OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 15, 1943

TO: Col. Chester Hammond, White House Map Room
FROM: John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
SUBJECT: Reports Received in Office of Strategic Services, No. 26

Submitted herewith are some additional items received from our secret sources abroad.

Unless otherwise indicated, the items of information submitted herewith are reports just as received from agents and have not been evaluated as to degree of reliability other than as stated.

John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
Deputy Director, OSS -- Intelligence Service

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of
CIA 006687
By SC Date MAR 3 1975
French North Africa: Liberation of Trade Unionists

Practically all trade unionists have been liberated from concentration camps. Pucheu arrived secretly in North Africa. Giraud ordered him held in the Territoire du Sud.

(OSS Official Dispatch #134, Algiers, May 12, 1943)
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 10, 1943

TO: Col. Chester Hammond, White House Map Room
FROM: John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
SUBJECT: Reports Received in Office of Strategic Services, No. 24

Submitted herewith are some additional items received from our secret sources abroad.

Unless otherwise indicated, the items of information submitted herewith are reports just as received from agents and have not been evaluated as to degree of reliability other than as stated.

John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
Deputy Director, OSS -- Intelligence Service

Enclosures

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CIA 004687
By SR Date MAR 3 1975
No British Policy on War Criminals

The London Office of OSS informs us that there is no indication that the British government has defined "war criminals" or has decided on a policy in this connection.

(OSS Official Dispatch #07172, London, May 7, 1943)
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 6, 1943

TO: Col. Chester Hammond, White House Map Room
FROM: John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
SUBJECT: Reports Received in Office of Strategic Services, No. 23

Submitted herewith are some additional items received from our secret sources abroad.

Unless otherwise indicated, the items of information submitted herewith are reports just as received from agents and have not been evaluated as to degree of reliability other than as stated.

John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
Deputy Director, OSS — Intelligence Service

Enclosures
France: Civilian Evacuation of the Basque Coast Area.

The OSS representative in Madrid sends the following report from a reliable source:

By May 8 all Frenchmen must leave the Basque coast area. The only people allowed to remain are Spaniards, Germans, and Italians. This may be the reason for the requisition of large numbers of trains already reported.

(OSS Official Dispatch, #6, Madrid, May 3, 1943)
TO:       Col. Chester Hammond, White House Map Room  
FROM:     John Magruder, Brig. Gen.  
SUBJECT:  Reports Received in Office of Strategic Services, No. 19

Submitted herewith are some additional items received from our secret sources abroad.

Unless otherwise indicated, the items of information submitted herewith are reports just as received from agents and have not been evaluated as to degree of reliability other than as stated.

John Magruder, Brig. Gen.  
Deputy Director, OSS -- Intelligence Service  

Enclosures
Germany: Explanation of Recent Purges

The OSS representative in Bern transmits the following information:

1. Hans Luther was imprisoned because, according to Himmler's evidence, he was implicated in a plot to undermine Ribbentrop, his chief.

2. Thyssen and Schacht are not thought to be in prison but under surveillance in their domiciles.

3. Harnack was executed for giving information to the Russians. It is uncertain whether Harnack's wife, an American, was also executed.

4. Schelliga was executed for alleged espionage activities for the Russians or Poles.

5. According to the last information available in Bern, Von Moltke and Von Thanner died of natural causes.

(OSS Official Dispatch, #288-289, Bern, April 24, 1943)

1. Ambassador to the United States and more recently attached to the German Foreign Office.

2. Fritz Thyssen, former German industrial magnate who early supported the Nazi regime and later, growing hostile, fled to France.

3. Hjalmar Schacht, formerly German finance minister.


5. Counsellor of Legation and former secretary of embassy at Warsaw under Von Moltke.

6. Late German ambassador to Spain.

7. Recently deceased Nazi sports program director.
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  

April 19, 1943

TO: Col. Chester Hammond, White House Map Room  
FROM: John Magruder, Brig. Gen.  
SUBJECT: Reports Received in Office of Strategic Services, No. 17

Submitted herewith are some additional items received from our secret sources abroad.  

Unless otherwise indicated, the items of information submitted herewith are reports just as received from agents and have not been evaluated as to degree of reliability other than as stated.

