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CO, Hq. 66th CIC Group, USAREUR, APO 154, US Army  
Attn: Mr. W.L. Parkinson, CS Office

14 March 1955

T.C. Hughes, OCA

War Criminal Parole of Josef (Sepp) DIETRICH

FILE IN  
D-353457  
870

1. Attached hereto is one copy of a self-explanatory memorandum from Mr. Paul Gernert, U.S. parole officer, HICOG, to CO, USAREUR which is dated 8 March 1955 and pertains to the parole application of Josef (Sepp) DIETRICH.

2. Your particular attention is invited to the contents of paragraph 3 of the attached letter pertaining to one Wolfgang GERNERT of the Bavarian Ministry of Justice.

3. For your information.

1 Incl a/s (1 cy only)

Control copy to:  
Mr. W.L. Parkinson

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CO, AREUR, APO  
 Attn: Mr. W.L. Parkinson, CS Office

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*Cy J*  
*Mr. Hughes*  
*OCA*

Box 640  
 Bad Godesberg  
 Mehlemers Aue

March 8, 1955

Commander-in-Chief  
 United States Army in Europe  
 H E I D E L B E R G  
 Roemerstrasse  
 Attention: Provost Marshal

Subject: War Criminal Parole Applicant Josef (Sepp) DIETRICH

Dear Sir:

I have been informed by Mr. Richard C. Hagan, HICOG Records Officer, that his Field Representative for Bavaria, Mr. Saul Moskowitz, reported to him of opposition from the Bavarian Ministry of Justice to the subject's release on parole, inferring that they were considering the prosecution of Dietrich in the murder of Roehm, and that the subject's release on parole would create unfavorable publicity more so than the recent release of Marshal Schoerner.

I have some facts on this matter, which I deem important in the subject case:

A certain Regierungsdirektor Wolfgang Gernet in the Bavarian Ministry of Justice is the instigator of this unfavorable report from Bavaria. This official was our first Parole Supervisor in Bavaria in our Parole System for War Criminals, and he had to be relieved because of unfavorable G-2 reports. This individual has personally, on two different occasions, spoken to me urging me to oppose the subject's release on parole, to which there were no comments.

With reference to the Roehm case, I interviewed the subject and ascertained that he welcomes such an investigation and trial. The Bavarians have had all but ten years in which to try the subject; and, since they have not indicated any intention to issue a detainer, that case should be considered as idle gossip.

I have traveled a great deal in and about Germany, and in the past fourteen months have spoken to many German officials and business men. I have received the definite impression that the subject holds no such record among the German populace as in the case of Schoerner. The Germans in general consider the subject as a "Landsknecht", which is their common expression for a person who attained a higher position than qualified for. "Landsknecht" actually means a farm hand.

It is

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It is inconceivable to me how we can play into the hands of the Communists by listening to the objections of one individual, whose membership speaks for itself.

Respectfully yours,

Paul J. Garnert  
United States Parole Officer

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Authority, NND 000644  
 By 57/mcm NARA, Date 3/11/06

Case No. S-S-11338

Salzburg Section  
 12 February 1947

MICRO SERIAL

No 53072

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:**

**SUBJECT:** GIRZIOK Ernst, Allgemeine SS-Ober-  
 Sturmfuhrer in the SD and  
 Suspected War Criminal

**RE :** Interrogation and Internment

Pursuant to instructions from the Special Agent in Charge, Salzburg City Section, this Agent interrogated Subject on the basis of reports from the Sicherheitsdirektion in Salzburg and the Gendarmerie in Neumarkt-Koestendorf, Bezirk and Land Salzburg, indicating that Subject had been arrested on 16 November 1946 by the Gendarmerie in Neumarkt-Koestendorf on charges of membership in the illegal NSDAP and non-registration under §§ 8 and 10 of the Austrian Verbotsgesetz.

The Gendarmerie report specified that, according to the records of the Polizeidirektion in Vienna, Subject was a member of the NSDAP from 1 August 1931 (membership No. 512,942), that he was a holder of the Blutorden and the Ostmarkmedaille and an SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer in the SD.

The report further indicated that Subject had admitted to the Gendarmerie his membership in the Allgemeine SS from 1934 and of the SD in Vienna and Prague from 1939 till 1945, attaining the rank of an Allgemeine SS-Obersturmfuhrer. Admittedly he had been assigned to the "Zentralstelle fuer Juedische Auswanderung" (central office of Jewish immigration) in both of these cities.

Reference is made to Interrogation Report No. A.C. of S., G-2, Hq 3rd Army, dated 19 August 1945, Subject: "German Activities in Hungary", chapter I, "The German Police System in Hungary", on file in this office, in which Subject appears as an SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer or SS-Untersturmfuhrer and a member of the "Genserkommando EICHMANN", which "assigned the task of deportation and extermination of all Hungarian Jews. Further reference is made to MOIC, CIC, Salzburg Section, dated 14 January 1947, Subject: "HAINDL Rudolf, Franz, Georg, former SS-Scharfuhrer in the SD-Zentralstelle fuer Juedische Auswanderung, Vienna", containing detailed

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Information on the "Zentralstelle" in Vienna and the personalities connected therewith. Interrogation of Subject determined the following:

Subject, born 17 October 1911 in Vienna, Austrian national, Gottgläubig, electrician, was a Schuetze (Private) in the Austrian Bundesheer, Infantry Regiment II in Vienna, from January 1931 till July 1933. Subject stated he was dismissed from the service because he had been a member of the NSDAP Ortsgruppe for army personnel in Vienna from 1 August 1931.

From July 1933 till January 1934 Subject worked as a laborer in the "Oesterreichische freiwillige Arbeitsdienst", an NSDAP sponsored, voluntary, low-salaried labor service.

In January 1934 Subject was arrested by the Austrian police authorities in Vienna and sentenced by the Landesgericht I, Vienna, to five and a half years imprisonment for the unlawful possession of explosives. He served part of his sentence in the jail at Stein d. d. Donau, Niederoesterreich, until granted amnesty in July 1936. In April 1934, while in prison, Subject was entered on the membership lists of the 89th SS-Standarte in Vienna, a unit composed of Nazis dismissed from the Austrian army.

Following his release, Subject was unemployed till summer 1937 when he went to Munich, Germany, allegedly with a legal passport, to look for work. He reported to the "Hilfswerk Nordwest" (Austrian Legion) and through that office obtained employment as a street car conductor in Dresden, Germany. In Dresden Subject was active in the 46th SS-Standarte, attaining the rank of an SS-Sturmmann.

Subject returned to Vienna in August 1938 and worked as a night guard of the "Vermögensverkehrsstelle", Vienna I, Strauchgasse 1. At the same time he reported for duty to the 89th SS-Standarte. From Fall 1938 till summer 1939 Subject was active in Sturm I, Sturmbann I, of the same Standarte as an SS-Scharfuehrer and a Sturmsportwart (sport warden).

In summer 1939, the CO of the Standarte, SS-Standartenfuehrer PINTER (fau) who knew Subject as a Sturmsportwart, suggested to Subject that he join the SD, which was then expanding its activities.

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Subject thereupon reported to the office of the Kommandant der Sicherheitspolizei in Vienna and was assigned to the "Zentralstelle fuer Juedische Angelegenheiten", headed by SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer BRUNNER Alois (BRUNNER I). Subject worked in the documents sections, the emigration sections, the "Wohnungsfrage" (surrender of Jewish apartments), and the file section of the "Juden-erfassung" (registration of Jews). Subject's duties included interrogations of Jews relative to their emigration documents, their evacuation from apartments in Vienna's outer districts into the inner city, and, in 1942, the supervision of the files compiled on Vienna Jews by BRUNNER Anton (BRUNNER II) a civilian employee of the "Zentralstelle". Whenever transports of Jews from Vienna to concentration points in Poland and to the "Judenaltersghetto Theresienstadt" were to be made ready for shipment, Subject had to instruct Vienna railroad officials to make trains available.

Subject stayed on duty with the "Zentralstelle" till summer 1943, being promoted to SS-Oberscharfuehrer in April 1940, to SS-Haupt-scharfuehrer in 1941, and to SS-Untersturmfuehrer in September 1942 following his graduation from the SS-Fuehrerschule (OCS) in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

In summer 1943 Subject was transferred to the "Zentralstelle fuer die Regelung der Judenfrage in Boehmen und Maehren" (central office for the settling of the Jewish question in Bohemia and Moravia), Prague, Schillstrasse 11, where he stayed until 5 May 1945 except for the period between March and December 1944 when he was on a tour of duty in Hungary.

In the "Zentralstelle" in Prague, whose staff in part was composed of SS-Sturmbannfuehrer GUENTHER Hans, SS-Obersturmfuehrer RAHM Karl (arrested) and GURNEL Gerhard, assistants to GUENTHER, SS-Untersturmfuehrer ASCHENBRENNER Walter and SS-Oberscharfuehrer WEISSEL Josef (arrested in Vienna) and SOELLNER (fnu). Subject's duties included general correspondence and investigations of the location of Jews as requested by higher headquarters in Vienna and Germany. Subject denied having had any part in organizing Jewish transports from Prague.

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In March 1944 subject was ordered by SS-Obersturmführer [redacted] to report to the office of the IAS in Vienna for further instructions. In Vienna subject received orders to join the groups of the Bds Ungarn then alerted in Vienna for shipment to Hungary, and, together with SS-Sturmbannführer SPRINZ (fnu) and SS-Obersturmführer VOLKERT (fnu), proceeded to Győr (Rasb), Hungary, to establish there an SD-office. Subject's duties in Győr included the issuance of instructions to the local Jews to the effect that their three communities were dissolved and replaced by an "Aeitesterrat", that they were not allowed to leave the Győr area without permission from the SD, and that a "Kautionsbetrag" (bail) of fifty thousand Pengos had to be deposited by the Jews of Győr in the SD office as a safety measure against violations of German regulations. Subject denied having taken the deposit himself but admitted that two or three days after the order was published representatives of the local Jews brought the money into the SD office.

Subsequently Subject proceeded with SPRINZ to Székesfehérvár (Stuhlweissenburg), Hungary, to establish there the office of the KdS Stuhlweissenburg. VOLKERT remained in charge of the office in Győr. In Stuhlweissenburg Subject confiscated several Jewish homes for SD offices and billets. Shortly thereafter he was ordered by SPRINZ to report for duty to the office of the Bds Ungarn in Budapest, headed by SS-Oberführer GESCHKE Dr. Fritz.

Subject stated that in Budapest he and a group of SS-officers, including SS-Hauptsturmführers WISLICENY Dieter (arrested), SEIDL Dr. Siegfried, ABRONBIT Franz, NOVACK Franz, and DANNECKER (fnu), were oriented by SS-Obersturmbannführer KRUMAY or KRUMAY (fnu) that they were slated to form a special detachment under SS-Obersturmbannführer RICHMANN Adolf, assigned the task of "assisting and advising" the Hungarian police authorities in the establishment of Jewish ghettos in Hungary. WISLICENY was to be in charge of this "Aussenkommando" with headquarters in Munkacs.

According to Subject, the whole group subsequently proceeded to Munkacs for a meeting with the heads of the Hungarian Gendarmerie posts in the area and Lt. Col. FERENCZY (fnu), who exhorted the Gendarmes to assemble the Jews in the ghettos as quickly as possible.

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In Munkacs Subject was ordered by MISLICHNY to continue on his way to Matyszolka in the Munkacs area together with a small detachment including SS-Scharführer SCHMITT (fnu), SS-Scharführer LASON (fnu), and one Hungarian liaison man named KUBINYI (?) Laszlo and to supervise there the establishment of a Jewish ghetto.

Subject admitted that under his supervision this action was carried out in approximately two weeks. Some six to eight thousand Jews from Matyszolka and vicinity were assembled to a ghetto comprising one third of the area of the town which had a total population of about ten thousand.

From May 1944 till August 1944 Subject was stationed in Kaschau, on the border between Hungary and Slovakia. It was Subject's duty, together with one Dr. JURKOVIC (fnu) to inspect the transports of Jewish evacuees from Hungary into Poland and to turn them over to a German police detachment of allegedly unknown description.

From September to December 1944 Subject claimed to have been stationed in Budapest without any specific duties awaiting instructions on a new assignment.

From December 1944 till 5 May 1945 Subject was again in the Zentralstelle in Prague, in charge of the file section. In January 1945 Subject was promoted to SS-Obersturmführer.

On 5 May 1945 GUENTHER and his brother, GUENTHER Rolf, a Waffen SS Untersturmführer, GUENNEL, ASCHENBRENNER, WEISEL, one SS-Untersturmführer FIEDLER Hans, and Subject left Prague in the direction of Budweis, Czechoslovakia. Subject stated that during the last days before his departure from Prague, GUENNEL destroyed all the files. Subject claimed that he was separated from the group during a severe shelling of the road. Subject removed his SS-insignia and joined a Wehrmacht outfit which issued him papers as an Oberwachmeister.

Subject was taken prisoner by US troops and confined at a PW camp in Deppel near Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia. Subject stated he was discharged on 29 May 1945 as a Wehrmacht soldier. He came to Neumarkt, Bezirk Salzburg, to join his wife. From June 1945 until his arrest Subject worked in Neumarkt as a laborer in a cheese factory.

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Subject claimed not to have been in touch with any of the SS-personalities named above. He denied having any knowledge as to the current whereabouts of EICHMANN Adolf.

Files of this detachment contain the following information on the personalities named by Subject:

EICHMANN Adolf appears on SHAEF card No. 87055 as an SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer, Head of Abteilung IV B 4, RSHA, Berlin, dealing with anti-Jewish measures (1941-1943); connected with schemes for getting Jews out of Hungary in exchange for foreign currency (June 1944); responsible for atrocities by Gestapo; United Nations War Crimes Commission Case.

GUENTHER Hans appears as an SS-Sturmbannfuhrer on SHAEF cards Nos. 51399 and 51400; concerned with evacuation of Jews from Rumania (August 1942); possibly connected with transports of Jews in August 1944. He appears in Consolidated Interrogation Report No. 9, MIS Center, Hq. USFET dated 15 November 1945, Subject: "Amt IV, RSHA", as an assistant to Obersturmbannfuhrer EICHMANN. According to Current Information Report, MIS in Austria, dated 2 July 1946, he fled from Prague in April 1945 with 25 kg of jewels, gold, and platinum taken from Jews; he is believed to be at large in Germany.

WISLICENY Dietrich appears on SHAEF cards Nos. 119230, and 1464, as an SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer, employed in Amt IV, RSHA, March 1944.

KRUMEY or KRUMAJ (fnu) is listed on SHAEF card No. 116871 as an SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer, Abteilung IV B, RSHA, one of the deputy chiefs of the SD in Hungary (1944); took leading part in arranging mission to Istanbul re exchange of Jews for goods and money (1944); on EICHMANN's staff with Abt. IV B, Hungary (1945).

SPRINZ Franz of SHAEF cards Nos. 1950 and 147, SS-Sturmbannfuhrer, acting chief of the Gestapo in Cologne (1942), is possibly identical with SPRINZ named in this report.

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DANNECKER or DANNEGGER (first) appears on SHAEF cards Nos. 88418, 88419, and 8873, as an SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer with Abt. IV B in Hungary (1945); said to be a sadist and torturer, referred to as "Jew Specialist"; in Prague with HIMMLER and HEHLER before REYDRICH's appointment to Prague; chief of the Gestapo in Bijon (August 1942); on RICHMANN's staff in Hungary, 1945; sent to Rome by RSHA to organize deportation of Jews from Italy to Germany (October 1943).

GUENNEL Gerhard appears on SHAEF card No. 3499 as an SS-Obersturmfuehrer and Personal Referent of the Bds Prague (April 1942).

ASCHENBRENNER Walter appears on SHAEF card No. 117739 as an SS-Untersturmfuehrer at RSHA (21 June 1944).

FIEDLER Hans is listed as an SS-Untersturmfuehrer, attached to the BdsUSD Prague on SHAEF card No. 120,856.

NOVACK Franz appears on SHAEF card No. 108,203 as SS-Obersturmfuehrer, member of RSHA, IV B 4 (1943), and on SHAEF card No. 110,873 as an SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, member of the RICHMANN staff in Hungary.

JURKOVIC Mato appears on SHAEF card No. 224847 as an Obersturmfuehrer in the Waffen SS (June 1944); transferred from the Croatian army into the Waffen SS in May 1943.

**-AGENT'S NOTES:**

Since Subject falls within an automatic arrest and detention category according to current directives he was interned at Camp Marcus W. Orr on 17 February 1947.

It is recommended that Subject's case be brought to the attention of WCIT 7768, Salzburg.

APPROVED: *Gerald J. Weber*  
GERALD J. WEBER  
CHIEF CIC

Land Salzburg Section  
Telephone: Salzburg 1907

*Max Ben-Horin*  
MEIR BEN-HORIN  
Special Agent, CIC

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- 1 - USDIC

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### Erklärung

Ich, Ernst G I R Z I C K, geb. am 17.10.1911 in Wien, erkläre hierdurch, dass ich während meiner Tätigkeit bei der "ZENTRALSTELLE FÜR JÜDISCHE AUSWANDERUNG Wien und Prag" (1939 Aug. bis März 1944) und beim "SONDER-KOMMANDO TIGEWANF des BdS u.d.SD Ungarn" (April bis Dezember 1944) sowie bei dem "ZENTRALAMT FÜR JÜDISCHE AUSWANDERUNG PRAG (Dezember 1944 bis Mai 1945) keinerlei Handlungen begangen oder Befehle erteilt habe, die gegen die Verletzung der Menschenwürde verstießen oder den Tod bzw. die Misshandlung von Juden oder sonstiger Personen zur Folge hatten. Ich erkläre und gebe zu, dass ich gelegentlich Juden gehohlet habe, glaube aber, dass dies nicht mehr als etwa zehnmal geschehen ist während meiner Gesamt-SD-Dienstzeit.

Ich erkläre weiterhin, dass ich mich während obiger Zeit nicht gesetzwidrig persönlich bereichert habe.

Salzburg, am 10. Februar 1947

*Ernst Girzick*  
Ernst G I R Z I C K

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### Security Arrest Report

#### PERSONAL PARTICULARS

CIC File No. 3-3-1133

1. Surname **STRAUBE**  
 2. First Name(s) **Ernst**  
 3. Surname at Birth **GIRZIG**  
 4. Name of Father **Adolf**  
 5. Alias **None**  
 6. Rank and/or Appointment **SS Obersturmführer in the SD**  
 7. Organization/Unit **Inspector for Claps and all in Vienna, 405 Gruppe**  
 8. Married or Single **Married**  
 9. Name of <sup>wife</sup> ~~husband~~ **Greta Girzik nee Herob-  
treiner**  
 10. Birth: a. Date **17 Oct. 1911** b. Place **Vienna**  
 11. Nationality claimed **Austrian**  
 12. Nationality held **Austrian**  
 13. Official Address: a. Street & No **Neumarkt Neustadt, Spannerg. 11**  
 b. Town **Vienna** c. Kreis **Gen**  
 14. Last Residence: a. Street & No **Wien XIV, Linzerstrasse 442/6**  
 b. Town **Vienna** c. Kreis **Gen** d. Gen  
 15. Civilian Occupation **Electrician**  
 16. Identity Documents

Type	Number	Date & Place Issued
Identitz Card	165	17 Sept. 1945

#### ARREST PARTICULARS

17. Unit effecting Arrest **430th CIC** 18. Date of Arrest **5 February 1947**  
 19. Place of Arrest: a. Town **Salzburg** b. Kreis **Gen** c. Gen  
 20. Arrest Category (Strike out whichever inapplicable):  
 I Security Case. II Security Suspect Case.  
 21. Reason for Arrest **SS Obersturmführer in the SD, member of a "Sonder-  
kommando SICHMANN" Suspected war Criminal.**  
 22. Statement after Arrest (none or attached) **Admits Charges.**  
 23. Property Receipt (none or attached) **one wedding ring in pouch.**  
 24. Present Place of Confinement **Camp Marous N. Ger**  
 25. Remarks **See EOIC, dated 13 Feb. 1947**

26. Person effecting Arrest: **Miss Ben-Horin**  
 Signature: **MEIR BEN-HORIN**  
**Salzburg Section**  
**430th CIC Det.**

Rank Sp. Agent Date **17 Feb. 47**

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Authority NND 003044  
By S. J. Miller NND 003044~~SECRET~~

## AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS  <u>PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION:</u>  To conduct a thorough and impartial investigation to determine if a security objection exists to Subjects immigration.  <u>REFERENCES:</u>  Verbal orders, CO, 430th CIC Detachment, on 15 June 1951, to CO, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "A", which were confirmed by DF, Comment #3, Hq 430th CIC Opns to CO, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "C", Subject: "GUTTMANN, Ida nee ROSENBAUM, born [REDACTED] P6(b)(6)", Opns Number 1740-C, dated 24 July 1951.  <u>RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION:</u>  1. Records of the following agencies in Salzburg were checked and revealed nothing derogatory as of 18 June 1951:  12th CIP Sub-Detachment "C" Austrian Police Sub-Detachment (Political) Austrian Labor Office American Labor Office MP Vice Squad 12th CID, Hq, USFA IRB (Salzburg) DP-48 Branch, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "A" American Express (B-2)  2. Records of 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "A" (Salzburg) were checked and revealed the following information as of 18 June 1951:  a. Letter, signed by S/A Carl H. Koch, Subject: "Allegation made by Mr. Dierickx against the undersigned", dated 6 November 1950, in which Koch states that he was accused of attempting to intimidate Mr. Dierickx into writing a favorable report on Subject.  b. Letter, Hq 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "A", SV-620, Subject: "Security Screening of Prospective Canadian Resettlers", dated 6 March 1951, states that a possible security objection exists to Subject's immigration to Canada and that further investigation is underway.	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A James E. Miller, 430th CIC Sub-Det "A".	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James E. Miller</i>

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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

c. Informant control records revealed that Subject was registered as a Source of S/A Sevino J. Mozzochi on or about 16 May 1951, and given informant number 3706-T.

d. Subject is mentioned as the interpreter in the numerous reports on the KARADY-FRANK-LANTOS case. (B-2)

3. Review of Subject's file in the office of the U.S. D.P. Commission, Frankfurt, Germany, on 18 June 1951, revealed that Subject's immigration was finally rejected solely upon the Form II's dated 1 March 1949, 15 August 1949, and 13 March 1950, respectively. Subject appealed her case and the review board sustained the rejection under Section 13R of Public Law 774 as "it appears that she is a member of a movement hostile to the United States and its form of government." (Agent's Note: No derogatory information is contained in this file other than the Form II's. The file contained voluminous correspondence from individuals, including U.S. Congressmen, who attempted to aid the processing of Subject's application.) (B-2)

4. A CCG mail interception was placed on Subject effective 15 June 1951. Intercept S/F 0005723, dated 16 September 1951, from Ede ROSENBAUM, Subject's father in Budapest, to Subject, revealed nothing more than family correspondence. Intercept S/F 0005832, dated 20 September 1951, from father to Subject, relates that Subject's father has been in the hospital under the care of a doctor. Intercept S/F/0005983 dated 18 October 1951, from Subject to her father, intercept S/F 0005955 dated 15 October 1951, from Subject's father to Subject, intercept S/F 0005956 dated 15 October 1951 from Subject's father to Subject, intercept S/F 0005984 dated 17 October 1951 from Subject's father to Subject, and intercept S/F 0006001 dated 22 October 1951, from Subject to her father, contain family correspondence only. (Agent's Note: No indication of Subject's father's political beliefs is contained in these intercepts, all of which, with translations, are attached as Exhibits I, thru VII.) (B-2)

5. A review of the files of the DP-48 Coordination Office, Hq 430th CIC Detachment, on 19 June 1951, revealed that Subject appealed her case on 28 May 1950, to the DP Commission. Attached thereto were letters of recommendations from:

W.W. Schwartzman, DAE, Real Estate Office, Hq USFA Engineers  
Howard Berger, US Employee, Fiscal Office, GSO, Vienna.  
Arthur V. Miller, 12th CID  
Philip Bernstein, 12th CIP, Vienna

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A James E. Miller, 430th CIC Sub-Det "A"	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James E. Miller</i>
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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

Albert Einstein, Civilian Attorney in Munich, Germany  
Alec J. Nichols, British National for whom Subject worked as an IRC employee in Vienna.

All letters attested verbosely to Subject's sterling character, ardent hatred of Communism, and pro-democratic political beliefs. Contained in this file is also a letter from Lt. Col. Robert S. Seaver, then CO, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "A", dated 16 May 1950, to AIC, DP-48 Branch, which states, "I have a feeling that the information that was used as a basis of a turn down for immigration was biased, or in the form of a straight denunciation." This letter requested a review and re-evaluation of the information on which the Form II (derogatory information) was submitted to the DP-Commission. (Agent's Note: Col. Seaver was interviewed and stated that his "feeling" was based upon a lack of substantiating evidence in the file to support the original Form II.) The reply to this letter was dated 17 May 1950, and stated that an examination of the case failed to reveal any discrepancies. The reply was signed by Major Roy A. Nichols, DP-48 Director. The remaining document in the file was a copy of Form II, SC 16197, CIC #V-274, dated 15 August 1949, a copy of which is inclosed as Tab "E" of Annex to Basic Communication. (Agent's Note: The fact that the reply to this request is dated one (1) day later than the original request, is indicative that the review was based solely on a check of the Form II. There is no other documentary evidence in the DP-48 Coordinator's file.) (B-2)

6. Major Ray A. Nichols, CO, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "B", and former DP-48 Coordinator, Hq 430th CIC Detachment, was interviewed on 22 June 1951, and stated that he recalled Subject's case, and that his reply to Lt. Col. Seaver's inquiry was based solely upon a review of the material contained in his files in the DP-48 Coordinator's office. Major Nichols asserted that Col. Seaver did not offer any new evidence, and the material contained in the Form II was derogatory. Therefore, he did not question the Form II, and no re-investigation was ordered because of the pressure of work. (Agent's Note: It was the policy in those days, due to the volume of work, to discontinue DP-48 investigations when derogatory information was found.) (B-2)

7. Records check of the following agencies in Vienna, revealed nothing derogatory on Subject as of 23 June 1951:

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5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A James E. Miller, 430th CIC, Sub-Det "A"	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James E. Miller</i>
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1 JUN 47

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-53407-1

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RG 319 IRR  
B 71C <sup>Plus.</sup>

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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>Central Austrian Penal Registry 12th CIC Sub-Det "A" MP Vice Squad Austrian Labor Office American Labor Office PCB (Vienna) Austrian Ministry of Interior Austrian State Police NSDAP Central Registry Criminal Police Security Bureau Economic Police American Express All British Files All French Files</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(B-2)</p> <p>8. Records of the Vienna XVIIIth District Austrian Police Station, were checked on 23 June 1951, and revealed derogatory information in the form of case number B-226/48, which states that on 11 October 1948, Kaethe NEUMANN, Hungarian, born [REDACTED] P6(b)(6) in Budapest, who lives at Vienna VIII, Josefstaedlerstrasse 22, charged that Subject had embezzled a red fox fur coat, valued at 8,000 schilling, which was left with Subject as a pawn for the loan of 800 schilling. Although Subject disclaimed having committed the act, she settled the difference of 7,200 schilling on 14 October 1948, with NEUMANN and the case was dropped. (Agent's Note: A review of the evidence and expected testimony of witnesses indicates a lack of concrete proof on which to prosecute Subject. Her willingness to settle the claim without a trial could be indicative of guilt. A translated copy of the police record is attached as Exhibit VIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(B-2)</p> <p>9. Records of the DP-48 Branch, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "C" (Vienna) were checked on 23 June 1951, and revealed Dossier #V-274. (Agent's Note: Complete DP-48 case V-274 is attached as Exhibit IX.) A review of Dossier V-274 disclosed the following:</p> <p>a. Form II submitted on Subject, [REDACTED] March 1949, stated: "Subject has been an associate with the [REDACTED] Banking Communists of various iron curtain countries when they were in Vienna. Whether Subject is a Communist, or a professional entertainer of Communist dignitaries, or has innocently associated with them, cannot be determined by this office at the present time. A considerable expenditure of time and money would be involved in an attempt to establish proof of exact status, and the issue might still remain in doubt."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 4 -</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC Sub-Det "A"</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James E. Miller</i></p>

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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>Subject's father resides in Budapest.* This Form II was signed by S/A James Lassiter over the name of S/A Earl M. Frock, Control Officer.</p> <p>(1) Work sheet in the form of a Memorandum to the Files, dated 23 November 1948, attached to this Form II, revealed minor discrepancies as to dates of entry into Austria from Hungary, but revealed no information as to association with Communists. File checks were listed as negative with the exception of CIC which listed reports CI-32, V-5156/67 and 5077-14. (Agent's Note: V-5156/67 is attached as Exhibit X. The number CI-32 refers to the file section and 507.7-14 refers to the file folder and position therein of MCIC V-5156/67).</p> <p>(2) Fragebogen, attached to the Form II, dated 26 October 1948, signed by Subject, and witnessed by Irene WEISS, lists the following persons as references:</p> <p>Captain O. Lifschultz, (Chaplain) Vienna VII, Lerchenfeldenstrasse 81.</p> <p>Irene WEISS, Factory Supervisor, Vienna XVIII, Hasenauerstrasse 12.</p> <p>Rosa BERGER, housewife, Vienna VI, Duerergasse 18</p> <p>Lenke KADAR, office worker, Vienna IX, Alserstrasse 35</p> <p>Dr. Josef TAUBER, businessman, Vienna XVIII, Hasenauerstrasse 12.</p> <p>A translation of the life history, as stated on the fragebogen, revealed that all of Subject's persecutions, tribulations, background and education, testified to the fact that she rebels against all Communist ideology. (Agent's Note: Nothing contained in the fragebogen attested to Subject's association with Communists.)</p> <p>(3) Perusal of other documents attached to this Form II consisting of results of Agency checks, miscellaneous notes, etc. failed to reveal any information on which the Form II could have been based, to the effect that Subject associated with Communists. One typewritten note of an interview on 8 December 1948, of Mrs. Irene WEISS, Vienna XVIII, Hasenauerstrasse 12, mentioned that "the girls did not know that Mr. TEICHHOLZ is a member of the Communist Party". No amplification of this statement is contained anywhere in Case V-274. (Agent's Note: Irene WEISS could not be located. She allegedly now resides in Switzerland according to former neighbors.)</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC Sub-Det "A"</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>James E. Miller</p>

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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT		2. DATE SUBMITTED
GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration		31 October 1951
		3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.
		CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS		
<p>(4) Record of neighborhood check attached to this Form II, dated 6 December 1948, and signed by indigenous investigator Walter PRIBIL, states that the following persons were interviewed:</p> <p>Lia ZINECKER, Vienna VII, Urban Loritz Platz 8/64 Ottokar PESSL, Vienna I, Dorotheergasse 20 (former boy friend)</p> <p>Irene WEISS, Vienna XIX, Hasenauerstrasse 12 Edith SCHOLTZ, Vienna XIX, Hasenauerstrasse 12 Anna KADAR, DP Camp, Waehringerguertel Dr. (fnu) GROSSMANN, DP Camp, Waehringerguertel Dr. (fnu) LOEBELL, Vienna XVIII, Hasenauerstrasse 3 Mina LOEBELL, Vienna XVIII, Hasenauerstrasse 3 Headwaiter, "Old Vienna Bar", Vienna I, Kaerntnerstrasse Hofrat CUDELICH, Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse President TEICHHOLZ, Vienna XVIII, DP Camp Waehringerguertel</p> <p>A summation of the information given during these interviews failed to list any derogatory information which would bar Subject's immigration.</p> <p>(5) Also attached to this Form II were letters of recommendation signed by S/A Lawrence F. Wilkinson, CID, USFA, Philip Bernstein, Chief of Operations, Linz CID Field Office and Chief Agent (Lt. Col.) W. A. Levan, CID, USFA, attesting to Subject's character and sympathetic attitude toward democratic ideals. (Agent's Notes: Absolutely no information to the effect that Subject associated with top ranking Communists is contained in the supporting papers on file, to substantiate the submission of the Form II as quoted above.)</p> <p>b. Dossier V-274 also contains a Form II dated 15 August 1949, which states in effect that Subject engaged in the illegal sale of passports and visas, quotes a mail intercept from Subject's father in which he praises a May Day parade celebration, iterates that Subject has associated with Paul SUGAR, a known member of the Hungarian Intelligence Service, and reiterates that Subject has been seen in the company of known Communists. (Agent's Note: Copy of this Form II and supporting papers are inclosed as Exhibit IX). This Form II was signed by Major Grant E. Bolton and all paragraphs were evaluated A-1.</p> <p>(1) A letter, attached to the above Form II, signed by Richard Dervan, Senior Officer, DP Commission, states that, in</p>		
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT		6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT
S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Det "A"		<i>James E. Miller</i>

