

cc O/R 5562

FORM NO. 70-10 UNCLASSIFIED
JUL 1950

SECRET

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. 7618 Guide 40

COUNTRY USSR/Germany

DATE DISTR. 14 Mar 1951

SUBJECT Biographical Data - Boris Abramenko

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE ACQUIRED Germany

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED BY SOURCE Up to Feb 51

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION Up to Feb 51

GRADING OF SOURCE BY OFFICE OF ORIGIN						SOURCE'S OPINION OF CONTENT					
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	TRUE	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
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THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF 1917, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. VIOLATION OF THIS ACT IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Foreign representative of a US resettlement agency which is interested in bringing the subject of this report to the US. The following information was forwarded to the headquarters of that agency to determine placement possibilities in the US. To date, no decision has been reached.

NAME: Boris Abramenko

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: June 22, 1907, at Krivy Rih, Ukraine, USSR

PRESENT ADDRESS: Buckenborgsgerne, Pforzheim, Germany

RELIGION: Orthodox

NATIONALITY: Ukrainian

MARITAL STATUS: Single

EDUCATION: Attended elementary and high schools in Krivy Rih, Ukraine, in 1923.
Attended the Mining Institute at Yuzovka, USSR, from 1923 to 1927, graduated.
Attended the Scientific Institute at Yuzovka, USSR, from 1927 to 1929; majored in mathematics and mining, received degree of Doctor of Mathematics.

EXPERIENCE: Employed as research worker from 1927 to 1929 at the Yuzovka Scientific Research Institute, USSR.
Employed as mining engineer from 1929 to 1942 at the Donbas Mines in the USSR.
Employed at forced farm labor from 1944 to 1945 at Saalfeld, Germany.
Employed as a clerk in his own field by the US Army and IRO from 1945 to 1950 in Germany.

COMMAND OF LANGUAGES: Speaks, reads and writes fair English. Knows Ukrainian, Russian, German and Spanish.

COMMENTS BY SOURCE: Subject is an outstanding engineer and research worker.

- end -

(Info previously Indexed)

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STATE	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION								
ARMY	X	X	FBI								

COIRK 5547

FORM NO. 70-10 UNCLASSIFIED RESTRICTED (CONFIDENTIAL) SECRET
JUL 1950

PROCESS SHEET FOR OOB REPORTS

NOTE: Sections a through i to be completed by the field office originating report

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(u) SUBJECT AND AREA OF REPORT

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Political Observations (Germany (Western Zones))

(v) CONTACT (NAME, TITLE, ORGANIZATION AND ADDRESS, OR "Y" NUMBER)

David Martin *A25503*
 International Rescue Committee
 103 Park Avenue *A5564*
 New York, N. Y.

(w) SOURCE (NAME, TITLE, ORGANIZATION AND ADDRESS, OR "Y" NUMBER)

As above

(x) IF REPORT IS IN RESPONSE TO A NUMBERED REQUIREMENT, WERE SOURCES RECOMMENDED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH CONTACTED? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA Air

DISPATCH 077A-105

SECRET

Security Information
CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, WZ

DATE 5 February 1953

FROM Chief of Station, Paris

SUBJECT GENERAL
SPECIFIC Fritz (aka Fred) SIBONI

DOC. MICRO RE

References: State Dept Control Cable 1437, 14 Nov 52, from Bonn

1. On 11 June 52, the Press Attache of the Paris Embassy wrote us the following memorandum:

According to French records, Fred SIBONI was born May 31, 1903 in Berlin. He was trained as a lawyer, left Germany in 1931, and appeared in France in 1933. In 1939, he enlisted in the Foreign Legion. Some time in 1940, he was demobilized in Morocco. He fled to Switzerland in 1942, and returned to Paris in May 1945. Since that time, he has worked for "Die Zeit" in Zurich, "Libera Stampa," a Socialist daily in Lugano, and other papers. In 1949, he went to work for "Die Welt," the British-controlled newspaper in Hamburg. In February 1951, he was replaced on that paper by a German. At the present time, he works for "Radio Sarrebruck," as well as for "Der Bund." He was naturalized French in 1947.

Recently, he was cleared by SHAFB to see everything from the Pyrenees to the Elbe. He did so and made a report on the Atlantic Forests. His articles were considered OK by the French, and even were translated in the press review bulletin, "Documentation."

Some time after the articles had appeared, however, a French official expressed astonishment that SIBONI had been given such wide accreditation. Though he had no proof to offer, this same official made the statement that SIBONI was known to the French as an agent of the Cominform. He gave no further derogatory information.

2. We searched our files, found no previous record of Subject, and informed the Press Attache accordingly.

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REPRODUCTION

3. On 17 Nov 52, the Press Attache called our attention to State Dept. Control cable 1437, from Bonn, dated 14 Nov 52, a copy of which is attached hereto for your convenience. Basing our request on the information contained in para 1 above, and on the attached cable from Bonn, we submitted queries concerning Subject to both UNION and UNBOUND.

4. On 23 Jan 53, we received the following reply from UNBOUND:

Fritz (aka Fred) SHKOL, born 31 May 1903 in Berlin, of German origin, the son of Willy and Bertha TUMMELT, acquired French nationality by naturalization on 1 April 1933. On 19 October 1933 in Paris 18e, he married his compatriot Edith STRIEM, born 24 August 1905 in Berlin. They have one child, born 25 May 1937, of French nationality.

SHKOL joined the Foreign Legion in 1940 and was demobilized in February 1941. In August 1942, fearing lest he be interned in a camp in the unoccupied zone, he decided to go with his wife to Switzerland. Upon his arrival in Switzerland, he was arrested for clandestine border-crossing and interned in a camp at Martigny, (Valais). Later, he was transferred to a labor camp at Sion. During his stay in Switzerland, he allegedly wrote several articles under the pseudonym "Banal" in the Swiss socialist press, notably in the paper "Libere-Stampa."

In May 1945, he returned to France and settled at Montrouge (Seine), where he still resides at 211 Avenue Pierre Brossolette. Since 1945, he has had a legal office at 60 rue d'Antonyville, Paris 18e, where, according to a usually reliable source, he is reported to have held meetings with Konstantin KAMENOV of the Soviet Commercial Mission (c/o - see WFA 11555) and with LUQUENI of the Soviet Information Bureau. The activity of this legal office is, in fact, almost negligible.

Since 1945, he also has operated an office for the settlement of disputed claims for the International Reserve and Relief Committee (I.R.R.C.), 35 Blvd. des Capucines, Paris. He equally is administrator of the firm "Aank and Sluit" of Antwerp, Belgium.

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Security Information

SILSON devotes the greater part of his activity, however, to journalism. He is a correspondent of various French and foreign newspapers, notably the Swiss paper "Der Bund." He is accredited officially to the French Ministry of Information. He has obtained numerous visas for foreign countries in order to fulfill his professional obligations.

He has never attracted attention from the political point of view, but we suspect him of being identical with an individual of the same name who belonged to the Swiss "Rote Kapelle" network.

SILSON is in contact with a man named BURCHARDT (sic - see para 5 below), now a correspondent of "Der Bund" in Paris, and who also is suspected of being identical with an ex-agent of the "Rote Kapelle."

We are continuing our investigation of Fritz SILSON.

5. With regard to the BURCHARDT mentioned above by UNFOUND, we since have consulted with the Press Attache, who has been able to identify him as follows:

Hans BURCHARDT, born 9 September 1906 in Lehr, Germany, presently residing at 105 Bvd. Voltaire, Paris 113, economic correspondent for "Der Bund," accredited as a journalist to the Presidence du Conseil on 10 February 1946, also works for the Vereinigten Wirtschafts Dienst of Frankfurt, is known as a serious journalist, but otherwise as a doubtful individual.

6. On 4 Feb 53, we received the following less complete reply from UNIOU:

Fritz (aka Fred) SILSON, formerly a German lawyer, took refuge in France in 1933. He has opened a legal office in Paris and also occupies himself with journalism. Until now, no unfavorable information has been obtained concerning him.

7. We are making all of the above information available to both the Embassy Press Attache and to SHAFB. We would appreciate receiving all possible further derogatory information concerning SILSON, his various contacts, and his activities. We would be interested to receive, in particular, any information to confirm UNFOUND's suspicion that SILSON, and/or BURCHARDT, used to belong to the "Rote Kapelle" network.

Distribution:

Wash: 3	Braz: 1
Frank: 1	Earn: 1
Berl: 1	Regis: 5

Lloyd D. Langer

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A. J. L. A. 2004. 1000 A.

... ..

SENT FROM THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

1. Definition of problem to be solved.

It is informed that certain former "Wehrmacht" officers who are known to be friendly to the United States are concerned about military disclosures in book bearing title "Nazi Secret in Easternmost Versteckten Lager" written by Fred Wimsom, Paris correspondent for Paris Match, and to be released shortly by publisher Paul Hampt. Book according to my informant refers to Wimsom's observations of our military installations and activities in France and Germany.

References

17 FEB 1957

SECRET SECURITY INFO

201-24226-6

AIR

CONFIDENTIAL

DISPATCH

HRB-A-1704

TO: Chief, URB
ATTN: Chief, VR/2
FROM: Chief of Mission, Rio de Janeiro

15 October 1954

INFO: Rio Paulo

SUBJECT: Operational/UTACALIA
Interrogation of Russian Emigrants from China in Brazil

Transmitted herewith in triplicate is a document prepared by William W. ABRAHAMSON concerning the interrogation of Russian emigrants from China in Brazil.

Walter G. Ruffner

Attachment: 3-page memo, in triplicate

Distribution:

- 3 - Headquarters, w/att as noted
- 2 - Rio Paulo, w/att as noted
- 2 - Files, w/att.

WGR/eps

HRB-A-1704

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

29 October 1954

SUBJECT: Passing of RI reports to Brazilian Authorities.

REF: MSP-4-SL3

1. On 18 October, Marcos BASTOS, ALBERTINI's colleague in the Brazilian Federal Political Police, informed him that on 15 October he had submitted to the Chief of Police a translation of the reports he had received from ALBERTINI. (BASTOS had been given by ALBERTINI stylized versions of RI-1 to RI-15, inclusive, and RI-17 to RI-29, inclusive, along with the biographical information of the sources of these reports. RI-25 and RI-30 were not passed to BASTOS because they had been obtained from ALBERTINI.)
2. On 27 October BASTOS informed ALBERTINI that the translation of the reports had been forwarded by the Chief of Police to Colonel LAMARCAO, the present head of the Federal Political Police in Rio de Janeiro, who, in turn, had forwarded it to Jose MOCCELINI, head of the Political Division of the Political Police, for his recommendations. BASTOS stated that he believed MOCCELINI would recommend that the reports be forwarded to the Foreign Office and the War Ministry. BASTOS also intends to give a copy of the translations to Ribeiro de ALMEIDA, head of the Servico de Vigilancia of the Department of Political and Social Order (D.O.P.S.), Sao Paulo, who has indicated an interest in receiving it.
3. As an introduction to the translation of the reports, BASTOS described briefly Brazil's Stateless refugee immigration problem and the voluntary welfare organizations which assist the immigrants in gaining entry to, and settling in, Brazil. The translation of this introduction is as follows:

"The current immigration of White Russians into Brazil began in 1913. It has diminished since June 1954, in the face of the decision taken by the National Institute of Colonization and Immigration (Instituto Nacional de Imigracao Colonizagao) (N.I.I.C.) on 16 June 1954. On that date, the Directorate of the N.I.I.C. decided to request that the Ministry of Foreign Relations take the necessary steps to stop the issuance of visas for stateless persons for a period of sixty days.

"On 30 June, Vicente RUIZ, then Foreign Minister, sent a circular to all the consulates ordering a stoppage in the issuance of visas until a final decision could be reached.

"On 22 September, the Foreign Office issued to the consulates new instructions, according to which, generally speaking, stateless immigrants are permitted entry to Brazil only if they have in Brazil relatives in the direct line of descent whose economic situation is such that they can guarantee the subsistence of the immigrants.

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"Nevertheless, it may be noted that there are various stateless persons in Hong Kong, with their respective passports in order, awaiting accommodations on one of the five ships of the Hong Kong-Buenos Aires line: the "BOLESLAW", "MAYO", "WISCONSIN", "TAMM", and "VALERIE".(1)

"The difficulties which the international organizations encounter in obtaining complete and reliable information on the immigrants are due to a large extent to the fact that these immigrants always reside in areas far removed from the locales of the organizations' offices. One must also recognize the fact that included among the stateless immigrants is a large number of persons useful to Brazil, such as the following types of workers: mechanics, engineers, electricians, chemists, etc.

"There are twelve international organizations who are responsible for preparing the immigrants for the journey - or better, the exit - of these stateless refugees from China and various European countries. They are:

1. A.J.D.C. - American Joint Distribution Committee, with offices in Rio and São Paulo.
2. E.O.I. - Entr'Aide Ouvrière Internationale (International Workers' Mutual Aid)
3. H.I.A.S. - Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, with offices in Rio and São Paulo.
4. I.C.M.C. - International Catholic Migration Commission, with offices in Rio and São Paulo.
5. I.S.S. - International Social Service, with offices in Rio and São Paulo.
6. I.H.C. - International Rescue Committee. Has no representatives in Brazil.
7. L.W.F. - Lutheran World Federation, with offices in Rio and São Paulo.
8. N.C.W.C. - National Catholic Welfare Conference, with offices in Rio and São Paulo.
9. S.A.E. - Swiss Aid to Europe. Has no representation in Brazil.
10. T.F. - Tolstoi Foundation, with offices in Rio and São Paulo.
11. U.U.A.R.C. - United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.
12. W.C.C. - World Council of Churches, with offices in Rio and São Paulo.

"Two of these organizations handle the largest number of arrivals. One is the W.C.C. whose office in Rio is located at Praia do Flamengo, 180, apt. 602; its office in São Paulo is at Rua D. Veridiana, 390. The São Paulo office is under the direction of Miss Rachel de CARVALHO.(2) The other organization is the N.C.W.C., whose office in Rio is at Avenida Churchill 60; its office in São Paulo is in the Church of Peace (Igreja da Paz) on Rua Oticerio. The São Paulo office is under the direction of Father Mario.(3)

"Since 25 April 1954, many stateless persons who have been unable to obtain a visa for Brazil, Canada or Australia have been repatriated to the U.S.S.R. As a result of this repatriation, it is possible, though not probable, that some elements may be sent from China to Brazil to engage in subversive activities here, while members of their families, who have been repatriated to Russia, are held as hostages there."

ASSASSIN Comments

1. RIGD-246 reported on 2 October 1954 that about 60 such stateless refugees with entry visas for Brazil issued prior to 30 June 1954 were in Hong Kong waiting for transportation to Brazil.

24-10-1954 / QUDAC

2. The head of the W.C.C. office in Rio is Andre MOBRATIEFF, who is concurrently Delegate of W.C.C. for all Latin America and, in this capacity, is Miss CARVALHO's superior.

3. The head of the N.C.W.C. in Rio is Walter DUSHNYCK, who is the overall head of N.C.W.C. activities in Brazil, in which capacity he is Father Mario's superior. DUSHNYCK's chief assistant in Rio is Miss Adelaide da Costa ALMEIDA.

3P

ROUTING AND RECORD CARD				
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SI CITY INFORMATION

12 January 1952

From France, Paris Report No. WPA 5729 Local File No. _____
 No. of Pages one No. of Enclosures _____
 Report Made By Gustav Peterson Approved By David C. Talbot
 Distribution
 By copy to _____
 File: WPA
UNNECESSARY
FCP - 007
 Source Unreliable UNNECESSARY Reference

Source, Operational Data, and Comments.

Subject: Joseph LEGRAND Reassigned

Comment: For traces on the individuals named in
 the attached see the following:
 LEGRAND - WPA-7016 (#1), and others
 GARY, Emil - WFO-9, WFO-418
 ROSE, Emil - WFO-118, WFO-548
 DEWCOSE, Leon - WFO-41, WFO-402, WFO-535
 MARBLE (fms) - WFO-127
 LEWIS, Charles - WPA-7968 and others

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14-7-1 159

SECRET
CONT. OF/US. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECURITY INFORMATION

Subject: Joseph LEONARD

Report No: WFP 5929.

Date of Information: Current

Place Acquired: France, Paris

Date Acquired: 8 January 1952

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: 12 January 1952

Source: Through a fairly reliable source from an informant with FKP contacts.

1. Joseph LEONARD, involved in the "Pronier affair" and as a result expelled from the Central Committee of the FKP in the Spring of 1951, was recently re-assigned the position as Administrative Secretary of the Regional Miners Federation (CMF) in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais regions. Auguste LUCONIN was instrumental in securing this reassignment for LEONARD, according to source.
2. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ (Leon) and ~~XXXXXX~~ (Dalle) who were in charge for two years of the reorganization of the Regional Federation have been placed under LEONARD's orders and have been charged with "insufficient action".
3. LEONARD has been given "full powers" to visit all syndicates and to eliminate those ~~CM~~ elements judged unnecessary, reducing the directing organs of the various syndicates. Source stated that LEONARD's activities are partially dictated by financial necessity and that staffs will be reduced for economic reasons.
4. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ (Sim), Secretary of the Miners' syndicate of Douain (Nord), has been charged with reorganizing the Valenciennes sector, in particular the ~~Leval-les-Bains~~ region, which "has fallen into lethargy as a result of the inertia of the traitor ~~XXXXXX~~ (Dalle)". According to source, ~~XXXXXX~~, former Secretary General of the Miners' CMF syndicate in Anzin, has for some time been in line for dismissal as a result of lack of discipline and incompetence in syndicate affairs. However, no one wanted to take the responsibility for dismissing him. The first act performed by LEONARD in his new position was to fire him.
5. ~~XXXXXX~~ recently declared that he also has been given full power to purge miners' syndicates and that ~~XXXXXXXX~~ (Charles) will not be a CMF candidate in the next elections for miners' delegates.

