The three million odd prisoners and deportees who will pour back into France after the war may become a political bloc of major importance. They will come out of the war with a common spirit born of common exile and common sufferings; they already have a single national movement within France which has built up a variety of services and maintained underground contacts with the camps in Germany; and they have in the administration a Commissariat, headed by Henri Frenny, with a long-range program for their repatriation and rehabilitation. Although spokesmen of this group are still talking solely in terms of patriotic unity and resistance, there are indications that after the war, prisoners of war and deportees will constitute a politically conscious force, with a definitely conservative political direction.

Organization of the Commissariat. Frenny's Commissariat of Prisoners, Deportees, and Refugees of the FONR was created at the end of 1945 to handle all questions concerning prisoners, deportees, and refugees. It plans: 1) to furnish moral and material aid to these groups and their families; 2) to organize and execute their repatriation; and 3) to prepare the measures necessary for their reintegration into the national life and the "safeguarding of their rights". To exercise these functions, the Commissariat is organized into two " Directions". The first, the "Direction des secours et des services general" assists families of prisoners and refugees, sends packages to the prisoners (the number of which has been increased from 429,000 in October 1943 to 908,000 in February 1944), and maintains rest camps and associations for those who have escaped from France (Association des femmes de Prisonniers, L'Union des evadres de France).

The second, the "Direction du repatriement," is divided into two branches, international and national. The international branch deals with all problems inter-related with the Allied

This memorandum contains information forwarded by R&A personnel in the field. Because of its timely interest it is distributed prior to analysis and processing.
arms, foreign governments, or UNRRA — notably, the movement of Frenchmen from areas in Germany to reception centers at the frontier (which are to be concentrated in Alsace and northern Lorraine) and the removal from France of Germans and other foreign groups. The second branch is wholly national. It is concerned with movements within France — movements of prisoners and deportees from the reception centers to their homes, and movements of displaced persons from one part of France to another. The French authorities have indicated that they will deal with the latter problems themselves, without the participation of UNRRA. The size and nature of the undertaking as conceived by the Commissariat is indicated by the figures presented in Appendix I.

In combat zones, the Commissariat will have only a small number of representatives and liaison officers, as it does in northern France at the present moment, for the stage after the establishment of a Zone of the Interior, however, and for the problems of repatriation, the Commissariat has prepared detailed plans dealing with the technical questions of reception centers, census, transportation, food supplies, health, sanitation, and economic aid. It has given considerable thought to problems of health, estimating that as high as 80 percent of those returning from Germany may be diseased or in need of medical care. The importance of this problem in rebuilding a healthy France is heightened by their estimate that in the first year these men will be the fathers of 750,000 children. The Commissariat is also concerned with problems of family adjustments, notably those in which illegitimate children, including the offspring of German soldiers, have appeared in the home. It is estimated by one source that illegitimate children occur in 7 to 8 percent of the families concerned while another estimates that the total number of illegitimate children in these families is 650,000. To cope with these problems, the Commissariat plans to have teams "equipes psycho-sociales" who will find out the facts, explain them to those concerned, and facilitate arrangements for medical attention or, where desired and justified, for prompt divorce.

The Commissariat also has an extensive propaganda service which works through press and radio both here and in London, giving information about prisoners, deportees, and refugees, and acquainting the nation and the exiles with the problems of repatriation (see Appendix II). In London, the Commissariat has small press, radio, and motion picture sections which, in addition to performing liaison functions, run a leaflet program.

Organization in France. Within France, affairs relating to the prisoners and deportees have been progressively organized over the past year, and a half into a single movement adhering to the
NOW. The impetus for organization began in Germany, where Frenchmen, determined to resist, formed nuclei in the separate camps. These little groups communicated with France by various means — by individuals who were sent home for reasons of health, by airmail, or even transferred to work in France, by clandestine letters and packages. Communications grew; Frenchmen drafted by the Germans brought messages and directions to those already in the German camps. By the beginning of 1943, the separate centers in France had become linked in three general associations concerned with prisoners and deportees: one of these sections was a dependent organization of the Yrant National. Further unification was achieved on 10 March 1944, at which time — apparently under the direction of agents sent into France from France's Commissariat — the three groups, including the Communist organization, were fused into the M.N.P.O.D., (Mouvement National des Prisonniers de Guerre et des Deportes).

To maintain liaison with the Commissariat in Algiers, the M.N.P.O.D., has sent two delegates to Algiers. One of them, who uses the name of Philippe Schadet, gives the following description of the movement. The M.N.P.O.D., has a directorate of four men, plus a secretary-general, and has under its direction an extensive network of services. These include sections for propaganda, relations with other resistance organizations, economic assistance to the families of prisoners and deportees, demobilization of the Vichy hierarchies concerned with prisoners, and technical sections for preparing false papers, directing actions, etc. These services are a result of the fusion of the separate services built up by the three previous organizations. The technical sections include about 30 men, whose duties consist of going back and forth between France and Germany. Communications with the camps in Germany are almost entirely centralized in the hands of the M.N.P.O.D.; the latter is in close liaison with France's Commissariat.

The leadership of the M.N.P.O.D. is quite narrowly held. All the directors and all the chief of services are made up of escaped prisoners of war, of whom there are estimated to be more than 80,000 in France. From the beginning, the prisoners of war, as the group most experienced in the ways of living and resisting in an enemy country, have been the directing force. They had, moreover, the advantages of organization. The current leadership of this M.N.P.O.D. is


2. The Services Speciaux, which in general handles contracts with the Resistance, has no special section for dealing with prisoners and deportees or for exploiting these chains leading back into Germany.

UNCLASSIFIED
Blacksheep Letter, 11172

By R. H. Parker Date
military age young (Boschart himself is probably under 30),
with a tense for action and discipline that involves a
certain context for parliamentary ways. They intend to
use their organization as a pressure group to assure their
own interests, appears in the tone and nature of a document
purporting to list their demands. In this document they ask
that military purge measures be carried out promptly, that
their organization be left intact, that their special sufferings
be recognized, that they be given appropriate representation,
that a series of low and deans be passed and special dele-
gates appointed to assure their rights and interests, and that
no elections — even municipal — be held before the return
to France of the prisoners and deportees.

Politics and Politics. None of the critics in the Consultative
Assembly nor severely cut Freyney's request for supplementary
credits agree with the Assembly of the plans of the Com-
missioner — the program for census, transport, health, san-
itation, economic classification, etc.; the proposals for hold-
ing men for medical treatment and for adjusting problems in
family relations; the principle of repatriating first those
who have been away longest or who are in the economic category
most needed in France; that Freyney's critics challenge is
the practicability of such elaborate plans. They insist that it
will be impossible to keep men who have been away two or three
and four years, in reception centers filling out forms, or
undergoing training or treatment. They maintain that only the
most rank.procuring and transposing can prevent individuals
or groups familiar with the techniques of uprooting and movements
from setting off across France on their own, with the attendant
disinclinations and dangers of disorder.

There has also been objection to Freyney's policy of
urging the men in Germany to be disciplined, to stay quiet,
to wait — a doctrine he most recently repeated in a broadcast
last Sunday. Critics argue that while this might serve his
purpose of maintaining an organized mass movement, and might
also promote more orderly handling of the groups, it is a
dangerous policy; that every effort at escape from the Reich
should be encouraged in order to minimize the menace of
executions.

