NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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2000

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FROM:

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. QX 431

Date Rec'd. SA JUN 6 1944

To	Room No.	Date Rec'd.	Date Fwd'd.	Officer's Initials	Comments
1. O4			6-11		
2. Valaitis		6/11	6/11		
3. Tucker					carded 6/11
4. Klassen		6/21	6/23		
5. O4		6-24	6-24	mcs	
6. D2		6/26	6/26		
7. O6					
8.					
9.					
10. X-2 Reg	2043				

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Our Document No: GX-431
Date: June 1, 1944

C.S.D.I.C. ALLIED SOURCE INTERROGATION REPORT

"F" SERIES - SECURITY, POLITICAL, SECRET ORGANIZATIONS, GUERILLA ACTIVITIES

Report No Allied/F/263
[illegible] May 1944.

GREECE AND GREEK ISLANDS

This report contains information on Greek and German Organizations and Personalities and Italian Personalities, dated up to early April 1944.

Ref Maps:- STADTPLAN VON ATHEN.

1:50,000 CRETE Sheet 8, RETHIMNON.

SOURCES:-
1 PAPAMIHALOPOULOS, Dimitrios
11 SIOZOS, Nicolaos
111 XIDIS, Stellios
1V ADAMANDIDIS, Adamandios
V MATHIOUDAKIS, Haralambos
V1 VEZIRTZIS, Athanasios
V11 KARAISKAKIS, Spyridhon
V111 SVINOS, Theofilos
1X YANNIKOS, Georgios
X KARANGELOS, Constantine
X1- XV1 6 Italian Military escapees.

INTERROGATED AT:- CSDIC (ME) - (Sources 1V, V1, X-XV1)
CYPRUS - (Sources 11, 111, V11, 1X)
NUSEIRAT - (Sources 1, V)
CASTELORIZO- (Source V111)

DISTRIBUTION:-

M.E.

BGS(1)	1	G-2, USAFIME	1
Force 133	1	AM HQ (Balkans)	2
Main HQ "A" Force	3		
PIC	10	A.F.H.Q.	
ISLD	1		
SIME	3	AC of S, G-2	1
SO(1) LEM	1	2677 HQ Coy	1
CIGO RAF(through RAF CSDIC).	1		
OSS USAFIME	2		
JICA	4	File	5

The information contained in this report has been obtained from the interrogation of refugees and should be treated with reserve until confirmed by other sources.

C.S.D.I.C., G.H.Q., M.E.F.
Tel Digla Exch CSDIC

SECRET

Lieut-Cdr, RNVR,
OC, Allied Section,
for Commandant CSDIC (ME)

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Report No Allied/F/263

PREAMBLE.

Source 1 is a 20 year-old student from PIRAEUS who escaped from Greece on 3 Apr. 44.

Source 11 is a 30 year-old gendarme who served from 1937 - 1941 in the ATHENS Special Security Service and from 1941 to Apr 44 when he escaped in the LEMNOS Gendarmerie. He is intelligent and precise.

Source 111 is 49 year-old caique skipper. He left CHIOS on 1 Apr 44 as he was wanted by the Germans for having helped refugees to escape. He is intelligent and reliable.

Source 1V is an intelligent 41 year-old merchant from COO which he left on 30 Mar 44.

Source V is an Italian gunner who left CRETE on 6 Apr 44.

Source V1 is a 40 year-old caique skipper who escaped from FERRAI on 28 Oct 43.

Source V11 is the captain of a sponge fishing boat who since 1938 has lived in MYTILENE, whence he escaped on 5 Nov 43.

Source V111 is a 52 year-old caique owner from NISIRO who escaped on 26 Dec 43. He is talkative and tried to impress with his importance and knowledge. He showed personal animus when giving names of collaborators and his information is not considered verb reliable.

Source 1X is a peasant from SIMI who recently worked at PANORMITI Monastery. He escaped on 28 Feb. 44. He has a peasant's mentality but a good memory for a limited number of factw.

Source X is an intelligent and widely travelled fisherman from LEROS whence he escaped on 28 Mar. 44.

1. GREEK ORGANISATIONS.

(a) GEORGE POULOS ORGANIZATION

Source 11 states that the anti-communist groups active in MACEDONIA under the leadership of Col POULOS include Germans as well as the most lawless Greek elements. They wear German uniform and caps and their units are termed "EKATONDARCHIAI" (groups of 100).

(b) SECURITY BATTALION RECRUITS

Ref Map:- STADTPLAN VON ATHEN

The HQ of the Securith Battalions is at MR 393115

Source 11 states that 50% of the Security Battalion forces are volunteers from the villages in the PELOPONNESE most of whom have suffered at the hands of E.A.M, 30% have joined as a means of subsistence and others in the hope of obtaining loot; many members of E.D.E.S. have also joined.

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2. GREEK PERSONALITIES

(a) LEMNOS (Source 11)

KARASAVVAS, Nicolaos — Born Asia Minor. Convicted of fraud before the war. Employed by Germans as a spy. Takes loot when shearching houses. Has been allotted a car by the Germans and put in charge of rationing on the island.

TIROLOIDIS, Antonios — Armenian interpreter at German military court. Informer. Acts as superintendant of civil labour on behalf of Germans.

DOGHOS, Michael — Gendarme. Placed in charge of LEMNOS prisons by Germans. Enjoys their full confidence. They tried to make Greek Gendarmerie promote him to serjeant. This was not done. He wears plain clothes and uses a German car.

GAVARITIS, Georgios — Demobilized major. Appointed town major of KASTRON by Germans. Wholly influenced by his wife who got her daughter engaged to the German Harbour master of KASTRON. GAVARITIS' house is almost a German club. He acts as informer and does nothing for his community.

(b) CALINO (Source VIII)

SDRUGAS, Anastasios — Worked for Italians spying round the islands and ANATOLIA. Now believed in M.E.

LIGARIS, Micheal
Ioannis
George — Worked for Italians. Used their caique for looting expeditions to PIRAEUS and PSIRO. Micheal is now believed to be in [illegible], Goerge in an Italian prison, and Ioannis still on ~~CALINO~~ KARPATHOS.

TRIKILIS Nikolaos — Is reported to be an agent for "both sides" and to have made a fortune there-by. Now believed to be in BUDRUM.

TSAKIRIOS, Dimitrios
Peter — Brothers, keen fascists. They and their sons always joined the Italian parades wearing black shirts. Were both in the Port Command. Now believed to be in Egypt.

GATTIS, Nikolaos
Aristocles — Brothers. Agents of the Governor; Aristocles is in the police. Now both believed to be in CYPRUS.

KOUROUNIS, Antonios — Used his caique in the Italians' employ. Has now left the island.

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TOULOUMARIS, Themistocles	Formerly married to a German now to a local woman. Municipal clerk. Reported to be an informant to the Germans. Still on ~~GALINO~~, KALYMNOS.

(c) NISIRO (Source VIII)

BERDELIS, Athanasios) LIVITSIS, Nicolaos)	Cooperate with Italians on black market. LIVITSIS is a teacher.

(d) LESVOS (MYTILENE) (Source VII)

HAMITIS Georgios	35-40 years old, medium height, dark complexion. Is a German agent and carries arms. Betrays those with pro-Allied sympathies and blackmails the inhabitants.

(e) CRETE (Source V)

Ref Map; 1:50,000 Crete Sheet 8, RETHYMNON.

PICHOUNAKIS, Emmanouel	30 year-old labourer.
TRIPODIANOS, Nicolaos	35 year-old president of the community Both are from KALOYEROU at MR 590280 and have been seen wearing German uniform and helping the Germans during rounding-up operations at the end of Mar 44.
LITINAS, Ioannis	President of the community at VOLIONES at MR 630295 40 years old. Has been seen in German uniform.
ALEXAKIS, Emmanuel or ALEXOMANOLIS	from XEROCHORION 560385 50 years old, called the "chief traitor".
ALEXAKIS, Emmanuel	Son of Stylianos. 27 year-old gendarme from KLISIDHI 682288 nephew of the above.
KYPARISSIS, Emmanouel	from VISTAVI. 22 years old.
PICHOUNAKIS, Stavros	38 years old. Labourer from PLATANIA. Has been seen in German uniform taking part in rounding-up operations at end of Mar. 44.

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(f) SIMI (Source IX)

√DE STEFANI √ "Greek Levantine". Civil governor of SIMI for about the last 5 months. Generally disliked.

[illegible] Abbot of PANORMITIS Monastery. Betrayed by a shepherd, Charalambos TSAKIRIS and was accused of complicity with commandos on SESKLI Island. He was told there was a rubber boat there. He denied knowledge of this and offered to investigate. He went to the island and found a damaged rubber boat which he put into a sack bringing it back to PANORMITIS monastery where he handed it over to the Italians. They set out for SIMI town with him, but on the way they shot him and the two men who were with him.

3. THE ARMENIAN MINORITY IN THRACE.

According to source VI the attitude of the Armenian minority in THRACE is "disgraceful". This is illustrated by a statement made by a well-known lady of ALEXANDROUPOLIS:- "After many years of bondage, God has again granted freedom to the Bulgarian national territories nad has allowed the oppressed people of ALEXANDROUPOLIS to return the bosom of their mother country".

The Armenians have openly shown their sympathy for the Bulgarians by warmly welcoming their troops when they entered ALEXANDROUPOLIS and by giving receptions in their honour. Most of these Armenians are being used to spy on the Greeks and to bear false witness against them.

4. GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS

(a) PAVLOS MELAS Internment camp, SALONICA.

Source II states that hostages are interned here.

(b) GESTAPO √

√ i) ATHENS √ (Ref map:- STADTPLAN VON ATHEN)

HQ used to be in the Hotel ALEXANDRA, AVEROFF ST. In early Mar 44 it was transferred to No 32, PATESSIA ST. (The LINARDOU Building) at HQ. 38151395

√ ii) LEMNOS √

HQ are in HUDROS. A corporal is in charge (see 5, PERSONALITIES (b) below)

5. GERMAN PERSONALITIES

(a) GESTAPO in ATHENS

√FRIEDRICH, Herbert √ Works at HQ on PATESSIA St (See 4 (c) above). Aged about 45, height 1.73 m, broad shoulders, square face with marked chin.

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FRIEDRICH Herbert (contd)
Thick lips, blue eyes, hair light brown and closely cropped at the temples. Deep voice. Nearly always wore mufti so source was not certain of his rank.

STOCK, Max — WO in the Air Force. Works at HQ, Aged about 22. Height 1.80 m, thin with a slight stoop, long oval face covered with pimples, eyes deep blue, hair light brown. Voice: baritone Speaks French haltingly.

(b) GESTAPO on LEMNOS (Source 11)

MAX, Cpl. — IC until Oct 41. Acted as prosecutor at the trial of a labourer who was shot for having a few stolen nails in his pockets.

RAMBEL, Cpl. — Ic from Oct 41 till Sep 43 when he left for MYTILENE. Is now said to be in SALONICA. Was a butcher in peacetime. Is frequently drunk and has savage habits. Activities:- As IC Gestapo he was also prosecutor at courts martial and has been instrumental in sending many people to prison in SALONICA for 10-20 years. In Jul 42 had harbour master of KASTRON arrested and beat him and strangled him with his own hands. It was given out that the harbour master had committed suicide but when the body was buried plain evidence of strangling was to be seen. In Sep 42 shot 5 men from AYIOS NIKOLAOS, KHALKIDHIKI, for trying to escape to Turkey. In Mar 43 shot WO Panayiotis BOUDIKLARIS, Panayiotis KLADHIS and Georges YANNOPOULOS, all members of the Gendarmerie. They were executed for attempting to escape and had been returned to LEMNOS by the Turks. In Jul 43 shot 4 fishermen for using dynamite when fishing, though the Germans had given it to them for this purpose.

MULLER, Cpl. — Replaced RAMBEL in Sep 43 and is still IC. Understands Greek well but does not speak fluently.

(c) GESTAPO etc on KHIOS (Source 111)

WISSMANN (sic), Capt. or BISMARCK — Officer in charge of GESTAPO. WISBAK

MESTHAUSER — Head of Gestapo "Economic Service". Killed in air raid on 7 Feb.44.

BELLONI (German) — Naval PO on KHIOS. Speaks good Greek having lived in ATHENS for 15 years working as a Commission agent.

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BERGHANN — Works in Harbour Master's office. Issues caique permits. The method of obtaining a permit is as follows:- a visit is paid to this man's mistress, a certain Elpiniki ZOLOTA, and one or more gold sovereigns are paid to her. She notifies BERGHANN, and if he is satisfied a permit is issued; if permit is refused another visit is made to Miss ZOLOTA, when permit is usually granted.

5. [illegible] INTELLIGENCE

(a) CO3 (Source 1V)

DI GIOLA — Maresciallo Maggiore (Senior WO) of Carabinieri. 55 years old. Very pro-German, has been put in charge of secret police. He is responsible for the execution of one German and one Italian.

(b) LEROS (Sources:- 6 Italian military escapees.)

STOCCO, Giovanni — Employed in LEROS Hospital. German informer and propagandist.

OROSO, Francesco, S. — Ex Italian navy. Wears German uniform and serves in German controlled vessels.

BUONAFEDE, Capt. — Ex Italian MO. Now collaborates with the Germans and has been responsible for the capture of numerous Italians trying to escape to neutral or allied territory.

PEROSI, Capt. — Naval officer. Speaks German and is believed to be acting as liaison officer.

PELOSIO, Lt Col. — Anti-British propagandist.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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2000

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FROM:

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Intelligence

Accession No. ...HX397...

MAR 10 1945

Date Rec'd SA .....

To	Room No.	Date Rec'd	Date Fwd'd.	Officer's Initials	Comments
1. E-3		6/8	6/11	[illegible]	P- [illegible] noted & [illegible] - 6/14/45 [illegible] - 6/14/45
2. Flugger			6/11	[illegible]	
3. E-1		6/18	6/19	[illegible]	E-3 [illegible]
4. I-E			[illegible]		[illegible]
5. I-1		6/21	6/21	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10. R					~~Return to R~~ ~~to file~~ indexed

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HX-397

By Pouch

2 March 1945

To: SAINT, London and Washington

From: SAINT, BD/001 C/cc.

Subject: Hans D. ZIEGRA

* * * * *

1. According to information received from the Legal Attache, Lisbon, Hans D. ZIEGRA is a German born naturalized Brazilian citizen who operated a brokerage office in Rio de Janeiro from 1933 to 1936. On March 17, 1936 he arrived at New York City from Bremen, Germany as a Brazilian citizen. He was destined to Chicago, Illinois to visit an acquaintance. At that time he described his occupation as a merchant. ZIEGRA again entered the United States on September 10, 1937 via a steamer from Bremen; this time as a German citizen. His occupation was described as broker and he was designated as president of the New York Overseas Corporation, a firm dealing exclusively in Ruechwanderer Marks. On this occasion he remained in the United States for a period of only twenty days, departing on September 30, 1937 for Hamburg, Germany on the SS "Deutschland". After September, 1939 ZIEGRA was reportedly travelling to Norway and to Paris, France. He is described by a French Surete as a member of the Gestapo. He arrived in Portugal on April 11, 1941 presumably in the service of the German Government. He left Portugal via Lufthansa for Rome, Italy on May 23, 1941 and thence to Rio de Janeiro via LATI. The trip to Rio de Janeiro on this occasion is unconfirmed. An additional report reflects that he was working for the German Government in Naples, Italy. ZIEGRA arrived at the Ritz Hotel, Madrid, Spain from Berlin on May 3, 1943.

2. Mr. J. Winsor Ives, Commercial Attache, American Embassy, knew ZIEGRA while stationed in Rio with the American Mission. In 1941 ZIEGRA, while in Portugal, contacted Ives and exhibited considerable friendliness. Ives, in talking with him, learned that following the subject's return to Germany he had specialized in the handling of accounts for Jews departing from Germany for other countries and was successful, through his influence in official circles, in having his money transferred abroad through the facilities of the Reichsbank. This, of course, was done with the approval of the German Government and netted a huge profit for ZIEGRA who charged exorbitant fees to Jews for his services. Ives states definitely that when in Portugal in 1941, ZIEGRA was using his Brazilian passport. He exhibited strong Nazi tendencies and appeared entirely unscrupulous with respect to the business which he had instituted in Berlin in the handling of funds for refugees. When asked by Ives as to how it was possible for him, a Brazilian who had resided out of Germany for many years, to handle these transactions, through official German circles, ZIEGRA exhibited with some bravado a membership card #360 in the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi Party).

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3. Within the past month Ives was brought a calling card bearing the name of Hans D. ZIEGRA by one of his Portuguese contacts who had just returned from Madrid, Spain where he had met ZIEGRA. ZIEGRA indicated that he was residing at the Hotel Palace, Telephone 37339, and intended to proceed to Lisbon, Portugal in the near future at which time he would contact Ives. Ives considers ZIEGRA completely unscrupulous and one who will at this time probably try to come over to the side of the Allies in order to protect his business interests, wherever they may be.

4. Arrangements have been made for this office to be notified by Ives in the event that ZIEGRA appears in Lisbon and attempts to contact him. It is suggested that inquiries be made in Madrid concerning subject's present activities and that Lisbon be informed by Madrid in the event of subject's departure for Lisbon.

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5

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

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2000

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FROM:

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. HX 461

Date Rec'd SA APR

To	Room No.	Date Rec'd	Date Fwd'd.	Officer's Initials	Comments
1. G-3		5/14	5/17	d.l	
2. Flugge			5/16	a.j	P Carried - 1/2 - 5-17-45
3. G-1		5/16	5/22	[illegible]	
4. I-G			5-23	HC	
5. I-1		5/24	5/25	[illegible]	
6. E-3		5/25	5/26	GLP	From [illegible] for NILS IHD [illegible]
7. C-3	JUN 4 1945		6/16	[illegible]	— for S/ [illegible]
8.					
9.					
10. R					

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
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2000

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 004025

~~SECRET~~

HX-461

By Pouch

16 April 1945

To: SAINT, London and Washington

From: SAINT, BD/001 BD/001

Subject: Expulsion List

1. Attached is a copy of a memorandum which is being handed to Mr. Crocker, Counselor of Embassy, today.

2. As reported in [illegible] letter No. 8533 of 10 April 1945, a similar memorandum was handed by him to his Minister.

Att.

Distribution: London - 2
Washington - 1 ✓
[illegible]
J-1, BD-land - 1
Pouch File - 2

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 004025

~~SECRET~~

16 April 1945

To: Mr. Edward S. Crocker, Counselor

From: Wm. M. Wheeler, Jr., Attache

Subject: Expulsion or Internment of Certain Germans

* * * * *

1. After many months of investigation by ourselves and our British colleagues, a list has been drawn up of those Germans in Portugal who we consider those most likely to attempt the formation of an underground movement here. Very definite information is at hand showing that certain of these Germans have at their disposal a so-called "terror fund" of several million escudos, which they hope to use in organizing such a movement. Others, we know, are making efforts to set up an underground intelligence organization.

2. It is these individuals who are most likely to employ in a harmful manner the enemy loot and assets which have been hidden in Portugal.

3. In February a list of these Germans (a copy of which is attached) was presented by the British to Captain Catela of the PVDE, who undertook to have all removed from Portugal by 15 April 1945.

4. To date, Hans SOKOL is the only person on the list who has been expelled.

5. As the promised date was approaching, Catela was reminded on 7 April of his promise. He replied that those concerned could not now be expelled, due to lack of transport to Germany. He had, therefore, secured the approval of Dr. Salazar to place those concerned in an internment camp at Villa Pereira (in North East Portugal) and that this would be done on or before 15 April.

6. To the best of our knowledge, no steps have actually been taken to implement this promise, and in view of Catela's long series of broken promises we remain skeptical about his intentions.

7. The purpose of this note is to suggest:

(a) That, if considered appropriate by you, a direct approach be made to Dr. Salazar, thanking him for his promise which was communicated to us through Captain Catela, and expressing the hope that it will be promptly implemented.

(b) When this has been done, that a suggestion be made to the Portuguese Foreign Office that the persons concerned should be repatriated to Germany on an exchange basis on the S.S. Drottningholm. We have reason to believe that no German objections to such an exchange would be made.

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DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 004025

8. It is believed that action parallel to that outlined above is being taken by the British Embassy.

Att.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 004025

~~SEC~~

BARON, Heinrich
~~BERNER, Wilhelm~~
HAGARD, Alfred
HAACK, Gustav
HENSS, Wolfgang
IHNEN, Friedrich
JUNE, Alois
KOHLHOFF, Erich
MORGENAU, Erich
NASSENSTEIN, Adolf
PIEL, Joseph Maria
RICHTER, Paul
ROTH, Johannes
RUH, Paul
SCHMIDT, Helmut
SCHUBEIUS, Fritz
SELIGO, Hans and Irene
STUEVE, Wilhelm
THOERE, Walter
VINCKE, Heinrich
VOLLBRECHT, Hans
VOLLMER, Theodor
WISSMANN, Herbert
WUENSCHE, Hermann Heinrich

BERNER,

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6



NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
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FROM:

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. H.A.-537.

Date Rec'd SA ..8/14/45

To	Room No.	Date Rec'd	Date Fwd'd.	Officer's Initials	Comments
1. E-3		8/17	8/18	ARP	Cancelled. ARP 8/22/ P. Cardin - also please note paragraph 13 and make necessary notations w/w. cards. ARP S-[illegible]
2. E-1		9/21		HP	
3. I.E			9/21		
4. M-1		9.24	9.25	EWDC	N C
5. [redacted]					
6. I-1				M/N	
7. I-3		10/1	10/1	✓	
8.					
9.					
10. N					source cd. only.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
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2000

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NND 004025

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HX-539

BV Pouch

2 August 1945

To: SAINT, DH/001

From: SAINT, BD/001 BD/001

Report By: BD/003

Control

Subject: Extracts from [6] Reports for the Month of June

* * * * *

1. There appear below extracts from [6] reports passed to this office during the month of June, 1945.

2. A secret U-boat flotilla was reported on the 1st of June to be enroute to the Argentine carrying as passengers HITLER, HIMMLER and RIBBENTROP. (Report #8841 dated 1 June 1945).

3. Local Germans are beginning to settle down comfortably with sums of money which they had received from the Legation before the collapse of Germany. Several unnamed members of the official staff have expressed their wish, in the event of an Anglo-American and Russian conflict, to join the side of the Russians. The British source stated that Dr. Wolfgang KAYSER and Theodor SCHUEPPEN of the Lisbon University and Lisbon German School respectively, were the types most likely to favor a Communist policy. Admiral HENNINGS on the other hand, has expressed his intention to offer his services to the British should the contingency mentioned above arise. (Report #8845 dated 2 June 1945).

4. Eitel Frederich MOELLHAUSEN brought his colleague, Von BORCH to see [6] on the 2nd of June. [6]'s report states that Von BORCH speaks English fairly well, having been brought up in China with which country he is well acquainted. During the interview, the three subjects of conversation were: (1) Members of the Abwehr and S.D. whom Von BORCH had met; (2) "Bureau Ribbentrop"; its origin and some of its members; (3) Members of the German Legation, Lisbon, whom Von BORCH has met or of whom he has heard.

With respect to (1), Von BORCH knew Freitag Von LORINGHOVEN of the Sabotage Department and HANSEN, both of whom were hung after the July 20th episode. He was also acquainted with BIECKENBROCK and CANARIS. The latter, he states, was arrested after the 20th of July and is said to have been shot. He was, however, later released and allowed to continue his work although he was not given any assignment of importance. Von BORCH also met KALTENBRUNNER and SCHELLENBERG of the S.D. In Tunisia, he was acquainted with Obergruppenfuehrer BERGER, who, he states, played a very important role. He knew WOLFF, Chief of the S.D. in Italy, who negotiated the capitulation

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with General ALEXANDER. Brigadefuehrer HARSLER was the most intelligent of the representatives of the S.D. in Italy. KAPPLER was chief of the S.D. in Rome. Von BORCH stated that KAPPLER would rather commit suicide than come over to the Allies. DOLMANN was also described by Von BORCH as another important S.D. personality in Rome.

Regarding the "Bureau Ribbentrop", Von BORCH stated that this Department existed before RIBBENTROP became Minister of Foreign Affairs as his own private staff outside of the Foreign Office. He used this group to work against Von NEURATH in order to further his own ambition to become Foreign Minister himself. The "Bureau Ribbentrop" consisted of specialists on all questions concerning different countries. Von BORCH stated that RIBBENTROP had all telegrams sent in duplicate, one to the Foreign Office and one to the "Bureau Ribbentrop". He did not have definite representatives in any country abroad, but sent members of the "Bureau" on missions. Some of the members of the inner circle were HILGER, Italian affairs; ALTENBURG, French and Belgian affiars; HESSE, British and American affairs. Von BORCH stated that in Spain RIBBENTROP probably received his bulletins from Von BIBRA direct since Von BIBRA was Party leader in that country.