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REPRODUCTION CARD

OFFICIAL DISPATCH 3A

Vol: 25

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CFR-42
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CLASSIFICATION

To Chief of Station, Paris 2471

FROM
C. J. G. 193

SUBJECT : Strategic SENSE
: Policy SENSE

h. - CPA-00, 2 February 2003

* 1. The following information on Frederic SEB, believed to be identical with your subject, has been transcribed from a raw report in German received from a "well-placed source in the East German Government", and transmitted to headquarters in HQ-200V, 12 March 1961:

Name: SIMON, Frederick (Fred)

Born: 31 May 1903 in Berlin

Address: Montecchi v/Solna, 211 Avenue Leopoldine

Profession: Journalist, constantly correspondent of the
Swiss newspaper "Der Bund", the German daily
"Die Welt", and of "Radio Stuttgart".

A politically doubtful person who received an entrance visa for West Germany valid for six months on 22 January 1952. According to information from the French Ministry of Interior (the S. I.), SEBON was working for the Communist paper "Die Zukunft" (Hunnenberger) before the war and during the war for the Swiss Communist newspapers "Die Tat", "Volksstimme", and "Arbeiterzeitung". Allegedly not a Communist! At any rate he stated the present Press Attache of the Consul General (the German Consulate General, Paris) Alexander E. E. TRAFLETTE, on his behalf when SEBON applied for a visa. On 22 January SEBON submitted a written invitation on behalf of the newspaper, "Die Tat", "Stuttgart" (Radio), Frankfurt a. M. Nationalist! Formerly German. Emigrated (Jew) about 1934 to France where he acquired French citizenship. According to his own statement, he was employed by the West German Press Office in Bonn to apply again for German citizenship as he,

RELEASING OFFICER

Charles Whitehouse
Paul E. Russell

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1. AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

F. J. Lewis
 (Type name and G. Coleman)

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JUN 1949

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afterall, was writing for German newspapers. However, he declined, stating that he had a bad press in Germany. He further stated that he had serious differences of opinion with Paul ROSEN, Alexander's former press chief. When Alexander was not yet Chancellor of West Germany, but only President of the Parliamentary Council, he was refused permission to interview Alexander during his Berlin conference. He had never forgiven him for this.

2. To note that there are several references to Alexander K. RUDOMIN (presumably, Alexander K. RUDOMIN) in WILSON's file (see WPA-1270, 1271, 1272, and 1273), and that RUDOMIN has been closely associated with WILSON GRUBB, George SMIT and, probably, others of the KAT/ROSENBERG group. We are also interested in the fact that WILSON was introduced to GRUBB by Alex. RUDOMIN (see WPA-1271). To wonder if Alex. RUDOMIN (correct spelling probably RUDOMIN) is identical with Alexander Alekseyevich RUDOMIN, reported in W-7-5053 as a contact of Konstantin KILIMONOV, Vice Consul at the Soviet Consulate in Paris, and a suspected KGB agent, and if RUDOMIN has been in contact with RYANOVICH as alleged.

3. The Hans BURCHARDT now in Paris as economic correspondent for "der Bund", probably is identical with the Hans BURCHARDT mentioned in the "Final EQUAL Report" (CIA-3121, Part III, Vol. I, p. 34, which states:

Name: Dr. Hans BURCHARDT
Address: Berlin, 6 Berlinstrasse
Nationality: German, born 9 September 1906 in Lohr
Occupation: Journalist. 1926-1931 in Paris as representative of "Europa Presse" of Frankfurt-am-Main, and of "Presse Photographique Salono" of Paris.
Espionage: Unknown, but contact of FUCHS (Alexander) during war.

Part III, Vol. II, p. 31 of the "Final EQUAL Report", of which you have a copy, lists a Charles SHUBIN, but there is no mention of Frederic (or Fritz) SHUBIN in the report, or in WILSON's study on the Note Lapelle.

4. We are unable to identify the (sic) LUCCHINI of the Soviet Information Bureau with whom SHUBIN and Konstantin BAKOV held meetings in 1945. The International Reserve (sic) and Relief Committee for which SHUBIN operates an office, is the International Reserve and Relief Committee which has offices at 123 Park Avenue, New York City, and 35 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. The organization is an outgrowth of the former International Relief Committee and the Emergency Relief Committee. It was formed originally to assist refugees from Nazi Germany. Since 1945 it has functioned as an anti-fascist organization assisting refugees without regard to nationalities. Although not ostensibly a Communist organization, several Communists have been affiliated with it (see WPA-5027) and, therefore, membership in the I.R.R.C. should be viewed with some suspicion.

REPRODUCTION

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5. We shall be most interested in any further information on SNEC and his associates you develop, and in any information on Alex MILLER you may be able to obtain through appropriate sources. A copy of HQ-200, which had not come to our attention previously, is attached. Only the reference to SNEC has been translated as we were unable to have the entire document translated for prompt transmittal to you.

Paul Ridsell
Paul Ridsell
by Ann Kröter
Ann Eggle

Attachment - 1. (Info. only)

CC Frankfurt
CC Berlin
CC Bonn
CC Brussels

201-24225-6

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET/1231 26615, 1231

INSTRUCTIONS: Use of this document is the "TO" column. For each document to be processed with the number in the "TO" column. One of the above sheets must be completed. Each officer should date and initial (check mark) each document before it is processed. This Routing and Record sheet should not be removed from the original RECORD document.

FROM

RI/AN

DOCUMENT NUMBER

OFPA-26615.

DOCUMENT DATE

8 Jan 1957

COMMENTS

NOTE: If a copy or attachments are received from the attached document, place the location of the copy and/or attachments herein. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained in the file of the task and the Central File Section for permanent use.

TO

ROOM NO.

DATE

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11-1-56

[initials]

FILE NUMBER

12-16-55

FILE NUMBER

ENCLOSURE

DATE PROCESSED

14 JAN 1957

CHARGE

RI/FI

FORM 100 610a

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VIA: AIR

SPECIFY AIR OR SEA ROUTE

DISPATCH NO. QFA 26615

URGENT

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, IO

DATE: JAN 8 1957

FROM Chief of Station, Paris - LCHPIT INFO: Chief, W3

SUBJECT: GENERAL Operational
SPECIFIC DTJOUNCE

Forwarded herewith is a Foreign Service Despatch dealing with the IRC's program for Hungarian refugees. Your attention is called to the last sentence of the attachment to it.

Jan C. Van Hook
JAN C. VAN HOOK

Enclosure: h/w

1 - Foreign Service Despatch (w/att.)

7 January 1957

Distribution:

✓ 3 - IO, w/encl.
1 - W3, w/o encl. *to W3*
2 - LHPIT, w/o encl.
1 - QFA

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

200-124-3/17-45

NO COPY

Page 2 of 10
 Date: 10/23/54
 From: Vienna

To: The Ambassador

November 23, 1954

From: A. P. Livings

Chairman, I will report the aims of the International Rescue Committee to be as follows:

1. Care and maintenance of and counseling and other assistance to 1000 students (predominantly university rather than high school) for one year. Although I.R.C. will take care of the students when they have arrived, wherever they may be, the Austrian Government has agreed to pay 10 schillings per day for all of these students who remain in Austria. I.R.C. will endeavor to have some of its students qualify for scholarships offered by U.S. universities and others for 500 scholarships offered by the French Government, as well as any others which may be available. In the case of any student who obtains a full scholarship, I.R.C.'s assistance to him will consist primarily of counseling assistance and supplemental aid, if required.
2. A hostel for 100 students is being established and will be operated near Paris by the French branch of I.R.C.
3. I.R.C. is covering expenses of a student hostel in Vienna — estimated capacity 300 students.
4. I.R.C. is covering the costs of a hostel for a reported 150 students in Wolfgangsee.
5. I.R.C. has purchased a Volkswagen bus which starts operating as of today near Innsbruck, shuttling refugees from the border to the collection station 6 kilometers away.
6. I.R.C. will furnish 500 insurances under MIP for the U.S. 200 have already been covered. These insurances are not limited to students or intellectuals but the Committee would prefer to assist those types insofar as possible.
7. Some two weeks ago I.R.C. offered the Ministry of Interior to cover the cost of 1000 beds. At the time no beds were available for purchase in Austria so the deal was called off by the Ministry. Since then the Ministry has not followed up I.R.C.'s proposal, (although I have personally expressed on occasion to Ministry officials that they should not let this opportunity drop). but I.R.C. still stands ready to cover its commitment.

*The bus has
 been
 given up.*

ORPA-26615

UNIT 1010

Page	2
Line	1
Drop	100
Print	Vienna

Poll stated that he had asked along to New York your suggestion that the agency cover provision of clothing and shoes to the men in Camp Kilmer. However, he anticipated that most of the men will probably cover their own cases with regard to such needs as he does not expect IAC to undertake the entire burden. He did state, however, that the Committee was bringing in two or three more people to support the operation in Vienna. In France they are looking into the Free Europe University in Strasbourg but would prefer not to have it connected with IAC because of its government connections.

Hivinsack

SECRET

APPROPRIATE CARD REPRODUCTION

200-124-2/10

Daily Telegraph & Morning Post. Saturday, September 2, 1950

REFUGEES MAY BE SENT TO U. S.

PROFESSIONAL MEN
By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

A thousand Eastern European anti-Communist refugees of the professional classes may be sent for employment to the United States by the International Rescue Committee. Mr. Peter Martin, the Committee's Executive Director, is in London on his way to Paris and other capitals to investigate the scheme's possibilities.

It is also proposed to establish, probably in London and Paris, European institutes for the study by refugee experts of every aspect of life in East Europe. Mr. Martin said yesterday:

"The time has come when the free nations must use this mass of human talent to record what is going on and to ensure there are groups available to revive culture in Eastern Europe when the time arrives. We are prepared to bring 1,000 intellectuals to the United States and could, I think, absorb 2,000 - 3,000.

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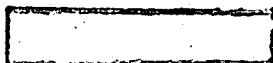
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EODD-5140

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OPERATIONS MISSION TO GERMANY

Office for Field Coordination
Escapes Program
c/o American Consulate General
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

October 18, 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

Frankfurt

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

In June of 1954 this office received a case from AFCE for a woman by the name of Plasilova, Vera Maria, who was born in Teplice, Czechoslovakia, on March 21, 1927. At the time her case was submitted to this office she was a student in Geneva residing at 3 Avenue Colas, and she was being processed for immigration to South America.

During a routine check conducted on this individual this office learned that Plasilova was associated with one Georgel Killy, a suspected espionage agent in Switzerland. The information did not indicate that Plasilova was implicated in Killy's activities. On the other hand, it was indicated that an entry visa to France was cancelled by the French authorities. It was indicated that our contacts in Geneva did not have direct access to police files on Plasilova which are alleged to be voluminous. No attempt was made on the part of American personnel to analyze the case at that time. However, it was the opinion of a competent American officer in Geneva that Plasilova should have been questioned in detail about her background and activities for the past seven years.

Based on the above information, Plasilova was denied USCP eligibility. On August 24 I wrote to the American Consulate in Geneva advising them that Plasilova had left Switzerland and immigrated to Mexico on July 2, 1954. Her transportation was covered by a Revolving Fund loan from the International Rescue Committee because USCP eligibility had been denied. I advised the Consulate that it was my opinion that this information should be brought to the attention of proper American authorities in Geneva, in that Plasilova's presence in Mexico might not be in the best interests of the United States.

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ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

2 Nov 54

201-2206

REPRODUCTION
OF THIS CARD
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CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

On October 1, 1954, I received a letter from the Consulate in Geneva. This letter stated that "If you would indicate the particular authorities here to whom the fact that this woman has proceeded to Mexico might be of interest, I shall be glad to communicate with them."

This office does not feel that we should tell the Consulate in Geneva which American officers would be interested in the type of information set forth above. It is felt that you might wish to transmit this information.

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Kelly
Paul E. Kelly
Screening Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

2 Nov 54

211-83216

211-83216-143

CONFIDENTIAL

6P

ROUTING AND RECORD CHECK SHEET 20 FEB 1954

Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet. Comments numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark acceptable) to further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

RI/ANALYSIS

DATE 20 FEB 1954

TO	FROM NO	DATE		COMMENTS
		REC'D	FILED	
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OB 3

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Indicates new

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ABSTRACT	INDEX
SERIALIZED 87	
DATE 2 MAR 1954	

FORM 51-10

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED

ENCLOSURE

DISPATCH NO. FM-14002**SECRET**

CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, IE
 (New Chief of Mission, Frankfurt)

FROM : Chief, Berlin Operations Base

DATE

SUBJECT: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - CAMBON/Operational

Source - Identity 1

REF: A. REF 26707
 B. REF 1607
 C. REF 5440

1. Synopsis: In accordance with the request contained in Reference A, a summarized evaluation of the potentialities of Identity 1 was forwarded in Reference B. This dispatch is prepared to record in greater detail the information forwarded in Reference B and to report the latest developments concerning Identity 1.

2. Several weeks following the 17 June 1953 demonstrations, a group of East German refugees, who identified themselves as "strike leaders", were reported as forming Identity 1. From several sources, it was determined that the group was receiving behind the scenes moral support, attention and guidance from such persons as Edward G. Van Vleet, Paul V. Baumann and others who allegedly wished to create a roof organization for West Berlin resistance-type groups. It was previously known that Van Vleet was very active for over six months attempting to establish a central file for information concerning East Germany to which all West Berlin organizations would be required to submit information. Publicly, his reason for this was to simplify coordination activities among the Berlin groups, but it is known that his real reason was to establish a personal measure of control over all of these organizations. In the past, his efforts had been unsuccessful due to, among other factors, the absence of a convenient "carrier" organization. The continuing efforts upon the part of Baumann to regain the position he had prior to his dismissal from WILHELM are a matter of record.

3. It appeared that the creation of Identity 1 as a separate entity would not add anything of constructive nature to the general "cold war" front, and further, that its existence under the behind scenes guidance of the persons mentioned above would merely complicate the already complicated West Berlin scene. The EOB position was, therefore, to attempt to prevent the formation of Identity 1 and to recruit the assets available among the "strike leaders" upon an individual basis. Reference 2 contains a description of the activities of WILHELM in this regard.

4. On 10 July 1953, prior to the initial meeting of Identity 1, CAMBON invited the "strike leaders" to visit the CAMBON establishment to be briefed of the manner in which CAMBON carries out its East German mission. During this visit, a number of the "strike leaders" discovered that the CAMBON East German program encompassed

Distribution:

3 - Chief, IE

3 - CBI

1 - [illegible]
 1 - [illegible]**SECRET**

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all of the points which were hoped to be obtained by the formation of Identity 1, and since this would constitute an obviously undesirable duplication of effort, approximately ten of the "strike leaders" indicated that they would give their support to CAMBIF or other existing organizations rather than to the new group. (The German language report of the CAMBIF meeting is forwarded under separate cover as Attachment "A")

5. On 21 July 1953, a special meeting of various West Berlin government and resistance group representatives was called to discuss the feasibility and desirability of encouraging the formation of Identity 1. With few exceptions, all of the major organizations expressed the view outlined in paragraph 3 above. The suggestion was officially voiced that the members of Identity 1 should lend their support to existing organizations. (A German language report of this meeting prepared by the CAMBIF representative is forwarded under separate cover as Attachment "B")

6. On 12 August 1953, a meeting was called by HICOG-EAD of representatives of U.S. intelligence organizations in Berlin. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the possibility that the formation of Identity 1 might constitute a threat to the security of American forces in Berlin. HICOG had also received an erroneous report that DTLINEN and CAMBIF were rendering Identity 1 financial support. The latter impression was corrected during the meeting, and it was determined that Identity 1 would probably not constitute a threat if it did not receive or develop financial backing. At the time of these discussions, it did not appear likely that Identity 1 would receive such support, and its assets would probably be absorbed in other West Berlin or West German organizations. There were indications that several of the "strike leaders," with the aid of ZRCODIFY, were gaining employment in the Federal Republic.

7. The only direct contact established by BOB with any of the "strike leaders" was with Identity 2, who was considered for employment with DTLINEN. The nature of this contact is essentially covered in the following correspondence: SSILN 0003, DIR 18181 and WGP-A 6120. Identity 2 was not hired by DTLINEN.

