKON WORKS, always doing business with governments directly, naturally refused to cancel my power of attorney or to hand over the data, drawings, etc. of this cannon to a mysterious woman. On the contrary, they gave me all the information about this suspicious-looking matter of a woman trying to get into U. S. Government business, and sent me copies of the correspondence with this group, exposing their trick, so that I could take further action in the U. S. against it -- which I now feel sorry I did not do immediately.

The Swiss woman referred to, not knowing that the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS had informed me by telephone of her activities, even visited me at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, in November, 1940, accompanied by her lawyer and partner, a Mr. Alfred ETTLINGER, of 444 Madison Avenue, New York, who had asked me by letter for this interview. They told me that they were in touch with the President of the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS, and asked me openly for the blueprints, specifications

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and lists of machinery for the Oerlikon cannon, expressing surprise when I told them that I had not received any such instructions from the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS and refused to hand over this material. They told me further, frankly, that, if the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS did not accede to their wishes, my work with the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION would also be stopped, and even added that the BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION could do nothing without the agreement of "their personal friend", Mr. KNUDSEN. They also offered me some compensation for what I had already done, and my expenses, if I would agree to give them the drawings and documents.

Naturally, they made a very suspicious impression on me, and I immediately contacted the SWISS CONSULATE GENERAL in New York, to find out whether they knew anything about this Swiss "Baroness" de CHAMBRIER, who had described herself to the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS, and through a letter from Mr. ETTLINGER to me, as a "representative of the SWISS GOVERNMENT". but only a saleswoman at the Swiss Pavilion at the World's Fair.

I DO NOT KNOW HOW FAR THIS EVENT SABOTAGED MY ORGANIZATION PROGRAMS FOR MY OERLIKON CANNON PRODUCTION HERE, NOR WHETHER IT IS A LINK IN MY MYSTERIOUS DETENTION, BUT IT IS CLEAR TO ME THAT IT WAS A CLUMSY TRICK TO GET HOLD OF MY CONFIDENTIAL DRAWINGS AND DATA OF THE OERLIKON CANNON.....

PROOFS OF MY ANTI-AXIS STAND

I furthermore declare, in support of my claim of having assisted the Allied cause, that:-

1. I have never given my assistance or help to the GERMAN or ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.
2. I have never done any business with the GERMAN or ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.
3. In 1936 I was asked by a high official in the GERMAN AIR MINISTRY (Colonel UDET, then Technical Chief of the GERMAN AIR FORCE) for my and the SWISS OERLIKON WORKS' assistance, to design a new cannon armament for the observer in the first German dive-bomber types -- the HENSCHEL H. 3. 122 and the JUNKERS JU-86. Those dive-bombers were only equipped with .30 caliber machine-guns for their observers.

Although I told Colonel UDET that I would study this, I DID ABSOLUTELY NOTHING IN THE MATTER.

On the contrary, I built the most powerful anti-aircraft cannon against these dive-bombers.

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GAZDA was asked about his residence in France in about 1934 inasmuch as Providence Field Office file reflected that he had become involved in a bankruptcy arising out of conduct of a bicycle business near Paris at that time. He stated that he had been engaged in the manufacture and sale of motorcycles in collaboration with CITROEN, the automotive broker in France, and that during this time he, GAZDA, had invented a particular type of handlebars with a spring attachment that greatly reduced shock to the person riding. He said that the company ran into financial difficulties and he was forced to give it up, but that all his debts had been paid to the penny in connection with this enterprise.

GAZDA supplemented the information in the brochures with reference to his travel in Japan in 1935 by stating that after he had concluded the licensing agreement with the Japanese Navy Department in 1935 for the Cerlikon Gun to be mounted in planes, Japanese officials asked GAZDA to assist them on a Helicopter design which they were working on. GAZDA stated that if he were to give the Japanese authorities substantial aid in developing this Helicopter design, they were to give him authority to be their representative in Europe in the development of this aircraft through private manufacturing establishments, but that he would not be given it for the United States inasmuch as they had direct contact with private enterprise in the United States.

He said that while he was in Tokyo in 1936, a Doctor HERTSCHEL, a trade representative of the German Government, talked with him at which time he showed GAZDA plans of a Stuka dive bomber and asked GAZDA about armament for it. He said that this was the first information he had of this new development of the dive bomber as an aerial plane weapon, and he set about in an effort to find a defensive weapon to combat such dive bombers which resulted in the development of his anti-aircraft gun.

He went on to state that he had never been asked by any of the Japanese governmental representatives, or any of the other Axis powers, about any military, naval or aerial information of the United States which may have been in the possession of GAZDA by virtue of his travels and his meetings with United States governmental representatives, but he did say that while he was in Germany in October or November of 1936, he was approached by ERNST UDET, a former ace pilot of World War one, and a high official in the German Luftwaffe, who asked GAZDA about his impressions of the Japanese air force. GAZDA said that at this time the Germans already had the benefit of his gun because they had been given a license agreement earlier in 1936, which had been entered into by President BUEHRLE and Mr. FREITAGE, of the Swiss Cerlikon Works. GAZDA triumphantly stated that he had warned American authorities as early as 1936 of the power

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of the Japanese air force, and remembered specifically mentioning it to KARL BEHR, of Dillon Reed & Company, New York City, in the latter part of November, 1941.

GAZDA stated that he has a son named HANS GAZDA, now 26 years of age, by a former marriage; his first wife's name being MARGOT GERICH, of Vienna, whom he divorced many years ago. GAZDA said that while he was at home in Zurich, Switzerland, on June 30, 1939, before the outbreak of the second World War, he was informed by his second wife, with whom he is now residing, that her daughter (his stepdaughter) had phoned her earlier that day telling her that GAZDA's son, HANS, had just been arrested in Vienna by the Gestapo and was being held in the Hotel Metropole in Vienna.

GAZDA said that he learned through certain channels that his son's arrest had been probably brought about because of the son's visiting GAZDA in Switzerland while two British officers were also at his home. He said that he spent eight thousand marks, through two lawyers in Vienna, in an effort to effect his son's release, but that he was advised nothing could be done. However, GAZDA advised that his son was later released without any reason being assigned for which release, and without actually any money being paid by GAZDA himself, which item GAZDA thought very curious and significant as far as the motive of the Gestapo for the release was concerned.

He said that the son had come to their home in Switzerland at a time when GAZDA was absent and GAZDA was informed by his second wife that the son, HANS, said he had signed papers for the Gestapo to keep secret all the facts concerning his arrest and imprisonment, and therefore he could not give any information to his stepmother, GAZDA's wife, concerning his arrest. At this time the son said that he wanted to get a position in the Oerlikon Works in Switzerland.

Commenting further upon his son, HANS, GAZDA said that while the son was still a student in school in Austria he had become a marked Hitler enthusiast; had joined the Hitler Jugend, and had become involved in student riots with associate Nazi youth members in Austria, and on one occasion had been arrested, but had been quickly released when it was found that his associate Nazi youths arrested with him were sons of high Austrian officials. He said that shortly after this incident the boy HANS went to Germany with another group of Nazi enthusiasts and remained there for some time, and that after that GAZDA had lost contact with the boy except that he knew that on one occasion the boy had been involved in a clandestine tryst in a Swiss Chalet with some young woman at a time when GAZDA, himself, was visiting there. He said that he reprimanded his son severely which was very much resented by the boy HANS.

GAZDA said that after he himself had been in this country, within the

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past couple of years, he had received transatlantic telephone calls apparently from his son in Budapest, Hungary, where he understood the boy's mother and HANS' wife, whose name was unknown to GAZDA, were then living, but GAZDA said he refused to accept these telephone calls and has had no word from his son except information through friends that HANS was presently in Ankara, Turkey, and it was GAZDA's opinion that he was probably on some mission for the Nazi Government although he was not certain of this point.

With further reference to the incident involving Mr. ALFRED ETTLINGER, of 44 Madison Avenue, New York City, and the Baroness DeCHAMBRIER, in connection with their visit with him at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in 1940, it is to be noted that aside from the fact that ETTLINGER, who is an attorney, has his office located in the same building as does ALFRED ALTMAN, whom GAZDA counts as an enemy, ETTLINGER is the subject of a case in the New York Field Division entitled, "ALFRED ETTLINGER; LITHALDIS CORP., Internal Security - G", New York file 100-13020, as well as being mentioned in New York file 66-6541, entitled, "VAN KARNER CHEMICAL ARMS CORP., Espionage - G".

It is to be noted also that in the Washington Field Office case entitled, "FINNISH ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.", the report of Special Agent J. R. YLITALO dated at New York City May 26, 1942 (New York file #100-20138) reflects on page 32 of said report that on April 20, 1942, one LEON BRAUN advised that the attorney for VAN KARNER CHEMICAL ARMS CORP. had asked him to contact ALFRED ETTLINGER, a munitions broker and promoter, and to ask ETTLINGER to give \$30,000.00 in order that this money may be given to HJALMAR PROCOPE, Finnish Minister, in order to clear one ZILLIACUS of an alleged embezzlement. It was BRAUN's opinion that \$23,500.00 was secured by ZILLIACUS from ETTLINGER for the rights to the Finnish training machine gun as a commercial bribe.

The report states further that ETTLINGER reputedly received at least \$200,000.00 in commissions from munitions sales made to Finland and to Holland through Colonel ZILLIACUS, and that when the first Finnish-Russian war ended, ZILLIACUS aided ETTLINGER in making a sale of munitions to Holland which were originally to be sold to Finland.

In view of this information concerning ETTLINGER, it would appear that GAZDA's statement about the visit of ETTLINGER and the Baroness DeCHAMBRIER at his apartment in November of 1940 would be somewhat supported in fact on the basis of ETTLINGER's background as a munitions broker.

It was apparent throughout the interview that the bulk of GAZDA's statements concerning his background and his activities were principally self-serving

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declarations, and that he would volunteer no information that evinced any connection of subversive activity with him.

He stated at the close of the interview that he had been assured by Mr. CARUSI of the Department that he would be given a hearing in New York City in the immediate future regarding his custodial detention which would undoubtedly be supplemental to the information advanced to the interviewing agents at this time.

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TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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4.

I have never given any information about my armament patents and constructions to the AXIS GOVERNMENTS or industry, as can be seen from the list of patent applications for my war inventions, which I have patented only in France, England and the U. S. A.

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TRUE COPY

MID 201
GAZDA, Antoine

Mar 1 - 1943

The Honorable,

The Attorney General.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

By agreement and joint action between Divisions of the War Department and the Department of Justice, Antoine Gazda, a citizen of Austria, has been kept under varying forms of surveillance and restrictions for the greater part of the past year. Mr. Gazda, as you know, has been engaged in the development of certain types of armament which development appears to have reached a stage of satisfactory completion. At no time during the War Department's surveillance of Mr. Gazda has he conducted himself in a manner which could be considered detrimental to this country or to the allied war effort.