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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11645 JEM:ebm</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>reference to Subject's sisters Eva and Ilona ROSENBAUM: (Agent's Note: Who were permitted to immigrate to the US), "The above cases were passed on the basis not alone of what CIC had submitted at the time the cases were being processed, but also on what this office developed as a result of personal interviews. The contents of the attached report, in consideration of all previous disclosures, leads us to believe that there are no justifications for a change of the status of the applicants. The most recent interview reveals that, as in previous reports, disclosures are based almost entirely on rumor." (Agent's Note: It was later determined that this letter was the result of a letter sent to Mr. Dervan from DP-48 Vienna, dated 29 June 1949, with no signature listed, which submitted supplemental information to the original Form II, dated 1 March 1949. The additional information was to the effect that all three girls were engaged in the sale of illegal passports, associated with Paul SUGAR, and have a father in Budapest, who wrote them praising a May Day Celebration.)</p> <p>(2) A memorandum for the Officer in Charge, dated 11 August 1949, Subject: "GUTTMANN, Ida" and signed by S/A Harold L. Roberts, which was attached to this Form II stated in effect that Subject's Dossier was originally forwarded to DP-48 in Vienna in November 1948, along with those of her two sisters, Eva and Ilona ROSENBAUM. All three were returned to the DP Commission on 1 March 1949. Eva and Ilona were permitted to immigrate although all three were reported as possible security threats. Subject's Dossier was returned to DP-48 Vienna on 5 August 1949, for re-investigation. The re-investigation, as recorded in this MOIC, consisted of a file check and an unqualified neighborhood check, which revealed that Subject was allegedly engaged in the illegal sale of passports and Visas; that her father lives in Budapest and wrote her a letter in which he praised a May Day Celebration; and that Subject's source of income was not disclosed. (Agent's Note: No information is contained in this MOIC, and it is the only investigative instrument attached to the Form II, which indicates that Subject associated with Communists.)</p> <p>c. Also contained in Dossier V-274 is a Form II, dated 13 March 1950, and signed by S/A William A. Thurston, Control Officer, DP-48 Vienna, which merely quotes the MOIC, dated 15 August 1949. (Agent's Note: No supporting papers are attached to this form.) (B-2)</p> <p>10. Dossiers V-275 and V-276, DP-48 Branch, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "C" (Vienna) pertaining to Subject's sisters Ilona and</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Det "A"</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James E. Miller</i></p>

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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>Eva ROSENBAUM were reviewed, and it was revealed that identical Form II's were submitted on Subject's sisters, as quoted above, dated 1 March 1949. No supporting information to the effect that the sisters consorted with known top communists was found in the papers attached to the Dossiers. (Agent's Note: Walter PRIBIL also conducted neighborhood checks on these sisters, but uncovered no derogatory information.) (B-2)</p> <p>11. Records of the 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "C" (Vienna) were checked on 23 June 1951, and revealed the following pertaining to Subject:</p> <p>a. MOIC, V-5156/67, Subject: *GUTTMANN (ROSENBAUM), Ida, re: *Visa Application (Fiancee)*, which relates Subject's background. Subject stated during interview that she had married Endre GUTTMANN, DOB: <span style="background-color: black; color: black;">P6(b)(6)</span>, present address Paris, France. Due to lack of presentation of divorce papers and insufficient background investigation, approval recommendation for Visa was not given. (Agent's Note: Copies of this MOIC are attached to all copies of this report as Exhibit X.)</p> <p>b. MOIC, 02032, Vienna, Subject: *GUTTMANN, Ilona and GUTTMANN, Eva re: "Illegal Procurement of Austrian Passports and Exit Visas" dated 3 September 1948, relates that an attempt to purchase an illegal passport and visa was made by S/A John V. Idomir, from Eva and Ilona GUTTMANN. The attempt was unsuccessful and investigation was terminated. (Agent's Note: Ida GUTTMANN is not mentioned in this report and only two (2) girls were involved -- not all three (3). Copies of this report are attached to all copies of this Agent Report as Exhibit XI).</p> <p>c. MOIC, 6826, Vienna, Subject: *BERGER, Howard re Investigation" dated 28 July 1949, relates that Howard BERGER had attempted to aid Subject and her sisters to immigrate. (Agent's Note: Copies of this MOIC attached as Exhibit XII. No information was found in the CIC files to the effect Subject had ever entertained top ranking communists or engaged in the sale of illegal passports and visas). (B-2)</p> <p>12. Records of the American Consulate in Vienna were checked on 25 June 1951, and disclosed that Subject had applied for a Fiancee Visa to the US in June 1947, and that the CIC report recommended disapproval, due to Subject's inability to prove her divorce. Subject supposedly returned to Budapest in July 1947, obtained a copy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 8 -</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Det "A"</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James E. Miller</i></p>

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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

of the divorce decree and presented the decree to the Consulate; whereupon Subject was issued a fiancee visa. (B-2)

13. Walter PRIBIL, DOB: P6(b)(6), residing at 15 Maerzstrasse 85/17, Vienna XV, was interviewed on 26 June 1951. PRIBIL stated that he was formerly employed by DP-48 Vienna, as an investigator, and that his duties consisted of making neighborhood checks in the XVIIIth and XIXth Districts of Vienna. PRIBIL stated that he recalled investigating the GUTTMANN and ROSENBAUM girls in late 1948. He recalled that he uncovered no derogatory information on any of the girls, other than the fact that they lived well without apparent employment. He stated that he attributed this to their close association with prominent Americans. When asked specifically if he uncovered any information to the effect that Subject associated with known or suspected Communists, PRIBIL stated that he definitely had not. When asked if he knew of any close association of Subject with CIC personnel, PRIBIL stated that he had observed Subject in S/A Frock's and S/A Lassiter's offices after duty hours on occasion, but that he knew of no other contacts. (C-2)

14. An attempt was made to interview S/A James Lassiter, S/A Earl M. Frock, and Major Grant E. Bolton, who signed the original Form II, dated 1 March 1949, and the Form II dated 15 August 1949. It was determined that they had departed for the US. (B-2)

15. S/A Phillip P. Katz, Informant Control and Class "A" Agent, 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "C" (Vienna) was interviewed on 30 June 1951, and stated that he was S/A James Lassiter's assistant in the DP-48 Branch at the time the original identical derogatory Form II's were submitted on Subject and her two (2) sisters, Eva and Ilona ROSENBAUM. S/A Katz stated that he reviewed the Form II's and the supporting papers and pointed out to S/A Lassiter, who was Acting Control Officer in S/A Frock's absence, that the statements contained in the Form II's were too strong and definitely not supported by information contained in the attached papers. S/A Lassiter, instructed S/A Katz to let the Form II's go forward as he, Lassiter, had additional verbal information from a "confidential source" which supported the statements. S/A Katz stated that he personally checked the files, and found no information to support the allegations, and added that since S/A Lassiter told him that he had additional information, S/A Harold L. Roberts, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "B" (Linz) who was at that time assigned to DP-48 Vienna, might know what this information was. (B-2)

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Det "A"	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James E. Miller</i>
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1 JUN 47

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B 71C <sup>Plus.</sup>

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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM;ebm</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>16. Major William A. Thurston, Security Officer, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "C" (Vienna), who signed the third Form II, dated 13 March 1950, was interviewed on 30 June 1951, and stated that he was the DP-48 Control Officer in March 1950, when Subject's Dossier was returned with a request, signed by Mr. Dervan of the DP Commission, that her case be reviewed in view of the lack of evidence contained in the Dossier to support the allegations listed in the original and second Form II's. When asked to what extent her case was re-investigated, Major Thurston replied at that time he was under tremendous pressure of a heavy work load, and that absolutely no field work or re-investigation was conducted. In actuality, the Form II dated 15 August 1949, was copied, paragraph 5 was added, and the case was returned. When questioned pertaining to his opinion of the evaluation "A-1" given on both Form II's, Major Thurston admitted that he should have reviewed the case more thoroughly, and had he done so, he would certainly have questioned both the information and the evaluation, based on the supporting papers. He added that he seemed to remember that Major Bolton had a policy that any work actually done or seen by an Agent should be evaluated "A-1" and he assumed that Major Bolton gave the evaluation "A-1" to the report based on this policy. When portions of the Form II's were pointed out as information which came from "Confidential Sources" and were also evaluated "A-1", Major Thurston could offer no plausible explanation, other than the fact that he merely transposed Major Bolton's report to another Form II, and redated it. (B-2)</p> <p>17. A Records Check of all agencies in Vienna, Salzburg, and G2 files, on 6 July 1951, failed to disclose any Communist proclivity on the part of Bronislav TEICHHOLZ. (Agent's Note: TEICHHOLZ was mentioned as a Communist Party Member by Mrs. Irene WEISS, during an interview as recorded in a typewritten page contained in Exhibit IX.) (B-2)</p> <p>18. <u>Bronislav TEICHHOLZ</u>, President of the International Association of Jewish Displaced Persons, and former Director of the Rothschildspital Displaced Persons Camp in Vienna, was interviewed on 6 July 1951, and stated substantially as follows. He became acquainted with Subject in early 1947, when she obtained employment in the DP Camp. His association with her blossomed and she eventually became his mistress. Subject was described by TEICHHOLZ as an extraordinarily beautiful and alluring woman, who loves frivolity, dresses luxuriously, and requires expensive cosmetics and perfumes. Therefore, she remained his consort only until she found other men who could bedeck her with the luxuries she craved. Among Subject's many acquaintances were the following:</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-det "A"</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James E. Miller</i></p>

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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT		2. DATE SUBMITTED	
GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration		31 October 1951	
		3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.	
		CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm	
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS			
<p>a. An American lawyer (Marius M. Schwartz) who became engaged to Subject. He returned to the States and later paid her passage to the US in anticipation of marrying her. Subject went to the States but returned about three months later.</p> <p>b. Mr. David Mann who lived together with Subject in a Villa in Zell am See. Mann also wanted to marry Subject, but broke off relations when Subject had an affair with another man.</p> <p>c. Mr. Philip Bernstein, CID Agent in Vienna, who actually applied for permission to marry her, but broke off the engagement after determining what kind of a woman she is. Bernstein is a very religious man.</p> <p>d. A high ranking CIC Agent in Salzburg (determined to be S/A Sevino J. Mozzochi) who keeps Subject as his Mistress. TEICHHOLZ continued that Subject had lived in the same Villa in Salzburg with Irma FRANK and Katalin KARADY, who were aided in their escape from Hungary by CIC. After KARADY's and FRANK's case was closed by CIC in Salzburg, and they moved from the Villa, they discovered several valuables missing. They (KARADY and FRANK) attributed these losses to Subject. When Subject's CIC sponsor heard of this, he abandoned her for other women. Subject stated that she intended to destroy these women, whom she believed to be Irma FRANK and Ilona HARSANYI, who is the mistress of a CIC Agent Bill Schwartz. (Agent's Note: It was later determined that Irma FRANK is known as the Lesbian consort of Katalin KARADY and has no interest in men. Ilona HARSANYI is the fiancée of Mr. William Schwartzman, DAE, USFA Engineers). When asked how he obtained all this information, TEICHHOLZ stated that he had not been in contact with Subject since early 1948, but that a mutual friend, Miklos HOFBAUER, Vienna IX, Alsenstrasse 25, had given him most of the information. (Agent's Note: TEICHHOLZ is a married man who fears being involved with his wife, because of his affair with Subject. He exhibited considerable distaste for Subject, whom he considered gave his name as a reference.) (F-3)</p> <p>19. Mrs. Helene LOEBELL, Vienna XVIII, Hasenauerstrasse 3, was interviewed on 6 July 1951, and stated that she knew nothing derogatory about Subject, who lived in her house for sometime, other than that she received several visits from different American men. (Agent's Note: Dr. Wilhelm LOEBELL could not be interviewed as he was too ill.) (F-6)</p> <p>20. Siegfried GROSSMANN, Rothschildspital, Vienna, was interviewed on 6 July 1951, and stated that Subject worked part time</p>			
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT		6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT	
S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Det "A"		<i>James E. Miller</i>	

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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11645 JMM:ebm</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>the DP registration office as a clerk in 1947. He could give no derogatory information pertaining to Subject. (F-6)</p> <p>21. Lia ZINECKER, Vienna VII, Urban Lonitz Platz 8/64, was interviewed on 6 July 1951, and stated that she rented her apartment to Otto PESSL for his mistress, Subject, and her two sisters in 1947. ZINECKER received one thousand schilling a month from PESSL for the apartment, and other than the fact that Subject co-habitated with PESSL, she could state no derogatory information on Subject. (F-6)</p> <p>22. Otto PESSL, part-owner of Wagner &amp; Sons Transportation Company, Vienna I, Donothurgasse 20, was interviewed on 6 July 1951, and stated he first became acquainted with Subject in Budapest in 1943. Later, they met in Vienna and became engaged. He rented an apartment for Subject and her two sisters at Vienna VII, Urban Lonitz Platz. Subject went to the USA in January 1948, on the pretext of visiting her uncle. However, he later discovered that she had actually gone there to marry an American. Upon her return to Vienna in the Spring of 1948, he severed his relationship with her. He could add no further derogatory information, other than the fact that he had heard rumors that Subject is now the mistress of a CIC official in Salzburg. (F-2)</p> <p>23. A canvass was made of the employees in the "Old Vienna Bar" located on Kaerntnerstrasse, Vienna I, on 7 July 1951, which failed to reveal anyone who knew Subject. (F-6)</p> <p>24. Auguste WURZELBERGER, secretary of the Pension "Cottage", Vienna XVIII, Hasenauerstrasse 12, was interviewed and stated that Subject and her sisters resided there from 8 November 1948 to 7 May 1949. During this time none of the girls seemed to be employed, but lived well. They received many visitors, most of whom were American men. WURZELBERGER also stated that Subject and her sisters were friendly and well liked. They became acquainted with a Dr. Josef TAUBER, another tenant, who also visited their rooms frequently. (Agent's Note: Central Meldeamt check revealed that Dr. Josef TAUBER, DOB: 19 May 1910, resided at Hasenauerstrasse 12, from 1 November 1948, until 1 October 1949, and that he de-registered in June 1951 for Bremen.) (F-2)</p> <p>25. Major Allan J. Hackner, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "B" (Linz), was interviewed on 28 July 1951 pertaining to his AR L/23329-a, which he wrote as a result of a request from 430th CIC Operations. (Agent's Note: Copies of AR L/23329-a are attached)</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Det "A"</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James E. Miller</i></p>

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1947 O-3407-1

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## AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS  to all copies of this report as Exhibit XIII.) Major Hackner stated that the allegations made in his report pertaining to Subject's influence with CIC Salzburg, were definitely mere hearsay or gossip among his Hungarian friends. He added that no incidents or names of any persons were ever quoted, of persons whose immigration might have been adversely affected, by Subject's influence. Major Hackner further stated that Pal SUGAR, who claimed Subject tried to blackmail him into paying \$100.00 for German entry permit, could offer no proof of the attempted blackmail. When asked how the attempted "blackmail" was supposed to be imposed, Major Hackner stated that he did not recall the details. Major Hackner reaffirmed that, in his opinion, Subject was in a position, as a confidante of a CIC Agent, to affect decisions on certain DP cases. He strongly recommended interviewing:  Mr. William Schwartzman, USFA, Engineers Miss Ilona HARSANYI, Hungarian DP and fiancee of Mr. Schwartzman, Pension Bellevue, Salzburg Mr. Miklas HOFBAUER, Hungarian DP, 25 Alserstrasse, Vienna, Mr. Janos TOTH, Hungarian DP, Pension Toussaint, Munich, Germany, Mr. Andrew SZENTGEORGYI, Hungarian DP, Investigation, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "C" (Vienna)  Major Hackner concluded that these references could most probably give names and concrete evidence on Subject, when approached. (B-2)  26. S/A Harold L. Roberts, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "B" (Linz), was interviewed on 28 July 1951, in reference to his AR L/23329. (Agent's Note: Copies of L/23329 are attached to all copies of this report as Exhibit KIV.) S/A Roberts confirmed the fact that when Subject's Dossier was returned to DP-48 Vienna in August 1949, he was assigned the case for review. He stated that no investigation was accomplished on the case, but the files were reviewed and another Form II submitted. S/A Roberts stated that he felt the Form II, as originally submitted, was too strong and not supported by written reports of investigation. He concluded that he definitely did not write the final Form II as submitted by Major Bolton, nor could he explain the evaluations of "A-1". S/A Roberts added that the information about Subject's association with known Communists might have come from the Hungarian net of informants which was controlled by S/A [redacted] on Andrew Szentgeorgyi. He suggested that a review of [redacted] reports for that period might reveal additional information. (Agent's Note: [redacted])	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT  S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT  <i>James E. Miller</i>

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1947 O-33407-1

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## AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11645 JEM:ebm</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>review of reports produced by S/A Ignatius J. Koning from 5 August 1949 until 5 April 1950 failed to reveal any information pertaining to Subject.) (B-2)</p> <p>27. Informant 3774, who had been instructed to make discreet inquiries among his acquaintances pertaining to Subject's activities in Salzburg, reported on 27 July 1951, that rumors were current that Subject associated with Pal SUGAR and Edit FARNADI, pianist, and that these rumors probably stemmed from Laszlo ROSDY and wife, Vienna VIII, Buchfeldgasse 18/A. Informant 3774 stated that he knows SUGAR and his wife, Edit, and although he has no positive proof, he has heard prevalent rumors in Vienna, to the effect that SUGAR was connected with the foreign positive branch of the HIS (KATPOL) in 1945 and 1946. (D-3)</p> <p>28. Josef HAMVAS, a Hungarian employee of the Air Force Section in Salzburg, and formerly employed by the Hungarian Welfare Office and the Hungarian Restitution Mission, was interviewed on 27 July 1951, and stated he had met SUGAR in November 1947 in Vienna, but was never closely associated with him. He added that he had also heard the rumors among Hungarian circles to the effect that SUGAR, husband of Edit FARNADI, well known pianist, was closely associated with the Hungarian Legation in Vienna. He could not state that Subject was ever associated with SUGAR. (F-6)</p> <p>29. 450th CIC Sub-Detachment "C" was requested to contact Laszlo ROSDY and wife, to determine their knowledge of SUGAR's connection with the HIS, and his association with Subject. Agent Report, V-22913 dated 31 July 1951, (Agent's Note: Copies attached to all copies of this report as Exhibit XV states that ROSDY denied knowing anything of SUGAR's and FARNADI's connection with the HIS. ROSDY denied knowing Subject at all.) (F-3)</p> <p>30. Agent Fred Geldern, GS-10, 12th CIP Sub-Detachment "A" (Vienna) was interviewed on 3 August 1951, and stated that he was the Agent who originally reported that Subject and her sisters were engaged in the illegal traffic of passports and visas. He assigned two informants to make contact with Subject and her sisters, to arrange an entrapment. However, before this operation was successfully completed, he had to drop the case for lack of operational funds with which to make the purchase. Agent Geldern also claimed that he became intimate with Subject, who tried to persuade him to marry, for the purpose of immigration only, <del>CONFIDENTIAL</del> <del>SECRET</del>. Allegedly, Eva was the daughter of Jacob BRAUNSTEIN, a well-known black marketeer of the Snatch-Counter-Snatch days, and a man with numerous HIS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 14 -</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James E. Miller</i></p>

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## AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>contacts. Agent Geldern was to receive \$100,000 for this assistance. Agent Geldern asserted that he also met a Dr. TAUBER, an HIS contact, in Subject's apartment. (Agent's Note: Agent Geldern was questioned on the details of his allegations. He could not, or would not recall the names of his informants. He could not recall whether he ever met Eva BRAUNSTEIN. He could not state that Subject was ever seen in the company of Eva or Jacob BRAUNSTEIN. When questioned about Dr. TAUBER, he could not recall why he knew him to be an HIS contact nor could he describe the man. Agent Geldern reasserted that he reported the \$100,000 deal to his Chief of Operations, Mr. Robert Kunz, and Lt. Col. Warren E. Le Van, then CO, 12th CID, USEA. Central Meldeamt check in Vienna failed to reveal that Jacob BRAUNSTEIN had a daughter.) (C-4)</p> <p>31. In an effort to definitely determine Subject's marital status, the 450th CIC Detachment, Paris, France, was contacted on 7 August 1951, and requested to locate Andre GUTTMANN, DOB: P6/(b)(6) and determine if he were officially divorced from Subject. Telegraphic reply received 12 August 1951, stated that Andre GUTTMANN had crossed the French Border illegally at Saarbrucke on 5 August 1946, resided at 9 Rue Ferdinand Duval and at 48 Rue St. Antoine, until 14 June 1947, when he disappeared. He was fined 2400 Francs and given three (3) months in jail in absentia for illegal entry. (B-2)</p> <p>32. Enge DRYER, confidential employee of a USEA agency in Salzburg, was interviewed in the English language, on 7 August 1951, and stated that she had often been in Subject's company at parties with Mr. Dervan of the DP Commission, and other associates. During these contacts, the relationship between Subject and Mr. Dervan seemed nothing more than casual. DRYER could give no concrete information on Subject, other than common gossip and rumors which DRYER refused to relate as being unsubstantiated. (B-2)</p> <p>33. Dr. Pal SZEKERES, Vienna VI, Linke Wienzeile 4, Pension Kahsen, prominent Hungarian DP, who is well acquainted among the more reliable Hungarian circles in Vienna, was interviewed in the Hungarian language, using S/A Charles C. Magyar as interpreter, on 11 August 1951, and stated he knew nothing derogatory pertaining to Subject. (F-6)</p> <p>34. Frida STERN, Vienna IX, Parzellengasse 44, mistress of Lajos SARDI, Vienna blackmarketeer who is currently in jail, was interviewed on 11 August 1951, in the Hungarian language using S/A Charles C. Magyar as interpreter, and stated she had never heard</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James E. Miller</i></p>

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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

GUTTMANN, Ida  
Applicant for Immigration.

2. DATE SUBMITTED

31 October 1951

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

CIC Salzburg  
Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

of Subject. (F-6)

35. S/A Milford Chambers, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "C" (Vienna) was interviewed on 11 August 1951, in reference to his recorded interview with Agent Fred Geldern, as related in AR V-21415, dated 9 July 1951, attached to basic communication. S/A Chambers stated that he had known Agent Geldern for three (3) years, and had learned through this professional association, to regard what Geldern says with great care, as he is a man prone to exaggerate and magnify bits of information to make them seem important. S/A Chambers stated that Geldern did mention the \$100,000 attempted bribe deal, but this was not included in AR V-21415, because Geldern could not offer any information to connect Jacob BRAUNSTEIN with Subject, and there is no record Eva BRAUNSTEIN in the CIC files. Therefore, coupled with his personal opinion that Geldern was being dramatic, and that no connection was established between Subject and BRAUNSTEIN, he did not include this material in his report. (B-2)

36. Agent Terrance J. Blaine, Operations Officer, 12th CIP Sub-Detachment "C" (Salzburg) was interviewed on 20 August 1951, and stated that he was operations officer, 12th CIP Sub-Detachment "A" (Vienna) in 1947, while Agent Fred Geldern was a field agent there. Agent Blaine stated that he knew Subject rather well as the fiancée of Agent Bernstein. He stated that to his knowledge, Agent Geldern was never assigned a case pertaining to Subject. Agent Blaine added, that the 12th CID Hq USFA was also situated in Vienna at that time, and it was possible a case could have been assigned to Geldern by Mr. Kunz or Mr. Granata. Since coming to Salzburg, Agent Blaine has seen Subject frequently with S/A Mozzochi of CIC, and added that many rumors were spread about her, none of which were ever investigated by CID. (B-2)

37. Mr. William Schwartzman, GS-5, DAE, Real Estate Office, Hq USFA Engineers was interviewed on 21 August 1951, and stated substantially as follows: He co-habitated with his fiancée, Ilona HARSANYI, in the same apartment where Subject and S/A Mozzochi lived from sometime in 1949, until February 1951. He heard about the difficulties Subject was having getting a Visa to the States, and he tried to help by contacting an acquaintance of his in Germany, a lawyer by the name of (fnu) Connelley. When Connelley told him by phone that her case was being investigated by CIC, he asked Mozzochi about it. Mozzochi told him, in confidence, that Subject was suspected of dealing in the illegal traffic of passports and visas. After that, he refused to have anything to do with her, and moved his and his fiancée's abode. He has later heard rumors of Sub-

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5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

S/A James E. Miller  
430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

*James E. Miller*

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1 JUN 47

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1947 O-3102-1

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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11645 JEM:ebm
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

ject's nefarious activities from Miklos HOFBAUER, but could not give any specific facts or details from personal knowledge. When asked, if, during his association with Subject and Mozzochi, he had any knowledge of Subject's having exerted any influence on Mozzochi, which adversely affected any DP who might have tried to immigrate, Schwartzman stated that he could not, but thought his fiancee could.

(C-3)

38. Ilona HARSANYI, Hungarian DP, DOB: P6/(b)(6), residing at Giselaskai 53, Salzburg, was interviewed in the English language on 21 August 1951, and stated that during 1948 and 1949, when she lived in the Hotel Gablerbraeu in Salzburg, she overheard Subject talking with a Hungarian man, Peter BOSSONYI, about the sale of passports and visas, but she never witnessed any actual transactions. HARSANYI stated that she also heard from S/A Allan Hackner, that Subject had offered to procure a visa for Pal SUGAR in Vienna for \$200.00. She also remembered that once when she was playing cards with Subject, Mozzochi came in and asked Subject point blank, "Who is Pal SUGAR?" When Subject answered, "He is the husband of Edit FARNADI, the famous pianist", Mozzochi accused her of being a Communist. According to HARSANYI, Subject had an abortion in the summer of 1949, and was quite ill. HARSANYI continued that a Hungarian friend Marie TOTH, Briennerstrasse 8, Munich, Germany, told her that while she and her husband Janos TOTH were conversing in a cafe in Munich with a former French Captain, Lucian HIME, about a Visa to Italy, Subject approached them and offered to get HIME a Visa to Italy for \$100.00. HIME didn't have the money, so the deal was dropped. (Agent's Note: HARSANYI has the reputation in Salzburg and Vienna, among Hungarians, as a rumor monger and gossip. Under stringent questioning, HARSANYI admitted that she never witnessed any illegal acts on Subject's part, but did state she hates Subject with a passion.)

(F-6)

39. Marie TOTH nee RIBARITS, born P6/(b)(6), in Budapest, Hungary, presently residing in Briennerstrasse 8, Munich, Germany, was interviewed in the Headquarters of Region IV, 66th CIC Detachment on 23 August 1951. The interview was conducted in the Hungarian language, using S/A John E. Cukor, a member of Region IV, 66th CIC Detachment as an interpreter. Mrs. TOTH was informed that this Agent was checking the background of an applicant for immigration and that her name had been mentioned as a reference. Upon mentioning Subject's name, Mrs. TOTH immediately stated that she knew her very well, but knew absolutely nothing good about her. Mrs. TOTH related that she first met Subject in the latter part of 1948, or the early part of 1949, when she lived with Subject at Wassnerstrasse 12, Vienna.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James E. Miller</i>
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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:abm
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

Mrs. TOTH asserted that the association in Vienna was terminated when Subject came to know a Mr. Mozzochi, and subsequently moved to Salzburg, sometime in the latter part of 1949. Mrs. TOTH continued that she was again associated with Subject, in Salzburg where they both resided at Neut orstrasse 30/a from around October 1950, to January 1951, present residence in Munich. Mrs. TOTH then entered into a long tirade of accusations ranging from Subject's having allegedly blackmailed one Jonas KISS to the tune of \$5,000, when KISS's activities on the black market became known to Subject, she threatened to denounce KISS to CIC. When questioned repeatedly as to how she knew of this alleged swindle, Mrs. TOTH admitted that she had only heard current rumors among Hungarians, and that she herself had absolutely no actual knowledge that any swindle actually occurred. When questioned as to any other illegal activities of Subject, Mrs. TOTH said that she had been told by former French Captain Lucian HIME, residing at 24 or 26 Elizabethstrasse, Vienna VII, that Subject had solicited HIME to aid her in obtaining Italian Visas to Hungarian Passports, when HIME was connected with the French element in Vienna. When questioned more closely about the alleged approach of Subject to TOTH and HIME in a Cafe, and offering to sell Italian Visas, TOTH emphatically stated that she herself was not present but that HIME had related the incident to her, and many other such incidents. Again TOTH stated that she had heard many rumors that Subject was selling false passports and visas on the black market, but she emphatically denied having any personal knowledge or knowing any one other than HIME, who might have any personal knowledge of these illegal activities. When questioned as to any trips which Subject might have taken while residing with TOTH, Mrs. TOTH stated that Subject had told Mrs. TOTH that she had returned to Budapest several times during 1947-1948 to visit her aging and ill Father. However, TOTH stated that she herself had no personal knowledge of Subject's having ever returned to Budapest. On the contrary, she stated she absolutely knew that Subject did not return to Budapest during the time she resided with her. When questioned as to any other knowledge TOTH might have of Subject of a derogatory nature, such as her associations with known or suspected Communists, TOTH added emphatically that she never knew nor heard of Subject's having associated with or having any connections with, any known Communists. She stated to the contrary that she believed Subject to be a rabid anti-Communist. (F-6)

40. Peter BOSSANYI, Hungarian National, born [redacted] P6(b)(6), in Budapest, Hungary, presently residing at Hochsternfeld gasse 8, Salzburg, was interviewed on 24 August 1951, and stated that he knows Subject only as an acquaintance, and that he is absolutely not

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James E. Miller</i>
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B 71C <sup>Plus.</sup>

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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

qualified to recommend her one way or another. Under questioning, however, he stated that he had intimate relations with Subject and that he had heard many unfavorable comments about her, but that he, himself, had absolutely no personal knowledge of any of the scandalous things that he had heard. In fact, he added without prompting, that most of what he had heard had been through Ilona HARSANYI, the fiancée of Mr. Swartzman, who seemed to be rather bitter towards Subject and had spread many malicious rumors. Subject added that he attributed this to the idle gossip of women and, being a man of the world, he did not waste his time listening to such stuff. Under questioning, Subject admitted knowing Maria TOTH, but denied knowing Janos TOTH and added that Maria TOTH and Subject at one time, were considered very good friends as they had lived together in Salzburg. (F-6)

41. French Captain Lucian HIME (inactive) was interviewed in the Assistant Operations Officer's Office, Headquarters, 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "C" on 25 August 1951, in the French language using Miss Charlotte A. Young, DAE, assigned to the 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "C", as interpreter. Captain HIME stated that he is at present on inactive status, and serves in the capacity of Property Control Officer for the French element in the Palace of Justice in Vienna. Captain HIME stated that he has known Maria and Janos TOTH for a number of years. He stated with conviction that he never recalled any incident occurring in any Cafe in either Vienna or Munich when he was discussing matters of interest with Maria and Janos TOTH, and was approached by Subject in reference to Italian Visas. He added that were there a question pertaining to the procurement of Italian Visas that the situation would have been quite to the contrary, as he was in charge of the procurement of Visas for Austrians for the French Legation from 1946 - 1950. He did remember that Subject had on occasions approached him requesting Visas to France and Italy. He stated that he could procure for the undersigned the application made by Subject if the undersigned so desired. The undersigned expressed a desire to see this document, whereupon Captain HIME returned to the French Consulate in Vienna and procured the original application, which revealed that on 21 August 1948, Subject had applied for an official French Visa to Austrian Passport No. R.F. 3252/48 issued in Innsbruck, French Zone of Austria, and which was good until 1953. (Agent's Note: A check of the Austrian Passport Office in Innsbruck revealed that this passport was issued to Subject on 14 August 1948.) Captain HIME was very helpful in pointing out that Subject had stated on this application for Visa, that she was born [redacted] P6(b)(6), in Vienna. She listed as a reason for obtaining the Visa that she was to accompany her fiancée,

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5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James E. Miller</i>
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## AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm
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## 4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