Behind all these criticisms — and most notably behind
a charge of using funds to build a private political association —
is the distrust shared by Communists, trade-unionists, parlia-
mentarians and certain Gaullists of the political direction of

1. In a public interview last April, Freyney stated that all this
would be accomplished within 180 days after his organization took
cover.
the man and his movements. Because they distrust France, they are alarmed by indications that he may have larger plans for the post-war era. He has written vaguely about reconstituting a postwar Resistance party. In Algiers, the representatives of England, the movement France led in France, resolved that its role was not finished with the liberation of territory, that it would take an active part in the reconstruction of France, with a "clear political orientation". His program for the prisoners also contains long-range features (hospitalization, retraining, reintegration) that might serve to keep intact the organization he has built up and the personnel he has gathered around him, representatives of the moderate left, such as Bouanquet, a "right" representative in the Assembly, consider the M.M.M.D.P. a "rightist" movement, possibly dangerous because of its temper and size. A movement that can recruit from among more than three million "persecuted" men and their families should be able, with any kind of organization, to raise a powerful voice in post-war France.
Appendix I

France presented the following totals to the Assembly on March 6, dividing the people affected into three categories. These estimates -- right or wrong -- remain roughly those on which the Government is making its plans, with the exception of the figures starred (*). For the latter, revised estimates are given at the right in parentheses.

Group 1 - French who will RETURN TO FRANCE
800,000 French prisoners of war
*300,000 workers sent to Germany under the 'Ouvriers' (1,100,000)
* 60,000 persons deported for political and racial reasons (impossible to estimate number now, but certainly more than 100,000)
100,000 persons driven out of Alsace and Lorraine
100,000 persons from Alsace and Lorraine incorporated in the German army
200,000 persons who sought refuge in the empire

Group 2 - Foreigners who must LEAVE FRANCE (including not only enemy and foreigners who must leave, but also colonists who must return to the Empire)
500,000 Germans installed in the Eastern region
150,000 Germans in the rest of the country
150,000 Italians living in France since 1860
20,000 foreigners
*150,000 foreign workers of the Tost organization (less)
*10,000 French who will return to the Empire

Group 3 - Handicapped Persons within France who will move after the OCCUPATION OF FRANCE:
80,000 persons evacuated following the 1920 order
100,000 persons who became refugees in 1940 and have never returned home
80,000 persons driven out of Alsace and Lorraine by the Reich
1,000,000 persons evacuated by the Germans
*100,000 French workers of the Tost organization scattered along the coast (less)
*100,000 approximate number of persons who have left their homes to go to the country (now estimated at 150,000)

These three groups comprise *6,730,000 persons, of whom more than *4,000,000 are French (somewhat higher).
Appendix II

The French and radio sections of France's Government describe their propaganda program as follows:

To give out information about prisoners, exiles, and refugees and also to give the latter information about the nation; acquainting both the nation and the exiles with the difficulties of repatriation that must be overcome; establishing and controlling the material conditions of the return and assuring the reintegration of the exiles into the life of the nation. Radio propaganda emphasizes four subjects:

1. Resistance: Prisoners and workers in Germany comprise a French Army within Germany. During their captivity their names of combat are aubsence, escape, disobedience, and attempts to demoralize the enemy. If they escape, they should join the resistance; in case of a break-up inside Germany, they should follow the order of the RNCB. Their aims are an Allied victory, in which they participate to the greatest possible extent, and the reconstruction of France.

The wives of the exiles must encourage active resistance and enter into it themselves. The spirit of combat must achieve a unity of the three fronts — the fronts outside, the FFI and the French in Germany — during the struggle in Germany and later during the rehabilitation.

2. Political: Broadcasts inform the nation and exiles of the facts and figures of the Vichy betrayal (deportation of French workers, the abandonment of Alsace-Lorraine, deportation of women and Jews, the veloques, the double-game, notions of the Milice and the GNR against the maquis); 2) of the Vichy men, Pétain, Boisson, etc.; 3) of the "valours Français", the regenerative zeal of the Resistance, the role of women in the Resistance of tomorrow; the significance of France as a nation; the prisoners of war camps as a bloc of democracy; the unity of France in the Resistance.

3. Information: Radio will play its most important part when the repatriation begins. Until now it has merely stressed the dangers of isolated departures, the importance of remaining in groups; with the first influx of repatriation, the radio will be responsible for the mood and the spirit of the homecoming. Propaganda must bind the French together, unite them through they are separated geographically, socially, politically; the common struggle and the common suffering are reason for unity.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By H. H. Perkins, Dstc 62 2-1 1972
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 12, 1944

Dear Mr. Abrahamson:

Referring to your memorandum of June 28, 1944, requesting latest figures as to the number of non-Jewish Polish refugees in Iran, Palestine, Switzerland, India, and Mexico, I am pleased to enclose two copies of a study on that subject prepared by the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services at the request of Mr. Berle.

Very truly yours,

Fletcher Warren

Enclosures as stated.

Albert Abrahamson, Esq.,
Assistant Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Treasury Department.

Enclosed copies #46 and #47 of letter to James A. Farwell, President's
War Refugee Board, 8-20-44.

[Signature]

[Stamp: FOR VICTORY BUY US STAMPS]
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<td>VI. Conclusion</td>
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I. Pomeranski, za przypomnienie o 

2. Pozostałych zezwolen (27,766) has been given by Anders, Z. 

5. English edition of a Polish newspaper published in 

3. 'Polska' (Polish)
In January 1944, the United States 14th Amendment to the Constitution was amended to prohibit race and sex discrimination in jobs. This amendment was a landmark in the struggle for civil rights in America.

As the situation in 1944, the British Government ordered the evacuation of all Chinese, Japanese, and Korean workers employed in the United States to avoid discrimination by the British Government in France. (The British Government's despatch 10/84). However, this evacuation order was not widely carried out.

On 15 July 1944, the British Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, H.B. Harold Macmillan, stated in the House...
The first group of Polish refugees arrived in India at the beginning of 1943, from Malaya, Sibera, Japan, China, and Hongkong. Another group came from the west via Damascus, Jeddah, and Bombay. Almost all of them have within a comparatively short time found suitable employment in established small workshops. Their number has not been ascertained, but it is not too large, as they organized a union of their own and published a weekly review called Polish Ring.

However, the main group of Polish refugees was composed of women and children who arrived in India via Iran.
In addition to the international assistance, the Italian government also contributed a significant amount of resources to support the Polish refugees. The Italian Red Cross, under the leadership of its president, set up camps and provided food and medical assistance to the Polish refugees. The Italian government also provided financial support to help alleviate the suffering of the refugees. The Polish refugees continued to face many challenges, but the international community's support was crucial in assisting them during this difficult time.
The exact number of Jews flooded into the local Polish ghettos at the beginning of the occupation and the very beginning of the German "war of extermination" is a matter of discussion among historians. It is estimated that more than 100,000 Polish Jews were killed in the ghettos. However, the German authorities and the Polish authorities claim that the majority of the Polish Jews were sent to concentration camps and labor camps in the East.

**Conclusion**

Based on the above, the following are the estimated number of non-Jewish Polish refugees in the German-occupied areas:

- East: 3,000 - 6,000
- Baltic: 1,500 - 3,000
- Baltic (excluding 700 children per monthly report): 8,000
- Usedom: 1,000
- a few hundred
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

21 August 1944

Director, War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
15th & Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This is to introduce Mr. O. Irving Dwork who is a research analyst in this Section working on Jewish problems in Central Europe. Any assistance rendered him will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Eugene N. Anderson
Chief, Central European Section
31 July 1944

Paraphrase of cable dated 28 July 1944 sent by General Donovan to Cairo.

We have given much consideration to cooperation with VHF Refugee Board such as will be both practical and feasible.