With regard to (3), Von BORCH met, in lisbon, the following members of the German mission:

Von HALEM
Von ROTH
MATTHIAS
MISSMANN

He stated that Von ROTH was not a Nazi and is probably hoping to go back to the United States after the war as he has a liaison with an unnamed American woman journalist in the States. With regard to his own mission in Spain, Von BORCH stated that his instructions were to persuade the English and Americans to cease attacking on the Rhine front in order to allow the Germans to concentrate on the Russian front. Von BORCH stated that he realized the uselessness of such a mission but that he accepted it in the hope that he would be in a position to persuade the German Government to accept different conditions. The German Embassy in Madrid was not informed of his mission and his only contacts were with Ambassador Von [illegible] and General KRAIKER, Air Attache. Von BORCH stated also that he had sent to Germany only one telegram announcing his arrival. (Report #8855, dated 4 June 1945).

COMMENT: [illegible] indicated that he was interested in the possibility that Von BORCH might be able to contact the Japanese. Von BORCH stated that he knew two Japanese journalists who are believed to be in Portugal and who he promised to try to contact.

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5. Erich BASLER, owner of the firm "Comissos e Consignaçoes", established by Josef Konrad BASLER, father of Erich, is reported to have carried on, through the firm, commercial transactions with Germany through Switzerland. The British source reported that there was never any money exchanged between Switzerland and Portugal or transactions being carried out on a barter basis. BASLER would send bales of cotton to Switzerland in return for the equivalent value in Swiss watches. Hans BRANDES, who had formerly the agency office of Fritz WAGNER, Rua Joaquim Antonio de Aguiar, 43, is said to have financed such shipments. KRAMER, of the German Consulate and Bruno LESSER were also reported to have furnished the necessary finances. It is not clear whether the money furnished was German Government funds. Erich BASLER is about 32 years of age, tall, athletically built, bachelor, at present residing in the Avenida Duque de Loule, 91, 1st left. He is a partner in the firm "Luso-Suiça", Rua do Comercio, 8, 4th left, telephone: 20979; cable address: LUSOCA. (Report #8861 dated 5 June 1945).

6. Luiz Pinto [illegible], the BD/land Vice Consul at Irun, is in reality a police agent and his consular appointment is merely a cover. He was placed in Irun by Captain LOURENCO. Lt. Col. PEDREIRA has sent Antonio TERUZ SANCHEZ to BC/land under an unnamed cover. SANCHEZ fought during the Spanish Civil War as a Red and has for sometime been in jail in Portugal. (Report #8875 dated 7 June 1945).

7. A Japanese journalist from Rome, Isao GAMASAKY (christian name phonetic), is in Lisbon living at Rua Marques da Fronteira, 123, 2nd right, telephone: 45789. A British source reported that the Japanese believe that it is to their advantage to continue to hold out against the Allies as there may occur conflict amongst Western Powers and they believe Russia, in such an event, will join forces with the Japanese. They believe further that the war was a great mistake and should be blamed upon the personal ambitions of the military party. (Report #8876 dated 7 June 1945).

8. Walter SCHNEIDER, closely associated with Benito VASQUEZ PINEIRO, living at Avenida 5 de Outubro, who left for Spain on the 7th of June. PINEIRO took with him a letter from KOSCHNICK to one "Hans" in Spain who owes KOSCHNICK 1,000 Escudos. He also took a letter from BAUMANN to "BAUMANN's secretary in Spain". British source indicated that BAUMANN had no secretary in Spain. SCHNEIDER's English wife intends visiting the U.K. She intends to make it possible for her husband to remain in Portugal. BD/711 is reported to have told a British source that Frau von HALEM had stated that the "Frenchman" who flew with her from Milan to Barcelona was LAVAL and that the "Jugoslav" in the same plane was RIBBENTROP. (Comment: This may be an attempt by BD/711 to expose the British source as an Allied contact should query concerning this report come back to him through BD/001). Betty ARENZ, secretary in BD/711's office, has stated that she wished to become a Communist. (8904 dated 14 June 1945).

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9. Mesquita LELLO arrived from the United States. British source reported that BD/711 was attempting to contact LELLO and that BD/711 intends to try and sell whatever information LELLO brought with him to the Japanese Legation. A British report concerning the distribution of German Legation funds states that the main funds were formerly sent in large sums direct to the Minister and were kept in a safe in the residence. Approximately 1,000,000 Escudos were withdrawn at a time for current expenses. Of late ECKMEYER had taken over procuring the funds for the Legation, drawing the money from local German firms who were reimbursed in Marks in Germany. Recently a large amount of money was received from Switzerland. Several other accounts were kept at the Banco Pinto and Soto Mayor. An account called "Conto Avril" received 93,000 R.M. per quarter and was administered by the Minister himself. Another account called "Conto Dezembro" was used for Johannsendienst. A third account called "Conto Janeiro" was used for the Allgemeine Presse fonds. In addition to these accounts, DIETMAR held an account known as "D.2." into which was paid 25,000 R.M. annually. The purpose of this fund was "Stillschweigende Unterstutzung". Entertainment expenses were drawn from this latter fund. The German Legation had also to remit money to their people in Lourenço Marques, Luanda, Funchal, Portimao and Porto. Before the war, all the Legation business was handled by Pinto Soto Mayer but at the beginning of the war this business was transferred to Espirito Santo. For their transfers to Africa, the Germans used the Banco Ultramarino and Bank of Lisbon and Açores, but of late all banks have been reluctant to handle their business and they had to make the transfers by cable. At the time of the closing of the Legation, there was about 28,000,000 Escudos in the safe. Von HALEM handed 5,000,000 Escudos to DIETMAR for the expenses of the Argentine diplomats interned at Curia and later at Caldas das Taipas. Von HALEM, himself, remained with about 22,000,000 Escudos. General TERRAGNI was also paid and drew his funds from the German Legation. (Report #8920 dated 15 June 1945).

10. Heinrich VINCKE has received permission to return to Porto and his firm has been authorized to recommence trade. Gustav CUDELL has sold his mines at Miranda do Douro to his partner in Bejança and nothing in the way of import business is being done. The only part of the firm which is doing business is the BOSCH Garage which holds large stocks of material, particularly pressure pumps. (Report #8933 dated 19 June 1945).

11. Luis Casimiro Pinto MARRO is a trusted police officer, having been head of the Vilar Formoso P.V.D.E. frontier station prior to being named Vice-Consul at San Sebastian, Spain. As Vice-Consul he was primarily in charge of liaison between the Germans and the P.V.D.E. He has recently been appointed as a courier between Paris and Lisbon to give him an opportunity to study conditions in France. A British source has stated that every effort is now being made by the P.V.D.E. to send similar agents to all European capitals, particularly London, Paris and Rome. (Report #8957 dated 22 June 1945).

12. Von BORCH had a meeting with GAMASAKY, Japanese journalist, at the latter's flat on the evening of June 19th. Also present was KAKAYANI Attache of the Japanese Legation. KAKAYANI stated that his job was to observe political opinion in Great Britain and the United States by studying British

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and American newspapers. He stated further that it was his opinion that the British attitude towards Japan was that if the military party could be eliminated from the Japanese Government, a peace could be negotiated. HARAYANI stated further that Portuguese negotiations about Timor were becoming more concrete. The Japanese in view of the changed strategic importance of Timor are now prepared to withdraw but cannot do so because of lack of transportation facilities. The Portuguese, on the other hand, fear that if Timor is evacuated it will be occupied by the Australians. The Japanese Minister stated that it is of utmost importance that the Portuguese Government be friendly disposed towards Japan as if a diplomatic rupture should occur, the last remaining Japanese outpost in Western Europe would be closed. The personnel of the Japanese Legation in Italy have been interned at Monte Catini. (Report #8958 dated 22 June 1945).

13. On the 26th of June, the following eleven Germans, who had originally come to Argentina, still remained in Portugal and did not sail on the SS. Drottningholm:

KARL HASSINGER
CLARA HASSINGER
ROBERT KREBS
EDITH KREBS
JOHANN LAUKMANN
LUDWIG MUELLER
HEDWIG PITZINGER
ELIZABETH PITZINGER
JOHANN RENNER
ISABELLA RENNER
JOSEF SCHMOELS

(Report #8967 dated 26 June 1945).

14. A British source reported that Franz KOSCHNICK is at present looking for opportunities to enter into business partnership with friends of his. Walter SCHNEIDER is one of these and KOSCHNICK is toying with the idea of forming some sort of company together with SCHNEIDER and MORAES the jeweler of Rua Nova do Almada. Mesquita LELLO is also being considered as another partner. LELLO stated that he had paid a visit to an American producer of coca-cola in the United States. This man had been in Berlin before the war and had married a German ballerina who was on the stage in Berlin at the time and was a friend of BD/711's while the latter was still employed at the Adlon Hotel. The ballerina asked BD/711 for his advice as to whether or not she should marry the American and BD/711 approved. They were later married at Nice. LELLO had stated that another Portuguese had been to see this American some two months before but was unable to remember the name. (Report #8968 dated 26 June 1945).

15. The information appearing in these reports of interest to the BD/546 has been made available locally.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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SOURCE: NIAGARA. ~~SECRET~~ H.

Date: 18.9.44.

Theft from the Spanish Legation in Athens by Gestapo Agents

1. The White Russian PALZEVSKY, Secretary to the Spanish Legation in ATHENS was an agent of the German Secret Service. He stole the Minister's signature and seal to be used by the Gestapo for false passports.

2. This Secretary told the Gestapo that in the Legation's safe there were hidden 37 parcels of valuables belonging to Spanish Jews. The S.F. decided to steal these valuables and divide them between the Secretary, Dr.BEGUS and agent HORNI or IVAN KONOBLIB. The theft was to be committed by U.S. 2nd Lt.KROGER. KROGER refused to take part in this theft and it was PALZEVSKY who stole a parcel of valuables containing gold bars, jewels, etc. which were divided up as planned. It was then decided to steal the other parcels.

3. The Minister, DE ROMERO, found out just in time that one of the parcels was missing and took the rest and deposited them in the safes of the Anglo-French Bank.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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I.

Stolen signature of the Spanish General Consul in ATHENS, DE ROMERO, and seal of the Consulate to be used by the German Secret Service for false passports. (Belonging to report Alice date 18.9.44)

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. D-OSS-1283

Date Rec'd SA FEB 14 1944

To	Room No.	Date Rec'd	Date Fwd'd.	Officer's Initials	Comments
1. M.E.T.O.					
2. Dnw	1274	2/14	2/19	SD.	
3. ~~Chief. St.~~					
4. Dow	1244		3/11	SD	
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10. Files	1001				

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in *To* column.
A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
Officer Designations should be used in *To* column.
Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
Action desired or action taken should be indicated in *Comments* column.
Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

(20640)

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Report of X-24 OPERATIONAL

(do NOT distribute)

I. The Situation in EVVIA

1. German Acitivity.

There are only 44 Germans in EVVIA, 24 in KHALKIS and 20 in KYMI, serving as permanent garrison. There are also about 20 Germans staying in ALIVERI and working in transports. These latter have nothing to do with the Greeks.

About November 10, 150 German S.S. went to KYMI. They terrorized the population, and on November 12 they killed two persons (one of them named STAMELOS) because they did not stop when the patrol challenged them. Both were young, aged 22; they were wounded and fell in the street. The S.S. men forbade the people to help them, and at 10 AM they died. I have the story from George THEODOROU in KYMI, from the priest SPIROS at the monastery of the Bishop and from a tailor in SKYROS.

In the places where there are German patrols there is a curfew at 9 p.m. The patrols consist of 8 men who are usually armed after sunset. The S.S. departed on November 20. The identity cards with which we had been supplied were no more in use in EVVIA because there is now somebody else who signs them, a man of the EAM whom I do not know, but they were very useful in ATHENS because the Germans look only at the date and the photograph.

2. The E.A.M.

EVVIA is the only part of Greece in which the EAM is so powerful. 70% of the population belong to it. It is guided by Communists and criminals, so the peasants say, and all the others have joined it, either believing in good faith that it is a national organization or because they have been deceived.

Activity of EAM and EPON (The Reserve EAM, or Youths of EAM). EAM has its HQ at VRYSI where HATIRAS is "responsible" (this is the usual term) or "Political" or "General commissar." He is a 2nd year student of the School of Law. MITSOS, or MITSARAS, is another director (leader). He is a shoemaker who works under the orders of BALASKAS, alias STAVRAETOS. He says that he was a Lieutenant in the Army, but now they address him as Colonel.

The most useful activity of the EAM is the distributionof food which EAM collects from those who have the greater production and then distributes to the peasants. EAM holds meetings in the courts and tries the differences between the peasants as well as the differences between the peasants and the EAM. EAM is very cruel in its decisions, especially in the second of the cases just mentioned.

EAM pursues the Bishop's men and has condemned to death FAFOUTIS once and his nephew George twice, but both managed to escape. However, this may be partly excused by the fact that FAFOUTIS and his friends, although they worked for the Bishop, did not cause harm

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to many innocent people. EAM spreads the report that every man who comes from the Middle East is a man of the Bishop and that the Bishop took from the English all the money destined for the EAM and departed. According to Papa-SPIROS and Dim. VENETOS, EAM has executed George HAENAS, merely because he was the Bishop's friend. Now that the Bishop has gone, EAM does not molest the monasteries any more, and this fact has been confirmed by the monks. They keep only pater PHILIPPOS as prisoner, in spite of the promises given to the Archbishop and Mr. PAPACHRISTOS. They arrested George's wife, who is FAFOUTIS' niece, and beat her cruelly for 15 days and then released her half-dead.

EAM arrests all missions which depart for Egypt and condemn to death all those who carry mail. The English try to come to an agreement with EAM through [6] who is also willing to help us in due time. EAM arrested MANOUSOS and the others, the Minister ARGYROPOULOS and his nephew, but they released them a few days later. They arrested also a group of aviators among whom is one named HARITALIS or HAITAKIS (a Flight Lieutenant), another mission of 24 N.C.O.'s together with 5 of whom I travelled. EAM arrested English agents, [6] and another named ANDREAS (an American citizen); in addition they arrested [6] (about whom I have often reported to Mr. Young), two women and another whose name is unknown to me. Of these they condemned to death the following:

[6]	- Escaped to Athens
MARAKIS	- Escaped to Smyrna
ANDREAS	- " " "
The two women	- These have been executed.
The Unknown	- " " " "

The fate of MANOUSOS and his mission is unknown. Mr. [6] told me that I was to find them (MANOUSOS and his mission) in SMYRNA where they whould have arrived five days before my arrival. I heard that MANOUSOS intended to take escapees from EVVIA, and EAM probably has arrested him for this reason, but I have no personal opinion on this matter. The purpose for which EAM arrests the several missions is robbery on one hand, and because it wishes to prevent those in Egypt from hearing about the EAM's activity. It is my opinion that the EAM in EVVIA is being administered by evil elements who do not follow the orders of the Centre Administration of Athens, which consists of more civilized persons. In particular, the atrocities which are to be observed in EVVIA are due only to the bad nature of EAM's leaders. But on the other hand EAM distributes food, etc.

II. The Situation in ATHENS

1. Organizations Working for the Germans.

The following organizations and services are active in ATHENS. I put them on the same footing because these services rather resemble organizations since everyone may become a member except the Germans.

a. Italian Services:

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There are two Italian services. (1) The Fascists - who wear black shirts and have declared that they will follow Mussolini; These are about 2,000 men and their present activity is very unimportant. (2) The Italian soldiers and a very few officers who are busy with the transportation of wounded Germans or other similar services. They are nearly 500 and they have a yellow armlet with the words "Deutch Vermahet" /Deutsche Wehrmacht/. They live in the building of the Military School (EVELPIDES) in ARIS Sqpare together with the larger part of the Fascists.

b. German Services:

GESTAPO - On this subject I have written extensively in my previous note. The only executive service of the GESTAPO is the S.S. or Special battalions which behave very cruelly. I heard from the Archbishop that on December 10 they killed 11 monks in the convent MEGA SPILAION and threw the bodies from a steep rock in the presence of the peasants.

On the evening of December 9, during a clash in OMONIA Square, a German sergeant accidentally got wounded in the hand. Because of this the S.S. arrested 10 persons who happened to be present and executed them immediately. The communique which the Germans issued on December 12 referred to this affair with the words "10 Communists who chanced to be present."

On the events of KYMI I have already reported. The Archbishop told me that 127 persons were killed in one place and 30 hanged in another. I avoided asking for more details on the matter so as not to create the impression that I am collecting information which might compromise him.

c. Greek Services:

(1) TSOLIADES - These are the lowest dregs of society, salaried and dressed as Evzones who serve under the orders of the S.S.; people call them GIANITSAROUS. They conduct terroristic activity. They patrol in groups and demand identity cards, and when they see persons grouped together after dark (after 5 o'clock Athens time), they fire on them.

(2) GENDARMERIE - At present they behave better than the others. They demand identity cards in all points of Athens

(3) POLICE - It consists of the police agents (Hafiedes) and they fight EAM. I have already reported everything concerning LAMPROS who betrayed the English W/T set on December 15

2. Patriotic Organizations.

a. The "Brain Committee."

It is rather unknown to the people. It consists of only 20 members, led by SVOLOS, the University professor. The professors ZOLOTAS and AGELOPOULOS are also members of the Committee. Personally, I am nearly sure that these are the

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leaders of the EAM in Athens. SVOLOS conceals everything concerning this matter, but he comes in contact with many persons as President of the Macedonians, and he meets daily the Archbishop at a place which is kept absolutely secret. (No. 1 DEMOCRITOU street) If it is this Committee which directs EAM, I am sure that they do not have sufficient influence in EVVIA, because all their actions for the release of the prisoners of the EAM have been effected through the Archbishop.

b. The EAM.

The EAM in Athens is very weak. They attack the Germans unseasonably and thus bring reprisals upon the people and on EDES.

c. EDES.

At the beginning it appeared to be a national organization whose aim was only to work for the liberation of Greece, but now it has as its main objective the fight against EAM. Because the EAM was very strong, EDES made the mistake of appealing to the Germans through RALLIS and his followers, and for this reason the so-called "RALLIKOI" and the EDES collaborate at present.

The Germans have declared that all the above-mentioned organizations are considered as being under German orders and that consequently the reprisals for every member of the said organizations (?killed?) will be 50 persons, but in reality this threat was never kept.

d. X and PAN.

These organizations are not very important. They consist of junior officers who want to assume authority during the first days of the liberation only for the purpose of keeping order.

e. NATIONAL ACTION (ETHNIKI DRASIS).

It has the same objectives as the aforesaid organizations but it has more members and persons of greater importance. Most of the leaders are partisans of the King, but they are not fanatics and they wish to come into contact with those outside Greece.

f. I.S.S. Organization (Intelligence Secret Service).

It was an organization of swindlers, directed by a certain pater EVGENIOS, a clergyman, who was helped by a deacon and another person named Costas PAPADAKIS. It was known as I.S.S. in order to deceive people and issued identity cards in the name of the Intelligence Service. Two persons supplied with such identity cards arrived one day at SMYRNA. The English arrested them and unveiled the false nature of the organization;

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they then seized the archives of the organization which since has nearly stopped working.

On account of the situation as described above, we have/every clashes day in ATHENS which cause 3 to 4 deaths daily. After 5 PM, i.e., at dusk, they demand identity cards in the streets, and very often they proceed to bodily searches for arms and EAM newspapers. Because of this terrorism the people are indignant, they believe always that they will be liberated by the Allies, but they are sad because of the impression which prevails that the Allies are not in a hurry to end the war.

III. Activity of the English Services in ATHENS and EVVIA.

At present there are no more English agents in EVVIA. The last was [6] who escaped from the EAM and is at present in ATHENS where he is hiding in a house at [6] Street. Moreover, he is without money, because his operator has deserted him.

After the difficulties that arose in EVVIA, the English missions use LAVRION as a base, and they sail either through TINOS or directly to TURKEY. They are planning three more missions from the same spot. For the moment all missions from PIRAEUS have stopped because their caiqué was seized by the Germans (?). In the list of names attached to this report you will find details concerning the leaders of these missions. All movements of agents in ATHENS are very difficult, especially for the older and well known persons because of the pursuit conducted by GESTAPO. All who travelled with me said that they did not wish to work any longer.

On December 12 the former guides of EVVIA [6] and [6] arrived in ATHEN. They were sent by the English to EVVIA in ignorance of the existing situation. Now they are going to return with one of the following missions. [6] is to join the next to come.

On October 20 in the house of GEORGATOS, the Mayor of ATHENS, representatives of the British and the Germans met. Many rumours circulated, but the most probable seems to be that they tried to come to an agreement for the exchange of some important prisoners. I have this information from many responsible persons, and I connect it with the termination of the LEVIDES-PAWSON question.

IV. Miscellaneous.

1. Circulation is allowed from 5 in the morning to 11 at night, Athens time.

2. ATHENS time has one hour difference from GMT.

3. According to DAMASKINOS, the results of the PIRAEUS airraid were: 100 houses in TAMBOURIA have become uninhabitable and 300 families are homeless. Casualties: 7 or 8 dead and about 30 wounded.

4. Stock exchange. The Germans buy pounds to the greatest possible extent. The Bank of Greece gave permission for the circulation of the gold and the pounds at the same value as on the Black Market.

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V. Information for Bishop KARISTIAS.

The monasteries of EVVIA have been left in peace.

Pater PHILIPPOS is still in the hands of the EAM.

The money (8 pounds) was given by me to some families known to him. The monastery near KYMI does not need money.

The Archbishop does not consider convenient to send the money which the Metropolitan Bishop KARISTIAS demands, because he is afraid that he might that he might be exposed to the Germans. The Bishop ANANIAS MANOS is now in KYMI. The Germans have sealed the radios and forbidden the use of aerial masts. The population is only allowed to listen to the ATHENS station. Because of this rumors are running wild. The health situation is rather good at present, but the prevailing opinion is that in winter we shall have many deaths.

There is a great lack of food, and prices have reached inaccessible heights for everybody.

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By George - X-24, 7 Aug 44

OPERATIONAL

by X-24

A List of Sub-sources of X-24

Note: I write extensively in this first post in order to give you an idea of the situation as I have seen it. I also mention names of persons who have helped me collect information. In my following reports I shall refer to them only by their numbers or letters, which shall be the following:

The Archbishop DAMASKINOS — DELTA

MAKOPOULOS — I or ENA
(He is responsible for the escap of Englishmen in the Athens area. He is also director of all activities in Athens in the English service. He is known as Fox I (Fox one).

[6] Captain h.H.N. — Z or DYO
(He is also in the English service for escapes and he is willing to help us provided that the English shall not hear of it. He is known as Fox 2.)

Spiros MARKEZINES — SIGMA
(He lives at 5 Lykabettos street and is in contact with the administration of all the organizations. He can bring us into contact with the EAM)

DALIANIS — N.
(An artillery lieutenant, who lives in the village AVLONARI in EVVIA and helps us in collecting information.)

Capsis THANOS — KAPA
(A friend of mine whom I trust entirely. He has finished the School of Law. He is 32 years old and was born in Egypt.)

My Sister. — ALFA
(She is working for the American Collection /eranos/ in Athens and she helps the Intelligence in carrying the mail. She is able to give us much information.)

Mairy KAVADIA — MARI
(She comes from a very good family and works in the Red Cross. She is the friend of the Rumanian Charge d'Affaires and knows all his secrets. She is willing to pass them to us as long as this does not harm the Charge d' Affaires.)

cc: Mark.

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NND 004025

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

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Major Lewis —
Why not have
Lt. Whitney Harris
process this — get
copies desired from
Miss Flanagan?
Copies also for
our War Crimes
file.

[6]

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

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#1280

V48 J

(Lt. Harris)

This material is for your info. Please return the documents to Miss [6] when you're finished.

Thanx

Return to [6] Navy Yard - with thanks

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V/48/~~F~~. Lt. [6]

The attached submissions are the documentary proof of the comments made in the Special Report on Germany- No.42 of June 4th that you thought might be of value or interest to the War Crimes Unit.

I would appreciate it if you would find out from them whether they are receiving such material from other sources(such as MI5 etc.) and if the material is actually of value to them.

The submissions referred to above are Nos. LON/66844/45- LON/SE/1329/45- LON/67843/45 and LON/TCO/152042/45.

In addition the 3 submissions herewith,:-LON/72567/45.- ~~LON/ITD/C05/45-~~ and LON/73034/45 are ones I have detached from copies sent us for distribution by the British(MI6) Section V/H) and I would also like to know if they would be of value to them.

Many thanks,

V/48/H.