John Magruder, Brig. Gen.  
Deputy Director, OSS -- Intelligence Service  

Enclosures
The Opposition Movement in Hungary

The OSS representative in Bern transmits the following report from a good source. In the absence of confirmation it should be treated with reserve.

1. The opposition movement in Hungary obtained its start among peasants, workers, Communists, and certain Catholic circles.

2. Points in the opposition program include:

(a) Immediate cessation of hostilities, and breaking off of Axis relations.

(b) No more export of food.

(c) Collaboration with neighboring countries, agrarian reform, abolition of anti-Semitic laws, and restoration of all liberties, etc.

(OSS Official Dispatch, #71, 72, 73, Bern, April 17, 1943)
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 13, 1943

TO: Col. Chester Hammond, White House Map Room
FROM: John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
SUBJECT: Reports Received in Office of Strategic Services, No. 15

Submitted herewith are some additional items received from our secret sources abroad.

Unless otherwise indicated, the items of information submitted herewith are reports just as received from agents and have not been evaluated as to degree of reliability other than as stated.

John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
Deputy Director, OSS -- Intelligence Service

Enclosures

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By Authority of
CIA 006657
By SR
MAR 3 1975
Closing of Italian-Swiss Frontier

The OSS representative in Bern has reported that the situation in Italy is daily growing more tense. As an evidence of this development, he submits a report from a highly reliable source that even those persons possessed of all the proper Italian visas are now being turned back at the Italian-Swiss frontier.

(OSS Official Dispatch #50, Bern, April 12, 1943)
TO:        Col. Chester Hammond, White House Map Room
FROM:      John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
SUBJECT: Reports Received in Office of Strategic Services, No. 14

Submitted herewith are some additional items received from our secret sources abroad.

Unless otherwise indicated, the items of information submitted herewith are reports just as received from agents and have not been evaluated as to degree of reliability other than as stated.

John Magruder, Brig. Gen., Deputy Director, OSS -- Intelligence Service

Enclosures
Zionism

Our representative in Cairo sends the following report:

Ben Gurion, who has just returned to Tel Aviv from America, is warning Jewish leaders that the British in the Middle East are opposed to Zionism.

Ben Gurion is a Palestinian Zionist labor leader.

(OSS Official Dispatch #208, Cairo, April 9, 1943)
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 23, 1943

TO: Col. Chester Hammond, White House Map Room
FROM: John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
SUBJECT: Reports received in Office of Strategic Services, No. 5.

Submitted herewith are some additional items received from our secret sources abroad.

John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
Deputy Director, OSS -- Intelligence Service

Enclosures
France: Guerrilla Resistance

The following appraisal of the guerrilla movement in France has been received from the OSS representative in Bern:

1. The present movement is not a "military revolt," as suggested abroad. The conscription of French labor has undoubtedly provoked widespread resistance, but the importance of this is psychological rather than military. Nevertheless these groups may be useful in the future if they can hold out and be organized quietly.

2. According to best estimates there are about 4,000 refugees in the Savoie mountains. So far comparatively few appear to have abandoned the struggle. About 500 have managed to enter Switzerland, despite the government ban.

3. The Garde Mobile is using persuasive tactics, apparently trying to starve the insurgents out rather than use force. A few medical and other supplies have been dropped by plane near Mejevette, about 20 kilometres south of Thonon.

4. Other bands of refugees are reliably reported in the whole mountain area from Savoie to the Mediterranean.

5. In the Annecy-Annemasse region about 20 percent of the inhabitants refuse to appear for labor conscription, and others make their escape after being examined. Recently the railroad workers in this area arranged to derail three trains which were removing labor conscripts from the country.

(OSS Official Dispatch, Bern, March 21, #24, 25, 26, 27)
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 18, 1943

TO: Col. Chester Hammond, White House Map Room
FROM: John Magruder, Brig. Gen.

SUBJECT: Reports received in Office of Strategic Services, No. 4.

Submitted herewith are some additional items received from our secret sources abroad.