Mr. David Mann, to France, in order to help him in his business transactions there. Captain HIME related that he recalled that this business had something to do with Mr. Mann's owning a partnership in some sort of factory in Paris. Captain HIME also produced an application for a Reise Ausweis dated 2 February 1948, which in Subject's own handwriting, listed her as having been born P6(b)(6) in Marmarosziget, Rumania. This application listed the reason that she had not previously procured a Reise Ausweis when they first came into effect in October 1947, as she was in the USA at that time. Captain HIME stated that he was almost positive that Subject was issued a Reise Ausweis with the help of one Bronislav TEICHHOLZ, Director of the Rothschild apital in Vienna. Captain HIME stated that it was common knowledge that Subject was TEICHHOLZ's mistress. Captain HIME further stated that at one time, the exact date he could not remember, Subject asked him if he knew how she could get an Italian Visa. Captain HIME stated that he referred her to a Mr. (fnu) MARINO of the Italian Consulate, and that he felt reasonably sure that she obtained the Visa after an affair with MARINO, as he observed her in his company several times subsequent to this request. (Agent's Note: Captain HIME permitted the undersigned to have the application for the French Visa photostated, showing in Subject's own handwriting that she listed herself as having been born 13 September 1923, in Vienna, Austria, copies of which are attached to this report as Exhibit XVI). (F-2)

42. Agent Phillip Bernstein, 12th MP CIP Sub-Detachment "A" (Vienna), was interviewed in his room in the CID billets in Vienna on 26 August 1951. Agent Bernstein stated that he had met Subject in February 1948 in Vienna, and went with her until December 1948, and that during this time he had wanted to marry her. In December 1948 he took a leave and returned to the US. While on this leave, he discussed his proposed marriage with his family as he is an Orthodox Jew and adheres strictly to the Orthodox line. He was sorry to say that Subject does not and his family disapproved of his wedding plans. During his return trip to Europe, he decided to call it off. Mr. Bernstein brought out a file which contained a copy of his application for marriage, which was dated in November 1948. Attached to this file was a photostatic copy of Subject's divorce decree which was given in Sighet, District Maramuros, Rumania, No. L. P. 36660/4/47. A translation revealed that Subject was married on 13 January 1943, in Budapest, and that she was granted final divorce 25 July 1947. Mr. Bernstein stated that Subject brought him the original document in the Hungarian language, and that he had the photostatic copy made in the CID laboratory in Vienna. When asked, he stated that he believed the document pre-

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5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James E. Miller</i>
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## AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

sented to him by Subject was authentic. Mr. Bernstein showed the undersigned a copy of Subject's birth certificate, which showed that she was born P6(b)(6), in Sighet District Maramucs, Rumania. When questioned as to her means of support during 1947-1949, until she left Vienna for Salzburg, Mr. Bernstein stated that her Uncle, a Dr. Rona, frequently sent her packages of clothing and food from the USA. He also knew, of his own personal knowledge, that Subject had a quantity of jewelry which she brought with her from Hungary, and which she sold to provide a means of livelihood, and on occasions he helped her with food and presents. Attached to Subject's proposed application for marriage were two letters attesting to her good character and morals, one of which was signed by Irene WEISS, the other which was signed by Dr. Joseph TAUBER, and which stated that he had known Subject for 12 years. Mr. Bernstein asserted that he wanted to make it very clear to the undersigned that he broke off his wedding plans because of the differences in religion, and for absolutely no other reason. When questioned as to Subject's relation with TEICHHOLZ, Mr. Bernstein asserted that he knew of this relationship, but believed it to be nothing more than platonic. When asked as to Subject's relationship with Howard BERGER, Mr. Bernstein asserted that BERGER was a friend of the family and that Subject and her sisters knew BERGER's Mother very well. When questioned as to his knowledge of the talents of Ilona, Eva and Subject so far as the entertainment profession is concerned, Mr. BERNSTEIN stated that he knew positively that none of them had any professional talent as entertainers. (B-3)

43. Howard BERGER, Fiscal Director, Special Services Office, VMP, was interviewed in his office on 27 August 1951, and stated that he had met Subject and her two sisters, Eva and Ilona, in September 1948, during the visit of his Mother to Vienna. He stated that the sisters became well acquainted with his Mother and that this acquaintanceship resulted in a strong tie of friendship. When asked to relate what he knew of Subject and her sisters, Mr. BERGER entered into a long elucidation of how good, sweet, simple and innocent the young ladies were, that he never knew anything of a derogatory nature about them, and that he thought that Subject was being penalized by some one when she was not permitted to enter the US when her sisters immigrated. Seeing that it was useless to question Mr. BERGER pertaining to anything of a derogatory nature, the undersigned asserted that it was his earnest desire to eliminate any injustice done to this poor, innocent, little girl, and that if Mr. BERGER would cooperate with the undersigned, and give him certain information about which there was considerable doubt in the previous investigations, something favorable to Subject might result.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James E. Miller</i>
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1 JUN 47

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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm</p>
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

Upon hearing this explanation, Mr. BERGER became most cooperative. When asked whether he could throw any light upon how Subject and her sisters supported themselves, and lived in such splendid style while in Vienna from 1947 - 1949, Mr. BERGER stated he knew that up until the time that Eva and Ilona immigrated, the three sisters worked in the Rothchildspital. After Ilona and Eva immigrated, Subject had been aided by financial support from her Uncle in the US, a Dr. Rona. When asked how it was possible for Subject's Uncle in the US to transfer money instruments to her in Austria, Mr. BERGER said that he would clarify that point, even to the point of incriminating himself. Mr. BERGER continued that at various times Dr. Rona had deposited amounts of money ranging from \$100 to \$500 to his, BERGER's, account, in the US, through his Mother, and that upon hearing from his Mother, BERGER would then transfer at the legal rate, that amount of schilling to Subject. Mr. BERGER was very evasive as to exact times and amounts, but repeated that on several occasions he had transferred amounts ranging from \$100 to \$500 to Subject. When asked as to Subject's means of support, after leaving Vienna and moving to Salzburg, Mr. BERGER asserted that he believed she was being supported partly by her Uncle and possibly by her latest cohort, a member of the CIC, and quickly added that he was certain that her Uncle was still sending her money, and believed that the money was to be transferred through one, Mr. William Swartzman, or through the American Express. (Agent's Note: Swartzman confirmed this during a later interview). When asked if he had transferred any money to Subject since she moved to Salzburg, Mr. BERGER asserted that he remembered on at least one occasion of transferring at least \$100.00 to her through Bill Swartzman. When asked if he thought Subject had any other means of support while she was in Vienna, Mr. BERGER asserted that he believed, although he could not confirm it, that CID Agent Bernstein had contributed to her support as he was planning to marry her at one time. (F-2)

44. Agent Robert W. Kunz, 12th CID, Operations Chief, was interviewed on 28 August 1951, and stated he remembered S/A Geldern having been assigned to investigate the alleged illegal passport deal on Eva and Ilona GUTTMANN. He remembered that the case was dropped - not for lack of money, but because the case did not seem to be a bonafide one. The money reason was given to Geldern for obvious reason. He definitely does not recall the \$100,000 deal. He stated that Geldern often went off at tangents and that his information was to be regarded with a great deal of skepticism. (B-2)

45. Agent Kenneth R. Granata, Operations Chief, 12th CID, Detachment, was interviewed 28 August 1951, who accomplished a file

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<p>TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"</p>	<p>22 6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James E. Miller</i></p>
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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>check of the USFA CID files on Ida, Eva, and Ilona ROSENBAUM, and Subject. The records of the 12th CID Detachment revealed no information pertaining to these individuals. Agent Granata stated that he had personal knowledge of Subject. Subject had been associated with an Agent in Vienna by the name of Bernstein and that there had been numerous rumors pertaining to her illegal activities regarding passports, fraud, blackmailing, etc. Agent Granata stated, however, that on occasions Agents of the 12th CID Detachment had been assigned to follow up leads pertaining to these denunciations emanating mostly from Hungarians, and that these attempts always, without exception, proved to be negative in result. (B-2)</p> <p>46. 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "C" (Vienna) was requested to interview Pal SUGAR and his wife, Edit nee FARNADI, to determine their association and connection with Subject. AR V-24354 dated 20 September 1951, (Agent's Note: Copies of which are attached as Exhibit XVII) related that SUGAR has known Subject since 1947, having been approached by Subject in the "Old Vienna Bar" who offered to procure a French Visa for him for \$100.00. Edit FARNADI denied knowing Subject. The transaction was never completed as SUGAR did not have the money. SUGAR asserted that Nikolaus MAGY, a suspected triple intelligence Agent, is Subject's cousin, who visited her frequently. This information is evaluated "F-6". (Agent's Note: It would seem that SUGAR was not closely associated with Subject since his wife had never seen her.)</p> <p>47. Miklas HOFBAUER, DOB: 18 October 1896, Hungarian DP and well known blackmarketeer in Vienna was interviewed in the Hungarian language on 22 September 1951, using S/A Charles C. Magyar as interpreter. HOFBAUER stated that he met Subject through Branislav TEICHHOLZ in April or May 1948. He was never intimately associated with Subject but knew her as the mistress of TEICHHOLZ, Mr. David Mann, Mr. Bernstein, Mr. Geldern, Mr. Berger, and other American men. HOFBAUER added that he has been corresponding with Ilona HARSANYI in Salzburg who had written him many rumors about Subject but asserted that he knows nothing about her from personal knowledge. (F-6)</p> <p>48. During the course of this investigation, efforts were made to locate and interview the following persons whom it was discovered are no longer in this area or could not be located:</p> <p>Irene WEISS Chaplain (Captain) Oscar LISZT Rosa BERGER Lenke KADAR</p> <p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"</p> <p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James E. Miller</i></p>	

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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM;ebm</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>Dr. Josef TAUBER Edith SCHULTZ Anna KADAR Hofrat CUDLICH Richard Dervan David Mann Sevino J. Mozzochi Lt. Col. Warren E. LeVan (B-2)</p> <p>49. Andrew SZENTGYORGYI, Hungarian DP, employed by 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A" as an interpreter-translator was interviewed on 8 October 1951, and stated that he controlled the Hungarian net of informants for the Special Projects Branch, 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "C" (Vienna) in 1947-1948. During this time Subject came to his attention as an acquaintance of Branislav TEICHMOLZ and a bit of a nuisance among the Hungarian element in Vienna. However, no information ever came to his attention to the effect that Subject was associated, entertained, or was otherwise connected with Communist persons or elements in Vienna or any place else. He remembered that S/A Idomir had run an investigation on Subject's two sisters pertaining to the illegal sale of passports and visas but could not state that Subject was also involved. He seemed to recall that the investigation ended with negative results. Since he came to Salzburg, he has heard numerous rumors about Subject but, knowing the Hungarian element's flare for gossip, he never gave these rumors much credence. He added that most of these rumors emanated from Ilona HARSANYI, Miklas HOFBAUER, and Irma FRANK. (C-3)</p> <p>50. Neighborhood check at Neutorstrasse 30a, Salzburg on 15 October 1951, revealed that the following persons know Subject but stated nothing derogatory:</p> <p>Valerie SCHINKORA, Austrian housewife, about 45 years old. Frieda DURICH, Austrian housewife, about 65 years old. Franz FUCHS, Austrian beautician about 50 years old. Anna KARNET, Austrian hairdresser, about 20 years old. Karl ATZENHOFER, Austrian, born 16 August 1908 Elfriede HESS, 40-45 years old, Austrian proprietress of Neutorstrasse 30a Genda SITTA, about 22 years old, Austrian maid Charles F. Rapley, DAE, Hq USFA Engineers Don B. Ellington, DAE, Hq USFA Engineers Joseph Poole, DAE, F&amp;I Hq USFA Engineers</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><del>CONFIDENTIAL</del> (F-6)</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James E. Miller</i></p>

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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>51. Intermittent surveillance by Informant 3759-T on Neutorstrasse 30a over a period of two (2) months failed to reveal anything derogatory. (F-6)</p> <p>52. Thomas BRUGGER, born 25 February 1911, desk clerk, Hotel TRAUBE, Linzergasse 4, Salzburg, was interviewed on 16 October 1951, and stated that Subject resided there from early February until sometime in August 1950. BRUGGER added that Subject was a quiet divorcee who lived from an allowance and who had one regular visitor, an American man. (F-6)</p> <p>53. Maria EIBL nee AMMERHAUSER, born 9 January 1895, owner of the Pension EIBL, Vogelweiderstrasse 98, Salzburg, was interviewed on 16 October 1951, and stated that Subject resided in the Pension EIBL from 1 November 1949 to sometime in February 1950. She gave Subject a good character reference. (F-6)</p> <p>54. Johanna KOEBERLE born 6 November 1891, residing at Rupertgasse 23, Salzburg, was interviewed on 16 October 1951, and stated Subject resided at that address from May until the end of October 1949. She recommended Subject very highly. (F-6)</p> <p>55. Wilhelm LACKE, chief porter, Hotel Gablerbraeu, Linzergasse 9, Salzburg, was interviewed on 16 October 1951, and stated that Subject resided at that address in 1949, but could give no information about her. (Agent's Note: A canvass of the hotel failed to find anyone who knows Subject.) (F-6)</p> <p>56. Subject was interviewed in the office of this Agent on 24 October 1951, and stated substantially the following. She was born <span style="background-color: gray; color: gray;">P6(b)(6)</span> in Sighet, Rumania and is a Hungarian displaced person with IRO documents. She arrived in Vienna in November 1945 and registered with UNRRA. She was registered in the Rothschild DP Camp but was billeted on the second floor of Strudelhofgasse 10, which was the Headquarters building for UNRRA. She lived from UNRRA aid and the barter of some jewels, and in 1946 she began working in the registration office for the Rothschild DP Camp. She soon became acquainted with Bronislav TEICHHOLZ. However, this association was only platonic. In 1947 she met Mr. Marius M. Schwartz, DAE, Legal Section, in Vienna, who wanted to marry her. She applied for a Visa and at first was refused since she could not prove she was divorced. She returned to Hungary in July 1947, with UNRRA papers, and procured a copy of her divorce decree. (Agent's Note: Subject produced a document which looked authentic.) Upon presentation of this document to the US Consulate in Vienna, she was issued her Visa. Schwartz paid her passage to the US. Upon</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James E. Miller</i></p>

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## AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951  3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS her arrival in the US, she discovered the type of life demanded of her there in Schwartz's home, to be unbearable and she decided against the marriage. Since her visa expired in three months, she returned to Vienna with the aid of her Uncle, Dr. M. Rona, who also repaid the money given her by Schwartz. (Agent's Note: Subject denied that Otto FESSL paid any part of her passage to the US.) After her return to Vienna, she became engaged to Bernstein, but he later changed his mind when they agreed they did not love each other. She left Vienna in 1949 and came to Salzburg in anticipation of immigrating to the US as a DP. Since that time she has been awaiting clearance. When questioned, Subject admitted that she returned to Hungary two or three times in 1946 and 1947 to see her aging and ill father. She made these trips with IRC documentation. Subject admitted that her father came to Vienna in 1947 to see a football game between Hungary and Austria but emphatically denied that he could walk. He is confined to a wheelchair. Subject asserted that her father didn't remain in Vienna as he is a cripple and there was no hope of his being permitted to immigrate. She added that he is not and never has been a Communist but that he has a mistress in Budapest who looks after him. Subject disclaimed knowing Agent Fred Geldern more than as a passing acquaintance. She denied knowing Jacob BRAUNSTEIN or Eva BRAUNSTEIN. She admitted knowing an old man of about 50 by the name of Josef TAUBER, who formerly lived at Hasenauerstrasse 12 in Vienna. She disclaimed knowing Edit SUGAR nee FARNIDI, but admitted that she knew Pal SUGAR as he was in the Rothschild DP Camp. She described SUGAR as a dangerous man of whom all the inmates of the camp were deathly afraid as he openly bragged about his connections with the Soviets. She denied that she ever met him in the "Old Vienna Bar" or ever had any business transactions with him. She claimed she never conversed with him and never visited his home. She admitted that she has a distant Uncle by the name of Alexander NAGY, but claimed that she has never seen him. She believes that he has a son by the name of Nicholas, but does not know him. When asked to relate how she supported herself from 1947 to 1951, she freely stated that her Uncle, Dr. Rona, sent her packages and transferred money to her through Howard Berger, William Schwartzman, and Sevino J. Mozzochi. She added that she, naturally, received some gifts from her friends. When asked to produce her Austrian passport, which was issued to her in Innsbruck, she was very startled and stated that she had destroyed it. When asked how she obtained it, and for what purpose, she stated that David Mann, former Public Safety Officer in Vienna, procured it for her and she used it to accompany him to Paris. She denied knowing any of the details of this procurement and emphatically denied signing or seeing any documents other than the application form. She signed the form and Mann brought her the passport. She later signed an applica-	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James E. Miller</i>

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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration	2. DATE SUBMITTED 31 October 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

tion for a French Visa for Captain Lucian HIME, was issued the Visa, and visited Paris with Mann. She claimed that this was definitely the only time she ever used the passport. She was never associated with Lucian HIME in any way other than to procure her Visa. She also received a Visa to her ~~reise~~ Ausweis to go to Italy in 1948, but disclaimed making the trip. When questioned about her application to immigrate under the DP Act of 1948, she stated that in early 1949 she was interrogated extensively by a Major FROCK in Vienna about her association with TEICHHOLZ and as to her knowledge that he was a Communist. She disclaimed then and now of knowing that TEICHHOLZ was or is a Communist and, on the contrary, she does not believe he is. She disclaimed having any talents as an entertainer. When questioned about the charge that she embezzled a fur coat, she stated that she was innocent and wanted to stand trial and prove it, but at that time, TEICHHOLZ advised her to simply pay the difference which he furnished her as he did not want to be connected with a trial. She disclaimed any association with S/A's Lassiter, Frock, Roberts, or Major Bolton, other than her official interviews with Major Frock. She disclaimed knowing Richard Dervan other than as a passing acquaintance which began while she and her sisters were being processed for immigration. When asked to relate the nature of her association with S/A Mozzochi, she stated that, at first, her association with him was purely social. Later, when she learned about the impending escape of KARADY, FRANK and LANTOS, she informed Mozzochi and from then on she worked as his interpreter, informant, and letterdrop. When asked what instructions Mozzochi gave her, she stated that he merely told her to find out all she could and report to him. When asked if she ever received any gifts from any of this trio, she said that she had given the two women several pairs of hose which her Uncle sent her from the States and that in exchange FRANK gave her a hat. She also received four (4) Napoleon gold coins from FRANK which she wanted to have made into cuff-links as a present for Mozzochi. However, she later learned that FRANK wanted forty dollars for them and she returned the coins. (Agent's Note: Subject showed a receipt for the coins signed by Irma FRANK). Subject asserted that she is now desperate and that to immigrate to a free land where she can start life anew is her only salvation. (F-3)

FILE CHECK:

Files of this Sub-Detachment contain AGENT REPORT V-19003, 13 March 1951, Subject: "Partial FOeJ (B) in Vienna, Lower Austria", lists a Josef TAUBER as a contributing member of the FOeJ. (B-2)

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5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "A"	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James E. Miller</i>
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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JMM:ebm</p>
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

SOI, S-8629, 19 October 1950, Subject: "Hungary - Communist Personalities in Szigetvar lists a J. TAUBER as an active Communist. (F-3)

SOI, V-5531, 19 April 1949, Subject: "Members of Criminal Police (KRIPC) lists a Josef TAUBER, born 8 June 1911, residing at Vienna X, Leibnitzgasse 15/16 as a KPCC member, who had left the party.

AGENT REPORT, V-21875-A, 25 June 1951, Subject: "SPERL, Robert, Austrian Investigator of Vienna Branch, DP-48 (Final Report)" lists Walter FRIBIL, as an Austrian employee of the Vienna Branch DP-48, who was interviewed pertaining to his knowledge of the activities of Robert SPERL. (C-2)

Letter, Ib/I/SF/1264/A, Intelligence Organization, Allied Commission For Austria (British Element) Subject: "The Hungarian Intelligence Services in Austria (Vienna and the British Zone), dated 20 June 1950, identifies Paul (Pal) SUGAR, DOB: 24 June 1910 in Heves, Hungary, as a Hungarian Legation informant and BAH Agent. (B-2) Same report lists Edit SUGAR nee FARNADY, DOB: P6(b)(6), in Budapest, Hungary, as an AVO Agent. (B-2)

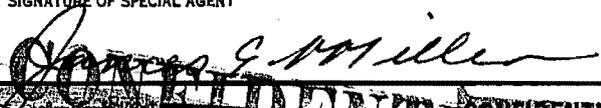
Staff Study, R-14-48, ODI, Hq, USFA, Subject: "Personalities of the Hungarian Intelligence and Security Services", dated 22 April 1946, identifies a Pal SUGAR, who is an accompanist of the Concert Pianist Edit FARNADI, as an HIS Agent and SDD Agent attached to Hungarian Embassy in Vienna as a "Cultural Secretary". (B-3)

SOI, Vienna City Section, Subject: "Hungarian Intelligence", dated 26 May 1947, identifies Pal SUGAR as a member of the Vienna Branch Office of the Hungarian Political Police and an accompanist to Edit FARNADI. (B-3)

SOI, L-5287, Subject: "Spotting of Foreign Agents by Hungarian Group in Vienna, dated 6 October 1947, identifies Pal SUGAR and Edit FARNADI as Hungarian Agents attached to the Hungarian Embassy in Vienna who were engaged in espionage activities. (C-3)

The files of this Sub-Detachment lists numerous reports on Irma FRANK, alias SAMSON, born 5 August 1911, which state that she is the Lesbian friend of KARADY Katalin, and helped smuggle KARADY out of Budapest, Hungary.

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<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> 
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AGENT REPORT

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>GUTTMANN, Ida Applicant for Immigration</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>31 October 1951</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.</p> <p>CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11643 JEM:ebm</p>
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The files of this Sub-Detachment list numerous reports on Katalin KARADY, whose real name is VARGA Katalin nee KANCIER, stage name is Katalin KARADY, born [REDACTED] P6(b)(6) in Budapest, Hungary, pertaining to KARADY's dubious background and alleged intelligence connections.

Agent Report, S-10532, 19 July 1951, Subject: "HARSANYI Illona, Marriage Applicant", lists Subject as former Hungarian citizen currently stateless, divorced, Catholic, was born [REDACTED] P6(b)(6) in Budapest, Hungary", fiancée of William Swartzman. Marriage application approved. (B-2)

Numerous reports contained in the files of this Sub-Detachment list Andrew SZENTGYÖRGYI as a former interpreter-investigator employed by 430th CIC Sub-Detachment "C". (B-2)

The files of this Sub-Detachment contain numerous reports on Edith FARNADI, the Hungarian concert pianist for whom SUGAR, Pal, is accompanist.

List. No. 44, undated, DP Case Rejectees, shows that Joseph HANVAS was rejected for immigration under Section 15 of Public Law 774.

CCG Intercept No. A/P 641.610, dated 4 April 1951, mentions Frida STERN as the mistress of Ludwig SARDI.

MOIC, S-3771, 4 February 1949, Subject: "CSAKY, Johann, Count, Representative of Cardinal MINDSZENTHY", identifies Captain Lucian HIME, Vienna, as the head of the French Travel Section of Allied Control Council.

The files of this Sub-Detachment contain numerous reports pertaining to Janos KISS, none of which were identifiable with the KISS mentioned in this report.

AGENT'S NOTES:

Central Meldeamt checks tended to prove that the Josef TAUBLER known to Subject and the Josef TAUBLER listed in the file check as a Communist are not identical.

Subject's association with Pal SUGAR was not close as admitted by both SUGAR and Subject.

No information other than the interview with Pal SUGAR was

<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>S/A James E. Miller 430th CIC, Sub-Detachment "A"</p>	<p><del>CONFIDENTIAL</del> <i>James E. Miller</i></p>
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## AGENT REPORT

## 1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

GUTTMANN, Ida  
Applicant for Immigration

## 2. DATE SUBMITTED

31 October 1951

## 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

CIC Salzburg  
Ref. No. S-11643 JEM;ebm

## 4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

discovered which tended to disprove Subject's claim that she never associated with Nicholas NAGY, alleged triple Agent for the French, Soviets and British.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The original Form II was prepared by S/A Frock, who must have thought TEICHHOLZ to be a top ranking Communist and therefore concluded that Subject might be a security threat because of her association with him.

2. Bronislav TEICHHOLZ is not listed as a Communist by any intelligence organization, the files of which were checked during this investigation.

3. No actual reinvestigation was ever conducted on this case subsequent to the submission of the original derogatory Form II.

4. No basis was found to exist on which a security objection can be made to bar Subject's immigration.

5. Subject lacks the moral standards existing in the USA, but her standard is not necessarily lower than those of many European women who have been permitted to immigrate.

6. Subject lacks integrity since she falsified official documents.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that Subject be cleared for immigration.

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## 5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

S/A James E. Miller  
430th CIC Sub-Detachment "A"

## 6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

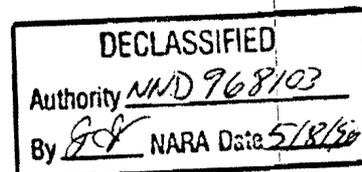
*James E. Miller*

WD-480 FORM 341  
1 JUN 47

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1947 O-52407-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

230452



CC: 2 1945

BK3

## PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern

TO: Secretary of State, Washington

DATED: September 28, 1945

NUMBER: 4241 ✓

SECRET

(SAFEHAVEN)

From reliable report just received here, within the American zone occupation in Austria the Hungarian gold reserve is or was approximately 10 kilos. Originally this gold reserve was loaded on a train in Budapest and it proceeded to Gora in northwestern Hungary, accompanied by officials of the bank and their families and supplies to last for from six to eight months. The gold was moved into Austria and actually penetrated into American zone when the Russians entered the country. It is not known exactly the precise location. It is known that other valuables have arrived at various places in Vorarlberg that are known to have left Hungary on the same train with the gold.

In case the presence of this gold within American jurisdiction is not known to our authorities, the above is reported.

The foregoing message has been repeated to Vienna, Frankfort and Budapest.

HARRISON

DC/L:AM  
9-29-45

cc: 10/5/45 For Information Messrs Brenner, Miss Burnett, Delaney (4), Miss Steinberg, Locker, Dezevallos (2), Miss Scullen, R.L.Jones, Mrs. Schwartz, O'Flaherty, Gewirtz, NY Fed. General Records "Safe"

SB 19340

230454

Authority NND 968103  
By QJ NARA Date 5/17/96

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S/H-Gen'l Corr.

08  
JT 15 1945

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMERICAN LEGATION, BERN  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATED: October 9, 1945  
NUMBER: 4344 X

SECRET

This Legation has seen report received by Federal Political Department quoting letter dated the twenty fifth of May (confirmed through another source on the first of October) from an official Hungarian national bank that gold reserve and employees of bank mentioned reference message (see Legation's 4241 of the twenty eight of September) are at Spital Am Pyhren near Liesen Austria at this time. Personnel consists 230 officials who together with families comprise 450 individuals according to this report. This group's spokesman requested Swiss diplomat to place their request for refuge in Switzerland before International Red Cross promising that expenses of group would be guaranteed by banks credit balance of over thirty million francs. Probably this credit balance comprises or at least includes gold reserve of Hungary. SAFEHAVEN.

Foregoing matter is being further investigated  
In the meanwhile if definite information is had by the Department the Legation would appreciate receiving detailed data.

HUDDLE

DC/L:MLG

10-11-45

Note: T 4241 was sent to you on 10/8.

cc: 10/16/45 For Information Messrs. Brenner, Miss Burnett, Delaney (4), Miss Steinberg, Locker, deZevallos, Miss Scullen, Mrs. Schwartz, O'Flaherty, Cewirts, NY Fed. General Records.  
Safehaven

SB 14762

230455

RG 169  
E 141A  
B 293

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 003044  
By ST/WRM NARA, Date 3/14/64

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DOCUMENT SECURITY, SUBSISTING INFORMATION OPERATIONS  
NAVY DEPARTMENT  
**CONFIDENTIAL**  
INTELLIGENCE REPORT  
CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT



Serial 10413  
Monograph Index Guide No. 691-709  
From DIO 512 of Norfolk, Va. Date 1943  
Reference (a) DIO 512 serial no. 102, dated 21 August 1943  
Source Much traveled individual former resident of section B-2  
Subject AUSTRIAN Railroads  
Encl. 1. DWG Drawing of Austrian Railway Installations.

This is a report regarding the railway system of the former Republic of Austria. The railways in Austria, with the exception of a few local lines have been government owned. Due to the geographical location of central Europe, the west to east connections from France, Switzerland and the Low Countries pass through Austria as well as the north to south connections from Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia to Italy. Austria is connected with the north and northwest with the Northern Railway, double track, connecting Austria with all direct in Moravia, Poland, and Russia. Another railroad, the Northwestern railroad, mostly single track, is the line connecting Vienna with the northwestern part of Czechoslovakia, and the section of Czechoslovakia, which is known as Sudetenland. A third line, the Danube-Josef railroad, crosses the Danube about 25 miles above the mouth of the Danube, and connects Vienna with Prague, Dresden and Berlin. This line is double track. All of the above mentioned lines are for steam engines only. The western railroad starts in Vienna and connects Vienna with the western part of Germany, France, Belgium and the Low Countries. These lines are also double track and between Augsburg-Puchheim and the Rhine, electrified. From Puchheim, one line branches off the main line, crosses the German border at Passau and runs to Regensburg, Nuremberg and Berlin. These tracks are single track lines up to Regensburg. Another line connects the western railway at Salzburg with Rosenheim, Munich, Augsburg, western Germany and France. These lines are for double track electric. Further west at Schwanau-St. Volung is the start of the Eastern Railway. At most of the Eastern Railway is reached by the mountain railway, known as the Brenner Railway. Forty-five miles west of Wörgl is Innsbruck. The Brenner Railway runs from Innsbruck through the Stal Valley, crosses the Brenner Pass at an altitude of 1576 meters and runs into Italy by way of Brennero (Fortezza, and Trento, Trento). This railway is a single track railway only and in the winter time, is often impassable for traffic. The main line of the Eastern Railway runs from Innsbruck over the Arlberg, altitude 1802 meters, and crosses at Feldkirch into Switzerland. Before the annexation of Austria, Germany did not have a common border with Italy. The main railway track is an international line between both countries, run by way of Switzerland over the

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NAVY DEPARTMENT  
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- 1F-3 w/encl.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Serial (a) (2)

AGE

DEPT. OF THE NAVY  
NAVY DEPARTMENT  
NAVY DEPARTMENT  
NAVY DEPARTMENT  
NAVY DEPARTMENT

230456

RG 169  
E 141A  
B 293

601-709. RAILROADS

Disposal of the German lines two lines are at present closed for  
 certain war and the German line, therefore, to use the Austrian railway.  
 The only other way to come into Italy would be by way of Southern France  
 over the Alps. Both of these lines are far away. The  
 line over Ventimiglia is exposed to Allied sea and air power. This results  
 in the high importance of the section of the Austrian railway known as the  
 Southern Railway. The main line of this railway was built to connect the  
 industrial north of Czechoslovakia and Austria with the port of Trieste  
 the only important port of the Austro-Hungarian empire. This line is  
 double track, built for heavy traffic of any kind. The line crosses into  
 former Yugoslavia at Maribor (Maribor), around 100 miles to the south of  
 Steinerbrunn (Ljubljana), a single track branches off the main line and goes  
 along the River Sava to Bruck (Bruck), Trieste, Susst. Another line, which  
 is single track too, runs from Maribor to Belgrade and points east. The  
 railway station at Bruck is on the point where the River Sava goes into  
 the River Javor. Two stone bridges there are spanning the River Sava. The  
 railway station is on the right bank, the coming from Vienna (western side).  
 The railway station has six or seven tracks. The main line continues from  
 Steinerbrunn (Ljubljana) to Laibach (Ljubljana). The center of this station  
 is on the right bank of the River Sava (the southeasterly side). There is a  
 hill 600' high with a mess oval castle on the top. The railway station is on  
 the other bank of the river and is capable of handling a large amount of  
 freight traffic. The freight yards are approximately three miles northeast  
 of Laibach (Ljubljana) with at least 20 tracks. From Laibach, one line runs  
 to Klagenfurt connecting there with the Danube line. This railroad crosses  
 the former Austro-Slovene border at Assling (Jesenice), running through  
 the four mile long Karawanken tunnel. The main line of the Southern Railway  
 proceeds from Laibach, crosses the Italian border at Udine (Udine),  
 Udine, to Trieste. Trieste has connections to all parts of Italy. It  
 is mentioned again that the main line of the Southern Railway is double track,  
 about 4000' long, for heaviest traffic, open all year. At Bruck, 100  
 miles north of Vienna, the goods part of the main line of the Southern Rail-  
 way starts. This line is also double track for steam engines, and at  
 present probably the main connection from Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany  
 to Italy. This line runs from Bruck, 100 miles to the industrial town of Leoben,  
 to the mine (connection to Laibach) and Villach. This railway, shortly  
 after Villach, enters Italy at Tarvis (Tarvisio), runs south to Udine,  
 Treviso and all points in Italy. The main line is connected in Villach by  
 way of the railway with the eastern railway and all points in Germany.  
 The narrow gauge, single track, mainly electrified, crosses the highest  
 mountain range in the east at an altitude of 1200 meters, through the Tauern  
 tunnel (six miles long). On this railway is the town of Spital, 10 miles  
 east of Villach, where one line branches out, crosses the Italian border at  
 Sillian (Sillian) and reaches the Brenner Railway through the Passeller  
 valley at Franzthal. This line is single track for steam engines only.  
 The railway section at Sillian on the northern bank of the Arco river is  
 approximately 15 to 18 miles long, to handle large traffic. The main line  
 to Italy shortly after the station crossed the river on a single track steel  
 grade about 250 feet high. A small local line, single track, connects  
 Villach with the northern bank, and can be used if the main line over  
 the mountain is too crowded for all of orders on the Southern Railway. 30 miles  
 east of Bruck in Germany is the narrow section of the Michael. From here  
 a single track steam railway runs to Belgrade (for the export railway)  
 crosses the Czechoslovakian railway at Mladetza, thirty miles to the south-  
 west of Bruck, a local line which connects this part of the Southern  
 Railway with the Trieste section at Maribor. From Klagenfurt a local line,  
 single track, steam engine, connects both sections of the Southern Railway  
 between Klagenfurt and Maribor. The railway station of Villach (Italy) is

230457







43AJ 566/891/132

COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL  
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS  
LE DÉLÉGUÉ EN SUISSE

230461

Genève,  
Palais Wilson

6th March 1946

8

Ref. B/1/35  
Prière d'indiquer dans la réponse

RECEIVED  
1 MAR 1947  
IN REGISTRY

R. INNES Esq.,  
I.G.C.R.,  
Department of Migration and  
Settlement,  
19 Hill Street,  
LONDON, W.1

Dear Mr. Innes,

Re: International Committee for the Help of Refugees.