In view of the negative results of this surveillance, plus his contribution to the allied cause, it is recommended that consideration be given to the granting of a rehearing in Mr. Gazda's case, toward the end that any limitations of movements presently imposed under his parole status may be removed.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War

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ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation E8031558 ANTON GAZDA VOL-1 OF 3 - Folder 20FY
Date JUNE 28, 1943
From INS FORM G-8-1 CF 6863
To _____

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains: Doc. 2PP

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1/24/92
Date WM

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 By ST LCR Date 11/8/00

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WAR DEPARTMENT
 OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR

Washington, D. C., January 9, 1942
 O. O. 400.1141/9188-
 Gazda, Antoine

Services of Supply, Office of the Provost Marshal
 Security Division

March 27, 1942

Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of memorandum dated
 January 14, 1942, from the Assistant Secretary of War to the Chief of
 Ordnance. The Boston Ordnance District Office contacted Mr. Gazda in
 connection with the development of the 20mm gun and from time to time has
 observed the development of this gun without furnishing Mr. Gazda any
 MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE:

the development of this gun and there is no contract for this work.
 Prior to December 7, 1941 an alien, Mr. Antoine Gazda,
 undertook at his own expense the development of an improved
 20mm aircraft gun. When we entered the war he was picked up
 by the Department of Justice and put under detention at Ellis
 Island. He has been unable to work on this gun while under
 detention.

In January I arranged with the Department of Justice
 to have Gazda brought to Washington to determine if the 20mm
 gun he was developing had any value. When I learned that cer-
 tain features of the gun might be useful, I started negotiations
 with the Department of Justice to release Gazda to the War
 Department in order that he might complete his development.

The Department of Justice recently delivered Gazda
 and his wife into the custody of the Commanding General, First
 Corps Area, and these people are now under military guard at
 Providence, Rhode Island, at which place Gazda will continue
 his work on the 20mm gun.

Will you please make arrangements through the Com-
 manding General, First Corps Area for a representative of your
 Department to make such inspections of Gazda's work as you con-
 sider necessary to ensure that he is making satisfactory pro-
 gress on this development.

I have sent a copy of this memorandum to the Com-
 manding General, First Corps Area.

/s/
 JOHN J. McCLOY
 Assistant Secretary of War

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The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation	<u>✓ E8-03-15-58 Anton Gazda</u>
	<u>Memo w/attach</u>
Date	<u>September 11, 1942</u>
From	<u>Cincotta</u>
To	<u>Lieut. Militana</u>

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

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WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. D.

Freezer

COPY

MID 014.31 American Oerlikon Corp. 11/19/41 November 19, 1941.
(Date)

Subject: American Oerlikon Gazda Corporation

Summary of Information:

The records of this Division indicate that Antoine Gazda, representative of the subject firm, arrived in the United States at Norfolk, Virginia, on the American Clipper on May 26, 1940, being admitted under a temporary visitor visa.

A sample cannon which the Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Zurich, Switzerland, shipped to this country for demonstration arrived at Bordeaux on June 6, 1940, where it was seized by the Germans. The report states in part: "Since this cannon has not arrived in this country and undoubtedly will never be sent here it would seem logical that Gazda should return to Switzerland rather than remain in the United States . . . it seems clear that Gazda has other purposes in mind in remaining in this country".

Subsequent to his arrival in this country, Gazda occupied a suite of rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, purchased a yacht and an automobile and is reported to have purchased an airplane. He is reported to have held conversations with officials of the War Department including Colonel Barnes and General Wesson. The informant, in a report dated August 30, 1940, states that he is now convinced that the presence of Gazda in this country is inimical to the best interests of this nation and that he is strongly of the opinion that Gazda should be deported immediately and that any valuable documents and papers in his possession should be seized. At that time, Gazda was reported to have two German speaking male secretaries.

A report in the files of this Division dated March 7, 1941, states that it has been learned from a source believed to be reliable that Gazda is not persona grata with the authorities in Great Britain and will not be allowed to re-enter that country. This decision is supposed to have been reached in 1939; the Home Office in London was definitely opposed to it, but the Royal Navy protected him against immediate police action.

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APR 28 1942
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M. G. O.

Previous Distribution:

Evaluation
-of source
-of information
Reliable
Credible
Questionable
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Distribution:
Ord. Att: Maj. Graves

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APR 25 1941

It is reported that in 1934 Gazda owned a small bicycle and accessory store in Paris and was forced to leave France because of bad debts. In 1935 he was in England apparently with considerable funds, and sold the Navy a contract for 20 m.m. guns for the Oerlikon Company. The Home Office was suspicious of his activities. He is reported to have had dealings with the Franco representatives in London. Gazda carries a Swiss passport. He is reported to be an Austrian with strong Italian affiliations and is reported to be closely associated with Lisette de Capri which would seem to indicate Axis contacts.

Report dated February 25, 1941, indicates that the American Oerlikon Gazda Corporation is negotiating for the production of his 20 m.m. gun in Mexico.

A report dated February 27, 1941, indicates that the Swiss Company, A. Wander, A. G., Bern, had just sold the German Government patent rights to the manufacture of certain light-weight metals for use in airplane construction; that the Wander Company had previously sold these patent rights exclusively to the United States through Gazda.

A report dated April 10, 1941, from Bern suggests that Antoine Gazda be observed for possible subversive activities. This report states that Gazda is the travelling salesman of Emil Buhle, the proprietor of Oerlikon who is a German-born Swiss citizen of strong Nazi activities and sympathies.

Information further states that in spite of any contracts which may have been entrusted to Gazda he nevertheless was a suspect of the British Government. It has been reported to this Division that Gazda was associated with Lisette de Capri, reliably reported to be an active agent employed by the Italian Legation in Havana.

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MID 201. Gazda, Antoine

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Authority 1111138
By VP NARA, Date 1/24

April 28, 1942.
(Date)

Subject: Antoine Gazda

Summary of Information:

Antoine Gazda was born in Vienna, Austria, June 5, 1895. During World War I he served as an aviator in the Austrian Army. Little is known of him prior to the thirties. He owned a small bicycle and accessory shop in Paris in 1934, but was forced to leave France because of bad debts. In 1935 he appeared in England with considerable funds as a representative of the Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Zurich, Switzerland. The 20 MM Oerlikon gun has since been adopted by the Royal Navy. This company is operated by Emil Buhrle, who is outspokenly pro-Nazi. In 1936 Gazda made his first trip to America to interest this government in the Oerlikon gun. This government, however, refused to purchase the gun and showed no interest in it. Gazda then licensed Japan to manufacture the weapon. It is Gazda's claim that the transaction was incomplete so that the Japanese could not produce complete cannons from the patents so licensed. Subsequent to 1936, Gazda as export manager of the Swiss company, traveled through South America, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania and France. On May 26, 1940, he returned to the United States for the purpose of manufacturing the 20 MM Oerlikon gun, as improved by his patents, in the United States. The American Oerlikon Gazda Corporation was incorporated in Delaware October 16, 1940, with Gazda as vice-president and 25% owner. The offices of the company are located at 100 Fountain Street, Providence, Rhode Island. So as not to embarrass the company with an alien officer, Gazda resigned his vice-presidency. He, however, retained his 25% ownership. On November 9, 1941, Gazda was placed in custodial detention by the FBI as an enemy alien, inasmuch as he was an Austrian citizen. He is now under custody of the Army in a suite of rooms in the Providence Biltmore, Providence, Rhode Island.

The 20 MM gun is now a standard AA gun used by the U. S. Navy, and Gazda's presence is not necessary for the production of the gun. He is presently developing a 23 MM cannon that is reported to have much value.

(continued on page 2)

Previous Distribution:

Evaluation	
-of source	-of information
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reliable
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APR 30 1941

MID 201. Gazda, Antoine

(continued from page 1)

Gazda has always maintained that he is strongly anti-Nazi, however the character of his acquaintances and friends refutes this statement.

Emil Buhle, as previously stated, is violently pro-Nazi. Lisette de Kapri, who is believed to be an Axis agent, and who is close to the Italian Legation in Havana, was his mistress. Another mistress was Madam Olga Kropta, also reported engaged in espionage for Germany. Renee Macredy, who accompanied Gazda on a South American trip in the spring of 1941, is reported to have been in contact with one August Kern, formerly affiliated with the German Embassy, and also friendly with Princess Stefanie von Hohenlohe. Prince Danilo Ruspoli, allegedly an Axis agent, is a friend of Gazda's.

It is further reported that Gazda is persona non grata with the authorities in Great Britain, and will not be allowed to re-enter that country. It is asserted that he has had dealings with Juan March Co. in London. It was Juan March who was largely responsible for financing the Franco cause in Spain.

Individuals who know Gazda report him as having great social grace. He has tried to take advantage of the many contacts he has made with individuals high in military and civilian life, for betterment of his business and social contacts, as well as to appeal for assistance in his release.

No definite proof has as yet been established linking Gazda with the Axis countries. His reputation and his friends would indicate pro-Axis leanings. It is known, however, that he is a shrewd and unscrupulous business man, who is primarily interested in his own welfare, and he is stated to be the type who will gladly sell to the highest bidder.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK** FILE NO. **100-135 sub**

REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/30/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/22, 23, 26, 29/41	REPORT MADE BY H. H. DAVIS
TITLE ANTOINET GARDIA		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: GARDIA presently associated with American Corlison Gaska Corporation, 120 Fountain Street, Providence, R.I., a concern presently engaged in assembling parts for a 20 millimeter canon for British Purchasing Commission. GARDIA is not suspicious by the corporation and is considered extremely intelligent. Members of R.F.C. consider GARDIA completely cut for himself and an individual that would stop at nothing for his own remuneration. Is to occupy a residence in Narragansett for the summer and is arranging office space in Providence, R.I.

- R U O -

REFERENCE: Report of SA G. W. HALL, New Haven, Conn. dated February 2, 1941, and report of SA E. H. WINTERGARD, New York City dated May 27, 1941.

DETAILS: AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

WILLIAM G. ALLEN, Chairman of the Rhode Island Industrial Commission, Industrial Trust Building, advised that he had no additional information to offer concerning GARDIA other than he had heard that GARDIA had not fulfilled his contract with the British Purchasing Commission, and that on many occasions he had definitely known GARDIA to have exceedingly large amounts of money. He has become associated with a rich social class in Providence, and on several occasions while in the presence of these people, have used their plane to call long distance points to Switzerland and other foreign calls without even offering to pay for them.

① M. G. B. 201. K. G. A. - O. S. M. 4/20/41 (1/19/40)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 - Bureau 2 - New York 2 - New Haven <i>1 p. in</i>		DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.6 <u>UINA 911138</u> By <u>ARM/</u> Date <u>6/19/98</u>	

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ALLEN stated that GAZDA or the American Gerlikon Corporation had inspectors in practically every machine parts manufacturing concern in the State of Rhode Island and that information concerning each of these plants would be readily accessible to GAZDA providing such information was desired by him.

The inspectors, most of whom appear to be American citizens, are not known to the individual manufacturers, other than as representatives of the American Gerlikon Corporation.

Through Mr. W. W. ALLEN of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., Union Trust Building, the following report was obtained concerning the American Gerlikon Corporation:

*AMERICAN GERLIKON GAZDA Corporation

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Providence County
100 Fountain St.

George H. Houston, President

Charles B. Rose, Vice Pres.

Antone Gaska, Vice Pres.

Charles B. MacMillan, Secy. & Treas.

George C. Clagham, Asst. Treas.

DIRECTORS: Antone Gaska, George Houston, George A. Bentschler, Chairman of the Board, Charles B. Rose and Robert Sweeney.