[6]

24/6/45.

V/48/F ([6])

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(34175D) Wt 26164/H676 100M 8/44 H J R & L Gp 51

ET. 8,6.45.

P.C. 72 **POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP**
UNITED KINGDOM

TYPE OF MAIL: TERMINAL MAIL

Submission No.: LON/73034/45

Reg. No. | *Taken off S.S. at (port)* | *Date: on (date)*

FROM:	To:
Dr. S. WEINGORT c/o NEUMANN AVE. DES ALYSES 51, MONTREUX SWITZERLAND.	ADOLF HERTIG, 58 HEYWOOD STR. MANCHESTER.
Date of letter (or postmark) V.45	*Language:* GERMAN.

ORIGINAL LETTER: Released

SUBMITTED TO: Submission slip to M.I.5.
Copy to F/O
" U.K.W.
" P.W.D.
" SHAEF
" CAM.

Seen by: Naval Adviser | Air Adviser | M.I.12

Operating Unit	Section	Examiner	For D.A.C.	Date
Hol Pri	3. 5.	2650	MCK 8.6.45.	4.6.45.

SUBJECT. Allegation that Hungarian war criminals are entering SWITZERLAND.

Extract:-

Yesterday an intimation came by telegram from London, from the Palestine office, that our group from Belsen - Belsen would be receiving certificates shortly and we should try to stay here. But unfortunately the U.N.R.R.A. representative (an American Jew) is determined to carry out his plan to take us to another UNRRA camp instead of ALGHERS ..... They give, as an excuse, that room must be made in Switzerland for other refugees. Yes, thousands of Nazis are coming in. Hungarian murderers who were recognised in the street (one is accused of murdering 21000 Polish Jews whom he had deported in 1941 and were murdered in the UKRAINE).

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POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP.

P.C. 72.

TERMINAL MAIL SUBMISSION No. LON/TCC/152042/45

Air Surface Date

From	To
GEORG KRAUSZ, K.L. BUCHENWALD, Address INFORMATIONS UND PRESSE-ABT. or postmark (INFORMATION AND PRESSE-DEPT)	SELMAR SCHOCKEN, 20 LIDWICK PLACE YONKERS-NEW YORK, U.S.A.
Date of letter or postmark 26.4.45	Language German.

ORIGINAL LETTER (State whether Submitted, Photographed, Retained, Released or Returned to Sender).	SUBMITTED TO:
Released	Copy to FOR. " " DRW. " " F/O " " PID " " BBC " " S.E. (Mr Norton)

Seen by: Naval Adviser SE/DMON Air Adviser M.I.12.

Operating Unit	Section	Examiner	for D.A.C.	Date
HOL/PRI	T. 10/4	1561	S.W.	4.5.45

SUBJECT. (Include necessary references to Watch Lists, with Authority requiring the Watch.)

Impounded Mail ex Parcel LON/32440

After four years' Suffering in BUCHENWALD writer an ex-political prisoner refers to his determination to stay in GERMANY in order to exert every effort in the re-building of the Nation and the extermination of Nazi'ism.

Extract (Translation):-".... And yet not for a moment do I think of forsaking my country. It would appear mean to me to abandon the German people in this distress. How much there is to be

/built

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built up. The whole nation, the whole youth has been completely poisoned. How much must be destroyed, exterminated uprooted to clean and level the ground on which to build up again. Believe me, the nine years of Nazism have not broken my Spirit. On the contrary, I and all in BUCHENWALD and in the other camps and prisons, as survivors of the terror, we are more determined to revenge, to fight, to exterminate, and to rebuild. We anti-nazis, shall build up a new free GERMANY, and make the German name for twelve years disgraced by HITLER bandits, an honoured one. We are the pillars of the new GERMANY which we are going to build on the holy ground soaked with our blood.

---

5 Lines lower:

Now that I am leaving it (BUCHENWALD) alive I do not regret having lived through these four years, even though not one day elapsed during those four years without my having to face the prospect of the most gruelling tortures. One had to live through this to get the neccessary strength to exterminate this plague, inexorable, hard and cold, as the interests of humanity require. We are the only ones who can achieve this, we alone are sufficiently hardened. That is why I shall not leave my Country although I am in great need of a change. Life here will be difficult, hard, very hard. We will take it upon us, that is our duty... Georg KRAUSZ-(former Labour Statician) ARBEITSTATISTIK."

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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Tab: 2

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2000

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2000

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NND 004025

(30730D) Wt 42186/H577 50M 12/43 HJR &L Gp 51
(30731D) Wt 57902/H622 100M 3/44

WSD
22/5/45

P.C. 72

POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP
UNITED KINGDOM

TYPE OF MAIL TERMINAL

Submission No. LON/6[illegible]/45

Surface
Reg. No.

Taken off S.S. at (port)

Date:

on (date)

FROM: DR. PAUL HELLER.

K.L. (CONCENTRATION CAMP)
BUCHENWALD, G/WEIMAR.
GERMANY

TO: MR ERICH HELLER

42 PARK TERRACE,
CAMBRIDGE.

Postmark RUE DES ECOLES
PARIS

Date of letter (or postmark) 21.4.45
7.5.45

Language: GERMAN

ORIGINAL LETTER: MISLAID.

SUBMITTED TO:

Submission slip to SHAEF Copy to FOR
Copy " C.P.C. " " E.E.W.
" " C.I.D. " " I.S.D.
" " M.I.5 " " CAN.
" " N.C.C.C. " " U.S.W.

Seen by: Naval Adviser Air Adviser M.I.12

Operating Unit	Section	Examiner	D.A.C.	Date
~~MOE/APU~~	~~5/h~~	~~9350~~	~~C.C.C.~~	~~16.5.45~~

Details of life in AUSCHWITZ, DACHAU and BUCHENWALD, as experienced by a German Jewish Doctor; magnificent morale and views on the future. Writer very anxious to get to England. (Letter was apparently taken to France for posting.)

Translation of Extracts: Page 1 Line 1

"I am still utterly confused, just one happiness after another first April 11th when liberation followed unremitting danger and now your letter....so much happiness, so much happiness. We must learn once more, how to be happy, as we had forgotten during 6 years of the most terrible suffering. our finer feelings have been buried but now we will clear away the debris and prepare ourselves for the beautiful things of life -....
Line 19
"The horror is in the truest sense of the word, indescribable and it is useless at present to try to find words to describe it. Let me only tell you this, that my present happiness is enhanced because I am under the impression that present and future happenings are my reward for having remained firm and for having resisted with my mind and my body that which drove thousands to a painful death. My watchword I took from JOSEPH in the pit: "Stand firm and you are upheld" When they fetched me at 6 o'clock in the morning on September 1st 1938, and when I received my first flogging a few hours later, when we were taken to DACHAU ten days later and during a terrible journey were allowed to feel their first frenzy of victory and their ghastly petty cruelties when in DACHAU we took [illegible]

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sore and our hands raw and when we were brought here on 27.11.'39 packed closely together in cattle trucks without any air and practically without clothing, then for the first time the voice was heard, and I have followed it in all the worst moments that were to come. It was this voice which kept me alive, particularly at those moments when I lost heart and longed myself for the bullet which carried away a friend close by my side. On November 9th 1939 after the attempt on the life of the FUHRER in MUNICH, when our COMMANDANT S.S STANDARTENFUHRER KOCH called us together and chose 21 men at random one in front of me, one behind me, one to the right of me, one to the left of me, and so on, and when all these were later shot in a stone quarry and when afterwards we had to spend 3 days fasting in the dark and when I received the first flogging on the block specially constructed for the purpose, and again when on Sunday April 14th 1940 the S.S. took 90 Jews amongst whom I was one and made us run the gauntlet for 8 hours at the butt end of the rifle and I remained alive although 10 men fell dead and many others never recovered and died later. When I worked in the stone quarry for 12-14 hours a day, filled with the everyday horrors which we had to get accustomed to, or pay the death penalty, in Winter and in the heat of Summer I endured it for 8 months, until I was finally discharged, my weight having come down to 52 ks and owing to the mad speed of the work having broken two bones of my vertebrae, I always clung faithfully to that "You are upheld". In the sick-bay I received the first concrete results of my belief, for the first time the unity of the old political inmates was apparent how they helped me, how they helped to get me back onto my feet after my 3 months in a plaster-cast, how they saved me from the SS doctors ever ready with their EVIPAN injections (doctors from among the inmates were only allowed in 1943, until then the doctoring was done by lay-men) how they helped to build me up again and get back my self-respect, which seemed to have been completely trampled under the S.S. jackboots. When later on I was so often present when a call-up for a death journey was made (for experiments in LAUENBURG, near MARIENBURG) and when finally, just two years ago, the GESTAPO sent me to AUSCHWITZ, because of my hostile activities against the GERMAN state and under the plea of so called "protective custody" for that is how it appears black on white, signed by D. KALTENBRUNNER, the journey took a fortnight and it was then that I learnt on my own person about GERMAN prison methods, and when on arrival at AUSCHWITZ I stood before the notorious "judge" who presented his two alternatives which have become famous, right or left (Gas-chamber or Camp) and I was destined for the left, to be allowed to live, which at least meant a postponement of death, then the voice was heard again, the voice of survival "You are upheld, you are upheld". And then the 21 months in AUSCHWITZ, I cannot bring myself to write about them, even in a few words. The inadequate expressions of woe and mourning are still silenced by the cries and lamentations of the 5 million victims. I was in an annex camp in AUSCHWITZ, a so called labour camp with 4000 inmates, I was the doctor and did everything I could to snatch as many people as possible from the deadly grip of the S.S. The feeling of being upheld gave me strength and the power to ignore the fact that I myself was constantly in deadly peril.

War Crimes

/And then

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And then came the horror of evacuation. My diary will soon give you all the facts. At present it is enough for you to know that of the 3200 men, who left AUSCHWITZ on foot on Jan 17th less than 400 arrived in BUCHENWALD, and only 65 of these lived to see the day of liberation on April 11th. 3200 minus 65 are dead. And then the last days here, before liberation every minute, every second in deadly peril, the camp appeared in all its magnificent solidarity. On the 5th the Jews were to have been taken away. Transported en masse where to.... every one knew. The camp began to mutiny. More than half the Jews could be saved with the help of the other inmates. The lists of Jews were destroyed by the inmates. 46 political prisoners were 'ordered to the gate' - that is, condemned to death, as the instigators of the mutiny. We hid them in the camp, so that the S.S. could not get hold of them. Some of the prisoners made a wireless transmitter and sent S.O.S. messages to the AMERICANS. The first result was the bombing and destruction of the air-field at NORA near WEIMAR. The Commandant of the air-field had had instructions to send up air-craft to drop bombs on us. There were worse moments of extreme danger, but at last the cowardly S.S. hordes fled before the advancing AMERICAN tanks. They freed us, and the fact that they did not find a heap of ruins and dead bodies is entirely due to the united action of the prisoners.

For 6 years I heard the cry "Your are upheld, you are upheld", For 6 years I was shielded from death; death in all the hundreds of forms devised by the germans, and am in perfect health. Now the time has come when one has to prove why one has been preserved, at last I have been raised from the pit and can climb out of it to breathe the fresh air again and greet the life which awaits me. Where will it lead me? Does revenge for all the hideous GERMAN crimes demand that I should return home? My temperament revolts from it. The longing for quietness and to work in peace revolts against it, the longing for peaceful contemplation, to begin a new life far from those horrors, far from here where each spot reminds one of the crimes associated with it, that life which for me is a new life. It will be impossible to get rid of the obstacles to the work, which are psychological in their origin.

It would be incredibly marvellous if you could arrange for me to come to you soon. I have the greatest longing to leave here as soon as possible. As the way BUCHENWALD is in the limelight at the moment is getting on my nerves a little. The AMERICANS will only be able to get us away from here in a few weeks. Every day on the other hand planes leave taking FRENCHMEN for whom applications have been made to FRANCE. Perhaps such an application would be possible in my case. Anyway I leave it to you, to make a decision and judge of the possibilities. Even if it is only a question of a temporary visit, I beg of you to do all you can so that I can come to you as soon as possible, either direct or via FRANCE. In any case the local authorities will have to be notified in the form of an application.....

"Since February I have been busy here in the hospital and am pleased to do it. As I have been asked to write articles about BUCHENWALD and AUSCHWITZ, but this I cannot do, as writing about these horrors can still only be inadequate and out of perspective."

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Record Group: 226

Project: 927023

Entry: 108B

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Tab: 3

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2000

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NND 004025

15.6.45. POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP.

P.C. 72.

TERMINAL MAIL

SUBMISSION No. LON/66844/45

Air ~~Surface~~ Date

From MRS. HEDVIG MACFARLANE,	To MRS. MARIA THORBURN,
Address or postmark 15, FITZJOHNS HOUSE, N.W.3.	25, STROMSTADSVAGEN, UDDEVALLA, SWEDEN.
Date of letter or postmark 28.4.45.	Language Swedish.
ORIGINAL LETTER (State whether Submitted, Photographed, Retained, Released or Returned to Sender). Submitted	SUBMITTED TO: Original M.I.12/P.W. Copy " FOR " B.B.C. " P.I.D. " Press Mail Section " D.R.W. CAN.

Seen by: Naval Adviser Air Adviser L.D.H. S/L M.I.12 D.L.

Operating Unit	Section	Examiner	D.A.C.	Date
MOI/PRI	5/5	3116	H.W.J. 15.5.45	12.5.45.

SUBJECT. (Include necessary references to Watch Lists, with Authority requiring the Watch.)

A Swedish born journalist comments on her visit to BUCHENWALD & WEIMAR and expresses horror at conditions at the camp and disgust at the lack of feeling shown by the Germans in Weimar towards the suffering of the internees. The writer also comments on the condition of some of the British P/W returned here.

Translation (P.2. last para.)

"A few days ago I was in Germany - Buchenwald and Weimar - Embroideries or descriptions from my side are, I think scarcely necessary - but the visit left me with a deep conviction that nothing which has been told regarding atrocities perpetrated by the Germans was exaggerated. Anything more fiendish than this concentration camp it would be hard to imagine - (and)

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Buchenwald is looked upon as one of the better - simply because it was not an execution-camp, as, for example MAIDANEK or AUSCHWITZ (OSWECIM) but a so-called labour camp. The most frightening was not the corpses nor perhaps the emaciated (almost) dead or dying living, but the whole system by which it was intended to force the internees down to the level of animals.

The accommodation was the worst imaginable - an ordinary stable would be heaven compared with most of the huts (barracks) which most of all reminded me of the drying sheds at the brick factory at home, the only difference being that they (the barracks) had walls and holes in the roof instead of ventilation. Anything like a window was unthinkable in the ordinary (barracks) huts - not to mention heating and water. They were forced to work to the limit of their endurance - quarrying, timber felling, etc., (with) on insufficient food. The intention was to make the internees so tired out and weakened that they were incapable of thinking about anything but the most primative requirements of life. Only a few thousand - most of them German political prisoners and Czecks - had enough will-power - on their own initiative and with great difficulty - to build themselves some improved (living) accomodation with windows, - in their spare time! The intention was that as many as possible should be turned into slaves, become nothing but robots for as long as they had the strength to live. - Terrorism was strong and executions occurred unceasingly - people were hung, shot or clubbed to death. I, myself saw the meticulously printed certificates of (putting to death) dying, where, for instance, place was reserved for the time of the actual hanging and also for the moment, several minutes later when the person in question was really dead by strangulation. A mild form of the S.S. guards amusement was, suddenly late at night, to blow a trumpet and call everyone to the big square where they were to be counted. While the counting took place, sometimes lasting several hours, some people died or fainted from exhaustion - and then every row had to be counted again, (and) the corpses thrown aside etc. The same happened in the barracks (huts) where now and again a (roll call) count was taken without warning. If one or several died during this time, the counting

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(38710D) Wt 53767/H740 50m 2/45 H J R & L Gp 51 (40212D) Wt 9155/H764 50m 4/45

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IND 004025

had to begin again. All this was done further to break down all power of resistance and to make the internment still more hopeless and terrible than before. I do not believe anyone could have escaped with his life from this camp. The wire fences - which were more than twice a man's height were electrified outside were rows of watch towers, with automatic rifle posts and finally there were search lights playing everywhere. The possibility of escape would probably only occur for those who were taken in groups to work outside the camp - and then only in exceptional cases or by pure chance. And, if they fled, where could they seek shelter ?.

Perhaps you may have read about all the actual atrocities, we saw. To (view) visit WEIMAR afterwards - rich, thriving content - only a few kilometres from this Hell - was more than repulsive. It was just as repulsive to find that the Germans in Weimar, who had been living with such suffering just round the corner, did not appear the least bit shocked, or sorry. Any feeling of guilt or shame for what had been done in their name, evidently does not exist!

I know very well, that it is exceedingly difficult (to realize) that conditions such as those in BUCHENWALD exist or that human beings can do such things to their fellow men, whatever colour, race, nationality or political opinion they may have! In England (or) and especially in U.S.A. it was perhaps easiest, during these (last) years to dismiss concentration-camp stories as exaggerated or "coloured" ("biased"). Hereafter this will not be possible - and two discovery of the conditions which actually exist and what has really been done - has come as a great shock for these peoples at least. Unfortunately it required personal experience of the smell of cadavers and a personnel sight of instruments of torture and of tortured (people) to make people here realize, what had been known in many quarters - especially in labour and liberal circles - since 1933 and before. But perhaps better late than never.

I wonder how people in Sweden react to what has now become known? I believe I can guarantee on my honour that nothing of what you hear at present regarding the terrible (revelations) discoveries in Germany is exaggerated, probably the other way about - as there are so many dead - millions (of them) who cannot

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make themselves heard.

(The British have besides, a personal (special) shock in store for them. Their own prisoners are just being liberated - emaciated, starved, worn out, maltreated. These come home by (plane) air and are so far gone that many hospitals have been packed to overcrowding by patients, who need injections of vitamins, and sugar solutions (SOCKERLOSNINGAR = glucose?) because they are, owing to the state of their shrivelled-up stomacks, unable to eat even the lightest of food. I know of one case personally, a young Scot, who was taken westwards on the so called hunger march from Poland under the Russian offensive, when the Germans evacuated all their prisoners in a panic. These were forced to walk for weeks in the middle of winter - without food or clothes, but what they stood up in. Out of the 900 in a group, thirty had survived as skeletons - or nearly so - when American troops found them. The Scot who first was in a hospital and later at home for several weeks, still looks like a shadow, and nobody knows if he will ever recover or be physically normal again.)

Well - these things are not pleasant to write about. I only hope that such things will not again be dismissed as "horror-propaganda" (GREUEL - propaganda). There are no doubt, several million Germans ready to spread this belief, and foster, if possible, a sympathy for the suffering which they may have to go through now or later on.

Well, this was a depressing end to my letter, but the facts are depressing, nearly incredible (to believe) of a people, who one to a certain extent, at least, has been able to look upon as (bearers) leaders of one branch of European culture."

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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1980s Delivered To NARA

Record Group: 226

Project: 927023

Entry: 108B

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Tab: 3

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~~Air~~ 15.6.45. POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP.

P.C. 73.

TRANSIT MAIL SUBMISSION No. LON/SE/1329/45

By Special Channels

NGM. 2437 Date

Air ~~Surface~~ Taken off s.s.

at (port) on (date)

From JEAN ROUSSET, BUCHENWALD.	To MME. A. ROUSSET, 7 PLACE ANTONIN PONCET LYON 2e FRANCE.
Address or postmark	
Date of letter or postmark 14.4.45.	Language French.
ORIGINAL LETTER (State whether Submitted, Photographed, Retained, Released or Returned to Sender). RELEASED	SUBMITTED TO: Comment to M.I.5. Comment to FOR. Comment to C.T. Comment to I.S.R. (Major N.G.Mott) Comment to D.R.W. Comment to S.E.

Seen by: Naval Adviser Air Adviser M.I.12.

Operating Unit	Section	Examiner	D.A.C.	Date
LON/SE	F1/5	1075	B.B.	21.4.45.

SUBJECT. (Include necessary references to Watch Lists, with Authority requiring the Watch.)

LETTER RECEIVED THROUGH SPECIAL CHANNELS

First-hand account of conditions of French prisoners at BUCHENWALD and mention of transfers to other camps and of certain deaths.

French doctor gives details of life at BUCHENWALD said to be a 2nd class camp, and better than others. He mentions his own conditions and the evacuation of many others to worse camps last year and again before their recent liberation - with especial cruelties practised on notable Jews. He alludes to murder by gas of French professors wife at AUSCHEWIETZ.

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"I am horribly anxious about you...I was without news for 3 or 4 months last summer - in December I got a card of Aug. 18th - nothing since....I believe there was fighting in LYONS....otherwise I should be the happiest of men since Wedy. when I became a free man once more....On that day I saw an unforgettable spectacle.....the contemptible S.S. running like hares before the American tanks...our masters behind the barbed wire and in the cages - unarmed and trembling.....

"If you have sent me any mail it has been destroyed - I was in Category N.N. which meant I was deprived of mail and of parcels. I could only write to you in secret or receive your letters through the connivance of prisoner-friends. And I was supposed to be a prisoner "presumed unjustifiably suspected."...for that I got a year of secret imprisonment at FRESNES and was nearly sent to a camp of the 3rd class. For BUCHENWALD is in the 2nd class and my travelling companions were sent last year to a worse camp. I don't know what has become of the poor devils. I had been with them all through the miserable reprisal camp at SARREBRUCK - the prisons of MUNICH, HOF & PLAUEN, the sealed waggons and the quarantine here. I think bitterly that they must have died of misery in some camp even more wretched and more infernal than BUCHENWALD. No need to tell you I have been very cold and very hungry I am still in rags, and have never had the regulation rations... But I can emerge from the barbed wire with my head high, having never appeased anyone - I have only served my fellow prisoners, - all without distinction even the German convicts whom the miserable S.S. mixed up with us - Any of their victims had a right to my help and I leave BUCHENWALD with no filthy mud sticking to my heels - everyone cannot say as much. I am not too bad in health - took a year to get over the typhus - still have atrophied muscles and painful cramps....March 44 was my nearest look at Death.....sometimes my cramps prevent my moving, but I have never rested here, and have worked steadily fifteen hours a day - Am still doing ten and haven't yet got a bed - Jince the air-raid of Aug. 24th I sleep on 2 benches in the baths which is cold and damp - But I may have a bed today or tomorrow - what a change!....I

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(27653D) Wt 39121/H569 15000 11/43 H J R & L Gp 51

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must mention some comrades who cannot yet write, or have left Buchenwald a long time ago. Dr.Jean POUSSERET of LYONS is doctor to a Kommando working in a salt mine at PLOMNITZ, near MAGDEBURG - I heard from him in October when he was very well, and he was all right a month and a half ago....You must write to the wife of Dr. ROCHE, at THIERS (PUY-de-DOME) that her husband left here last year to be ophthalmiologist at Dachau. 20 km. from MUNICH.... it is a very good camp - in the 1st class. He sent me a message and said he was well a month ago. It is a huge camp - I doubt if they will evacuate it when the advance comes. Tell the wife of Dr.ROBERT of CHARLIEN, LOIRE, that her husband was the Doctor in a Transfer which our masters called by the name "GAZELLE" - which was a Kommando working in a former salt mine turned into an underground factory also near MAGDEBURG. It was a bad Kommando with as French, the ticket of leave men from PORT BARREAU. ROBERT had a lot of trouble with them. His last letter was end of March; he was well then. - he was wonderful to me in my illness. - I have heard that Professor FLORENCE of LYONS, was in a camp near HAMBURG, probably as Doctor.

Tell Dr.LACASSAGE that I am very anxious about Dr.LEVY-COBLENTZ, of PARIS, the assistant of Professor GANGEROT. He came here in January from the camp at AUSCHWIETZ after a journey of 9 days in open trucks with more than twelve degrees below zero. His wife had been murdered (asphyxiated in one of the gas chambers on arrival at AUSCHWIETZ last year). He recovered with difficulty here, and alas, last Sunday he was thrown out on the road when they decided to evacuate the camp (we were all meant to go). We are in the greatest anxiety about the fate intended for them, as 300 metres from the camp gate the road is spattered with blood and with scattered brains - In his physical condition LEVY-COBLENTZ could not have done the 150 kms that were expected. With him was Dr.BENDRIHEM of the Bacteriological Institute at LYONS. Could Dr.LACASSAGNE tell the friends of these two doctors that I did all I possibly could to save them. I tried by every means to keep LEVY-COBLENTZ with me, but was always refused - I cannot reproach myself in any way for his death - I did the impossible beyond the danger point, for it was not without risk to declare oneself the friend of a Jew at the moment of evacuation.

JEAN PAUL GARIN was officially considered here to have escaped - We were informed at once by his Kommando - give him my congratulations!"