Along the lines which you have already pursued, you are instructed as follows:

1. Confer with representatives of VHF and study the practical aspects which would be involved in transporting or dropping gold; locating or setting up some group inside Greece with whom VHF could deal and which would accept and distribute gold; likewise, study the extent to which it is mutually believed we are in a position to help in view of our present undertakings. It must be definitely understood that we shall not be responsible for loss resulting from operational risks or from misuse of gold after delivery.

2. Following meetings, as indicated under Para. 1, submit to us such plans and proposed programs as seem necessary, feasible, and within our ability to perform.

3. At such time as operations permit, assist VHF to secure, at their own expense, crews and boats in Turkey, and boats for evacuation purposes. From our own experience, provide such information and guidance, as will aid them in establishing their own escape system.

4. Refer to our #7916. Recommend that you tie in with VHF regarding VHF transactions.

5. Keep us currently advised of developments.
SECRET
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

X-2 Branch

X-2 Branch

July 31, 1944

IL-8080

Memorandum for: War Refugee Board
Attention: Mr. Lawrence Lesser
Subject: Dr. Peter Bruno Kleist and Klausson

Attached to this memorandum is a report on Dr. Peter Bruno Kleist and his connections with one Klausson, a White Russian.

This is in reply to a request from you for information on Kleist and one Clause.

It is presumed that Klausson may be the individual in whom you have an interest and is identical with Clause.

Bernard A. Towell
X-2 Branch

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of:

CIA 006487
By SC Dato MAR 3 1975

000471
JULY 26, 1944

SUBJECT: Dr. Peter Bruno Kleist and Klausen

Our records show that Bruno Kleist was born in Marienwerder, East Prussia on September 21, 1906 and that he is of German nationality and that his present title is Ministerialdirigent.

Our first record of Bruno Kleist is that he visited Sweden in September 1945, and while there showed a great deal of interest in Estonian refugees. Our source believes him identical with an agent of Ribbentrop who visited Lithuania in May 1939. This agent is an expert on the Baltic States. The Scandinavian Desk has a photograph, said to be of the subject; however, as the report is worded, it is not clear whether the photograph is a known photograph of Kleist or merely of the agent believed identical with Kleist.

Records of arrivals at Stockholm airport show that Kleist arrived on the sixth of June 1944 and again on June 23, 1944. He is said to have remained in Stockholm. On June 26, 1944 Kleist conferred with Brotheus, First Secretary of the Finnish Legation in Stockholm. In his conversation he outlined reasons for maintaining Finnish-German solidarity. He insisted that Germany could hold the Front in the Baltic, that she would repel all invasions, and finally crush Russia. He seemed to place great trust in the Soviet bombs. He at first denied that Ribbentrop had gone to Helsinki. In his whole argument he seemed very uncertain.

It is further reported that it is common gossip that a meeting took place on June 27th between Kleist and Nikitouchew and Semenov, First Counsellor of the Soviet Legation in Stockholm. It is further said that the Japanese Minister in Sweden served as the go-between who introduced Kleist to the Russian official.

According to another report, Kleist sought contact with Semenov through a White Russian named Klausen. Klausen made contact with the Russian Legation on June 26, where he possibly saw Semenov. Whether this visit brought about Kleist’s conference with Semenov on June 27 is not known.

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of

006497
By SR MAR 3 1975
June 12, 1944

Mr. William A. Knobel,
Special Assistant to Director,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Knobel:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 5, 1944, with which you transmitted a letter dated May 31, 1944, from Lt. Colonel J. E. Toulmin.

Enclosed herewith is a reply to Colonel Toulmin's letter, which I would appreciate your sending to him.

Very truly yours,

[Signature] J. H. Pohle

J. H. Pohle, Executive Director.

Enclosure.

CWI 6/10/44
J. W. Fehlau,
Lt. Colonel, A.O.R.,
Strategic Services Officer, W. N.,
U. S. Army Forces in the Middle East.

Dear Colonel Fehlau:

Thank you for your letter of May 31, 1944.

I enjoyed very much meeting you in Washington, and greatly appreciate your interest in some of the problems with which the War Refugee Board is dealing. I am sure you will be able to help us in many ways and our representatives in your area will be in touch with you.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Fehlau
J. W. Fehlau,
Executive Director
FOR REPLY,

JWP

J. W. Pehle
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
WAR REFUGE BOARD
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

5 June 1944

Mr. John Pehle, Executive Secretary
The War Refugee Board
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Pehle:

I am sending you herewith letter addressed to you, which we have received through the pouch from Lt. Col. John E. Finlin.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

William A. Finzel
Special Assistant to Director

Attachment
Mr. Fields

L. H. Lesser

June 9, 1944

Lieutenant Helms called to see me this morning and said that the OSS had just received a message from Vixen, the substance of which is as follows:

The suggestion of the War Refugee Board has been followed and the Bulgarian Minister at Stockholm has been approached indirectly. A memorandum of the conversations was prepared for the Bulgarian Minister and he transmitted it by courier to the Foreign Office at Sofia. An early reply is expected providing the courier arrives safely. The Baltic operations authorized by the War Refugee Board are also getting under way as are certain projects in Hungary. In all three matters, the facilities of the OSS have been and are being used and it is expected that the OSS will reap some advantage from all three operations.
SECRET

MEMORANDUM

Reference is made to the Memorandum dated June 3, 1944, regarding the appalling situation of Jewish refugees in Hungary.

According to confidential and reliable information, the Rabbi at Nitra in Slovakia is taking care of the Jewish refugees from Poland and Hungary. His help is reaching most of those who are hiding in that part of the country as well as those who are concentrated in nearby camps. The Rabbi is urgently appealing for $1,000,000 - this being the sum necessary for the emergency. The same amount is urgently needed to help the Jews remaining in Hungary.

The Rabbi's appeal is being addressed to the Jewish organization of "Aguda Israel" and other Jewish organizations in the United States.

Washington, June 9, 1944.

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of

CIA 006667

RECLASSIFIED
UNCLASSIFIED
The following information has been received by secret channels at the Polish Legation in Bern, Switzerland, from reliable Jewish sources in Budapest, Hungary.

The situation of the Jews in Hungary has become appalling. Ghettos have been established throughout the country. In the South-East they are run by the Germans, and in other sections by Hungarians, with little difference as to the degree of brutality.

Jews from Galanta have been transferred to Stefonicow. They were forbidden to take anything with them.

Bzombathely is converted into a ghetto and concentration camps have been established all the way from Kasza to Szeged,

20,000 people have been concentrated at Ungvar; at Kaschau 16,000 were herded together in a brick factory; at Nagvarad 30,000 have been crowded in apartment houses within a restricted area of only a few streets. The same applies to Munkas and Resau. Jews are being awakened at night and beaten till they bleed. The obvious purpose of this treatment is to break them before they are exterminated. Already ruthless deportations are under way (Kaschau, Nyireghaza, Munkas). 310,000 Jews are involved in these persecutions.

The above mentioned secret report ends with an appeal to the Jewish organizations and communities in the U.S.A., for immediate
immediate help. It stresses that many people can still be rescued if adequate funds are provided immediately.

Washington, June 5, 1944,
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

13 May 1944

TO: Mr. John W., Fehle
Executive Director, War Refuge Board

FROM: F. L. Belin

The attached material, which has been
obtained from reliable sources, is
being forwarded to you in the belief
that it may be of interest.

Yrs. Orlin
F. L. Belin

Attachment

This document contains information
affecting the national defense of the
United States within the meaning of
the Espionage Act of 1917, U. S. C. 31 and
33, as amended. Its transmission or
the revelation of its contents in any
manner to an unauthorized person is
prohibited by law.