OR 41 58 January 9, 1941

HISTORY

It is reported that this company was organized under Delaware laws October 16, 1940, with an authorized capital of 5,000 shares of \$100 per value of cumulative preferred and 10,000 shares of \$1 per value common stock.

George Houston is 36, married, native of Covington, Kentucky and resides and owns his home at Greenwich, Conn. He graduated from the Cincinnati Technical School, and for many years was active as consulting engineer. During 1915, with other, he organized and became Vice President of George W. Goethals & Co., Inc., New York City. He resigned from the latter concern in 1922 to become President of the General Sugar Company, which was active in the reorganization and management of a group of sugar estates in the West Indies. Houston withdrew from that concern in 1927, and resumed business individually, but in 1928 became President and Director of Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, Pa. where he remained until September, 1938. At that time he resigned as an officer and director of the company, and started in business individually as a financial consultant. On March 29, 1940, Houston became a member of the firm Houston & Jones, engaged as financial

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consultants at 52 Wall St., New York City. He also appears as Pres. and director of the General Machinery Ordnance Corporation of Charleston, West Virginia.

Charles B. Rose is 59, married, and for many years has been identified with the automobile industry. He was formerly President of the American La France Corporation and subsequently Vice Pres., of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa. Rose resigned the latter position during 1939.

Antoine Ganda is reported to be associated with the Corlikon Machine Tools Works, Buchs Co., Zurich, Switzerland, and a director of the New York branch of Seber, Hegner & Co., a Swiss silk organization.

Charles MacFILLIVRAY is 43 and married. He was for approximately 10 years associated with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, latterly as Vice President and Secty., but resigned from that connection in 1939. He is associated with Houston & Jolles at this address and is Secty. & Treas., of the General Machinery Ordnance Corporation at Charleston, West Va.

George A. Rantschler is Pres. and director of the General Machinery Ordnance Corporation at Hamilton, Ohio, and also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Machinery Corporation.

George C. Claghorn is about 50, and married. He is chairman of the committee on membership for the New York State CPA Society, and has other committee connections in this accounting profession. He is a member of the American Institute of Accountants of the NACA and the Comptrollers' Institute of America. He has had various connections with manufacturing concerns and conducted his own practice for three years at 11 West 42nd St. New York City. More recently he has been comptroller of the Allied Relief Fund.

METHOD OF OPERATION-FIRE HAZARD

According to Claghorn, this company will manufacture anti-aircraft guns, under government contract. It is understood that part of the work will be sub-contracted and will be assembled and finished by this company.

RENIS office space occupying the entire sixth floor of this office building. An office is also maintained at 52 Wall St., New York City. The building in Providence is of brick construction and in normal repair. Adjacent buildings are of similar type and present no additional fire hazard. The premises are well kept.

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FIRE RECORD: No fires reported.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Interviewed on January 2, 1941, George Claghorn, Asst. Treas., declined financial information other than to state that the company is amply financed, will do business under Government contract, and is fully responsible for all obligations. Good balances are reported on deposit at a local bank and no accommodations have been requested in that source. When interviewed, Claghorn stated that this company is seeking a plant location in Providence or vicinity. Although a detailed financial statement was not made available, the impression prevails that this concern is in a position to secure ample financial support for operations."

No individual report could be obtained on GAZDA at either Sun & Bradford Street or the Credit Bureau of Providence.

At the Providence Biltmore Hotel, Mr. W. R. CAMPBELL, produced subject's individual account which indicates that on May 21, 1940 he with his wife, registered for one night only. Two local calls were made to Plantation 5992 and Gaspee 1400. He registered again on October 3, 1940 and checked out on October 5, 1940, and on October 4, 1940 he made a long distance call to New York, Atwater 5-3000. On October 16, 1940 the subject registered again and checked out on October 19, 1940 and the following calls were made:

October 17, New York City - Eld 5-3000
October 17, Windsor 9-8932
October 18, Eld - 5-3000
October 18, New York - Windsor 9-8932 (called twice).
October 19, New York - Eld 5-3000

On October 25, 1940 subject registered and checked out on October 29, 1940 and made the following long distance calls:

October 28, Eld - 5-3000
October 28, Borden 4372
October 28, Eld - 5-3000

He again registered on October 31, 1940 and checked out on November 2, 1940 and made the following calls:

Penn. New York - 6-3000
New York Evergreen - 8-2900

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Langton New York - 2-6044
Eld New York - 5-3000

Through Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, Commander Mitchell of the British Purchasing Commission was contacted and he stated that the British considered QAZDA a "snake"; that he had not lived up to his contract with the British Purchasing Commission; that as far as they were concerned, QAZDA'S presence in the United States was not in the least necessary to them.

It was the Commander's opinion that QAZDA was out for himself and that he was taking every opportunity to get the better of his position in Switzerland and was apparently doing a good job of this. He did state however, that there was nothing definite which would link QAZDA to espionage activities, but that should the occasion arise, QAZDA would probably stop at nothing for sufficient remuneration.

Commander MITCHELL further stated that the American Gerlikon Ganda Corporation was doing a good job and producing rapidly.

While contacting Mr. RALPH A. OSTBERG, Resident Manager of the American Gerlikon Ganda Corporation in connection with other official matters, OSTBERG mentioned the fact that QAZDA was in this country, and to him he was an exceedingly intelligent individual and that he did not in the least have any suspicions of QAZDA being connected with espionage activities. In fact, he stated that Mr. HUBERTON who is supposedly the President of instant company had made a staunch ave to the effect that this particular situation would not be discussed in connection with the official business of the plant, he being so entirely convinced that QAZDA was not engaged in espionage activities.

Mr. OSTBERG stated that on several occasions QAZDA had mentioned his trips to Spain, South America and other such countries and also to the effect that a price was on his head by the Nazi Government and he had on many occasions while on trips to these foreign countries, had narrow escapes from agents of the Nazi regime. On one occasion he had sent a decoy ahead, and the decoy was taken into custody and is probably still confined to a concentration camp.

Mr. OSTBERG stated that the British Purchasing Commission had treated QAZDA very cruelly but that this had not alarmed QAZDA to any

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great extent, inasmuch as it would be necessary for the British to meet GAZDA'S terms before they could accomplish much with their defense program in this country, and for that reason GAZDA was not particularly alarmed at the present situation.

Mr. OSTBERG stated that GAZDA was well aware of the fact that he was probably being watched in this country, but that it was his opinion GAZDA would gladly surrender himself for questioning at anytime it became apparently necessary. He stated that GAZDA had made his money through patents, having the exclusive right to approximately fifty-seven patents which were well worth while. He described one patent which was issued for a bicycle which eliminated the circular motion of the pedals thereby reducing the lost motion to a minimum touch and through a slight horizontal motion would create a speed of approximately thirty-five miles per hour. Such patents as this are supposedly responsible for GAZDA'S present wealth.

Attempts were made to establish a bank account for the subject. No such account was listed at the Hospital Trust, the Industrial Trust, or the Providence National Bank, all of Providence. An account was listed under the name of the American Carliken Gasta Corporation and a majority of the officials of this concern used this bank for their personal accounts. However, the accounts which are listed under two separate heads are not a high amount and supposedly never exceeded the sum of \$5,000.00 in each account.

Mr. RUFUS THOMPSON, Vice President and Cashier of the Providence National Bank stated that it was his opinion that GAZDA'S personal account was handled in New York City. GAZDA has recently leased a home in Narragansett, Rhode Island. The home is known as Vinton Lodge and is on the east side of Boston Neck Road on the approach side of the business section of Narragansett. Portions of Narragansett are given exclusively to wealthy patrons.

The above information was obtained from ARTHUR E. MILLER, a real estate dealer of Narragansett. Pictures of this home were taken and are filed in the New Haven Field Division File.

Mr. OSTBERG advised that GAZDA was taking over office space in the building at 100 Fountain Street on the ground floor. The company is engaged in assembling parts of a 20 millimeter cannon which is being manufactured for the British Purchasing Commission. They are way ahead of schedule and have recently fired the first shot and have recently taken over a

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portion of the Tindall Fabrics Corporation Building in
Providence, Rhode Island for the assembling of the parts,
most of which have been made on a sub-contract basis by
other manufacturing concerns in the state of Rhode Island.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
By Special Messenger

December 7, 1942

Memorandum to Major Harris:

An informant, who prior to his immigration to the United States, was one of the leading importers of steel in Switzerland, is familiar with what goes on in the Swiss munitions industry. He contends that the money which Gazda is collecting in this country as license fees for the Oerlikon cannon belongs in reality to his chief, A. Buehrle, the owner of Werkzeugmaschinen-Fabrik Oerlikon. He is of the opinion that when Gazda flew to Lisbon in the summer of 1941 where he had a conference with Buehrle, this matter was arranged secretly. He contends that Gazda has always been an employee (export manager) of Buehrle, and that the license fees he collects are for patents belonging to others, including Buehrle.

Shortly before the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1939, Gazda returned from Great Britain with a contract for many millions of dollars on which he was entitled to a sizable commission. Owing to the interruption of shipments to England following the military collapse of France in June 1940, only a part of this commission was paid to him.

As further evidence of Nazi influence in the Werkzeugmaschinen-Fabrik Oerlikon, he pointed out that one of the directors of this factory is a certain Major von Vettha formerly of the German General Staff. He said that he knew that the Swiss authorities in Bern made several unsuccessful attempts to get Major von Vettha out of this factory.

Buehrle's father-in-law is a German manufacturer by the name of Schalk.

Samuel Klaus
SAMUEL KLAUS

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October 14, 1942

Subject: Antoine Gada

In the Times Herald of this morning appeared the attached pictures of an invention by Antoine Gada. I knew Mr. Gada quite well. He was the export manager of the Perkowsmaschinen-Fabrik, Gerlikon, the leading manufacturer of implements of war in Switzerland. This factory specialized in exports of the famous Gerlikon cannon to England. However, when shipments to England were no longer possible, following the military collapse of France, Gerlikon began to ship almost immediately large quantities of material originally destined for England to Germany and Italy.

Mr. Gada left Switzerland for the United States shortly before the defeat of France. He told me at the time that the purpose of this trip was to sell manufacturing license rights for the Gerlikon cannon. He took a sample cannon with him, and I remember reading somewhere that this cannon was seized by the Germans when they occupied France.

Mr. Gada is an Austrian by birth who has spent most of his life in Switzerland. He traveled on a Swiss passport which the Government issues to foreigners domiciled in that country. The president of the factory, Ernst Schuler, is not Swiss; he is either Austrian or German. Schuler, who acquired the factory years ago at a very low price, is now reported to be the largest single taxpayer in Switzerland. His success is attributed in large measure to Gada's business ability. Gada's second wife, a Polish woman, is known as a clever person upon whose advice he depends in his business transactions.

In Switzerland Gada encountered considerable opposition from Swiss war department officials (rumor has it that he was distrusted by Swiss army men), especially in connection with his plans to establish an aircraft factory in that country. At the outbreak of the war in Europe, Gada was constructing a unique airplane factory at Stans on Lake Lucerne, which attracted considerable publicity at the time. It was to be built so that it could be moved on rails into a huge excavation in the mountain side in case of enemy bombing. I cannot recall that construction on this project was actually completed. This factory, Pilatus-Flugzeugwerke A.G., is on the proclaimed list of blocked nationals.