[Signature]
John Magruder, Brig. Gen.
Deputy Director, OSS -- Intelligence Service

Enclosures
French North Africa: Reestablishment of Democracy

1. Following the resignations of Bergeret and Higaud, eight ordinances reestablishing French democracy will be published by Giraud in the Journal Officiel on Thursday, March 18.

2. To prevent an interregnum, these ordinances provide for (a) an impartial review of all Vichy legislation, (b) the abrogation of the racial laws, (c) the reinstatement of the Free Masons, and (d) the restoration of the powers of the democratically-elected local assemblies. Elections, however, are postponed until French liberation.

3. The ordinances remove the Cremieux decree of 1933 discriminating against the Arabs in favor of the Jews. Hereafter native Jews, like Arabs, must apply for French citizenship.

4. Apart from refugees, the abrogation of the Vichy racial decrees affect about 1500 European Jews. The annulment of the Cremieux decree affects about 250,000 native Jews, only a small minority of whom will be interested.

(OSS Official Dispatch #6997, Algiers, March 16, 1943)
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  

May 5, 1943

Col. Chester Hammond  
White House Map Room  
The White House

Dear Col. Hammond:

I am enclosing herewith some copies of the Trend Memoranda about which I spoke to you over the telephone. You will note that the conclusions shown in the beginning are all that I wish to call to your attention. The analysis of information is, of course, more lengthy than you would have any occasion to use.

I shall be very glad to get your reaction to this type of memorandum which occasionally pulls together the scattered bits of secret information.

Sincerely yours,

John Magruder, Brig. Gen.  
Deputy Director, OSS -- Intelligence Service

Enclosure
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Washington, D.C.

April 16, 1943

TRENCH MEMORANDUM

NOTE: The following memorandum does not purport to be a comprehensive study of the subject. It is based only on information currently received from highly confidential sources by one branch of OSS.

SUBJECT: Memorandum on Inter Allied Strains in Syria and Lebanon

I. CONCLUSIONS FROM CURRENT INFORMATION

Evidence of the stirring of Arab opinion on the part of the Axis against America because of her apparent support of the Zionist cause in Palestine is plentiful and the situation is definitely dangerous. In this connection a plan for presentation to the Joint Chiefs of Staff is under development in the Psychological Warfare Staff. There is, however, additional evidence that the Zionist question is becoming a point of friction among the Allies. The Fighting French show signs of using it for their own political advantage in Syria and Lebanon. There are indications that the British are using it to bolster their position vis à vis the Americans.

Further attempts of the French to discredit their Allies and to strengthen their own position are indicated by their tolerance of increasing Communist activities while allowing the blame in the eyes of the "natives to fall on their Allies, and by their reported intentions to manipulate the coming elections to their advantage.

The situation is disturbing and should be noted.

II. SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION

Anti-American outbreaks in Beirut and Damascus were reported by our agents and consular officials toward the end

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CIA 006647

By SE Date MAR 3, 1975
of December 1942. In January and February there followed
several reports from different sources.

(1) One of our Beirut agents reported on January 16,
1943 (Evaluation A-6) "Hope my messages on rising Arab tempera-
ture have not seemed too repetitious. It appears that the
following factors are involved: a) concerted drive by Nazi
Arab leaders to make Arab trouble in the Near East to embarrass
Allies; b) French acquiescence in the movement (perhaps even
assistance) in the hope that it will make the United States
and Great Britain more unpopular than France and thus at
the price able the Near East will want French supervision rather
than that of pro-Jewish United States or Great Britain. The
Allies helped both parties a lot." (The reference to "the
senators" in to Senator Wagner's Zionist committee and to the
Congressional signatories to the "Proclamation on the Virgin
Rights of Stateless and Palestinian Jews." Both were fully
publicized in the press of Palestine.)

(2) A "reliable" British source reporting on January 29,
1943 a conversation between M. Lepissier, Free French Secretary
General in Syria, and Shukri Pwalti, leader of the Syrian
Nationalist Bloc, states that after discussing French-Syrian
disagreements M. Lepissier then expressed the hope that both
sides had been taught useful lessons by their past mistakes,
and would realize that their common interest could only be
safeguarded by mutual understanding. France (continued
M. Lepissier) desired Syria to be independent, but did not
wish French influence to be replaced by that of another power.
Thus, it was in the interest of the Syrians to collaborate
with France alone, and not to allow themselves to be deceived
by Anglo-Saxon propaganda, behind which the world Jerry was
ranged. Surely the present situation in Palestine should
provide an adequate example of the danger of such collaboration."