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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14



NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

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2000

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NND 004025

P.S.16.5.45.Copy.
POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP. SUBMISSION No.LON/66787/45.
TERMINAL MAIL. P.C.72. Surface.

From Hermann Kurz,

c/o Etablissement Bees,
16 Rue Nicolo,
Paris. 16ème.

To Dr. V.V. Rosenfeld,

37, Museum Street,
London, W.C.1.

Date of letter 6.5.45.
Original Letter:
Released.

Language German.
Submitted to:
Submission Slip to M.I.9.
Copy to F.O.R.
" " C.T.
" " [redacted].
" " CAN.

Operating Unit	Section	Examiner	for D.A.C.	Date
PRI/HOL.	T5/4.	7566	M.G.C.	13.5.45.

SUBJECT: Activities of a GESTAPO agent in the concentration camp DRANCY, PARIS.

Translation of EXTRACT

"I know of the activities of the footballer OSKAR REICH more than "[illegible]", as I have lived in PARIS during the last year, and it was from me that he first learned of REICH'S infamous deeds. REICH'S activities were as follows; he helped the GESTAPO in the imprisonment of JEWS, had a residence in the PARIS Concentration Camp (DRANCY) with the title of police-president, and the life or death of many Jews depended upon his decision, he also acted as bodyguard; all those who have been freed from the camp would tear him to pieces, if they were to set eyes on him. I will send you in a few days, an accurate official statement about the deeds of the S.S. in DRANCY. At the end of this statement will be found the names of the camp leaders who are being sought for by the FRENCH authorities to be tried as WAR CRIMINALS: among them will be found the name of OSKAR REICH - residence - VIENNA "professional informer and denouncer."

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

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NND 004025

(34175D) Wt 28164/H1678 100m 8/44 H J R & L Gp 51

J.E.H. 24.5.45.

P.C. 12. **POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP**
UNITED KINGDOM

TYPE OF MAIL TERMINAL. Submission No.: LON/SOLL/254/45.
Intercepted Enemy Mail Holland. Date:

Reg. No. Taken off S.S. at (port) on (date)

FROM: LIST OF S.S.PERSONNEL, | TO:

Date of letter (or postmark) | Language: DUTCH.

ORIGINAL LETTER: RETAINED. | SUBMITTED TO:
SUBMISSION SLIP TO: P.I.U.
COPY TO: [redacted] Comd'r/O.
" " SHAEF, " "CAN.
" " M.I.12. 655/400/43
" " I.S.R.

Seen by: Naval Adviser Air Adviser M.I.12

Operating Unit	Section	Examiner	For D.A.C.	Date
[illegible] PCL.	21FL.4.	9566.	J.C.M.	24.5.45.

NAMES OF S.S.PERSONNEL.

1) O.S.OSER. GREN. HERMAN J. SAUER
S.S.WACHT. BATT 3
M.L. 's HERTOGENBOSCH
VUGHT
N.BRABANT.

2) S.S.MANN. J. HEIJENGER
S.S.POLIZEI STANDARTE
LAGERINGEGBAUW V. POLITIE
PRINSWINKERWEG 145
NIJMEGEN.

3) S.S.WACHT G.STAHSTEGE
F.P.N. 259 43 A.

4) BURGORGR OFFICIER der WAFFE S.S.
Fur JOH. HEIL
REICHSBAHNLAGER ORTENBRUCH
HENGELO.

5) LANDWACHTER J.M. de NEEF
S.D. DIENSTSTELLE
VALP by ARNHEM GL.D.

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6) S.S.OBERSTN. H. PETERS
F.P.N. 57575E.

7) S.S. J.H. SCHILLEMANS
S.S.RTTF. STAB/S.S. PG. J.G.ADPT II (MOT3)
23 LEEN
OST FRIESLAND.

8) S.S.PANZER GRENADIER
D.A.V. MIERLO.
S.S.A und E. BATL. 11
S.S.KAZERNE 5 KOMPANIE
GLAZ - WETZEL DORF (12A)

9) S.S.USCHA J.D. de RUYTER
F.P.N.01852B.

10) S.S. BTTF. J.A.WILLEMSEN
F.P.N.59884.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ref. No. :

Language : English

INFORMATION AND RECORDS BRANCH
(Postal and Telegraph Censorship)

Date : 11.5.45
14.00

Co : W/T.

For Ministerial Use

From : ERNEST BRAUN
[redacted]

To : BRODERNA ARONSSON
LANDSKRONA
SVERIGE

PLEASE CABLE TO WALTER HYMAN CHANCERY LANE OSSETT 15
YORKSHIRE AND BUNZL BLACH LONDON THAT I ARRIVED HERE
WITHOUT MEANS FROM BUDAPEST STOP TRANSFER THEIR ANSWER
TO ME ANASTASE SIMU STREET 6 THANKS REGARDS

Distribution :
M.E.W.
C.T.C.
Control(Miss Jelf)
OSS/LON/B

I.R.B.
C.H.H.
20.5.45

(Use both sides of this form)

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NND 004025

(34175D) Wt 26164/H676 100M 8/44 H J R & L Gp 51

Pat file 3013

PL. 15.5.45

P.C. 73

POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP
UNITED KINGDOM

TYPE OF MAIL TRANSIT AIR. *Submission No.:* [illegible]

Reg. No. *Taken off S.S. at (port)* *Date: on (date)*

FROM: OTTO RABL
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS,
VASAGATAN 5,
STOCKHOLM,
SWEDEN.

TO: [illegible],
10 ACHAD HAAM STREET,
TEL - AVIV.
PALESTINE.

Date of letter (or postmark) 19.4.45

Language: GERMAN

ORIGINAL LETTER: SUBMITTED

SUBMITTED TO:
ORIGINAL TO:- MID.
SUBMISSION SLIP TO:- FOR: [illegible] DIV. CAT.
FEARONIA
OSS/FOMB

Seen by: Naval Adviser Air Adviser M.I.12

Operating Unit [illegible] Section [illegible] Examiner 203/359 D.A.C. [illegible] Date [illegible]

CONDITIONS IN GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

The writer encloses accounts of the camps at Theresienstadt, Bergen-Belsen and Auschwitz, derived from interview with Turkish nationals released from the camps, sailing in the Drottningholm.

A summary is attached:

REPORT ON THERESIENSTADT.

This report is based on statements made by 6 Turkish subjects who were released from THERESIENSTADT by the Germans and came to LIVERPOOL on the "DROTTNINGHOLM" from GOTHENBURG on March 15, 1945, either being interned for from 1½ to 2 years.
THERESIENSTADT had a Jewish administration under the control of 50 Gestapo officials.
Under this administration the following Jewish institutions were set up, working independently and with Jewish members only.
The Jewish Postal administration
The Jewish Ghetto guard of from 400 - 500 persons.
Sick nursing and hospital care.
A Jewish law court
Administration of leisure time.
A Jewish old people's home.
A Jewish children's home.
A Jewish Bank.
There was a staff of about 500 SS and Gestapo Officials. The names of the four leading officers are given. (Dr. SEIDEL, HEINDEL, BENGEL, and WAHL.)

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These 3 (sic) men were occasionally very brutal and perpetrated atrocities, sometimes of the worst kind. DR. SEIDEL could be friendly sometimes, but like all the rest he was remarkable for an absolute contempt for the Jews. There were always some cases reserved to the SS and the Gestapo, but ordinary offences such as theft, burglary etc were dealt with by the Jewish court. Dr. SEIDEL often said: "There is only one decent Jew and that is a dead Jew."
Two cases of brutality during examination are reported, one of which ended fatally, though others could be mentioned.
At one end of the camp was the so-called "little fort" which was used a prison, and was guarded and administered by the Gestapo. Here were imprisoned those sentenced either by the Jewish court or arrested by the Gestapo, as well as Czechoslovakian men and women from the "Protectorate", especially from PRAGUE. A member of the Jewish Ghetto guard was on duty outside, and he was often sent for a cart or barrow to remove corpses from the prison who had died as the result of outrages during their examination. But the majority of those thus murdered were not Jews but Czechs, who had been brought in from PRAGUE. Once, when 5 Jews were missing, all the interned in THERESIENSTADT, except those in bed in hospital had to march to a spot 20 minutes distant to be counted - about 38,000 in all. This roll call lasted very many hours till 10 or 11 at night, but the chief witnesses, DR. EDELSTEIN and FALTA, were despatched to POLAND, and nothing more has been heard of them.

The camp was represented to be a model Jewish Ghetto, and the SS and Gestapo tried to give the impression that the Jewish administration was completely independent.

1. When the Danish Commission and a Commission of the International Red Cross visited the camp in the summer of 1944, the head of the Camp, DR. EPSTEIN from BERLIN, was allowed to speak to the visitors alone, without the presence of SS. & Gestapo, but he had previously been given strict instructions by the Gestapo as to what he might say, and it is stated that any transgression of these instructions would result in the direct penalties, even death. He afterwards said he had to follow these instructions most closely in the interests of all the Jews in the camp.

Before the arrival of the Commission all sorts of improvements were made in the camp.

2. When a film was made of the camp, the Jews were told to go to a cafe and play dominoes etc. All were strictly ordered to look cheerful etc. and, when the kitchen and the distribution of food was filmed, the Jews were given such large helpings of meat that they could not eat them.

The reporters could say nothing about executions from their own knowledge, but they knew that, in 1942, 17 Jews had been executed, who had been sentenced for alleged espionage by a SS. Court. Men of the Ghetto guard were chosen by lot to play the part of executioners. One Jew refused and was hanged with the rest. Another, named FISCHER, seemed particularly ready to assist; he was soon afterwards sent to POLAND.

Food in THERESIENSTADT

In the morning, black coffee.
At midday, soup with a few pieces of potato and here and there a few bits of meat three times a week some vegetables or 1 dumpling with cream.
In the evening, black coffee or soup.

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In addition each internee was given
350 grammes of bread per day, those who did special work or had special duties got 500 grammes, and those engaged on heavy work 700 grammes.
70 grammes of sugar,
60 grammes of margarine,
150 grammes of jam every 4 weeks.
Children and invalids had better food. Those who received no parcels were always hungry.

Parcels: The parcels arrived regularly and were distributed to the addressees; they were not confiscated. There were no restrictions as to their size or number, but a customs duty had to be paid on each parcel.

Letters: Everyone had the right to send off one postcard a month. There was not postal ban on certain groups as had been supposed here, but the internees suspected that the Gestapo sometimes caused large quantities of mail to disappear.

There were shops in THERESIENSTADT and it was possible to buy food of a kind, and second-hand clothing, shoes etc. The medium was a special THERESIENSTADT paper currency.

Work: ...was compulsory for all up to the age of 70; all had to work for the German war effort or the SS., there were few who were allowed to work on the land. The hours were above 8 a day. There was a school for children and a gardening school. Many worked on a large sheep farm belonging to the SS. near THERESIENSTADT.

Sanitary Conditions:
There were 3 good hospitals in the town, well fitted up with the latest apparatus. The food was better than in the camp and all those employed there received extra rations. There was a staff of between 300 and 400 doctors. The administration of the hospitals was also Jewish.
Names of some of the Doctors given.
There were well trained Jewish nurses.
Sanitary conditions were not really good till 1941 and 1942.
In 1942 there was no proper drainage system, and at that time the death rate was from 600 to 1000 persons every three months. There were not sufficient beds and even old people had to lie for months on the floor. There is still a plague of fleas and bugs, in spite of all the endeavours of the Germans. Baths, washing and shaving were gratis.

Dwelling conditions:
Living conditions were highly organised by the Germans. There was a control, partly Jewish but partly Gestapo and S.S. There were also controllers for each room of 50 - 100 persons, for each floor of 10 to 15 rooms, for the whole house, and for the district. Reports had to be furnished daily by each Controller, and these were centralized in a card index of living, dead, deported etc. persons.
It was possible to move from one room or house to another, with the agreement of the inhabitants and of the Control.

Security Organisation:
The Security organisation was carefully organised. In addition to the 5 Gestapo officials there were 300 - 400 Czech gendarmes in the camp. These were generally loyal, and they brought to the camp news from the outside world, particularly about the war, for there were no newspapers. Preservation of order was left to the Jewish Ghetto-guard; which had a strength of 500 men. This had its own uniform with the mark GW. The Ghetto-guard was responsible to the security service.
The Gestapo were only concerned with offences against Germans, and not with those within the Jewish community. The officials were rude and brutal and did not shrink from rough treatment.

/Leisure

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Leisure organisation: This was under the direction of Dr.HENSCHEL of Berlin. Large football grounds were made, and gymnastics took place twice a week in the yard of the Dresden Barracks. A big library was arranged, which everyone could use.

Lectures: took place on the Arts.
Musical evenings were held, with performances by artists interned at Theresienstadt.
Operas and Operettas were performed often very well. There was a modern theatre-hall in Sokolovna.
Church services took place on all holidays in Sokolovna.
Before the Danish Commission came, a great childrens recreation room and a music pavillion were put up and everything was arranged as it at a Spa.
Numbers of Internees and deportations from Theresienstadt.
The travellers by the Drottningholm did not know much about the numbers of internees in Theresienstadt. They spoke of 58,000 and 35,000 but these figures had changed greatly especially of late.
A huge number were deported in October 1944 to Auschwitz, especially women and children, while the men were taken to a work-camp at Risa near Dresden.
Deportations: In December 1943; 5,000 persons to the East.
in April 1944: 7,500 " " " "
14 October 1944 - 28th 10,000 women to Auschwitz, with children. Men to Risa near Dresden.

REPORT ON RAVENSBRUCK CAMP (MECKLENBURG)

This report is based principally on the evidence of Frau Esra Blum, who was interned with her two children from October 1943 in Ravensbruck. Her nationality was Turkish.

In Ravensbruck, a work-camp under S.S. command there were no men. About 25000 women and children were interned there, of Turkish, Hungarian, Roumanian, Czech, Norwegian and Jugoslav nationality. Some penalty prisoners also. All the prisoners wore striped clothing as well as, in the case of Jews, the yellow star. All had heavy wooden shoes.

Food in Ravensbruck
The prisoners had the following food:
morning: black "coffee"
midday: ¾ litre turnip soup, mostly without any further content, sometimes potatoes in it.
evening: black coffee or soup.
In addition the following ration:
300 gr. bread per day
10 gr. margarine, Saturday
20 gr. margarine, Sunday.
As a result of this bad diet everyone was always hungry. Parcels hardly arrived in the camp at all.

Living and sanitary conditions in the Camp.
The sanitary conditions in the Camp were deplorable. The beds, whose paliasses were for the most part filthy, were alive with fleas. Two and frequently three people slept in one bed, and often two beds were put together in which three people slept. Children who slept soundly awoke in the morning covered with fleas. There was little soap, and that of the worst quality. About 500 persons were together in one Barrack, and often owing to the shortage of beds five persons slept in two beds.

/Epidemics

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Epidemics of scarlet fever (SCHARLACH EPIDEMIE) took many victims and Typhus (TYPHUS) was worse, owing to the deteriorated condition of the internees, taking 200 victims a day latterly. Almost everyone suffered from sores, especially old people. There was a hospital where German doctors worked, who often took very little trouble about the patients.

Guarding of the Camp
The camp was guarded by S.S. troops. The invigilating of the women at work also, was partially carried out by German women, who belonged to the S.S. They were brutal and often like the S.S. men beat and strucks the internees at their work, without consideration for old or ill folk.

The so-called SIEMENS Camp
The Siemens Camp occupied a special position in Ravensbruck. The Siemens firm had a big factory in Ravensbruck Camp where 1600 people worked; and these people lived in a special camp, the Siemens-camp, where living conditions were somewhat better than the general run. The children especially were better nourished and latterly had an almost exemplary diet including ¼ litre of milk per day, in contrast to the adults who were always hungry and got daily weaker.
These people were especially chosen for their aptitude for fine mechanical work. Often children of 9 or 10 worked in this Camp.
The improvement in children's conditions was chiefly due to a Czech political prisoner ANNI WAWAKOVA who without fraternisation, had established a position which gave her the possibility of improving conditions. The children were very attached to her and the German director of the Siemenslager Herr. GRADLER had a marked liking for her.

Work-times and work.
About 12½ hours were worked both in the Siemens-Camp and the general camp
The hours of work were, for both children and adults:
6 a.m. - 12.30 midday.
1 p.m. - 7 p.m.
The children also had to work in the general camp. The work of the adults consisted mainly of heavy digging, and unloading and removal of stores.

REPORT ON THE CAMP AT BERGEN-BELSEN

This information is gathered from 140 Jews, Turkish nationals who were interned in Bergen-Belsen Camp and who sailed in the Drottningholm.

Divisions of the Camp
The camp was divided into the so-called Neutrals' camp and the Work-Camp; both enclosed and divided by barbed wire entanglements. The former contained nationals of neutral countries destined for exchange; Turkish, Argentine, Spanish and some Hungarian Jews. The latter was a concentration camp of the worst sort: accounts of its size varied, some spoke of 30 - 40,000 inhabitants: a few stated that on 3 March 1945 there were 80,000 persons in Bergen-Belsen.

S.S. and Gestapo and guards.
The notorious commandant of the camp was the S.S. Obersturmbant führer HAASS. Watch was kept by S.S. men on the machine-gun towers at intervals along the barbed wire fences: if anyone approached these in the dark they were immediately shot. In general the S.S. men in this camp was especially brutal. Rough handling, kicks, blows with wooden wedges were the order of the day, and were dealt out to men and women alike. The wives of the S.S. men, who took part of the duty in the women's section, were much feared on account of their brutality.

/Work

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Work and hours of work
In the neutrals' camp there was no work; those in the camp could move about freely.
In the work camp, for men and women alike, from 15 to 60 years of age, there was very hard work and fatigue duty.
The hours were: 6 - 12 a.m.
1 - 8 p.m.
There were so-called wood-commands, coal-commands, stone-commands: and these had to move heavy bulks of timber, men and women alike, stone for the road-makers, and load coal. Each of these works was under command of S.S.men who prevented the work from going too slowly with the greatest brutality. If one fell doing the work he was beaten; illness was only recognised with a temperature of 39 degrees. There was a German military doctor, who apparently belonged to the S.S.

Food in the Camp
Morning: black coffee
Midday: 1 litre of turnip soup, completely tasteless occasionally having a couple of potatoes in it.
Evening: black coffee.
In addition there was the following:
250 grammes of bread of the poorest quality per day
3 or 4 dkg. margarine per week.
This was the food in the work-camp; in the neutrals' camp there was issued 10 gr. butter daily.
150 gr. sausage three times a week.

Living conditions
In the neutrals' camp most adults had a bed apiece, in the work camp two or three slept in one bed, which mostly were made up of dirty straw.

Sanitary conditions
These were catastrophic. There was hardly ever any distribution of soap, and when there was it was of the worst quality. There was one tap of water for 400 people, although the routine of washing had to be got through quickly. The result was every sort of skin complaint among the internees, sores among the older ones, and many died of blood poisoning.
The skin complaints were spread - increased by a plague of lice and fleas. In the latter half of 1944 60 or 70 persons were dying daily; the corpses being removed in a dung-cart. Naturally there were times when typhus and dysentry were rife. There were practically no medicaments; the hospital was a barrack, and the sick were scarcely cared for at all.

Part taken by Jews in the Camp organisation.
In the work camp there was formerly a sort of Commandant who was the oldest inhabitant of the Camp; a Greek Jew by name ALBALA, about 45 years of age. He had a special position of trust with the Germans, and was well aware how to make use of it. He had everything that others lacked, did no physical work and was so to speak the Jewish Commandant; a bad character and often brutal to other Jews. He collaborated with the Germans in the deportation of 50,000 Jews from Salonika. He was removed by the Germans some months ago and must be in another camp. Also two other Jews, SCHNEEBAUM and BENADON, were named, who held a somewhat similar position.

/Parcels

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Parcels delivery and post
Many parcels came from Lisbon and Sweden. The S.S. had charge of the distribution of parcels, which were opened by the S.S. men. Sometimes things were missing most often chocolate. The post functioned badly. Often there was no post for weeks on end; one might write once a month, but it was believed that the S.S. men frequently allowed inward and outward mail to be lost.

Roll-call in the morning.
There was roll-call from 5 to 6 o'clock every morning. It was extremely lengthy and while it continued everyone had to stand still, in all weathers, out of doors, in winter and summer alike. Often work was begun in clothes which in addition to being insufficient were wet through.

Treatment of the women who came from Auschwitz to Bergen-Belsen.
At the end of 1944 women began to arrive in goods trains, from Auschwitz. There were 2 to 3,000 and their condition was appalling. They had almost no clothes, many without underclothes or stockings; they were all dressed only in their prisoner's cloak, and had to begin straightway with the heaviest work, moving baulks of timber, stones etc. all under the command of S.S.men. As they came from the station, many fell in the street from weakness and were left lying there.
Some of the women had been in Theresienstadt and from there had been taken in big transportations to Auschwitz. There they were separated from their children and had their hair cut off and their belongings were taken away. They had to work hard, and some only remained 8 days after which they were brought in a state of complete exhaustion, and exposed in goods wagons to Bergen Belsen, after several days journey. Many non-Jewish women came with these Jewish women.

Argentine Nationals in Bergen-Belsen.
When the Turkish nationals left Bergen-Belsen on March 3rd. and began their journey to Sweden, there were still a few Argentine nationals in Bergen-Belsen, who upon the same day were taken to another camp in Southern Germany. Nothing more is known to the Turkish nationals about these Argentines.

Note: These Reports are dated from Goteborg - 24th March 1945.

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NND 004025

(84175D) Wt 26164/H676 100M 8/44 H J R & L Gp 81

Wade

J.E.H. 15.5.45.

P.C. 72.

POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP
UNITED KINGDOM

TYPE OF MAIL [illegible] SURFACE. *Submission No.:* [illegible]

Date:

Reg. No. *Taken off S.S. at (port)* *on (date)*

FROM: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

To: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Date of letter (or postmark) [illegible] *Language:* [illegible]

ORIGINAL LETTER: [illegible]

SUBMITTED TO: [illegible]

Seen by: Naval Adviser Air Adviser M.I.12

Operating Unit Section Examiner D.A.C. Date

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

EXTRACT: "I have only just received your letter, dated 15.3.45. I am pleased to learn that someone has helped me to evade the enemy in [illegible] accused of aiding the enemy, but did not give me my reasons relating to my wife being left [illegible] in prison. Actually the young ladies helped me in the village of [illegible]. I don't know their names. In this village I stayed with the headmaster, and I believe that if [illegible] still alive she could [illegible] sufficient evidence as I can to prove the young lady who helped me to be innocent. Will you visit your local law courts & present this letter to them. This should be enough to allow the young lady to be paroled. Meanwhile I will write to the [illegible] and ask her to also [illegible]."

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FOR MINISTRIES ONLY. Recommendation for Disposal of Letter and Reason.

FOR CENSORSHIP INTERNAL ACTION.

Letter Condemned Return to Sender Released

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SECRET

X-2 Branch

14-9497 30 June 1945

Memorandum for: Mr. Herbert J. Cummings
Department of State

Subject: German Funds and Properties — SAFEHAVEN

1. The attached are excerpts from reports submitted by British Government representatives to their headquarters in Madrid.

2. This information carries the field evaluation of A-3 and is dated May 18.

3. It is presumed that this information was made available to the American Embassy, Madrid.

Bernard A. Towell
X-2 Branch

TOWELL:HOLLAND
SOURCE: MX 725 from Madrid 5/25

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SECRET

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~~SECRET~~

German Funds and Properties

A. Aceros Finos "Roechling" S/A. (Report dated 11 May 1945.)

This firm is reported to be transferring funds from Bilbao to their branch in Barcelona, from where they are being returned to Bilbao in the name of the manager. Don Fabian URQUIJO OLARTECOECHEA.

B. German Club and School, Bilbao. (Report dated 14 May 1945.)

Source has been informed by a friend that some of the material from the German Club and the German School was taken by taxi, presumably shortly before the German capitulation, to the Imprenta Industrial Encuadracion, the property of Alberto WICKE, who is a brother-in-law of Eugenio EHRHARDT.

C. Lipperheide. (Report of 15 May 1945.)

Source has been informed by a friend that LIPPERHEIDE - presumably Federico -- has put most of his shares in the name of BARRENECHEA, of the firm BARRENECHEA y COIRI, Bilbao.

D. German Official Centres Closed. (Report of 17 May 1945.)

On the 8th May the police in San Sebastian closed all German official centres, including the German school.