8. On 17 October 1953, the Chairman of Identity 1, Identity 3, informed Nelson G. Leonard that he (Identity 3) intended to resign from Identity 1 since he was receiving insufficient support to make a living. He stated that although he was receiving some support from Identity 4, it was not enough to maintain his organization upon a working basis. Identity 3 said that he had made several radio appearances, and that as a result of these, Identity 1 had been receiving up to one hundred visitors a day. He reported that he had attempted to gain financial support from the West German Ministry for All German Affairs and other organizations, but had been unsuccessful. He then suggested to Leonard that Identity 1 and CAMBIF could establish a covert working agreement with the latter organization furnishing the funds. The offer had one attractive aspect, namely, that CAMBIF could, through the assets and name of Identity 1, broaden its present mission and expand into other fields of psychological warfare. However, for the reasons outlined in paragraph 3 above, Leonard was instructed to cover all contact with Identity 3. After he was informed that CAMBIF would not endorse the suggested working arrangement, Identity 3 admitted to Leonard that there were undesirable elements within Identity 1 who would have to be removed before the organization could function effectively.

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9. In accordance with the request contained in Reference A that a study of Identity 1 be made, discussions have been held with Identity 5. He stated that he was well aware of the activities of Identity 1 and that they were closely associated with the development of the TROCCULT Berlin office. Shortly following the Stockholm meeting of TROCCULT, Grambo, Identity 6 and others met with Identity 5 in Berlin to discuss the advisability of increasing the activities of TROCCULT in Eastern Germany. Identity 5 felt at the time that Grambo and Identity 6 appeared to be the force necessary to get TROCCULT on its feet in West Berlin. It was decided that TROCCULT would form a Berlin office which would be responsible exclusively for East German operations. Although the mission of this office was not initially established, discussion apparently centered about the formation of an underground trade union to oppose the East German FDGB. Identity 6 and Grambo indicated that funds in the amount of DM 1,000,000 would be provisionally available.

10. Identity 7, an East German refugee who was an active labor leader and had worked with the SPD Ostbüro, was designated the chief of the new TROCCULT office. He commenced work immediately, but it soon became apparent that he was not going to cooperate with either CADENA or ZROCCIFY Berlin, other than to use the latter's offices. Identity 5 states that efforts were made by West German and Belgian representatives of TROCCULT to bring Identity 7 into closer harmony with CADENA, but these were fruitless. Identity 7 kept knowledge of his activities from TROCCULT members, and it also became apparent that he was not informing TROCCULT of everything either. The latter has evidenced a growing distrust and dislike for Identity 7 which has almost approached the state of complete disassociation. (For recent evidence of TROCCULT by-passing its own Berlin office, see EOD-A 11223 which describes a TROCCULT overture to DILLMAN.)

11. Since the TROCCULT Berlin office was more or less an outgrowth of the 17 June demonstrations, it was natural that Identity 1 would seek a close working association with that group. An attempt was made, but apparently Identity 7, as an individual, prevented the establishment of an effective working relationship. On the other hand, CADENA looked upon the TROCCULT office under the leadership of Identity 7 as an increasingly undesirable element in the Berlin and East German scene. According to Identity 5, it was about this time that Boudreau began making overtures to CADENA, reportedly acting as an "unofficial" representative of Identity 1. Since then, CADENA apparently has considered Identity 1 as an activity to effect the undesirable operations of Identity 7 and has reportedly been funneling some funds (amount unknown) to Identity 1, possibly through Boudreau. Identity 5 is aware that CADENA speaks highly of Boudreau, an observation which has been reported by John H. Quintance also.

12. Identity 5 reported further that Boudreau has been quite active gaining publicity for Identity 1. He has, for example, coordinated with Identity 8 in the preparation of an article concerning 17 June for Identity 9. During the Fall of 1953, Identity 8 introduced Identity 5 to Boudreau, and since that time, the latter has frequently pressed Identity 5 for U.S. support of Identity 1. Identity 5 has always told Boudreau that Identity 1 is completely a labor matter and that proper liaison should be made with either TROCCULT or ZROCCIFY. Identity 5 introduced Boudreau to an American representative of the AFL, but there was no indication of the amount of interest the latter organization showed in the affairs of Identity 1. Recently, Boudreau published a study of the events of 17 June (his source of funds for this venture is unknown, but Identity 5 suggested that they may have come from CADENA). Boudreau, giving credit to Identity 1 for the material in his report,

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DEB-A-2002

has mailed copies of the booklet to prominent public figures throughout West Berlin, among them Identity 5 and CADOMA. About one week after Identity 5 received his copy, Bondreau telephoned him requesting comment concerning the publication and reiterating his former requests for U.S. support of Identity 1. (A copy of Bondreau's booklet was given John H. Quintance by CADOMA. This copy is forwarded under separate cover as Attachment "C").

13. It was reported in Reference B that Identity 5 felt that a major portion of Identity 1's financial support stemmed from Identity 19 sources, however, he now feels that what little support Identity 1 is receiving comes from CADOMA for the reasons outlined in paragraph 11 above. Identity 5 was aware that Identity 1 had received welfare items from Identity 4 for further distribution among the families of persons who had been arrested for taking part in the 17 June demonstrations. To his knowledge, however, no funds, as such, were ever given Identity 1 from this source.

14. Nelson G. Henard recently reported that Identity 3 has resigned from his position in Identity 1 and is now practicing law in Western Germany. Henard also stated that he has heard of no recent activity upon the part of Identity 1 and has heard of no replacement being named to fill the post vacated by Identity 3.

15. The membership list of Identity 1 as reported in DEB-207 agrees in part with a list forwarded by Henard. For comparison purposes, the latter list is forwarded under separate cover as Attachment "D".

16. Since it appears that Identity 1, although reportedly not very active, has been receiving a small amount of financial support from CADOMA, it is possible that a continued investigation of its activities may be warranted. If so, it is suggested that future queries be directed to John H. Quintance, the DEQUART Case Officer who has direct contact with CADOMA. Since the attachments are forwarded in single copies, it is requested that they be forwarded to the Home Office following perusal.

Marvin L. Larison
MARVIN L. LARISON

APPROVED

Richard J. Weyman
RICHARD J. WEYMAN

Henry H. Rogall
HENRY H. ROGALL

20 February 1954

Distribution:

- 3 - Chief, IS (Attn: Geoffrey L. Magee) w/att. E (3)
 - 3 - GEN (Attn: Wallace H. Parlett) w/att. A thru D (1 ea); w/att. E (3)
 - 2 - EOR/KUPERS w/o att.
- Attachment: UNCLASSIFIED
A thru D described above
E - Identity sheet

SECRET

ORIGINAL CARD REPRODUCTIONS

SECRET

Attachment B under separate cover to EGB-A-12002

Identity 1 is "The Committee for 17 June"

Identity 2 is Werner Gohlke

Identity 3 is Karlheinz Gehler

Identity 4 is International Rescue Committee

Identity 5 is Herbert Baker, Labor Officer, NICO, Berlin

Identity 6 is Walter Baether

Identity 7 is Chilling (fms)

Identity 8 is Norbert Huhlen

Identity 9 is "The New Leader" (continued)

Identity 10 is "The League for Human Rights"

Distributions:

- - Chief, LS (Attn: Geoffrey E. Magoon)
- 3 - OSI (Attn: Wallace H. Parlett)
- 1 - EOP/KUPERS

SECRET

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

ADM

CLASSIFICATION

1 February, 1950

Chief of Station, Paris

Chief, [redacted]

Subject: Japanese Government and Otto agent network international
Louis Fischer

Reference: WFA-2/15, dated 31 October 1949

1. The files of this office reveal the following information concerning the subject:

(a) The name of Louis Fischer appeared in connection with the Paul and Marie Andre case. The FBI report on the interrogation of the Abellins dated 6 October 1947, stated that the Abellins have known Paul and Marie Andre Fischer over a period of many years. They first knew them very intimately in Moscow in the period 1935-1937. At that time Fischer was the foreign correspondent for the magazine, The Nation, was very pro-Soviet. During this period Marie took the two Abellins to Germany where she kept them for almost 2 years and acted as their governess and teacher. This report further stated that in 1937 after the Abellins had returned from Moscow having broken with the business, they saw the Fischers quite often, and they found that the Abellins were also breaking with the Soviets. As of 1937 the Abellins were still friendly with both of the Fischers and saw them from time to time.

(b) In a report dated 5 August 1949 reviewing his activities in Russia during the 1920s and 1930s, it was stated that Fischer was well known to have enjoyed unusually close contact with Soviet officials particularly in the Soviet Foreign Office. He sometimes had direct contact with Maria Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissioner, and was reputed to have something like a pipe-line to the Kremlin through the outstanding Bolshevik journalist, Carl M. [redacted] and most of Fischer's well-placed contacts were liquidated in the Great Purge of 1937-38, and all this contributed, no doubt, to Fischer's disillusionment and disenchantment with the Soviet Regime. In any event, he contrived with difficulty to get his Soviet-citizen wife and two sons, who had dual U.S.-Soviet citizenship, out of the USSR. Mrs. Eleanor ROCKWELL was credited by Fischer with having obtained the exit visas through personal intercession with Soviet Ambassador [redacted] in Washington for the Soviet authorities were well aware by this time of Fischer's disaffection. This

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report also stated that FISCHER was active during the Spanish Civil War in support of the Loyalists and was reputed to have had good contacts with the last Republican Prime Minister, NERU, who was generally regarded as a Soviet stooge. However by this time FISCHER was regarded in Moscow as a "Trotskyist." The report continued by stating that FISCHER had been very active in supporting the Indian Nationalist cause and was on very good terms with GANDHI. At the same time he had become very critical of the USSR and Communists generally. During 1949 and 1950 he displayed some interest in the Russian émigrés in Germany, those who were former Soviet officials, and collaborated with Louis A. FISCHER in publishing a book in the U.S. entitled "History of the USSR" which is a compilation of the reputed life stories of certain Russian émigrés, mainly from the White movement.

In this report FISCHER was identified as Martha FISCHER, wife of Louis FISCHER, who was born in Latvia, and said to have written some books under the name of Marthea FISCHER. It was then stated that she was a secretary of CHURCHILL, the early Soviet Foreign Affairs Committee, and Louis FISCHER met her while she was working for CHURCHILL at the Spanish Conference in the early 1930s. Although she had been very strongly pro-Soviet in Moscow, she reportedly was very bitterly hostile in her present anti-Soviet expressions and writings. Since the war she spent some time in Munich as the representative of the "Inter-national Russian Committee of New York." She was reported to have left Germany in 1947 to go to Italy where she was supposed to have worked on a book said to be a work of fiction. This document stated that Marthea FISCHER was currently living at a farm which she owns at Keller's Church, Pa., near Cuckertown, Pa., but that she was seeking employment again in work during 1950.

Another section of this report was devoted to George FISCHER, son of Louis and Marthea FISCHER, who is sometimes known by the Russian diminutive, Yuri. He was educated in both Germany and Moscow and came to the U.S. at 14 years of age with his mother. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin. Serving as a captain in Air Force Intelligence during the war, he was used on missions in USSR where his knowledge of Russian proved very useful. This report stated that following the war George FISCHER was at Harvard for several years as a Lowell Fellowship and had been working on his thesis for his doctorate. He has done considerable writing on the origins and history of the White movement, his output being probably the best material available. To obtain material for articles appearing in a number of American magazines, he made several trips to the Baltic area and other 17 centers in Germany. His most recent trips were on behalf of the Russian Research Center of Harvard University, and he seemed to enjoy the confidence of Professors KENNEDY and WALSH there. While in Germany in April, 1950, he was traveling on orders from the Air Force Intelligence. He is an officer of the Air

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Verde Reserve. This report further stated that in August 1950 he returned from another trip to Germany where he conducted negotiations for the Harvard Russian Research Center in connection with the establishment in Munich of a Russian Research Institute and also to arrange the details of the Harvard Russian Center's project of sending a group of students to Germany the autumn of 1950 to study the Russian migration. He informed Professor FALCON that upon his return he was withdrawing from further work for the Harvard Russian Research Center in order to concentrate on his thesis. George FISCHER's principal contact in Germany was Boris YANOVLEV, head of the Vlasovite group, Boris Barling as Osvobodivshia Narodov Rossi (Alliant Union for Liberation of Peoples of Russia), the SOGRI. On earlier trips he had been in touch with Philip MOSCOWITZ, chief of SOGRI's security section, but since MOSCOWITZ was reported to be suffering from cancer and therefore not active, FISCHER's later contacts with him were second-hand. George FISCHER is reported to have talked with Col. FODUNIAKOV in connection with research which FODUNIAKOV was doing for Harvard, but FISCHER did not have close contacts with him.

(c) The FBI in an investigative report on Carol Barry BRADY dated 4 January 1951 stated that an informant of known reliability advised that in October and December 1941 and also in January 1942 Louis FISCHER, who then resided at Hotel Duane, 237 Madison Avenue, New York City, was in contact with Carol BRADY, literary agent, 22 East 15th Street, New York City. This report quoted a review of FISCHER's book *My Fight for Russia* in the 12 May 1941 issue of *Time* magazine. This review stated: "For 15 years Louis FISCHER was the journalistic delegate from New York's liberal *Journal* to the Russian Revolution. His two-volume *My Fight for Russia* (1934, 1935) made FISCHER an authority on Russian foreign politics and brought him into close contact with Russian politicians." According to this review, while dispatches of Louis (Fischel) correspondent in Russia were objective and full of hostility to Russia, FISCHER's reports were constantly favorable to Russia and he became the favorite Russian author of *Financial* and *U.S. Intellectuals*. This report also stated that an informant of known reliability advised on 11 July 1941 that FISCHER, a well-known Communist writer, was leaving for England and that another informant of known reliability advised that in 1937 FISCHER was active with the Loyalist forces in Spain. In addition an informant of unknown reliability advised SA George J. SMITH in February 1942 that he had no positive information but believed that FISCHER was working for the GPU.

(d) In an FBI report on Coleman A. Miles dated 21 February 1950, an informant of known reliability stated that he met MILES, reportedly a member of the Soviet Intelligence organization in the U.S. engaged in industrial espionage, at the home of Louis and Harkness FISCHER in Moscow in 1943. The report identified FISCHER as an anti-Communist writer, author of *My Fight for Russia* and *My Fight for England*, who at that time was pro-Communist and was in Moscow for the magazine, *Financial*.

(6) A GSC report on F-111, F-112, and his wife dated 17 August 1950 included a list of names and addresses incorrectly obtained from the subjects. The name of Louis FISCHER, 237 Madison Avenue, New York City 16, telephone NY 1-2-9543 appeared several times and the date 15 December 1947 mentioned. The name of FISCHER also appeared in a list headed "Letters".

(7) In a document from a usually reliable source dated 27 September 1951, Louis FISCHER, an American citizen born in Philadelphia 17 February 1903, was reported as staying at the Hotel Impalliera in Rome from 3 April to 23 April 1951. He was accompanied by his alleged wife, Dora FISCHER born in Latvia on 2 January 1900. He was in possession of passport No. 35433 dated 1 November 1950 and his wife, No. 157103 dated 13 February 1948, both issued in Washington. Dora was reported as departing for Florence on 7 April 1951 where it seemed she was joined by him. According to personnel of the hotel, FISCHER was a homosexual. He claimed to be a journalist, but there were some doubts as to this claim. When leaving Rome, he left his trunk with hotel personnel, and it was later picked up by an unidentified friend. In Rome FISCHER had contacts with fellow-Americans. The purpose of his trip to Italy was unknown.

(8) A report dated 18 September 1951 stated that one GRABINER and wife, and GAVASI and wife spent the holiday of Easter, 1951, at Vercia (near Naples) together with the "well-known anti-Stalinist newspaperman, Louis FISCHER." This report also stated that GRABINER had Communist affiliation but that GAVASI gave no indication of being aware of this.

(9) In a report dated 22 December 1949 Louis FISCHER was included among delegates to a conference of the International Labor Organization to be held 17 December 1949 in Lyons, France. The report also stated that it was presumed that FISCHER was from France but that this was not definitely known.

(10) In a document dated 18 January 1951, Louis FISCHER was reported to have made contributions to the SOUL, a political organization composed of the activist remnants of the wartime Warsaw movement. SOUL carries on both overt and clandestine activities aimed at the eventual overthrow of the Soviet dictatorship. The activities of this organization have been financed mainly by dues, contributions, and indirectly by Harvard University through the Institute for the Study of the Soviet Union which is staffed wholly by SOUL personnel.

2. There is also a reference to Louis FISCHER in WPA-8135 dated 28 May 1951.

3. In requesting information concerning subject, WPA-9714 invited our attention to the following references: WPA-6435 dated 24 December 1950, WPA-6449 dated 23 December 1950, and H. C. Synnall's memorandum of 5 January 1951. It is the opinion of Nicholas A. Bernard, author of WPA-6435, that Louis FISCHER described in these references is not identical with Louis FISCHER cited in the KATZ synthesis.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

4. To have no information concerning the present whereabouts and activities of subjects known, to have requested this information from the FBI and will advise you upon receiving their report.

5. The information contained in this dispatch is not to be distributed outside your office in full; however, you may give WISCONSIN a brief outline of our findings in paragraph form, and you may tell him that we shall forward any additional information which we may obtain in the future. As far as making the question on subject is concerned, we feel that this decision should be commensurate with WISCONSIN's organization in view of the vacillating political attitudes shown by WISCONSIN.

Winston M. Shaw
Assistant to Director
by Ann L. Gorter
Ann L. Gorter

NOTE:

CID-43492.
21 February 1946.
Cable to
FISHER which
may not be
Cable to the
Headquarters.