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of
CIA 004497

SR Date MAR 3 1975

SECRET
It has been reported that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, among others, have been working on a comprehensive solution already in place that includes the establishment of database and identification systems to facilitate the return of displaced persons. However, further coordination and cooperation are needed.

The proposed solution would involve the establishment of a central database that would allow for the tracking and identification of displaced persons. This database would be accessible to all relevant agencies, including the United Nations, the Red Cross, and national governments.

It is possible that the solution might include an approach based on a combination of these measures, but only the solution that they would not be excluded to optimally achieve the desired outcomes. It is probable that the Brazilian agencies would be involved in this overall plan for refugees.

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of
CIA 006657
By SR, Date: MAR 3 1975

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CLINTON-2000

SECRET
RELATIONSHIP}

CLASSIFICATION
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. (25)

12 May 1944

Mr. John W. Fohle, Director
Maritime Board
20th Treasury Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Fohle:

The attached two memoranda were forwarded to us from Mr. Eri!. The shorter memorandum represents the views of the R & A representative in Paris, and the longer memorandum the views of the Portman representative there. These field memoranda in their present form are, of course, not official publications of the OSS.

Your attention is called to the fact that these documents are classified secret and contain information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C. 31 and 32, as amended. Their transmission or the revelation of their contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

William H. Mandeville
Director, Branch of Research and Analysis

Attachments (2)
FOR R & A Washington

FROM R & A Bart

SUBJECT: The Yugoslav National Committee and the Question of War Refugees

Date: 16 April 1944

After preliminary investigation of the question of War Refugees and the attitude of the National Committee for Liberation of Yugoslavia to that question, we have reached the following general conclusions:

A. Yugoslavia is the most important of the Balkan countries as far as refugees are concerned. Magyars, Hungarians and any other people, who are threatened by the Nazis and their satellites, are likely to seek protection in Yugoslavia.

B. Partisans are professedly willing to assist refugees, and have already done so in some cases. Of course they are seriously handicapped by lack of supplies, which is so great that they have not attempted to evacuate from the interior of Yugoslavia their own people, whose lives are threatened either by the enemy or by war operations.

C. If adequate food, clothing, and transportation is made available to the Partisans, they could probably evacuate a considerable number of refugees, or at least find reasonably secure shelter for them in the mountains of Yugoslavia.

D. Since the question of refugees is urgent, and because many refugees will enter Yugoslavia from Hungary, from Romania, and possibly even from Germany, certain preliminary steps might well be undertaken at once:

1. Supply bases could be established with enough food, clothing, medical supplies, and construction materials, to meet emergency requirements.

2. A fund could be established from which the Partisans can be supplied with the money for the purpose of ship repairs, for certain administrative needs pertaining to refugee matters, and for the purpose of assisting those refugees that may ask their protection.

3. Representatives of the War Refugee Board could be stationed at Belgrade. They could presumably obtain shipping facilities and air and naval protection adequate enough to meet any needs that may suddenly arise. The same body could arrange for numerous partisan schooners now anchored at various Italian ports to be repaired and put into service.

E. To attain maximum cooperation from the National Committee of Yugoslavia it would be necessary to feed the National Liberation Army and give it all possible assistance. The National Liberation Army is the foundation of any plans on the part of the National Committee for the aid of refugees.
From: A. Washington
To: A. Bank

Subject: Necessity document estimating needs for refugees.

The following is an estimate, by the Non-Resident Representative in Italy, of the needs in the evacuation of refugees.

In connection with your memorandum of 3 April 1944, and your subsequent request, I am only providing you with an approximate estimate of the materials needed most urgently needed for the immediate organization and handling of the refugees from the Fascist terror.

The question of evacuation and bringing to safety of the refugees is dependent to a considerable extent on the availability of livingholds for the refugees themselves and of the people which will care for the refugees. This aspect of the refugee problem, therefore, cannot be viewed separately. It would be most urgent to provide help to food, clothing, shoes, living quarters, transportation, etc., the areas along the southern part of our country, which gravitate toward the Italian coast, because that route will be followed by the refugees, once the coast is reached the refugees can more easily be evacuated from Yugoslavia to Italy.

This estimate in fact is not realistic: it concerns only the immediate present. It is not realistic also because it does not take into account the fact that in other parts of our country the people are starving from hunger and fleeing from under the occupying forces.

The materials listed below should be made available as soon as possible to the representatives of our state authority in the country and in Italy. They are needed in the country, because the situation is critical and is steadily growing worse. The trans Adriatic shipments depend on general navigation conditions and on the development of military operations, but once the ships are available in Italy they can at a given moment be shipped across the Adriatic for immediate use.

The refugee needs consist of the following:
1. Food for a month for 250,000 people (Appendix 1);
2. Shoes, clothing, transportation means, tools, machines for manufacture and repair of the tools (Appendix 1);
3. Material and equipment for repairs (Appendix 1) and nautical means, and for the ships which ply between our and Italian coast (Appendix 2);
4. Financial means for immediate use for buying the above mentioned materials and for a fund to be used for liberating and evacuating persons from the territory occupied by the Fascists, a sum needed for the present time is estimated at 100,000,000 Italian lira (hundred million Italian lira).

Postscript

State Dept. Letter 911-22
By R. H. Porter, State

SEP 21 1944
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binoculars prism-tie</td>
<td>100 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night binoculars</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compass for sailing vessels</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship clock</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altimeter</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log meter</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteorometer</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflectors</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sextant</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronometer</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat lights (5 red, 36 green) petrol</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front lights; petrol</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red lights; petrol</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat lights (Murphy lamps) petrol</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal pistols for rockets</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockets, different colors</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lights for day signals</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flashlights</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batteries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navigation triangles for maps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Map parallel rule for navigation maps</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber life belts</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray oil paint</td>
<td>5,000 kms</td>
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<td>Black oil paint</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White oil paint</td>
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<td>Brown oil paint</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow oil paint</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red oil paint</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green oil paint</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under water line paint</td>
<td>5,000 cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sail cloth</td>
<td>2,000 sqm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canvas covering</td>
<td>3,000 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantle covering - 7 inches</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantle rope circumference - 5 inches</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantle rope circumference - 4 inches</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantle rope circumference - 3 inches</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantle rope circumference - 2 2/3 inches</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantle rope circumference - 2 1/2 inches</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mooring rope</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchor line</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding cord</td>
<td>50 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread for setting sails</td>
<td>9,000 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel wire - circumference - 3 inches</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel wire - circumference - 2 3/4 inches</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel wire - circumference - 2 1/2 inches</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Marine glue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Gray paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>White &quot;fire proof&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Metal &quot; (sino)&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Lead paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Black paint</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Turpentine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Primed oil</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Lead</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Turpentine</td>
</tr>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Primer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Green paint (waterline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Brown paint (antifouling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Antifouling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Paint brushes diff. sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Eau solvay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Eau (crystalline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>(Hard water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Carbide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Oxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Paper (various grade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Wire mesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Rubber gasket material 1/16&quot; in each size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Gaskets from 1/64&quot; to 1/32&quot; in each size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Anzahl gaskets 1/32 to 1/32&quot; in each size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Rubberized asbestos (plates 1/32&quot; - 1/8&quot;) in each size</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Asbestos rope 3/8&quot;</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Thread (sawing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Graphite powder</td>
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<td>Graphite flakes</td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>Rubber plates 4&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Steel &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Fiber &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Zinc &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Brass plates 1/16&quot; - 3/16&quot; in each size</td>
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<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Copper &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Steel &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Brass plates 0.1mm - 1.0mm in each size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Copper &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Steel &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Lead &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Steel &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Cloth mesh with holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Straight edge (two way 11°)</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Adjust to French (French)</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Axes (file, round, half-round, triangle, knife)</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Steel whisker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Wire diff. sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Bridge saw (15 lbs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Calphalon and Crucible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Crucible and Crucible</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Crucible holder</td>
</tr>
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### Appendix No. 2 - page three