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Mr. Ganda told me, while his firm was manufacturing for England, that his son, who would now be about twenty years of age, was being held as a hostage by the Nazis in Austria. However, the truth of this statement was disputed by prominent Swiss businessmen, one of whom is now in the United States. I recall quite distinctly that this man, Dr. Blum, who represented Crucible Steel in Switzerland, said that Ganda's son was an active member of the S.A. in Austria.

Shortly before I left Zurich, I was told that Ganda flew from New York to Lisbon, where he met his former associate, Mr. Buehrle. This fact is not without importance as by that time Buehrle was shipping his entire output of implements of war to the Axis powers and had made frequent trips to Italy. He was able to obtain a visa for trips to Italy without delay whereas Swiss businessmen ordinarily had to wait several weeks.

Mr. Ganda is acquainted with senior army and navy officers in this country. At the Consulate in Zurich, he showed me a number of telegrams from such officers, mostly former military and naval attaches in the principal capitals of Europe.

The meeting at Lisbon would seem to indicate that, apart from other considerations, Ganda is playing a dubious role, to say the least. Obviously these two top men in the Carlikon organization are playing both sides in the present war.

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October 5, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. F. D. SHARP

Re: Antoine Gazda and the Cerlikon Gun

The information summarized below is based on interviews with Commander S. S. C. Mitchell, E. N., Ralph Romeyne, of counsel for the British Purchasing Commission, and files of the Commission and of the United States Department of Justice.

Antoine Gazda, otherwise known as Anton Gazda, Tony Gazda, and Antoine Gazda de Suchan, in the opinion of Ralph Romeyne, of counsel for the British Purchasing Commission, "is nothing but a very conceited successful salesman. Mr. Gazda," he exclaimed, "is not a technician, a designer or an inventor; he is a type of international munitions 'big shot' salesman. It is immaterial to whom he sells so long as he gets his commission."

Although Mr. Gazda has visited the United States before - in 1936 en route from Japan, where he is said to have sold the Japanese Government an invention covering a bomb release for war planes - his present stay, uninterrupted except for trips to Lisbon, Portugal, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, began with his arrival at Norfolk, Virginia, via Pan American Clipper on May 26, 1940. In response to the question "Why did you come to the United States" - No. 117 of the Enemy Alien Questionnaire, sworn to on December 12, 1941 - Mr. Gazda stated that he was "sent by the British Admiralty to organize United States production of my anti-aircraft gun."

Mr. Gazda's affidavit is somewhat at variance with the facts as reported by Commander Mitchell and Ralph Romeyne, to the effect that "the Admiralty knew Gazda was coming to the United States and made no effort to stop him." Mrs. Gazda, who traveled to the United States on a German passport, stated in her Certificate of Admission that she is a citizen of Germany and a member of the "German" race. She reported that her nearest relative or friend was Emil Buehrle, Cerlikon, Switzerland. All available information indicates that Mr. Buehrle, who was born in Germany, has been an ardent Nazi for years.

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defense work in the United States. It was on the occasion of this test that the British Purchasing Commission claims to have established their first contact with the Navy.

Captain Blandy, at the time he was contacted during the investigation of Mr. Gazda, stated that both the U. S. Army and the U. S. Navy had considered the Oerlikon 20 mm. guns as an anti-aircraft gun several years before, but that it had been turned down for the Hispano Suisa because of its low velocity and rate of power. It had not been seriously considered as an anti-aircraft gun until the U. S. Navy learned of the new high power and high velocity Oerlikon gun which the British Navy and Swiss Oerlikon Co. developed jointly and which had been used so successfully by the British Navy. After the Oerlikon gun was brought to this country and accounted for itself so satisfactorily during the test, arrangements were made to have the guns manufactured here. The Captain indicated in the course of the interview that he was aware of the delay and difficulties experienced by the British Purchasing Commission in an effort to bring Gazda and the Swiss Oerlikon Co. to terms, so far as the license agreement was concerned. Although the U. S. Navy considered that Gazda was "a shifty and difficult person to deal with", it seemed at that time that there was no choice but to deal with him.

On October 27, 1941, Newell W. Ellison of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb, of Washington, D. C., on behalf of Gazda, made a formal demand for payments called for in Gazda's agreement with the British Purchasing Commission, amounting to \$18,000 for services and expenses from May 1, 1940 to January 31, 1941, plus a fee of \$2,000 a month, or a total of \$40,000. This action was precipitated by the British Purchasing Commission's withdrawal on April 19, 1941, from a tentative contract signed on February 5, 1941, by BPC and on March 8, 1941 by Mr. Gazda in Bermuda, for the Oerlikon Company. Mr. W. E. Leigh, who as Deputy Director of Supply of the BPC handled most of the negotiations with Gazda, prepared a memorandum pointing out that under Article 2 of the agreement in question the British Government was to be supplied with a "full set of manufacturing drawings, including drawings of jigs, tools, gauges and other necessary instruments, with complete information and instructions with regard to method of manufacture, sufficient to enable the British Government to produce by themselves, or to their order in any part of the United States," the Oerlikon equipment.

Mr. Leigh pointed out further that under Article 3 of the tentative agreement, the Oerlikon Co. was obligated to supply the British Government with "a complete list of machine tools required for production of 200 said equipments per month, on the basis of two eight-hour shifts per day," and that the type, description and quantity of each machine was to be set forth, together with a schedule showing the operation of each machine and

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ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation ES-63-15-58 ANTON GARZA VOL. 3
Rpt. 100-17783
Date December 20, 1991
From Fuller
To _____

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- Security-Classified Information
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK** BY FILE NO. **100-17783** IF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/26/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/9-11/41	REPORT MADE BY J. L. FULLER
TITLE CHANGED ANTOINE GARDA, with aliases: Antoine Garda de Euzhan, Tony Garda, Anton Garda; LEOPOLDINE GARDA alias Mrs. Antoine Garda.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (C) ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subjects apprehended under Enemy Alien Act 12/9/41. Subject ANTOINE GARDA born Vienna, Austria 6/8/95 and served in Austrian Air Force in first World War. Subject has sold Gerliken gun to U.S. and British governments but U.S. Navy considers him unpatriotic and difficult to deal with and British consider him as dangerous. Complaints received indicate subject is pro-Nazi and possibly engaged in subversive activities. Subject has admitted affairs with LISETTE DE KAPRI and OLGA KROFTA who have long been suspected of espionage activities. Has also had affair with RENE MACREDDY, who associates with contacts of German Embassy.

- P -

REFERENCES:

Bureau letter to all Special Agents in Charge dated April 30, 1941, re Internal Security - Custodial Detention.

Report of Special Agent A. T. Kurts, New York City, dated December 8, 1941.

DETAILS:

At New York, New York

The title of this case is being changed to reflect additional aliases as provided by subject upon interview.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent H. B. Vincent.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 3 - New York 2 - U.S.A., SONY 1 - U.S. Invt. & Natur. 1 - NY file 65-6473		10/10 DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.4 NND 911138 BY HRM/AL Date 4/5/98	

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On December 9, 1941 at 1:00 A. M., the writer, accompanied by Detectives WILLIAM FREEDERGAST and THOMAS KENNEY of the 17th Precinct New York Police Department, apprehended subjects ANTOINE GAZDA and his wife, LEOPOLDINE, at their hotel suite number 15K located in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Park Avenue and 50th Street, New York City.

The identification of subject ANTOINE GAZDA was based upon his admission of his identity. Mrs. LEOPOLDINE GAZDA, wife of the subject, being present at the time of the apprehension, was asked if she were a citizen of the United States, to which she replied in the negative. She stated that she was a citizen of Austria, traveling in the United States on a Swiss passport. It might be noted that GAZDA is Austrian born, also in the United States on a Swiss passport. He stated, however, that he preferred to be called a stateless individual inasmuch as he had resided in Switzerland for a number of years prior to his entry into the United States and owned an estate in Ennetbuerger, Switzerland.

Subjects ANTOINE and Mrs. GAZDA were brought to the office of the New York Field Division at Foley Square at approximately 2:00 P. M., at which time they were interviewed by Special Agent A. H. Gansel. They were fingerprinted by Special Agent J. H. Ferkin and photographed by D. A. Bucher. Mr. and Mrs. GAZDA were taken from the office of the New York Field Division at approximately 3:10 A. M. and turned over to the Immigration officials at approximately 4:00 A. M. for internment on Ellis Island.

Information in the New York file and Bureau file regarding subject ANTOINE GAZDA reflects that GAZDA was born in Vienna, Austria June 5, 1895 and grew up an Austrian citizen. During the first World War he served in the Austrian air force. Prior to 1934 he owned a small bicycle and accessories store in Paris and had to flee France on account of bad debts. He was in England in 1934 with sufficient funds to make a splurge in society and finally succeeded in getting a navy contract for 20 mm. guns for the Oerlikon Company in Zurich, Switzerland. His activities appeared highly suspicious to the Naval Intelligence office in London, England. His dealings there with the Juan March Company for Oerlikon guns for the Nationalist government in Spain probably

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contributed to his prosperity. The March Company were FRANCO'S personal representatives in London. (G2, New York file 65-6473-45).

GAZDA is reported to have made such selling implements of war to various countries prior to the outbreak of the present war, notably to Ethiopia, China, Japan, and South American countries. In 1940 he was export manager of the Cerlikon factory and vice president of the Pilatus Aircraft Company in Lucerne, Switzerland. A well-known banker in Zurich has advised that GAZDA is not the type of person whom the Consulate General in Zurich should trust implicitly, explaining that this did not mean that Mr. GAZDA was a person of questionable character since he was a successful business man, but that he was typically an export agent and not reliable. Since the capitulation of France, the Cerlikon factory has been unable to make delivery to Great Britain and it is reported that when the German Commission arrived in Zurich they purchased anti-aircraft guns and other implements of war originally manufactured for Great Britain and partly for France. (Consulate General JAMES B. STEWART, Zurich, Switzerland, 10/16/40, New York file 65-6473-45).

According to a financial statement of R. G. Dun and Company, GAZDA enjoyed a good reputation in Switzerland and was considered as thorough and trustworthy. He visited the United States in 1936 on his return from Japan where he had sold to the Japanese government his invention for bomb releases for military planes. He is considered by the United States Navy as undoubtedly a slippery sort of individual but probably not dangerous. The opinion of the Navy is that he is not moved by patriotism in any of his dealings in this country, his interest quite naturally being only one of making money. The fact that he sold guns and bomb releases, etc. in Japan and in other countries was considered quite natural since he is export manager of a munitions company in Switzerland.

His present visit to this country originated on May 26, 1940 and in January 1941, he was making efforts to locate companies for producing the Cerlikon gun for the British in this country. He had a quarter interest in the "American-Cerlikon-Gazda Corporation" organized in the United States for this purpose. The

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company was to put the various parts of the gun and mount out in sub-contracts, there being fifteen or twenty sub-contracts altogether. Both the United States Army and United States Navy considered the Cerlikon 20 mm. gun as an aircraft gun several years ago and due to its low rate of power and low velocity turned it down for the Hispano-Suiza. It was never seriously considered as an anti-aircraft gun until the Navy learned of the new high-powered, high rate Cerlikon which the British Navy and Swiss Cerlikon Company developed jointly and which has been used with great success by the British Navy. An actual gun, however, was finally brought to this country and now both the United States and Great Britain are having guns manufactured here to a total of at least 10,000. GAZDA was considered by the United States Navy as unquestionably a shifty and difficult individual to deal with. It had taken the British Purchasing Commission many months to bring him and the Swiss Cerlikon Company to terms regarding license agreements and the British had little regard for him. The Navy considered, however, that it was either GAZDA or nobody in this case so arrangements were made to deal with him. (Captain W. H. P. BLANDY, United States Navy, New York file 65-6473-45).