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Director, Central Intelligence

November 1950

Assistant Director for Operations

1. Subject went two hours in my office on Thursday, 2 November 1950, pointing out various ways and means whereby we could be of mutual benefit to each other. His proposals were that:

(a) He finds very valuable intelligence sources in Europe and that he should be able to contact the overseas personnel in order to pass this information and receive their aid in getting the sources to this country. I replied that this was impossible but that CIA's New York Field Office, with which he has already been in contact, would be glad to forward any dossiers of candidates for admission under Section 3 of Public Law 110 to Washington for consideration.

(b) CIA intercede with the Department of Justice for LCI's use of some of its quota for entrance of boys and refugees. I replied that I felt that he should deal directly with the Department of Defense on this.

(c) CIA should go to Congress and press for amendments to the McCarran Act in order to further its intelligence potential as well as assist in a mass defection movement. I replied that this was a policy matter for this Department to solve, that CIA in an effort to maintain anonymity was averse to getting into controversial public disputes but would undoubtedly state its position if called on by congressional committees to do so.

(d) CIA take up with LCI in Germany its interest in the screening of LCI's. I replied that this was none of CIA's business and that he should discuss this with LCI on his next visit to Germany.

(e) CIA contribute to the support of a proposed German Institute in Berlin, Germany, Austria and Turkey which would provide employment for displaced intellectuals, journalists, etc., and result in a corps of excellent intelligence. I replied that CIA had no funds for this.

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REPLY CARD INTRODUCTION

- 2 -

such a project as requested no discussion with
state department as to political matters involved as
well as reports. It stated he had one idea and had not
achieved any real results in trying to get money
to put in counterart funds for the project.

2. The office was successful in aiding Mr. Martin also-
where in his efforts to gain support and it is possible that he
may approach you through Mr. Carl Spaulding who is slated to be
the new vice chairman replacing Mr. Richard Byrd.

WJC/bjs
cc: A/OIC
A/S-
Contact Division

INDEX

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such a project and requested no more as this involved with state government as to the political problems involved as well as support. He stated he had found this and had not anywhere and had similar results in trying to get funds to put up counterpart funds for the project.

2. I believe I was successful in finding Mr. Martin also where in his efforts to gain support but it is possible that he may approach you through Gen. Carl Spante who he states is to be the new 1st campaign chairman replacing Adm. Richard Byrd.

WGC/bjs
cc: AD/OIC
AD/ASD
Contact Division

INDEX

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 3 Nov 1954

~~Instructions:~~ Officer case numbers should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment and each comment number, there should be a corresponding number in the "TO" column. Each officer before further routing. This routing and file will be returned to Registry.

fact:

44.

EGQA-36400

CAT

TO	FROM	DATE	INITIALS	COMMENTS
"EE/Rg	2058		2g	J.G. pls note
"SR/3	2044	WAC WL	BZ	Suggest we go to our head. See exp. par 7 of attachment.
"SR/PP		WAC WL		Note para 9 - How about a Kutark man to lead this unit? Jg.
"PP/ICD		WAC WL		X REF FORM FILED INI..... NS
"SR/PP		WAC WL		5-6 PROCESSED 123 DND all info comm attchd. 1952
				ABSTRACT INDEX
				ENCL
				DATE 9 MAR 1954

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DATE 08-22-2011 BY 60322 UCBAW

DISPATCH HQ

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CLASSIFICATION

MAR 3 1953

TO Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

FROM Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

DISPATCH HQ

SUBJECT: GENERAL - RUSSIAN/AMERICAN

SPECIFIC - Assistance to Soviet Escapees Through USEP

REF: EXA-30572

ROUTED
1/12/53
1/12/53

1. In a recent conversation with Mr. Richard S. Brown, GCEP, Frankfurt, he read several portions of a letter which he had just received from his Washington headquarters directing some fairly strong criticism to the German country unit in its handling of the program. Needless to say, Brown was considerably upset since it appears that much of the criticism stemmed from KUBARK. It was his impression that our conversations of last November and December and the remedial action taken by GTC at that time relative to the USEP German unit's handling of the Soviet program had indicated his willingness to do anything possible to correct deficiencies and to forestall just such criticism. In paragraph 1 of the reference we indicated that satisfactory answers to our questions had been received. In this connection we enclose as Attachment A a copy of Brown's written answers to our specific questions. (Attachment B is a criteria for USEP assistance.)

2. In regard to the criticism levelled at Brown and the German unit by the former's office, the following pertinent excerpts were passed to the undersigned:

"At the third meeting a great deal of stress was laid on the question of the special interest cases of other Government agencies. I was able to dwell at some length on the special handling that we have given special interest cases, and to cite chapter and verse of our report to the GCB. Nonetheless, it was felt that we should very greatly intensify our efforts in this respect. It is clearly considered that the disposal of special interest cases on a very high priority basis warrants unusual effort, procedures, and expense on the part of the Program. Both Army and (KUBARK) attach very great importance to this, and some dissatisfaction was expressed with the manner in which the present procedures are being implemented by the Program. In Germany, specifically, it was felt that the Program has been reluctant to associate itself or its contractors with cases which present insuperable difficulties in connection with the

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voluntary agencies, the Program should find other means through other contractors, or through its own offices, of arranging disposal on a top priority basis. I would like to point out that the Program was better geared to such an effort than any other U.S. Government program, and that one of the most important considerations of its effectiveness must be its capacity to handle this type of cases. In brief, I thought you would agree that we had perhaps been inflexible in our approach to this problem and predisposed to keep a narrow-pure orientation at all costs.

....."I want to bring out one main point. At the two and three OER meetings and other important other meetings in Washington recently, there has been severe criticism of the manner in which eligibility criteria are being handled by the German country unit. Criticism has been received on three occasions from (NSA/CSS), and is also included in the State Department report to the OER group. The charge is made that the German country unit has been unnecessarily restrictive, has adopted overly restrictive measures, and has been hyper-technical. The statement was made in the OER meeting that among the all-important Soviet escapees, cases had been turned down on the grounds of voluntary repatriation even though the escapees never got past Berlin. The statement was also made that among the Soviets, only diplomatic and military defectors had been granted eligibility."

3. We are assured by Brown and other NSRP officials that the final charge made above relating to diplomatic and military defectors is entirely erroneous and this relation is borne out by our own investigation. In the past, eligibility was withheld from certain "voluntary repatriates" who had in fact, not so far from Berlin, on the track back to the USSR and who later returned to West Germany. However, we are assured that this is no longer necessarily true and that each case is judged individually.

4. Finally, the German Mission feels that reports that statement that any or all assistance can be rendered to any escapee without regard to past disqualification, provided KUBARK will designate those to receive such assistance, is evidence of his and his unit's desire to cooperate wholeheartedly. He wishes to assure Headquarters that the field is now of the opinion that USSR is making a sincere and energetic effort to carry out a most difficult task. We have no complaints at the present time as to the handling of that part of the program which touches KUBARK interests. It will be appreciated if this can be made clear by the KUBARK official responsible for liaison with the Escapee Program in Washington.

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James W. Harlatt
James W. Harlatt

2 Mar 51

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However, SPD Germany has advised OFC that a form has been devised to determine this information and that this form was presented to the agencies, for their use, on December 7. They have been asked to report on all persons assisted.

(b) Question: What, if any, project exists to relieve TB incidence among this group?

Supplemental aid is primarily designed to help escapees maintain or recover their health. All agencies know that evidence of poor health, supported by advice of a doctor, authorizes special food supplements. USEP funds can and have been used to provide better living conditions also. The Tolstoy Foundation and AFRF have spent \$7,550.45 on supplemental food, including additional food at the three special installations. No figures are available as to the exact number of TB Soviet escapees who have been assisted.

(c) Question: How many people have received jobs through the efforts of the agencies?

(1) Through the Kaiserslautern project, 40 Soviet escapees have been placed in jobs and private housing found for 17 of this number.

(2) During the recent review of agency cases, about 50 Soviet escapees proved to be employed. In some cases, agency participation was apparent; in others, not. The degree of agency aid in finding these jobs would be difficult to pinpoint.

(3) There is also evidence that 20 to 30 escapees have enlisted in Labor Service Companies as "other nationalities". Here again, agency participation is difficult to determine.

(d) Question: How many have been emigrated through efforts of the agencies?

According to the October reports, the Tolstoy Foundation has obtained 94 visas for escapees, in addition to 432 visas under Section 3(c) of the DP Act. For the rest of the fiscal year they estimate that they will obtain 118 more 3(c) visas and 53 others. AFRF, which has just started resettlement activities, expects to obtain 15 visas under Section 3(c) and 15 others.

(e) Question: Is there any vocational training or other educational program?

(1) There are three vocational training schools available for escapees, with unused space in all three, at Munich, Ingolstadt and Berlin. Training expenses plus complete care and maintenance are paid for ...

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for by the German Government and USEP. The Karlsruhe project, will, hopefully, attack the problem causing poor attendance, namely lack of interest and poor social adjustment.

(2) The World's YMCA conducts language training in Valka and Karlsruhe. Other classes were discontinued due to lack of attendance, but a campaign is now in progress to rebuild the program.

(f) Question: What housing projects have been projected?

No further housing projects are contemplated until:

(1) The agency counselors visit each family and definitely determine the problems facing them, and

(2) The present 126 to 146 spaces are effectively utilized.

13. Question: What are future plans for the items listed in paragraph 127

The fundamental shortcoming in the USEP program to assist Soviet escapees is the fact that the counselling program has not been completed. Once this has been done, EPD Germany and the voluntary agencies together will develop a comprehensive program for meeting all of the needs of the Soviet group. This plan will undoubtedly include inter alia:

1. Development, improvement and completion of the projects now in operation.

2. Increased supplemental aid as families are visited and their needs determined. Close supervision will be exercised to ensure that the agencies relate this aid to the solution of the families' problems, including health difficulties and housing.

3. All escapees will be registered for emigration, the employables among them will be trade-tested, and arrangements will be made to ensure that the proper vocational training is available to those requiring it. In addition, assistance will be extended in clearing up legal problems faced by escapees which might bar them from resettlement. The agencies will be required to submit special reports on their activities.

4. Special efforts are being made to revitalize the vocational training and language training programs. Past experience indicates that success in this endeavor will be limited. However, it is hoped that effective individual counselling will eventually induce the escapees to take proper training.

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AS ESTABLISHED BY THE PROSECUTION

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ORT Union, the World YMCA, and the Lutheran World Federation. Without exception, these agencies have strong and reputable American affiliates which are accredited and recognized by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. In the case of WCC, the American affiliate is the National Council of the Churches of Christ, whose welfare organization is the Church World Service; it is accredited by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid and is a member in good standing of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Incorporated. The specific requirements for qualification are not now available; however, it is believed that to be qualified for accreditation by the Advisory Committee, an agency must be supported by voluntary subscriptions, and humanitarian in character. It is believed that agencies wholly political are not eligible.

9. Question: What is the status of the proposal to form a Russian labor company which we understand has been approved in Washington?

General agreement on the formation by USAREUR of a Labor Service Unit comprised of Soviet escapees has been reached by US EUCOM and USAREUR. This project now only awaits final approval from the Department of Army as to certain details. (It is understood that the Army has already agreed to the proposal in principle.) It is anticipated that the project will be implemented in the near future.

The Unit, which will be assigned a guard mission, will comprise initially 100 officers and men. In addition, one man to act as staff adviser to USAREUR on matters affecting the Unit will probably be recruited. This position should have a field grade of perhaps a Lieutenant Colonel. The personnel ceiling of 100 may be raised to 200 should it appear desirable in the light of experience. In order to avoid the appearance of supporting Great Russian or minority national aspirations, the shoulder flash for members of the company would bear the name "ROSSISKIY" or Russian People, rather than "RUSSKIY" or Russians.

In the course of a recent discussion between representatives of CAS, U.S. EUCOM, and this office concerning this proposal, general agreement was reached on the following points:

- a) Leadership in the company should be recruited from the more recent Soviet escapees or defectors, rather than from the older "emigre" group;
- b) Efforts should be made to recruit the maximum possible number from the escapees registered with USEP; and
- c) The TZOPE group should be strongly represented in the company.

10. Question: ...

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10. Question: Have any steps been taken to get the Clemency Board of MICOG to pardon Soviet escapees sentenced for minor offenses committed in an attempt to survive, thus clearing their records? Do you want us to make any pitch on this?

In the past, petitions for clemency have only been presented to the Clemency Board of MICOG when a person was under active consideration for resettlement. The Clemency Board has usually acted swiftly with the best interest of the individual and of the U.S. Government in mind. Recently, however, steps were taken to initiate petitions for clemency on all cases of the types mentioned in Question 10. It is too early at the present time to foresee the result of this operation. However, it is believed that it is not yet necessary for CAS to approach the appropriate officials on this point.

11. Question: Is the USEP policy to reduce the numbers who can be helped under the Program? If true, what are the reasons for this policy which appears on the surface to be a step backward from solving the problem?

It is not the USEP policy to reduce the numbers who can be helped under the Escapee Program. As a matter of fact, the USEP caseload has continued to increase despite the fact that over 6,000 have been resettled, and many have been dropped for various reasons, including ineligibility, local integration, and death. It is true that the primary purpose of the Program is to resettle eligibles abroad, and to integrate locally those whose resettlement potential is low. This action, of and in itself, does tend to reduce the number of persons who can be subsequently helped under the Program. It is also the policy of the Program to create an atmosphere in which other programs which depend to a certain extent upon the psychological attitude existing in emigre circles can operate successfully. In furthering this particular objective, the Program has recently taken action to declare as eligible those persons who, although having records as minor criminals, are of interest to U.S. agencies, and have broadened the basis to accept any Soviet citizen as eligible if he has in any way been under discipline of the Soviet Government since January 1, 1945.

12. Question: What has the Escapee Program accomplished for Soviet escapees?

USEP's assistance to escapees is based primarily upon the needs of each individual registered with the Program. These needs are determined through a counselling program under which the voluntary agencies cooperating with USEP are supposed to send case workers to the field to interview each escapee family to determine their particular needs, background, problems, experience, ambitions, and general situation. Based upon this interview the agency is supposed to develop a specific

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plan of assistance for the family with the basic objective being their eventual resettlement in a country of immigration or, if this is not possible, re-establishment within the economy of their present country of residence. Although the Escapee Program Division of the USIA Operations Mission for Germany has contracts with both Tolstoy Foundation and AFRP to carry out a counselling program for Soviet escapees, and has spent approximately \$11,000 on each agency in this connection, to date the agencies have not completely counselled all of their escapees. Accordingly, it is most difficult to make any kind of analysis of the amount of assistance rendered as compared to the extent of need. On December 7, representatives of both agencies were advised by the Escapee Program Division, that the counselling program must be completed in the near future, and that USEP will be in a much better position to evaluate the program of assistance to Soviet escapees.

Despite the admittedly unsatisfactory situation outlined in the previous paragraph, certain positive action has been taken by the EPD and the voluntary agencies to provide assistance to Soviet escapees. Reportedly, AFRP has distributed in the neighborhood of \$13,000 in supplemental assistance in the form of food, clothing, lodging, etc., to escapees registered in their encloset. The Tolstoy Foundation has distributed in the neighborhood of \$19,000. In addition, three special housing aid projects have been established in Germany: the Friendship House in Munich with a capacity of 10 persons, and the center in Kaiserlautern, with a capacity of 35 -- both sponsored by AFRP, and the Tolstoy home in Karlsruhe which has a capacity of 80 to 100. A word about each of the following installations:

The Friendship House in Munich is small and is always full. The length of stay varies per individual as its primary purpose is to furnish temporary housing for Russian escapees who come to Munich looking for work. In some cases these periods of residence have dragged out. At this home full care and maintenance is given, as the residents are mostly ineligible for relief grants in Bavaria.

The Karlsruhe house was opened on September 4 and has accepted 26 escapees to date. In addition to the fact that each applicant is screened by the agency and then by a consulate and USEP representative, the admission process is complicated by the need to transfer unemployment and relief benefits from other areas. While this installation is not meant to be a housing project of semi-permanent quarters, the type of aid needed by most persons selected will probably result in a fairly stable population, once the home is filled. The Kaiserlautern home reported, as of November 15:

- 19 current residents
- 11 persons moved to private quarters
- 3 persons moved to Labor Service Units
- 10 persons returned to former residence
- 2 dependents placed in jobs

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All these people, plus other dependents, passed through the center or were aided by the agency facilities there. (Dependents moved to Kaiserslautern only after private quarters were located.) Of the total, at least forty-three persons had, at one time or another, lived in the house. It must be emphasized that this installation is not regarded as permanent housing but was erected solely to house escapees temporarily for whom jobs had been found and who needed quarters until they could locate permanent billets. Therefore, escapees are referred here only when job opportunities exist and stay only until private housing is located. At one time, consideration was given to filling the house with employment potentials, but the agency desisted for fear the project would be ruined by insoluble morale problems and by the lack of available space to meet quickly employment requirements.

To summarize on the question of "housing projects", and apart from housing in the German economy, installations for special purposes were considered and these three subordinated: (1) the benefits derived from the Friendship House in Hanich are being evaluated, and will be discussed at the forthcoming conference; (2) the Karlsruhe House has recently been opened and filling it is being delayed by a rather cumbersome screening process, but a process required to meet our security requirements and the requirements of the Hanich Consulate General; and (3) the Kaiserslautern House has been rather effectively used, being limited by the numbers of job opportunities. Until we are convinced, however, that full or almost full benefits are being derived from these houses, USEP is reluctant to establish additional housing projects of a temporary nature and it is contrary to USEP policy to enter into long-term arrangements which would be entailed in provision of permanent housing.