Reverting to your letter of January 31st last, I have pleasure in informing you that I have made enquiries from the competent authorities in Berne concerning Mr. George Brüscheweiler and the above organisation, and have received from the Federal Public Ministry the following confidential report :

"We have learnt through the Division of Police that you have enquired about Mr. George Brüscheweiler, of Zihlschlacht, TG, born on 31.8.97, and feel it our duty to inform you of what we know about him.

Brüscheweiler left Switzerland in October 1941 and applied first for a post in the Press Department of the Ost-Ministerium, and afterwards as editor of a Ukrainian newspaper in Nikolajew. These plans, however, fell through as his opinions were not at first trusted. He then became the agent of Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (the latter was condemned to death at Nuremberg), which post he gave up only at the last moment on the collapse of the Third Reich. A photostatic copy of his card from the above office is included in our file.

On the 13.2.1945 he received from the German Legation in Berne a payment of Fr. 8,600.-, which can be proved from the documents (old papers) of the German Legation.

We are acquainting you with these facts with the request to deal with them discreetly."

I asked the Federal Public Ministry if I could transmit this report to the Headquarters of the Committee, stating the source of the information, and they agreed. It seems to me, however, that it would be preferable not to send the report to each Delegation, but merely warn them regarding their dealings with Mr. Brüscheweiler.

Yours sincerely,

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

The Representative in Switzerland

TÉLÉPHONE 27065 . ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE: COMINTREF, GENÈVE

MINUTE SHEET

230462

43AJ966  
891/132  
Secours International  
aux refugies

No.1.

From Secours International Aux Refugies Report dated 24.9.45 by Mr. George Bruscheiler with various printed matter in envelope attached. Brought from Paris by A. D. L.

15th January 1946

MAIL FROM REGISTRY

To Secretary No.2 dated 11.1.46.

Letter from Herment (No.12) re the "Comite de Secours International aux Refugies".

*A. D. L. will work by next week. 15-1-46*

16.1.46.

To M. Herment. re Comité de Secours International aux Réfugiés. G.G.K.

*To Mr. Sellen. G.G.K. to see. Sellen 17-1-46*

16.1.47. No.4.

Mr. Dow f.a. Seen. Signed: D.P. p.p. L.D. 17.1.47. Mr. Innes. Dr. Kullmann.

Would you mind glancing through booklet (enclosed) and advising whether or not it is of particular interest please. Signed. R.I. 20.1.47.

Innes: Gene alisation about Brazil summarized either from a good Encyclopedia or from a Geography text book. Very little details or practical informations bout prospectives for immigrant.

Signed: G.G.K. 22.1.47. Noted. R.I. 22.1.47.

29.1.47. No.6.

Mr. Innes f.a. Action taken. R.I. 31.1.47. (The above transferred from Temp: folder 1186/110. G.Smith. 12.2.47. (Registry Note: The above notes have been transferred from 1695/56 "INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HELP OF REFUGEES.") *frank. 10/3/47*

10.1.47.

W/C Innes. No. 8. f.a. S.A.D. No. 8. f.i.

REGISTRY NOTE. Owing to the confidential nature of letter at No. 8. does W/C Innes consider a confidential file should be opened for this organisation? *quill. 10/3/47*

*S.A.D. Re (8) What action do you now suggest? P. J. no man.*

17.3.47

Mr. INNES

Up to September 1946 our policy was along the general lines of cooperating with this voluntary body in the same manner as with any other. However, our representatives in Austria, notably Le Vernoy, were instructed to be very cautious owing to the fact that I had reasons to fear that Bruscheiler himself and some of the persons behind him would exploit their humanitarian activity - which is on a small scale anyway - owing to the scarcity of funds for political anti-Soviet motives.

When I visited the Austrian zones in September I was advised by

43ATS66/89/132

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTE SHEET

Lillard that the Bruscheiler organization had been kicked out by the Military Authorities, at least in the U.S. Austrian Zone, owing to the fact that the Bruscheiler organisation was cashing in substantial advance emigration fees from prospective candidates. The information about Bruscheiler revealed in Rothmund's letter dated March 6th, is new to me and more than confirms my suspicions. I suggest therefore that all our representatives in Germany and Austria should now be notified to refuse any collaboration whatever with the Bruscheiler organisation. For your own information I may add that, while in Switzerland in December, my former League colleague, M. Edouard de Haller, Delegate of the Federal Council for liaison with international humanitarian organizations, asked me whether I could let him have a confidential report about the behaviour of the Bruscheiler organisation in the zones. While I gave him information I had at hand, I did not consider it our duty to give him a written report.

See by Lillard  
 in action letter (L 110 5)  
 2/2/3

J/M

230463

to send Lillard the general lines of  
 the report as requested with  
 Austria notably  
 owing to the fact  
 of the Bruscheiler  
 humanitarian activity  
 of funds  
 the political and social  
 of the zones

RG 319  
IRR Pers. Files  
B63

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 003044  
By SA/iam NARA, Date 3/14/02

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DOSSIER NO. D9004223

As of June 12, 1973 all material  
(Date)

included in this file conforms with  
DA policies currently in effect.

Earline E. Prude June 12, 1973  
(Signature) (Date Signed)

Earline E. PRUDE GS-5  
(Printed Name) (Grade)

THIS MUST REMAIN TOP DOCUMENT

IC Form 315  
1 Sep 72

Investigative Records Depository (IRR)  
reviewed for retention criteria  
AR 350-13, Reviewer [Signature]  
Date 4-15-81

230464

*Special Purge*



Rt 319  
 IRR Pers. Files  
 B63

~~SECRET~~

BY/P/300  
 BY/P/307  
 23 Aug 45

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE LIAISON OFFICE  
c/o HQ 55 AREA, CITE.

Subject: Interrogation of GLAVAC and Group & SORLI.

1. I enclose SILO Interrogation Reports Nos. BY/P/300 dated 23 Aug 45 (GLAVAC and Group), and BY/P/307 dated 22 Aug 45 (SORLI).
2. It has been recommended that GLAVAC, KREK, VRSAJ, HORVAT, LAVRIC, URBANIC, ROBIC, KULENOVIC and ENCELIN should be induced to leave the Venezia Giulia area, and that SORLI should be kept under surveillance.

*L. N. M. Newell*  
 (L. N. M. NEWELL)  
 Captain,  
 CC SILO.

DISTRIBUTION:

	<u>Copy No.</u>
File BY/P/300	1
BY/P/307	2
G-2 (CI) AFHQ	3, 4
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D9004223

RB 319  
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 B63

47

COPY NO.....

BY/P/300  
 23 Aug 45

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE LIAISON OFFICE  
c/o HQ 55 AREA, CMP.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON Franc GLAVAC & Group

D 4 000422

1. INTRODUCTION

This report should be read in conjunction with Interrogation Reports No. 1 on Franc GLAVAC (BY/P/300), Slavko KREK (BY/P/302) and Interrogation Report on Marijan LAVRIC (BY/P/304). It includes the residue of the information extracted from Franc GLAVAC, together with other details given by his friends. GLAVAC's group is known to consist of himself, KREK, LAVRIC, Egide VRSAJ, France HORVAT and Rajko URBANCIČ. All these are young Slovenes of Clerical Party tendencies and violently anti-Tito. They form the nucleus of the group, which at present has its centre in TRIESTE, but it seems probable that there are several other Slovenes more or less closely associated with it also in the town, besides others in various parts of ITALY (ROME, MILAN, FORLI, etc), Venezia Giulia and Slovenia.

2. PERSONAL HISTORIES

Franc GLAVAC: See BY/P/300 dated 4 Aug 45.

Slavko KREK: See BY/P/302 dated 4 Aug 45.

Marijan LAVRIC: See BY/P/304 dated 9 Aug 45.

France HORVAT: A student of LJUBLJANA University who has been in touch with GLAVAC since the end of 1941. He says he was arrested by the Germans at the end of June 42, but released from internment in Dec 42, when he continued his "illegal" work with GLAVAC, KREK and company. About the beginning of 1943 he joined an Italian sponsored organisation known as the Milizia Volontaria Anticomunista. This assignment ceased on the advent of the Germans. In Aug 44 he was sent by his group to GORIZIA on propaganda work. He remained here until Nov 44, when he returned to LJUBLJANA. From this date until May 45 he was ill with pleurisy. He fled on the arrival of the Yugoslav troops and made his way via KLAGENFURT and TREVISO to TRIESTE, arriving there on 2 Aug 45. HORVAT is believed at present to be at the refugee camp at TREVISO, owing to lack of funds, but is prepared to return to TRIESTE should he receive word from KREK or GLAVAC.

Egide VRSAJ: A young Slovene student who has studiously avoided giving details of his connections with this group during wartime. He says that from the summer of 1943 he was in contact with a certain OBERMAN in LJUBLJANA, and passed information to him. The information was then passed, he thinks, either to NOVAK or JEVDJEVIČ in TRIESTE. ROBIČ (see below) was also working with him in this connection. At the beginning of '44, on the instructions of OBERMAN (see also para 14 of GLAVAC report) VRSAJ got into touch with the S.D. in LJUBLJANA and supplied them with political information. He usually reported to Ostuf WURNIG in his HQ in the Banks Slavia. He says that he only carried on relations with the S.D. for three or four months, /as he could not...

230467

R 6 319  
 IRR Pers. Files  
 B 63

-2-

Egide VRŠAJ  
 (cont)

as he could not gain very much information from them that way. Other officers of the S.D. in LJUBLJANA with whom VRŠAJ was acquainted were Hauptstuf SCHLIEFER and Ostuf PRIBILA. OBERMAN was eventually arrested by the Germans and sent to Germany, and VRŠAJ was himself arrested by them in Feb 45. He was kept in gaol until the arrival of the Yugoslav troops, who released him. VRŠAJ was also connected with DR. LOCH, Chief of the Slovene Police, and DUSCHA, German official advisor to the Slovene Police. He maintains that these latter contacts were purely social. VRŠAJ arrived in TRIESTE on 2 Aug. He says that he had originally intended to go to the University of PADUA, but now wishes to stay in TRIESTE where he can study, and also help GLAVAC. His address is TRIESTE, Via MACHIAVELLI 22 (III), c/o MAITI.

*Self Card*  
Rajko URBANČIČ:

*JUST NAME*  
 A Slovene mechanic who up till the capitulation of Italy seems to have been mostly connected with NOVAK's Chetniks and the "Village Guards" - an Italian-sponsored anti-Partisan militia. After the capitulation he was first forcibly recruited into and later volunteered for the Domobrans, serving with LAVRIČ in the POSTUMIA region. He was captured by the partisans in Jan 45, wounded while escaping, and after a spell in hospital in LJUBLJANA fled to TREVISO before the advancing Yugoslav troops. Believed to have returned temporarily to TREVISO owing to lack of money.

*Self Card*  
Angela MEZE:

*JUST NAME*  
 This woman, a Slovene resident in TRIESTE, is at present being held by S.I.B. on a charge of illegal possession of arms. She is not a member of the a/m group, but is included in the list owing to her connections with GLAVAC. She came to TRIESTE to join her husband in Apr 42. He had been in the Yugoslav Army, and had left LJUBLJANA for TRIESTE on the collapse of Yugoslavia. In TRIESTE he acted as a receiver of information sent by GLAVAC, and which he sent on to MILAN, though his wife does not know anything more of this side of his life. In Mar 43 her husband was arrested by O.V.R.A. and deported to Germany. In TRIESTE she kept a pension at via GUARDIELLA 26, where Slovenes of varying political views stayed; both GLAVAC and LAVRIČ had stayed with her. Others who had stayed at her house were: BAUMAN, Ivan, a mechanic from LJUBLJANA; DEGLIERIA, Anton, a wealthy man hiding from Partisans; HUMAR, Kristina, a young girl still living in Source's house; IRGOLIČ, Sonja, a young girl also still living at the house; KOMAR, Dr. Milan, ex-editor of the anti-partisan "Goriški List"; KRAJNC, Bogomir, a man who had been in the service of the Germans in BELGRADE and arrived about Sep 44 (he does not sleep or eat at Source's house but visits IRGOLIČ, who is a friend of his); MULE, Gustav, arrested by Partisans May 45, fiancé of IRGOLIČ; PAVLIN, Aci, refugee from FIUME; PETROVIČ, Miodrag, escaped JS Airforce Capt; PIRNAT, Physical Training teacher from LJUBLJANA; POHAR, Lado, a partisan escapee from a concentration camp; SINKOVEC, Drago, Domobran Gendarmerie officer; ZUPAN, Zvonimir, Partisan now under arrest; ŽITNIK, Anton, Domobran Gendarme.

*Self Card*  
Dušan KULENOVIČ: A Moslem member of Dr. MAČEK's Croat Peasant Party (HSS) not believed to be of great importance, but who is known to the same group. Has left for ROME, to visit HSS representatives there; afterwards he is returning to TRIESTE.

/Franc ROBIC.....

230468

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Franc ROBIČ:

A former student of ZAGREB and LJUBLJANA Universities, who is not at present a member of the group, but is acquainted with them. He met LAVRIČ at LJUBLJANA University in 1941, and KREK just before the Italian capitulation. After the capitulation ROBIČ volunteered for the Slovene Domobranstvo, in which he was engaged in Intelligence activities. From this time until May 45, when he fled to TRIESTE, his story consists of an involved attempt to cover up his collaborationist activities. He does not at present appear to have any well-defined intentions. His address is TRIESTE, Via San NICOLO 15 (V), c/o LIMPEL.

*See Name Card*

Milan ENGELMAN:

A Triestine Slovene whose family emigrated to LJUBLJANA in 1920. He is a friend of ROBIČ. Up till Nov 43 he was in Yugoslavia, after which he returned to TRIESTE and was recruited for an "Intelligence Service" by a Dr. SLAVIK. He says that he observed shipping movements in TRIESTE harbour, and gave the information thus obtained to a man called Slavko ZELEN, who was connected with a Major ŠINKOVAC (see signora MEZE; probably the same man). ROBIČ helped him in this work. The W/T operator of this group was Ivo BRICELJ. (NOTE: this man is known at one time to have been W/T operator for Major NOVAK and JEVDJEVIČ). In Oct 44 several members of the group were arrested by the Germans, but ENGELMAN and ROBIČ succeeded in avoiding arrest. After the break-up of the organisation he returned to LJUBLJANA in order to make contact with his friends. He did not succeed, and says he had to leave LJUBLJANA in a hurry as the Gestapo were after him. He seems to have joined the Slovene Domobranstvo in peculiar circumstances in Nov 44, and in Mar 45 became a liaison officer between a Chetnik leader Milan CVETIČANIN "and the local populace" in ST. VID. (NOTE: CVETIČANIN is on record as a notorious Chetnik collaborator, and at the time was probably under command of Momčilo DJUIČ). Source eventually retreated with the Chetniks and Domobranci to GORIZIA, ending up in the camp at PALMANOVA. Here he was treated as a civilian and sent to RICCIONE camp. Here he was interviewed by the Red Cross, and because of his health sent to TRIESTE. He now wishes to study engineering, and says he has no desire to meddle in politics. His address is TRIESTE, Chiabola Superiore 339, c/o PERSIČ.

*Case just name*

3. ORGANISATION AND OUTSIDE CONNECTIONS OF THE GROUP

(a) Members: In the absence of GLAVAČ, who is incapacitated owing to his wound, the leader of the group appears to be KREK, an energetic character. Besides the persons mentioned on the Introduction, it is also possible that a certain MARINSEK is a member of the group. This man had transferred the sum of 2,000,000 lire in his own name from LJUBLJANA to TRIESTE about five months ago. MARINSEK is known to have been in TRIESTE recently, and may still be here, as KREK is anxious to obtain permission to withdraw this sum from the Banca d'Italia. Rudolf SMRSU, who used to work with GLAVAČ in LJUBLJANA during the war, may also be in TRIESTE as he has relatives here, according to GLAVAČ. He is not, however, engaged in any active work, being of a rather retiring nature. SMRSU was formerly one of the leaders of the Slovene people's party (S.L.S) and connected with the Slovene Catholic Youth Movement. He is a lawyer and ex-member of the Yugoslav Parliament.

(b) Funds: Apart from the sum mentioned above, of which it is not known whether KREK has succeeded in withdrawing it from the Bank, KREK makes an unknown amount of money by importing wine from other parts of Italy. It is also probable that the group is financed to some extent by Dr. Muha KREK and his "Yugoslav Welfare Society" in ROME.

(c) Couriers: See Appendix to LAVRIČ report.

/(d).....

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(d) Other connections: GLAVAC was formerly in contact in Venezia Giulia with DR. KRALJ, a Slovene Nationalist in GORIZIA and latterly one of the leading Nationalist figures in Slovenia as well. Well connected with Italian circles. KRALJ went to ROME, where he died last year. His group consisted of DR. VOGRIC, now in ROME; DR. KACIN, present whereabouts unknown, but possibly in GORIZIA; DR. KOMAR, now in TURIN; and a priest Pietro SORLI, now in TRIESTE. Mrs KRALJ was also an important person in this group and is now believed to be in BERGAMO. The great majority of the Catholic priests in this area were also adherents of this group.

(e) Plans: These seem to be roughly as follows; to restore the connections broken by the advent of the Yugoslav Army into Slovenia and TRIESTE; to maintain contact with Slovene and other Yugoslav emigre circles in Italy. Finally their plans are to start an Anti-Tito organisation based on TRIESTE, whose main activities will be espionage, military and political, and the infiltration of agents into Yugoslav organisations, with the ultimate aim of a coup d'etat in Jugoslavia.

#### 4. INFORMATION ON JUGOSLAV (TITO) ORGANISATIONS AND PERSONALITIES

(a) Venezia Giulia: GLAVAC appreciates that there are three classes of organisation in the area:

- firstly - those which work openly, i.e. the local liberation Committees etc;
- secondly - what remains of the Slovene O.P. (consisting of both Communists and non-Communists). This works more or less under cover; and
- thirdly - the Communist party itself, working in complete secrecy

He dismisses persons of the first category as of little interest, but has himself given some personalities who fall into the other categories. The Slovenes hold all the vital posts, but he is convinced that the union of the Italian and Slovene Communists is more than a temporary coalition of convenience.

(b) Political espionage: HORVAT speaks of the Hišna zaštita (lit. "house protection"), a system of political espionage on the lines of the Nazi "Blockleiter". This he says is in force in LJUBLJANA, and is also being developed in the SAN GIOVANNI, SAN GIACOMO and ROIANO districts of TRIESTE.

(c) Armed action: VRŠAJ claims to have been told by a Tito supporter that "trojka's" (trios of armed men used in Jugoslavia for liquidating political opponents) were being sent to TRIESTE from LJUBLJANA, and would eventually extend their activities to other parts of Northern Italy, using TRIESTE as a base. (NOTE: the "trojka" during the war in Jugoslavia was a recognised method of getting rid of undesirable persons, used by both Chetniks and Partisans).

(d) Personalities:

POHAR, Lado.

Has an office at via CARDUCCI 6. Function unknown, but is probably one of the more important Yugoslav personalities in TRIESTE. (Source: GLAVAC).

PRKUT, Ivan.

personal friend and representative in TRIESTE of TITO. Has known TITO for many years, and probably comes from the same area in Croatia, Zagorje. Source was informed of his presence in the town by HSS members, on the occasion of his visit to TRIESTE in early July. Has several people working under him. Very probably working under an alias. (Source: GLAVAC).

/ARBELJ, Anton...

*only*

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*Sp. Cards*

- BRECELJ, Anton. Works at Yugoslav Red Cross. Is probably Communist, though Source thinks he may have leanings in the other direction, as he comes of a middle class Catholic family and has friends among Anti-Communists. Brother of Marijan and Bogdan. (Source: GLAVAC).
- MILIČ, Dr. Works at Via CARDUCCI 6. Responsible for issue of passes to Slovenia and extension of same for persons arriving in TRIESTE. Probably fairly important. (Source: GLAVAC).
- KODELA, Drago. A member of OZNA formerly employed at Via COLOGNA 2. (Source: URBANIĆ).
- "Ivan" Chief of OZNA in TRIESTE. Carpenter by profession. Frequents a bar at Via Giulia 21, next door to the cafe FIRENZE; also a bar at the corner of the Via GINASTICA and the Via GATTERI. Description: Age about 26; darkish hair; broad face; medium height; heavyish build. (Source: VRSAJ).
- SAKSIDER, Lieut. Working with OZNA in TRIESTE. (Source: VRSAJ).
- STANIĆ. A member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and possibly also in OZNA. Employed by "Primorski Dnevnik", and believed to live at Via CARDUCCI 6. Description: Age 19; tallish; medium build; fair hair, combed straight back; blue eyes; formerly a student. (Source: ROBIĆ).

5. GERMAN PERSONALITIES KNOWN TO GLAVAC

- HALUBSKI, Ustuf. Plenipotentiary of the NSDAP with the S.D. in LJUBLJANA. Source thinks that he was probably the most important SS personality in LJUBLJANA. Had office in the Banka Slavia.
- ACKERMAN. Worked in the S.D. with HALUBSKI.
- SIMON. German Chief of the prison in LJUBLJANA.
- GELTMACHER. SS NCO in the S.D. Acted as liaison between RUPNIK and the Germans.
- SCHLUEFER. Described by Source as "Head of the Sipo in LJUBLJANA" - presumably under HALUBSKI. Not regarded by him, however, as a key personality. (NOTE: presumably the same as the Hauptstuf SCHLIEFER mentioned by VRSAJ).
- RADECKI. German Chief of Propaganda for the Adriatisches Kuestenland. Had office in TRIESTE, probably in the Via CARDUCCI.
- LAFER. A press and propaganda chief who used to travel in the area TRIESTE-LJUBLJANA-KLAGENFURT.

6. MISCELLANEOUS PERSONALITIES

- REJEC. An elderly and respected priest who lives near GORIZIA and is connected with the KRALJ group
- BRUMAT, Dr. A member of the KRALJ, now living in PAVIA.

/BESEDNJAK, Dr. ....

*\* Sp. cards for ...*  
*over*

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- BESEDNJAK, Dr. Leader of a group of Slovenes in Venezia Giulia. This group bears his name. Before the war was representative of the Slovene minority in Italy, and in this capacity had received funds from the Yugoslav Govt for propaganda and other purposes; GLAVAC claims that the money was not put to its proper use, and describes BESEDNJAK as a dishonest and obscure character. He is at present believed to be living in BELGRADE, where he is trying to ingratiate himself with the new regime. His group acted as a bridge between the O.F. and the Clericals, for those of the latter grouping who might wish to pass over to the O.F. This group was thus connected with both extremes, and a great many of its members entered the O.F.
- BEDNARIK. personality in GORIZIA connected with BESEDNJAK's group. Possibly still of some significance.
- IVANČIĆ, Dr. In GORIZIA, and connected with the BESEDNJAK group, though a member of the O.F. and in continual conflict with the church authorities.
- RUTAR. A priest in GORIZIA, connected with IVANČIĆ
- ŠČEK. A man of peasant origin, in TRIESTE, connected with the BESEDNJAK.
- ŠORLI, Pietro. A priest with whom GLAVAC had been trying to get into contact at the time of his abduction. Lives at Viale XX Settembre 82 (V) right, TRIESTE.
- MARTINJAK, Engr. Lives in TRIESTE. Connected with ŠORLI and GOLEC. Address probably known to ŠORLI.
- ZAJC, Dr. Marijan. Slovene Liberal connected during the war with the Slovenska Zveza, and at one time with NOVAK. Comes to TRIESTE on visits from TREVISO.
- DRNOVŠEK. } Connected with ZAJC. Both on the staff of "Glas
- RIBNIKAR. } Zaveznikov".
- KAVKA. A builder from LJUBLJANA now in TRIESTE trying to set up building business, which he hopes will provide work for Slovenes.
- MILANOVIC priest connected with Slovene and Croat circles in TRIESTE. Engaged in general anti-Communist activity during the war and probably connected with Domobrants. Address: Via Raffineria 2 (I).

\* See cards for name  
CONCLUSIONS

Owing to the fact that most of the persons connected with this group were interviewed privately, and were at times somewhat elusive, it has not been possible to obtain all the information wished. The first fact that emerges, however, is that GLAVAC, KREK, VRSAJ, HORVAT, LAVRIC, URBANCIĆ, ROBIC and ENGELMAN can all be classed as collaborators, and it is probable that VRSAJ at any rate, and possibly others of the group, had closer connections with the G.I.S. than they have cared to admit in "friendly conversation". The second fact is that GLAVAC, KREK, LAVRIC and VRSAJ have serious plans for organising an information service in TRIESTE, with the later aim of stirring up trouble in Yugoslavia. In view of the ease with which members of the group move in and out of TRIESTE, and journey to such places as TREVISO, FORLI, ROME, in order to pass information, introduce new persons into the area etc, it is felt that if left unchecked for long their activities will prove an embarrassment to the Allied authorities.

G.F.W.DYKES,  
Capt.I.O. 61

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SECURITY INTELLIGENCE LIAISON OFFICE  
c/o HQ 55 AREA, CMF.

REPORT ON A CONVERSATION WITH Pietro SORLI

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

Name: SORLI, Pietro, @ PAULUS.  
Born: 19 Jan 1902 at GRAHOVO.  
Father: Pietro (dead).  
Mother: Teresa (nee SORLI).  
Nationality: Italian (Slovene).  
Languages: Slovene, Serbo-Croat, Italian, Russian, German, some French.  
Education: Secondary Schools GORIZIA and LJUBLJANA, matriculated IDRIA 1923.  
Theological college GORIZIA.  
Profession: Priest.  
Religion: Catholic.  
Address: Viale XX Settembre 82(V) right, TRIESTE.

2. INTRODUCTION

Source, a member of the Slovene people's Party (Slovenska Ljudska Stranka) was interviewed in order to obtain information on the activities of that party and other Slovene groups known to him in this area. SORLI is decidedly shrewd. Ostensibly flattered by Allied interest in his party, he was apparently only too willing to talk about its aims and activities in general terms, though his desire to avoid imparting detail was marked.

3. HISTORY

Source had been parish priest at PODMELEC (commune of TOLMINO) since 1933. During the war he was able to continue with his priestly duties at PODMELEC until

June 43 when he was compelled to forsake his parish and flee to TRIESTE in face of the advance of the Yugoslav Partisans, who had sentenced him to death as a suspected member of the Slovene white guard (a suspicion which source asserts was quite without foundation) and also because he was known to be at the head of the GORIZIA directorate of the S.L.S. He lived in hiding in TRIESTE.

2 Oct 44 source was arrested by the Gestapo for anti-Axis activities, and sent to DACHAU concentration camp.

27 May 45 Liberated from DACHAU by the Americans. He went to stay with a priest Jozef KASARIN at FANZUOLO, near TREVISO.

7 Jul 45 Source took up residence at his present address, being attached to the church of SAN GIOVANNI. He expects shortly to have to find other lodgings, as he is being evicted.

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4. SLOVENE PEOPLE'S PARTY (S.L.S)

(a) Wartime programme:-

- (i) The clandestine spreading of anti-Communist and anti-Fascist propaganda in favour of the claims of King PETER.
- (ii) The operation of a Party intelligence organisation to appraise the military situation in VENEZIA GIULIA and to keep the Allies informed thereof.
- (iii) The administration of social assistance to party members from funds subscribed to by Yugoslavs abroad.
- (iv) The Party was to remain essentially a spiritual movement, and on no account was the use of armed force to be contemplated.

Party directives were received through the same channels as party funds, from Dr KREK in LONDON and from Monsignor Nicolo MOSCATELLO, Secretary of the Yugoslav Legation at the Vatican.

(b) Present programme:-

- (i) Co-operation with the Allies.
- (ii) The formation of a Slovene National bloc against Communism.
- (iii) The Party is to remain a spiritual movement, and armed resistance to TITO is not contemplated.

Party activities have been severely restricted owing to the fact that no further funds have been forthcoming from the Yugoslav Government abroad since their alliance with the Partisans. Dr KREK in ROME is himself without resources.

(c) Party funds.

Source states that a sum of 3,000,000 Lire was generally to be found in the party chest in this area.

There were formerly two sources of supply:-

- (i) Dr KREK in LONDON, who from the beginning of 1943 sent money to the Party in this area through his agent VAUHNIK in SWITZERLAND. VAUHNIK was a Party member, and was formerly an attache in the Yugoslav Consulate in BERLIN.  
Links between SWITZERLAND and VENEZIA GIULIA were provided by padre GEMELLI, Rector of the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, MILAN, and padre CORTESE of the Capucin Monastery, PADOVA.



- (ii) Monsignor Nicolo MOSCATELLO, Secretary of the Yugoslav Legation at the Vatican. Communication was maintained with ROME by means of a courier service of Party members, whose names were allegedly unknown to SORLI. Couriers from TRIESTE and GORIZIA were relieved by others at the HQ of the Slovene Red Cross in VENICE, who continued the journey to ROME.

(d) Party members in GORIZIA

- (i) Dr Anton KACIN, who is still resident in GORIZIA, though his precise address is unknown to Source.
- (ii) Maksimilian KOMAC, still in GORIZIA, though exact address unknown. He is known in the Party as Maks.

/(iii).....

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- (iii) Priest Stanko STANIČ, still resident in GORIZIA.
- (iv) Leopold KEMPELER, a journalist, still domiciled in GORIZIA.
- (v) Dr. Alfons ČUK, still living in GORIZIA at Piazza San Antonio, No.2. Dr. ČUK is a Professor of Theology. It is he who knows the addresses of other Party members in GORIZIA and keeps them informed of Party policy. He pays frequent visits to Source in TRIESTE.

(e) Party Members from LJUBLJANA

- (i) Miloš STARE, now living in hiding in TRIESTE under the cover name of HROVAT at the house of Signora FERNA, Via Manzoni 15/II.
- (ii) Marko KRAJNC, present whereabouts unknown.
- (iii) Dr. ŠMAJD, now in TREVISO.