ALFRED ALTMAN, 384 Madison Avenue, New York City, has made various reports to different governmental agencies expressing the belief that GAZDA was engaged in subversive activities. It is noted, however, that ALTMAN was formerly representative of the Cerlikon factory in Switzerland for the United States and at present has a suit pending against subject GAZDA in the matter of \$2,000,000.00 for commissions on the sale of the Cerlikon gun. (New York file 6473-73).

Confidential Informant B. PAUL, whose identity is known to the Bureau, has informed the United States Treasury Department under date of September 19, 1940, that he had had one meeting with GAZDA and that GAZDA had related a scheme for smuggling the Cerlikon gun out of Switzerland, selling them to the United States, and having the United States resell them to the British. Br. PAUL advised that GAZDA had requested him to deliver a letter to Secretary Morgenthau, which B. PAUL had declined to do. B. PAUL mentioned that he considered GAZDA a dangerous fellow. (HERBERT E. GASTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, New York file 65-6473-9).

The New York file relates several contacts that GAZDA

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has had with Baroness LISETTE DE KAPRI. Baroness DE KAPRI is a Rumanian by birth and stated that she worked as a Secretary at the Italian Legation at Havana, Cuba. (Mr. C. D. JONES, Manager of the Roosevelt Hotel, Mineola, Long Island, New York, April 1940, Bureau file 65-4196-18).

On February 26, 1940, the Baroness DE KAPRI sent a telegram to GAZDA at Zurich, Switzerland, which said: "Come back this evening to New York. Remain at Hotel Lexington until you arrive. Please hurry. Miss you tremendously. Love, LISETTE."

She sent another message to GAZDA on March 7, 1940: "Please wire news. Love, LISETTE."

She sent a telegram to PERSICO, Italian Legation, Havana, Cuba on March 9, 1940, as follows: "Please telephone me. Love, LISETTE."

She sent another to the same person on March 10, 1940, as follows: "Think it over again. I fear to make a mistake if I move. Perhaps it would be better to wait for him with patience. Letter follows. Infinite love."

(The above information came from a confidential source, New York City, Bureau file 65-4196-24).

On March 24, 1940, the Baroness DE KAPRI reserved a room at the Lexington Hotel in New York City for ALBERTO FONIS of the Italian Embassy in Washington, D. C. FONIS checked out March 26, 1940, leaving for the Roosevelt Hotel, Mineola Field, Long Island. (Mr. OSBORN, Assistant Manager, Lexington Hotel, Bureau file 65-4196-18).

Baroness DE KAPRI has made her headquarters at the Italian Legation in Havana, has used ministers' cars, and was strongly suspected of gathering aviation information of the United States for the Italian government. She has an excellent technical knowledge of aviation and is a good pilot. (Confidential Informant A, New York City, Bureau file 65-4196-3).

Baroness DE KAPRI, who also uses the name LISETTE PIQUET wrote her husband in Switzerland on October 12, 1940, saying that she was suspected of being a spy because of her association with GAZDA, who has a very bad name. She advised that she saw him

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every two weeks as he traveled on business and that she thought he was an honest man and not a spy. [REDACTED]

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Subject GAZDA called the Baroness DE KAPRI several times while she was at the Roosevelt Field Hotel. DE KAPRI had stated that GAZDA was her superior and that he was working her too hard. She left the Roosevelt Hotel several mornings stating that she was going to the Waldorf Hotel. She left word at the Roosevelt Hotel that if Mr. GAZDA called, he should be advised that she was ill. (Mr. G. B. JONES, Roosevelt Hotel, Bureau file 65-4196-24).

GAZDA has had many contacts with Madam OLGA KROFTA at the Waldorf Hotel and various other places. LILLY STEIN, a known espionage agent, has advised that she had heard Madam KROFTA was engaged in espionage activities for the German government. (New York file 65-1819-4935).

Countess GINA DE SONIS, Ambassador Hotel, advised Special Agent in Charge E. E. Sackett on September 23, 1940, that OLGA KROFTA as well as subject GAZDA were very pro-Nazi, believing in the success and destiny of HITLER, and are not at all loyal to this country. According to the Countess DE SONIS, OLGA KROFTA and her sister, MARKEETA RAFFORT, are interested in picking up rich men. The Countess DE SONIS indicated that she was a bit jealous of the KROFTA woman for alienating the affections of a man from her recently.

OLGA KROFTA has been interviewed in the New York office and admitted a very close social friendship with ANTOINE GAZDA and advised that while GAZDA was an unscrupulous individual who would do anything for money, that he was definitely anti-Nazi. She advised that Mr. EMIL EUGERLE, the principle owner of Gerlikon works in Switzerland, is very pro-Nazi and has to some extent been instrumental in financing the Nazi party in Germany, which, she advised, had had no effect upon GAZDA. She mentioned that GAZDA was an inveterate liar and would do anything to further his financial interests. She said that he moves in good society and is particularly well known in Brazilian diplomatic circles. Her opinion of ALFRED ALTMAN, who had indicted subject on several occasions is that he is a penniless adventurer. (New York file 65-1819-10050, p. 18).

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It was ascertained from Mr. BROWN of the Ambassador Hotel that subject was also closely associated with RENEE MACREDDY and that Mrs. MACREDDY accompanied ANTOINE GAZDA on March 29, 1941, on a trip to South America. According to BROWN, Mrs. MACREDDY was a friend of one AUGUST KERN who had received several calls from the German Embassy and who also was friendly with Princess STEFANIE VON HONENLOHE.

Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, JR. of Rheinbeck, New York, advised that he knew GAZDA in London in 1939 and that it was the general impression there that there was something "phony" about his make-up and it was expressed among this set that GAZDA was a Nazi spy. It was reported also that he had a son who was one of the leading Nazis in Austria prior to the German annexation of that country and that he now occupies a high position in Austria. Mr. DOYLE advised that while GAZDA pretended to be anti-Nazi that he believed that this was merely a blind. (New York file 65-6473-60).

On May 29, 1941, the following information was obtained from a very confidential source with reference to correspondence in the office of JUNKERS AIRCRAFT COMPANY, INC., New York City: a page from a calendar pad dated Wednesday, May 21, 1941, contained the inscription "Letter to Beier," referring to ALFRED BEIER, and the name of ANTOINE GAZDA in hand writing. (New York file 65-1819-10097, p. 8).

In an anonymous communication dated February 27, 1941, addressed to the Director, it was stated that Mr. GEORGE A. HENTSCHLER, President of the AMERICAN OERLIKON GAZDA CORPORATION, which was founded by subject, is a Nazi through and through and that HENTSCHLER is a Prussian in his manner and ideology, that he has no use for our way of life, and is a true disciple of his ancestors who were Prussians. (New York file 65-6473-45).

On April 18, 1941, an anonymous communication was received at the Bureau reflecting information regarding subject ANTOINE GAZDA'S contacts with OLGA KROFTA and RENEE MACREDDY and suggesting that he was morally undesirable and should be denied re-entry into this country. (New York file 65-6473-77).

On March 7, 1941, G-2 furnished information from a source believed to be reliable that GAZDA was not persona grata with the authorities in Great Britain and would not be allowed to

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re-enter that country. The home office in London was definitely opposed to him in 1939 but the Royal Navy was protecting him against immediate police action.

A search of subjects' suite at the Waldorf Astoria has been conducted with subjects' permission but nothing of any interest was noted.

Accompanied by Special Agent H. B. Vincent, subject ANTOINE GAZDA was interviewed at Ellis Island and he revealed a background which generally coincides with the files of this office. He advised that he received a letter from Baroness LISSETTE DE KAPRI in London the latter part of 1938 although he was not sure of these dates. He said that she had enclosed an introduction from the President of the Fairchild Aircraft Company and wanted to meet him with regard to some problem in aviation. He said that he did not meet her until the first part of 1939 in Berne, Switzerland where he secretly had an affair with her. He said that she went to the United States that year and that he did not see her again until he arrived in the United States in the middle part of 1940. He said that of course he heard from her both in the United States and from Havana, Cuba and that on one occasion he had sent her about \$200.00 while she was in Havana. He said that upon recontacting her in New York City, he had inquired as to her activities in Havana and that she had told him that she had lived with the Italian Ambassador in Havana. She had related, in answer to his jealous inquiry, that she regarded the Italian Ambassador there as a father inasmuch as he had been kind to her. He said that LISSETTE DE KAPRI had never extracted any information of a confidential nature from him at any time during their affair in Switzerland or New York City although he saw her on many occasions during the first few months he was in New York City in 1940.

He advised that his contacts with Madam OLGA KROFTA were also of an intimate nature and continued for several months during the latter part of 1940 and the first part of 1941. He said that she had never extracted any information from him either nor had she ever attempted such a thing. He said that he felt firmly convinced that she was a good American as was himself, as well as LISSETTE DE KAPRI.

He advised that his affair with RENEE MACREDDY started on the termination of the affair with OLGA KROFTA and had lasted

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until his wife arrived in New York City from Switzerland in the middle part of 1941, but he denied any knowledge of un-American activities or un-American feelings by Mrs. MACREDDY. He said that he felt sure that if his wife had been here all the time he would not be in federal custody as he is at present. He advised further that the Baroness DE KAPRI was never his Secretary and that he had used, as a rule, the secretary of the Swiss Ambassador. He advised that his Secretary in Switzerland was male and naturally spoke German as well as other languages. He said that he had never accompanied any German officials through the Gerlikon factory in Zurich, Switzerland. He declined any knowledge of JUAN MARCH & COMPANY and advised that he had never sold any munitions to any representative of the Spanish-Fascist regime.

He advised that his son, prior to the annexation of Austria by Germany, was one of the leading Nazi youths in Austria and that it was quite likely he received a high position after the annexation took place. He advised that his son had immediately thereafter become anti-Nazi and had been placed in a concentration camp for eighteen months and that he had recently received letters from him written in Budapest, which letters also professed that he was anti-Nazi. He explained further that this son was born to his first wife from whom he was divorced in 1926--the son being only eight or ten years old at that time. He mentioned that his son had considered him, GAZDA, to be a poor father.

GAZDA related that Mr. EMIL EUEHLE, principal owner of the Gerlikon Machine Tool Works in Zurich was presently and always had been an ardent Nazi supporter but that he, GAZDA, had always disagreed with his beliefs and had fought for contracts with the democracies.

He advised that GEORGE A. RENTSCHLER, who was President of the American GAZDA concern, was a patriotic American. He said that he had never heard of GINA DE BONIS. He advised that he had never been through the Douglas Aircraft factory and that the only aircraft factory he had been through was the Fairchild plant, which he toured on invitation. He said that he had never been in any other national defense factories but had naturally visited those plants which could possibly manufacture some part of the Gerlikon gun, such as textile factories in New England. He said that he had never had a map of any industrial plants in his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria

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and did not know of the existence of such a map.