The following Germans have been forbidden to change their address or leave the locality:

George KORT, Calle de San Martin, No. 61.
Werner HUHNER, Villa Tintina, Paseo Maestro, Arbos.
Federico SEPPER, Calle Pena y Goni No. 15.
Willy HEYNE, Calle Ramon y Cajal No. 1.
Senora MILLER, Calle Moraza No. 4.
Kurt LINC[illegible], Av. de Navarra, letra L.
Alfredo GREGOROWSKY, Av. del Generalisimo No. 6, 2°

E. Purchase of Property by Germans. (Report of 17 May 1945.)

It is said that a big estate belonging to the Senora Condesa de Zubirria situated in Deusto near Bilbao has recently been sold to the Manager of the Aceros Finos "ROECHLING" in Bilbao, whose name is not given but who is presumably Fabian URQUIJO OLARTECOECHEA. A great deal of money must have been paid for this chalet as the Condesa de Zubirria has, in the past, had many offers for it, but has never sold.

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We are endeavoring to confirm this report and whatever information we receive will be submitted to you.

~~SECRET~~

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F. Eduardo BUNGE, Manager of Aceros Marathon, S.A. (Report of 17 May 1945)

It is reliably reported that this German has withdrawn all his funds from various banks here.

It is believed that these funds are to be credited, little by little, to the account of one Juan URIARTE URIARTE, believed to be of Mondragon, Guipuzcoa.

URIARTE's account is at the Banco Guipuzcoano, Bilbao.

Curiously enough, the funds credited to URIARTE's account at the Banco Guipuzcoano, Bilbao, arrive from different points in Spain and are forwarded by URIARTE himself.

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11 Jul 44.

FORCE 133 DAILY SITREP NO.325.

PART I.

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

1. EPIRUS.

R. Lt.Col. TORRANCE reported on 10 Jul that out of the total NATBAND effective troops, given as 10,000, no more than 5% were non-combatant. Reports from his liaison officers agree that the recent months of hard training in weapons, battle drill and P.T. have made them into an efficient regular fighting machine, which has already proved itself in action.

2. AGRINION.

Maj RAMSEYER reported that a road tunnel on the coast road EAST of MESOLONGION (X.69) was blown up by the Allied Mission and ELAS and that telephonic communications in the same area had also been destroyed.

3. ROUMELI.

Further information has been received from the American liaison officer at KEARNEY about the ELAS attack on ANTISSA (T.21) (see para 2(a) Sitrep No.322). The engagement lasted 9 hours and ELAS claim to have killed over 350 Germans, which in the opinion of this officer is grossly exaggerated. ELAS casualties were reported to be 30.

4. PELOPONNESE.

(a) Maj ANDREWES reported on 10 Jul that 14 Germans of No.4 BN had deserted. Many of them are competent pre-war anti-Nazi propagandists and this officer intends to make use of their abilities. He also reported that 16 Germans from this battalion had been arrested as hostages for these deserters.

(b) The British liaison officer in MESINIAS reported on 9 Jul that the Germans had burnt the whole village of LEPREON (H.59) after the engagement which he had witnessed between them and an ELAS force (see para 4 Sitrep No.323). This officer had later visited the village and had learned of many atrocities carried out by the Germans, including the death of four old women who had been thrown into a burning house.

(c) The British liaison officer in ACHAIA reported that he had recently seen 100 Relief Committees in the areas of ACHAIA and AIGAILIA, and that the condition of the population was desperate. There is a universal hatred of EAM/ELAS tyranny and the people are cowed and no Red Cross supplies reach the country districts. The local committees fear arrest for obtaining relief from the British. The enemy systematically plunder in the plains, arrest people on sight and release them in exchange for food.

5. PERSONNEL & W/T SETS.

Personnel - no change. No. of W/T sets working - 28

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FORCE 133 DAILY SITREP

No. 325 11 JULY 1944.

DANUBE AREA PART I

BULGARIA

The Western Frontier.

The L.O. with the 3 Serb Pzn Div in the area E of NIS reports details of Bulg casualties sustained in a drive in that area on 1 July.

1. Elements of the Inf Regt engaged (123 Inf Regt ?) lost 195, including 12 officers, dead.

2. 117 Bulgs were taken prisoner.

This information was obtained from a telephone conversation between 2 Bulg staff officers, which was tapped.

RUMANIA

Nothing to report.

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Lt. Col. West

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DAILY SITREP No. [illegible] (FORCE 133)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000

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2 February 1944.

1. YUGOSLAVIA.

(a) The British Mission at PARTISAN GHQ reports that German forces moving North through PAZIN (xQ.98) and DONJI VAKUF (xL.70) have reached JAJCE.

(b) The same source reports that German troops are concentrating at TROGIR (wU.84). AF accompanying them amounts to 200 vehicles. There are many E boats in the harbour and the Mission considers that the concentration may be a prelude to an attack on VIS (wZ.95).

(c) Major HENNIKER-MAJOR with PARTISAN Hq., DALMATIA reports that there are now about 1,000 men at TROGIR, together with 25 tanks.

(d) Major HENNIKER-MAJOR further reports that there has been a continual Northward movement of enemy troops since 25 January from IMOTSKI (xQ.44) towards MUC (wU.95), DRNIS (wV.77) and KNIN (wU.89).

(e) PARTISAN Naval Hq reports that the enemy column which moved on 27 January from SARIMA (wU.73) to ROGOZNICA (wU.54) (see FORCE 133 Daily Sitrep No. 164 Para 1 (d)) had with it 70 lorries, 20 tanks and 20 heavy guns.

(f) Major HENNIKER-MAJOR states that the enemy force at ROGOZNICA now numbers 1,500.

(g) The same source reports that there has recently been considerable troop movement from SIBENIK (wU.56) to ZARA (wO.99).

(h) ADV. HQ FORCE 133 reports that enemy aircraft in the ZARA area are increasing and PARTISAN Naval HQ states that SEMUNIK (wP.10) is again in PARTISAN hands and is being shelled by the enemy.

(i) "Free Yugoslavia" Radio reports continued attacks on the German columns moving North through GOSPIC (wP.15), SENJ (rJ.70) and NOVI (rJ.61). 135 of the enemy were killed and 120 wounded in an attack between SENJ and NOVI. Heavy fighting is also reported between GRACAC (wP.42) and GOSPIC.

[illegible] have been received of the Bulgarian troop [illegible] (wP.10)

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attack the PARTISANS in the RADAN Mountains (wJ.90) and the R. PUSTA area North of LEBANE. It is reported to be drawn from KURSUMLIJA (wJ.72), PROKUPLJE (wJ.93) NIS (wK.24) and LESKOVAC (wK.20).

(k) Major GREENLEES, at MIHAILOVIC HQ., has interrogated three Frenchmen who recently escaped from the Germans with whom they had served as conscripts for some time. They report that the BOR Copper Mine is used as a disciplinary centre and that there are many Frenchmen in the labour camps there.

(l) Personnel and W/T sets: no change.

2. ALBANIA.

(a) Further details concerning the attack on the KAM-KEPENEK Chrome Mines has been received from F/Lt. HANDS. This operation was carried out by F/Lt. HANDS, Cpl. BRANDRICK and L/Cpl. CLIFTON, assisted by two Albanians. The machinery, cable conveyor and buildings were completely destroyed. According to a reliable report, 300 Germans and 400 new workers were due to arrive on the 31st January to work the mine at KAM. Replacements for the cable and machinery which has been destroyed cannot be obtained in ALBANIA.

(b) In reply to an instruction to limit operational activity to areas west of the old Albanian border, F/Lt. HANDS states that he cannot guarantee that the "KOSMET" partisans will conform. He adds that he is convinced that these partisans are responsible to TITO and act on his directives.

(c) Personnel and W/T sets.

Personnel:

We regret to report that Major LAYZELL has died as a result of an accident in the field. Personnel in the Field are now as follows :-

British Officers	- 19
British ORs	- 25
Foreign Officer	- 1

W/T sets:

9 in the field: 8 working.

3. GREECE.

(a) On 1 February ELAS GHQ agreed to the final ceasing of hostilities on condition that Colonel ZERVAS accepted the following terms :-

(i) The official [illegible] of the legal [illegible] ... EDES are [illegible] the Germans or with ELAS.

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(ii) [illegible] accomplished.

(iii) To start immediate negotiations for the formation of a single ANDARTE army.

The above terms have been accepted by Colonel ZERVAS and both parties have agreed to cease fire at midnight 4/5 February. The meeting between ZERVAS' representatives and the representatives from EAM/ELAS is to take place at LIASKOVO, and Colonel WOODHOUSE reported on 1 February that the EAM/ELAS party, together with Major TORRANCE, were already on their way.

(b) ELAS representatives of 10 Division told a British Liaison Officer in PIERIA on 1 February that the situation there was bad, following the recent German drives. They stated that 500 men had been taken from KATO MILIA (O.30), NESHAMILEA (O.30) and SKOTINA (T.29) and 200 from LITOKHORON (I.45). Some had been imprisoned or made to work for the Germans, and others to join the "armed Greek forces". SKOTERNA had been completely burnt and many other villages had suffered the same fate. Families had left for the plain in large numbers, being without food or clothing and the Germans continued to launch night attacks on the ANDARTES, to burn their foodstocks and homes.

(c) The British Liaison Officer in the OLYMPUS area reported that 140 German cars and 4 tanks were concentrated in the PYRGETON area (T.56) from LARISSA (T.33) on 26 January. Also that 37 MT had arrived in the OLYMPUS area. Five hundred very young German troops had advanced on KARYA (T.37) and the British Liaison Officer had been forced to move during the night. He reported that on 28 January the Germans had left the area, but had caused no damage except appropriating some foodstocks and taking a few hostages.

(d) The British Liaison Officer on Mount ORTHRIS (Y.57) reported that 16 ELAS Division was moving Westwards to replace 1 ELAS Division. He said that there were now only about 30 ANDARTES left on Mount ORTHRIS, and that LEAS were calling up reserves from the plains. This call up was being met reluctantly, and in some cases, evaded.

(e) On 31 January, the British Liaison Officer with 1 ELAS Division reported that ELAS were gaining ground West of VOULGARELLI (S.21), but that ZERVAS forces were just holding their own. He also reported that 1,500 NATBAND troops had mutinied and handed over their arms to ELAS; many had been killed in this mutiny. He added that ELAS were recruiting more troops, arming them from buried stocks and clothing them with new battle dress from OLYMPUS.

(f) Lt.Col. BARNES reported on 31 January that all the ZERVAS areas were becoming steadily more pro-British and that many of the older men in the villages had asked ZERVAS to mobilise them and to arm the for fighting ELAS.

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(h) The Allied Mission [illegible] reported on 29 January that anti-landing defence exercises were taking place in the PATRAS area (C.60) and that German artillery, Ack-Ack and naval forces were taking part. He has heard that the enemy expect a landing soon on the PATRAS-AMALIAS coast, and are hastily undertaking defence measures.

(i) It was also reported on 31 January that a Major General BIRGEL had arrived in PATRAS personally to superintend the mining of the coast.

(j) The British Liaison Officer near PATRAS stated that there was a special security squad in the town with a NATBAND nucleus, who were assisting the police. These were quite distinct from the security battalions and were not armed or controlled by the enemy.

(k) The British Liaison Officer in South CORINTHIA reported on 31 Jan that the 2 Battalion of 6 ELAS Regiment had become very suspicious and malevolent since the recent sortie dropped to the Allied Mission. Their troops had stolen a quantity of clothing which had been issued to the villagers.

(l) Personnel and W/T sets.

	Brit.Offrs.	Brit.ORs.	Foreign Offrs & NCOs	Americans
EAM	69	65	30	6
EDES	7	4	2	3
EKKA	3	1	-	-
TOWNS	-	-	10	-
TOTALS:	79	70	42	9

W/T sets infiltrated 64.
W/T sets on the air 27

4. CRETE, DODECANESE & ISLANDS and ROUMANIA.

NIL.
Personnel and W/T sets: no change.

5. AIR OPERATIONS.

The following sorties were flown on the night 1/2 February 1944.

(a) Successful.

Four sorties carrying approximately 4½ tons of boots to TITO forces in YUGOSLAVIA.

One sortie carrying approximately 2 tons arms, ammunition, explosives, W/T equipment to TITO forces in YUGOSLAVIA.

[illegible] sorties carrying approximately 8 tons of food and clothing

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Lt. Colonel West.

[redacted]

G/CS/19a

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COPY NO. 7

DAILY SITREP NO 169 FORCE 133

1. YUGOSLAVIA.

(a) "Free Yugoslavia" Radio reports that attacks by the enemy in the neighbourhood of OGULIN (rJ 93) have been thrown back and identifies 392 Germano-Croat Divison (elements of which are moving south from KARLOVAC) with this fighting. In particular the enemy sustained heavy losses during clashes on 31 Jan. Further south fighting is heavy between GOSPIC (wP 15) and PERUSIC (wP 16)(which is held by the Ustashi).

(b) Major HUNTER with Partisan forces in MONTENEGRO reports that Partisans have attacked a German motorised column north of DANILOVGRAD (wM 87) on the road to NIKSIC (wG 20). German losses were 40 killed whilst the Partisans lost 7 dead.

(c) Major HUNTER also reports that a column of about 500 Germans and 100 Cetniks was attacked at BOLJANICI (wH 18) near PLEVLJE (wH 26). Fighting is still in progress.

(d) Captain DUGMORE with Partisan forces in S.E. SERBIA has given details of the defences of the chrome mines at SURDULICA (wP 46). The power plant and concentrating plant are camouflaged and defended by over 30 AA guns. The workers are mainly Italian PsW guarded by 200 Germans and a contingent of Bulgarian police. The area is surrounded by a trench system.

(e) Captain MOSTYN DAVIES with Partisan forces on the Bulgarian frontier reports that detachments in his area have been organised into the Fifth S. MORAVA Brigade of three battalions. The staff of the Brigade sends a message of greeting to the Allies on the occasion of its formation.

(f) Lt. Colonel COPE with Partisan forces in the PRISTINA area reports that from available evidence he has formed the suspicion that DJURIC's talks referred to on 3 Feb (possible Bulgarian behaviour in event of capitulation) dealt primarily with joint action against the Partisans. As both the Bulgarians and DJURIC's forces are fighting the Partisans in this area at present Lt. Colonel COPE considers that these suspicions appear to be confirmed.

(g) Daily return of personnel and W/T sets in the field:

We now have with the Partisans,

48 British Officers
58 British ORs
7 American Officers
1 American OR
5 Foreign Officers
31 Foreign ORs.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000

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(b) Further details have been received of the train which was wrecked by the British Liaison Officer Lt. OLYMPUS and a party of Andartes on night 22/2 Feb. The train was reported to be carrying a large number of German officers who were all in the first few coaches. The first 10 coaches fell into the River PENEOS and only the rear armoured truck and engine escaped derailment. The charges were laid over 300 yds of line by a Greek Engineer officer who timed them exactly. The armoured coach opened fire at once wounding 3 Andartes, but their fire was silenced by the British Liaison Officer, two N.C.O. and one Andarte with sticky grenades. 100 Andartes then wrecked the train with small arms fire. The lowest figure reported for German casualties was 200. The Germans ringed the area with SS troops and consequently nobody has been able to visit the wreckage and the above information is not all confirmed.

(c) The British Liaison Officer in North Thessaly reported on 24 Feb that a column of 4 German trucks was ambushed in the KHASIA area on the road KALAMBAKA (S.64) GREVENA (S.59). 8 Germans were killed, 3 Italians were captured and stores, including petrol and tyres, were seized. The trucks were all burnt.

(d) The British Liaison Officer in ACHAIA reported on 24 Feb that Andartes had killed 2 German officers who were on a recce near KHALANDRITSA (C.66). In reprisal the Germans came to the village, burnt a house and shot several hostages. A German column from PATRAS (C.48) has arrived at MYRA (C.77) via SOULI (C.77) Another column from AIYION (C.98) has arrived at KAKOKHORIO (C.87) and HADJI (C.98).

(e) A caique has returned safely to SMYRNA after infiltrating stores on the East coast of GREECE and evacuating a party including 2 British Officers and 3 British NCOs.

(f) Personnel & W/T sets in the field:

	Brit Offrs	Brit. Ors.	Foreign Offrs & NCOs	Americans
EAM	66	61	30	6
EDES	7	4	2	1
EKKA	3	1	-	-
TOWNS	-	-	10	-
TOTAL	76	66	42	9

No. of W/T sets working = 23.

3. ALBANIA.

(a) Lt. Col. WHEELER has reported that the First Partisan Brigade is surrounding BERAT.

(b) Personnel and Communications: No change.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 2000

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4. CRETE.

(a) It is now known that the party evacuated on Operation CARAVAN has arrived safely in CAIRO, together with a large number of reports from the field. The party comprises:

2 Cypriot army personnel (stragglers)
3 Greek agents previously infiltrated
9 other Greeks, none of them officers.

5. DODECANESE, BULGARIA & ROUMANIA.

Nothing to report.

6. AIR OPERATIONS.

(a) Successful

Operation MANHOLE consisting of three gliders and three DAKOTAS with a fighter escort of 36 LIGHTNINGS was successfully completed on the morning of 24th February. This operation was for the infiltration of the Russian Mission to TITO. Total number of personnel 24. Total weight of stores approximately 5000 lbs mostly belonging to the Russian Mission.

(b) The following sorties were flown on the night 24/25 Feb.

Successful

3 DAKOTA PWE leaflet sorties to BULGARIA.

Failed

9 HALIFAX sorties to Central Europe failed through bad weather.

1 HALIFAX sortie to N.E. ITALY failed due to no letter of day received from reception.

1 HALIFAX sortie to Yugoslavia failed due to engine trouble.

4 HALIFAX sorties to Yugoslavia failed through bad weather.

3 DAKOTA sorties to Yugoslavia failed through bad weather.

9

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

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~~SECRET~~

Station: S.C.I. Liaison Officer 1st U.S. Army.
Reference:
Source: SCHMETZ, Gerhard Joseph.
Sub-Source: Interrogation.
Evaluation: B-1.
Subject: SD, Liege, Belgium.

Report No: 3150.
Report Date: 4 October, 1944.
Information Date: Feb. 1942-Oct. 1944.
Date Info. Received: 3 October, 1944.

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1. Gerhard Joseph SCHMETZ of CHAUDFONTAINE (Prov. of Liege) gave himself up to the Belgian Army of Liberation in Liege several days ago. On request the Belgians surrendered SCHMETZ to the U.S. Army, and he was subsequently taken to the Master Interrogation Center. He had been the interpreter for Abt. IV of the S.D. ("Gestapo") for the past two years and was apparently the only member of the staff who had not fled to Germany. His information is believed reliable and extremely interesting.

2. First, a brief history of the informant.

Name:	SCHMETZ, Gerhard Joseph.
Born:	8 July, 1905 at Moresnet-Neutre (Prov. of Liege)
Father:	Nicholas SCHMETZ - La CALAMINE (Liege)
Mother:	Marie FRYNS (deceased)
Brother:	Laurent SCHMETZ - CHAUDFONTAINE (Prov. of Liege).
Occupation:	Croupier at SPA and CHAUDFONTAINE; Waiter.
Military Service:	'25-'26; 1st REGT Aeronatique, Brussels. Mobilized in '39.

3. In 1940 informant was a prisoner for four weeks in Belgium and was released on condition that he return to La CALAMINE, which was almost entirely taken over by the Germans. He did not do this, but went instead to CHAUDFONTAINE where he worked as a waiter in a local cafe.

4. In February of 1942 he lost his job as a waiter and went to Liege to take up a position as interpreter in the German Passport Bureau. The post had been filled, however, and he was told to go over to another office which turned out to be the Gestapo Hq. He took an examination on his qualifications in Brussels, and later received through the mail the news that he had passed same and was entirely acceptable.

5. His first job was to translate Communist and other clandestine papers. This lasted for about three weeks after which time he became the personal interpreter for Hauptscharfuherer LUCKE, head of the Sabotage and Communist section of Abt. IV. He remained in this position until the Allies arrived. His position as such was mainly interrogation of suspects (so called "Terrorists") brought before LUCKE. A typical interrogation is described in the following paragraph.

6. The Suspect was brought before LUCKE (who spoke no French), was asked to sit down, and in a friendly manner the following questions were asked:

(a) What organization do you work for?
(b) When and where did you join?
(c) How long have you been in hiding (Maquis)?
(d) What was your function in the group?
(e) Who did you work with?
(f) What work had you done?
(g) Who were your chiefs?

Naturally, if the Suspect came clean at once there was nothing more to it. But if the Suspect was stubborn, LUCKE would cuff him in

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the face or in the stomach. If this still did not have the desired effect, the Suspect was taken in to another room where he was worked over by two or three S.D. agents (Belgian) and LUCKE. The "working over" consisted of a terrific beating first with fists and then with a very solid rubber hose. This continued from one to three hours. If the Suspect still refused to talk, the same procedure was followed the next day. Finally, if no confession was obtained, the man was put in a special Concentration Camp and left there. The object was to turn all "Terrorists" into S.D. agents, at which LUCKE apparently enjoyed quite a success. When a prisoner confessed but would not become an agent he was tried before the local tribunal or sent straight into a Concentration Camp.

Note: Informant assures that the brutality never went on for more than two days. He adds, however, that during the last three weeks, the "bath" treatment was used. This consisted of putting the Suspect naked into an ice cold bath and working him over, which included plenty of duckings. Also they burned the feet of the Suspects with lighted newspaper. (Seen three times by Informant.)

7. Attached hereto is a chart of the S.D. Office in Liege. This chart is somewhat different from the normal S.D. organization, but is probably that adapted for a small office. Also attached to the chart is a list of the personnel of the station, with descriptions. A separate appendix indicates eleven Belgian agents who did much of the "special" interrogation and brutality.

COMMENT:

1. In that AC of S, G-2, U.S. Armies will compile data for the War Crimes Commission, it is suggested that Informant's name be kept on record for use in Tribunal testimony.

2. Informant states that there was the usual rivalry between the S.D. and the Abwehr, which was especially intensified in the last months. When the S.D. got a case of Military Sabotage, it would very infrequently turn same over to the Abwehr; and when the Abwehr got an exceptional case of political espionage, it, in turn, was extremely reluctant to turn same over to the S.D.

3. It is extremely interesting to note that Abt. IV had an organization set up within the German Army which was very similar to our former C.S. system. The main large difference between our old system and the German was that reports were submitted verbally and not through the mail. Informant indicates that this network was extremely unproductive and that it caused constant friction with the Abwehr.

4. In that the Agents (Belgium) of the S.D. fled into Germany, it is recommended that their names and descriptions be supplied Corps C.I.C.

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ANNEX I.

CHART OF THE

Chief of BELGIUM and Sturmbannfuhrer, CANARIS

Ekommondeur, STRAUCH

Abt. III - SD
Chief - RICHTER - Untersturmfuhrer
Interpreter - NOSSEFT, Charles
Oberscharfuhrers plus 4 employees

Abt. IV - SD
Counter Intelligence
GRAF - Obersturmfuhrer

Abt. I - Church
Obersturmfuhrer ASTHALTER
Interpreter - VOSS

Abt. II - Jews
Sturmscharfuhrer STADE
Interpreter - VOSS

Abt. III - Espionage
Untersturmfuhrer STOSSEL/
Interpreter - HORNECK

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S.D., LIEGE
NORTHERN FRANCE
Doctor

Obersturmbannfuhrer

Abt. V & VI - Administration
Chief SCHRAMM, Obersturmfuhrer

Abt. V - Politics and German Army
Untersturmfuhrer FUCHS
Interpreter KREMSER
Plus 1 employee

Abt. VI - Administration
Untersturmfuhrer WUSTEHUBE
Sturmscharfuhrer RABEN
Interpreter LANGEN
Plus 3 employees

Abt. IV

I. Org.: patriots, Resistance Army
Obersturmfuhrer LUDLER
Interpreter SIMON
Sturmscharfuhrer ?
Plus 2 employees

Abt. II - Sabotage, Communists
Strumscharfuhrer LUCKE, Arthur
" PAULSEN
Hauptscharfuhrer WEILERSHAUS
Scharfuhrer KRAUSE
" KNAUSEDER, Rudi
Interpreter RRAR
" SCHMETZ
" VERHOFSTAEDT
" THEIERLINCK
" VANHOUL
" KRIER
Plus 4 Feldg. of O.P.K.

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ANNEX II.

Attached hereto is a list of the German personnel of S.D., LIEGE, and of the ARLON branch office.

1. Name : STRAUCH
   Age : 42
   Height : 1.70m
   Hair : dark blond, combed back. Gray spot on back of head
   Misc. : Sickerheitsdienst LIEGE, Commander and Obersturmbannfuhrer. Good looking. Has student's fencing scar on left cheek. Merit cross 1st class, iron cross 1st and 2nd class. Residence, GELSEN-KIRCHEN.