NOTE: Although at the head of party direction in this area, Source repeatedly feigned ignorance of details of Party organisation, and was especially reluctant to divulge names throughout his interview. His excuse was that such matters were left to subordinates and kept secret, even from him.

(f) Party Members in TRIESTE area

Source declares that the names of the great majority of Party members in TRIESTE are unknown to him; he hasn't even a clear idea of their number. The following, however, he regards as party leaders:-

- (i) Stanislav KOSMINA, of NABREGINA nr TRIESTE. He went to LJUBLJANA in Sep 44, and his present whereabouts are unknown.
- (ii) Priest Mirko FILEJ, of MAUHINJE, now parish priest at DUINO.
- (iii) Dr. Ivan MARTELANEC, still resident in TRIESTE with relatives of Partisan sympathies named ZAJEL or ZAJEC at via Galileo Galilei 9/I. MARTELANEC is a frequent visitor at Source's apartment after 2200 hrs, and often spends the night there. He left TRIESTE on 14 Aug 45 for a few days visit to TREVISO.
- (iv) Engr. MARTINJAK, resident in TRIESTE somewhere in the neighbourhood of SAN GIUSTO, is known to Source as a Party member.

(g) Party W/T connections in TRIESTE and VENICE

A Part W/T was set up in TRIESTE at the end of 1943. It was concealed somewhere in the Via Monfort, and operated by Ivo BRICELJ and GOLEC. Radio connections were maintained only with LJUBLJANA and BARI. Source claims to have no idea as to who was at the receiving end in BARI, but declares that military intelligence was transmitted by the Party to BARI for the information of General WILSON.

(h) The discovery of the Party W/T by the Germans, and the consequences

On 30 Sep 44 the Germans discovered the party W/T in VENICE. BRICELJ and GOLEC were caught red-handed, and their arrest was speedily followed by the apprehension of 17 Party members in VENEZIA GIULIA, including Source. Some of those arrested were sent like Source to DACHAU, and so became known to him.

Following his arrest, BRICELJ was forthwith conscripted by the Germans into their service as a W/T operator. GOLEC is known to have been shot by the Germans in TRIESTE in Apr 45. The Germans discovered party material in GORIZIA which implicated him irrevocably.

/Source discloses.....

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Source discloses the following names of party members arrested by the Germans:-

- (i) Jožef ŠIBENIK of TRIESTE, now believed to be living somewhere in the city.
- (ii) Mrs. Matilda ŠIBENIK of TRIESTE, believed to have been shot.
- (iii) MUSIČ, an artist from VENICE, whether he has probably returned.
- (iv) The two brothers PRIJATELJ of VENICE, whose present whereabouts are not known.
- (v) Padre CORTESE of PADOVA, done to death in a German prison in 1944.
- (vi) POŽAR, resident in POLA, who was shot.
- (vii) Dr. BOLE, the Director of the Slovene Red Cross in VENICE, who died in GERMANY.
- (viii) Jozef BURLIJA of UDINE, where he now resides at Piazza Osoppo No.2.

(i) Present Connections of the Party

Present connections are in effect limited to Dr. KREK in ROME and Vicar General VOJK in LJUBLJANA. There is no regular courier system in operation, and communications with both are dependent on chance travellers. There is no further link through SWITZERLAND. The last despatch received from ROME was carried by Dr. MARTELANEC, who returned from there on 6 Aug.

(j) The Present State of the Party

According to Source the party is in the process of being rebuilt in this area. Its nominal role is small, but Source is convinced that there exists a large number of former party members and sympathisers in the neighbourhood, although their precise whereabouts are unknown to him, and his presence in TRIESTE is unknown to them. His present task is to establish contact with these persons. His apartment is used as a general meeting-place.

(k) Co-operation with Other Groups.

When asked whether the party had formed or proposed to form an alliance with other political groups, Source replied that the only alliance of which he was aware was that with the jugoslovenska Narodna Zajednica. Source is in personal touch with Dr. RIBNIKAR, the acknowledged leader of this party in TRIESTE and editor of the TRIESTE newspaper "GLAS ZAVEZNIKOV".

5. Vojvoda Dobrosav JEVDJEVIĆ

Source was invited to give an appreciation of the above. He has no confidence in JEVDJEVIĆ, who compromised himself beyond redemption with the Germans and had no other interests but his own at heart. Source never had any dealings with him, although JEVDJEVIĆ expressed a desire to converse with him in Jan 44, which source did not gratify. JEVDJEVIĆ was at the time living in the Continental Hotel in TRIESTE, where his every step was watched by the Germans.

6. Major Karl NOVAK

When asked for his opinion of NOVAK, Source declared that he was closely allied with JEVDJEVIĆ and therefore outside the pale. In the winter of 1943-44 Source was approached by NOVAK for funds, but his advances were rebuffed.

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7. DUDUKOVIĆ

Source confessed that a man who approached him for funds and gained his respect was DUDUKOVIĆ, the representative of Draza MIHAJLOVIĆ in TRIESTE as from Aug 44. DUDUKOVIĆ lived in hiding in the city under the cover name of SAVA. He had no truck with either JEVDJEVIĆ or the Germans. Source was, however, arrested and sent to DACHAU before he could obtain Party permission from LJUBLJANA to finance DUDUKOVIĆ. Actually he did not believe that Party permission would be forthcoming.

Source does not know of DUDUKOVIĆ's present whereabouts.

8. Croat Peasant Party (HSS).

When asked whether his Party had any connection with the Croatian peasant Party, Source became evasive and replied that he had no personal connection. He intimated that MILOŠ STARE, now living in hiding under the name of HROVAT, c/o Signora FERNA, via Manzoni 15/II, TRIESTE, would know if there was any alliance in LJUBLJANA, where the HSS is believed to be organising an armed revolt against the Partisans.

9. Slavko KREK

Asked for his candid opinion of the above, Source would only venture to say that he was an unruly but dependable member of the LJUBLJANA branch of the Party. He is in personal touch with his relative Dr. KREK.

10. Priest GLAVAC

Source dismissed the above as a man of independent disposition, disobedient to Party orders.

11. Priest Stanislav ŽERJAL

Source believes that the above was arrested in UDINE by the Italians as a German collaborator because a Domobran Identity Document was found in his possession. He was handed over to the British, who brought him to TRIESTE. On 11 Aug 45 it is thought that he was taken back to UDINE. Source claims ŽERJAL as a Party member, and expresses great concern for his wellbeing, especially as he was known to have been in a precarious state of health at the time of his arrest. ŽERJAL's sister constantly visits Source's apartment, and is permanently in tears through anxiety for her brother. Source cannot believe that ŽERJAL worked for the Germans.

12. Prof. HORN

Source mentioned the above as a Party member at present resident in TREVISO who would like to find employment with the Allies. He was formerly a School Inspector in LJUBLJANA, and speaks Slovene, German and Italian. He visits Source in TRIESTE from time to time, and is without resources.

CONCLUSIONS

Source and his circle of friends appear to form a group distinct from GLAVAC and company. Mention of the w/T operator BRICELJ shows, however, that his past contacts extended further than he has given to suppose. He seems to be well-informed in some respects at least (the date given in Section 11 is correct).

M.E. BUTLER, Sgt.

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EV/P/300  
 4 AUG 45

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE LIAISON OFFICE  
 o/o HQ 55 AREA, CMP.

Subject: Franc GLAVAC.

1. Herewith SILO Interrogation Report No. 1 on Franc GLAVAC.
2. GLAVAC is talking voluntarily, and is not under restraint. He has not told all he knows, and the interrogation continues. It is hoped to issue a further report shortly.

*L. N. M. Newell*  
 (L.N.M. NEWELL)  
 Captain,  
 SILO.

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3 AUG 45

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE BRITISH OFFICE,  
c/o HQ 55 AREA, CTF

SILEO INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 1  
ON FRANK CLAVIC  
TRIESTE, AUG 45

I. PRELIMINARY

1. Source arrived in TRIESTE from MILAN on 27 Jul 45, and was forcibly abducted on 28 Jul while visiting friends at Strada di Guardiella 26; his captors were Yugoslav and Italian armed civilians (Partisans). He succeeded in escaping and giving himself up to some British soldiers. Source was wounded in the right hand during his escape. After interrogation by SIB on the criminal aspect of his abduction, Source was handed over to SILEO for further questioning on his past history and the circumstances leading up to the incident. He has given his story voluntarily and is not under restraint.

II. PERSONAL DETAILS

2. Professions: Catholic Priest and Journalist.  
Born: P6(b)(6) at BELTINCI (NEBELUNAVA, Slovenia).  
Nationality: Yugoslav (Slovene).  
Father: Martin (dead).  
Mother: Marije (nee DUM), last heard of in BELTINCI.  
Languages: Slovene, Serbo-Croat, French and Italian; some German and Spanish.  
Place of abode: (previous to arrival in TRIESTE) MILAN, Via Panizza 15.  
Schools: Elementary School BELTINCI;  
Two years secondary school MURSKA SOBOTA;  
Higher school TURIN and LJUBLJANA;  
Five years University (theology) LJUBLJANA.

III. NARRATIVE

1. 15 Apr 41 Source was working as a journalist on the staff of the Catholic paper "Slovenski" in LJUBLJANA. He escaped together with a group of journalists to SARAJEVO, where they were arrested by the Germans, but later released in German Rome.

2. 15 Jan 42 Source was working on the staff of the Slovene paper "Slovenski" in LJUBLJANA. About this time Source fled to Hungary (now in Hungarian territory) on account of trouble with the Partisans. He had been involved in the formation of the first Slovene Partisan units together with engineer FRANK, Frank who had been killed by the Partisans and buried in LJUBLJANA.

3. 2 Feb 42 Source fled back across the frontier to LJUBLJANA as he was being sought by the Hungarian authorities as a Slovene Nationalist. He took up lodgings at Dolnicareva

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6. End Feb 42 Source was summoned by Major Karlo NOVAK, DM's representative in Slovenia. This contact was made through a Dr. ODAR, a printing-press owner in the Catholic Press. Source had an interview with NOVAK when the latter was in hiding. He agreed to work with NOVAK, and dealt with propaganda, recruiting (through NOVAK's agents), collection of material for printing purposes, and with the non-technical side of NOVAK's work.
7. Source was asked his opinion of NOVAK. He says that this was at first entirely favourable, for NOVAK had the knack of making a good impression and was a glib talker. Later, however, he discovered that NOVAK was working against the Clericals, and intriguing against them with DM. Source describes NOVAK as a man with a flair for intrigue, but without any power or perseverance in a particular line of work. Jovanka KRISTOF, his mistress, was his real moral support and right hand, and without her he was a comparatively weak character, whose tendencies were always to throw in the towel and consider the idea of escape abroad.
8. Sep 42 Source finally broke with NOVAK on account of his intrigues against the Clericals and his incompetent handling of the military detachments organized by them. KRISTOF made several attempts to cajole him into returning, but without success.
9. From this time onward Source was working with his own group, within the framework of the Clerical Party, but not in agreement with all of its members. Some of the people with whom he was working were: Rudolf SMRECU, Marijan LAVRICO, Slavko KREK and Ede VRSAJ. The work was as follows:
- (i) The collection of information of political and military interest for sending to TRIESTE.
  - (ii) Attempts to penetrate the DM. This was unsuccessful until 1944.
  - (iii) Work against NOVAK and his group.
- (i) was mostly dealt with by LAVRICO, that is to say, the collection of the information was done by him, though the result was generally handed over personally by Source to Marko VUCETIC, who came from TRIESTE. Later, when VUCETIC found it too difficult to make the journey, he went there himself several times to make a verbal report to Marko VUCETIC, who was at present living at Vucetichova ulica, 11, in the house (Villa) on the corner from the Bersaglieri's club in Trieste, and a TRIESTE wine merchant. He worked with a Slovene, Ivan MEZIC, used to belong to a Transport Company in LJUBLJANA, and had moved to TRIESTE. The information had, in fact, in the first instance been passed to MEZIC.
11. Source claimed not to have any idea of the ultimate destination of the information after it had passed into the possession of MEZIC and VUCETIC.
12. Source was continually in LJUBLJANA at this time.

230480

R6 319  
 IRR Pen. Files  
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13. During this period source saw three letters written by Dr. KREK to members of the Slovene People's Party. These had been sent via LISBON to a Slovene priest, Anton MAVCIC in FULIN. MAVCIC came to LJUBLJANA and showed the letters to Source, who undertook to answer them. They all asked for information on the situation in Slovenia, and complained of the lack of news. The replies source gave to MAVCIC. He knows of no other lines of communication between Slovenia and the Yugoslav emigrants abroad with the exception of a group controlled by Janos GOLEC in TRIESTE. There worked with him: Jozef BURJA (now living in UDINE at Piazza d'Osoppo 2 or 3, chez KAVCIC), a priest SOPRI (Viale XX Settembre 82<sup>v</sup> (right), TRIESTE), Dr. KOMAR and Tone DUBOVNIK. This was an intelligence organisation, eventually broken up by the Germans, who arrested the members. GOLEC's group was working in with the British Intelligence Service, and it is possible they may have had a W/T set, and as a W/T operator, BRICELJ, formerly operated to NOVAK while Source. was working there. BRICELJ was seen in TRIESTE last year.
14. Feb 45 Source presented himself to his bishop, ROZMAN, and asked permission to leave for MILAN via TRIESTE. The reason for this was that he was in danger of arrest by the Germans. This request was granted. The circumstances were as follows: VRSAJ was working in the political section of the LJUBLJANA Police, the job having been arranged for him at the request of Source's group. The work was anti-Communist. VRSAJ also had good relations with the chief of the SD a STPO in LJUBLJANA, Oskar WURNIGG, and was thus in a position to obtain valuable information both on the Partisans and on the Germans. He was arrested about this time, however, as the Germans suspected that he was simultaneously engaged in anti-Nazi activity. Slavko KERNK was arrested shortly after Source's departure.
15. Source travelled to TRIESTE by train without difficulty, having bought himself a pass. Arrived in TRIESTE, he stayed at Strada di Guardinella 26, with Mrs. MEZL, wife of Ivan MEZL, who had himself been arrested by the OVLA during 1945. There were no other friends of Source staying at this house.
16. During the earlier part of Source's stay in TRIESTE he met a young Italian priest, a Communist, called Domenico CANCELANI, who was a member of the "Unita Operaria", and also had contacts in the city. Source talked to him a good deal, and CANCELANI was at present under the impression that Source was a young man who had been a Communist. ~~Source had been a Communist and was now a member of the "Unita Operaria".~~ Source had been a Communist, but in the meeting never spoke of it. Source thanks because CANCELANI warned CANCELANI of the nature of Source's background. CANCELANI was later removed from the area by Bishop BIANCHI, as an unsuitable character.
17. Source also met a Slovene Anton ZITNIK, whom he believed to be working in some intelligence organisation penetrating the Germans. ZITNIK got a pass for his journey to MILAN, and he later saw ZITNIK there dressed in the uniform of an American soldier.
18. Source did little else till his departure for MILAN, mainly waiting for his pass from ZITNIK to arrive.

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19. 10 Apr 45 Source left by lorry (civilian) for MILAN.
20. 15 Apr 45 (approx) Arrived in MILAN. Stayed at Via Panizza 45, at a 'Pension' kept by German and Polish nuns, where Yugoslavs studying at MILAN were want to stay. All conceivable types, nationalities and sexes were staying at this place when Source arrived, all of them unknown to Source with the exception of an Emgr. FACINELLI and his wife, Slovenes from CORZILA.
21. During his sojourn in MILAN, Source studied at the Università del Sacro Cuore, a Catholic institution where at the time he intended to study for two years.
22. Mid-May 45 Slovene and Croat refugees began to arrive in MILAN without any visible means of support. Source therefore began to work on their behalf, receiving from the Archdiocese a document signed on behalf of Cardinal SCHUSTER, saying that he was authorized by the Cardinal Archbishop to act in the interests of Catholic Yugoslavs in MILAN. Source's work consisted mostly of intervening with the Allies for the protection of the refugees from the Yugoslav (TITO) Mission in MILAN, or procuring food, clothing and lodging for them. This work lasted till the
23. 2 Jul 45 when Source left for TRIESTE by lorry and boat (from VENEZIA) in order to get news of his mother.
24. 5 Jul 45 Arrived in TRIESTE. Stayed at Strada di Guardiella 26 for about a week, during part of which time he was ill at his lodgings. He received no news of his mother. Persons whom he saw or who visited him were Marijan LAVRIC, Slavko KREK, Dr. Ivan MARJELANEC, Marko VUCETIC and Rudolf SMRSU. Marko VUCETIC told Source that he had been approached by a British Colonel, who had suggested to him that he worked for a British Intelligence organization, but VUCETIC told Source that he had refused, for various reasons, among them that he was too well known in the town. VUCETIC said that he had told the Colonel that he would find someone else, and suggested to Source that he should meet him with a view to taking on the job. The meeting never came off, in spite of two rendezvous arranged, and VUCETIC suggested that Source should go back to MILAN, and return to TRIESTE with his belongings. On his return he was to meet the Colonel, and take on this work. Source accepted the suggestion.
25. 13 Jul 45 (approx) Source left by train and truck for MILAN.
26. 16 Jul 45 (approx) Arrived MILAN. Source went away in the mountains for a few days to recuperate.
27. 23 Jul 45 (approx) Returned to MILAN.
28. 26 Jul 45 Left MILAN.
29. 27 Jul 45 Arrived TRIESTE about midday. On his arrival Source went immediately to see VUCETIC, but found him out. He therefore had lunch with VUCETIC's wife, a shave, and then went along to the Strada di Guardiella 26. This was about 600 hrs. He remained

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here till 1800 hrs. People he saw here were Mrs. MEZE, his friend, and two girls also staying there, Christiana HUMAR and Sonja INGOLIC. He asked for news from Yugoslavia, and Mrs. MEZE gave him a letter from her sister to him. This woman, Marija KERNIS had been Source's landlady during the period in LJUBLJANA during the war. The letter told him that he was in danger of his life should he return to LJUBLJANA, and that he should not even stay in TRIESTE. She also told Source that she had been sentenced to five years labour and permanent loss of civil rights for connection with Source and his group.

30. Mrs. MEZE told Source to return the next day, when her daughter Bena, who had brought the letter, would be there.

31. Source went away and found a room in the Via Roma with a friend CROSEK.

32. 28 Jul 45 Source got up late and had lunch at the Ristorante SOLOGNESE, where he met Slavko KREK and talked to him. KREK told him that LAMRIG was an ERISTE, and he asked KREK to tell LAMRIG to meet him at the house of Mrs. MEZE. KREK suggested to source that he should stay at his lodgings (Viale XX Settembre 16/161, chez LENTISCHIO).

33. At 1335 hrs Source went to the Strada di Guardiella, arriving about 1405 hrs. He was apprehended by armed civilians, who pounced upon him as soon as he arrived, and took him away to Via Paglierocol 26 (ground floor). Source attributes his arrest probably to a denunciation either by Mrs. MEZE or her daughter, who were the only people who knew he was due to return at this time. He believes that Mrs. MEZE was later arrested by the British police for being in possession of arms.

34. In the Via Paglierocol he was told by the leader of the party, which consisted of mixed Italians and Yugoslavs, that he was eventually to be interrogated by a "Commission" which was to come for the purpose.

35. The leader of the party Source believes to be the "Jonez" mentioned by the priest CANCLANI (q.v. above), at any rate he was addressed as such by his companions.

36. In fact, while they were waiting for the "Commission" to arrive, Source was interrogated in a friendly way by "Jonez", who also did a lot of talking himself. Source believes he was drugged, for after being given a glass of water to drink he had to strain to keep himself awake. During this period "Jonez" informed Source that the subjects on which he would be interrogated were to be as follows:

(a) The political work of the Yugoslav emigrants in Italy, with particular reference to their connections with the Allies.

(b) Details of Dr. KREK's work, his whereabouts and people with whom he had contact.

(c) Source's work and connections in Italy.

(d) Source's work in Yugoslavia during the war.

1/6

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37. "Janez" chatted during the wait to Source about Communist policy, the Allies' policy in TRIESTE, the role of Slovenes and Slovians in Yugoslavia, and other subjects.

38. Of the first "Janez", identifying himself completely with the policy of the USSR, pointed out to Source the futility of the struggle of persons such as himself against the Communisation of Europe. He intimated that Yugoslians who had fled abroad would be better advised to return than be discovered abroad as exiles.

39. Source's interrogator described Allied policy in TRIESTE as simple terrorism run by a crowd of gangsters, and cited the arrest of JARSEVIC and others as instances. He explained that reactionary circles in TRIESTE were aiding the Allies in their work. He considered the situation in CORIOLA and the country districts to be better than in TRIESTE.

40. "Janez" was convinced that the most vital role in the future development of Yugoslavia would be played by the Slovene Communists, whom he considered to be the best organized, in fact the elite of the Yugoslav Communist Party. He indicated that the Slovenes intended to keep a strong hold on the reins of Yugoslav internal and foreign policy, and maintained that the Slovene Communists had the ear of persons in MOSCOW.

41. Having asked Source's opinion of the recent elections in Britain, "Janez" gave his own opinion, which was that there was little to choose between the Tories and the Labour Party.

42. "Janez" also mentioned that the Yugoslavs had very good connections with the Italian Communists, and said that he expected great things of the Northern Italian proletariat.

43. Description of "Janez" Slovene name CORENJSKO; speaks with a CORENJSKO accent; age about 38; height about 1.78 m; medium build; black eyes; black hair brushed back, with slight recessions at sides; black moustache; slightly hooked nose; good looking; intelligent; at time of interrogation well-dressed in a grey suit.

44. After this Source was taken to a peasant's house on a hill on the way to RAZOVICH, and it was from here that he managed to escape and give himself up to a party of British soldiers; he was wounded during his escape.

IV. CONCLUSION

Source told his story with the air of confidence and frankness. He is a very intelligent and brilliant personality, but what he has said is not the whole truth. The following information was obtained from a report by the interrogator of Stefan KODRICH, a Slovene who had worked as a courier for Major NOVAK. This report follows: "Major NOVAK, a Slovene in the German Counter Espionage Service. One of his chief assistants was a certain ... who was an old enemy of DUROVNIK and NOVAK. It is therefore natural to assume that Source has made at least a few omissions in his story, and that his friends KARK, KAVRAC, VRSAJ and VUCETIC, all of whom are now in TRIESTE, are to a greater or lesser degree compromised with the Germans, and possibly also with the SIS.

G. F. W. DICKS,  
 Capt. I.C.

40AJ 1146

# Hauptverwaltung

der

## Reichskreditkassen

Fernsprecher: Heeresverm.

Tgb. - Nr. 8248/41

Brüssel, den 26. Mai 1941

*Handwritten signature*  
23.5.41 1. Post

Wie wir festgestellt haben, werden von der Reichskreditkasse als Gegenwert für eingezogene Auftragspapiere oder bei dem Office des Changes eingegangene Überweisungen aus Deutschland sowie auch zur Verstärkung der dort geführten Überweisungskonten auf die Bank von Frankreich ausgestellte Virements entgegengenommen. Da die Anzeige über die Ordnungsmäßigkeit und Gutschrift der Virements seitens der Bank von Frankreich erst später eingeht, werden die Beträge zunächst über Vorschüsse verbucht, um den Einreichern die sofortige Verfügung zu ermöglichen.

Dieses Verfahren stellt eine zinsfreie Kreditgewährung dar, die einmal, insbesondere wenn es sich um französische Einreicher handelt, nicht wünschenswert und zum anderen auch mit einem Risiko verbunden ist, da sie ohne jegliche Sicherheiten erfolgt.

Wir veranlassen daher die Reichskreditkasse, zu diesem Verfahren eingehend Stellung zu nehmen und uns über die bisherigen Beobachtungen, den Kreis der Einreicher sowie über die Höhe der Beträge und ihre Verwendung zu berichten.

Hauptverwaltung der Reichskreditkassen

An die  
Reichskreditkasse  
Paris

Rkk. Vordr. Nr. 5 -- 25. 3. 41

Kenn-Nr. C/2093

230485

40AJ 1146

Reichskreditkasse

Paris.

Paris, den 30. Mai 1941

*Handwritten notes:*  
Zu ATR 2  
F

Betr. : Bevorschussung von Virements  
Tgb. Nr. 8248/41

Virements auf die Banque de France werden nur in Ausnahmefällen bevorschusst, wenn sie an die Order der Reichskreditkasse Paris gestellt sind und von Reichsdeutschen eingereicht werden; es handelt sich dabei:

1. um Beträge, die bei dem Office des Changes eingegangen sind,
2. um Zahlungen, bei denen der Zahlungsempfänger nicht genannt werden soll, (z.B. Herr Eichel, kommissarischer Verwalter der Barclays Bank, der im Auftrage deutscher Dienststellen Effekientransaktionen durchführt.)

Im ersteren Falle sind die Virements vom Office des Changes, im letzteren von der Barclays Bank ausgestellt. Irgendwelche Schwierigkeiten oder Unstimmigkeiten haben sich bei der Einlösung der Virements nicht ergeben; in Anbetracht der Bonität der Aussteller wird damit auch kaum zu rechnen sein.

Im April 1941 wurden 17 Virements im Betrage von  
ffrs. 40.825.630 = RM 2.41.281.50  
bevorschusst; hiervon entfallen:

- ffrs. 22.600.000,-- auf Herrn Eichel (Durchführung von Effektingeschäften)
- ffrs. 9.322.000,-- auf Deutsche Bank Straßburg (Durchführung von Effektingeschäften)
- ffrs. 3.984.000,-- auf Frau Maria Dietrich, Rm. (Ankauf v. Kunstgegenstände für staatl. Stellen!)
- ffrs. 2.988.000,-- auf Präsident Christian Weber, München (Ankauf von Rennpferden)
- ffrs. 1.228.236,-- auf Girokontoinhaber (Verstärkung der Konten)
- ffrs. 597.600,-- auf Paul Lintpaintner, München (Ankauf von Bildern für staatl. Stellen)

Bei dem Rest handelt es sich um kleinere Beträge zumeist Gehaltsbezüge von Angestellten u.s.w.

Reichskreditkasse.

*Handwritten signature*

An die

Hauptverwaltung  
der Reichskreditkassen  
Brüssel

230486

4045 1146

Devisenschutzkommando

Frankreich

E. Nr. 1131 / 40

Paris, 25. April 1941

5, Rue Pillet-Will (9<sup>e</sup>)

Bernagrecher : Provence 71-11

*Zu den Akten*  
*IX.2*

An die  
Reichskreditkasse Paris  
Paris

20 4 40 L Post

*L.H. 394*  
Ich bitte, den Erlös für den Goldbarren im Gewichte von ca. 13,9 kg  
in Höhe von 35.619,33 Reichsmark *(E 1209/40)* und den Erlös für den Goldbarren im  
Gewicht von ca. 5 kg in Höhe von 13.918,61 Reichsmark *(E 1131/40)* dem Girokonto der  
Oberfinanzkasse Paris gutzuschreiben.

*silvano* April 1941 *gy*

*[Signature]*

230487

*[Signature]*

40AJ1361

Oberkommando der Wehrmacht

WH 58 g K (IIa)  
80/42 g

WV 59 B 1 g K (Xb)  
98/42 g

Berlin, den 2. Februar 1942.

G e h e i m

Deutsche Waffenstillstandskommission Wiesbaden	
5. FEB. 1942 910	
Nr. 443/Hb	Gr. Keitel
Palagen	42g

Betr.: Devisenbeschaffung durch  
Dienststellen der Wehrmacht  
mit Besatzungskostenmitteln.

An

OKH. (Gen Qu)

OKM

RdL u.ObdL

Deutsche  
Waffenstillstandskommission  
Gruppe We/Ib Nr. 443/Hb  
Eing.: 10 FEB. 1942

Dem Oberkommando der Wehrmacht ist bekannt geworden, daß Wehrmachtdienststellen in einer Reihe von Fällen mit Besatzungskostenmitteln Devisen anderer Währung und Gold unter Zahlung erheblicher Überpreise erworben haben. Demgegenüber muß darauf hingewiesen werden, daß die Besatzungskostenzahlungen Einnahmen des Reichs sind und die Wehrmacht daher über diese Geldmittel nur in gleicher Weise sparsam verfügen darf, wie über sonstige Betriebsmittel, die das Reich zur Verfügung stellt. Der Erwerb von Devisen und Gold mit Besatzungskostenmitteln kann daher nur in ganz besonderen Ausnahmefällen gerechtfertigt sein und bedarf eingehender Prüfung. Wenn ferner solche Käufe durch mehrere Stellen durchgeführt werden, ist eine planmäßige Devisenpolitik der in den besetzten Gebieten eingesetzten deutschen Dienststellen unmöglich.

Der Erwerb von Devisen und Gold mit Besatzungskostenmitteln durch Dienststellen der Wehrmacht muß daher unterbleiben und zwar ohne Rücksicht darauf, ob die zu erwerbenden Zahlungsmittel für offene oder geheime Zwecke gebraucht werden. Falls die benötigten Devisen oder Gold auf normalem Wege nicht zu bekommen sind, ist ein begründeter Antrag an das Allg. Wehrmachtamt, Abt. WV des OKW zu richten. Dieses wird die erforderlichen Beschaffungen im Einvernehmen mit den in den betreffenden besetzten Gebieten für Devisenangelegenheiten zuständigen deutschen Dienststellen durchführen.

Der Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht  
gez. Keitel

230488

An

die Ämter und selbständigen Abteilungen des OKW  
gem. Hausverteiler vom 1.11.41

I - VII Spalte 1 . . . . . = 56

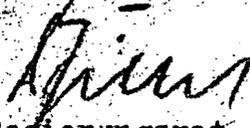
Vorrat . . . . . = 14

Zusammen: 70

Vorstehender Erlaß gilt auch für den Bereich des OKW.

Der Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht  
gez. Keitel

Für die Richtigkeit:



Regierungsrat

*Gen. Hoffmann*  
Gen. Hoffmann *Hauptmann-Konrad*

Copie

Dr. Heinrich Kommando Frankreich Orleans den 20/6/44  
Aufsichtliche Orleans 68 Rue de la Bastille

An Herrn Felix Bontel  
36 Rue de Rouen  
Florence  
Suisse - Evyevicre

Auf Ihr Schreiben vom 23.6.44

Ihr Verkauf des wiedergestellten Goldes -  
mit dem ich überiges grundsätzlich einverstanden bin  
- kommt mir an die Reichhaltigkeit kaum Basis, in  
Frage. Ich stelle Ihnen anheim, sich dort über die  
geltenden Kurse zu erkundigen.  
Unterw. Unterschrift: Hermann

John Valer  
in 1941

Auf Ihr gefl. Schreiben vom 6. d. Mts. teilen wir Ihnen mit,  
 daß wir Freiburgern zum Ruwe von Abt. 2784 - für 1000 Franken,  
 annehmen. Der Gemeinderat wird aber erst nach Prüfung der Bienen,  
 wenn nicht nach ~~XX~~ einigen Wochen, ausgesetzt.

An L. v. v. 7

*Handwritten signature/initials*

An

Herrn Felix Berte

F E C A M P (Seine-Inférieure)

36, Rue de Rouen

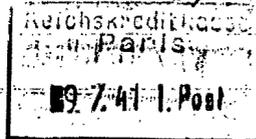
Schu/G 9. Juli 41

Auf Ihr gefl. Schreiben vom 6. ds. Mts. teilen wir Ihnen mit, dass wir Goldbarren zum Kurse von RM 2.784.- für 1000 Gramm fein annehmen. Der Gegenwert wird aber erst nach Prüfung der Barren vermutlich nach einigen Wochen, ausgezahlt.

Reichskreditkasse

*Handwritten signature*

Fecamp le 6 juillet 1941



Monsieur l'Administrateur

j'ai l'honneur de vous exposer ce qui suit.  
 A la date du 17 Avril 1941, j'ai remis aux Autorités  
 Allemandes l'or m'appartenant, déposé dans un coffre  
 de la caisse d'épargne du Mans (Sarthe)

j'ai pu obtenir, le 18 juin, du "Comptoir national  
 d'Escompte de Paris" (Agence du Mans) deux récépissés n<sup>os</sup>  
 73.032 et 73.033, datés du 18 Avril 1941, (Dossiers  
 B.509 et B.510, constatant le dépôt à mon nom de l'or  
 dont il s'agit

L'un de ces récépissés comprend un lingot d'or du poids  
 de  $14,729^{\text{kg}}$

L'autre récépissé a trait au dépôt de 1.535 pièces  
 d'or livrées pour un poids de  $9,112^{\text{kg}}$   
 en deux sacs Total  $23,841,8$

M'autorisant de l'indication, dont copie ci-jointe,  
 qui m'a été donnée le 30-6-41 par Herrn Verwaltungsrat  
 des Reichsschutz Kommando, rue de la Bretonnerie 68 à Orléans,  
 j'ai l'honneur de m'adresser à Vous, pour Vous prier de  
 bien vouloir me faire savoir quel prix Vous pouvez me  
 proposer, pour la cession éventuelle de cet or bloqué

Je Vous prie d'agréer Monsieur l'Administrateur,  
 mes respectueuses salutations.