GAZDA expressed profound indignation at having been placed in custody, saying that he felt that he had been of great service to both this country and England.

Descriptions of ANTOINE GAZDA, as well as LEOPOLDINE GAZDA, as gained from observation and questioning, are as follows:

Name	ANTOINE GAZDA
Age	47
Born	6/5/95
Height	5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	170
Build	Medium
Hair	Dark
Eyes	Blue
Color	White
Complexion	Florid

Name	LEOPOLDINE GAZDA
Age	45
Born	11/11/96
Height	5' 4"
Weight	120
Build	Medium
Hair	Blonde
Eyes	Blue
Color	White
Complexion	Fair

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MID 201
GAZDA, Antoine

March 6, 1942

62
ML

Subject: GAZDA, Antoine (American Oerlikon Gazda Corporation)

To: A. C. of S., G-2, Headquarters, Second Corps Area,
Governors Island, New York.

1. The following persons are alleged to have considerable information about subject:

Houston and Jowles, Bankers,
Wall Street, New York, New York.

Mr. Carl Behr,
Dillon and Reed, Bankers,
New York, New York.

2. It is desired that each person be contacted as soon as possible and statements concerning subject forwarded to this office.

For the Chief, Counter Intelligence Branch:

DAVID G. ERSKINE,
Lt. Col., General Staff,
Asst. Executive Officer, C.I.B.

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By S. F. R. Date 11/18/02

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2-20-42 - jd
9:10 A. M.

Conversation between Colonel Holbrook
and Colonel Constant

Col. C. "I can hardly hear you. Can you talk louder?"

Col. H. "Everything looks alright. Say in regard to this Gazda case - that was, is, okay and done with malice aforethought at the request of the Ordnance and the Air Corps. This man has sent through - since a closer study of his product (?) they decided that they've got to let him get started on the work on it as soon as they can. And the product is more easily manufactured than similar weapons and because of that reason we think we can turn them out in quantity, see? And we want to get him started, but we can't turn him loose, let him have free access to everything. That was the decision of the Assistant Secretary of War and the purpose was to get something that we could turn out in quantity that would be particularly useful, and apparently according to reports, it has a higher efficiency than anything we can find - so everything considered, I think we'll have to go through with it.

"You know that Dillon Read is financially interested in getting him over here, don't you?"

"I do.

"That's the company in which Mr. Behr is interested.

"Can't help it.

"You know he's tied up with the de Capri case and also the Ruspoli case.

"Can't do a thing about it.

"I see.

"But of course, you haven't had anything in writing yet. The thing is this - you may find that General Miles will send a detail from First Corps Area to pick him up.

"Well now General Miles, apparently, has already been in communication with us regarding that. But then he says "Disregard - I have made other arrangements". I don't know what his arrangements are but -

"I understand that - they want to get him a decent place to live and this fellow Baer has offered his apartment.

"Yes, and that's what we don't like ~~Hunk~~. We think if you're going to take him, you ought to get him out of here. Not leave him sitting around New York where they could pull another Bergdoll on us, because -

"Just a minute, Vic, that's -

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"There is another thing to it too. There's a financial group in Mexico that's interested in getting him out of the country into Mexico.

"Nothing like that. That's all off, Vic. I'll let you know later about more details.

"What's all off?

"The Gazda case - as it is right now - the hotel part. There'll be something more satisfactory to you on that.

"Well that will be alright, but that looked bad to us, Hank. You let us know. Good bye.

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By S. F. R. Date 1/18/00RG 319
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Conversation between Colonel Holbrook
and Colonel Constant2-19-42 - jd
5:00 P. M.

Col. C. "I've got quite a little case here for you and we need some help. It sounds kind of peculiar. A Mr. Karl Behr, of Dillon Read calls up and wants to know if we will put a guard on a Mr. Gazda, Antoine, who must get his health back in order that he may work for the Ordnance Dept. A little while later - well first he is told that of course we will do anything the Secretary of War tells us to do - then a Colonel or a Major Tate of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War calls up the Chief of Staff, and gives him the same story. The Ordnance Dept. want this man out to work on a gun. Will we put a guard on him if he lives in Mr. Baer's apartment uptown while he recuperates, in order that he may go to Providence, R. I. and work on a gun under the control of the Ordnance Dept. He is interned, an alien enemy, on Ellis Island at the present time. The Chief of Staff told Major or Colonel Tate that if the Secretary of War directed us, we would naturally comply.

Col. H. "Yes, but why should you do it? Maybe the Corps Area Provost Marshal should be the one to handle it.

"Well, anyhow, the story is this, ~~Donk~~. On January 14th, we have a first indorsement signed by Bill Crist - MID 201-Gazda to the effect that informal opinion has been obtained from the Office of the Chief of Ordnance which has no interest in Gazda and does not care to have any contacts with him until his loyalty to the United States is established by MID. That was in answer to a question of F.B.I. Now, it appears that this man is - was a representative of the American Oerlikon Gazda Corporation. He came into the U. S., occupied a suite of rooms at the Waldorf, purchased a yacht and an automobile, had plenty of money, but apparently the War Department doesn't like him. The F.B.I. think he is decidedly subversive. He's mixed up with the case of the Baroness de Capri and also Prince Ruspoli, another suspect alien, interned. Now, we also know that Dillon Read, this firm, is financially interested in getting Mr. Gazda to the U. S. The whole thing looks very screwy to us.

"Have you got an order from the Chief of Staff now, on that?"

"We have not. Now, the point is this - The Chief of Staff wants to know, first, if Major Tait has any instructions to issue such an order - or if any are going to be issued backed by Major Tait. And if so, if we get that order, we'd like to have it very much checked back by you in order to protect the General, because it very easily may be another Bergdoll escape. There's too many bad things tied in with this case. They want us to send three men and an N.C.O. - Well you know perfectly well, they could easily be handled in a New York hotel. And now, another thing --

"Who wants this - who designated the size of the group - the guard?"

"Oh, Major Tait suggested that - Major Tait of McCloy's office. Now, Mr. Karl Behr of Dillon Read, gives just about the same story that Colonel Tait gives. The Chief of Staff has told both of them that if the Secretary of

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 By S. FR Date 11/18/00

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War directed us, we naturally would comply, but that he was not going to do it until he received something official from Washington, regardless of the fact that the F.B.I. might be willing to turn him over to us. Do you get the point? Now there's another very interesting thing that ties in with this. There is a civilian employee. He's a soldier - take it all back, he's a soldier - Alexander de Bondini - recently transferred to this post from Fort Monmouth, who got rid of him as quickly as they could. He's an Italian alien - took part in the Black Shirt march on Rome and is tied in very closely with official life in Italy. His mother is married to an Italian General. In 1940, the U. S. Ambassador to Colombia requested this man be sent out of Colombia because of his continual association with the Fascist movement in Colombia. At the request, apparently, of this Major Tait, Bondini was taken into the Signal Corps. They got a waiver on his eyesight and got him into the Signal Corps. Sent him to the Signal School - Signal School doesn't want him. The only reason I'm telling you about this is because this is two funny things that Tait's been mixed up in today. And he, as I understand it, is executive assistant to Mr. McCloy (?). There may be nothing there, but as I say, here are two questions of aliens in which Tait is involved in the same day, and it doesn't look good. (Continued on next page)

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UNID 911132
 By S. F. R. Date 1/18/02

Colonel Holbrook, C. . . - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Now there may be nothing there but as I say here are two questions of aliens in which Tait is involved in the same day and it doesn't look good."

"I don't think Tait is personally mixed up with it, I think he's getting his orders."

"Well maybe so, but that's what I say, he has been mixed up in two questions connected with aliens in the same day. Both of these aliens are considered bad by the F.B.I., we have a file on them a mile thick, and neither proposition looks good. But what the Chief of Staff wanted me to ask you was, "Please check and see if any such thing is coming out asking us to take over this man from the F.B.I. and guard him in a New York Hotel, which we don't like doing. Second, who is Tait and how is he tied in with anything you can get on these two cases!"

"All right Honk, he said I understand from the Chief of Staff that Tait talked as though such instructions would be issued to us, and we don't think it sounds a bit good. We would appreciate anything you would let us have on it."

"Okay Honk, thank you very much."

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By SP-1/CR Date 11/18/02RG 319
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Major Prince and Colonel Constant

Feb. 19, 1942

4:45 p.m.

"The man in question is Karl H. Behr, home address 215 East 72nd Street, He is an Officer of Dillon-Reed and Co., together with Brandi upon whom we have a record. Brandi has two brothers in the German Army, and to the best of our knowledge is an alien, very brilliant and wealthy. I remember him from Berlin and not very favorably, ~~to be a very bad egg~~. You will find a long record in the old reports about the Baroness de Capri at the time she was corresponding with Gazda to get him to come to America. The firm of Dillon-Reed was financially interested in getting Gasda to the United States and in financing his ideas for a gun.

Gazda is supposed to have a lot of money which is all frozen by the Treasury. The War Department is absolutely definite that they do not want him, they have no interest in him. His record is a very bad as contained in our files. Of course the first step is to get him out from Ellis Island and then to get a few million dollars which he collected in royalties, supposed to be about 20,000,0000 all of which are frozen. Gazda was negotiating for the manufacture of his gun in Mexico, and there is a group of American financiers now operating in Mexico that want to get him out of the United States and into Mexico. This of course would be a very bad move. There is a big file in F.B.I. on the case and we have most of it here. Rouspoli now interned as an alien enemy alien and subversive suspect is on Ellis Island, is another bad egg and we also have a large file on him, as we do on the Baroness de Capri. The unholy triangle in this case was Rouspoli, when he was in the Italian Diplomatic Service in Cuba, Gazda in Switzerland, and the Baroness Lisette de Capri in the United States. (Note the latter lady has at least ten aliases)

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Hrm /AL 6/5/98

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.4
WND 9/11/38
By S. F. R. Date 11/8/00

RG 319
Box 56

(33)
11115

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation	<u>EG-03-15-58 ANTON GAZDA VOL. 3</u>
	<u>Memo</u>
Date	<u>March 9, 1942</u>
From	<u>Vreeland</u>
To	<u>Cd Beckett</u>

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- Security-Classified Information
- Otherwise Restricted Information

WND 9/11/38
Authority

12/17/91
Date

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

RG 319
IRR Pers, File
B 56A

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.4

NND 911138
By SP FR Date 1/18/02

RG 319
Box 56

(34)
1/31/5

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation ES-03-15-58 ANTON GAZDA VOL. 3
Memo w/att
Date March 3, 1942
From Vreeland
To Col Beckett

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- Security-Classified Information
- Otherwise Restricted Information

NND 911138
Authority

12/17/91
Date

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

RG 319
IRR Pers, Files
BS64

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 5.4

UUCD 911138
By ST LCR Date 11/18/03

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Authority: NND 003019

By: ST/Hmm NARA Date: 1/4/00

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PITTSBURGH DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
UNITED STATES ARMY
506 Post Office and Federal Courts LB/ae
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

SPKCC III-4697
12 (I)

December 1, 1942

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE FILES OBTAINED IN THE OFFICE AND PERTAINING TO ANTE DOSHEN, DEFENDANT IN FEDERAL COURT, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

TO : Colonel F. S. Doll
Director, Intelligence Division
Headquarters Third Service Command
7th Floor Standard Oil Building
Baltimore, Maryland

1. ANTE DOSEN or DOSHEN, Captain in the Austrian Army arrived in the United States around 1924. His files reveal an application made by him for a three months visa to the United States Consulate in Paris, France in 1924, under the name of ANTE DOSHEN KOVACEVIC.