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>Friction tape</td>
<td>5,000 feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>5,000 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>Safety 6, 4, 15 Amp, each size</td>
<td>120 sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>Shells for dynamo armature</td>
<td>10 lbs, 100 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>Wood: fir</td>
<td>100 cu ft, 30 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>pine</td>
<td>30 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>oak</td>
<td>30 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>balsa</td>
<td>30 pieces</td>
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<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>Rubber hose from 3/4 - 1&quot; each size</td>
<td>200 feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>Cast iron especially for piston rings</td>
<td>4,000 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>Ball bearings for shafts from 50 to 100 mm, each size</td>
<td>10 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>The same but for thrust each size</td>
<td>4 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>Autogate welding plant</td>
<td>10 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113.</td>
<td>Oxygen blow pipes and tips for welding and cutting</td>
<td>10 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114.</td>
<td>Diesel engines (complete) 250 HP, about</td>
<td>2 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 200 &quot; &quot; 2 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 150 &quot; &quot; 2 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 100 &quot; &quot; 2 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 80 &quot; &quot; 2 pieces</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>119.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 60 &quot; &quot; 2 pieces</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 40 &quot; &quot; 2 pieces</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>121.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 36 = 70 &quot; 100 pieces</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>122.</td>
<td>Injectors for engines from 12 - 16 HP, each size</td>
<td>50 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 75 = 125 &quot; 20 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 125 = 150 &quot; 20 pieces</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>125.</td>
<td>Autogate welding rods for cast iron 3-4 mm</td>
<td>400 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; bronze 3-5 &quot; 400 lbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; aluminum 3-5 &quot; 100 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128.</td>
<td>Tapholes for foundry</td>
<td>50 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; for water</td>
<td>50 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; for steam</td>
<td>50 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131.</td>
<td>Steel for engine shafts: 2, 2.1/2, 3, 3.1/2 &amp; 5 of each size</td>
<td>60 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132.</td>
<td>Copper tubes: 1/8, 1.1/4, &amp; 2/600 lbs, per sq.in.</td>
<td>400 pieces</td>
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<tr>
<td>133.</td>
<td>Hemp fiber</td>
<td>150 lbs</td>
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<tr>
<td>134.</td>
<td>Steel tubes 1.1/2, to 5&quot; of each size</td>
<td>500 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135.</td>
<td>Nails: 1-3&quot;</td>
<td>500 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 1/2 &quot; 400 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 4 - 6 &quot; 400 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; (galvanized) 1 = 3&quot; 400 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 4 - 6 &quot; 400 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 4 - 6 &quot; 400 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141.</td>
<td>Load plates 1/8&quot;</td>
<td>50 pieces</td>
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<tr>
<td>142.</td>
<td>Potash</td>
<td>50 pieces</td>
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</table>
Materials needed for the evacuation of refugees

Because of constant terror of Hitler's bands perpetrated on our people in various regions of our liberated territory, our national authorities are forced constantly to evacuate the people from the endangered to the liberated regions and then the danger passes to send these same people back to their original homes.

Therefore, because of the continued retreating free and inordinate fascist terror, about 250,000 civilians are in a state of permanent movement. They are leaving their villages without any equipment, and what is worse, they are led to the regions which are totally destroyed by the fascist. When immediate danger passes, they go back to their original villages, where they find their homes robbed and burned. If one considers the fact that these movements were repeated several times in the three years of the struggle, then we can in part understand the severity of the people which is continuously retreating before the fascist terror.

On that road to Holodomor many of them perish. The struggle is difficult, and evacuated people are frequently hungry. They find themselves without any means of transportation, without the roof over their heads, without clothes, medical care, and tools to repair their destroyed and burned homes - in one word without basic needs for maintenance of their livelihood.

Our national authorities and our army are able to organize the evacuation, but they do not possess material things with which to accomplish it. In order to lighten the difficult fate of our refugees we could need the following things:

1. Food for 250,000 people 4.1 kg. per day, for one month 200 tons
2. Shoes for 250,000 people 250,000 pairs
3. Necessary material for shoe repairs:
   a. soles 30 tons
   b. Leather for shoes' top (Box, cram, calf, and cow) 20 "
   c. "Brando and similar 10 "
   d. shoe lining, threads, glue, wax, wooden nails, heelreins, and shoe lasts. 8 "
4. Textile material:
   a. different threads 20 "
   b. suit for men (woolen and cotton) 100,000 men
   c. " women 100,000 women
   d. " children 20,000 children
   e. laundry for men 100,000 men
   f. " women 100,000 women
   g. " children 20,000 children
   h. linen for beds 30 "
   i. different flax for sheets and clothes, including different materials for it 30 "

DECLARATION
State Dept. Letter 11-73
By H. H. Parry Head
SEP 21 1972

S. H.
Appendix No. 3 - page two

5. Machine for clothes and shoes:
   a. Sewing machines common type
   b. " " for the use of shoemakers
   c. " " for tailors
   d. spools, needles for diff. machines, sewing needles (common type) including diff. parts of the machine
   e. socks knitting machines

   2,000 pieces
   50
   50
   10 tons
   1,000 pieces

6. House building materials:
   a. window glasses
   b. nails, diff. sizes
   c. different tools as hammers, pliers, files (round, flat, square, half-round) diff. sizes
   d. for lumber production would be necessary to repair the existing saw-mills, for which in needed:
      tools for saw-mills including the tools for unloading logs, and pulley belts - 5/16-1-1/16-1-1/8-1-1/4-1-1/2-2-2-1/2-3-3-1/2-4-4-1/2-5-6-7-8-9-10 - for 10 saw mills

   2,000

7. Trade workshops and tools for:
   a. tools for carpenter 500 complete furniture
   b. " " cabinet maker 500 complete furniture
   c. " " shoemaker
   d. " blacksmith as:
      horse shoes, and nails for it, tools to shoe, fire ventilators, etc. 250 complete furniture
   e. engine and machinist complete set of tools including:
      the equipment and motors, dynamo, lathes, lathes, drill presses, shape machine, and "Schleif machine" for 50 workshops
   f. Coach maker tools as:
      iron for shoe rings including other necessary material and tools

   12
   12
   10
   75
   200
   500

8. Means of transportation:
   a. Trucks
   b. Jeeps
   c. Complete horse harnesses

   1,000 pieces
   100
   5,000 sets.

The material stated under 7 and 8 is indispensable for the transportation of the refugees, whether they be transported by trucks or by their own peasant carts. If one considers the fact that the refugees are exhausted during the evacuation because of the rapid advance of the enemy and that the evacuation should be carried on in many cases covering the distance of over 200 km., the means of transportation are of the vital importance to the refugees.
6. Agricultural tools and machineries:
The refugee are doing non-plants totally destroyed by the invaders, and later they return to their homes which they also fine destroyed.
For this reason in needed:
   a. Saws, axes, shovels, mallets, ploughs, grindstones, field
      tools, saw, thistle stones, and vineyard pumps 100 tons
   b. Complete tractors with ploughs 100 pieces

10. Carbide and paraffin lamps
11. Carbide
12. First aid medicine
13. Tents (big size) to shelter the refugees 10,000 "
    10 "
    50 "
    1,000 "

Classified
State Dept. Letter, 21-29
By H.H. Heads Date SEP 21 1972
May 1, 1966

Sr. President,

Mr. Chairman of the Board

Sr. Vice-President

Sr. Treasurer

Sr. Secretary

Sr. Manager

Sr. Engineer

Dear Sr. Treasurer:

Regarding the items listed below which result from the discovery that on the
cable, the contents of a few telegrams were
not captured in that cable.