Further, escapees generally are eligible for housing within the German economy. A search for this housing is made among that controlled by the Wohnungsausschuss or is earmarked in new refugee housing being built. Escapees are being included in a new FCA program of \$15 million which is currently being discussed by FCA and the German Federal Republic (see DEPTEL to Bonn USVOTO 453, December 15, 1953.).

Additionally, 30 Soviet children were sent to Switzerland for rehabilitation and a vacation for eight weeks last summer at a cost of \$3,987.

(a) Questions: How many ex-Soviets have received what assistance and how much for Care & Maintenance?

As pointed out above, the incomplete and unsatisfactory status of the counselling projects of the agencies, plus inadequate or unavailable files, preclude the possibilities of determining how many Soviets have received what assistance and how much for Care & Maintenance.

However, ...

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Text of January 9, 1953, cable. (Confidential)

"Local Units are advised that effective immed Soviet defectors who escaped since Jan 1, 1945 may be considered eligible for complete program assistance. Units shld complete registration of this group in each area and advise OFC of numbers registered. Every effort shld be made to create maximum program impact on Sov escapes in each area. It is realized that extension of eligibility to this group may cause some repercussion among other nationality groups and the agencies supporting them. It is pointed out however that great majority Sov defectors are eligible under provisions para 6 & 7 of Provisional Guide #1. Moreover Units shld take all feasible measures to minimize repercussions by exercising utmost discretion in implementation of this instruction e.g. by discussing it primarily only with agencies interested in this group."

RECORDED

Text of January 20, 1953, cable: (Confidential)

"Soviet defectors referred to in Frankfurt tel sent Vienna 83, Rome 87, Athens 102, Trieste 39, Istanbul 43, Geneva 21 for Carson shld be generally interpreted as those Sov citizens or Sov Ukrainians who left Military or Govt service since Jan 1945, or their dependents (para 6 of Prov Guide #1). Local Units may also extend assistance to such other post Jan 1945 Sov escapees who qualify under Para 7 of Guide #1, excepting hard core DP's or persons who have been in refugee status prior to World War II."

Text of instructions issued to all field units December 1953:

"Regardless of his country of origin, any Iron Curtain escapee who, during the period 1945 to the present time, was voluntarily or forcibly repatriated, but who proceeded no further than the Eastern Zones of Germany or Austria, and was detained in the Eastern Zones of Germany or Austria under the discipline of the Soviet occupation forces or was employed in an official, semi-official, or any other capacity, regardless of the nature of his employment, by or for the Soviet occupation forces, and who subsequently defected, fled, escaped, or otherwise returned to the West, for any reason, should be considered eligible for USEP assistance, provided he is otherwise eligible."

Your attention is again directed to Section 7 of Guide #1 which authorizes you to make exceptions in any individual case, regardless of eligibility criteria.

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ATTACH. A

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1. Question: Does USEP plan to exert tighter and constant management control over this project, as against the present system of hands-off until end-audit, or is this impossible because of regulations? If the latter is true, who has the power to change the regulations, and is it possible for them to be changed within the context of overall USEP policy?

Short of involving itself or its staff in the actual implementation of projects or in voluntary agency operations, USEP maintains a continuing scrutiny and review of every project and contract into which it has entered. Information developed by field officers in the course of this review is passed to the Chief of the Escapee Program Division concerned, who evaluates the material and discusses it, when appropriate, with the local agency director. Subsequent to this evaluation and discussion with the agency, the material is forwarded to OFCEP which makes a second analysis and, if indicated, discusses it with the agency's European Director. There is no policy of hands-off until the end-audit is made. End-use-audits are an integral part of the review of projects in order to determine whether or not the supplies and services are reaching the escapees.

In the light of the preceding paragraph, the latter part of the question becomes academic; however, USEP policy in this respect is flexible and can be adapted to any situation warranting a modification of procedures.

2. Questions: What is the interpretation of "local settlement"? If a man is earning a distinctly submarginal existence, which means an unhealthy and unhappy existence, is he automatically ruled out? Who calls the shots on this, USEP or the agencies?

Local settlement is not predicated solely on economic factors. Rather, local settlement depends upon a variety of conditions obtaining in the case of a particular family. Consideration must, of necessity, be given to the jobs of the principal wage-earners to determine whether or not they are working in an occupational area most suitable to their desires, background and ability; to their wages to determine whether or not their earnings are sufficient to meet the needs of their family; to their housing to determine if it is adequate; and other factors which must be considered in connection with a family's first integration into the local community, including its own attitude toward such integration. It is not the policy of USEP to place a man or a family on an ineligible or inactive list as a locally settled case if he is earning a distinctly submarginal existence. The decision of local settlement is made by the Chief of the Escapee Program Division concerned and only after a careful analysis of the situation obtaining in each particular case. Usually the Division Chief's decision is based upon the recommendation of the voluntary agency as analyzed and evaluated by USEP officers in the field.

3. Question: ...

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3. Question: What is planned to eliminate the duplication in caseload of the two agencies?

Duplication in caseload between the various voluntary agencies participating in the Escapee Program has been eliminated to an appreciable extent. It has existed principally in the case of two agencies in Germany dealing with the Soviet problem -- Tolstoy Foundation and American Friends Of Russian Freedom. This, however, was resolved on December 7, 1953 at a meeting of the two agencies with the Chief, Escapee Program Division/USCIB. At this meeting the Tolstoy Foundation was given principal responsibility for all cases which have a resettlement potential. AFRF was given all cases which had limited or no resettlement potential and must, of necessity, be settled locally in the German economy. The supplementary care and maintenance was divided after a thorough discussion with each agency by mutual agreement. This action resulted in establishing a caseload in Germany of 79 cases consisting of some 180 people for TF, and 102 cases with approximately 200 people for AFRF. New registrants by either agency will be referred to Escapee Program field representatives (in Germany, Munich) for a check against current card files. After a dossier has been fully developed on the case, a determination as to the appropriate agency will be made according to the case's resettlement potential.

4. Question: What are the criteria for accepting a Soviet escapee as a relief recipient and what office or regulations determine same?

There is enclosed the basic provisional guide concerning eligibility, together with subsequent clarifications issued to the field on the Soviets. This is the criteria under which a person is extended, and declared eligible for, Program assistance. These regulations were adapted from a general policy issued by the U.S. Department of State. Within the framework of these regulations, the Escapee Program conducts a security investigation which establishes a man's eligibility from a security point of view. Simultaneously the man is counselled in an effort to determine his needs from a sociological and economic angle. The results of these investigations determine the course of action upon which the Escapee Program proceeds. However, in the majority of cases, humanitarian assistance is extended to individuals pending the complete security investigation, or until material sufficiently derogatory to deny eligibility is discovered. (Attention should be directed to paragraph 7 of the eligibility guide, which enables USEP to confer eligibility on any individual or individuals of interest to other U.S. agencies, regardless of normal eligibility criteria.)

5. Question: What is the source of the policy which maintains that there must be a leaning-over-backward to avoid the risk of any political implication in applying the USEP program?

The Escapee ...

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The Escape Program was originally outlined in DEPCIRTEL 676, January 29, 1952 (Top Secret) which indicated that the Program would be undertaken through contracts with voluntary agencies to provide certain supplies and services to escapees of recent date. Inasmuch as the largest and most important voluntary agencies operating in Europe are of religious nature and endeavor to stay clear of undertakings which have political implications, it was determined that the Escape Program would suppress to the extent possible the political nature of its operations in order to secure and maintain the "good will" and cooperation of these agencies. In our relationships, however, with certain agencies of ethnic character (e.g. AFCH -- American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees), especially when these agencies are directed by individuals in whom USEP has complete confidence, little, if any, action has been taken to suppress or disguise USEP political implications. There is, however, a tendency on the part of USEP officials to suppress political implications of the Program in their arrangements with several agencies -- due to their lack of confidence in the leadership of these agencies. Mrs. Schaufuss, Tolstoy Foundation; Sheba Goodman, American Friends of Russian Freedom; Max Braude, Organization for Rehabilitation through Training; Anna Watson, International Rescue Committee; and Michael Rodyk, United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, are examples of Directors in whom USEP has little confidence. This lack of confidence arises from the fact that these personalities apparently have their own axes to grind. USEP has revealed, however, and will continue to reveal to a limited extent, the political nature of the Escape Program to certain selected persons in the voluntary agencies who are subject to the necessary degree of direction, and in whom confidence may be maintained. This course of action is motivated primarily by the fact that political overtones of the Program cannot be wholly hidden from an intelligent person, yet it is not in the Program's best interest to advise officially the religious bodies of the political aspects. Although the major religious agencies undoubtedly are aware of the political aspects of the Program, they choose to ignore them so long as they are not involved directly into any political operations, and so long as they are not advised officially of them.

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USEP officials throughout the area are continually endeavoring to speed up Program benefits to the ultimate recipients. This is applicable to the entire caseload of all agencies and has not in the past been predicated upon membership in any organization which may or may not be of interest to U.S. Government agencies. In this way, USEP endeavors to extend Program benefits to all those eligible without focussing unnecessary attention upon individual members of a particular organization of interest to agencies of the U.S. Government. Further, USEP

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officials have no way of determining whether an escapee is or is not a member of TIOPE. However, if CAS desires to furnish USEP with a list of TIOPE membership, OFC will request the USEP Divisions in each country to confer eligibility on the individuals listed and to pay particular attention that such individuals may receive personal attention in the future.

7. Question: Is there any possibility of eliminating Tolstoy and AFRF altogether and doing this job through another agency or agencies?

In consideration of this question, USEP has reluctantly decided that it would not be possible to eliminate Tolstoy Foundation, since Tolstoy is an old, established agency with a name-known and respected within certain esigre circles. It may be possible, however, for CAS to undertake the elimination, although CAS relationships with TP and its Board of Directors are unknown to this office. Since AFRF is a relatively new organization, and the character of its European leadership is much more undesirable than that of Tolstoy, it is conceivable that AFRF could be eliminated from the Russian field considerably easier than Tolstoy. Moreover, as the Chairman of the Board of the AFRF is a retired U.S. Admiral, he would probably be inclined to go along with the wishes of Government officials if it could be shown that the elimination of AFRF was in the best interest of the U.S. Government. However, the elimination of ethnic type agencies in this respect would, perhaps, compel the Escapes Program to enter into relationships with a religious agency, e.g. the WCC, in their stead and the successful resolution of the Soviet problem would become automatically much more difficult.

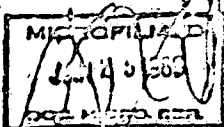
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USEP currently has contractual arrangements with 22 voluntary societies representing the major religious bodies (i.e. Catholics, Jews, and Protestants) and the major ethnic groups represented in the population of the United States of America. To qualify for a USEP contract the agency, if it is wholly American in composition and incorporated under the laws of one of the 48 States, or the District of Columbia, must be accredited by what was known as the Department of State's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, and which is now a part of FCA. The Executive Director of this Committee is Mr. William H. McCahan, who is also a staff member in the Office of the Assistant Director for Refugees and Migration, FCA. In addition to those agencies which have been incorporated in the U.S., USEP also enters into relationships with other organizations which are international in character and composition -- such as the World Council of Churches, the World

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RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

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PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. 1

July 17, 1952

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPEE PROGRAM

1. The Mutual Security Act of 1951 provides the basic legislative authority for the Escapee Program and thus establishes the elementary criteria for extending assistance.

Section 171 (a)(1) of that Act authorizes the expenditure of a sum not to exceed \$100,000,000 "for any selected persons who are residing in or escapees from the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, or the Communist dominated or Communist occupied areas of Germany and Austria, and any other countries absorbed by the Soviet Union either to form such persons into elements of the military forces supporting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or for other purposes, when it is similarly determined by the President that such assistance will contribute to the defense of the North Atlantic area and to the security of the United States".

2. Officials carrying out this program should not become involved in complex, time-consuming procedures in determining priority for assistance. It is expected that a positive approach toward priority will be taken and that criteria will remain as simple and broad as is consistent with U.S. interests. It follows that aid should be given immediately to persons who apparently meet the priority criteria outlined below and should be withdrawn only if reasonable evidence is brought forward which indicates that the person does not meet these criteria.

3. The intent and purpose of the program is to aid new escapees from communist oppression. Whatever the merits of aiding persons who were displaced before, during, or soon after World War II, such aid is not normally a proper concern of this program. Moreover, quite apart from any other considerations, the program does not have sufficient funds to assist many persons other than those who have recently escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. In the foregoing perspective, the following criteria will be utilized by the Missions in according priority for assistance.

4. Priority for assistance in resettlement and for supplementary care will be granted any person who escaped after January 1, 1948 from the USSR, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria or Albania.

5. Within the broad confines of the above, there will be certain persons whom the United States obviously will not desire to assist and there will be others whose status in their country of residence after flight is such that they possess the rights and obligations of nationality of the country in which they have taken asylum.

RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

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RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. 1 (cont)

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPE PROGRAM

Assistance will thus be denied to or withdrawn from any person who:

- A. Is a Communist agent.
- B. Is a former Nazi or Nazi collaborator seeking to escape just punishment for crimes committed during World War II against Allied personnel or against civil populations.
- C. Is a common criminal.
- D. Has unreasonably refused resettlement opportunities.
- E. Is recognized by the competent authorities of the country in which he resides as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of citizenship of that country e.g. German refugees and expellees, persons of Turkish ethnic origin from Rumania and Bulgaria are excluded from assistance under this paragraph.
- F. Has been satisfactorily settled locally.

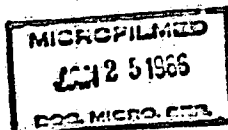
6. Assistance will be extended, however, to those persons otherwise eligible under the provisions of this circular who defect from diplomatic, other official or semi-official missions or delegations while abroad in the service of their country.

7. Missions are authorized to make individual exceptions, regardless of dateline, when such exceptions are in the interest of the U.S. or when such exceptions are requested by other U.S. Government agencies operating in related fields. When requested exceptions are not favorably considered by the Country Unit they must be referred to the Special Unit prior to final action.

8. A family group containing a person or persons who would not ordinarily be assisted due to nationality, e.g. Polish escapees and Austrian spouses and who are otherwise eligible should be considered eligible as a unit.

9. Basic responsibility for determination of eligibility will rest with the Local Units. However, it is expected that they will devise ways and means of utilizing local facilities and officials to a maximum extent in order to assist the Local Unit in discharging this responsibility. In the event the local unit requires further assistance in reaching an eligibility decision, the Special Unit may be called upon by the Local Unit for information or advice.

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RESTRICTED - SECURITY INFORMATION

ADDENDUM

To

PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. 1

CRITERIA FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPEE PROGRAM

Text of tele-conference received from Department July 14, 1952
in amplification of criteria outlined under Provisional Guide #1:

"FEP Program is concerned with escapees from Soviet or Soviet dominated areas. In view fact FEP funds are limited and because of legislative history of program priority or preference must be given to more recent escapees such as those who escaped after January 1, 1948. Decisions as to application of fund must also be based on results which can be achieved in terms of basic objectives of program. In other words we are not distributing a limited relief fund equally among a designated number of people. We are more concerned with those who have escaped more recently than those who have been in the refugee state since World War I or those who were uprooted between September 1939 and January 1, 1943. The date January 1, 1948 is an administrative device which should not be rigidly applied unless later exhaustion of funds increasingly requires this action. Of equal concern to FEP are the results which can be achieved in terms of reestablishment, resettlement, better morale, etc., as between one project and another. We should seek self-liquidating, non-repetitive uses for FEP funds. Avoid to the extent possible acceptance of responsibilities which cannot readily be relinquished. As experience develops we shall make the foregoing more selective

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Amendment No. 1

to

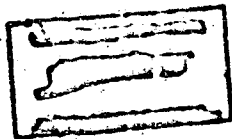
Provisional Guide No. 1. (Cost)

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPE PROGRAM

Sub paragraph E of unnumbered paragraph following paragraph five of Provisional Guide No. 1 is amended to read:

"E. Is recognized by the competent authorities of the country in which he resides or other country outside of the area of Soviet domination as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of citizenship of that country e.g. German refugees and expellees, persons of Turkish ethnic origin from Rumania and Bulgaria are excluded from assistance under this paragraph."

EXCLUDED FROM PRIORITY ASSISTANCE



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... difficult to see USEP plan to exert tighter and constant management over every project, as against the present system of hands-off control. Is this possible because of regulations? If the latter is true, does the power to change the regulations, and is it possible for them to be changed within the context of overall USEP policy?

... Short of involving itself or its staff in the actual implementation of projects or in voluntary agency operations, USEP maintains a continuing scrutiny and review of every project and contract into which it has entered. Information developed by field officers in the course of this review is passed to the Chief of the Escapee Program Division concerned, who evaluates the material and discusses it, when appropriate, with the local agency director. Subsequent to this evaluation and discussion with the agency, the material is forwarded to CPSEP which makes a second analysis and, if indicated, discusses it with the agency's European Director. There is no policy of hands-off until the end-audit is made. End-use-audits are an integral part of the review of projects in order to determine whether or not the supplies and services are reaching the escapees.