2. The letters in the files cover the period from 1935 to October 1938, although there are a few letters of an earlier date viz.: 1924, 1925 and five or six letters in 1939, 1940 and a German propaganda magazine of 1941. The period of time best covered is the year 1937 and part of 1938.

3. ANTE DOSEN is the General Secretary of the Croatian Homeguard, (Hrvatski Domobran), a Croatian Organization, whose aim is the independence of Croatia (by any means). He was also the Editor in Chief of the Croatian newspaper, Nezavisna Hrvatska Drzava (Independent Croatia), and the organizer of the Croatian Hour on the Radio. One of the files consist of letters purporting solely to the Radio broadcasts.

4. In one of the files were a block of stamps (postal) of the Independent Croatia. The Hrvatski Domobran, is a political party with very strong fascist tendencies. In some of the letters ANTE DOSEN is called the fascist leader of the Croatians in the United States of America.

5. Vladimir Macic, the head of the Croatian National Party in Belgrad (1917-1938) called it a fascist organization and ordered that it be disbanded but this, however, was not obeyed. The absolute head of the Domobran is Ante Pavelic. Very often the party is called the Ustasi-Domobran. No letters from or to Pavelic were discovered although they were mentioned. The name of Pavelic is very seldom used, he is called Poglavnik (Supreme Chief). Mention was made in one of the letters that Pavelic usually signs his letters with a sign known to some of his followers.

Pavelic
(P.O.M.)

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6. The letters of ANTE DOSEN are all typed. There is not a single handwritten note by him. In one of his letters he writes that he will have to get another typewriter as the present one is to well known. His chief correspondents in Europe are Branko Jelic, a man by the name of Mladen, and Novak, and his father Marko Dosen. He has quite a large correspondence with the Croatians Ustasi in Italy, but this is mostly about his paper.

With Jelic in Germany all his letters date in 1938 and are personal matters. Mladen in Germany writes mostly in German and he seems to be the Editor of the Croatian Press there. The letters are about the political situation and newspaper articles. Novak and Marko Dosen write from Hungary. Novak mostly writes about the political situation in Europe and from time to time gives instructions. In one of his letters of 1939, he writes that the Croatians must help with all their power to the country or countries that will promise them independence, even doing sabotage if necessary. He points out that Europe is divided in two camps, the Entante with England, France and Serbia, and the Axis. They seemed to have been quite sure that the United States would join England in case of war.

7. ANTE DOSEN is quite Pro-German. During the occupation of Czecho-Slovakia by the Germans in 1939, a telegram of congratulations was sent to Henlein, and DOSEN made a speech on the radio in his favor. The tendency of the Domobran is very pro-German.

8. ANTE DOSEN must have been the actual head of the Domobran and not the President, Nicola Sulentic (Vaco) and seems to have been appointed by Pavelic, as in one letter he threatens to resign by sending his resignation to A. P.

In another instance when Sulentic refused to execute some financial orders of Pavelic, DOSEN more or less ordered him to obey. DOSEN and Luca Grlic, his assistant editor of the paper were payed \$1320 per annum, but DOSEN was depositing in a "safety deposit account" \$100. dollars a month and on several occasions more (he once deposited \$350.00 and once \$550.00) he withdrew over a thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars closing the account in 1940.

9. In 1937 they had the visit of Mr. Rhys Davies, laborer member of the British Parliament, who made a few speeches and must have helped them in England with their cause. Mr. Davies was a pacifist in the last War.

10. ANTE DOSEN must be a well educated person, knowing well the languages of German, English and Russian, but all his letters are in Croatian. He usually pins the copy of his answer to every letter that he receives, but it seems that the most important letters are missing, together with everything since 1938. In not one of his letters he writes anything that can be directly connected to the United States of America, and all other letters are carefully worded. In one letter to Novak, he asks him to be more careful with his writing. Novak's letter could not be located. His closest friend in Europe, except his Father and Pavelic, are Jelic, Altuhovic (Andrija of the letters), Mladen, Valent (who became later the head of the Domobran in South America, after being expelled from the United States.) In the United States his closest friend seemed to be N. Sulentic (Vaco) Grbic and a few others. Frank Budac, the Treasurer of the organization, seems to be his personal enemy.

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Among his friends is Ivan Budac in Detroit who in 1938 was in the United States illegally, arriving there in 1933 from Canada. In one of the letters from Italy to Nicola Sulentic from a Ustas, ANTE DOSEN is described as a person unfit for his present position due to his being too headstrong, egotistic and ambitious. His relations are very bad with Frank Budac although both are on the central community of the Domobran. He is also said to have had unfriendly relations with the Head of the Croatian Fraternal Union (Hrvatska Bratska Zadruga).

11. The Domobran claims to have 100,000 members in the United States.

12. The trend throughout the letters is that the Croatians must do the impossible to help in the fight for independence and after they get it all are to return home. In one of the letters of instructions from Novak, he tells DOSEN to study the American (United States) laws as he thinks that this may be useful.

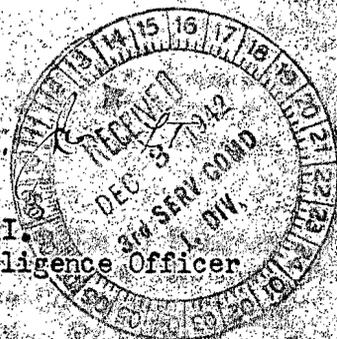
13. Brako Jelic arrived here by invitation of the Reverend _____, who was his guarantor. Ante Valent, head of the Domobran in South America was deported from the United States. He used to be the head of the New York branch. The most important of the minor officials is P.S. _____, head of the Wisconsin Domobran. The Domobran is violently anti-communistic, but there are quite a number of them in the Hrvatska Bratska Zadruga (Croatian Fraternal Union). Brankovic, the head of the Hrvatska Bratska Zadruga used to attend communistic meetings as well as speak at them.

14. During the trial of the murderers of King Alexander of Yugoslavia, the lawyers fees were collected in the United States by DOSEN.

15. In his letters DOSEN mentions P.I, P.II, P.III and P.IV. P.IV seems to be in Berlin. P.III Washington, D.C., and P.II in Italy. P.III must have quite an important post in Washington, D.C. In one of the letters to the Domobran in Wisconsin, DOSEN instructs them to elect a representative for Congress.

L. Blass

L. BLASS, JR.
Capt. (Inf.) M.I.
District Intelligence Officer



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224379

RG 319 RR Pass. File
B 42

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT

DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
(Office of Headquarters)

Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Place)

May 7, 1942
(Date)

Subject: ANTE DOCHEN KOVATCHEVITCH, alias, DOSHEN KOVATCHEVITCH, alias ANTE
M. DOSHEN, alias ANTE MARKO DOSHEN - all

Summary of Information:

Reference is made to Summary of Information forwarded under date of February 21, 1942, above subject.

On this date, Mr. KOSTO UNKOVICH, Royal Consul of Yugoslavia, was conferred with at this office. In the course of the conversation, Mr. Unkovich stated that Subject's father, MARKO DOSHEN, was the President of the present Croatian Parliament; that one year ago DOSHEN was caught "snooping" around the Allegheny County Airport and was expelled from the grounds; that it is also known that Subject has made several check-ups of the Beaver, Pa. Plant of the Curtis Wright Airplane Factory; that it is known that DOSHEN has organized about forty-five (45) Locals of the pro-Nazi Croatian Bund throughout the United States. Attention is invited to the fact that this Bund is agitating for an independent Croatia, and that Subject has had support from the group headquarters in New York City. (Definite location unknown).

Mr. Unkovich states further that Subject is a "sworn representative of Dr. Bavelich" in the United States. Informant further stated that M. PETRAK, head of the Croatian Fraternal Union, 3431 Forbes Street, who is also publisher of ZAJEDNICAR, local Slavic pro-Axis periodical, is a long time friend of Subject.

also
DR PAVELICH

It has been learned that the local FBI office and the local office of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, as well as other instrumentalities, have recommended that Subject be incarcerated, at least for the duration of the war. However, to present date, Subject is still at large under a nominal bond.

It was also learned that a certain Senator and Congressman have recently withdrawn their interests in the Subject. It is felt by this office that early action should be taken to curtail Subject's activity.

Previous Distribution:

Distribution:

RECEIVED
MAY 15 1942
5th Corps Area
7-2
CARDERD

Evaluation	
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RG 319 (RR) Files
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Authority NND 003019By SP/1/20 NARA, Date 1/4/02~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT ENCLOSURE 91 DAFMSI /lhs
326 HEADQUARTERS INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT
APO 175 US ARMY

19 April 1946

SUBJECT: Interrogation of DUESTERBERG, Georg

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

1. In reference to letter, HQ VIC, USFET, APO 757, US Army dated 13 April 1946, File: D-760 (CIC/S-3/OPS), subject: "Georg DUESTERBERG", the following information has been obtained:

a. Subject, as head of the Gruppe ZF of the Abwehr (Zentral Finanz), stated that the financing of all Abwehrstellen, and all Kriegsorganisationen and subsequently their agents, was done by his office. Referat ZF 2 was the referat which was in charge of the personnel, and the budget of all Abwehrstellen in neutral countries. This Referat was headed by Oberfeldintendant ZIRKEL, present whereabouts unknown. This office was in charge of paying the employees (Officers and EM), and the agents of the different Kriegsorganisationen in neutral countries. Subject states that the money for these salaries was usually sent to them through a special courier, and sometimes with a courier of the foreign office (Auswaertige Amt). This money was put at the disposition of the leader of the Abwehrstelle, who paid his own employees and his agents out of it. Receipts were submitted for every cent expended, the agents usually signing with their cover-name or their number. In case an agent did not sign with either of those, a written declaration was given under oath by the leader of the "Abwehrstelle" that he gave out this money. Money was given out in foreign currency usually.

b. For the purpose of obtaining foreign currency, subject's office had to go through the Wirtschaftsministerium, who gave them the desired amount. The Wirtschaftsministerium was in turn reimbursed by a Secret Fund which was directly at the disposal of KEITEL, and was not checked by the Reichswirtschaftshof. This currency was then supplied to the different offices in neutral countries in the manner described above.

c. Subject states that the Abwehr did not have any Kriegsorganisation in any of the Southamerican Countries, that usually the Militaer Attachée of a delegation took care of the Abwehr part. Money was supplied to him through funds of German firms, which were working in these countries. It is believed that the firms handed over their money to the delegation, and that these delegations in turn gave it to the Military Attachée. The delegations notified the Foreign Office of the transaction, which in turn made reports to the Wirtschaftsministerium who reimbursed the German firms in Reichsmark. Subject states, that only once was money directly transmitted to Abwehr Officials in South America, which was in 1942, when a shipment of about two to three million Argentine Pesos were shipped out by air borne courier. This money was divided and given for Abwehr purposes in Argentine and Chile. Subject denies knowledge of the names of any of the German firms involved in these transfers, but he believes that most of them were located in the mentioned two countries.