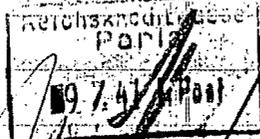
Felix Bortel

36 Rue de Rouen 36

Fecamp (Seine-Inférieure)

Übersetzung

Fécamp den 6 Juni 1941



Sie dem  
Herrn Formalter  
der Reichskreditkassa  
Paris

Ich habe die Ehre Ihnen folgendes zu erklären.  
Am 17 April 1941 habe ich den Deutschen Behörden  
mein Gold, welches sich auf der Sparkasse in  
Le Havre (Yacht) befand, übergeben.

Ich erhielt am 13 Juni 1941 vom "Comptoir  
National d'Ornupte de Paris" zwei Einpauporscheine  
nr 73032 und 73033, datiert vom 18 April 1941,  
(Aktennummer B.509 & B.510) welche die Abgabe meines  
Goldes bezeugen. Der erste Einpauporschein ist aus-  
gestellt für: 1 Block Gold, Gewicht: 14 Kg. 129.8 gr.  
Der zweite für: 1535 verschiedene Goldstücke in 3 Tücken.  
Gewicht: 9 Kg. 412 gr., im ganzen ein Betraggewicht  
von: 23 Kg. 541 gr., 8

Folgend eine Copie des Schreibens welches ich vom  
Konsulatschutzkommando Orleans erhielt, welches wir  
den Rat ob, mich an Sie zu senden.

Könnten Sie mir bitte mitteilen, zu welchem  
Preis Sie mir dieses Gold eventuell abkaufen  
könnten?

Für Voraus besten Dank und zuehen

Hochachtungsvoll,  
Unterschrift: Felix Bertel

36 Route de Rouen

Fécamp

Seine - Supérieur

RG 276  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND867088  
By DA NARA Date 1/5/14

291005Z

**OUTGOING MESSAGE**

(original)

SECRET  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~PRIORITY~~  
ROUTINE

DATE 29 October 1945

FROM: LIFSCHULTZ FOR GRANVILLE, SALZBURG

TO: CANFIELD FOR USFET MIS CENTER, APO 757, USFET G-2

REF NR 257729  
~~291005Z~~ SALTY 518

WITH REFERENCE TO CABLE 28 OCTOBER FROM KEY, ACC HUNGARY, LT. GRANVILLE WILL REPORT FRANKFORT WEDNESDAY. WESENMAYER, VON JAGOW, HUBER, KURT BECHER, FUTTERER TO BE AIR TRANSPORTED THURSDAY. WE REQUEST TO COLLECT AND HOLD MIS FOLLOWING PERSONNEL: RAJNISS, TARCZAY-FELICIDES FROM SEVENTH ARMY CAMP 72 AND FEKETEHALMY-CZEYDNER FROM CAMP 71. DETAIL TWO ENLISTED GUARDS. GRANVILLE IN CHARGE OF OPERATION.

TO: 29/320

*[Handwritten signature]*

Originator's initials

Authenticated by: BBL

230495

43ATS66-1109/86. Eligibility of Croats in Italy - Confidential -  
-9 APR. 1948

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE  
**INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION**  
(ITALY)

COMMISSIONE PREPARATORIA PER LA  
**ORGANIZZAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE PROFUGHI**  
(ITALIA)

HEADQUARTERS:  
78 VIA SAN NICOLO' DA TOLENTINO, ROME  
TELEPHONE: 471871 - 470751  
CABLE ADDRESS: POIRO ROME

5 April 1948.

Mr. Robert R. Robbins,  
Office of the Executive Secretary,  
POIRO Headquarters,  
GENEVA.

Dear Robbins,

In reply to your letter of 19 January, relative to a letter from Dr. Jelic which alleges that Mr. Todorovic has been unsympathetic to Croatian refugees, I am enclosing some correspondence after a thorough investigation of this affair.

In the enclosures you will find some information on Dr. Jelic, which I consider to be absolutely reliable. It is noted that he was not only a close collaborator of PAVELIC, a Ustasha, but had been a collaborator of Mussolini and Hitler as well. In my opinion, the only reason he has not been declared a war criminal is the benevolent attitude of the British Government.

Mr. Todorovic is one hundred percent American, and completely unprejudiced with regard to refugees. I believe that these charges and allegations all stem from the fact that there had been in October last rather serious trouble at Trani Camp (the Camp Director at that time was Lt. Col. Sansome) which was due to factions, and factions within factions, among the Yugoslav D.F.s. At any rate, a riot occurred in October, during which the Camp Director was held prisoner and locked up in his office for a period of four hours. In due course, this camp was screened by the Screening Team, as were all camps, and a number of the D.F.s, as is usual throughout the camps, were found to be Ineligible for IRC assistance and care.

Actually, after several changes in Camp Directors, Mr. Todorovic was sent to Trani Camp in order to straighten it out, and his work has been entirely satisfactory in every way. In the course of his normal duty he had to inform certain D.F.s that they were Ineligible for IRC care. In no case was anyone deprived of IRC care or expelled from camp. I refer to Enclosure 'C', in which is a detailed statement by Mr. Maksimovic, who incidentally is himself a Serb.

I would like to bring to your attention the fact that among all these Slav groups there is so much political activity that the idea of vengeance toward other D.F.s and IRC officials is very strong. As an example, a letter was recently received from the Yugoslav Legation by the Italian Foreign Office demanding that some 21 Yugoslav D.F.s be turned over to the Yugoslav Government for repatriation, by invoking article 45 of the Peace Treaty, and alleging these persons to be collaborators and war criminals. Upon investigation it was found that this list of persons was sent to the Yugoslav Legation by a D.F. on the eve of his departure for the Argentine. In other words, the spirit of vengeance is so strong that a D.F. would stoop to make charges against other D.F.s, entirely baseless, with a view to having them repatriated to their country of origin.

.../

230496

- 2 -

In the enclosed correspondence your attention is invited to a letter to Bishop Dionisijs (Enclosure 'F'); also a letter to Mr. Myer Cohen in answer to some charges by the Serbian National Defense Council of America (Enclosure 'H'). These charges were brought about by irresponsible D.P.s writing to various persons in the United States. Enclosures 'D' and 'E' show the background of the conditions in this Camp.

It has often been said that the D.P.s are their own worst enemies, and I am afraid that among certain groups there is some basis of truth in this statement. At any rate, we, as you know, are in the process of shipping large numbers of D.P.s for resettlement in the Argentine and Peru, and I anticipate that once they are safely on board the ship, further letters against D.P.s and IRO officials will be forthcoming.

Very sincerely yours,



G.F. Mentz  
CHIEF OF MISSION.

230497

Information on Dr. Branko JELIC.

Dr. JELIC, about 45, was born in DOLAC-POLJICE, district of SPALATO, DALMATIA, son of rather well-to-do parents. Dr. JELIC finished his medical studies in ZAGREB in 1927 and practiced in a hospital in Zagreb, until 1929. Being involved in politics against the King's Government in Belgrade, he had to leave Yugoslavia. In Italy he associated with Dr. PAVELIC, who was a political exile supported by MUSSOLINI. Dr. JELIC became one of the most intimate friends and closest collaborator of Dr. PAVELIC. He was sent on special missions to the USA and South America to propagandise and organise the Ustasha movement among Croatian emigrants. With his advise and help the Ustasha newspaper DOMOBRAN was published. In 1934 and 35 Dr. JELIC lived in BERLIN. He had interviews with HITLER in person and became a good friend of Rudolf HESS. According to some confidential sources, Dr. JELIC's success in Berlin was due to intimate relationships with wives of high-level political personalities, particularly the name of Mrs. HESS is mentioned.

Dr. JELIC is a very ambitious man. While in Italy with PAVELIC, he felt he could take PAVELIC's place as the leader of all the independent Croats. Therefore he and PAVELIC separated and JELIC, not approving of PAVELIC's support by MUSSOLINI, went to Germany to obtain HITLER's support in whom he believed far more than in MUSSOLINI. In 1938 he was homebound to Germany from an ocean-trip, but was taken off the "PRINCESS MAFALDA" in GIBRALTAR by the British Secret Service and interned in England until the end of the war.

Now again at liberty he collected all of PAVELIC's political contacts and acts as a would-be fuhrer of the Independent Croat Movement. In this capacity his contactman in Italy is Dr. DRAGANOVIC.

He receives regular reports by Dr. DRAGANOVIC and carries on an out and out political activity.

His brothers, Dr. Drago JELIC, Dr. ZIVKO Jelic and Dr. Ivan JELIC were prominent ustasha and German collaborators. Dr. Drago JELIC was chief councillor of the town of ZAGREB under PAVELIC's regime. Dr. Zivko JELIC was appointed judge under the same regime. Dr. Ivan JELIC practiced interventions for politically and racially persecuted people against, very high sums of money.

*payment of*

RG 226  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 15D

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Authority NND 867088  
By AS NARA Date 10/5/99

050721

211259Z

# OUTGOING CABLE

## ORIGINAL

SECRET

BRANCH 453  
DESTINATION \_\_\_\_\_  
NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_  
ALSO TO \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

(for Message Center use)

<u>ACTION STATION</u>	_____	<u>ACTION:</u>	<u>ROUTINE</u> _____
TOR: _____	TOR: _____	<u>INFORMATION:</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u> <u>X</u>
ENC: _____	ENC: _____		<u>URGENT</u> _____
RTG: _____	RTG: _____		
TOD: _____	TOD: _____		
GR: _____ BY: _____	GR: _____ BY: _____		

(attach all notes and drafts)

TO: SALTZ.

FROM: VIENNA.

FLEISHER TO NELLHAUS.

DO NO SEND JOES UNTIL G-2 CLEARANCE OBTAINED. WE WILL ADVISE YOU.

SECRET

*Handwritten initials*

TOE - 211305Z  
246  
*Handwritten signature*

230499

RG 276  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority AWD867088  
By AN NARA Date 10/5/99

0616012

(2)  
**OUTGOING MESSAGE**  
(original)

SECRET  
CONFIDENTIAL

**CONFIDENTIAL**

PRIORITY  
ROUTINE

*Saly # 409*

DATE 6 October, 1945

FROM: SALTY

TO: VIENNA

*Ref # - 052506*

SASAC TO GARDNER

REUR ONE SIX FOUR

1. BELIEVE UNWISE TO GIVE FURTHER DETAILS GEORGE TWO ON OUR NUMBER THREE SEVEN EIGHT. WE WISH TO BRING THESE FIVE JOES TO SPECIAL CAGE ALREADY PREPARED IN SAZBURG TO DO WORK FOR US. FOR YOUR INFORMATION, IF ANY PROVE TOP-NOTCH WE MAY LATER USE THEM ON SHORT-RANGE, HIGH PRIORITY LAMBDA OPS IN LOWER AUSTRIA.

2. WE HAVE NO OBJECTION TO DELAY, BUT THOUGHT GEORGE TWO WAS IN A HURRY FOR SOME INTELLIGENCE. WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE ANY NEW PROJECTS AFTER END OCTOBER.

*am*  
RCU/sd

*NOTE 070930Z*  
*[Signature]*  
*886m*

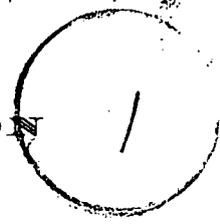
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Originator's initials \_\_\_\_\_  
Authenticated by: \_\_\_\_\_

*Joes*

*[Signature]*

230500



PREPARATORY COMMISSION  
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANISATION  
AUSTRIA

VIENNA IV  
11, STALINPLATZ  
TELEPHONE: C 46360

Ref: 440. N  
PLG/MH

NOV 1947

To: HQ. PCIRO,  
Geneva.

24th October 1947.

Subject: Resettlement of ineligible Displaced Persons and Refugees.

1. As you are aware, a special Refugee Commission under Major General Fitzroy McLean, M.P., is at present in the British Zone of Austria, and following an agreement between the British Commander-in-Chief, Austria, and Marshall Tito, has been screening Yugoslav DPs in camps in order to discover War Criminals, Quislings, etc., who will be compulsorily repatriated to Yugoslavia.
2. This Commission was anxious to elicit the co-operation of PCIRO in the screening of Yugoslav DPs and Refugees outside of camp, but since such co-operation is not possible it is understood the proposal concerning out of camp DPs and Refugees has been dropped.
3. General McLean called at this Office on 20th October, and stated that he had now been given an assignment by the British Foreign Office to investigate the possibilities of resettlement of persons not eligible for PCIRO assistance. He was anxious to know whether we could estimate the number of PCIRO eligibles in the British Zone of Austria so that he, in turn, could estimate the number of ineligibles. It was explained to him that it was not possible to give such an estimate, owing to the uncertainty concerning certain groups of DPs and Refugees, who were not formerly eligible for UNRRA or IGOR assistance, and in particular owing to the uncertainty concerning the implementation of the Preparatory Commission's decision regarding resettlement of Volksdeutsche.
4. General McLean, therefore, is uncertain of the size of the problem with which he is faced, although it is possible that he, at present, over-estimates the number of DPs and Refugees ineligible for IRO assistance now in Austria, as his statistics on the subject may include a fairly large number of people who are, in fact, pre-War residents of Austria and not DPs or Refugees. In the meantime he is proposing to fly to London for discussions with Ministers and Dominion High Commissioners, and plans to proceed to Geneva in about ten days time for discussions with your Headquarters.
5. In the course of conversation General McLean indicated that pursuant to his instructions from the British Foreign Secretary he proposed to approach the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning settlement in Austria, and concerning resettlement outside Austria, the Dominions High Commissioners, the British Colonial Secretary and representatives of Foreign Resettlement Missions. He also plans to visit the United States, and it is understood that the purpose of his visit is to interest the State Department and other influential persons in the problem of ineligibles with a view to enlisting U.S. support for the solution of this aspect of the problem.
6. It is clear that if General McLean's mission is to have any success he will, to a certain extent, be in competition with IRO. It is

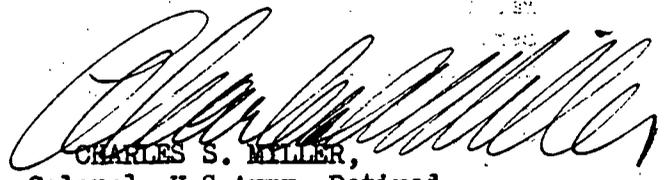
/also

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also apparent that the definitions of IRO, as at present framed, are capable of an interpretation which will include the vast majority of genuine DPs and Refugees, including those of German ethnic origin, who are not repatriable to Germany, and it is therefore our view that if the British Government has funds available for the resettlement of Refugees ineligible for IRO assistance, representations should be made that these funds be directed into the coffers of IRO rather than being spent on another semi-official Organisation for solving another part of the Refugee problem.

7. You may consider that should General McLean make progress with the Dominions, U.S.A. and Foreign countries, he will inevitably distract attention from the main refugee problem, which is the specific concern of IRO, and should this be so it would have most unfortunate effects, especially in the U.S., where so much for this Organisation depends upon a real understanding of IRO problems and the passing of the Stratton Bill.

8. We understand that General McLean hopes to see the Deputy Executive Secretary before the conclusion of the present Preparatory Commission, and it was considered that the above information should be in your hands so that, if necessary, the matter may be discussed with the British Representative to the Preparatory Commission.



CHARLES S. MILLER,  
Colonel, U.S. Army, Retired,  
Chief of P.C.I.R.O., Austria.

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Page two of NA Lima serial 532-43(409-100)

former President, Marshal Benavides. This lady is quite a talker and during the interview (which lasted some two hours) did considerable talking in a very enthusiastic vein but did not furnish much information of value and was unable to locate on any of the maps available the approximate location of the mine and could not say with any degree of certainty that the mine she visited at KAISERODA was in fact an underground munitions plant. As a matter of fact, during the interview, while being positive of the name KAISERODA, SAID she thought it might be near a town called FRIEDRICHRODA. This later turned out not to be the case as the town has been located from other sources.

THE INFORMANT'S VISIT TO GERMANY

The informant's first husband was an official in the Guano Company, a Peruvian governmental corporation engaged in the sale of guano and fertilizer products, which concern enjoyed a profitable trade with Germany. In 1936, her husband desired to go to Germany for medical treatment, as he was quite ill. In order that the expenses of the trip might be chargeable to the Government, the Guano Company commissioned him to visit their clients in Germany and to inspect commercial plants engaged in the production of fertilizer.

After receiving medical treatment for some five months at BRESLAU, the informant and her husband proceeded to Berlin where they were invited to visit a potash mine at KAISERODA, which invitation they accepted. A few days later they received instructions by letter to take the train from Berlin to ~~Kaiseroda~~ EISENACH and to take rooms at a certain hotel in that town and that they would be called for the next day by an official who would take them by automobile to the mine. This letter of instruction contained a few admonitions, such as they were not to wear anything of metal about their persons and while in the mine they were not to expectorate.

The informant and her husband took the train from Berlin to Eisenach and put up at the hotel designated in the letter of instruction. The following morning about ten a.m., they were called for by an official with an automobile, and after a ride of between one hour and one hour and a half, they arrived at Kaiseroda.

LOCATION OF KAISERODA

Although the informant could not locate this town on available maps, the Naval Attache was able to secure, from a confidential source, railroad time tables for trains running out of Eisenach and easily located the town in question which is situated as follows: Longitude, 10°13' E; Latitude 50°49' N. For better identification of Kaiseroda, it is 2.2 kilometers west of Bad Salzungen, directly on the railroad line between this latter town and Vacha (see Encl. "A").

DESCRIPTION OF KAISERODA

According to the informant, Kaiseroda is situated in an area which is completely devoid of vegetation, probably due to the potash and salt deposits, and that as far as she could see in all directions, there were no habitations or villages

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E 141A  
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CONFIDENTIAL Page three of NA Lima serial 532-43(409-100)

and the only structures were a large factory building, a small house which served as an office and home for the manager, and a smaller structure which enclosed an elevator which led down into the mine. These three structures were enclosed by a low fence about 3' high enclosing an area of about two city blocks. (See Enclosure "B" for drawing of area according to the informant.)

The informant states that she and her husband entered the premises between two tall pillars, and after proceeding a short distance entered the manager's home on the right hand side of the entrance and later proceeded to the elevator shafts to view the mine. The informant states that the trip down the elevator, which was a very large one, took three or four minutes, and she had the impression that the mine was at least several hundred feet deep. Upon arriving at the bottom of the mine, she and her husband signed a guest book, and she recalled that there were very few names in the book, indicating that visitors were rare. She was told that she was the first woman to ever go down in the mine.

#### THE MINE

Before entering the elevator to descend into the mine, the official of the plant who was accompanying the informant and her husband looked at their shoes, but on seeing that they both wore rubber-soled footwear made no comment. The informant states that the mine was very large and that there was a narrow-gauge railway system in operation. She spent three hours in the mine, having lunch there and later making an inspection trip from one end of the mine to the other which lasted about 40 minutes. The informant does not recall seeing any people extracting potash or salts from the earth, but does recall seeing hundreds of persons engaged in preparing packages and packing same which appeared to her to be explosives, but she, of course, is not positive on this point. The informant was questioned as to whether or not she saw any powder bags or shell cases being filled, and she replied in the negative. She was positive, however, that the mine was air conditioned, as the temperature was not at all uncomfortable and that the air was pure. After spending some three hours in the mine, they ascended to the surface and later were driven back to Eisenach. The informant states that neither she nor her husband were cautioned not to reveal anything that they had seen during their visit.

The informant states that although this mine produced potash and fertilizer, in which business her husband was interested due to his connection with the Guano Company, she still feels that it was an underground munitions plant, because their visit to the mine was arranged for by Major General FAUPEL, who had formerly served in Peru as Chief of the German Military Mission and who was anxious to secure, through the informant, a Peruvian decoration on account of her relationship to the then President of Peru, Marshal Benavides. It was gathered by the Assistant Naval Attache who conducted this interview that this surmise on the part of the informant that the factory was an underground munitions plant was probably due to General Faupel's arranging the visit and not to what she actually saw in the mine.

Enclosure (C), photostats of the area surrounding Eisenach, also shows the principal railroad systems.

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COMMENT: The Naval Attache does not understand how a mine as large as the one described apparently is, could operate an underground lunch room, miles of railroad, and have hundreds of employees without the mess that is usually found at a mine entrance. It is very evident that the workers' entrance was at some other location. The informant states that no workers' houses or transportation for them was seen. This is impossible in the mind of the Naval Attache. Even if they lived underground, they had to have autos, trucks, and rail transportation for the manufactured articles, and the food used, to say nothing of the attending hot dog stands, etc., that are generally found.

The informant's statement that the place was absolutely devoid of everything indicates that she was taken to a special entrance, possibly to hide the location and identification of the mine. Furthermore, the precautions taken indicate the manufacture of high explosives.

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230506

Headquarters

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY

Office of the Commanding General

APO 403

Apr 13 '45

Darling B.

Ike and Brad came yesterday and we spent the day visiting the front. We went down in the mine to see the gold it was quite impressive. Besides the gold and paper money there were hundreds of suit cases filled with silver & gold spoons, dishes, cigarette cases, watches etc - just stolen property.

Later we visited a slave camp of which I inclose a typed account.

I will send one to Nita, Harbord, George and Summerall.

I got your letter with the creel inclosure which is most interesting also I saw the article in Time which is good.

At the moment they are trying to make an incident out of my attempt to rescue John also one because I fired a censor who let out the story of finding the gold. Well owing to the death of the President it wont make the front page. How I hate the press.

(Stalin)

"Secret" The gold was found in Uncle Joe's sphere of influence hence we did not want it known until we had moved it to ours.

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By ST/sem NARA, Date 1/1/42

N. N. I. 96-1943

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ISSUED BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
NAVY DEPARTMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

1943 OCT 19 AM 8 53

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dr

Serial 532-43

Monograph Index Guide No. 409-100

(Start new series each year, i. e. 1-43, 2-43)

(To correspond with SUBJECT given below. See O. N. I. Index Guide. Make separate report for each main title.)

From Naval Attache at Lima, Peru Date 12 October 1943

(Ship, fleet, unit, district, office, station, or person)

Reference (a) DNI conf. ltr. Op-16-FA-1/A8-3/EN3-11(E) Serial 02463916 of 9/23/43.

(Directive, correspondence, previous related report, etc., if applicable)

Source Confidential informant

Evaluation B-2

(As official, personal observation, publication, press, conversation with— identify when practicable, etc.)

A-1 to E-O etc. A8/EN 3-10; SER. 4312416-11-10-42

Subject GERMANY INDUSTRY MANUFACTURES (ARSENALS & MUNITIONS)

(Nation reported on)

(Main title as per index guide)

(Subtitles)

(Make separate report for each title)

PLANTS

BRIEF.—(Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.)

Peruvian lady of good family in Lima visited Germany during 1936 and was taken on a visit to a potash mine at KAISERODA, Germany, which she believes was also an underground munitions plant. Visit to mine was arranged by Major General TAUPEL, who had been in Peru as Chief of German Military Mission and who was known to informant. Instructions prior to entering mine, as to what not to do, and general appearance of mine itself makes informant feel that it was a munitions plant. Location of KAISERODA, Germany, determined and description of visit set forth in some detail.

Some weeks ago a confidential informant of the Naval Attache reported that a Peruvian lady of Lima had visited Germany a few years ago and during the course of her stay in that country visited a combination mine and munitions factory located underground at a place called KAISERODA, which is about an hour's drive by automobile from the town of EISENACH. The informant stated that if maps of the area could be secured, the Peruvian lady would indicate the exact location of the mine in question. The maps were requested and were received from the Department on 1 October, 1943.

Upon receipt of the maps, an Assistant Naval Attache was taken by the informant to see the lady in question, who requested that her name not be revealed, as she feared reprisals.

In order to properly evaluate the information secured during the interview with the lady (who will hereafter be referred to as "the informant") this report will be broken down into various sections.

INFORMANT

Informant is a lady of some 50-odd years who comes from a very distinguished family of Lima and is related indirectly to

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Distribution By Originator: Naval Attache, Lima.

Routing space below for use in O. N. I.

A-3-e  
mis  
C-1  
FA-4

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12

Use this form for page 1 (original and copies). Use the 8 by 11 inches plain fold-over as supplied for additional pages. Forward to ONI on original and a "Ditto Master" copy. Officers preparing and those forwarding reports sign the last page of original and retained file copy of reports only. Submit copies of clippings, sketches, etc., when practical. If practicable, prepare sketches on "Ditto Master" or in a form suitable for black and white reproductions.

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By AN NARA Date 10/5/99

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**SECRET**

OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM

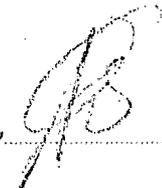
# 65

Date 28 MAY 1945 To \_\_\_\_\_  
To CASERTA  
From SALZBURG

*Urgent*  
*Priority*  
**XXX** *Routine*

SPIELMAN TO HARPER X AVENGER IN LOVE HYPO TWO TWO X BAKER TWO X  
TWO FOUR TO TWO SEVEN MAY X SUGAR SUGAR TROOPS HIDING IN HOLLERSBACH  
RPT HOLLERSBACH VALLEY ESCAPED WEEK OF TWO ONE MAY PRESUMABLY VIA  
THE SUGAR SUGAR ASSEMBLY CAMP PAREN SEE PARA FIVE LOVE HYPO ONE SIX  
PAREN X SUGAR SUGAR OBERGRUPPEN FUEHRER WHO LEAD THE GROUP WAS TAKEN  
BY LOCAL GUIDE OVER MOUNTAINS TO TYROL OR CARINTHIA X SELF ADMINISTERED  
CONVOYS OF PREP WILLIAM FROM ASSEMBLY CAMPS IDEAL ESCAPE MEANS FOR MEN  
HIDING OUT IN MOUNTAINS X ONE SUCH CONVOY MOVING FROM UPPER SALZACH  
VALLEY VIA KITZBUHEL RPT KITZBUHEL TO BAVARIA OBSERVED BY VILLAGERS  
TO INCLUDE MANY CIVILIANS X AT LEAST FIVE ROGER SUGAR HYPO ABLE MEN  
NEAR <sup>U</sup>NEUKIRCHEN RPT <sup>U</sup>NEUKIRCHEN LEFT DIRECTION OF TYROL ON ONE EIGHT MAY X

Cable No. 2803

Authorized by 

Distribution: AGS  
ACU  
CO

*136*  


**SECRET**

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RG 226  
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File  
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Authority *ND 86 2088*  
By *AC* NARA Date *9/5/99*

~~SECRET - CONFIDENTIAL~~  
**SECRET CONTROL**

101717B  
Caserta #203

9 June 1945

TO : SAINT CASERTA

FROM : SAINT SALZBURG

LUCKY TO MARKS

1. PLEASE ATTEMPT TO FIND OUT AT GEORGE TWO CHARLIE ITEM OR COLONEL NICHOLS WHETHER FOLLOWING HAS YET BEEN ARRESTED IN ITALY.

BARON MAYR-SAMASSA APPROX THIRTY YEARS OLD.

CROSSED INTO ITALY FROM AUSTRIA VIA SOME MOUNTAIN PASS NEAR LAKE GARDA AT THE BEGINNING APRIL ~~25~~ 45 CARRYING EITHER CROATIAN OR ITALIAN PASSPORT OR GERMAN FREMDENPASS.

SPEAKS PERFECT GERMAN ITALIAN CROATIAN SERB ENGLISH FRENCH.

HAS BEEN IN UK FOR MANY YEARS AND MAY HAVE BB IDENTIFICATION CARD.

MAY HAVE WORKED FOR BB SERVICE DURING WAR. ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY GESTAPO FOR OVER YEAR. FLED AUSTRIA BECAUSE HE WAS THREATENED WITH RENEWED DETENTION.

2. NO NEED FOR DOCUMENTATION EQUIPMENT.

*EPB*

*C-1007*

*Naz evacuation routes*

*to E 1815*  
**SECRET CONTROL**

*T. Am*

230509

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Authority NND867088  
By SA NARA Date 10/5/99

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**OUTGOING MESSAGE**  
(original)

SECRET ✓  
CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY  
ROUTINE X

FROM: ~~PERRY, SALZBURG~~  
TO: ~~SPEAR, AMZON~~

DATE 1 Aug 1945

# 107

TERRY to SPEAR

1. REUR EIGHT ONE SEVEN. MY SIX FOUR SENT AT REQUEST CIC HERE WHO SUSPECT GOOSENS TO BE CHIEF GERMAN SD BRUSSELS.
2. SUBJECT WHEN IN SALZBURG POSED AS BELGIAN WELFARE WORKER REPATRIATING HUNGARIANS TO BELGIUM WITH INTRODUCTION OF SOCIETE SOCIALE HONGROISE, BRUSSELS.
3. LEFT FORWARDING ADDRESS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS WITH HEAD OF HUNGARIAN D. P. SALZBURG.
4. PLEASE DO NOT ARREST BUT KEEP US INFORMED OF HIS WHEREABOUTS.

HP/sd

**SECRET**

C-0109 TOE

TOE 1744  
TC

Originator's initials  
Authenticated by: HP

230510

RG 226  
 Entry 88  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND867088  
 By Dr NARA Date 10/5/99

**OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM**

*011740*

Date ~~1~~ ~~11~~ ~~11~~ AUGUST 1945 *#110*

To AMZON FOR RELAY TO SAINT LONDON

Routine ~~XXX~~  
 Priority

~~SECRET~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confirmation EPB

Information

C O N T R O L

SAINT LONDON ~~XXX~~ FROM SALZBURG

REUR CABLE 31 JULY CONCERNING CONTROL CASES

1. SCIA NOT PREVIOUSLY INFORMED BUT WILL SUBMIT FORTNIGHTLY CABLE HEREAFTER
2. CONSIDER FOLLOWING UNDER CONTROL HERE. RICHARD KAUDER ALIAS KLATT. GENERAL ANTON TURKUL WHITE RUSSIAN. IRA LONGIN INTELLIGENCE CHIEF OF TURKUL AND COPARTNER OF KLATT. JOHANN SANITZER GESTAPO VIENNA REFERAT ROMAN FOUR ABLE TWO AWAITING YOUR RELEASE RE INTERROGATION ALREADY POUCHED YOU. RICHARD KRAUSS LEITSTELLE SO THREE.
- 3/ BELIEVE THAT KRAUSS IS ONLY ONE ABOUT WHOM CIWAR NOT INFORMED.

*TO E of 1802*  
*OM 1/6*  
*Leider*

**SECRET CONTROL**

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Authenticated by *SPB*

Serial No.

Cable No.

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TOR

TOD

*C-0114*

RG 276  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 44D867088  
By SA NARA Date 10/5/99

DP4  
NR 03/02  
GR46

0210212

OUTGOING MESSAGE

(original)

SECRET X  
CONFIDENTIAL

Top: 0212542 JWR

**SECRET**

PRIORITY  
ROUTINE

Sub # 369

DATE 2 October 1945

FROM: Flues

TO: 523 Berne Kingsley, AMZON

Ref # 143702

Re Berne #169. Wisner, Foreman and Changeux cleared for Salzburg and Linz. Request you send full names, ranks and ASN so that we can clear Vienna for you as well. Your travel orders will cover you for Innsbruck and Graz.