In the light of the preceding paragraph, the latter part of the question becomes academic; however, USEP policy in this respect is flexible and can be adapted to any situation warranting a modification of procedures.

2. Question: What is the interpretation of "local settlement"? If a man is earning a distinctly submarginal existence, who seems an unhealthy and unhappy existence, is he not naturally inclined to? Who calls the shots on this, USEP or the agency?

Local settlement is not predicated solely on economic factors. Rather, local settlement depends upon a variety of conditions obtaining in the case of a particular family. Consideration must, of necessity, be given to the jobs of the principal wage-earners to determine whether or not they are working in an occupational area most suitable to their desires, background and ability; to their wages to determine whether or not their earnings are sufficient to meet the needs of their family; to their housing to determine if it is adequate; and other factors which must be considered in connection with a family's firm integration into the local community, including its own attitude toward such integration. It is not the policy of USEP to place a man or a family on an ineligible or inactive list as a locally settled case if he is earning a distinctly submarginal existence. The decision of local settlement is made by the Chief of the Escapee Program Division concerned and only after a careful analysis of the situation obtaining in each particular case. Usually the Division Chief's decision is based upon the recommendation of the voluntary agency as analyzed and evaluated by USEP officers in the field.

3. Questions: ...

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3. Question: What is planned to eliminate the duplication of cases assigned to the two agencies?

Department of State, as between the various voluntary agencies participating in the Escape Program has been eliminated to an appreciable extent. It was existed principally in the case of two agencies in Germany dealing with the Soviet problem -- Tolstoy Foundation and American Friends for Russian Freedom. This, however, was resolved on December 7, 1951 at a meeting of the two agencies with the Chief, Escapee Program Division/USCIB. At this meeting the Tolstoy Foundation was given principal responsibility for all cases which have a resettlement potential. AFRF was given all cases which had limited or no resettlement potential and must, of necessity, be settled locally in the German economy. The supplementary care and maintenance was divided after a thorough discussion with each agency by mutual agreement. This action resulted in establishing a caseload in Germany of 79 cases consisting of some 180 people for TP, and 102 cases with approximately 200 people for AFRF. New registrants by either agency will be referred to Escapee Program field representatives (in Germany, Munich) for a check against current card files. After a dossier has been fully developed on the case, a determination as to the appropriate agency will be made according to the case's resettlement potential.

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The Escapee ...

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The Escapee Program was originally outlined in DEPOIRTEL 676, January 29, 1952 (Top Secret), which indicated that the Program would be undertaken through contracts with voluntary agencies to provide certain supplies and services to escapees of recent date. Inasmuch as the largest and most important voluntary agencies operating in Europe are of religious nature and endeavor to stay clear of undertakings which have political implications, it was determined that the Escapee Program would suppress to the extent possible the political nature of its operations in order to secure and maintain the "good will" and cooperation of these agencies. In our relationships, however, with certain agencies of ethnic character (e.g. AFIR - American Fund for Russian War Refugees), especially when these agencies are directed by individuals in whom USEP has complete confidence, little, if any, action has been taken to suppress or disguise USEP political implications. There is, however, a tendency on the part of USEP officials to suppress political implications of the Program in their arrangements with several agencies -- due to their lack of confidence in the leadership of these agencies. Mrs. Schaufuss, Tolstoy Foundation; Sheba Weisman, American Friends of Russian Freedom; Max Braude, Organization for Rehabilitation through Training; Ann Watson, International Rescue Committee; and Michael Rodys, United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, are examples of Directors in whom USEP has little confidence. This lack of confidence arises from the fact that these personalities apparently have their own axes to grind. USEP has revealed, however, and will continue to reveal to a limited extent, the political nature of the Escapee Program to certain selected persons in the voluntary agencies who are subject to the necessary degree of direction, and in whom confidence may be maintained. This course of action is motivated primarily by the fact that political overtones of the Program cannot be wholly hidden from an intelligent person, yet it is not in the Program's best interest to advise officially the religious bodies of the political aspects. Although the major religious agencies undoubtedly are aware of the political aspects of the Program, they choose to ignore them so long as they are not involved directly into any political operations, and so long as they are not advised officially of them.

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USEP officials throughout the area are continually endeavoring to speed up Program benefits to the ultimate recipients. This is applicable to the entire caseload of all agencies and has not in the past been predicated upon membership in any organization which may or may not be of interest to U.S. Government agencies. In this way, USEP endeavors to extend Program benefits to all those eligible without focusing unnecessary attention upon individual members of a particular organization of interest to agencies of the U.S. Government. Further, USEP

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officials have no way of determining whether an escapee is or is not a member of TZOPE. However, if CAS desires to furnish USEP with a list of TZOPE membership, CPC will request the USEP Divisions in each country to confer eligibility on the individuals listed and to pay particular attention that such individuals may receive personal attention in the future.

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USEP currently has contractual arrangements with 22 voluntary societies representing the major religious bodies (i.e. Catholics, Jews, and Protestants) and the major ethnic groups represented in the population of the United States of America. To qualify for a USEP contract the agency, if it is wholly American in composition and incorporated under the laws of one of the 48 States, or the District of Columbia, must be accredited by what was known as the Department of State's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, and which is now a part of FCI. The Executive Director of this Committee is Mr. William H. McCahan, who is also a staff member in the Office of the Assistant Director for Refugees and Migration, FCI. In addition to those agencies which have been incorporated in the U.S., USEP also enters into relationships with other organizations which are international in character and composition -- such as the World Council of Churches, the World

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CAT Union, the World YMCA, and the Lutheran World Federation. Without exception, these agencies have strong and reputable American affiliates which are accredited and recognized by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. In the case of WCC, the American affiliate is the National Council of the Churches of Christ, whose welfare organization is the Church World Service; it is accredited by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid and is a member in good standing of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Incorporated. The specific requirements for qualification are not now available; however, it is believed that to be qualified for accreditation by the Advisory Committee, an agency must be supported by voluntary subscriptions, and humanitarian in character. It is believed that agencies wholly political are not eligible.

9. Question: What is the status of the proposal to form a Russian labor company which we understand has been approved in Washington?

General agreement on the formation by USAREUR of a Labor Service Unit comprised of Soviet escapees has been reached by US EUCOM and USAREUR. This project now only awaits final approval from the Department of Army as to certain details. (It is understood that the Army has already agreed to the proposal in principle.) It is anticipated that the project will be implemented in the near future.

The Unit, which will be assigned a guard mission, will comprise initially 100 officers and men. In addition, one man to act as staff adviser to USAREUR on matters affecting the Unit will probably be recruited. This position should have a field grade of perhaps a Lieutenant Colonel. The personnel ceiling of 100 may be raised to 200 should it appear desirable in the light of experience. In order to avoid the appearance of supporting Great Russian or minority national aspirations, the shoulder flash for members of the company would bear the name "ROSSISKIY" or Russian People, rather than "RUSSKIY" or Russians.

In the course of a recent discussion between representatives of CAS, U.S. EUCOM, and this office concerning this proposal, general agreement was reached on the following points:

- a) Leadership in the company should be recruited from the more recent Soviet escapees or defectors, rather than from the older "emigre" group;
- b) Efforts should be made to recruit the maximum possible number from the escapees registered with USEP; and
- c) The TROPE group should be strongly represented in the company.

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10. Question: Have any steps been taken to get the Clemency Board of HICOG to pardon Soviet escapees sentenced for minor offenses committed in an attempt to survive, thus clearing their records? Do you want us to make any pitch on this?

In the past, petitions for clemency have only been presented to the Clemency Board of HICOG when a person was under active consideration for resettlement. The Clemency Board has usually acted swiftly with the best interest of the individual and of the U.S. Government in mind. Recently, however, steps were taken to initiate petitions for clemency on all cases of the types mentioned in Question 10. It is too early at the present time to foresee the result of this operation. However, it is believed that it is not yet necessary for CAS to approach the appropriate officials on this point.

11. Question: Is the USEP policy to reduce the numbers who can be helped under the Program? If true, what are the reasons for this policy which appears on the surface to be a step backward from solving the problem?

It is not the USEP policy to reduce the numbers who can be helped under the Escapee Program. As a matter of fact, the USEP caseload has continued to increase despite the fact that over 6,000 have been resettled, and many have been dropped for various reasons, including ineligibility, local integration, and death. It is true that the primary purpose of the Program is to resettle eligibles abroad, and to integrate locally those whose resettlement potential is low. This action, of and in itself, does tend to reduce the number of persons who can be subsequently helped under the Program. It is also the policy of the Program to create an atmosphere in which other programs which depend to a certain extent upon the psychological attitude existing in exiled circles can operate successfully. In furthering this particular objective, the Program has recently taken action to declare as eligible those persons who, although having records as minor criminals, are of interest to U.S. agencies, and have broadened the basis to accept any Soviet citizen as eligible if he has in any way been under discipline of the Soviet Government since January 1, 1945.

12. Question: What has the Escapee Program accomplished for Soviet escapees?

USEP's assistance to escapees is based primarily upon the needs of each individual registered with the Program. These needs are determined through a counselling program under which the voluntary agencies cooperating with USEP are supposed to send case workers to the field to interview each escapee family to determine their particular needs, background, problems, experience, ambitions, and general situation. Based upon this interview the agency is supposed to develop a specific

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plan of assistance for the family with the basic objective being their eventual resettlement in a country of immigration or, if this is not possible, re-establishment within the economy of their present country of residence. Although the Escapee Program Division of the U.S. Operations Mission for Germany has contracts with both Tolstoy Foundation and AFRP to carry out a counselling program for Soviet escapees, and has spent approximately \$14,000 on each agency in this connection, to date the agencies have not completely counselled all of their caseloads. Accordingly, it is most difficult to make any kind of analysis of the amount of assistance rendered as compared to the extent of need. On December 7, representatives of both agencies were advised by the Escapee Program Division, that the counselling program must be completed in the near future, and that USEP will be in a much better position to evaluate the program of assistance to Soviet escapees.

Despite the admittedly unsatisfactory situation outlined in the previous paragraph, certain positive action has been taken by the EPD and the voluntary agencies to provide assistance to Soviet escapees. Reportedly, AFRP has distributed in the neighborhood of \$15,000 in supplemental assistance in the form of food, clothing, lodging, etc., to escapees registered in their caseload. The Tolstoy Foundation has distributed in the neighborhood of \$19,000. In addition, three special housing aid projects have been established in Germany: the Friendship House in Munich with a capacity of 10 persons, and the center in Kaiserslautern, with a capacity of 36 -- both sponsored by AFRP, and the Tolstoy home in Karlsruhe which has a capacity of 80 to 100. A word about each of the following installations:

The Friendship House in Munich is small and is always full. The length of stay varies per individual as its primary purpose is to furnish temporary housing for Russian escapees who come to Munich looking for work. In some cases these periods of residence have dragged out. At this home full care and maintenance is given, as the residents are mostly ineligible for relief grants in Bavaria.

The Karlsruhe house was opened on September 4 and has accepted 26 escapees to date. In addition to the fact that each applicant is screened by the agency and then by a consulate and USEP representative, the admission process is complicated by the need to transfer unemployment and relief benefits from other areas. While this installation is not meant to be a housing project of semi-permanent quarters, the type of aid needed by most persons selected will probably result in a fairly stable population, once the home is filled. The Kaiserslautern home reported, as of November 15:

19 current residents
11 persons moved to private quarters
3 persons moved to Labor Service Units
10 persons returned to former residence
5 dependents placed in jobs

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All these people, plus other dependents, passed through the center or were aided by the agency facilities there. (Dependents moved to Kaiserslautern only after private quarters were located.) Of the total, at least forty-three persons had, at one time or another, lived in the house. It must be emphasized that this installation is not regarded as permanent housing but was erected solely to house escapees temporarily for whom jobs had been found and who needed quarters until they could locate permanent billets. Therefore, escapees are referred here only when job opportunities exist and stay only until private housing is located. At one time, consideration was given to filling the house with employment potentials, but the agency desisted for fear the project would be ruined by insoluble morale problems and by the lack of available space to meet quickly employment requirements.

To summarize on the question of "housing projects", and apart from housing in the German economy, installations for special purposes were considered and these three subsidized: (1) the benefits derived from the Friendship House in Munich are being evaluated, and will be discussed at the forthcoming conference; (2) the Karlsruhe House has recently been opened and filling it is being delayed by a rather cumbersome screening process, but a process required to meet our security requirements and the requirements of the Munich Consulate General; and (3) the Kaiserslautern House has been rather effectively used, being limited by the numbers of job opportunities. Until we are convinced, however, that full or almost full benefits are being derived from these houses, USDP is reluctant to establish additional housing projects of a temporary nature and it is contrary to USDP policy to enter into long-term arrangements which would be entailed in provision of permanent housing.

Further, escapees generally are eligible for housing within the German economy. A search for this housing is made among that controlled by the Wohnungsausschuss or is earmarked in new refugee housing being built. Escapees are being included in a new FGA program of \$15 million which is currently being discussed by FGA and the German Federal Republic (see DEITEL to Bonn USFOTO 453, December 15, 1953.).

Additionally, 30 Soviet children were sent to Switzerland for rehabilitation and a vacation for eight weeks last summer at a cost of \$3,987.

(a) Question: How many ex-Soviets have received what assistance and how much for Care & Maintenance?

As pointed out above, the incomplete and unsatisfactory status of the counselling projects of the agencies, plus inadequate or unavailable files, preclude the possibilities of determining how many Soviets have received what assistance and how much for Care & Maintenance.

However, ...

SECRET

REPRODUCTION

Text of January 9, 1953, cable. (Confidential)

"Local Units are advised that effective intel Soviet defectors who escaped since Jan 1, 1945 may be considered eligible for complete program assistance. Units shld complete registration of this group in each area and advise OFC of numbers registered. Every effort shld be made to create maximum program impact on Sov escapees in each area. It is realized that extension of eligibility to this group may cause some repercussions among other nationality groups and the agencies supporting them. It is pointed out however that great majority Sov defectors are eligible under provisions para 6 & 7 of Provisional Guide #1. Moreover Units shld take all feasible measures to minimize repercussions by exercising utmost discretion in implementation of this instruction e.g. by discussing it primarily only with agencies interested in this group."

AGENCY AND PERSONNEL

Text of January 20, 1955, cable: (Confidential)

"Soviet defectors referred to in Frankfurt tel sent Vienna 83, Rome 87, Athens 102, Trieste 39, Istanbul 43, Geneva 21 for Carson shld be generally interpreted as those Sov citizens or Sov Ukrainians who left Military or Govt service since Jan 1945, or their dependents (para 6 of Prev Guide #1). Local Units may also extend assistance to such other post Jan 1945 Sov escapees who qualify under Para 7 of Guide #1, excepting hard core CP's or persons who have been in refugee status prior to World War II."

Text of instructions issued to all field units December 1953:

"Regardless of his country of origin, any Iron Curtain escapee who, during the period 1945 to the present time, was voluntarily or forcibly repatriated, but who proceeded no further than the Eastern Zones of Germany or Austria, and was detained in the Eastern Zones of Germany or Austria under the discipline of the Soviet occupation forces or was employed in an official, semi-official, or any other capacity, regardless of the nature of his employment, by or for the Soviet occupation forces, and who subsequently defected, fled, escaped, or otherwise returned to the West, for any reason, should be considered eligible for USEP assistance, provided he is otherwise eligible."

Your attention is again directed to Section 7 of Guide #1 which authorizes you to make exceptions in any individual case, regardless of eligibility criteria.

REPRODUCTION
OF
1953

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 3 Mar 1954

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each command and each command numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should sign before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet will be returned to Registry.

FROM:

R. I. AN

EGRA-36400

DATE

30

TO	ROOM NO	DATE		INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FILED		
1. EGR	2044		1834	27	
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3. SR/PP			WAC	1834	
4. PP/100			WAC	1834	
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J.G. pls note

Suggest on page 7
or 1000. See esp. par 7
of attachment.

Note par 9 - How about
a Cuban man to develop
this unit? J.G.

X REF FORM FILED

IN:

N5

5-6

PROCESSED 11/10/53

See memo comm

attch. 1

11-1-53

ABSTRACT	INDEX
ENCL	
DATE	9 MAR 1954

RECLASSIFIED
RI/AN
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SECRET

VIA:

DISPATCH NO.

EGQA-36400

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief IE (Attn: Chief SP)

FROM : Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

SUBJECT: GENERAL - RUDSOX/AEPAN

SPECIFIC - Assistance to Soviet Escapees Through USEP

RE: EXQA-30972

ROUTING	
1	✓ 3/PP/3
2	
3	3/PP/3
4	

1. In a recent conversation with Mr. Richard P. Brown, OFCEP, Frankfurt, he read several portions of a letter which he had just received from his Washington headquarters directing some fairly strong criticism to the German country unit in its handling of the program. Needless to say, Brown was considerably upset since it appears that much of the criticism stemmed from KUBARK. It was his impression that our conversations of last November and December and the remedial action taken by OFC at that time relative to the USEP German unit's handling of the Soviet program had indicated his willingness to do anything possible to correct deficiencies and to forestall just such criticism. In paragraph 1 of the reference we indicated that satisfactory answers to our questions had been received. In this connection we enclose as Attachment A a copy of Brown's written answers to our specific questions. (Attachment B is a criteria for USEP assistance.)