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SUBJECT: Interrogation of DUESTERBERG, Georg (Cont'd)

d. As far as paying agents in enemy countries are concerned, subject made the following statements. The different Abwehrstellen paid their own agents in enemy countries with funds which they received from subject's office. Several Abwehrstellen in the Reich were involved in this as well as most of the KO's (Kriegsorganisationen) which had their seats in neutral countries. Thus, KO Ankara paid agents in Iran, Iraq, presumably Palestine, and other countries of the Middle East. Abwehrstelle Paris had their agents in the African Colonies, and also in England. Abwehrstelle Wien had their agents in Southeastern Europe. At no time did a KO located in a neutral country take care of the Abwehr work for this country, that was mostly done by agencies in a country close to it. There were a few Officers of the Abwehr located in Helsinki, who took care of Russian Intelligence.

e. Clarification has been asked as to the four sources from which the Abwehr obtained its funds. Subject states these sources as follows:

- 1- The Reichsbank
- 2- The Wirtschaftsministerium (who drew on KRITTEL's Secret Fund)
- 3- Firms in Foreign Countries
- 4- Abwehrrspiel - which was when the Abwehr obtained funds given by another country to some of its agents who had penetrated that country's Intelligence Service successfully.

f. Subject knows of only one case where the banks had been used in order to pay for Abwehr work, which was in 1944, when some money was sent to Switzerland. He denies knowledge of ~~any~~ certain Dutch banks being used for the Abwehr before Holland was occupied. At that time subject was not yet in the Abwehr.

Interrogator: T/3 Lewis H. Strauss


MARTIN H. WEIK JR.
1st Lt. Inf
CI Officer

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~~SECRETARY GENERAL~~
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COUNTER INTELLIGENCE WAR ROOM
LONDON

Our Ref: PF.602,106/WRCLE/JC. 9c

30th August 1945.

To: USFET MAIN for Col. Sands.
Subject: DUESTERBERG.

Further to our telegram of to-day's date, as promised we attach herewith a special brief for DUESTERBERG.

We are anxious to know anything he can tell us about the methods by which the Germans paid their agents, both in neutral countries and in those with which they were at war.

The only thing that he has so far mentioned is that money for agents in South America was drawn from the funds of German business firms there. He should be, in my opinion, asked to elaborate this. The procedure presumably was that when German firms in South America had money either from the sale of goods or from earnings which they normally would have remitted back to their principals in Germany, instead of doing so they paid the money in South America to the German Embassy or Legation or to some agent of the Abwehr, and the Abwehr arranged for the countervalue in Reichsmarks to be paid to their principals in Germany. He should be asked:

1. To confirm that this is in fact what happened.
2. To say what German firms were involved in this.
3. To whom they paid the money in South America.
4. Who paid the money to their German principals.
5. Any other relevant information.

As far as we know the Germans financed their agents in countries with which they were at war partly by giving them currency of the country in which they operated and partly by making remittances through neutral banks.

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It would be of interest to know what the procedure was by which the Abwehr provided itself with foreign currencies. He states that they drew from four different sources, but does not say in what form the foreign currencies were placed at their disposal. They must in fact have been transferred either in the form of currency notes or by cheque or mail transfer on the country in which they were to be spent.

If they were handed in the form of Bank Notes they would have to be transported to the country where they were to be used. In this case, he should explain where the Department concerned got the foreign Bank Notes and how the Abwehr transported them abroad and how and to whom they paid them.

If mail transfers were made, the Abwehr itself must have had or controlled banking accounts in neutral countries. The evidence that we have in fact shows practically conclusively that they had banking facilities in Portugal, and they must have had them elsewhere also.

He should be asked to give full particulars of these, where they were, in whose name they were, how they were operated etc. As far as we know there were some banks in Holland which were used before the invasion of that country and some banks in Portugal which have been used all the time. There may be others in countries such as Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey etc., as well as the South American countries. Arising out of what he may reveal on this subject it may be possible to get access to, and examine, banking accounts which may hold funds belonging to the Abwehr in any neutral country.

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350.09 (G-2) 2nd Ind.
(27 June 45)
HQ 76TH INF DIV, APO 76, US Army, 9 July 1945.

TO: CG, Seventh Army, APO 758, US Army.
(Attn: AC of S, G-2)

1. This division had jurisdiction over Plauen and vicinity only a very short time prior to evacuation of the area before the Russian occupation. The only funds known to have been obtained in Plauen were approximately 21 million RM in paper currency removed from the city by the military government detachment operating under the 30th Infantry Division, then in charge of the area. Interrogation of the G-5 of the 76th Infantry Division headquarters and the former G-1 and G-2 of the 30th Infantry Division headquarters has revealed no further information on the funds referred to in basic communication.

2. It is recommended that further interrogation be addressed to Lt. Col. Reed who was in charge of a temporary detachment (78) at Plauen. He can be reached personally at APO 658, European Civil Affairs, formerly in command of MG Detachment 78 at Plauen. Further suggest writing to Lt. Col. Cragan, Chief of German Currency Branch, Fiscal Section, G-5 at USFET, who may be able to advise whether any such sums were ever reported to him by any G-5 in Plauen at any time.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:



W. S. PINCHBECK
Capt., A. G. D.
Asst. Adj. Gen.

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RG 319 IRR Pers. File
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HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 655

00816

350.09 (G-2)

27 June 1945.

SUBJECT: RSHA Gold and Diamond Funds.

TO : AC of S, G-2, Seventh US Army, APO 758, U S Army.

1. According to Georg DUESTERBERG, former head of the Finance Branch of the Abwehr (Abwehr ZF) who is under detention here, Amt II of the RSHA disposed of over about 4,000,000 RM in gold and 500,000 RM in diamonds, besides an unestimated amount of Swiss and American paper currency for the use of Mil Amt.

2. These funds were entrusted to Dr. JOERGES and Hstuf SCHULER. They were placed in various banks, but the bulk was last seen in PLAUEN (M51/K12).

3. For investigation and report to this office.

For the AC of S, G-2:

W 2 to be yes
for
DUPRE SASSARD, WCA
Lt. Col., GSC, GSC
Executive.

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CAMP 93 (CI)
NINTH UNITED STATES ARMY

14 May 1945

SUBJECT: DUESTERBERG, Georg
Oberstabsintendant

1. Subject, a German national, was arrested on 19 April 1945 by the 205th CIC Detachment in NAUMBURG, Germany, because he was a high-ranking officer of the German Intelligence Service. Interrogation revealed that Subject had been the head of the Finance Branch of the Abwehr (Abwehr ZF) and, since the re-organization of the German Intelligence Service, that he had been employed in Amt II of the RSHA until 1 April 1945 when he was transferred to the OKW. Subject, who belongs to prominent anti-Nazi circles, was willing to furnish valuable high-level information during his interrogation.

BACKGROUND

2. Subject was born in BREMEN, Germany, on 6 August 1906. His father, Theodor DUESTERBERG, was a prominent leader in the Monarchist Deutschnationale Partei of HUGENBERG until 1933, and was a presidential candidate in 1932. Subject's political background is strongly monarchist and nationalistic but is in opposition to HITLER and to National-Socialist doctrines. Owing to a partly Jewish ancestry, both Subject and his father were persecuted at various occasions by the late Nazi regime.

3. Subject studied law at the universities of HALLE, GENEVA and BERLIN, and graduated as a Doctor of Law. Because of the difficulties encountered by his father with the NSDAP, Subject could not find any employment before 1934. In 1935 he was given the position of Section Chief in the Reichsstelle fuer Papier, where he stayed until 1939.

4. Subject's political activities were confined to his membership in the Stahlhelm, a para-military organization of the Deutschnationale Partei under the leadership of Theodor DUESTERBERG. The Stahlhelm was dissolved in 1932 and subsequently ostracised by Chancellor HITLER.

CAREER IN THE ABWEHR

5. In 1939 Subject was called into the Army for service with the Infantry, but he had an accident and was transferred into Administrative service. In the fall of 1940, through the personal intervention of Admiral CANARIS, a life-long friend of Subject's father, he was transferred to the Abwehr. CANARIS did this chiefly with the intention of safeguarding Subject against persecution on account of his political and racial background.

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Subject was assigned to Group ZF of the Abwehr, of which he became head. This section was the financial branch of the Abwehr. Subject's functions were to procure German and foreign currency for the Abwehr, to examine the financial needs of the various Dienststellen in Germany and abroad, and to transmit the funds allotted to them.

TRAVELS ABROAD

6. In connection with his Abwehr activities, Subject made several trips abroad together with Regierungsrat Dr. JOERGES, former head of Abwehr ZF 8 (Procurement of Foreign Currencies) and later a member of Amt II, RSHA. In 1942, Subject went to ATHENS, Greece, in order to check on the necessity of expanding the T/O of the local Ast. In 1943 he went to MADRID with Dr. JOERGES and a courier, for about a week. The object of the trip was to remit a sum of foreign currency to K.O. Spain. The money was carried by the courier and Subject claims that he does not know to whom it was remitted. During that trip, Subject met KLEINSTUEBER, head of Ast MADRID and FRANZBACH, head of the Administration of K.O. Spain.

7. In the Spring of 1944, Subject, again in company of Dr. JOERGES, visited SOFIA, Bulgaria. An amount of foreign money was transmitted to the Bulgaria branch of the Abwehr but Subject denies any knowledge of the receiver's identity. The two men returned via BUCHAREST. Subject is reported (on SHAEF Pink A card, no number, Germany III, BERLIN) to have visited ISTANBUL during the same period. This, however, is denied by Subject. (Note: It is the Interrogator's impression that Subject withheld information that Subject had concerning his travels abroad and their object).

TRANSFER TO RSHA

8. When the German Intelligence Service was reorganized in the summer of 1944, Subject was placed on detached service with the RSHA, Amt II. There he was given practically no assignment at all as neither he, nor his secretary Fraulein THIEL, were trusted. Subject was even refused a plan of the office organization of Amt II. Subject's only duty consisted of taking care of the personnel agenda for the group of Wehrmacht men who had been incorporated, with him, in the RSHA. Subject believes that he was taken into the RSHA chiefly as a hostage, to prevent his father from plotting against the regime together with members of the German General Staff.

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9. Early in February 1945, Amt II moved to BAD SULZA. There Subject's Jewish ancestry was suddenly rediscovered and he was thrown out of the RSHA and once again put at the disposal of the OKW. Subject travelled to BERLIN where he remained two weeks in an attempt to obtain his papers, and also made three trips to WEIMAR, in March, for the same purpose. He was not able, actually to leave BAD SULZA before the end of March. As he could no longer contact the OKW, Subject went to ERDMANNSCHEIM, near LEIPZIG, where his parents were living. He was overtaken by American troops there and arrested. Subject had filled out an RSHA identification card for himself which he used, prior to his arrest, in order to justify his presence in LEIPZIG to military patrols who might ask him for papers.

COMMENTS

10. Subject talked freely, during his interrogation, on his former Abwehr activities. While it is believed that he withheld a certain amount of information concerning the financial operations of the old Abwehr, his almost total ignorance of the organization and activities of Amt VI and Mil Amt of the RSHA is certainly genuine, as is his hatred for the National-Socialist regime.

T/3 Jean C. Herold

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