2. Name : GRAF, Georges
   Age : 52
   Height : 1.62
   Hair : German hair-cut
   Misc. : Obersturmfuehrer, Director Dept. IV. Stout, good looking, comes from BERLIN. Merit cross 1st and 2nd class.

3. Name : SCHRAMM
   Age : 38
   Height : 1.65m
   Hair : thin, blond, full head of hair.
   Misc. : Obersturmfuehrer, director of Dept. VI Administration. Figure of German officer. Residence, HANNOVER.

4. Name : RICHTER, Herbert
   Age : 35
   Height : 1.70m
   Hair : black, combed back
   Misc. : Untersturmfuehrer, director Dept. III. Slim figure.

5. Name : ASTHALTER
   Age : 26
   Height : 1.70m
   Hair : dark blond
   Misc. : Obersturmfuehrer. Wears blood medal, very brutal, single. Member of Dept. I, Church.

6. Name : VOSS
   Age : 32
   Height : 1.72m
   Hair : dark blond
   Misc. : Interpreter of Dept. I, Church.

7. Name : STADE, Willi
   Age : 33
   Height : 1.70m
   Hair : Grayish
   Misc. : Sturmscharfuehrer of Dept. II Jews. Very good looking. Erect posture. Married, three children.

8. Name : STOESSEL, Heubert
   Age : 45
   Height : 1.60m
   Hair : black, with bald spot
   Misc. : Untersturmfuehrer of Dept. III Counter-espionage. Wild appearance. Has student's fencing scar on left cheek. Married.

9. Name : HORNECK, Franz
   Age : 40
   Height : 1.70m
   Hair : gray
   Misc. : Interpreter for STOESSEL, Dept. III Counter-espionage. Looks sickly - T.B. Married, no children.

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10. Name : MUELLER, Karl
Age : 45
Height : 1.70m
Hair : blond, with bald spots
Misc. : Obersturmfuehrer of Dept. IV, Passive Resistance (Army), and Patriotic organisations. Officer's appearance, was formerly chief of Dienstelle CHARLEROI

11. Name : SIMON, Willi
Age : 36
Height : 1.72m
Hair : blond
Misc. : Interpreter for MUELLER, Dept. IV. Belgian. Married, one child. 8 months service.

12. Name : LUECKE, Arthur.
Age : 31
Height : 1.65m
Hair : blond, with bald spots
Misc. : Sturmscharfuehrer of Dept. V, Sabotage and Communism. Crippled right hand. Very brutal. Married, three children. Residence, BOTTROP.

13. Name : BRAB, Henri Herstal
Age : 30
Height : 1.68m
Hair : blond, thin
Misc. : Interpreter for LEUCKE of Dept. V. Wild appearance. Very beautiful.

14. Name : KRAUSE, Erich
Age : 40
Height : 1.75m
Hair : black
Misc. : Scharfuehrer of Dept. V. Married. Policeman from BERLIN. Good looking.

15. Name : VERHOFSTAEOT, Roger
Age : 25
Height : 1.65m
Hair : blond
Misc. : Interpreter for KRAUSE of Dept. V. Married.

16. Name : KNAUSEDER, Rudi
Age : 50
Height : 1.65m
Hair : thin blond
Misc. : Scharfuehrer of Dept. V. Very brutal. Married, two children. Residence, SALZBURG.

17. Name : THEIERLING, Emil
Age : 25
Height : 1.70m
Hair : dark blond
Misc. : Interpreter for KNAUSEDER of Dept. V. Very brutal. Single. From ANTWERP.

18. Name : WELLERSHAUS, Johann
Age : 43
Height : 1.78m
Hair : blond
Misc. : Member of Dept. V. Looks pale. Married, 6 children.

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19. Name : VANHOUL, Franz
Age : 29
Height : 1.70m
Hair : black
Misc. : Interpreter for WELLERSHAUS of Dept. V. Looks sickly. Very brutal.

20. Name : PAULSEN, Willy
Age : 33
Height : 1.75m
Hair : black
Misc. : Sturmscharfuehrer for Dept. V. Good looking.

21. Name : KRIER, Maurice
Age : 22
Height : 1.70m
Hair : dark blond
Misc. : Interpreter for PAULSEN of Dept. V. Very brutal. from ARLON.

22. Name : NOSSENT, Carl
Age : 31
Height : 1.68m
Hair : black
Misc. : Oberscharfuehrer, interpreter fo Dept. III. Brutal appearance. Formerly Belgian gendarme in MALMEDY. Communist. Married, two children.

23. Name : FUCHS, Aloys
Age : 46
Height : 1.65m
Hair : gray
Misc. : Untersturmfuehrer in Dept. V. Crippled right arm. Pock-marked face. German policeman. Married, two children. Residence, GRAZ.

24. Name : KREMSER, Carl
Age : 43
Height : 1.65m
Hair : black, grayish
Misc. : Interpreter for FUCHS of Dept. V. Brutal appearance. Slim.

25. Name : WUESTEHUBE, Richard
Age : 45
Height : 1.68m
Hair : thin, blond
Misc. : Untersturmfuehrer of Dept. VI. Strong nervous shoulder motion. Rather stout. Married, three children.

26. Name : RABEN, Johann
Age : 43
Height : 1.80m
Hair : bald
Misc. : Sturmscharfuehrer of Dept. VI. Former policeman. Stout, good looking.

27. Name : MARKWALD
Age : 30
Height : 1.70m
Hair : black
Misc. : Teletypist. Good looking.

28. Name : LANGEN, Gerhardt
Age : 45
Height : 1.63m
Hair : grey
Misc. : Member of Dept. VI. Very old walk.

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29. Name : FALKENSTEINER
Age : 40
Height : 1.63m
Hair : thin, blond
Misc. : Member of Dept. VI. Very thin.

30. Name : BISSELMAN
Age : 42
Height : 1.78m
Hair : blond

31. Name : BOETTCHER
Age : 35
Height : 1.70m
Hair : blond
Misc. : Untersturmfuehrer of Branch office, ARLON. Director, formerly, espionage specialist, LIEGE. Stout, brutal appearance.

32. Name : KOELLING
Age : 42
Height : 1.80m
Hair : thin, black
Misc. : Sturmscharfuehrer of Branch office, ARLON. Very stout.

33. Name : MURATTI
Age : 42
Height : 1.65m
Hair : black
Misc. : Interpreter, branch office, ARLON. Belgian, member S.S. Wallonen. Wild appearance.

ANNEX III

Belgian Agents of S.D. - LIEGE.

1. Name : LONNEUX
Age : 33
Height : 1.58m
Misc. : Slight figure, crippled foot (left). Prof.: draughtsman. Used for arrests and brutality work.

2. Name : CHRISTAL
Age : 27
Height : 1.65m
Hair : Long wavy hair
Misc. : Prof.: photographer. Murderer, used for arrests and brutality work.

3. Name : HESTERMANN
Age : 26
Height : 1.82m
Hair : blond, brushed straight back
Misc. : Known as CHARLES ERENET. Slim figure. Murderer. Prof.: labourer. Former member and company commander of the partisans.

4. Name : CLARS
Age : 27
Height : 1.65m
Hair : blond
Misc. : Slim, gangster type, has injury marks on body. Murderer. Prof.: labourer and truck driver. Former member of the "terrorists".

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5. Name : DECON....? (Arrested)
   Misc. : Member of Communist Party. Arrests and very hard.

6. Name : PECKTERS
   Age : 34
   Height : 1.68m
   Hair : dark blond
   Misc. : Slim, member of the S.S. Wallonen. Specialises in brutal interrogations.

7. Name : PIRMOLIN
   Age : 37
   Height : 1.65m
   Hair : Long
   Misc. : Fat, thick stomach. Murderer. Member of S.S. Wallonen. Prof.: chemist. Very stern.

8. Name : HUST
   Age : 36
   Height : 1.68m
   Hair : dark brown
   Misc. : Slim. Was former member of Communist Party - and Batallion Commander of the partisans. Used for arrests.

9. Name : ROBERT
   Age : 29
   Height : 1.63m
   Hair : dyed, dark red
   Misc. : Small figure. Used for arrests.

10. Name : WARIELLE
    Age : 35
    Height : 1.68
    Hair : dark blond or black
    Misc. : Wears black glasses. Had always been member of Communist Party.

11. Name : LIEBRECHT
    Age : 51
    Height : 1.65
    Hair : thin, blond
    Misc. : Slim, has one crippled leg. Used for arrests.

(Recall)

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R/2336

26.10.44

SPAIN

C.R.

Alois MIEHL, ALISCH, KUTSCHMANN

By R/2335 of 26.10.44:-

[6] reports as follows:-

1. "MIEHL (see my R/2134 of 5.10.44 and many others) is at present living in Madrid. He traffics in pictures and jewels and has in his possession two Goya paintings stolen by the Reds during the Civil War."

N.B - We have asked source for MIEHL's address, but in the meantime have discovered from hotel lists that he left the Ritz here for Gaylord's on 22.10.44.

2. "ALISCH of the Gestapo in France was in St-Jean-de-Luz a few days before the Germans evacuated, and intended to make his way to Spain. He left this too late, however, and had to return to Germany. He is due to arrive in Spain shortly."

N.B. - The story of ALISCH's proposed visit to Spain has also been reported by [6]

3. "KUTSCHMANN (sic) (see my R/2160 of 7.10.44) is in Spain and is in hiding from the Germans. He is a gangster of the worst type, and boasts that he was personally responsible for the death of 15,000 Jews in Russia and Poland.

Info. referred to G.O.T. who is interested in murder case.

R

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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~~S E C R E T~~

PIC/211/44

P.I.C. Political Gazetteer of Yugoslavia.

2. D A L M A T I A

Note:

This survey of Dalmatia is the second of a series of regional notes which it is planned to produce in order to give as detailed a picture as possible of the changing political situation in Yugoslavia. A survey of Bosnia - Hercegovina has already been issued. Amendments to these surveys will be issued from time to time, and as information increases, fresh sections will be added.

As the sole purpose of the Political Gazetteer is to make it as useful as possible to the various departments concerned with Yugoslavia, any suggestions for additions, corrections, or differences in presentation will be welcomed.

P.I.C.M.E.
8 Nov 43

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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I/1.

8 Nov 43

C O N T E N T S

I. INTRODUCTION.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

III. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

IV. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS UP TO 1941.

V. " " " AFTER 1941.

VI. DALMATIAN PLACE-NAMES AND THEIR ITALIAN EQUIVALENTS.

VII. THE TOWNS - Split
Dubrovnik
Zara
Sibenik.

DALMATIA

I. Introduction

To stress the strategic importance of Dalmatia to-day is superfluous. The Allies are steadily establishing themselves further and further up the coast of Italy, while on the opposite side of the Adriatic the islands and large stretches of the Dalmatian littoral remain in friendly hands. The passes through the mountainous hinterland of Dalmatia lead to Yugoslavia, to the Balkans, and to Central Europe.

Cut off by mountain ranges from the other Slav lands, Dalmatia has undergone a development determined by certain factors which have left their mark on her. Her early history goes back to pre-Roman times when the province formed a part of the Kingdom of Illyria. It was left, however, to the Romans, who founded a number of flourishing colonies, many of them centring round still older Greek settlements, to impress upon her their culture and character. The population became romanised and produced a long line of distinguished soldiers of which the Emperor Diocletian is the most famous. During the seventh and eighth centuries, the Slavs established themselves along the coast. Though the Croat Dukes came under western influence by acknowledging the Pope, yet the old Slav liturgy (the Glagolitic rite) was retained by the Church and the Slav nature of the prevailing popular culture thus preserved. From the beginning of the twelfth century the Kingdom of Croatia-Dalmatia had been united with Hungary and during the Middle Ages there was constant war between the Kingdom of Venice. [illegible] century Venice finally succeeded in establishing

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short lived Illyrian Kingdom which was administered from the two extremities - Ljubljana (in Slovenia) and Dubrovnik (Ragusa). The latter city, once a serious rival to Venice herself, had developed a brilliant and distinctive culture and had retained its independence until the French invasion of 1808. During the century which followed the fall of Napoleon, Dalmatia stagnated under Austrian rule and was subject to calculated economic neglect.

The latter half of the nineteenth century saw a revival of Slav national spirit and a new trend in Austrian policy which began to favour the Slav population at the expense of the Italian. By the end of the century the Italians were in the minority in every municipality along the coast and their influence had been drastically reduced. The Dalmatians, for their part, became enthusiastic adherents of the new movement for Yugoslav unity, and their leaders, Trumbic, Supilo, Smodlaka and others, played a leading part in its realisation. In Oct 1918 a national committee formed in Split recognised the authority of the National Council in Zagreb which voted for union with the Kingdom of Serbia. Italy, however, did not easily abandon her claims to Dalmatia, which were based, she alleged, on historical, cultural and ethnographical grounds, and an open clash was only averted by the Treaty of Rapallo which assigned Istria and the Zara enclave to Italy and the rest of Dalmatia to Yugoslavia. The question had been further complicated by the secret Treaty of London of 1915, by which considerable portions of Dalmatia were promised by the Allies to Italy as the price of her intervention in the war. D'Annunzio sought to face the world with a fait accompli by seizing Fiume, and Yugoslavia was eventually forced to acquiesce in her loss by the Pact of Rome (1924).

Italy's designs on Dalmatia did not stop short with this partial success. Special societies - "Pro-Dalmatia" and "Dalmatia Irredenta" - were founded to stir up Italian public opinion to demand the annexation of this territory. The Croat terrorist, Ante Pavelic, was trained and financed, and incidents were engineered in an attempt to disrupt the Yugoslav State. By the occupation of Albania, Italian troops established themselves on the southern flank of the province and two years later - in April 1941 - Italian troops co-operated in the German invasion of Yugoslavia and over-ran Dalmatia. The imperialistic ambitions which Italy had long cherished appeared to have been achieved. But even in this period of her military occupation Italy's ambitions were denied full realisation; and this was due in no small part to the fierce resistance of the Dalmatians themselves which continued up to the time of the Italian collapse early in September 1943.

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8 Nov 43

II. Characteristics of the Population

The historical development and peculiar geographical position of Dalmatia have left their mark on the population:

(1) As a result of centuries of struggle against Venice, there is to be found a universal hatred of the Italians and a well-founded fear of Italian domination. This hatred springs largely from the conviction that the Slav is at least equal, if not superior, to the Italian and subservience to the latter is therefore doubly irksome. It is not forgotten that Dalmatia was once the rival in power, riches, and culture to Venice, and the monuments of Venetian art which are still to be abundantly found in Dalmatia are no humble acknowledgement of the superiority of Italian culture, but rather the emblems of a hated alien domination. The Dalmatians are proud of their own distinctive culture which is compounded of Slav, Latin, and Byzantine elements. Nor is this a matter of merely academic interest. Italian propaganda has long based its case for the annexation of Dalmatia on the alleged italienità of its culture and it will be recalled that the defacement of a Venetian monument near Split led, in 1932, to the famous Lions of Trogir incident when Italy sought to avenge the insult by force of arms. It is characteristic too that one of the first actions of the Italians on occupying Split in the spring of 19[illegible] was to remove Mestrovic's famous statue of Bishop Gregory of N[illegible] the promoter of the Glagolitic rite and so the symbol of the S[illegible] character of Dalmatia.

The attitude of the Dalmatians towards the Germans is less clearly defined. The Germans are not regarded as the hereditary enemy in the same way as the Italians, and whereas they may be scarcely more popular they are at least more respected.

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(2) The Dalmatians are a sea-faring race, and acquaintance with other lands and dependence on overseas trade has inculcated a far wider outlook than that of the inland Slavs. They are less impressed than the Croats and Slovenes of the hinterland by the might of a great continental land power such as Germany and more alive to the implications of British sea power. History has provided them indeed with some experience of this power. During the course of the Napoleonic wars the islands of Korcula and Hvar were seized and held by the British, and in the period between the last and present world war the yearly visit of the British fleet to the Adriatic provided an impressive and popular reminder. The Dalmatians are not only themselves intensely conscious of Yugoslavia's destiny as a maritime power but they have devoted considerable pains to educating other parts of Yugoslavia in this belief. To this end an organisation known as the Jadranska Straza (roughly equivalent to the Navy League) carried out intensive propaganda throughout the country and became a powerful though indirect mouthpiece of British sea power. To-day, hundreds of Dalmatian seamen are manning Yugoslav merchant ships in the Allied cause and their record of service has on the whole been a fine one. At the same time it must be admitted that the Germans claim to have secured the service of some Dalmatian seamen in operations against the Russians in the Black Sea. It is unlikely, however, that such elements can by very numerous and the vast majority of the population no doubt retains its pro-British sentiments and its belief in the ultimately decisive power of a strong navy.

A Further consequence of the broader outlook which characterises a sea-faring race is to be found in the attitude of the Dalmatians in domestic politics. They are less susceptible to the narrow nationalism of the inland Croats and have been quicker to realise that their future can only be assured by the willing co-operation of the various peoples composing the Yugoslav State. Their leaders, as has already been mentioned, played a prominent part in bringing this State into being and Yugoslav sentiment has continued to be a powerful force in Dalmatia. This may be well illustrated by the reception of the Belgrade coup d'etat of 27 Mar 41, when the pro-Axis Government was overthrown. In striking contrast to Zagreb, where the sensational development was watched with apprehension and only qualified assent, the population of Split abandoned themselves to spontaneous expressions of enthusiasm equal to that of the Belgrade crowds. Such a demonstration must be attributed not only to the more exuberant Mediterranean temperament of the Dalmatian but also to his greater attachment to Yugoslav ideals.

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(3) As a characteristic common to all inhabitants of Dalmatia, a widespread admiration for America should be noted. This dates back to before the war of 1914 when the stream of emigrants to the United States reached tremendous proportions, and no Dalmatian village was without its quota of young men seeking their fortune beyond the seas. Of these a certain number would return and impress their neighbours with accounts of the world opportunity where they had lived and with the signs of the relative affluence which they had acquired. Though of later years the stream of emigrants has largely dried up, family ties between Dalmatia and the United States remain close and numerous. It is rare to find a village on the coast or on an island where there is not at least one inhabitant who will be willing to air his knowledge of English and keep alive amongst the villagers the belief in the wealth, freedom and power of America. Dalmatia can therefore be said to be not only pro-British but also pro-American.

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(4) Apart from these general characteristics, the population of Dalmatia shows a considerable variety of social and political outlook. The first main distinction must be drawn between the inhabitants of the towns and of the surrounding countryside. Whereas the towns were mostly prosperous, bourgeois and subject to alien influence, the villages were, and still are, poverty-stricken, peasant, and attached to their primitive Slave culture. The peasant, wearing his traditional homespun costume and speaking a remarkably pure Slav tongue, has little in common with the townsman, who differs in dress and in dialect from himself. Nor is there any relation between the standard of living in the village and the town. A townsman will pay as much for a cup of coffee in his cafe as the peasant will earn in a whole day. The distrust of the peasant towards the townsman is profound; whether the latter is money-lender, tax-collector, lawyer or politician, he is regarded always as seeking to get something from the peasant - either money or votes. Government is looked upon as an instrument of oppression, rather than the expression of the will of the people, and the peasant sees in the local town the seat of the Government to which he is opposed. Hence it may be easily understood that a foreign power, entrenching itself in the towns, will have little or no influence amongst the peasant population.

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(5) Another consequence of the social and cultural gulf between town and country is the great response which a purely peasant movement like the Croatian Peasant Party of Dr. Macek meets with in the villages. There are indeed parts of Dalmatia where between 90 - 100% of the entire peasant population has voted solidly for this party. In other districts, where poverty is more acute, despair has driven the population to extremes - either to Communism or to national separatism. Communism is stronger in the country districts round Split - in the villages between Split and Trogir and Split and Dugi Rat, for instance - and in certain of the islands, notably Korcula. The extreme Nationalists (generally known as Frankovci before the war and now as Ustashi) are entrenched in other districts such as the poverty-stricken Imotski. This latter district is too barren to support the population and the men normally take to becoming pedlars and used to hawk their wares throughout all Yugoslavia, spreading subversive propaganda as they went. It must, however, be emphasised that it is poverty which drives the population to these extremes and greater prosperity brings with it an increase in moderation and in patriotism. Under the stress of poverty, whole villages have been known to pass over en bloc to the Government Party at election time, hoping thereby to ensure the building of a village school or some similar benefit. Before the general mobilisation in the early spring of 1941, the Yugoslav Government wisely introduced a new and greatly increased rate of allowance for the families of the men called up. In the poorest districts mobilisation thus actually came to represent a drastic rise in the family fortunes, and it is reported that even in the Imotski district the men responded to the call willingly and with every sign of patriotism. In more recent cases, however, Axis occupation may have resulted in economic benefits leading to a corresponding growth of pro-Axis feelings. A possible example of this may be found in the islands and coastal regions round the Italian enclave of Zara which, by the customs barriers established after the last war, were cut off from their natural market and suffered great economic loss. The Italian occupation of 1941, by removing these barriers, may have restored prosperity to the neighbouring farmers and fishing folk.

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III. Economic Conditions

The incorporation of Dalmatia into Yugoslavia entailed both advantages and disadvantages in her economy. The disadvantages may be summarised as follows:-

(a) Dalmatia's products had a greatly reduced market owing to the tariff barriers of Central Europe. The wine trade suffered particularly.

(b) Further, tobacco planting was even forbidden in the interests of Macedonian tobacco.

(c) Agrarian protection, in the interests of the fertile districts in the north of Yugoslavia, forced the Dalmatians to buy expensive cereals from those districts instead of cheaper cereals from overseas. When some parts of Dalmatia starved, the Yugoslav Government was forced to provide free distribution of cereals.

(d) The sardine and other fishery industries of Dalmatia and Istria had been organised to supply the whole of the Habsburg Monarchy. The Dalmatian industry was now reduced, by the [illegible] obstacles in the way of export, to supplying the smaller Yugoslav market - a task made doubly difficult by bad rail and road communications. At the same time another factor, not arising out of the altered map of Europe, added to Dalmatia's misfortunes. The opportunities for emigration to the United States were so reduced as to be virtually abolished; and thus, as the stream of emigrants flowing westwards was reduced, the returning stream of remittances from America began to run dry.

On the other hand Dalmatia experienced certain economic improvements after 1918. (a) Agrarian reform abolished the remains of the system of colonate, by which the agricultural workers were bound to the soil and to specified forms of cultivation, for stipulated periods of years, and paid a proportion of their produce to landlords; and 34,000 families thus obtained ownership, of holdings/for the most part small. From this reform were exempted only the properties of the few landowners who opted for Italian nationality. The workers on these properties retained their semi-servile status. (b) The Italian annexation of Fiume caused the Yugoslav Government to open the Central Dalmatian ports to the trade of north-western Yugoslavia. A standard gauge railway was built linking Zagreb to Split; and a striking development of the ports of Split and Sibenik resulted. (c) Successful efforts were made to build up a Yugoslav merchant fleet. Beginning with 114,000 tons in 1920 the fleet had reached nearly half a million tons by the end of 1939. The fishing fleet also increased from 3,600 boats in 1914 to well over six thousand. The Dalmatian sailor once more had his chance of employment. (d) The tourist traffic began to assume considerable proportions from about 1930 and to bring in a substantial profit, officially calculated as 298 million dinars (about £1,500,000) in 1936. (e) The production of brown coal slightly increased, from about 130,000 tons per annum in 1910-13 to about 170,000 tons in 1934-8. (f) The chemical industry, based on electrical power in the neighbourhood of

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which worked solely for export, experienced violent fluctuations of fortune, but produced 328,000 tons in 1938, as against 200,000 per annum before 1912. (g) Bauxite was discovered and worked, the main centre for aluminium production being at Lozovac. The total output in 1938 was 175,000 tons, i.e. nearly half of the total output of Yugoslavia, the fourth largest producer in the world. (h) Water supplies were brought to many villages, and a hygienic service developed, though much still remained to be done.

Further efforts towards the economic betterment of Dalmatia were made in 1940 by the authorities of the autonomous Banovina of Croatia. Plans were put into operation for reclaiming marshy lands, by which it was hoped to make Dalmatia self-supporting in cereals; and a great electrical scheme by which the water power of Dalmatia and the Lika was to supply power to the whole of Croatia was evolved.

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Political Developments up to 1941

IV. 1. Population and Parties

No official statistics of nationality or language have been published for Dalmatia by the Yugoslav Government on the basis of their last census of 1931, but an estimate based on that census and made by the economic experts of the Croat Peasant Party gives the following results:-

Croats	Serbs	Slovenes	Other Slavs	Italians	Germans
542,000 (81.4%)	116,000 (17.3%)	1,000	3,000 (0.4%)	5,000 (0.7%)	1,000

Total: 668,000.