(3) Reporting on French propaganda in Syria and Lebanon our
agent (same as (1) above) writes as of February 22, 1943: "Influ-
ential Frenchmen in official positions have not made Arab leaders
in Damascus and Beirut to warn them against British and American
influence in Syria and Lebanon and to urge them to continue under
French leadership. The single point stressed in both the warning
against British and American influence and the appeal for co-
operation with the French was the Jewish problem." According to
our agent the argument of these French propagandists runs somewhat
as follows:

In the past, French policy has been to prohibit
Jewish colonization in Syria and Lebanon and to oppose
Jewish investments and influence. The French have
always taken the Arabs' side in their struggle against the Jews and have given refuge to Foslem leaders when the British sought to arrest them for anti-Jewish agitation. The pro-Jewish attitude of the United States has helped the Jews to gain their strong position in Palestine but the French have consistently resisted American-Jewish propaganda in Syria and Lebanon.

At present both Great Britain and the United States favor the Jews in Palestine, Syria and Lebanon in the establishment and servicing of their bases, in awarding contracts and in leasing land. The United States is now trying to court Arab favor by interfering in the coming elections in Syria and Lebanon but only to gain Arab confidence so that Jewish colonists and capital can follow American influence into Syria and Lebanon.

After the war the French will vigorously oppose the pro-Jewish policy of the United States and Great Britain in so far as it affects all Arab countries. If Syria and Lebanon elect to remain under French control, France will prohibit Jewish immigration, and restrict the importation of Jewish goods and capital into the two countries.

(4) Concerning an alleged British attempt to shift blame for the Zionist problem on the United States the report from which (5) is quoted contains this statement: "Arch leaders allege that Great Britain is trying to throw the blame for not solving the Jewish problem onto the United States, and that British officials are here to pass the problem on to the United States. British censors suppress all pro-Jewish news from England and allow pro-Jewish press reports from America to be published and even emphasized, thus helping build up the impression among Arabs that the United States is extremely pro-Jewish."

(5) Of the French tolerating increasing Communist activities with a view to discrediting their allies in Foslem eyes a "well informed" British report of February 7, 1943 on this subject includes a quotation from a secret memorandum submitted by Comrandant Bellet, the Free French Special Service Officer at Damascus, to General Collet on February 2. The concluding paragraph of Bellet's letter is especially pointed, reading in translation: "Axis propaganda and Foslem opinion have hitherto taunted only the English and the Americans with supporting the Communists and the Jews; it is, in my opinion, more than ever essential, for the sake of French prestige in Syria, that we use every endeavor to leave our Anglo-Saxon allies in the exclusive possession of this privilege."
(6) Reported in our agent's dispatch of February 22, 1943 (from which (3) and (4) are drawn) is the rumor that the French will spend one million Syrian pounds to campaign for their candidates in the coming elections. That this rumor is not without foundation is borne out in a State Department cable of April 2, 1943 wherein it is reported that serious bread riots may take place "If the French try to manipulate" the elections.

The material here presented is, of course, closely related to French-British friction over control of Syria and Lebanon. It is segregated from the abundant evidence on that subject because it directly involves the United States. A complete study of interallied frictions in the Near East would find plentiful material from intelligence sources.

April 17, 1943

DECLASSIFIED
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Washington, D. C.

April 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM

NOTE: The following memorandum does not purport to be a comprehensive study of the subject. It is based only on information currently received from highly confidential sources by one branch of OSS.

SUBJECT: GROWING ZIONIST PRESSURES

I. CONCLUSIONS FROM CURRENT INFORMATION

Activity of the Zionists in promoting the plan for the Zionist state in Palestine and for the organization there of a Jewish army shows a recent intensification. This is evident both in the Middle East and in America, on which the Zionists seem to have concentrated campaigns which were formerly directed at England. These activities are of such a nature as to accelerate Arab opinion, tending to produce the conviction on the part of the Arabs that they have little to gain and much to lose from an Allied victory. Zionist activities in America are fully reported in Axis radio broadcasts beamed to the Arab world, as well as being publicized in the Zionist press in Palestine.

II. SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION

A. Although early in the war Arabs and Zionists mutually agreed to suspend political activities in order to avoid embarrassment to a Britain at war, and though the American Arab National League voluntarily dissolved in 1941, six months before Pearl Harbor, Zionist propaganda and pressure both in America and Palestine has been intensifying markedly. Since December 7, 1942, full page advertisements promoting a Jewish army of stateless and Palestinian Jews have been common in the American press; widespread organizing of American non-Jewish support for the Jewish army and the Zionist state has been promoted in connection with aid for Jewish refugees from Europe; the pageant "We Will Never Die," which plugs the same themes, has been put on in New
York and Washington and is posted for several hours and on April 16 a full page advertisement in the New York Times openly sought support for the Zionist State in Palestine. These activities have alarmed Arab opinion to such an extent that in Arabia, there has been a call for revival of the Arab National League, and, in Palestine, Arab antagonism has grown to an explosive condition described by a Zionist editor in Palestine as being comparable to that of 1929, the year of the armed rebellion. The situation is dangerous.

3. Jewish groups in Palestine which do not favor extreme political Zionism have been subjected to terrorism by the "disciplinarian sections" of the two illegal Zionist armed groups, the Irgun and the Irgun Zevi Leumi. The claims of these non-Zionist Jews is such that the left-wing communist group is reported to be organizing for armed resistance to the Zionists and cooperation with the Arabs.

4. David Ben Gurion and Yehoshua Shertok, the latter now in the United States, are reported to have stated to Zionist groups in Palestine that they wanted all Jews possible to join the British Forces in Palestine in order to secure military training and arms for the eventual defense of the Zionist state.

5. Zionist representatives from Palestine have been in contact with "the leaders of Lebanon in an attempt to secure the cooperation of this Christian minority against the Muslims.

6. The Zionists are reported to be planning to send a delegation to the Jews of North Africa to enlist their support for the Zionist state in Palestine.

7. Alarmed by Iraq's declaration of war, which will secure Arab representation at the peace table, the Zionists are broadcasting in Kurdish to Iraq and are seeking to foster a Kurdish separatist movement which will embarrass the Iraq government, and discredit it in the eyes of the other United Nations.

8. The Zionist press in Palestine has given all possible publicity to evidence of American support of Zionism: the Proclamation on the Rights of Stateless and Palestinian Jews, signed by 123 Congressmen, 49 Senators and numerous other public officials; the petition to the President, organized by Senator Wagner's committee; public statements favorable to the Jews by the President, Senator Barkley, Mr. Millikan, ex-Governor Lehman and others. These items are also broadcast in Arabic by the Axis.
Attacks, with a resultant deterioration in race feeling for the American people which has culminated in anti-American demonstrations in Boston, Honolulu and other cities.

Note: No reference has been made to accession numbers of original reports from which the foregoing have been summarized.  They are much more numerous than the seven subjects presented.  The majority of them came from British sources, with a few from our own agents and other sources.

April 27, 1943

DECLASSIFIED
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 17, 1943

TO: Chester Hammond, White House Map Room
FROM: John Magruder, Brig. Gen.

SUBJECT: Reports received in Office of Strategic Services, No. 3.

Submitted herewith are some additional items received from our secret sources abroad.

John Magruder
Brig. Gen.
Deputy Director, OSS,
Intelligence Service
Germany: Extermination of Jews

From a Berlin source which our agent considers reliable, we have the following report on changes in the Nazi Jewish policy:

The new Nazi policy is to kill Jews on the spot rather than to deport them to Poland for extermination there. High officers of the SS reportedly have decided that Berlin shall be liberated of all Jews by mid-March. Accordingly, 15,000 Berlin Jews were arrested between January 26 and March 2. All closed trucks were requisitioned; several hundred children died; several hundred adults were shot. Extension of these methods to other parts of Germany in the near future is expected.

(OSD Official Dispatch, #1597, Bern, March 10, 1943)