As far as one can determine, the major
problems that have been found out
are:

1. telegrams with negative discretion,

2. telegrams with positive discretion.

In that particular
country, the field has been very slow up and
it may be difficult to plant more potatoes,

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of

CIA 006497

by SR date MAR 3 1975
In order to achieve the objectives set for the operation, it is necessary to move in a test situation to determine the effects of various actions that may be taken in support of the objectives. The test situation is designed to provide a realistic and representative environment for evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed actions. The test site is intended to simulate as closely as possible the conditions expected in the actual operation.

The test site is located in a secure area and is equipped with all necessary facilities to support the test operations. The test site is staffed with trained personnel to ensure the success of the test. The test site is designed to be as realistic as possible, with all necessary equipment and support personnel to simulate the conditions expected in the actual operation. The test site is monitored by security personnel to ensure the safety and security of the operation. The test site is designed to be as realistic as possible, with all necessary equipment and support personnel to simulate the conditions expected in the actual operation. The test site is monitored by security personnel to ensure the safety and security of the operation.

There is no question that the test site is an excellent tool for evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed actions. The test site is designed to be as realistic as possible, with all necessary equipment and support personnel to simulate the conditions expected in the actual operation. The test site is monitored by security personnel to ensure the safety and security of the operation. The test site is designed to be as realistic as possible, with all necessary equipment and support personnel to simulate the conditions expected in the actual operation. The test site is monitored by security personnel to ensure the safety and security of the operation.
In plain English, the purpose is to give all possible assistance consistent with the situation or to create a situation consistent with the situation.

There are many ways to go about this, but it is important to keep in mind that the situation will not change without some action being taken.

The situation described is one of conflict, and it is necessary to create a situation consistent with the need for assistance. This may require intervention by the authorities, or it may require action by those in charge of the situation.

In conclusion, it is important to be aware of the situation and to take appropriate action to ensure that assistance is given.

DECLASSIFIED
by Authority of CIA

006487
by SC MAR 3 1975

000580
CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, STOCKHOLM

Reference your 211 of March 14, 1944.

The Department is fully conversant with the situation to which you refer. Please have these delivered immediately if they have not already been delivered.

LEttersets 3/24/44
Mr. Viele

March 10, 1944

Mr. Smith

On March 11 spent approximately four hours examining in the files of the Office of Strategic Services, the material relating to refugees in

.. such. The material examined, which had been previously segregated, covered

approximately one year and was made up of several hundred internees, out

of these there were about twenty-five of general interest to the refugee

board and only half a dozen of particular importance. The greater part of

the pertinent internees consisted of communications from organized relief

agency with which the Board is at present in contact and, presumably, the

information could be obtained directly from such organizations without the

necessity of receiving the intercepts from OSS or Censorship.

All material at OSS is apparently separated by country and subsequently

card-punched for subject matter. In order to facilitate checking by various

other departments, such as State and Justice, the practice has been adopted

of keeping all material in the "country" files, separated as to days, for a

period of two weeks, during which time it can be examined as a whole. It

is then card-punched and put into the general files. OSS suggested that we

might care to follow the plan of other agencies and make periodic, rather

than daily, examinations.

In view of the fact that the material for Spain should be particularly

plentiful but actually contained very little useful information, it does

not appear that any further examination would serve a useful purpose.

OS: Wise, Doolin, Moser, DeBois, Friedman, Lesser, Duxford, Stewart.

Smith JA 3/10/44
March 11, 1944

TO:
Dr. Robert B. Haeflin
Office of Strategic Services
Q Building, Room 1050

FROM:
Lawrence S. Lesser
San Refugee Board

Herewith the messages that we discussed this morning. I would appreciate your letting me know when these have been dispatched.
The importance of the point which you mention is not clearly understood. It must be understood that all technical jargon and red tape must be avoided if the suggested action is to be successful. Let leave it to your judgement to do what you think best. In any case, there must be no delay in delivering the message as requested.

DECLARACIÓN
By Authority of: ______________________________

CIRA 006617
By: SR Date: 3/18/44

NOTE: This cable is not numbered as it is being dispatched through a confidential channel, and we were asked not to number it.

LSLossman 3/16/44
Dated 4:00 p.m. 3/18/44
Dr. President,

My Dear Mr. President,

There is the substance of the message which is discussed.

"We are enthuastic about the project and willing to proceed vigorously. I believe that the plan of action suggested in your letter is feasible. The Department of State, as you undoubtedly know, is already using both the local investigator and the operation in this type of work. Some one connected with our organization could not possibly work in this field for any considerable period of time without the Minister's knowing of it, and, consequently, an attempt to work in this way might endanger our regular operations. I suggest that you discuss this matter with the other party before we proceed further."

[Signature]

3/30/34

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of:

CIA 004697

By: [Signature]
Date: MAR 3 1975
Please transmit for War Refugee Board the following message from J. Ades, New York, in identical form and separately to the following address:

Cantijouwstrasse 62, Robert Feygelman, President of the Union of Jewish Women, Offenbergstrasse 19, Mrs. Eugen Faehler, Schaefer'sische Arbeitsgemeinschaft, Gute Stei Trade Union Center, Neubinduaustrasse 62, and B. Weinberger, Secretary, Internationale Typographen Union, Langenstrasse 161.

NOTE: A War Refugee Board consisting of Secretaries of the War Refugee Board has been appointed by President United States to save endangered refugees all over the world. This inaugurates entirely new policy and offers facilities saving thousands lives. To meet the need for assistance in securing information about conditions and in organizing rescue machinery in neutral and occupied countries, all necessary funds will be provided. Please give warmest reception to those who will approach you. Establish contacts with other lands. Secure cooperation from friends everywhere. Send immediate reports and suggestions. If delegation coming to international labor conference provide them with fullest information. Communicate with me through the person who will contact you with this message. We are counting on you in this most vital effort to save many lives.

Please transmit any responses or inquiries with respect to this message to the War Refugee Board through the same channels as you received this message. You will, of course, contact the person above named and arrange to transmit any messages from them to those to the War Refugee Board through such channels.

This cable is not numbered as it is being dispatched through confidential channels, and at some time not to number it.

Delivered to B. Feygelman
17 October, November 1943/44

Leningrad, 3/11/44
FOR OLAH, STOCKHOLM

MAR 1 1944

Please transmit for War Refugee Board the following message from J. Stolz, 430 York, to interest adviser in W. Lindberg, Landorganisationen 1, Sweden, Landsekretariatet Stockholm, 1/2.

W.R.B. is a War Refugee Board consisting of Secretary State our Treasury. The following was appointed by President United States to give assistance to refugees all over world. J. Stolz is its director. This organizes entirely and provides facilities saving thousands lives. War refugees have done world task and the United Nations Committee other humanitarian organizations cooperation to full. To need your assistance in securing information about conditions and in organizing rescue machinery in neutral and occupied countries. All necessary funds will be provided.