About half of the Serb Orthodox are to be found in the extreme South-East, where they outnumber the Catholics; the other half are mainly in the Benkovac, Drnis, and Knin areas. The political sympathies of the Serbs were divided amongst the Independent Democrats, the Agrarians, and the JNS or Centralists (who had adherents only in the cities).

The Communists were strongest in Split and in the neighbourhoods of Kostela and Makarska. Some of the islands, such as Hvar where the Communists controlled the town council of Jelsa, were also influenced by Communism. As the party was illegal, however, most of its adherents voted for the Peasant Party.

The Frankovci (extreme Croat Nationalists of whom the Ustasi formed the most militant section) were a vigorous but numerically small group. They were strongest in the cities of Split and Dubrovnik, and in the area of Imotski.

The Peasant Party constituted by far the largest political bloc, and could count on the general backing of the Communists and any who for various reasons were opposed to the centralism of the Belgrade Government.

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2. Organisation of the Croat Peasant Party (HSS)

The Peasant Party was organised in Dalmatia along the same lines as throughout Croatia. That is to say it was built up in the following way:-

(a) The Party members who are Deputies to Parliament or the Croat Sabor. They are not allowed to be administrative members of any local party organs but are entrusted with the general supervision of them all.

(b) The general Party machinery, whose basic unit is the village. Each village elects members to sit on the Party's district (Kotar) council which in turn elects members to the Central Committee. This is the Party's main political machinery by which the will of the people is made known to the Party leaders, and the latter's guidance and instructions conveyed to the people.

(c) The Gospodarska Sloga - the Party's economic organisation, built up parallel with the political organisation. Its main purpose was to coordinate the marketing of peasant produce so that larger scale distribution benefits might be spread to the peasants. The Gospodarska Sloga, which had ramifications even as far afield as Uzice, acted as general broker and organiser for the peasants and arranged the joint marketing of wine, flour, etc. and helped to overcome one of the chief economic problems of the region - lack of adequate transport. What has happened to the Gospodarska Sloga under Pavelic is not altogether clear. He attempted to place it under centralistic government control and convert it into an instrument for facilitating the process of requisitioning. As, however, the organisation was built up from the basic unit of the village, and depended for its efficient functioning on the voluntary co-operation of local peasants, the hostility of the latter to the Pavelic regime would suggest that its forceable conversion for centralistic purposes would be unsuccessful. Once the support of the peasantry has been won over to some other administration, it would appear likely that the old machinery would function effectively again, since it is based essentially on the peasants' sense of mutual help and communal effort.

(d) Seljacka Sloga. The Party's cultural organisation dealing with education, the fight against illiteracy, and the encouragement of peasant art and literature.

(e) The labour unions, Hrvatski Radnicki Savez (HRS), for the workers, and the Savez Hrvatskih Privatnih Namjestenika (SHPN), for black-coated workers. To the HRS are affiliated such organisations as the Croat Miners' Union and the Croat Merchant Seamen's Union. Both these organisations seem to be functioning under Pavelic much as before and should therefore be regarded as discredited.

(f) Seljacka Zastita and Gradjanska Zastita (Peasant Guard and Town Guard). The Party's quasi-military organisations formed out of the most diverse elements. They have been disbanded by Pavelic and those members having Frankovci sympathies enrolled in the Ustasi, whilst those of opposite tendency have joined the

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3. Local Leaders and Representatives of the Peasant Party

Benkovac	Ilija Zecevic, MP for the Independent Democrats. Serb.
	Peter Novakovic, Deputy MP.
Biograd	Josip Silobrcic, MP. HSS, chemist.
Brac	Peter Mladineo.
Pucisce	Jurislav Bozic, Chairman district organisation, HSS.
Supetar	Dr. Petricic, Chairman district organisation, HSS.
Milna	Ivan Bonacic-Mandinic.
Bol	Jakov Kornincic, Mayor (resigned but not accepted).
Sumartin-Selce	Juraj Versalovic.
Postire	Dusan Hranueli, former mayor.
Komiza	Dr. Marojevic.
Stari Grad on Hvar	Frane Marojevic.
Imotski	Prof. Radobolja Stanko Skarc, Chairman district organisation, HSS.
Knin-Drnis	Zvonko Alfirevic, former Mayor of Drnis.
Oklaj	The Bros. Coric (or Cozic).
Korcula	Blagoje Kapelina
Vela Luka	Dole Separovic, Deputy MP.
Makarska	Marin Kljakovic Stjepan Rosin, customs and excise official. Speaks excellent English.
Tucepe	Cizmic, Schoolmaster.
Mostar	Marko Suton, MP (now in Split).
Mostar Siroki Brijeg	Jozo Penovic, Secretary district organisation, HSS. Tomo Paradzik. Jozo Moric.

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Preko	Roko Kosta, former Mayor.
Sinj	Pavle Kroe, MP (now with Partisans). Sikirica, Secretary district organisation, HSS.
Split	Ivan Petar Mladineo. Marko Suton, MP. Dr. Sime Poduje, Secretary of HSS. Ante Kuzmanic. Jakov Dvornik, Deputy Mayor. Ivan Kuzmic, Chairman Seljacka Sloga.
Kastel Luksic	Jozo Mratinovic, MP. Dr. Drazim, Surgeon.
Lecevica-Dugobabe	Jakov Zoko, Deputy MP.
Muc	
Solta-Grohote	Ivan Cecic.
Omis	Vojko Krstulovic, former Secreatry of HSS. Marijan Popovac, former Mayor.
Sestanovac-Zadvarje	Peter Semanovic, former Mayor.
Klis	Ante Mijić, Deputy MP.
Sibenik	Dane Skarica, MP. Sime Belamaric, Senator. Andrino Lusic, Merchant.
Dubrovnik	Prof. Roko Misetic, MP. Eng. Kolumbic. Prof. Ivo Culic. Dr. Dobrovic, employee of the Independent Croat State Savings Bank.
Capljina	Vidak Bozic, Merchant. Jozo Jelcic, Tailor.
Ljubuski	Mate Misetic. Jerkin, peasant from Grabovnik.

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Political Developments since 1941

V. 1. Italian Administration

The annexation of Dalmatia in April 1941 was sealed by a formal agreement concluded on 18 May between Italy and Croatia whereby the latter ceded almost the entire coast-line and all the islands except Pag, Hvar and Brac to Italy. This was followed three months later by the occupation of a large area of the hinterland extending roughly from Ogulin to Mostar, the civil though not military control of which was handed back to Croatia the following year. For administrative purposes the northern coast and islands were incorporated into the Province of Fiume, the remaining territory forming a Governatorio which comprised the three provinces of Zara (Zadar), Spalato (Split) and Cattaro (Kotor). This arrangement remained in force until August 1943, when it was officially announced that the Governatorio was to be suppressed and the provinces of Zara, Spalato and Cattaro made directly responsible to the Ministry of the Interior and at the same time compelled "to co-ordinate their actions to the directives of the military authorities".

Under the first Governor, Guiseppe Bastianini, former Ambassador in London, Italian administration was relatively mild and a great number of refugees, mainly Jews and Serbs, flocked to Dalmatia from other parts of Yugoslavia. Little by little, however, more repressive measures were introduced. Italian was made the official language and the Fascist system of administration and control of economic life was introduced, a Provincial Council of Corporative Economy being set up at Split in April 1942. This was, however, powerless to arrest the acute deterioration in the economic situation which, in the spring of that year, assumed the character of a serious famine. This in turn contributed to the spread of unrest and the growth of guerilla resistance which culminated in the murder of the Italian Prefect of Zara in May 1942. Drastic measures of deportation were introduced as reprisals but resistance continue to increase and found expression in the People's Liberation Movement (Partisans) which grew in strength to such an extent that, on the collapse of Italy, it was able to assume power throughout Dalmatia until German and Ustasa forces succeeded in establishing themselves in the main towns.

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2. Ustasi, Cetniks and Italians

Political developments in Dalmatia have been conditioned by certain factors which are in striking contrast to those prevailing in the adjacent territory of the Independent State of Croatia. In the latter the Axis had established the Ustasi in power and the most cordial relations prevailed between the Italians and their proteges. In Dalmatia, the Ustasi expected to reap similar spoils of office and were bitterly resentful when the Italians proceeded to annex the province and keep all administrative power in their hands. A few of the local Ustasi seem to have decided it more profitable to collaborate with the Italians, but the rank and file remained in sullen opposition and their leaders, such as Dr. Edo Bulat and Andrija Luetic, took refuge on the soil of Pavelic's Croatia.

Having thus lost the sympathy of the Ustasi in Dalmatia, the Italians looked round for other elements who might be prepared to collaborate with them, and found a suitable instrument in some sections of the Serb Orthodox minority whose numbers had been swollen by refugees who had fled to Dalmatia to escape the horrors of Ustasi persecution in Croatia and German brutality in Serbia. By sponsoring the formation of Serb Cetnik bands in Dalmatia, the Italians hoped to forge a useful weapon against the rising power of the Partisans and the less explicit hostility of the Dalmatian population.

Joint Italian-Cetnik action seems to have been organised from various centres including Dubrovnik, Split, Zara and Knin. In Dubrovnik, General Lusana (in civil life a professor of political science from Rome) established contact with the Serb politician Dr. Novica Kraljevic, in Zara and Knin the Italians got in touch with another group headed by Dr. Novakovic-Longo, and Split appears to have become the headquarters of one of the leading collaborators - Dobrosav Jevdjevic, a journalist of ill repute.

The first agreement between these collaborators and the Italians appears to have been made soon after the delimitation of frontiers between Croatia and annexed Dalmatia, and to have been followed by subsequent agreements. The Italians undertook to arm the bands of collaborationist Cetniks and to tolerate their activity provided it was directed against the Partisans, and, on occasion, even against the local population. Centres for them were established at Donje Ervenik and the island of Lazaret, and Italian lorries were put at their disposal for transport. A confusing feature of the whole scheme was that the most prominent of the Cetnik leaders such as Jevdjevic, Djuic, Birconin-Trifunovic, and his successor Zujovic (now in the Middle East) were claimed by General Mihajlovic as his own Commanders in Dalmatia.

Even with the help of these auxiliaries, however, the Italians proved unable to suppress the Partisans. The Ustasi, for their part, were equally anxious that the Partisans should [illegible] Italians and Cetniks

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the latter's lieutenant Grdic, in Split in the presence of the Italian intelligence officer, Major de Matteis. This conference proved abortive. It was not until a year and a half later, at the collapse of Italy, that collaborationist Cetniks faced with a choice between siding definitely with the Ustasi and the Germans or passing over to the Partisans. A number of them, including Jevdjevic, are known to have decided in favour of the first alternative and to have led their Cetnik formations into battle shoulder to shoulder with the Ustasi and German forces. Thus a movement which originated largely as a measure of self-protection against racial persecution at the hands of the Ustasi was transformed by varying stages of collaboration into a united front with the former persecutors and their German sponsors.

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3. The Partisans

Resistance to the Italian authorities in Dalmatia and their quisling collaborators came to crystallise round the Partisans, or People's Liberation Movement, as they were officially known. Their ranks appear to include persons of every shade of political conviction from the Communists, who are relatively strong in some parts of Dalmatia specially amongst the workers of Split, to the extreme Croat nationalists who would probably have thrown in their lot with the Ustasi had they not considered the latter compromised by their dependence on the Italians whom they could not forgive for the annexation of Dalmatia. The ranks of the Partisans appear, however, to be filled mainly by moderate men, peasants and fishermen, and it is significant that the most distinguished figure to have identified himself with them is the well-known and respected Dalmatian poet, Vladimir Nazor. A number of former Peasant Party supporters, including Pavao Krce, the HSS deputy from Sinj, have also joined the movement.

Even before the capitulation of Italy, the Partisans controlled considerable stretches of the coast and large areas of the islands. For a brief period after the Italian collapse their grip on the coast was almost unchallenged and they succeeded in holding the chief port of Split against German attacks for fifteen days. (For an account of the defence of that city, see Chapter VII under "Split"). At the time of writing (November, 1943) a large part of the coast and of the islands is still under their control.

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Dalmatian Place-Names

and their Italian Equivalents

VI. 1. Province of Zara (Zadar)

Yugoslav names		Italian equivalents	
Communes	Sub-districts	Communes	Sub-districts
Zara	Birbinj	Zara	Berbigno
Lagosta	Betina	Lagosta	Bettina
Benkovac	Privlaka	Bencovazzo	Brevilacqua
Bozava	Kali	Bosava	Cale
Kistanje	Primosten	Chistagne	Cavocesto
Iz Veliki	Vinjerac	Eso Grande	Castel Venier
Nin	Kojevrate	Nono	Cognorata
Novigrad	Krapanj	Novegradi	Crappano
Obrovac	Kukljica	Obbrovazzo	Cuclizza
Preko	Deverske	Oltre	Geverte
Sali	Ist	Sale	Isto
Skradin	Mandalina	Scardona	Maddalena
Sibenik	Molat	Sebenico	Melada
Silba	Murter	Selve	Mortor
Smilcic	Murvica	Timeto	Murvizza
Stankovci	Pakostane	Stancovazzo	Pacostane
Tijesno	Pasman	Stretto	Pasmano
Vodice	Petrcane	Vodizze	Peterzane
Biograd	Pirovac	Zaravecchia	Pirovazzo
Semunik	Polaca	Zemonico	Palazzo
Zlarin	Bribirske Mostine	Zlarino	Ponti di Breberio
	Posedarje		Possedaria
	Premuda		Premuda
	Prvic Luka		Provicchio
	Velirat		Punte Bianche
	Razanac		Rasanze
	Rogoznica		Rogosnizza
	Sukosan		S. Cassiano
	Sotumiscica		S. Eufemia
	Filipjakov		S. Filippo e Giacomo
	Zdrelac		Sdrelazzo
	Sepurine		Seporine
	Zman		Giminiano
	Tkon		Ticonio
	Ugljan		Ugliano
	Olib		Ulbo
	Vrsi		Verche
	Zaton Kod Sibenika		Zatton di Sebenico
	Zirje		Zuri

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2. Province of Spalato (Split)

Yugoslav names		Italian equivalents	
Communes	Sub-districts	Communes	Sub-districts
Split	Babino Polje	Spalato 1	Babino
Blato	Kastel Stari	Blatta di Curzola	Castel Vecchio
Kastel Sucurac	Govedari	Castel S. Giorgio	Goveggiari
Kastel Luksic	Crohote	Castel Vitturi	Crocote
Komisa	Lumbarda	Comisa	Lombarda
Korcula	Marenovici	Curzola	Marano Dalmato
Vis	Marina	Lissa	Marina
Trogir	Pliskopolje	Trau	Pliscopoli
Velaluka	Recisce	Vallegrande	Recisto
Meleda	Solin	Meleda	Salone
Solta	Slatina	Solta	Slattine
Castello Inferiore	Smokvica	Castello Inferiore	Smoquizza
	Split 2		Spalato 2
	Split 3		Spalato 3
	Stomorska		Stomoro
	Vranjic		Vragnizza
	Znnovo		Zernovo
	Drvenik		Zirona

3. Province of Cattaro (Kotor)

Yugoslav names		Italian equivalents	
Communes	Sub-districts	Communes	Sub-districts
Kotor	Baosic	Cattaro	Balso
Hercegnovi	Bijela	Castelnuovo di Cattaro	Bianco
Gruda	Bogdasic	Gruda	Bogdasicci
Donja Lastova	Kameno	Lastua Inferiore	Comeno
Perast	Crkvice	Perasto	Cerquizze
Prcanj	Gjenovic'	Perzagno	Genovizzo
Risan	Josica	Risano	Giossizzo
Donji Stoliv	Mrcine	Stolivo Inferiore	Mercinie
Sutorina	Morinj	Sutorina	Morigno
Tivat	Plocice	Teodo	Piastre di Cattaro
Dobrota	Radinovic'	Dobrota	Radino Radovicchi
Grbalj	Rose	Zuppa	Rose di Cattaro
Muc'	Zeleniko	Mulla	Zelenika
Lustica		Lustizza	
Buduo (1)		Buduo (1)	
Postrovic		S. Stefano	
Kostic		Castellastua	
Spic'		Spizza	
Krtole		Cortolle	

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VII. Towns

S P L I T

Politics

(a) Pre-1941 Groupings. Split is the largest and most important city of Dalmatia and has always been characterised by an extremely active and diverse political life. Of its population of 45,000 about 8,000 belong to the working class and amongst these are a considerable number of Communists. The Peasant Party consituted the largest bloc, but some of the local leaders, such as Berkovic, appear to have held secret Ustasi sympathies and threw in their lot with Pavelic. A small but highly vocal group of Croats supported the Belgrade centralist regime and included such well-known politicians as Berislav and Grga Andjelinovic. Others, of whom Dr. Josip Smodlaka was the most outstanding, belonged to the Independent Democrat Party and made common cause with the Peasant Party in demanding the reconstitution of the country on a federal basis. Of the Split Ustasi, not a few now hold high office under Pavelic - Edo Bulat, Andrija Luetic, Vlado Jonic and others. Political alignments in Split can be illustrated by the results of the last elections when, of the 6,500 voters, the Peasant Partypolled 2,500, the Communists (who also voted for the Peasant Party) 2,000, and the other parties (JNS, etc.)- 2,000.

(b) Under the Italians. As soon as the "Independent State of Croatia" had been proclaimed at Zagreb, the Ustasi in Split attempted to take over the local administration in the expectation that the plums of office would fall to them. In this they were assisted by certain turn-coats such as Brkic, a former Mayor, who showed himself to be most active in carrying out the disarming of the Yugoslav forces after the capitulation, and Vuckovic, the Assistant Chief of Police. The Italians, however, were determined to maintain control themselves and many of the leading Ustasi were forced to take refuge on Croatian soil. Bulat fled to Zagreb where he remained until appointed in Sep 43 to take charge of all administration in Croatia after the Italian capitulation. Luetic fled to Omis, where he was appointed Veliki Zupan by Pavelic. A few, such as Francceschi, remained in Split and collaborated as agents of the Italians, some of them, like the notorious Hoffmann, falling victims to the wrath of the population. In addition, the Italians secured the services of certain Serb Orthodox collaborators of which Jevdjevic and Radmilo Grdjic were perhaps the most outstanding.

Though the administration of Tacconi, an Italian resident who had been/Mayor, does not appear to have been too repressive, the local Fascists committed a number of excesses which in turn called forth acts of violence on the part of the population. In Nov 41, a serious attack was carried out against an Italian Alpine Regiment resulting in a number of casualties and fierce

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the Croat Peasant Party. Such desperate acts as these were carried out by underground organisations, possibly under Communist leadership, of which little is as yet known. The Yugoslav Conservative centralist group, comprising both Serbs and Croats, had its own clandestine organisation too. This was known as the "Patriotic Forum" and was under the chairmanship of Niko Bartulovic, a well-known man of letters. Despite its high-sounding name, this organisation does not seem to have engaged in much patriotic activity beyond the hiding of refugees, and the fact that it was in close touvh, on the military side, with men like Bricanin Trifunovic, who were known to be collaborating with the Italians, must render its whole exsistence somewhat suspect. During the first year of the Italian occupation, it is claimed that the Forum co-operated with the Communists under the leadership of Engineer Jerko Radmilovic and Ivan Anticevic. The Communists, however, favoured a policy of all-out resistance and are believed to have been responsible for the assassination of the venerable Dr. Racic, a much respected citizen of Split who supported the Forum, for suspected collaboration with the Italians. This led to a definite breach between the Forum group and the Communists.

(c) Under the People's Liberation Movement. During the month of Aug 43, the Partisans greatly increased in strength and made various approaches to other political groups with a view to forming a united front against the Germans and Ustasi. This was finally achieved after the capitulation of Italy, and a People's Liberation Committee was formed under the chairmanship of the respected politician, Dr. Josip Smodlaka. This body including representatives from all parties including the Croat Conservatives led by Bartulovic and Leontic, and the Serb Orthodox minority, whose representative was Dr. Mijovic.

Hopes of securing the active co-operation of the Italian forces against the Germans were frustrated by the instructions sent to the Italian command at Split by the local corps commander, who had already come under the control of the Germans at Zara, to the effect that no resistance was to be offered to the Germans. The Italian troops themselves showed little enthusiasm for continuing the struggle, and only a few volunteered to fight with the Partisans in the improvised Garibaldi Brigade. The remainder, hungry, demoralised and disorganised, proved a serious embarrassment to the civil authorities.

The military command of the Partisans was in the hands of Vicko Krstulovic, a worker from Split, who had as his Chief of Staff, a regular officer called General Skorpik. The civil administration was carried out by Dr. Smodlaka's committee which worked in close co-operation with the political leaders of the People's Liberation Movement, such as Dr. Ivan Ribar and his son, who had taken up their headquarters in the city. The morale and discipline of the population appear to have been high and the public services were kept going despite the damage caused by

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Drastic action was taken against Fifth Columnists and Axis agents and amongst those arrested were the collaborationist Cetnik leaders Silvija Alfirovic and the Orthodox priest, Sergija Urukalo. These measures seem to have been fully justified, for although Cetnik units formed from the followers of Bartulovic, Mijovic and Leontic were at first permitted to collaborate with the Partisans in the defence of the city, a certain number of them under their leader Cveticanin later left their positions and went off (according to a report emanating from Cetnik sources) "in the direction of Knin to join the forces of General Mihajlovic", but in reality to desert to the Germans and Ustasi and link up with other Cetnik formations under the command of the Orthodox priest Djuic which formed part of the Axis garrison of Knin. This event must have contributed to hasten the Germany victory and Split was finally entered by the enemy on 26 Sep.

(d) Under the Ustasi. As was to be anticipated, the Germans and Ustasi lost little time in carrying out drastic reprisals. Of the Italians alone, 40 officers including 3 generals were reported to have been executed on the charge of having handed over their arms to the Partisans. An interim administration seems to have been improvised by Engineer Lukas, Chief of the Fire Service, and an Ustasi sympathiser, until the new Mayor, Dr. S. Vukusic, was appointed. Other Ustasi officials, including (Dr.) Edo Bulat, Chief Administrator for the whole of Dalmatia, Dr. B. Nardelli, Administrative Chief for the Split area and Vlado Jonic, the Propaganda Commissar, hurried from Zagreb to assume office. "Novo Doba", a Split daily newspaper, published in Yugoslavia, began to appear again under Ustasi direction.

Personalities

Bishop. Dr. Clement Bonifacic. His sympathies are believed to have been with the Axis at the beginning of the war. During the Partisan occupation of Split in Sep 43, however, he issued an official protest against the bombing of the City by German planes and this protest was quoted with approval by the Partisans' Broadcasting Station, "Free Yugoslavia".

Commissioner for Liberated Areas (Dalmatia). (Dr.) Edo Bulat. He comes of a wealthy Dalmatian family and has for long been a supporter of Pavelic, under whom he has held a number of offices including that of Croat Minister to Bucharest, President of the German Repatriation Committee and Director of the Ustasi publishing office.

Commissioner for Split Area. (Dr.) B. Nardelli.

Mayor Dr. S. Vukusic.

Propaganda Chief. Vlado Jonic, from Senj, one of the younger

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VII/Split/4

8 Nov 43

Other Prominet Ustasi

Vuckovic, formerly Assistant Chief of Police.

Luetic, appointed by Pavelic Veliki Zupan at Omis.

Berkovic, a prominet renegade from the HSS and Vice-President of Pavelic's Sabor.

The following are known to have been pro-Axis at the Invasion of Yugoslavia:

Capt Bacic. Chief of Staff of Navy in Split. Suspected of having betrayed Yugoslav naval units to the Italians.

Marin Feric. Wealthy ship owner and President of Chamber of Commerce. Believed to have made much money by supplying the Italian army in Albania.

Leaders of People's Liberation Movement

Vicko Krstulovic, worker from Split.

Dr. Josip Smodlaka, well-known politician and publicist.

Engineer Jerko Radmilovic.

Ivan Anticevic.

Yugoslav Centralists and Conservatives (JNS, Etc.)

Dr. Berislav Andjelinovic, Grga Andjelinovic — now in exile.

Dr. Ljube Leontic.

Niko Bartulovic. President of "Patriotic Forum".

Cicin Sain. Business man, later escaped and appointed Minister of Finance in the Yugoslav Government.

Zvonimir Simonic. Croat lawyer.

Vlade Matosic. Croat lawyer.

Duje Ivanisevic, Roko Culic — Business men.

Dr. Nerod Grizogono

Marko Stojanac, Goulina Acim — Serbs.

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Croot Peasant Party Leaders

Ivon Peter Mladineo.

Marko Suton, Deputy.

(Dr) Sime Poduje, Secretary of the HSS.

Ante Kuzmonic.

Jakov Dvornik, formerly Deputy Mayor.

Ivan Kuzmic, Chairman of "Seljacka Sloga".