2. In regard to the criticism levelled at Brown and the German unit by the former's home office, the following pertinent excerpts were passed to the undersigned:

"At the third meeting a great deal of stress was laid on the question of the special interest cases of other Government agencies. I was able to dwell at some length on the special handling that we have given special interest cases, and to cite chapter and verse of our report to the OFC. Nonetheless, it was felt that we should very greatly intensify our efforts in this respect. It is clearly considered that the disposal of special interest cases on a very high priority basis warrants unusual effort, procedures, and expense on the part of the Program. Both Army and (KUBARK) attach very great importance to this, and some dissatisfaction was expressed with the manner in which the present procedures are being implemented by the Program. In Germany, specifically, it was felt that the Program has been reluctant to associate itself or its contractors with cases which might present insuperable difficulties in connection with the

DECLASSIFIED
BY
DATE

EXQA-30972

SECRET

IN COPY

201-43752

74-126-3-68 (clm)

SECRET

FORM 36-400

voluntary agencies, the Program should find other means through other contractors, or through its own offices, of arranging disposal on a top priority basis. It was pointed out that the Program was better geared to such an effort than any other U.S. Government program, and that one of the most important yardsticks of its effectiveness must be its capacity to handle this type of case. In brief, the thought was expressed that we had perhaps been inflexible in our approach to this problem and predisposed to keep a clean-pure reputation at all costs.

....."I want to bring out one more point. At two of the three OCS meetings and from numerous other sources here in Washington recently, there has been severe criticism of the manner in which eligibility criteria are being applied by the German country unit. Criticism has been received on three occasions from (KUBARK), and is also included in the State Department report to the OCS group. The charge is made that the German country unit has been unnecessarily restrictive, has adopted overly restrictive measures, and has been hyper-technical. The statement was made in the OCS meeting that among the all-important Soviet escapees, cases had been turned down on the grounds of voluntary repatriation even though the escapees never got past Berlin. The statement was also made that among the Soviets, only diplomatic and military defectors had been granted eligibility."

3. We are assured by Brown and other USARP officials that the final charge made above relating to diplomatic and military defectors is entirely erroneous and this reputation is borne out by our own investigation. In the past, eligibility was withheld from certain "voluntary repatriates" who had in fact, got no further than Berlin on the truck back to the USSR and who later returned to West Germany. However, we are assured that this is no longer necessarily true and that each case is judged individually.

4. Finally, the German Mission feels that Brown's flat statement that any or all assistance can be rendered to any escapee without regard to past disqualification, provided KUBARK will designate them to receive such assistance, is evidence of his and his unit's desire to cooperate wholeheartedly. We wish to assure Headquarters that the field is now of the opinion that USARP is making a sincere and energetic effort to carry out a most difficult task. We have no complaints at the present time as to the handling of that part of the program which touches KUBARK interests. It will be appreciated if this can be made clear by the KUBARK official responsible for liaison with the Escapee Program in Washington.

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1 - CSOS, w/o att

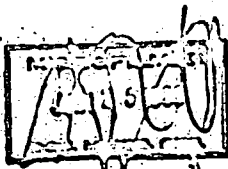
N/S

2 Mar 54

SECRET

James H. Marlatt
James H. Marlatt

ATTACH. B



RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

78

PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. 1

July 17, 1952

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPEE PROGRAM

1. The Mutual Security Act of 1951 provides the basic legislative authority for the Escapee Program and thus establishes the elementary criteria for extending assistance.

Section 101 (a)(1) of that Act authorizes the expenditure of a sum not to exceed \$100,000,000 "for any selected persons who are residing in or escapees from the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, or the Communist dominated or Communist occupied areas of Germany and Austria, and any other countries absorbed by the Soviet Union either to form such persons into elements of the military forces supporting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or for other purposes, when it is similarly determined by the President that such assistance will contribute to the defense of the North Atlantic area and to the security of the United States".

2. Officials carrying out this program should not become involved in complex, time-consuming procedures in determining priority for assistance. It is expected that a positive approach toward priority will be taken and that criteria will remain as simple and broad as is consistent with U.S. interests. It follows that aid should be given immediately to persons who apparently meet the priority criteria outlined below and should be withdrawn only if reasonable evidence is brought forward which indicates that the person does not meet these criteria.

3. The intent and purpose of the program is to aid new escapees from communist oppression. Whatever the merits of aiding persons who were displaced before, during, or soon after World War II, such aid is not normally a proper concern of this program. Moreover, quite apart from any other considerations, the program does not have sufficient funds to assist many persons other than those who have recently escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. In the foregoing perspective, the following criteria will be utilized by the Missions in according priority for assistance.

4. Priority for assistance in resettlement and for supplementary care will be granted any person who escaped after January 1, 1945 from the USSR, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria or Albania.

5. Within the broad confines of the above, there will be certain persons whom the United States obviously will not desire to assist and there will be others whose status in their country of residence after flight is such that they possess the rights and obligations of nationality of the country in which they have taken asylum.

RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

(6/1/52)

ATTN TO EGCA 31/100

REPRODUCTIONS

RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION
PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. 1 (cont)

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPE PROGRAM

Assistance will thus be denied to or withdrawn from any person who:

- A. Is a Communist agent.
- B. Is a former Nazi or Nazi collaborator seeking to escape just punishment for crimes committed during World War II against Allied personnel or against civil populations.
- C. Is a common criminal.
- D. Has unreasonably refused resettlement opportunities.
- E. Is recognized by the competent authorities of the country in which he resides as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of citizenship of that country e.g. German refugees and expellees, persons of Turkish ethnic origin from Rumania and Bulgaria are excluded from assistance under this paragraph.
- F. Has been satisfactorily settled locally.

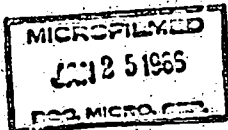
6. Assistance will be extended, however, to those persons otherwise eligible under the provisions of this circular who defect from diplomatic, other official or semi-official missions or delegations while abroad in the service of their country.

7. Missions are authorized to make individual exceptions, regardless of dateline, when such exceptions are in the interest of the U.S. or when such exceptions are requested by other U.S. Government agencies operating in related fields. When requested exceptions are not favorably considered by the Country Unit they must be referred to the Special Unit prior to final action.

8. A family group containing a person or persons who would not ordinarily be assisted due to nationality, e.g. Polish escapee and Austrian spouse and who are otherwise eligible should be considered eligible as a unit.

9. Basic responsibility for determination of eligibility will rest with the Local Units. However, it is expected that they will devise ways and means of utilizing local facilities and officials to a maximum extent in order to assist the Local Unit in discharging this responsibility. In the event the local unit requires further assistance in reaching an eligibility decision, the Special Unit may be called upon by the Local Unit for information or advice.

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTED - SECURITY INFORMATION

ADDENDUM

To

PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. 1

CRITERIA FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPEE PROGRAM

Text of tele-conference received from Department July 14, 1952
in amplification of criteria outlined under Provisional Guide #1:

"FEP Program is concerned with escapees from Soviet or Soviet dominated areas. In view fact FEP funds are limited and because of legislative history of program priority or preference must be given to more recent escapees such as those who escaped after January 1, 1948. Decisions as to application of fund must also be based on results which can be achieved in terms of basic objectives of program. In other words we are not distributing a limited relief fund equally among a designated number of people. We are more concerned with those who have escaped more recently than those who have been in the refugee state since World War I or those who were uprooted between September 1939 and January 1, 1948. The date January 1, 1948 is an administrative device which should not be rigidly applied unless later exhaustion of funds increasingly requires this action. Of equal concern to FEP are the results which can be achieved in terms of resettlement, resettlement, better morale, etc., as between one project and another. We should seek self-liquidating, non-repetitive uses for FEP funds. Avoid to the extent possible acceptance of responsibilities which cannot readily be relinquished. As experience develops we shall make the foregoing more selective

DO NOT REPRODUCE

RESTRICTED

Amendment No. 1

to

Provisional Guide No. 1. (Cost)

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPED PRISONER

Sub paragraph E of unnumbered paragraph following paragraph five of Provisional Guide No. 1 is amended to read:

"E. Is recognized by the competent authorities of the country in which he resides or other country outside of the area of Soviet domination as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of citizenship of that country e.g. German refugees and expellees, persons of Turkish ethnic origin from Rumania and Bulgaria are excluded from assistance under this paragraph."

RESTRICTED

SECRET

ACCC-55-60

INTERNATIONAL DEBOUT & RELIEF COMMITTEE

STATUS:

#2 jacket contains miscellaneous correspondence for 1949-1952

#3 jacket contains reports & Process Sheets for 1950-

SECRET

(When Filled In)

F-55

DOMESTIC CONTACT SERVICE - ORGANIZATION INFORMATION SHEET

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION (If a Subsidiary or Component Indicate also the Name and Address of the Parent Organization)

International Rescue Committee, Inc.
350 Park Avenue
New York, New York

S-5564 OK

2. LIST YOUR PRINCIPAL CONTACTS, THEIR POSITIONS, DEGREE OF COOPERATION, SECURITY STATUS, ETC.

Charles Sternberg, Executive Director, very cooperative. Subject is in charge of the New York Office. Sternberg was Approved/SECRET in May 1971. (W. Freund of the NY Office has been in touch with subject for many years.)

Leo Cherne, Chairman. We have been in touch with Leo Cherne, but not in regard to IRC. Cherne is Executive Director of the Research Institute of America, Inc., 589 Fifth Avenue, New York, and was placed in Approved category in June 1967.

Mrs. Mary P. Lord, President, very cooperative, Approved/SECRET. She has provided valuable FPI regarding developments in Bangladesh where IRC is actively involved in relief operations.



CONTINUED ON REVERSE

3. SUMMARIZE YOUR ESTIMATE OF THE VALUE OF THE ORGANIZATION AS A SOURCE OF FPI. INCLUDE THE TYPE OF BUSINESS (sales, Research, etc.) IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION IS ENGAGED, THE SUBJECT AND COUNTRIES (or Areas) IT INVOLVES, AND ANY RESTRICTIONS ENCOUNTERED WITH REGARD TO ACCESS TO SOURCES (e.g., Through what method is policy toward our mission established within the organization?)

This organization is not a source of FPI. It helps new immigrants to settle in the US. It is of value to us by helping us to locate East European and Soviet immigrants wanted for debriefing.



CONTINUED ON REVERSE

4. RECEPTIVITY TO OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS. LIST ANY INFLUENCING FACTORS (Restrictions, Policies, etc.)

Sternberg is likely to be receptive to operational requirements, but may not have the authority to commit the organization.

Mrs. Lord would probably be receptive to any reasonable operational requirements which would not jeopardize IRC's good name overseas. She has already been accused in "Communist New Age" of being a CIA operative.



CONTINUED ON REVERSE

FIELD OFFICE NYFO 417

C/S

NGraber:dh

DATE

30 May 1973

SECRET
(When Filled In)

F-55-64

DOMESTIC CONTACT SERVICE - ORGANIZATION INFORMATION SHEET

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION (if a Subsidiary or Component Indicate also the Name and Address of the Parent Organization)

International Rescue Committee Inc.
386 Park Avenue.
New York, New York

55564 OK

2. LIST YOUR PRINCIPAL CONTACTS, THEIR POSITIONS, DEGREE OF COOPERATION, SECURITY STATUS, ETC.

Charles Sternberg, Chief of Office in New York
Very cooperative.
Approved SECRET in May 1971.

A 87027

(Walter Freund of the New York Office has been a long-time contact of Charles Sternberg.)

☐ CONTINUED ON REVERSE

3. SUMMARIZE YOUR ESTIMATE OF THE VALUE OF THE ORGANIZATION AS A SOURCE OF FPI. INCLUDE THE TYPE OF BUSINESS (Sales, Research, etc.) IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION IS ENGAGED, THE SUBJECT AND COUNTRIES (or Areas) IT INVOLVES, AND ANY RESTRICTIONS ENCOUNTERED WITH REGARD TO ACCESS TO SOURCES (e.g., Through what method is policy toward our mission established within the organization)

The Organization has no value as a source of FPI. It helps new immigrants to settle in the U.S.
It is of value to us by helping us to locate East European immigrants wanted for debriefing.

☐ CONTINUED ON REVERSE

4. RECEPTIVITY TO OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS. LIST ANY INFLUENCING FACTORS (Restrictions, Policies, etc.)

Sternberg is likely to be receptive to operational requirements, but may not have the authority to commit the organization.

☐ CONTINUED ON REVERSE

FIELD OFFICE New York

C/S Norman N. Graber/ewk

DATE
6 March 1972

SECRET

F-5564

Chief, New York Office

4 August 1964

CASE

New Case #4048
Photos of Zorzi Bor

A 99520

1. Mr. Gilbert Jonas

2. Mr. Harold L. Oram Inc.

A 33841

3. International Rescue and Relief Committee

5564

4. In light of the fact that it might be very difficult to obtain copies of the two photographs of Zorzi Bor, it is suggested that the two copies of the photographs be sent to the International Rescue and Relief Committee.

5. Copy

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Copies filed in #33841 + 99520

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NYOR CITE WA 61404

FROM ALIEN BRANCH (SIVESS)

SUBJECT: CASE 41619 - JAROSLAV KREMEL

1. CASE NUMBER 41619 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THIS CASE.
2. NAGLE WAS MET AT AN ARRANGED RENDEZVOUS WITH NOT INCIDENT AND SUBJECT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY TRANSPORTED TO OUR FACILITY.
3. ARRANGEMENTS ARE UNDERWAY FOR SUBJECT TO UNDERGO A THORO GOING OVER. HE APPEARS PLEASANT AND OFFERS COOPERATION, SO AT THE MOMENT NO DIFFICULTIES ARE ANTICIPATED.
4. WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE IRNS TRANSCRIPT AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME.
5. WE CANNOT VENTURE A DEPARTURE DATE. PLEASE ADVISE IF THERE IS NEED FOR HIS PRESENCE IN NEW YORK AT ANY PARTICULAR TIME.
6. THE INTERESTED PEOPLE HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT SUBJECT IS HERE TEMPORARILY, AND THAT IN DUE COURSE HE WILL BE RETURNED TO HIS SPONSORS, THE IRC.

7. WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY PERTINENT FACTS CONCERNING SUBJECT.

SECRET

CFN 61404 SIVESS 41619 JAROSLAV KREMEL 41619 NAGLE NOT INCIDENT A THORO NO DIFFICULTIES IRNS CANNOT VENTURE A NEW YORK IRC

BT

PP 552

DE LND 163 34/1953Z

P 231953Z ZSA

BT

XXXX ZSA

SEP 16 4 31 PM '53

CONFIDENTIAL INFO 231953Z

PRILEHA CITY NO. 2571

ALIEN (CINVEST) FROM PRILEHA

CASE 41,612 - JACOSLAV KREML

A#116139

1. FROM CHOPIN STATEMENT TAKEN BY LENS (ORIGINAL UNCLASSIFIED),
USING INTERPRETER FOR GERMAN (NOT CZECH), SOME PERTINENT FACTS:

2. DR. JACOSLAV KREML, BORN 29 APRIL 1926 IN OSTRAVA,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA; WIFE JOSEFA NEE RUCNEROVA; MARRIED 23 JULY 1953;
ONE DAUGHTER, 2-1/2 YEARS; FATHER (DENTIST), DR. LUDVIG
KREML; MOTHER MARIE NEE HRUBA; ALL RESIDING OSTRAVA,
ZBOROVSKA 22. SISTER, MILENA KREMLOVA, SAME ADDRESS.
NO RELATIVES IN FREE WORLD.

3. AT HOSPITAL OF STEEL AND IRON WORKS, VITKOVICE, OSTRAVA,
WAS CHIEF ANESTHETIST, HAD NO STAFF. GAVE INSTRUCTION WHEREVER
ANESTHESIA USED, WHETHER IN DEPARTMENT Gynecology, NOSE AND

THROAT, OR OTHER. ANESTHESIA NOT SO WELL DEVELOPED
CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS U.S., OFTEN ADMINISTERED BY NURSES
RATHER THAN M.D. TOOK STATE EXAMINATION IN SURGERY JUNE 1950; STATE
EXAMINATION IN ANESTHESIA FEBRUARY 1952. AFTER RECEIVING
DEGREE MEDICINE AT CHARLES UNIVERSITY 1951, WAS CITY HOSPITAL
OSTRAVA NO. 1 AS INTERN 1951-52, CAME TO PLANT HOSPITAL 1952,
WHERE HE WAS ASSISTANT SURGEON OF FIRST DEGREE 1956-59;
ANESTHESIST AS SECOND DEGREE AFTER 1950

4. SUBJECT HAS BEEN A COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANIZATION, BECAUSE, UNLESS IT BECAUSE, CHINESE SCIENCE, WAS OPEN FOR NON-COMMUNIST. 100 YEARS AGO, SUBJECT ALSO FACED SOME SORT OF COMMUNIST SUFFERING.