Please give earnest reception to those applying for assistance. They will give you further information, establish contacts with others, secure cooperation over friends everywhere. Send immediately comments and suggestions. If deputies coming to International Labor Conference provide them with fullest information. Communicate with me through person who will contact you with this message. We are counting on you in this final vigorous effort to save many lives. UNREST.

Please contact Anderson and Lindberg personally and inform them of purposes of War Refugee Board. Please transmit any responses or inquiries with respect to this message to the War Refugee Board through the same channels as you received this message. You will, of course, arrange to transmit any messages from Anderson or Lindberg to Stolz to the War Refugee Board through such channels.

[Handwritten note: This cable is not necessary as it is being placed through a regular channel.]

[Handwritten note: Delivered to Mr. Lindberg by Special Messenger 3/11/44]

[Handwritten note: 3/11/44]
Please transmit the following message from Louis Holloway, New York, separately but in identical form, to each of the following: Professor Gunmar Nyrdal, University of Stockholm; Senator Walter Branting, Senate Building; and Allan Bergman, 44 Liliebygatan.

NOTE: Through an Executive Order of the President of the United States the problem of saving racially and politically persecuted refugees in all parts of the world will receive much greater facilities than in the past. To that effect, a War Refugees Board consisting of Secretaries of State, War and Treasury has been appointed by Mr. John F. Kennedy as Director, Free World the United Nations and other religious and Humanitarian organizations cooperating to utmost of ability with that Board, as well as the United States' entire new policy which will result in saving thousands of lives. In Sweden private citizens representing humanitarian and religious organizations could be of immense help by going to various occupied territories particularly those in concentration camps and others whose lives are endangered also for facilitating some or partial evacuation will be provided. Could you immediately communicate with organizations mentioned for selection of numbers of people who could have to leave as soon as possible. Please give warmest reception to Ivan Olen who will contact you. I am sure Bishop Major of Stockholm and others would immediately be of great help.

This is matter of life and death for thousands. Please act at once and send me news through War Refugees Board Treasury Department Washington 25. Your messages will be transmitted to me through the War Refugees Board by Olen. Kindest regards.

Please also transmit an identical message from Julian Deutsch, New York, to Rudolf Holowaty, Jolbelsagatan 36.

Please transmit any responses or inquiries with respect to these messages to the War Refugees Board through the same channels as you received this message. You will, of course, contact Nyrdal, Branting, Bergman and Holowaty and arrange to receive their messages to Holloway and Deutsch.

Note: This cable is very numbered in order to have dispatched through a confidential channel and we were asked not to number it.

[Redacted]
MAR 6 - 1944

The telegram for publication reads the following, careen from both Kelley, New York, separately not in identical form, to much of the following Professor Homer Spruille, University of Chicago, Mayor Brundage, Senate Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Through an executive order of the President of the United States, the provision of saving racially and politically persecuted refugees in all parts of the world will receive such greater facilities than in past. Do what has been done and few measure with the present. Now is the day in which our religious and humanitarian organizations cooperate to meet the situation.

We feel this involves a considerable act of justice which will result in saving thousands of lives. The United States and its representatives representing humanitarian and religious organizations could be of assistance only by giving to various occupied territories, particularly those in concentration camps and other similar situations, aid in facilitating some or partial evacuation. Honor, you immediately communicate with organizations concerned for selection of number of people who would have to leave as soon as possible. Please give warmest reception to Leon Oelsen and see that he will contact you. I am sure Dr. Major Bishop of Rostocko and others would immediately be of great help.

This is matter of life and death for thousands. Please not at once send me news through the Refugee Board. Your message will be transmitted to me through the War Refugee Board by Major Oelsen. Without reserve, please.

Please also transmit identical message from Julius Leutsch, New York, to himself Holomzy, Honolulu, 58.

Please transmit any responses or inquiries with respect to these messages to the War Refugee Board through the same channels as you received this message. You will, of course, contact Myrdal, Brundage, DeGarmeza and Holomzy and arrange to receive their messages to Bolivat and Leutsch.

NOTE: This cable is not numbered as it is being dispatched through a confidential channel, and we were asked not to number it.
THROUGH AN EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THE PROBLEM OF SAVING RACIALLY AND POLITICALLY PERSECUTED REFUGEES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WILL RECEIVE MUCH GREATER FACILITIES THAN IN PAST. TO THAT EFFECT A WAR REFUGEES BOARD CONSISTING OF SECRETARIES OF STATE, WAR, AND TREASURY HAS BEEN APPOINTED WITH MR. JOHN PERLE AS SECRETARY. FREE WORLD, THE UNITARIAN AND OTHER RELIGIOUS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS COOPERATING TO UPMOST ABILITY WITH THAT BOARD. WE FEEL THIS INAUGURATES ENTIRELY NEW POLICY WHICH WILL RESULT IN SAVING THROUGHS OF LIVES. WE BELIEVE SWEDISH PRIVATE CITIZENS REPRESENTING HUMANITARIAN AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS COULD BE OF IMMENSE HELP BY GOING TO VARIOUS OCCUPIED TERRITORIES PARTICULARLY HUMANIA ON HUMANITARIAN MISSION. TRAVELING AND OTHER EXPENSES NECESSARY FOR SAFEGUARDING HEALTH AND LIFE OF INTERNEES WHOSE CONCENTRATION Camps and others whose lives are endangered also for facilitating mass or partial evacuation will be provided. COULD YOU IMMEDIATELY COMMUNICATE WITH ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED FOR SELECTION OF NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, PLEASE GIVE WARMEST RECEPTION TO WHO WILL CONTACT YOU. I AM SURE SIEGE, MONS BISHOP OF STOCKHOLM AND OTHERS WOULD IMMEDIATELY BE OF GREAT HELP.

DEAR MIRDAL, THIS IS MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH FOR THOUSANDS. PLEASE ACT AT ONCE AND SEND ME WIRE THROUGH WAR REFUGEE BOARD TREASURY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON DC. YOUR WIRES CAN BE SENT THROUGH AMERICAN EMBASSY IN STOCKHOLM. KIND REGARDS

LOUIS DOLIVET

Your message will be transmitted to me through the War Refugee Board by Olsen.
SENATOR H.J. MALMA BRANTLING
SENATE BUILDING
STOCKHOLM SWEDEN

THROUGH AN EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THE PROBLEM OF SAVING RACIALLY AND POLITICALLY PERSECUTED REFUGEES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WILL RECEIVE MUCH GREATER FACILITIES THAN IN PAST. TO THAT EFFECT A UNITED BOARD CONSISTING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE WISE AND TRUSTEE HAS BEEN APPOINTED WITH THE JOHN F. KELLY AS SECRETARY. FREE WORLD THE UNITARIAN AND OTHER RELIGIOUS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS COOPERATING TO THIS END OF ABILITY WITH THAT BOARD. WE WOULD INFORM INTERNATIONALLY NEW POLICY WHICH WILL RESULT IN SAVING THOUSANDS OF LIVES. WE BELIEVE SWEDEN AMONG OTHERS REPRESENTING HUMANITARIAN AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS COULD BE OF TANGIBLE HELP BY GOING TO VARIOUS OCCUPIED TERRITORIES PARTICULARLY NORMANDY ON HUMANITARIAN MISSION. TRAVELING AND OTHER EXPENSES NECESSARY FOR SAFEGUARDING HEALTH AND LIFE OF INTERESTS THERE. IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND OTHERS WHERE LITTLE ARE UNDERTAKEN ALSO FOR FACILITATING MARS OR PARTICIPATION OF ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED FOR SELECTION OF NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE.
Chases to the account of

WESTERN UNI

A. W. WILKINSON

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. PLEASE GIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION TO
AND WILL CONTACT YOU.