C-202

Originator's initials

Authenticated by: AN

TJS

230512

RG 236  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 11/18/86 7088  
By SA NARA Date 1/5/99

301437

OUTGOING MESSAGE  
(original)

SECRET  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~EXTRAORDINARY~~  
ROUTINE

SECRET

DATE 30 October 1945

FROM: SALZBURG

TO: VIENNA

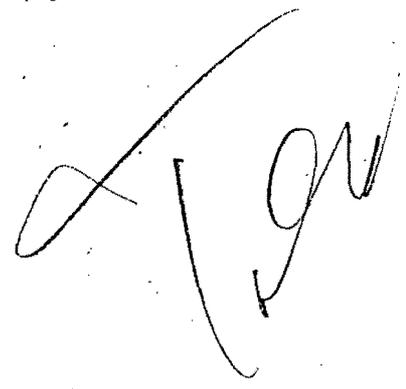
REF NR 164730

SALTY # 526

FORTUNATO, VIENNA FROM NELLHAUS

1. WAS HUNGARIAN VILLA PROPERLY REGISTERED? BILLETING OFFICER HERE CLAIMS IT WAS NOT AND TRIES TO MAKE US GIVE IT UP.
2. WHAT OTHER VILLAS DO YOU HAVE REGISTERED AND WHAT JUSTIFICATION FOR KEEPING THEM? SEE NO JUSTIFICATION FOR CHEKANI HAVING VILLA OTHERWISE HERE AND UNLESS INSTRUCTED/IMMEDIATELY WILL HAVE TO TURN IT OVER TO BILLETING OFFICE.

To E. 301530



Originator's initials

Authenticated by: SA

230513

RG 236  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 14867088  
By DA NARA Date 10/5/99

**SECRET** - PRIORITY

271140 B  
Caserta # 59  
27 May 1945

**PRIORITY**

TO : Saint Caserta  
For relay to Saint London  
FROM : Saint Salzburg

1. Send three characters mentioned in para two ur 16274 soonest.
2. Must have additional personnel for Innsbruck Linz and later Vienna when you can spare.
3. Lt Smith here today from Munich but is returning . When will he be transferred here?
4. All big GIS previously arrested in Austria before our arrival sent to interrogation centers Augsburg Munich and Regensburg without further reference here. Must have detailed reports and or other leads back here soonest particularly on WANNECK <sup>AND</sup> HOETTLE. ~~MAXKORISENKA~~. Can you inform SCI that area to send us info soonest?
5. At present have Erwin Schultz of SD, Major Vukic of III F Wien, Gisela von Westarp mistress of Kaltenbrunner, Herbert Weimann of Kripo and others under interrogation.

EAB

**SECRET**

C-2703

230514

RG 226  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 867088  
By AS NARA Date 10/5/79

**SECRET**

091120B  
Caserta #190  
7 June 1945

TO : SAINT CASERTA  
Relay to WAR ROOM and SAINT LONDON

FROM : SAINT SALZBURG

1. FOLLOWING GROUP OF NINETEEN PERSONS ROUNDED UP AND HELD FOR DETAILED INTERROGATION.

RICHARD KAUDER ALIAS RICHARD KLATT ALIAS KARL KONAY OF ABWEHR AND BUREAU KLATT.

FRANZ SEUBERT, OBSTLT ALIAS FRANZ SCHUBERT NOW LT COL ABWEHR ABT ONE FORMER AST MUNICH AND BERLIN. BECAME LEITER OF ABT ONE AT VIENNA AND LATER ATTACHED TO GENERAL VLASOV AND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY.

FRANZ BERGLER OF SHAEF CARD SHOWN AS COURIER FOR ABWEHR ONE LUFT OF AST VIENNA.

FRANZ HORN ALIAS GORN OF SHAEF CARD 19300 AS UNTEROFF ABWEHR WT OPERATOR. WITH OBERST BAUER ONE CHARLES HERGRU SUSAN IN UKRAINE OR HUNGARY.

RUDOLPH HANSLICK ALIAS DR HALLER FORMERLY WITH GRAF MAROGNA AT AST VIENNA. HE HAS MSS SOURCE TRACE.

IRA LONGIN ALIAS LANGE ALIAS LANGIN ALIAS IRA JOURNALIST AND PROPAGANDA CHIEF WITH GENERAL VLASOV. FORMERLY WITH KLATT.

WILHELM MAIER INSTRUCTOR IN 506 NACHRICHTEN REGT. HAS VARIOUS MSS AND OTHER TRACES.

BERTRAM SCHULZ BORN 1894 WAS FROM 39 TO 41 CHIEF OF SOVIET INTELL SECTION OF ABWEHR ONE LUFT. WENT TO PERSIA AS CONSUL FROM 41 to 44. I REMEMBER HIM IN CONNECTION WITH THE FRANZ MAYER GROUP. RETURNED TO GERMANY AND SERVED AS LIAISON OFFICER TO GENERAL VLASOV AND TURKUL.

KURT LASKE ALIAS LANGE OBERLT. WAS UNDER HPTM VON HERTZ AT AST VIENNA LATER WENT TO 506 NR.

HELMUT VOGT BORN P6(b)(6) SILEZIA AND RECLASSIFIED TO ABWEHR AST VIENNA IN FEB 45.

**SECRET**

c-0903 T0E 1335

230515

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Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND867088  
By AS NARA Date 10/5/79

- 2 - **SECRET**

JOHAN ADAY HUNGARIAN BORN APR 1898 WAS COL IN HUNGARIAN ARMY. WAS MIL ATT IN TURKEY FROM 39 to 41. FORMER CHIEF OF EVIDENCE SECTION IN HUNGARIAN INTELL. WAS IN PARIS IN FEB 1945. MOVED TO VIENNA WITH SEUBERT IN MAR 45.

IVAN HEIM ALIAS MUSTAFA ALI BASCHA WORKED FOR ABWEHR IN ALBANIA UNDER RICHARD REDLEIN LATER MOVED TO VIENNA AND WAS RECRUITED FOR 506 NR BY LASKE

KAETHE HOCLAS WORKED FOR TWO YEARS AS ABWEHR SECY IN ROUMANIA 42 to 44. RECRUITED INTO 506 NR BY OBERLT HOTSSEL.

VERA ROLLINEZ OR ROLENCOVA A CZECH BORN ~~1909~~ P6/(b)(6) WHO JOINED WEHRMACHT IN 44 AND WAS RECRUITED FOR 506 NR SCHOOL IN 45.

WILHELM KEHRMANN OR KUHRMANN BORN JULY 1909. WAS IN TURKEY FROM 38 to 43. JOINED 506 NR IN 43.

JURIJ DOMERTSCHIKOW ALIAS KAPSOV BORN RUSSIA P6/(b)(6) LIVED IN BULGARIA TO 44. ORIGINALLY WORKED FOR GESTAPO LATER RECRUITED FOR 506 NR.

DUCHAN MARINOVEC ALIAS MERKOVICH BORN SERBIA P6/(b)(6) WAS FORCED LABORER IN GERMANY. JOINED 506 NR RADIO SCHOOL 45.

JOHAN SENKOVEC BORN SERBIA P6/(b)(6) AND WAS FORCED LABORER IN GERMANY. RECRUITED BY LASKE FOR 506 NR IN APR 45.

2. COMPLETE GROUP WAS TAKEN HIGH IN MOUNTAINS NEAR KITZBEUHEL. HAD FALSE PAPERS CLAIMING THEY WERE ALL ATTACHED TO INTELL SECTION OF GENERAL TURKUL UNDER VLASOV AND THAT WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS UNDER AMERICAN COMMAND. MIL GOVT AND ~~KRECKEN~~ LOCAL DIVISION HAD ACCEPTED STORY AND FURNISHED THEM ADDITIONAL PAPERS.
3. INTERROGATIONS JUST STARTING WILL FURNISH INFO SOONEST. PLEASE PROVIDE US OTHER TRACES IF POSSIBLE.

EPB.

**SECRET**

230516

RG 276  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority ND 867088  
By SA NARA Date 10/5/99

270953Z

**OUTGOING MESSAGE**

(original)

SECRET  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~PRIORITY~~  
ROUTINE

DATE 27 October 1945

FROM: LIFSCHULTZ, SALZBURG

155727

TO: ULMER, VIENNA

# 514

1. RE SALTY 503 EGGENFELDEN FARM SEARCHED THREE TIMES BEFORE OUR REPRESENTATIVES GOT THERE. HOLE DUG AT APPROXIMATE LOCATION GIVEN BY TELEGRAM. CIC EGGENFELDEN INFORMED. WILL CONTINUE OBSERVATION.

2. CAN YOU IDENTIFY AND LOCATE WOLFGANG WOLF. HIS EFFECTS INCLUDING PASSPORT AND AGO CARD LEFT AT SALZBURG RED CROSS, LATER TURNED OVER TO CIC AND US. PAPERS IN AN ENVELOPE WITH MY NAME AND ADDRESS WRITTEN.

TOE 1020



Originator's initials

Authenticated by: BBL

230517

RG 236  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND867088  
By AN NARA Date 4/5/99

261408Z

**OUTGOING MESSAGE**

(original)

SECRET CONTROL  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

URGENT

PRIORITY  
~~ROUTINE~~

DATE 26 OCTOBER 1945

FROM: BARRY, SALZBURG

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

152726

TO: MEELY, VIENNA  
# 509

1. HAVE GENERAL HOWARD ONLY DISPATCH IMMEDIATE MESSAGE TO CIC SALZBURG INDICATING THEY TO RELEASE TURKUL AND IRA TO SCI/A UNDER ANY ARRANGEMENTS WE DESIRE.

TOE 1420

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Originator's initials  
Authenticated by: EAB

230518

RG 226  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority AMD867088  
By AD NARA Date 10/5/19

091552 Z

**OUTGOING MESSAGE**  
(original)

SECRET  
CONFIDENTIAL ✓

PRIORITY  
✓ ROUTINE

DATE 9 OCT 45

FROM: SALTY

TO: VIENNA

# 441

070509

SASAC TO GARDNER.

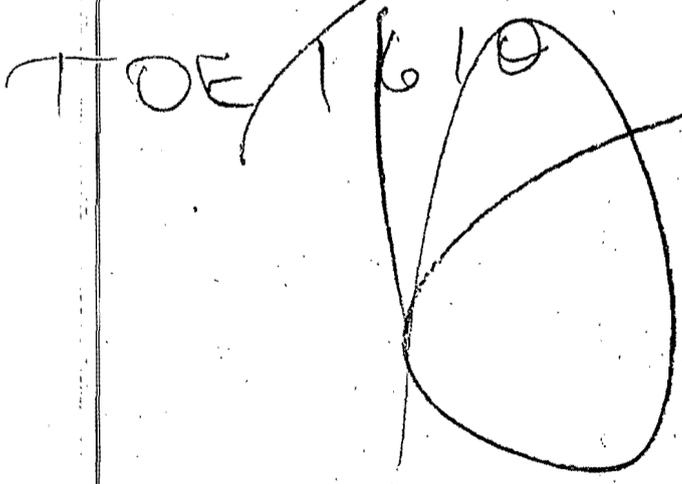
1. PADRE GEHRMAN'S CLEARANCE FOR BERLIN HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED  
ALTHOUGH APPLIED FOR THROUGH BARNES OF CIC <sup>USFA</sup> AT LEAST ONE MONTH AGO.

2. CAN BARNES CABLE BERLIN TO GET ACTION OR GIVE US REFERENCE  
NUMBER AND DATE OF TRAVEL REQUEST SO WE MAY CABLE OSS GERMANY TO  
PUSH THIS? WE ARE ANXIOUS TO WIND UP THIS AFFAIR.

C-917

**CONFIDENTIAL**

T O E 1619



Originator's initials

Authenticated by: acu

230519

RG 226  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 11/18/86 7088  
By A NARA Date 10/5/99

170915Z

**OUTGOING MESSAGE**

[original]

SECRET  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~PRIORITY~~  
ROUTINE

DATE 17 October 1945

FROM: LIFSCHULTZ, SALZBURG

TO: ULMER, VIENNA, FOR MANN CI, VIENNA  
# 478

104717

SS OBERSTURMBANNFUEHRER JAKOB HAUSER WHOSE DOSSIER GIVEN CAPT. MANN.  
REPORTED TO BE WEHRMACHT POW IN CARINTHIA AND NOT HELD AS WAR CRIMINAL.  
SUGGEST COMMUNICATE WITH BRITISH CI.

~~708~~ 0933

C-1202

Originator's initials

Authenticated by: BBZ

230520

RG 226  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND867088  
By DA NARA Date 11/5/19

191525Z

**OUTGOING MESSAGE**  
(original)

SECRET  
CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY  
ROUTINE

DATE 19 OCTOBER 1945

*Salz # 487*

FROM: LIFSCHULTZ

TO: ULMER FOR MANN, CI VIENNA

*Ref # 125519*

SS OBERSTURMFUHRER <sup>HAUSER</sup> IN CAMP WOLFSBERG IN THE LAVANT-TAL CARINTHIA

*TOE - 19 15 30 Z*  
*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

Originator's initials  
Authenticated by: BBL

RG 276  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority W/D 86 7088  
By AS NARA Date 1/5/94

021626B

INCOMING MESSAGE

**SECRET**

FROM: AMZON # 833

D. T. ORIGIN: 271800B

ACTION:

INFORMATION: CWT, AGF, CO, FILES

THAYER, SALZBURG FROM 109 WASHINGTON RE ROME #269, SALZBURG #23.  
CONSIDER IMPRACTICAL HAVE AUSTRIA ASSIGNED JURISDICTION OVER  
BALKAN ACTIVITIES. PRESENT PLAN TO HAVE FIELD STATIONS IN BAL-  
KAN COUNTRIES CONTROLLED AND DIRECTED FROM WASHINGTON. NOW HAVE  
X-2 BALKANS SECTION IN ITALY FOR LOCAL COORDINATION INCLUDING  
COORDINATION WITH AUSTRIA BUT OVERALL OPERATIONS IN BALKANS  
WHETHER FROM ITALY, AUSTRIA, GREECE OR TURKEY WILL BE CONTROLLED  
AND COORDINATED BY WASHINGTON. HOWEVER SEE NO REASON WHY X-2  
AUSTRIA CANNOT CONDUCT CERTAIN OPERATIONS INTO BALKANS IF PROPER-  
LY COORDINATED AS ABOVE SUGGESTED. WE RECOGNIZE BARRY'S QUALIF-  
ICATIONS BUT BELIEVE IN INTEREST OF WASHINGTON POLICY JURISDICTION  
SHOULD BE AS OUTLINED WITH RESPONSIBILITY HERE.

*Relay to Vienna*

#07  
TOE 021930B  
JB  
T

TOR 1706  
TOB 1753  
MAS

C-0219

RECEIVED:  
DELIVERED:

230522

RG 226  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority AWD867088  
By SA NARA Date 1/5/99

LS 09452

**OUTGOING MESSAGE**  
(original)

SECRET  
CONFIDENTIAL ✓

**CONFIDENTIAL**

PRIORITY  
ROUTINE ✓

DATE 25 AUGUST 1945

FROM: SALZBURG

TO: VIENNA

# 68

FROM HARPER TO SPIELMAN

G-2 USFA LEAVING FOR VIENNA TODAY. PLEASE WORK OUT WITH RIEPE BEST SOLUTION FOR HANDLING ADVANCE COPY OR COPIES LA REPORTS. HIS PRIMARY CONCERN IN DISTRIBUTION CENTERS ON FACT THAT HEADS OF SECTIONS (USACA, G-2, ETC.) SHOULD DETERMINE WHO GETS REPORTS IN THEIR SECTIONS. <sup>BELIEVE</sup> WE MUST STOP DIRECT DISTRIBUTION TO LOWER ECHELONS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED. BEST METHOD FOR ADVANCE SHOWING LA MATERIAL TO VIENNA CUSTOMERS MAY BE ONE COPY TO RIEPE FOR HIS DISPOSITION. MEANWHILE WE ARE WORKING OUT REVISED DISTRIBUTION METHODS FOR HANDLING DITTOES. ALL CABLED INTELLIGENCE MUST BE CLEARED BY G-2 BEFORE TRANSMISSION. PLS CHECK WITH THIS OFFICE IF ANYTHING UNCLEAR, SINCE OUR HANDLING OF DISTRIBUTION IS MOST DELICATE PROBLEM WE FACE. LETTER FOLLOWS.

TOE: 2517 052  
GR 147  
H

C-2511

Originator's initials  
Authenticated by: MT

**CONFIDENTIAL**

230523

RG 226  
Entry 27  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 867088  
By R HARA Date 4/5/79

290952\*

### OUTGOING MESSAGE

(original)

SECRET  
CONFIDENTIAL

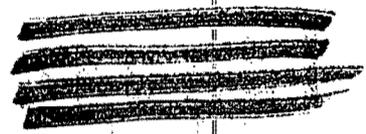
PRIORITY  
ROUTINE

FROM: SALTY

DATE 28 Aug. 1945

TO: VIENNA

#94



THAYER AND GARDNER FROM ULMER

1. PLEASE BEND EVERY EFFORT TO GET USFA PASSES FOR HUDSON,

FLEISHER, LIFSCHULTZ, NELLHAUS, AND MYSELF. FLEISHER'S SHOULD READ

QUOTE MR. HENRY C. FLEISHER, CIVILIAN UNQUOTE. LT. COL. MCKENNEY, USFA G-3  
PERSONAL FRIEND OF "FERRY" NELLHAUS HAS PROMISED 'EXPEDITE'

2. THESE PASSES NEEDED FOR OPERATIONAL WORK. WITHOUT THEIR

PASSES ON  
HIS ARRIVAL  
IN THREE  
DAYS.

AUTHORITY IT IS DIFFICULT NOT TO DIVULGE TO NUMEROUS MG OFFICIALS AND

MILITARY POLICE THE NATURE OF OUR CLANDESTINE OPERATIONS INVOLVING PER-

SONNEL IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES. WE BELIEVE IT UNWISE TO BURDEN ~~SOME~~ <sup>(LOW-LEVEL ARMY)</sup> OFFICIALS

WITH DETAILS OF SUCH HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL NATURE AND FEAR CONSIDERABLE

GOSSIP WILL FLOW IF WE ARE FORCED TO EXPLAIN REASONS FOR REQUESTING CERTAIN

CIVILIAN IDENTITY PAPERS, TRANSPORTING OF AGENTS FROM ONE AREA TO ANOTHER,

OBTAINING ROOMS IN AREAS WHERE HOUSING IS DIFFICULT ETC.

3. APPROVAL OF THIS REQUEST IS VITAL IF WE ARE TO MOVE SI INTO

HIGH GEAR.

ACU/sd

TOE 131

C-2912

Originator's initials acu

Authenticated by: PK

230524

RG 276  
Entry 55  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NWD 66 1055  
By SA NARA Date 10/5/19

**CONFIDENTIAL**

081215

# 179

STENZEL TO HUBBELL AND DAVIS  
REUR 120 WORKING ON YR SUGGESTIONS. NO ADDITIONAL MATERIAL  
NEEDED FOR PROJECT

**CONFIDENTIAL**

SVC # <sup>180</sup> 081216B

C-0804

MERO FROM STENZEL

REUR 150 SHALL TRY TO FIND ARTICLES REQUESTED BUT CONSIDER IT  
SOMEWHAT LATE. LOOTING HAS MADE MOST MATERIAL DISAPPEAR WITHIN  
FIRST TWO WEEKS AFTER AMERICANS ARRIVED

C-0805

**CONFIDENTIAL**

230525

RG 226  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND867088  
By AN NARA Date 10/5/99

OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM 110912 B

Date 9 July 1945

To ROME # 498

Routine   
Priority

SECRET   
CONFIDENTIAL

Confirmation EBB

Information

**SECRET**

SAINT SALZBURG TO SAINT ROME

REUR 1986, CASERTA 194

1. SUBJECT RELEASED BY USAFA WILL COME SOONEST. HAVE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM PRESENTLY. WILL ADVISE BEFORE SHIPPING.
2. ARE NOT RECEIVING CSDIC REPORTS. CAN WE BE PUT ON LIST. ALSO REQUEST HUNGEL REPORT.

TOE # 1023

TOE  
JAS

JS

**SECRET**

Originator's initials

Authenticated by 2MS

MESSAGE CENTER USE ONLY

Serial No.

Cable No. 1104

Routing

TOR

TOD

RG 226  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority AWD867088  
By SA NARA Date 10/5/99

OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM

110910B

Date 9 July 1945

1496

To CASERTA

Routine   
Priority

SECRET   
CONFIDENTIAL

Confirmation EPP

**SECRET**

SAINT SAIZBURG TO SAINT CASERTA

REUR 469.

1. WHO IS SAINT BALKANS AND WHAT IS THEIR REAL INTEREST - GIS OR BALKAN COUNTRY INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONS.

2. YOUR PARA ONE NOT CLEAR. NAMES INDICATED MAY RPT MAY BE AVAILABLE HERE BUT NOT FOR TRANSFER TO ITALY.

3. YOUR PARA TWO. SUBJECT IS CONSIDERED CONTROL RPT CONTROL HERE AND IS NOT AVAILABLE.

4. YOUR PARA THREE MAY BE HUNDREDS BUT PRESENTLY HAVE NO TIME FOR ALL SUCH CHARACTERS. REPORTS WILL COME THRU ON INDIVIDUALS FROM TIME TO TIME.

5. ALSO REFER OUR 228.

TOE - 110940B  
SB

Originator's initials

Authenticated by SB

Serial No.

Cable No. 1102

MESSAGE CENTER USE ONLY

Routing

TOR

TOD

**SECRET**

230527

RG 276  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority AWD867088  
By Ar NARA Date 1/5/99

**OUTGOING MESSAGE**

(original)

SECRET ✓  
CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: THAYER

TO: GIA VIN

**SECRET** DATE 13

#

RECOMMEND LT GERRY MILLER AND ZIMMER PROCEED ~~CASERTA~~  
IMMEDIATELY TO PRESENT WHITE HORSE PLAN, TO SECURE NECESSARY  
FOR INITIAL WORK IN ITALY AND SWITZERLAND AND TO WORK OUT OTHER  
ININARY DETAILS. BELIEVE <sup>ROME</sup> ~~CASERTA~~ BETTER BASE FOR MILLER'S OPERA  
THAN HERE.

TOE 1550

c-1501

Originator's initials

Authenticated by: CHH

T/O

Hoover Institution Archives  
Papers of Robert D. Murphy  
Box 59, File 59-8  
"Political Adviser / Pasquier, Pierre du, 1946"

(6)

Berlin, July 18, 1946

Dear Pierre:

I am delighted to have your letter of July 8 and to learn that your name has been removed from the French black list. I fully expected this to happen as I was sure it arose from some error or misunderstanding.

I think you are very wise to take things easy and especially during the summer months. I hope that the heart condition is improving rapidly.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Very sincerely yours,

Robert Murphy

M. Pierre du Pasquier,  
Care of du Pasquier & Company,  
10, Rue Petitot,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

RM/mk

18 July 46, Pasquier

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ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

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230530

Berlin, May 29, 1946

Dear Pierre:

I have just received your letters of May 17 and May 18 regarding the notice in the "Journal Officiel" of May 11 which includes your name under the official list of enemies--the French Proclaimed List.

I am taking the liberty of transmitting your letters to the Counselor of our Embassy in Paris, Mr. Hugh S. Fullerton, for whatever interest he may be able to take in the matter. There is not much that I could do about it personally from this end. From what you say in your letters, I gather that this must be the result of some misunderstanding. I do hope it will be straightened out to your entire satisfaction.

I hope this finds you feeling much better and with cordial regards, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Robert Murphy

M. Pierre du Pasquier,  
Hotel des Bergues,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

REE/mk

*File forwarded to  
Fullerton 5/31/46  
(no covering letter)*

230531

*P*  
*29 May 46 - Pasquier, Pierre du*

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ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

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P  
— P  
7  
Dy  
Pierre du Pasquier

Hotel des Bergues, Geneva, April 12th 1946

Dear Bob :

Many thanks for your kind letter .

No, though the sky was mostly gray, your visit was sunshine to me, and could only improve my physical condition ; but, heart troubles are like that, one day, better, and the other one, not so good. Anyhow, I came down and I am glad to report that my doctor found my heart and arteries in much better condition than last Fall, and finally stated I only required a little more patience and complete quietness of mind.

This last point is difficult to get, because some people are still trying to say I am a bad man, which I sincerely believe, I have never been. When I wrote to you during the Spring of 1943, I already told you that the only goal of my work in Monaco was the one we discussed together after seeing Flandin : that, at the end of the War, the Principality should be in a state as near as possible to the one in which it was in June 1940. Well, this was really done, because we succeeded in having no jewish or better racial laws of any kind, no confiscation or blocking of any allied property, no safes let in the names of Allied Citizen or Companies at the branches of Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank , American Express, or any other Bank in Monaco or Monte-Carlo were ever opened, and this despite all the pressure of both Vichy at first, and then the Italians and finally the Gestapo. Moreover, not only we succeeded in having no compulsory work in Germany for frenchmen residing in the Principality, but I personally was the only "Conseiller" of the Monacan Government willing to sign an official letter to the sinister Sauckel Organization refusing the authorization for said organization to open on Monacan Soil an Office of the so-called "Voluntary Work in Germany", saving thereby thousands of persons from forced labor and possibly death.

Of course to pursue this policy with slim chances of success, we had to get the help of some Germans, or friends of Germans, and I pointed out to you already in my 1943 letter, that some licenses of companies were given to men who we thought could help fighting the Gestapo infiltration in order to preserve the independance and neutrality, if they had an interest that this should be preserved. At that time, all the people residing in Monaco advised us to give much more, because they feared for their lives and and properties, but now, one forget all the lives and wealth saved.....

Anyhow, I have two great moral satisfactions : the first is that I have never made a cent for myself with "these gentlemen", and the second that many who were saved either in their lives or wealth are still thankful. I do not remember if I showed you the letter which the Prince Aga Khan sent to me last year before leaving for India ? here enclosed is a photocopy which you can keep or destroy after reading it.

I have just had this morning a telephone call from Ben ; he is coming to see me sometime in May, and , if my health still improves, I am hopeful to be able to go to New-York and Washington for a month around July as Ellsworth Alford is eager to see me, and I also want to try to start working again, as I have to make my living.

I hope to see you soon ; thanks again for your thoughts,

and believe me, as ever,

very sincerely yours,

230532

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13  
Apr 16  
Dy

Many thanks for your kind letter .

No, though the sky was mostly gray, your visit was sunshine to me, and could only improve my physical condition ; but, heart troubles are like that, one day, better, and the other one, not so good. Anyhow, I came down and I am glad to report that my doctor found my heart and arteries in much better condition than last Fall, and finally stated I only required a little more patience and complete quietness of mind.

This last point is difficult to get, because some people are still trying to say I am a bad man, which I sincerely believe, I have never been. When I wrote to you during the Spring of 1943, I already told you that the only goal of my work in Monaco was the one we discussed together after seeing Flandin : that, at the end of the War, the Principality should be in a state as near as possible to the one in which it was in June 1940. Well, this was really done, because we succeeded in having no jewish or better racial laws of any kind, no confiscation or blocking of any allied property, no safes let in the names of Allied Citizen or Companies at the branches of Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank , American Express, or any other Bank in Monaco or Monte-Carlo were ever opened, and this despite all the pressure of both Vichy at first, and then the Italians and finally the Gestapo. Moreover, not only we succeeded in having no compulsory work in Germany for frenchmen residing in the Principality, but I personally was the only "Conseiller" of the Monacan Government willing to sign an official letter to the sinister Sauckel Organization refusing the authorization for said organization to open on Monacan Soil an Office of the so-called "Voluntary Work in Germany", saving thereby thousands of persons from forced labor and possibly death.

Of course to pursue this policy with slim chances of success, we had to get the help of some Germans, or friends of Germans, and I pointed out to you already in my 1943 letter, that some licenses of companies were given to men who we thought could help fighting the Gestapo infiltration in order to preserve the independance and neutrality, if they had an interest that this should be preserved. At that time, all the people residing in Monaco advised us to give much more, because they feared for their lives and and properties, but now, one forget all the lives and wealth saved.....

Anyhow, I have two great moral satisfactions : the first is that I have never made a cent for myself with "these gentlemen", and the second that many who were saved either in their lives or wealth are still thankful. I do not remember if I showed you the letter which the Prince Aga Khan sent to me last year before leaving for India ? here enclosed is a photocopy which you can keep or destroy after reading it.

I have just had this morning a telephone call from Ben ; he is coming to see me sometime in May, and , if my health still improves, I am hopeful to be able to go to New-York and Washington for a month around July as Ellsworth Alford is eager to see me, and I also want to try to start working again, as I have to make my living.

I hope to see you soon ; thanks again for your thoughts,  
and believe me, as ever,

very sincerely yours,

*W. L. Murphy*

His Excellency Ambassador Robert Murphy,  
United States Political Adviser for Germany

230533

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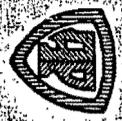


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ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

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Former Nehruvni Archives  
Robert Murphy Papers  
Box 45, File 45-34  
Correspondence, Raguier, Pierre du (1943)

230534



P.1 He old Mrs Patenok is still living near  
Cannes - Raymond is now in  
Paris living in a small place  
in the center of France. Her wife is  
now in good health.

GRAPHIE PALACE  
TELEPHONE : 2 0231  
2 0232  
2 0233

My dear Bob, Dec. 4. 1943.

Just two words to tell you I am  
still alive and to congratulate you about  
your recent promotion -

I had to leave Moscow last June.  
The "OURA" had decided to arrest me and  
fortunately enough I was "tipped" before by  
a friend - I therefore fled to Switzerland.

As you probably know I was swim-  
mering in the sea, and I have never lost  
my swim nationality. Everybody was very  
kind to me in my country and I am now  
working with the Swiss government on  
official matters - I came to work under

The protection of a Swiss diplomatic passport, it  
seems to be the reason of two swim ships.

I am returning soon to Bern, where it  
is always possible to reach me at the Federal  
office for War Transport.

I am rather worried to have no news of  
either EDEWORTH AVOID, (Nancy Bickins was right)  
or Ben Smith. (Thomas A. Williams, 11 West Street).

I have called them twice, once from  
Switzerland and once from here and have received  
no reply. I do not know why, and am very  
much worried, and would like to know if anything  
has happened to them. If you can help me to know,  
write a few lines please.

My thoughts are always with you.  
Good Luck, and warmest regards  
very sincerely yours,  
R. Murphy





Pierre du Pasquier  
 Hotel Ritz  
 Paseo del Prado  
 Madrid  
 May 19<sup>th</sup> 1943. -

My dear Bob.

I had the privilege yesterday evening to be invited for dinner at the home of Montepieur Boyer-Mas, and you cannot imagine my joy when I learned that he had just seen you in Algiers.

I was indeed glad to hear that you were in good health with the same clear eyes, and the same bright mind!

As far as I am concerned I am still in Moscow, Technical Advisor of the

Monacan government, whose chief, despite Italian threats is still minister of State Emile Roblot.

The relative (very) independence of the Monacan Principality, having been officially recognised by both the German, and Italians we can from time to time get the necessary visas to visit our consulates in Switzerland and this time, for the first time since the days of June 1940, the monacan government has obtained my visa for a short visit to Spain.

As strange as it may seem to you during these hectic times, the purpose of my visit is to see whether our "Monte Carlo Ballets" would be welcomed if they were to give a few gala representations in





Madrid and Barcelona.

It is therefore horrible that I may come back to Spain.

I save Reagan in Bonn a memorandum for you on the situation in Monaco and hope you have received it.

My family is well. My Father is still President of the now dead Port of Haure, and still alert despite his 79 years of age. My son was able to go to Switzerland with the help of a very good personal friend.

How very often I think of you and all our talks. I wish I could see you.

Needless to say I admire your work and praise your efforts. I believe that outside your own American personal goal

which is of course victory, you should always have in mind two things for France.

A) avoid as much as possible the bombing of French civilian population. The destruction of a few railway points, which are rebuilt in a few days or weeks ~~does~~ is not vital to win the war, and despite what others may tell you, are extremely detrimental for the U. S. in the mind of the majority of French people.

B) remember that after the war, not communism only, because it is only a word, but a French civil war, must be at all cost avoided in France, because it would mean the destruction of the whole French civilization for a very long period.

This having said, please believe that I shall always be glad to help you! with kindest regards, believe me, as always very sincerely yours. Luci

230536

RG 226  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 11/18/86 2088  
By Ar NARA Date 1/5/99

DP 7  
GR 49  
NR 05/02  
TOD: 0215062

(C)

021344Z

OUTGOING MESSAGE  
(original)

SECRET  
CONFIDENTIAL XX

PRIORITY  
ROUTINE XX

FROM: SAINT AUSTRIA

DATE 2 October 1945

TO: SASAC PARIS

146502

SALTY #374  
REUR 6664

COUNT POTOCKIE FINALLY LOCATED IN ROSENHEIM BAVARIA UNDER CIC ARREST.  
STATES HE MAY HAVE MENTIONED SOMETHING OF FUNDS TO BEANDETTE BUT MUST  
HAVE HEARD RUMORS OF SAME LOCALLY. CLAIMS KK NO RPT NO KNOWLEDGE OF  
TRANSFER PARTY FUNDS TO MONACO.