5. TRANSMIT CONTAINS MANY USEFUL LEADS CONCERNING A FEW DOCUMENTS SUBJECT HAS (100), FATHER-IN-LAW (CITIZEN CHIEF OF POLICE, OSTRAVA, DESIGNATED COMMUNIST), ETC. DETAILS OF APPROACH TO "DEFINITION" IN NEW YORK ARE GIVEN. FRIEND IS PETER DAVES, 2 MORRIS STREET, NEW YORK 14, N.Y. DAVES EMIGRATED FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA ABOUT 1940; SUBJECT WAS FRIENDLY WITH BROTHER OF DAVES WHOSE NAME IS PAVEL TREMBLY (CIC), INSTRUCTOR OF SLAVONIC LITERATURE AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, WHO EMIGRATED MORE RECENTLY. MOTIVATION FOR DEFECTION EXPLAINED AS COMING FROM DARKNESS INTO LIGHT. FEELING TOWARD FAMILY NOT EXPLAINED IN ANY WAY.

6. INTERVIEW OF THE UNWITTINGLY CAN SUPPLY USEFUL BACKGROUND. WHAT WOULD YOU NEED THIS POINT?

CONFIDENTIAL

NEW BRITAIN 1940 DAVES FRIEND AT 612 JACOBSON STREET
HANS UNDEVELOPED NOT CZECH OR JACOBSON STREET 23 APRIL 1926
OSTRAVA CZECH REPUBLIC 23 JULY 1933 2-1/2 OF LUDWIK KREML
PAULINE VCE MORRIS OSTRAVA CZECHOSLOVAKIA 22 WILENA KREML
NO ADDRESS NO RELATIVES VITKOVIC NO STAFF NOT SO H. S. M. D 1956
FEBRUARY 1959 CHARLES UNIVERSITY 1951 NO. 1 1951-52 1952 1956-59
1959 NEWER COMMUNIST NON-COMMUNIST 100 ETC NEW YORK PETER DAVES
2 MORRIS STREET 14 N.Y. CZECH 1945 PAVEL TREMBLY AT SLAVONIC
UNIVERSITY ILLINOIS NOT EXPLAINED STEPHEN 100 POINTS

BT

32

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10/11/63

5564

CHI-2, Contact Division (FE/P Branch)

CASE
10 July 63VIA : Chief, Houston Office
Southeast Area, DallasA-109939
Juno 4 151 - Hong Kong Parolee Chu (acc) Hong York Ling
(A-10-195-121)

REF : Headquarters Memorandum 7 June 63

1. The local office of the IZNS requested the file of Mrs. Chu from the Boston Office. This revealed the previously unreported information that Mrs. Chu's husband died in Hong Kong in 1958 where he had worked as Manager of the Pin Chong Food Company. The file further revealed that Mrs. Chu had come to the US under the auspices of the International Rescue Committee and was being sponsored by Manning Graham of 5131 Diamond Drive, Dallas, Texas.

Use S-109939
2. Mrs. Chu was contacted at 4321 Travis Street where she is living with her six children. She corroborated much of the information contained in her IZNS file and advised that she was not in contact with anyone on the mainland of China but occasionally heard from friends in Hong Kong. She is looking for work and hopes to find a job as a waitress or possibly a filing clerk. She stated that she had left the mainland in 1949 and had no recent information on conditions in Communist China. Since her potential appeared extremely limited, she was not questioned on the checklist guides and it is suggested that this case be closed.

J. WALTON HOUSE

JW/rm

Copy filed in July #109939

000000
WYXX ZEA

SECRET TIT 1216027

LA CITE NYOP 8748

SUPPORT (STUNT) FROM ELLIFF

GROUP ONE EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION
CASE 35654 WILLIAM DONALD HARRIS

1. WE SPOKE BRIEFLY WITH HARRIS ON MONDAY, 8 APRIL. HE HAS MADE SEVERAL TRIPS TO CUBA, THE LATEST IN JANUARY 1963 FOR TWO WEEKS. HE VISITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE AREA WEST OF HAVANA. HIS OFFICIAL TITLE IS DIRECTOR, HISPANO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS (THE PRESBYTERIAN WORK IN CUBA IS ADMINISTRATIVELY A PART OF THE NEW JERSEY PRESBYTERY). HE TOLD US THAT HE HAD COMPLETE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, ENCOUNTERED NO DIFFICULTY ANYWHERE AND WAS NEVER STOPPED OR QUESTIONED BY THE AUTHORITIES. HE SAID HE WAS OFTEN TAKEN FOR A SOVIET OR EASTERN EUROPEAN, PROBABLY BECAUSE NO ONE EXPECTED TO SEE AN AMERICAN.

2. HIS PLANS FOR FUTURE VISITS TO CUBA ARE A BIT INDEFINITE. HE WOULD LIKE TO MAKE THE NEXT VISIT WITH SEVERAL OTHER CHURCHMEN FROM OTHER DENOMINATIONS. THERE IS AN INTERDENOMINATIONAL SEMINARY AT MATANZAS, WHICH HAS MANY PROBLEMS THAT NEED TO BE DISCUSSED. THE SEMINARY WOULD PLAN A BOARD MEETING TO COINCIDE WITH THE VISIT OF THESE PEOPLE WHO ARE ON THE BOARD. THE GROUP THAT WOULD GO INCLUDES DR. STOCKWELL (METHODIST) BISHOP JOHN BENTLEY (EPISCOPAL), DR. LARSEN (BAPTIST) AND DR. JOHN SINCLAIR (PRESBYTERIAN). THE ONLY MEMBER OF THIS GROUP KNOWN TO US IS BISHOP BENTLEY WHO HAS BEEN AN EXTREMELY COOPERATIVE CONTACT OF THIS OFFICE. THIS TRIP HOPEFULLY WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE NEAR FUTURE BUT THERE ARE NO DEFINITE PLANS AT THIS TIME.

3. HARRIS HAD A PROBLEM HE THOUGHT WE MIGHT BE ABLE TO HELP WITH. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IS TO TAKE

PLACE IN DES MOINES, IOWA FROM 15-17 MAY. THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE DELEGATES FROM CUBA ATTEND, BUT THEY HAVE HAD LITTLE SUCCESS IN GETTING THE NECESSARY PAPERS. THE ONLY POSSIBILITY SEEMS TO BE FOR THE DELEGATES TO GET THEMSELVES TO MEXICO CITY AND TAKE A CHANCE THAT THE US EMBASSY THERE WILL GRANT THEM PERMISSION TO COME INTO THE COUNTRY. THE NAMES OF THE PROPOSED DELEGATES ARE BERTIO MANEJIAS, FACTOR OF THE CHURCH IN CARDENAS, AND HIS WIFE, PRESIDENT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN WOMEN'S

ORGANIZATION IN CARDENAS; ALSO DR. PENE CASTELLANOS, A LAYMAN FROM CARDENAS AND A FORMER UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.

4. ON THE BASIS OF OUR RATHER SHORT VISIT WE CANNOT MAKE MUCH OF AN ASSESSMENT OF HARRIS. HE WAS EXTREMELY CORDIAL, ENTIRELY SYMPATHETIC WITH OUR INTERESTS WHILE AT THE SAME TIME WANTING TO BE ASSURED THAT HIS CONTACT WITH US WOULD NOT BECOME KNOWN. HE SAID THAT NATURALLY MANY PEOPLE ASSUMED HE WAS CONNECTED WITH THE CIA BUT THAT IF THERE WERE ANY BASIS IN FACT FOR THIS ASSUMPTION HIS USEFULNESS WOULD BE AT AN END. THIS WOULD LEAD US TO THINK THAT HE WOULD NOT BE WILLING TO DO ANYTHING ON OUR BEHALF DURING FUTURE TRIPS TO CUBA. WE ALSO THINK, HOWEVER, THAT HE IS ENOUGH OF A REALIST THAT HE WOULD NOT BE UNDULY UPSET BY THE REQUEST AND THAT HE WOULD GIVE IT SERIOUS CONSIDERATION. WHETHER HE WOULD BE MORE AMENABLE IF SOMETHING COULD BE DONE TO ENABLE THE CUBANS MENTIONED ABOVE TO COME TO DES MOINES, WE DON'T KNOW. WE THINK HE WOULD TURN DOWN ANY REQUEST TO HELP DURING HIS NEXT TRIP SINCE IT WOULD BE MADE IN THE COMPANY OF OTHER CHURCH PEOPLE.

5. WE WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT TO TALK WITH HARRIS AT GREAT LENGTH. COULD YOU GIVE US ANY IDEA OF WHAT THE POSSIBILITIES ARE OF HELPING HIS CUBAN FRIENDS AND WE COULD THEN TRANSMIT THAT INFORMATION TO HIM AT THAT TIME. THANK YOU.

SECRET

CIN NYOR 3748 STUNT 7 3111 39654 WILLIAM DONALD HARRIS HARRIS MONDAY 8 APRIL JANUARY 1953 WEST HAVANA DIRECTOR, HISPANO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS NEW JERSEY PRESBYTERY NO DIFFICULTY NEVER STOPPED A SOVIET EASTERN EUROPEAN NO ONE A INDEFINITE. HE MATANZAS A DR. STOCKWELL (METHODIST) JOHN BENTLEY (EPISCOPAL) DR. LANSER (BAPTIST) DR. JOHN SINCLAIR (PRESBYTERIAN) BENTLEY NO DEFINITE HARRIS A GENERAL ASSEMBLY DES MOINES IOWA 15-17 MAY MEXICO CITY

CONFIDENTIAL

Chief, New York Field Office

Chief, Contact Division (S/P Branch)

New York, New York

Case 33,162

1. Subject case is opened for the exploitation of
Chen Ching Lee and Thomas Li Ching-hua, a Chinese couple
who arrived in the US from Hong Kong in February 1963 under
President Kennedy's Emergency Program. Mr. Lee is a
5,000th Chinese refugee to come to the US and he was married
by his wife and seven children.

2. The subject is the Resettlement Department of the
International Refugee Committee, c/o 40 Park Avenue, New York,
New York 10, New York.

3. Mr. Lee's arrival was given great publicity in both
San Francisco and New York Chinese communities. He was
formally welcomed at a dinner given shortly after his arrival
in New York City by Mr. R. G. Lee, publisher of the Chinese
Journal.

4. We have submitted checkbook and approval for
forwarded when received from country.

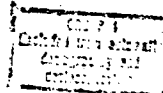
5. Subject using the Checklist for Initial Contacting.
According to the Chinese newspapers Lee was graduated from
the Steinbock College but did not state what field he
specialized in. After checking the Fuller files in New York
City, it may be possible to further determine his
potentials.

E. H. ASHCROFT

JEM:sa

Distribution:

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SECRET

NYOR CITE VA 55582

MAJOR FROM SUPPORT (TRAVIS)

CASE 37473

REUR NYOR 6269 AND INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE.

THE SWEDISH DESK WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO HAVE BIOGRAPHIC DATA
ON BARBARA LISINSKI, THE SWEDISH GIRL WHO WILL BE IN CHARGE OF THE
IRC OFFICE IN STOCKHOLM.

COULD YOU PLEASE OBTAIN FROM IRC AS THE STATION MAY BE INTERESTED
IN ESTABLISHING CONTACT WITH HER. THANKS VERY MUCH.

SECRET

CEN VA 55582 MAJOR TRAVIS 37473 REUR NYOR 6269 SWEDISH BARBARA LISINSKI

IRC STOCKHOLM IRC

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SECRET

NYOR CITE VA 55582

MAJOR FROM SUPPORT (TRAVIS)

CASE 37473

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IRC STOCKHOLM IRC

BT

13/14357

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S E C R E T

WA CITE NYOR 5801

REPORT (TPAVIS) FROM MAJOR

CASE 37473

SUBJECT - IRC REPRESENTATIVE IN SWEDEN

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE DOES NOT HAVE A PERMANENT RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE IN SWEDEN. DR. RADE KORACEK HAS REPRESENTED THEM THERE FOR THE PAST YEAR AND A HALF BUT DOES NOT LIVE THERE AND TRAVELS IN OUT AS REQUIRED. THE DR. IS A FORMER JUGOSLAV WHO HAS A PHD FROM ONE OF THE MID-WESTERN UNIVERSITIES. WE ARE OBTAINING FURTHER BIO INFORMATION AND WILL FORWARD. SINCE HE HAS BEEN REPRESENTING IRC FOR THE PAST YEAR AND A HALF HE IS FAR FROM NEW. WILL YOU PLEASE ADVISE IF THIS IS THE RIGHT PERSON. OUR CONTACT AT IRC KNOWS OF NO CHANGE TO TAKE PLACE. PLEASE ADVISE.

S E C R E T

CFN NYOR 5801 (TPAVIS) MAJOR 37473 IRC SWEDEN INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE NOT HAVE A DR. RADE KORACEK. A NOT LIVE DR. A JUGOSLAV PHD BIO IRC A IRC NO CHANGE 37473

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SEC

VA CITE NYOR 4632

SUPPORT (CONNELL) FROM MAJOR

CASE 28972 Y 28972

F 5564
CASE

Nov 7: 12:11 PM '58

SUBJECT - MAREK HLASKO X MAREK HLASKO TRIP SPONSORED BY INTERNATIONAL
RESCUE COMMITTEE.

518471 (continued)
THROUGH MR. CHARLES STERNBERG X CHARLES STERNBERG OF IRC X IRC WE
HAVE LEARNED THAT THE MAN WHO WILL HAVE MOST TO DO WITH SUBJECT
WHILE HE IS IN THIS COUNTRY IS THE SECRETARY, A MR. MCALLISTER X
MCALLISTER. SUBJECT WILL NOT X NOT BE ARRIVING THIS COUNTRY AS PLANNED
SINCE HE HAS BEEN ILL IN BERLIN X BERLIN. HE WILL NOT X NOT ATTEND
THE DINNER ON 23 NOV X 25 NOV AND IF HE DOES COME, AND THIS HAS NOT X
NOT BEEN FIRMED UP, HE WILL BE COMING SOMETIME IN JANUARY 59 X
JANUARY 59 FOR THE OPENING OF THE FILM BASED ON ONE OF HIS BOOKS.
INDIRECTLY WE HAVE LEARNED THAT THERE MAY BE SOME QUESTION
AS TO WHETHER THE FILM WILL ACTUALLY DISTRIBUTED IN THIS COUNTRY ON
ACCOUNT OF CENSORSHIP. EVIDENTLY IT IS LOADED WITH EROTICISM TO THE
POINT WHERE A 22 FILM X 22 FILM WOULD LOOK LIKE A SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

FILE - INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

Copy filed # 18471 (continued)

SEC 684

CASE

MYOR CITE WA 37684

FROM SUPPORT (CONNELL)

THIS IS NEW CASE 28972 X 28572

Source
use 5-5564
POLISH DESK IS REQUESTOR OF FOLLOWING: MAREK HLASKO X MAREK HLASKO THE POLISH POET WHO DEFECTED TO WEST GERMANY LAST SPRING IS COMING TO THE US X US ON A VISITORS VISA AT THE INVITATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE TO ATTEND AN IRC X IRC DINNER ON 29 X 25 NOV. IT IS NOT X NOT KNOWN HOW LONG HE WILL STAY HERE BUT WHILE VISITING, HE WILL PRESUMABLY ALSO BE IN TOUCH WITH E. P. DUTTON X E. P. DUTTON, PUBLISHERS, WHO HAVE ALREADY PUBLISHED SOME OF HIS WORK. THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF DD/P X DD/P INTEREST IN HLASKO, THEY HAVE BEEN IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH HIM IN BERLIN AND HE HAS REQUESTED AN "ADVISOR" WHILE HERE TO KEEP HIM OUT OF TROUBLE. (ON THE BASIS OF HIS REPUTATION THIS COULD BE EITHER VERBAL INDISCRETION, DRUNKENNESS OR TROUBLE WITH THE LADIES).

HE WILL BE TOLD THAT HE WILL NOT BE GIVEN AN ADVISOR BUT THE POLISH DESK WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WOULD CONTACT THE IRC X IRC AND DETERMINE WHO WILL BE KNOWLEDGEABLE CONCERNING HIS BEHAVIOR AND HIS WHEREABOUTS. THEN IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT IF ANYTHING DOES GO WRONG, WE WILL LEARN OF IT QUICKLY. ALSO, YOU CAN CALL EVERY WEEK OR SO TO SEE HOW THINGS ARE GOING.

NATURALLY IRC X IRC SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN THE ABOVE. WE THINK YOU SHOULD SAY THAT WE HAVE A NATURAL INTEREST IN HIS WELFARE WHILE HERE. PLEASE ADVISE WHOM YOU SEE. THANKS.

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

F 5564

Acting Chief, Security Division, I&SO

13 April 1953

Chief, Contact Division, CO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 5564

WABSIIEW, Gisela - Concern About Physical Security Of

1. Enclosed is a copy of letter written by the subject which was transmitted by Mr. Abram J. Becker, (PH-865-A) executive director of the International Rescue Committee, to a representative of this Division.

2. Subject has been the director of the Berlin office of the IRC for approximately three years. As you know, the IRC has been prominent for aid given to West Berlin and is currently in the midst of a campaign for aid to refugees arriving there in increasing numbers from the East. In her letter subject reports alleged attempts on the part of "the East" to kidnap her. In view of her activities and her connection with Rainer Hildebrandt's Kampfgruppe gegen Unmenschlichkeit, Mr. Becker believes there may be some basis for her fears. He said he knows subject as a calm person not given to hysterics; he is therefore, concerned about subject's safety.

3. This information has been transmitted to Staff C, FI, for action.

4. Any inquiry concerning this memorandum should be directed to Mrs. Virginia L. Thorne, Extension 2202.

E. M. ASHCRAFT

Enclosure

VThorne:ble

SECRET