DEAR BRANTING: THIS IS MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH FOR THOUSANDS. PLEASE ACT AT
ONCE AND SEND $50 BY REGISTERED MAIL TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
WASHINGTON D.C. YOUR MESSAGES CAN BE SENT THROUGH AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN STOCKHOLM.

WITH KINDEST REGARDS

LOUIS DOIVIT
MR. ALLAN DEGERMAN
4 LIL KGATAN
STOCKHOLM SWEDEN


WANT A REPLY?
"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be included without charge.
March 2, 1944.

Dr. J. Friedmann
Herrenbeckerstrasse 18
Treasurer's Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Friedmann,

Here are three addresses which should be considered very carefully lest these people be endangered:

1. Anton Linsen
   Marlich 7
   Romstrasse 105
   Switzerland

2. Rudolf Solowetzyl
   Washington 80
   Stockholm, Sweden

3. Rudolf Reuben Loo (also known as Karl Hans)
   72 Shomkin Street
   Tel Aviv, Palestine

I suggest that you send to the men in Marlich and Stockholm wires similar to those I sent you yesterday, but to sign them "Julius Deutsch" (not in general Deutsch, former Minister of War of Austria, whom you met at one or two of our meetings). The men in Palestine is indicated by General Deutsch because of the splendid connections he has, and his precise knowledge of the subject in which you are interested.

In Switzerland your representative could get in touch, on my behalf, with Miss Christine Hughes, Gartenhofstrasse 7, Zurich 4, for considering some people from Switzerland to be sent to the Balkan countries for refugee activities.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Louis Solivetz.

CABLER ADDRESS: FREEWORLD NEW YORK
April 21, 1944

Mr. Lesser:

The gentleman we were discussing this morning
is Colonel Russell J. Porgar. I would suggest calling
him on Mayfair 8444 and arranging for an appointment.

Ruth Macfarlan
Mr. S. Friedmann
our Refugee Board
Treasury Department
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Friedmann:

Please find enclosed the text of the three wires to Stockholm. I did not fill in the name of the man who will contact the persons to whom I am writing, because I do not know the name of your attaché. Will you therefore please fill in the name and complete the wires in any other way that may seem necessary to you. In order to gain time, I authorize you to add anything that may help the wires.

Tomorrow I will send you the name of another man in Sweden, also proposed wires to the man in Sweden, to one in Switzerland and to another in Palestine. We are working on other projects and I hope to be able to let you have them in the shortest time possible.

Please excuse the all-hour delay, which is to be explained by the fact that we are moving our offices.

As far as expenses are concerned, I do not yet have details of the expenses of the luncheon and the first dinner, but I would be grateful if you would kindly let me have— as agreed with Pieni—the sum of $600 as an advance for secretarial and office expenses for Rev. Charles Joy who is beginning his work this week. His office is at 144 Bleecker Street, telephone Algonquin 4-0724, and I have already hired his secretary. You can make out the check to my name or to Free World, Inc.

with kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Louis Dellvieti

[Signature]

CABLE ADDRESS: FREDWORLD NEW YORK
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. Heavy Winter in Switzerland

SUBJECT

1. Heavy Winter in Switzerland
2. German Efforts to Raise Additional Soldiers
3. Food Situation in Germany
4. Health Situation in Switzerland
5. Various Public Health Reports
6. National Position

DATE OF ORIGIN
February 11, 1944

PLACE OF ORIGIN
Switzerland

1. "Winter has really hit Switzerland for the first time this year. Tonight we have plenty of snow and the first real cold spell. My slides on the freezing have held up traffic. This should not be very helpful to the Germans in getting their war material over the mountain passes down to Italy,"

2. "An official German propaganda report speaks of the possibility that Germany can find an additional 2,000,000 soldiers. It seems much more likely that the new measures — apart from the introduction of the new age classes — will have to provide more than 50,000 to 60,000 new workers. Among these new measures to increase military manpower are included: (1) the formation of the various government administrations and services; (2) the replacement of the losses of the classes of 197 and 198 who are now incorporated in various auxiliary services, particularly for sanitation, within Germany. These boys will now be added to various auxiliary military services outside of Germany,"

3. "The reports we get on the German food situation do not indicate the likelihood of any immediately serious shortage between now and the next harvest of vegetables and grain harvest. On the contrary, the food situation is serious enough to the point that the feeding of livestock is a problem. The production of potatoes and the feeding of animals has resulted in the destruction of a large number of small pigs, which has helped to reduce the meat ration temporarily. Every effort is being made to increase the planting of potatoes for the next crop, especially in the vicinity of large towns so as not to tax unduly the railroad facilities."

4. "(Health) Germans in the far north are suffering an increase in swellings on the spinal column. German doctors, when consulted by persons suffering from this complaint, refuse to answer questions concerning its cause. An expert in this branch of medicine tells us that the illness is called "Schiffer Krankheit"; Schiffer is the name for the laborers who shovel coal. The illness results from shoveling and similar manual labor by people who are not used to it. The swelling is caused by excessive and prolonged pressure of the vertebrae on the padding which separates them."
5. "FINANCIAL The market for live banknotes in Switzerland has had a tremendous decline over the past two months. Swiss notes are now quoted at about 50 Swiss francs for 100 lire. In October 29 last, lire were at 1.75 francs (Swiss), thus showing a drop of over 50% in three and a half months. On the other hand, French franc notes, though subject to violent fluctuation, have shown little decline over the same period. The French franc was quoted at 3.95 Swiss francs for 100 French francs on October 30, and after dropping to 3.90 francs on December 30, it is now back at 3.95 francs. For 100 French francs, Swiss bank notes have remained close to 3 francs for 100 marks for about the last six months of 1943, but in the last few weeks they have dropped rapidly to 3 francs 7 for 100 marks. Only a part of this decline is attributable to the political and war situation of Germany and France, since even dollar notes have shown a decline over the same period. The dollar stood at 3 francs 7 on October 29 and on February 2 was 3 francs 2. This is all of course for banknotes. However, the position of the German mark is less than one-tenth of a Swiss franc in the free market is an indication of the extent to which the German military outlook is discounted here."

6. "We have been trying to run down the story that Hitlauer has been quoted from some of his minions, and in particular an intiator of the Interior. So far we can get nothing to confirm it. Feeding together various items of information it seems possible that Himmler has been taken in by the manipulation of the German army, including those who had been charged merely with miliary reviews, as a result of a message from the public. He may well have been told to slow down a bit, and this in turn may have resulted in the exaggerated rumors that we have received."
To: Miss Hill

Mr. Paul  Mr. Laue
Mr. Adams  Mr. Luxford
Mr. E.M. Bernstein  Mr. O'Connell
Correspondence  Mr. Olson
Files  Mr. Reeves
Mr. Fox  Mr. Bolmidt
Mr. Hoffman  Mr. Stewart
Mr. Lewis  Mrs. Taylor

Files

JMP

J. W. Peike
Director, Foreign Funds Control
Pible is interested as was Professor Brown.

FROM: Mr. Garnon
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 5, 1943

TO: The Honorable Herbert B. Oaston
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

FROM: F. L. Belin

The attached material, which has been obtained from reliable sources, is being forwarded to you in the belief that it may be of interest.

F. L. Belin

Attachment

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of
CIA 006487
By SF Date MAR 8-1975
The German ship "Goliath" was built in 1918 by the "Goliath" shipyard in Germany. It was sold to the British in 1940.

The ship is now serving in the Royal Navy.
1. Miss McKee

Please forward to:

Mr. John Pohle
Room 601
Cannon Bldg.