C-205

Originator's initials  
Authenticated by: eps

— copy to SI

230537

RG 276  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 149

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 44D867088  
By SA NARA Date 4/5/99

301410 Z

### OUTGOING MESSAGE (original)

SECRET CONTROL  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1200000  
PRIORITY  
ROUTINE

DATE 30 OCT 45

FROM: SAINT AUSTRIA

TO: SAINT LONDON

REF NR 004730  
SALTY # 521

LUCKY TO CORN.

REFERENCE PROJECT CAVIAR. JOKER PARIS INDICATES FRENCH DESIRE TO APPREHEND AND INTERROGATE ODICHARIA AND GANG IN SALZBURG AREA. LSX 77 AND 78 INDICATE GROUP DEPARTED AMERICAN ZONE FOR RUSSIAN ZONE UNTIL FRENCH INTEREST CEASES. INFORM PARIS GROUP UNDER PERFECT CONTROL AND TO BLOW OFF OR SMOKE UP FRENCH REQUESTS.

TUE 301430 Z

Originator's initials EPB

Authenticated by: SAB

230538

Rt 319  
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DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 003044  
By SL/1/2007 NARA, Date 3/12/06

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DOSSIER NO. X8316924

FEB - 8 1974

As of \_\_\_\_\_ all material  
(Date)

included in this file conforms with  
DA policies currently in effect.

Persons FEB - 8 1974  
(Signature) (Date Signed)

GARY PERSONS SP4  
(Printed Name) (Grade)

Investigative Records Repository (IRR)  
Reviewed for retention criteria I/P AR380-13  
Reviewer [Signature] Date May 81

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FJG/mhp

1  
my special  
file  
Nicaragua

~~SECRET~~

23 January 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD.

SUBJECT: Newly Appointed Nicaraguan Military Attache to U.S. --  
Colonel Camilo Gonzalez.

1. U.S. Military Attache, Nicaragua, advised in classified cable 21 January 1947 that Colonel Camilo Gonzalez, recently appointed Military Attache, Nicaragua Embassy, Washington, was departing on Wednesday, 22 January 1947, for Miami and thence to Washington. Gonzalez was formerly Presidential Chief of Staff.

2. Gonzalez is generally regarded as a thug and a crook, but it is understood that he enjoys Somoza's confidence. Gonzalez told Col. Towler, our Military Attache, that he has an open money account for his use in Washington. It was indicated by Col. Towler from previous conversations with Gonzalez that the latter would use black market to purchase anything he wanted and that he, Gonzalez, believes that through the use of money he can secure anything he desires from the War Department and/or the State Department.

3. It is felt that all contacts with Gonzalez should be carefully watched. It is understood that Gonzalez has already been informed that he is to make all his contacts with the War Department through the Foreign Liaison Officer, Col. Graling.

4. The above information should be given an extremely limited distribution. Members of the Latin-American Section please handle the above most discreetly and do not repeat same outside this section.

5. Keep the undersigned informed as to Gonzalez' movements and activities. Major Usera, inform Col Miranda that Gonzalez may be arriving by Miami and, if so, to treat him as usual but to watch his step and to keep us informed when he leaves for Washington. Also, if there is anything particular with regard to Gonzalez that Miranda may have to report we would be interested in receiving it.

*[Signature]*  
FRANCIS J. GRALING, Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive for Foreign Liaison

*attached*

Incl: Biography

- 1. Maj Usera & officers s/p section 9 MW 11.44 am 1/23/47
- 2. Col. Melich de la Cruz & note
- 3. Return to J. G. special file - Nicaragua

*File*

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~~SECRET~~

198  
MID  
2011  
Whitney  
C. Melich

23 Jan 1947

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MID 201. *Managua, Nicaragua*

Records indicate that Colonel Gonzalez' full name is Colonel Camilo GONZALEZ Cervantes and that he visited the United States in 1942 and attended the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, along with other Latin-American officers.

A report dated 17 April 1943 from our Military Attache, Nicaragua, indicates the following:

Birth - Leon, Nicaragua, about 1902.

Education - Only primary grades in Nicaragua. Studied electricity in the U.S. for three years.

Career - Returned to Nicaragua as an employee of the Light & Power Works. Married a daughter of Jose Benito RAMIREZ. In 1917, in concert with Anastasio SOMOZA (now President), he misappropriated a large sum of cordobas, for which he was prosecuted by the Banco, but which suit was dropped because of political pressure. Since that time he has been very close to SOMOZA. In 1930 he entered the Guardia Nacional for a short period. In 1936 he was Supt. of the Railroad, 1937 - Secretary of Public Works, and Director General of Communications. He re-entered the Guardia in 1940 as a Major, and in May 1942 became a Colonel. Before SOMOZA'S regime he was destitute, but now is worth more than half a million cordobas. He is a ruthless businessman, being more interested in profits than ethics. GONZALEZ and SOMOZA have always been suspected of being responsible for the death of Fildelfo ROBLETO in '27.

Comments - Subject is sincerely pro-American - opposed to everything Nazi. He purchased in his own name, for SOMOZA, all the properties of the German BAHLKE for 410,000 cordobas cash.

Home Address: Managua, Nicaragua

Civilian Occupation: Farming, Politics, Presidential Aide

Branch of the Army: Infantry

Size of Family: Wife and three children

Languages other than own: English, fairly good.

Hobbies: Cattle breeding, dairy products

Likes: Social entertainments in full dress.

Dislikes: Academic work.

Intelligence Rating: Vain, calculating, astute, but easily handled through his vanity.

*1. May 1943 - 201. Managua, Nicaragua  
2. Col. Bahlke  
3. Return to 201. Managua - Nicaragua*

201. Managua, Nicaragua  
147

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
(Classification)

ENCLOSURES  
COPY No. 1  
(For Record Section only)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION W. D. G. S.

MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT NICARAGUA

Subject WHO'S WHO - Col Camilo GONZALEZ Carvajal (Country reported on) T. G. No. 1990  
(Brief Descriptive title)  
From M. A. Nicaragua Report No. 52 Date April 17, 1943

Source and degree of reliability:  
Personal Investigation.

SUMMARY.—Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.

Birth - Leon, Nicaragua, about 1902.  
Education - Only primary grades in Nicaragua. Studied electricity in the U. S. for three years.  
Career - Returned to Nicaragua as an employee of the Light & Power Works. Married a daughter of José Benito RAMIREZ. In 1917, in concert with Anastasio SOMOZA (now President), he misappropriated a large sum of cordobas, for which he was prosecuted by the Banco, but which suit was dropped because of political pressure. Since that time he has been very close to SOMOZA. In 1930 he entered the Guardia Nacional for a short period. In 1936 he was Supt. of the Railroad, 1937 - Secretary of Public Works, and Director General of Communications. He re-entered the Guardia in 1940 as a Major, and in May 1942 became a Colonel. Before SOMOZA'S regime he was destitute, but now is worth more than half a million cordobas. He is a ruthless businessman, being more interested in profits than ethics. GONZALEZ and SOMOZA have always been suspected of being responsible for the death of Fildelfo ROBLETO in '27.  
Comments - Subject is sincerely pro-American - opposed to everything Nazi. He purchased in his own name, for SOMOZA, all the properties of the German BANKS for 410,000 cordobas cash.

223  
MID 24 (original Carvajal, Camilo (col)) 7-17-43

ROBERT A. HITCH  
Major, C.M.  
Acting Military Attache

Distribution by originator ATTS MOATS RULE

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Air	BE	CE	SE	EE	WE	FE	LA	St.	Cont.	Dissem.	Field Pers.	ASW	USW	ASWA
CHIEFS OF ARMS AND SERVICES														
Inf.	Cav.	FA	CAC	AC	AAF	Sig.	Armd.	Ord.	QM	CWS	Med.	Engr.	Pin.	
Attached at	CG Phil.	CG Pan.	CG Haw.											

Enclosures: 2

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(Classification)

24-15954  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
O. C. 5-17 (Rev. 3-1-43)

RG 319  
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DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 063044  
By ST/1922 NARA, Date 3/1/00

Zur Sache: G O L U B O W I T S C H, Ludwig, geb. 7.5.1915.

Mier: Lichtbild



Das in der Anlage befindliche Lichtbild stellt den Rechtsanwalt G O L U B O W I T S C H, alias Golubew dar.

NAME GOLUBOWITSCH, Ludwig Alias GOLUBEWS

Address Ramersdorf b. München, Elbacherstr. 8

Former Addresses \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth P6(b)(6) Place of Birth Resekne, Lettland

Occupation Lawyer Employers \_\_\_\_\_

Description: Height 1,78 m Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Eyes brown Hair btown

Peculiarities \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse \_\_\_\_\_ Spouse's Address \_\_\_\_\_ No. Children \_\_\_\_\_

Relatives and Friends: \_\_\_\_\_ Arrest Report: MG *Liaison man between*  
 Interrog. Form: Yes *TOROPAK & Terrorist*  
*Group.*

Charges: Falsified KZ-Certificate (has never been in a Conc. Camp)  
no record of his Police-Employment (see discharge paper!)  
suspected to be a Gestapo-spy - denies

Complainant Disposition Turned over to MG Complainant's Address Military Police

FILE DATA: Source: \_\_\_\_\_ Reg. IV No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date Corded 7-6-46 Arrest No. \_\_\_\_\_  
C/R 5253 5353-01

*File 29041*

RF 319  
 IRR Pass Files  
 B67

MICROFILM PROJECT  
 296411  
*File*

GOLUBOWITSCHE, Ludwig  
 GOLUBEV

Address: allegedly Gallmeyerstrasse 8, MUNICH (home of TOROPAK)

SUBJECT, a Russian national, is liaison man between TOROPAK and SERGEJEV, and is often seen in the company of TOROPAK, and allegedly lives at his apartment. SUBJECT furnishes false papers for SERGEJEV.

Ref D 231436 Grigori TOROPAK  
 Memo 23 March 1946

GOLUBOVICH, Ludwig  
 @ Munich, Germany

in contact with TOROPAK

On 22 March 46, approached the home of Gen. Von Glisenapp.

Ref D 231436 TOROPAK, Grigori  
 Memo 23 March 46

GOLUBOVICH, Ludwig (aka GOLUBOWITSCH; GOLUBEVS)

Born: 17 May 1915, in MINSK, USSR  
 Add: BIELEFELD, Westfalen, Lonsweg 14  
 Occ: Employee of the British  
 Prev. occ: Soviet official

He was one of the people sponsored by David DALLIN to appear at the BRUSSELS mock trial on forced labor held in June 51. He claims to have been a member of the collegium of the Supreme Court of Belorussia, but DALLIN feels that he was actually the chief prosecutor of the Belorussian SSR. He has written a manuscript entitled "White Russian Collaborationist Forces" for the Harvard Research Interview Project. He is the owner of a copy of a Sov textbook on criminal law which was made available for microfilming by Brit Intel authorities. He attended law school in MINSK from 1932 to 1934; was a forced laborer of the NKVD in Siberia from 1938 to June 41; was a soldier in the Red Army from June to Nov 41; a POW of the Germans from Nov 41 until May 44, when he was sent to MUNICH as an East-worker on the German railroad; was liberated by Allied forces in Apr 45, and has since worked as a tailor in Germany. His visa application for the US was rejected by a Mil Government Court in MUNICH on 20 Sep 45 for stealing Allied forces property (one bag of sugar).

Ref: D-317830 Secret HICOG Rpt dtd 27 Mar 52 # 2603 Incl 1  
 Sub: Biographic Roster of Russians and National Minority Emigre Personalities (Part II)

cc

230544

Rt 319  
RR Pass. Files  
B67

1. Name: GOLUBEW, Ludwig Alias: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Case Classification: \_\_\_\_\_ 3. File No. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Present address: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Previous address: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Date and place of birth: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Height: \_\_\_\_\_ Weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Hair: \_\_\_\_\_ Eyes: \_\_\_\_\_ Scars: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Marital status: M  S  M  10. Sex: M  F

11. Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Citizenship: \_\_\_\_\_ 13. MG Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_

14. Identity documents: \_\_\_\_\_

**POLITICAL AND CASE HISTORY** (For Suspects: Any details of the case and of action taken which will assist in identification. Reference to files of the case. Cross-reference to names of associated individuals. For Informants: How first contacted. Estimated reliability. Cross-reference to suspects or cases reported by the informant.)

Contact of Criminal gang of Landsbergerstr. 1,  
Munich-Pasing

C/R 3335:03

AGL 1214-48-500M-12500

230545

RG 319  
 IRR Pers. Files  
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UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT FOR GERMANY  
 DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, VIIIth Judicial District  
 c/o Military Government Area Munich  
 APO 407-A US Army

BS/--  
 Munich, 26 January 1949

SUBJECT : Letter from Ludwig GOLUBOWITSCH, dtd. 14 Jan 49.  
 TO : Chief District Attorney for Bavaria.

1. Subject letter was received by the undersigned after questioning GOLUBOWITSCH in connection with the case against one Adam SAMEK.

2. While the information contained in this letter could not be exploited by the prosecution during the trial of SAMEK, it is believed that CIC might be interested in part of it. GOLUBOWITSCH, who is at present confined at Stadelheim Prison under sentence by an MG Court, has expressed the desire to give further information of interest to CIC and asked to be contacted by a CIC agent.

3. It is therefore suggested that this communication and the subject letter attached be forwarded to the local CIC Headquarters.



BRUNO SCHOTT  
 Prosecutor

1 Incl.

1st Ind.

DCN/vvb

OFFICE OF CHIEF DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR BAVARIA, UNITED STATES MILITARY  
 GOVERNMENT COURTS FOR GERMANY, c/o MILITARY GOVERNMENT AREA MUNICH,  
 APO 407-A, US ARMY. 2 February 1949

Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your office.

DONALD C. NOGGLE  
 Chief District Attorney  
 for Bavaria

Tel: MM 2691, Ext. 279.

230546

R 6 319  
IRR Pers. Files  
B 67

Munich, 14-1-49.

To: Mr. Schott, US Military Courts Prosecutor.  
From: Ludwig Gotubowitsch.

Probably  
Capt Alexander  
Saw Ver Nikoff  
Berliner  
1947

In accordance with your request I beg to inform you as follows about the robbery at the (she-) citizen Polianala:

At the end of 1947, when I was working as agent for the USA military intelligence I met a certain Woldemar Sharin whom I knew already previously.

Prior to the capitulation Sharin was employed by the German anti-(?Transl.) security service, was married. His family lived in Munich-Trudoring barracks. Sharin's mother was a member of the communist party since 1918 & after the capitulation returned together with Sharin's wife to USSR. Sharin received employment with the Soviet Repatriation Commission & worked at the soviet camp Funkkaserne, Munich-Freimann. Together with soviet officers Sharin was fishing out those who had served in the army & was shooting them. At the time I met Sharin in autumn 1947 he was in the secret service of the soviet military mission, capt Vernikoff (Munich, Passartstr 4/III). He was keeping in contact with with Woldemar Akkerman, Nicolas Samet, nickname "Lame" (Russian: Khromoi, transl.), Carl Jeger, nickname "Bauer", Woldemar Markowitsch, Nickname "Boxer", Nicolas Doovnin, nicknamed "Dardanel" & a series of others whose names I do not remember.

Two separate groups (gangs) who were forming Sharin's active force were planning robberies in the beginning of December 1947. Sharin's force was divided into two halves or two gangs. The first was composed of: Nicolas Doovnin-"Dardanel", Theodor "Morda" & Akkerman. The other consisted of Woldemar Sharin, Nicolas Samet "The Lame", Woldemar Markowitsch-"Boxer" & Carl Jeger-"Bauer".

In December 47, I don't remember the date, I was sitting in the cafe "Neptun". It was in the evening. At the side of the room at a table were sitting Sharin, Samet & Markovitsch. On the table stood two or three bottles of self distilled brandy & some kind of hors d'oeuvre. They all were jolly already. A man entered, tall, lanky, wearing a short dark demi-overcoat & a black Franch beret (Baskenmitze). Sharin called Anatole or Alexander, I don't remember exactly & shouted calling to him: Hey you, Belgian! (this meant that he came from Belgium). This man told Sharin & Samet about an Armenian who had a 172 carat diamond, whom he is personally visiting & who received from Americans a lot of dollars, that he has items of gold &c. At the word "Armenian" Sharin was adding: "Gestapo". This "Belgian" that came in tried to persuade Sharin & the others that the deal was without risk of failure, that he is visiting personally the "Armenian" & that, as he expressed himself, "the work was not bad". Akkerman was present at the conversation.

Akkerman in his turn addressing Sharin was saying: "suit yourself... if not you... others will do it". And, as I learned it later on from Sharin & Samet, they - Sharin, Samet, Markowitsch & Jeger called on the "Armenian" & found nothing; all was in vain - they found neither dollars, nor diamonds, nor gold.

About two or three days later - in the twentieth days of December 47, in the Jewish cafe Piccadilly (Speit in the original; Pikadely, transl.) at a corner table ~~xxxxx~~ were sitting "The Belgian", "Dardanel", "Morda", Fedka (Theodor, transl.), Samet. I entered I took the next table in front of them. The conversation was again about the "Armenian" & "The Belgian" was laughing & saying: I visited the "Armenian" after your work. He laughed at you, said "some children came, took away some trifle but did not find my 1,300 dollars". That whole company laughed at Samet "The Lame" (saying transl.) that they cannot work. Only soon the enterprise Samet tried to justify himself saying that it was not he but "The Boxer" searched her. The whole gang went on that day to going to rob two brothers, Ukrainians, living there. The tip came from the Belgian who said the brothers had about 1/2 a million in cash & besides many valuables. I don't know if this robbery was successful. I did not see The Belgian again (his name will be known to Jeger, Samet, Sharin & also to the (she) citizen Polianala was visiting & with whom he was, as it seems, intim.)

R 6 319  
 IRR Pen. Fiks  
 B 67

page 2

Sharin & Co.

After the robbery at the citizen Polianaia's Sharin was wanted by the Police & was known to many as agent of the soviet mission. Therefore he took legal service with the soviet mission as Capt. Vernikoff's driver, but in reality was continuing his illegal work. The place of his secret meetings was the house No 1 in the Posschingerstr. (Munich-Begenhausen) where his bride, Antonine Karovko lives until now.

After the robbery, I remember it as if it were to-day, on the second day of the Catholic Xmas I was ill with jaundice I was riding in a bus to the SS Kaserne hospital. Near the bus I met the citizen Polianaia & she asked me to call on her, gave me her address I & I promised to see her the next day, i.e., December 27. I came but she was not at home. Did she intend to tell me about what had happened or ask my advice about some thing else? I do not know. After I had been ill for two or three weeks I landed at the commissioner Beck's, section K-241 could not give him all the facts concerning this case because in accordance with the regulations had no right to do so I informed (him) that I was working for the Military Intelligence - that all these people are being investigated by the Intelligence & that my full information has been transmitted to the office I work for.

That is all about what I can inform you.

Signature.

The complete information concerning this case is to be found: Munich-Ramersdorf, Bergerkreuzstr. 32/1 with Paul Kvotchenko, leader of the Intelligence group of USA; or with Col. Pozdniakoff - inquire at the C.I.C. Munich.

Signature.

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~~CET~~

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED: CONSULT  
CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING

15 AUGUST 1951

ROUTINE

REFERENCE NUMBER F-1170 FROM HUGHES HEADQUARTERS 66 CIC  
DETACHMENT FOR CE DESK CIC REGION IV/SUBJECT IS LUDWIG  
GOLUBOWITCH WHO WAS APPREHENDED BY PROVOST-MARSHAL, MUNICH,  
24 APRIL 51. BRITISH STATE SUBJECT HAS BEEN WORKING ON  
HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOR BRITISH UNDER DOCTOR KLAUS. BRITISH  
CAN VOUCH FOR HIS CREDENTIALS. FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

*According to Provost Marshal, Ludwig was  
released approx 2 days after arrest.*

*for file*

~~12072~~ R

LOGGED IN by: *P*

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NO CARDING

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HEADQUARTERS  
66TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
EUROPEAN COMMAND

AFO 154  
25 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: TECHNICAL SPECIALIST  
SUBJECT: GOLUBOWITSCH, Ludwig

RD-231436 memo 31 mar 48  
31 mar 48  
8 apr 48

1. Major TYNES, CE Team Commander, Region IV, informed this headquarters that SUBJECT, born P6(b)(6) in MENSK, USSR, was apprehended by the Provost Marshal in a MUNICH DP camp on 24 April 1951. GOLUBOWITSCH was detained following an attempt by him to recruit Alexander ORDYNSKI, a former lieutenant colonel in the Soviet army. ORDYNSKI is residing in a MUNICH DP camp at the present time.

*Ordynsky - Hoag*

2. Following apprehension, GOLUBOWITSCH stated that he was employed by a Dr. "KLAUS" of British intelligence and gave the following telephone reference number, BIELEFELD (L53/B58) 2226. In addition, GOLUBOWITSCH possesses several documents, including a travel request which appears to have been prepared for him by British intelligence.

3. Major TYNES indicated that GOLUBOWITSCH would be released this date and requested an immediate check with British intelligence to determine GOLUBOWITSCH's affiliation, if any, with same.

*Hoag*  
CHARLES E. HOAGLAND  
Major, Infantry  
Chief, CE Section

CEH/ms/283  
QPS

Note to Sgt. Martin 25 April 1951

Please check with Lt. Hobbins on this case, and find out if we can get started on a check with the jolly ole British as soon as possible. Inform Major Tynes today that we are looking into the matter and will let him know the results. GCR

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November 6, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
2430 E Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Major General W. G. Wyman  
Office of Special Operations

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: LUDWIG HOLUBOWICZ, wa.,  
Ludwig Golubovich  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Information has been received from a source, who has an intimate knowledge of the former activities of the captioned individual, indicating that the captioned individual is currently residing in Bielefeld, Westphalia, Germany (British zone), and allegedly is employed or utilized by the British Intelligence Service in Germany. According to this source, the captioned individual is capable and willing to supply certain intelligence information to representatives of the United States Government. However, our source has requested that any contact with Holubowicz be handled in such a manner as not to compromise the present association which he allegedly has with the British Intelligence Service.

Our source has indicated the categories in which the captioned individual is capable of supplying detailed information. These categories are identified as follows for your information and any action you deem advisable. In the event you develop any reliable

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information of an intelligence interest in categories number 1, 3 and 4, we would appreciate being advised of the same. These categories are as follows:

- (1) General information relative to the underground movement or apparatus currently operating in Byelorussia, including the description, potentialities and strength of the same;
- (2) information regarding strategic military objectives of the USSR in the Far East including facts regarding the construction of a railroad tunnel under the Amur river near Khabarovsk; construction of the Baikal-Amur Railroad; water supply reservoirs; military installations on the islands of Popov and Russky; Pacific Ocean submarine fleet bases and military factories;
- (3) information regarding the administrative structure of the Supreme Court, military colleges and military tribunals of the USSR;
- (4) and information regarding the administrative and operative personnel and organization of the intelligence service of the USSR including the Central Intelligence Administration of the General Staff American Force of the USSR; intelligence organizations of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the USSR; the foreign administration of the MGB, the Intelligence Department of the GUPD of the MVD and the supporting organizations and channels of communications in foreign countries.

cc - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
 Department of the Army  
 The Pentagon  
 Washington 25, D. C.  
 Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division

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D-9380

COPY No: 23

The conversations contained in this report are between the following

personalities:

Z-588

Secret No	Name	Appointment	Place and Date of Arrest
A/56/45	GLOMBIK Leo	Major d. Reserve. OG PAK 310	SEREBODEN, 27 Aug 45
A/51/45	FRITZ Karl	SS Sturmabfuhrer, Sachbe- arbeiter fuer Volkstumsfragen in the Reichsstatthaltere KAERNTEN	KLAGENFURT, 23 May 45
A/59/45	HORAK Eugen	Interpreter in Gruppe VI/C of the RSHA	ST. VEIT a/d GLAN, 2 Oct 45

If the information contained in this report is required for further distribution, prisoners' names should NOT be mentioned and the text so paraphrased as to give no indication of the methods by which it is obtained.

REGRADED CONFIDENTIAL BY AUTHORITY OF  
COL D. C. H. [Signature]  
HQ USAFIC, 14 JULY 1950

[Signature] Capt

1. Sub-Centre, OSDIC,  
21 Oct 45.

for E. ESSLER, Major, I.O.  
1. Sub-Centre, OSDIC.

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A-668  
(4)

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NO. Z-588

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Identified personalities mentioned in the conversations

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| BUERCKEL Josef        | SS Obergruppenfuehrer. Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter and Chief of Civil Administration in LORRAINE. 1938-41 Nazi Chief in AUSTRIA. |
| GAMOTTA Roman         | SS Hauptsturmfuehrer. Referent VI/C/14 of the RSHA. Formerly active as special agent of Amt VI in IRAN.                              |
| GUENTHER Dr Hans K.F. | Professor of Racial Science. Author of "Rassenkunde des Deutschen Volkes".   |
| RAINER Dr Friedrich   | SS Obergruppenfuehrer. Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter of CARINTHIA.   |
| SCHOBEL Karl          | Former Police President in VIENNA. Later Austrian Chancellor.  |
| SCHOENERER            | Leader of the Deutsch-Nationale Partei in the Austrian Parliament before the Great War. A Pan-German.                                |
| SUBASIC Dr Ivan       | Foreign Minister in the present Yugoslav Government who recently resigned on account of differences with Marshal TITO.               |

A. <u>Name</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Place and Date of Arrest</u>
GLOMBIK Leo	Major d. Reserve, OC FAK 310	SEEBODEN, 27 Aug 45
FRITZ Karl	SS Sturmbannfuehrer. Sachbearbeiter fuer Volkstumsfragen in the Reichsstatthalterei KAERNTHEN	KLAGENFURT, 23 May 45

Conversation held on 13 Oct 45

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collapse immediately afterwards.  
 a unique genius.

ROOSEVELT died too. STALIN is

GLOMBIK : A Messiah is due.

FRITZ : I have the same feeling too. I once said something rather clever, more or less casually. It was at the time of the suppression of the Red riots, although I can't quite remember when it was. I had a good friend, a Communist whom you might call a predecessor of National Socialism, if you lay emphasis on the second part of that expression, and he was very pessimistic about the future. He said that with the priests coming into power all progress and all freedom would cease. I replied: "Just wait and be patient, in ten years' time the situation will have changed." And it came about exactly as I had anticipated. The Reds were succeeded by the Blacks, and then came the Nazis. Now of course these old movements have really had their day, we live under the sign of atomic discovery. That opens undreamt-of prospects for us too, of course.

GLOMBIK : You know, actually I'm rather surprised to find that the Clerical Party is so unpopular in AUSTRIA. After all, it's a Roman Catholic country.

FRITZ : I can easily explain that. Don't forget that AUSTRIA is the home of the SCHÖNERER movement. And the population of CARINTHIA saw how the Catholic clergy lead that terrible Slovene nationalist movement. Nowadays the former Nazis prefer to become Communists rather than support the clergy. They swing over from the conservative to the revolutionary side. I personally look at politics from a realistic point of view; I don't mind if a part of the urban population welcomes socialism as long as the country people remain conservative. It's the only way to preserve the balance, which is now in danger of being disturbed by Bolshevism. The combination of red towns and the People's Front (Volksfront) in the country in CARINTHIA is a guarantee for our future.

## 2. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE BAVARIANS

FRITZ : BAVARIA has a Red government already.

GLOMBIK : I don't think much of the Bavarians.

FRITZ : Although the Austrians are descendants of the old Baiuvari, their temperament is quite different and much healthier than that of the fat and drunken Bavarians.

GLOMBIK : How is that ?

FRITZ : That's easy to explain. The unintelligent, lazy, and racially inferior elements of the Baiuvari remained behind in BAVARIA, while the young and the vigorous, the clever and the enterprising, elements migrated to AUSTRIA. No, we don't love one another at all.

GLOMBIK : They're very short-sighted egoists.

FRITZ : Pot-bellied drunkards!

GLOMBIK : In 1918 the Western Front was still completely intact, as you very well know. And who were the first to come along with a red flag ? The Bavarians, the idiots. And they were the only ones too who later on had a Communist government. You probably know that the WITTELSBACHS have always served as examples of degeneration.

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FRITZ : To whom ?

GLOMBIK : Well, in books.

FRITZ : We Austrians are Baiuvari, but we can't be compared with the Bavarians.

GLOMBIK : They've never produced a culture of their own, and no great men except perhaps a few painters and the "Rosenkavalier" STRAUSS.

FRITZ : You're wrong. He's a Viennese. He's the one who wrote all the waltzes.

GLOMBIK : No, that's another one. This one is still alive.

FRITZ : But the "Rosenkavalier" is an old opera, and there's that famous waltz in it too.

GLOMBIK : Yes, I know, but its composer is still alive, and he's got a different Christian name from the VIENNA STRAUSS.

FRITZ : All the STRAUSSes come from VIENNA.

GLOMBIK : You're wrong.

FRITZ : All I can tell you is that I've seen "Rosenkavalier" performed as a MOZART opera in the SALZBURG festivals. Yes, the Bavarians are very insignificant in comparison with our highly-civilised AUSTRIA. Just think what we have in the way of composers alone!

3. RACIAL THEORIES

FRITZ : Here in CARINTHIA there was a very gifted young man who, supported by RAINER, wrote a book in which he criticised the racial theories. He maintained that a sensible mixture of highly developed races was extremely desirable. He quoted hundreds of examples from CARINTHIA to prove that dynamic forces were necessary, or, to use his own words, a qualitative shower (Wertgefuelle) of productive ideas and hereditary qualities.

GLOMBIK : I've always regarded the greater part of GUENTHER's theories as complete nonsense.

FRITZ : That was RAINER's opinion, too, and he wanted CARINTHIA to produce a new trend in racial theories. He gave the young man an opportunity to publish his book. I don't know what eventually became of it; I don't even know whether he returned from the war. The Alemans are the worst. The Swiss have such a narrow-minded type of democracy - it's awful. They're a boring and dull nation, such matter-of-fact people. To put it briefly, I dislike them. Nevertheless they've been clever enough to keep out of the war by delivering enormous quantities of material to GERMANY.

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 1 SC/CSDIC/X 15.

B. GLOMBIK Leo

HORAK Eugen

Interpreter in Gruppe VI/C of the RSHA St VEIT a/d GLAN, 2 Oct 45

Conversations held 15-17 Oct 451. REASONS FOR DEFEAT

HORAK : My enthusiasm lasted until May 1942, when I had to translate a message on STALINGRAD from Turkish into German. From that moment onwards my inner feelings were divided. Can you name me one country, Sir, in which the people succeeded in eliminating their internal enemies regardless of the requirements of war? From the very beginning we were fighting a war on two fronts; an external and an internal war. And there's another thing to be considered. Have you read LUDENDORFF's memories?

GLOMBIK : Yes.

HORAK : Then you will remember what he said about the last German offensive of World War I: "The breakthrough succeeded, but the exploitation was not swift enough because the German troops were starved". The same thing happened again in this war, but everywhere. The people were starved. And whenever they found any food they set to, and the war was forgotten.

HORAK : Nobody was enthusiastic about the war.

GLOMBIK : Good God, no! I was nearly arrested for showing too much enthusiasm!

HORAK : It started with the Protectorate.

GLOMBIK : Yes, that was the chief mistake.

HORAK : Nobody could have any moral objections to the Anschluss of AUSTRIA or the SUDETENLAND. People just said to themselves: "These stupid Germans want to be all together in the same state, so why shouldn't we let them have their wish?" But the Protectorate? That couldn't be justified.

GLOMBIK : Yes, it was all the fault of RIBBENTROP's mad policy. What have we achieved? That we are now behind barbed wire for the sake of ENGLAND's security. I can understand it too, though it is gradually becoming an anachronism. My only fear is that Communism will gain more supporters.

HORAK : The people in VIENNA who have seen the Russians are not at all keen on Communism now. It's a consolation that the bourgeoisie have agreed to form only one party while the left wing is split up.

GLOMBIK : Yes, but the Nazis have been disenfranchised for a period of five years.

HORAK : Is that regulation already in force?

GLOMBIK : Yes.

HORAK : So that's what they call democracy!

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