The following were sentenced by Italian Court Martial for subversive activities but were released by Pavelic at end of Sep 43.

Mirko Zivkovic.

Vladimir Sirkovic.

Mladen Borborovic.

Spiri Drpic.

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VII/Dubrovnik/1

8 Nov 43

D U B R O V N I K

Politics

Of all the cities of Dalmatia, Dubrovnik has a unique tradition of commercial prosperity, independence from Turkish rule, enlightened civic government and a highly developed patrician civilisation and culture. This has left its impress upon the mentality of the inhabitants to-day. Although Dubrovnik has stood strongly for a policy of Yugoslav unity and a number of its citizens including its former Mayor, Cingrija, must be numbered amongst the architects of the Yugoslav State, the educated classes have shown a tendency to look down upon the political activity centring round Belgrade as immature and somewhat barbarous in comparison with their own record of Republican government. Nor did the competing creed of the Peasant Movement in Zagreb appeal ideologically to their aristocratic traditions. Yet under the dictatorship of King Alexander, and later of Stojadinovic, Dubrovnik sided as a whole with Zagreb and a Peasant Party candidate, Prof. Roko Misetic, was elected as their parliamentary representative. Dubrovnik's hostility to the dictatorship was aroused not only because it was repugnant to their tradition of self-government but also because the new Banovina system, designed to cut across old historic divisions, placed them under the administrative control of the primitive Montenegrin capital of Cetinje.

The population of Dubrovnik, though predominately Croat, contains a number of families who feel themselves to be politically Serbs, though they profess the Catholic faith. This is largely due to the historical development of Dubrovnik under Austria when those most opposed to her rule and conscious of their Slav connections turned their eyes to the free Slav States of Serbia and Montenegro and styled themselves Serbs. Thus in some of the surrounding towns and villages - in Cavtat for instance - the majority of population is Serb by sympathy and Catholic by religion. The community of Orthodox Serbs in Dubrovnik is very small and is mainly composed of settlers from Hercegovina and Montenegro and does not include any of the old patrician families

Dubrovnik can be said to have played a somewhat negative ro in Yugoslav internal politics and to have been opposed to Belgr de without being enthusiastic for Zagreb. This, however, does not imply any sympathy for Italy and indeed the history of the Republic was one of struggle against Venice. But her resistance to Italian influence since 1941 has been passive rather than active. Throughout its history the Republic of Dubrovnik always trusted to its diplomatic skill and to an effective use of bribery and compromise, rather than to its armed strength, to resist foreign domination. It is significant that in the last two and a half years there have been few reports of guerilla resistance in the Dubrovnik region, and certain elements appear to have held the traditional belief that their best chance of survival lay in temporary and opportunist collaboration with a

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been strongly represented. Don Miho Arbulic, Don Djuro Krecak and the late Don Ivo Dragicevic are believed to be prominent in this respect.

After the capitulation of Italy, some resistance was offered to the Germans by the Italian troops. This was soon overcome however, the Italian General Amico was killed, and most of the Italian troops interned in concentration camps at Lapad.

Personalities

Bishop Dr. Pavao Butorac.

Mayor Dr. Ivo Karlovic.

Veliki Zupan Antun Buc.

Stozernik Dr. Kasteljan.

Representative of Croat Journalists' Association

Jeronimo Cogelja.

Other Prominent Dubrovnik Citizens

Dr. Melko Cingrija. Former Vice-Governor of the Yugoslav National Bank. Interned near Split since 1941.

Dr. Stijepo Knezovic. Prominent Dubrovnik lawyer and director of Dubrovnik Steamship Co. He is a well-known Dubrovnik Serb.

Marquis Luka Bona. The most prominent of the Dubrovnik Serbs and descendent of a distinguished Patricic family. His sons, Ivo, a business man, and Franco, a Yugoslav naval officer, are both reported to have been interned sinc the Italian occupation.

Dr. Baldo Marinovic. Prominent doctor. He is non-political but thought to be consistently pro-A

Piterevic, Dr. Inje
Artur
Franc

Three brothers from a prominent Croat middle class family. Dr. Inje Piterovic worked as a doctor in the State Insurance Office and is reported to have been conscripted into the Domobran. In politics he is pro-Yugoslav but anti-Centrolist. Artur Piterovic sympathises with more extreme

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VII/Dubrovnik/

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Tome Glavic. Managing Director of Dubrovnik Shipping Co.

Dr. Niko Mirosovic Sorgo. Professional diplomat who was formerly Minister to the Vatican and is now in the Yugoslav Government in exile. He has no great political importance.

Gracic. Prominent middle class Croat family, one member of which, Niksa, is married to a German and is reported to have been collaborating with the Axis.

Marko Rusko. Prominent business man who has had close business connections with the Germans and was offered the post as German consul in Dubrovnik before the war but refused. Previously opposed to the former Yugoslav centralistic regime, is reported to be now living in Genoa with his family.

Mato Jaksic. Lawyer and well-known Francophile. He was French vice-consul until June 40 when he resigned in protest.

Croat Peasant Party Leaders

Eng. Kolumbic.

Prof. Ivo Culic.

Dr. Dubrovic.

Prof. Roko Misetic. Teacher of English at Naval Academy and a former student at Oxford. Deputy for Dubrovnik.

Dr. Gusti Misetic. Brother of above. Is a diplomat of Croat nationalist sympathies. He was, however, arrested by the Germans at Graz, where he was working as Yugoslav Consul-General, despite his diplomatic immunity.

Dr. Miho Svrce. Before the Yugoslav dictatorship he was Mayor of Dubrovnik. He is a sincere Peasant Party follower and was reinstated in office after the Serbo-Croat Agreement of 1939.

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VII/Zara/1

8 Nov 43

Z A R A (Z A D A R)

Politics

(a) A Base against Yugoslavia. Zara, with a few square miles around it, has formed a part of the Kingdom of Italy since 1920 and constituted a dangerous Italian enclave in the territory of Dalmatia. In 1910, the Italians there outnumbered the Yugoslavs by 9,278 to 3,532 and in the last 30 years considerable pains have been taken to emphasise still further its Italian character. Strategically, it has been a constant threat to the security of Yugoslavia and was one of the centres for Pavelic's terrorist action against the Yugoslav State. Servazzi, one of his collaborators, ran a terrorist camp there which sought to recruit its personnel mainly from amongst the local fishermen and peasants. When Pavelic made his first abortive attempt to engineer a rising in 1932, his Italian trained conspirators were landed on the coast north of Zara, penetrated a few miles into the Lika, and were then dispersed and forced to seek refuge in Zara. This setback did not, however, put an end to the subversive activities planned in Zara, and such later terrorist exploits as the bombing of the 54th Infantry Regiment at Split were still organised from there Finally the strategic value of Zara in Italy's aggressive designs was demonstrated by the invasion of Yugoslavia in Apr 41 when the city again proved an invaluable military base.

(b) Annexation by Italy. After the annexation of Dalmatia by Italy, Zara was made the administrative centre of one of the three provinces comprising the Governatorio of Dalmatia. Unrest, however, continued to be widespread and culminated in the killing of the Prefect of Zara, Vezio Orazi, and the captain of Carabinieri at the end of May 42.

(c) A Cetnik Centre. According to Croat sources, Zara became one of the centres of the Italian-sponsored cetnik bands raised to combat the Partisans. These bands had their own organ, "The Voice of the Volunteers and anti-Communist Formations in Italian Dalmatia", which the Italians printed in the press of their newspaper, "Giornale Di Dalmazia". The leader of these cetniks was the Serb Radical Deputy, Dr. Novakovic-Longo, who is reported to have been working in close collaboration with Luxardo, a prominent Italian citizen of Zara. Other collaborators are reported to include:-

Lladan Desnica.
Bucerovic.
Joso Dimitrovic.
Kotic (Nephew of Novakovic-Longo).
Peter Knezic.
Duson Hernjak.

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(d) German occupation. The Germans occupied Zara on 10 Sep 43. According to a German report, they then discovered a number of leaflets, urging collaboration between Partisans and the Italian forces against the Germans, which are alleged to have been prepared on the instructions of General Robotti. General Spigo, officer commanding the 18th Army Corps, is, however, believed to have decided on collaboration with the Germans and to have set up a Tribunal to try Italian officers who have co-operated with the Partisans. Another General, Viale, is also reported to be in Zara collaborating with the Germans.

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VII/Sibenik/1.

8 Nov 43.

S I B E N I K.

Estimated Population 17,500.

Politics. In spite of its position as an important naval base, Sibenik has retained the character of a large village rather than a town. The inhabitants lack the tradition of sophisticated urban civilisation which is the mark of Split or Dubrovnik. To this day, most of the population still retain their small farms outside Sibenik and have preserved their peasant outlook. Resistance to Italian rule appears to have been vigorous and it is reported that on 25 May 42, 24 ringleaders were executed by the Italians in Sibenik.

After enjoying a brief spell of liberty following the collapse of Italy, the town was occupied by Ustasi and German forces, and a deputation headed by the Catholic Bishop Mileta waited upon the Germans to express their thanks and loyalty to Hitler and Pavelic.

Personalities.

Catholic Bishop. Jeronim Mileta. He is believed to be a sympathiser of Pavelic and has been congratulated by Pavelic's representative, (Dr) Ivica Frkovic, "for keeping alive the Croat national spirit under Italian occupation".

Orthodox Bishop. Up to 1941, (Dr) Irinej Djordjevic, a well-known anglophile and president of the local Society of Friends of Great Britain, was Bishop. He is an ambitious and able man and opposed the Government over the Concordat dispute of 1937, resigning from the Synod in the following year. Since the partition of Yugoslavia, he appears to have been succeeded by a Bp. Macur.

Provincial Governor of Bribir Province, with seat in Sibenik - (Dr) Ivo Niksic.

Mayor. (Appointed by Pavelic after Italian surrender) - Ante Blazevic.

Town Council consists of following members -

Marko Juraj Dominis.
Sime Ante.
Josip Bego.
Manfredo Makale.
Marko Zaja.
Grgo Radic.

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Petar Baranovic.
Belamaric, Ante.
Panjkota Stipe Simin.
Petkovic Rade.
Brkic, Marko.
Jakovljevic Marko.
Bolanca Blaz.
Zoric Dane.
Zjacic, Niko pok. Vice.
Kronja Vice Perin.
Petar Radecic.
Milkovic Joso Spirin.

Dr. Bozo Dulibic was a member of the delegation welcoming the entry of the German and Ustasi troops.

Partisan Leader. Dr. Makiedo, a lawyer from Sibenik is reported to be a leader of the Partisans.

Peasant Party Leaders.

Dane Skarica, Deputy, reported to have been maltreated by the Italians.

Sime Belamaric, Senator.

Andrino Lusic, Merchant.

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3. SLOVENIA.

Note:

This survey of Slovenia is the third of a series of regional notes which it is planned to produce in order to give as detailed a picture as possible of the changing political situation in Yugoslavia. Surveys of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Dalmatia have already been issued. Amendments to these surveys will be issued from time to time, and as information increases, fresh sections will be added.

As the sole purpose of the Political Gazetteer is to make it as useful as possible to the various departments concerned with Yugoslavia, any suggestions for additions, corrections, or differences in presentation will be welcomed.

P.I.C.M.E.
8 Dec 43.

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I. INTRODUCTION.

The importance of Slovenia is out of proportion to the small territorial area which it comprises. Geographically it lies across the main routes connecting the centre of the Continent with the Adriatic and across the routes connecting Western with South-Eastern Europe. Racially, it is the meeting place between the Latin, Germanic and Slav worlds.

In the world war of 1914-18, the line of the Isonzo constituted a bastion of the Central Powers. In the present campaign in Italy, it is not impossible that the Germans may seek to hold a line in the same natural defensive positions - the rocky Karst-lands of Gorizia, a province of Italy's former Slav territory known as Venezia Giulia. This area, and the contiguous territory of former Yugoslav Slovenia, is today already the scene of stern fighting between German forces and units of the Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation. It is, too, the scene of a powerful movement combining a national with a radical social appeal, which may well emerge as the most important political force in the Balkans. To the South-East the kindred Croat and Serb peoples have been caught up in the same movement of national resistance and political resurgence. To the West, the neighbouring racial groups of the Friulani and the Ladiner, who in turn adjoin Tyrol with its scant affection for Hitler and its tradition of independence, present an interesting field for political development. Slovenia holds a strategic position in the political no less than the military sense. A sound assess-

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II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

The Slovenes first appeared in history as an organised community in the 7th Century when they formed a joint kingdom with the Czechs under their King Samo. This kingdom proved, however, shortlived and they soon came under German influence and were incorporated in Charlemagne's organisation of the Eastern Mark. They also came under the influence of Christian missionaries who, at the same time, acted as a strong Germanising force.

As part of the Hapsburg domain the Slovenes underwent no special historical developments of their own until the Reformation which swept over the country but was driven out by the counter-Reformation. Henceforward Slovenia remained a strictly Catholic land although the Reformation had left its mark by causing a number of books, notably by Trubar, to be written. This period was characterised by various peasant risings against the harsh feudal system and their German overlords. The most famous of these risings was that under the Croat peasant leader Matija Gubec - the first expression of joint Yugoslav action.

After the lapse of several centuries fresh impetus was given to the Yugoslav idea by the formation of Napoleon's 'kingdom of Illyria' combining most of the Slovene lands with Dalmatia in 1809. Though this creation did not last long and the Slovenes reverted to Austria at the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 it helped to spread the idea of Yugoslav solidarity and the 19th Century saw a steady growth of Slovene nationalism: towards the end of the century the demand for Slovene schools and institutions became especially vocal. An especially noticeable contribution to their revival was that of the Catholic Parish Priests who organised a network of co-operatives of every type. The Slovenes possessed no nobility and only a small middle class.

Before the outbreak of the war 1914-18 the Slovenes in the Austrian Parliament collaborated closely with the Croat deputies and also worked in close accord with the Czech Parliamentary Club. After the outbreak of war many Slovenes fought on the side of the Allies, either with the Serb army or in Volunteer Legions formed from prisoners of the Austrian army. In 1917 the Korfu declaration affirmed the intention of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to set up a common state, and the following year the National Council of all Yugoslavs in Austro-Hungary met in Zagreb under the Slovene leader (Father) Korosec and voted for unity under the King of Serbia.

Slovenia remained an integral part of Yugoslavia until the Axis invasion of April 1941 when she was partitioned between Germany, Italy, and Hungary.

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III. National Characteristics.

The history of the Slovenes differs from that of the other Yugoslavs in that the price they paid for escaping conquest at the hands of the Turks was domination by the Austrians. This prolonged association with and struggle against their Germanic overlords has affected the national character. The Slovenes are the least Balkan of the Yugoslavs and feel themselves to be the most closely attached to Central Europe. In character they resemble the Czechs more than any other Slav folk and are thrifty, intelligent, hard-working, disciplined, and have a pronounced talent for organisation. This is illustrated by the remarkable growth of the Co-operatives in Slovenia which were originally started to break the monopoly of German tradesmen and capitalists. In their resistance to alien domination the Slovenes have shown a marked difference from the genius of the Serbs. They have strengthened their position by careful and systematic organisation, but lack the qualities of inspired individuality - at once the strength and weakness of the Serbs - which enables the Serbian peasant to become a general overnight. Throughout Yugoslavia, however, Slovenes were to be found holding positions of responsibility in administration and business where their orderly and systematic training was invaluable. An interesting commentary on the nature of their talents is provided by the fact that - in contrast with Zagreb where the Jews had concentrated a large proportion of commercial undertakings in their hands - almost no Jews were to be found in Slovenia and anti-Semitism was, consequently, non-existent.

The Slovenes are also to be distinguished by their remarkably high cultural level and by the almost complete absence of illiteracy. The number of newspapers and reviews published in Slovenia per head of the population, and the number of books read, is probably higher than anywhere else in Europe. It is no coincidence that a distinguished writer, Josip Vidmar, has been elected as head of the Freedom Front.

Finally the Slovenes are intensely patriotic and nationalistic and the demand that they should be reunited with the Slovenes of Italy and (to a lesser extent) with the Slovenes of Austria, is universal amongst them. They are, perhaps, of all the Yugoslavs, the most 'Yugoslav minded'; though divided on domestic issues they have been at one in their loyalty to the State. Conscious of their numerical weakness, no serious section has aspired - like some Croats - to the illusion of a separate state, nor - like some Serbs - to hegemony over any racial group. Only the Volksdeutsche (some 30,000 strong) have looked with favour towards Germany, and a group of ultra-montane clericals towards Italy.

In domestic politics, however, the Slovenes have always been divided and differences in politics are bitter and personal and cut across social classes and family loyalties. This may be illustrated by the case of the well-known Clerical leader (now in London) Dr. Kuhar, whose

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brother is one of the leaders of the Communist party in Slovenia. Before 1941 the Slovenes were divided into two main blocs, the Clericals (People's Party) and the Liberals. Of these the former were the stronger and their position had been consolidated by the able Clerical politician Mgr. Korosec who held a number of high offices in the Yugoslav Government and was Premier in 1928. The Liberals drew their strength from the bourgeoisie and intelligentsia. They were led by the late Dr. Albert Kramer and were closely associated, for purposes of collaboration, with the Serbian Democrats. The left wing of the Liberals tailed off into a variety of Socialist groups. The Communists, though numerically weak were active and the relatively high proportion, compared with the rest of Yugoslavia, of workers in Slovenia may perhaps provide a more promising field for their development.

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IV. The Partition of 1941.

1. Italian-occupied Slovenia.

Italy obtained Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia, together with seven districts south of the city and a total population of 300,000.

The formal annexation was announced on 3 May, 1941, by Royal Decree, which stated that the Slovene territories were to form an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy and to constitute the Province of Ljubljana. Administrative details would be fixed by Royal Decree, and the population, being almost entirely Slovene, was to have an autonomous organisation suited to the characteristics of the Slovene people. Powers of Government would be exercised by a High Commissioner nominated by Royal Decree on the proposal of the Duce. The High Commissioner would be assisted by a Consulta, or Council, composed of 14 representatives "chosen from the productive categories of the Slovene population". Military service was not to be obligatory for the Slovene population of Ljubljana. In elementary schools the Slovene language was to be compulsory. The teaching of Italian would be optional in secondary schools. All official documents must be drawn up in both languages. The Statute and other laws of the Kingdom of Italy were to be published in Ljubljana, and necessary measures would be taken to co-ordinate them with the existing legislation.

Immediately after this announcement, the High Commissioner called together the Mayors of all the Communes and gave them the assurance that the Government would respect the religion language and culture of the people. Local Mayors and Communal Councillors, he added, would retain their offices.

The nomination of the 14 representatives on the Consulta, or Council, followed at the end of May. They were all Slovenes, and all had previously held respresentative positions in industry, trade or agriculture. Early in June, shortly after the Council's first meeting, Grazioli and the 14 members visited Rome and were received by the Duce.

Italianisation however proceeded apace. Fascist organisations were set up; the lira was declared to be local currency; street names were Italianised; and considerable efforts were made towards the diffusion of the Italian Language. At a meeting of the Consulta in November, 1941, Grazioli reported on the economic situation and outlined measures taken and future proposals for the introduction of the corporative system. The Provincial Union of Workers had already been introduced, and a Provincial Union of Employers, a Professional Union, and a corporative Committee were to be set up. The existing Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Artisanship was to be transformed into a Provincial Council of Corporations. This eventually

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2. German-occupied Slovenia.

On the collapse of Yugoslavia, two-thirds of Slovenia, with an estimated population of 905,000, was annexed by Germany. A policy of ruthless germanisation was at one introduced. All Slovene societies, cooperatives and institutes were dissolved, the schools were absorbed into the German educational system, the use of the Slovene language was forbidden and the press suppressed, and the nationally-conscious elements in the Catholic church liquidated. A ruthless scheme of deportation was planned aiming at the transfer of 260,000 Slovenes to Serbia and Croatia. It is not known how far this was achieved, but over 60,000 Slovenes are believed to have been settled in the districts of Arandjelovac and Kragujevac, and by the middle of July 41, there were 10,000 Slovene refugees (mostly of the educated class) in Zagreb alone. Most of the younger Slovenes were sent to Germany to forced labour. German settlers were introduced to take their place, and the ethnical character of whole towns and districts was speedily changed.

The greater part of occupied Slovenia (the districts round Maribor and Ptuj) was annexed to Styria, under the newly appointed Governor for Untersteiermark, Bundfuehrer Steindl. The remainder of German-occupied Slovenia was annexed to Carinthia (Kärnten) and Carniola (Krain), the districts attached to the former being subsequently known as the Miess Valley, and those attached to the latter as Upper Carniola (Oberkrain). They came under the control of Rierzegger, Chief of the Civil Administration for Carinthia and Carniola.

All former Yugoslav subjects in the Slovene territories annexed by Germany were divided into three categories :-

(1) German subjects (Staatsangehorige),

(2) German subjects on probation (Staatsangehorige auf Widerruf), and

(3) Protected persons (Schützangehorige).

(1) appears to be reserved for former members of the Volksdeutsche, whose layalty was not open to doubt, (2) included the bulk of the population whom it was hoped to germanise effectively, and (3) was reserved for those who, on racial or political grounds, must be reckoned as irreconcilably opposed to the Nazi régime. The figures given for these three classes in Lower Styria in April '43 were (1) 27,000; (2) 416,000, and (3) 83,000.

In upper Carniola and the Miess Valley, administration was first entrusted to six political Commissioners whose task it was to assimilate all administrative, economic, and cultural matters to those of the Reich. These Commissioners appear to have been gradually replaced by local Landrate, as elsewhere in

/the Reich.....

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the Reich, in proportion as the process of assimilation progressed. In some cases, too, the administration of the communes has been removed from the hands of Government-appointed officials and entrusted to the communes themselves.

Lower Styria, with an estimated population of 551,000 and an area of 6,700 sq kms was divided into 7 Kreis and administration was carried out mainly by the former Volksdeutsche. Their national organisation, the Steierische Heimatbund, provided 6,000 officials and the Wehrmannshaft (military branch of the organisation) and the Youth Organisation provided another 19,000 to carry the administrative changes into effect and also co-operated with the police and armed forces against the Partisans.

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3. Hungarian-occupied Slovenia.

Hungary annexed the north-eastern part of Slovenia known as Prekomurje (Muravidék) with a population of about 85,000. The policy applied in this district was similar to that followed in German-occupied Slovenia. A drive has been made to eradicate the Slovene language and culture, school instruction has been magyarised and about 1,000 intellectuals deported to central Hungary. The Yugoslav agrarian reform which dismembered the large feudal estates has been repealed and the Hungarian landlords have recovered their estates from the smallholder.

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V. Slovenia since 1941.

1. Organised resistance to the Axis in German-occupied Slovenia was crippled from the outset by the policy of ruthless deportations and repression introduced. Opposition in that area has therfore been mainly confined to a series of isolated attacks on individual Germans, sometimes amounting to several killings a week, and local raids carried out from the Gorjanci hills in Italian-occupied territory.

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2. Dr. Natlacen and the Zavesa.

In Italian-occupied Slovenia, however, in 1941, the relative mildness of the administration allowed effective resistance to be organised. The annexation was soon followed by the formation of a Zavesa or Union composed of representatives of most of the Slovene political parties and headed by the former Ban, (Dr) Natlacen. Its aim appears to have been to present a united front of passive resistance, to build up a shadow administrative machine against the day of liberation and in the meantime to secure as favourable a treatment for the Slovene population as possible. It sought, later, to build up contact with Mihajlovic with a view to taking ultimate action against the Italians when the might of the Axis had been broken from without. Its programme was therefore one of political preparation rather than positive action and envisaged the ultimate incorporation of the Slovene-inhabited districts of Italy and Austria in addition to the liberation of Slovenia proper, and the re-establishment of Yugoslavia on a federal basis with Bulgaria within the framework of some Balkan federation.

Such a theoretical programme was little calculated to appeal to the more radical, adventurous, and uncompromising elements in Slovenia who came to be grouped together in an organisation known as the Freedom Front which stood for a policy of armed resistance. This smacked too much of "Communism" for the conservative circles of the Zavesa who saw in it a dangerous political rival which was winning increasing popular support at their expense. The Freedom Front, for their part, regarded the Zavesa as a collaborationist organisation, and Natlacen and another Right-wing clerical leader, Ehrlich, were assassinated as traitors in 1942. The Zavesa, in its alarm, fell back more and more on the support of the occupying authorities, and in the summer of 1942 it formed its own military organisation with the approval and assistance of the Italians.

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4. Major Novak.

Major Novak is a Slovene by origin and a regular officer in the Yugoslav Army. He had hitherto played no political rôle and such claims to political authority as he may have possessed were perhaps partly due to the fact that his wife was the favourite niece of the well-known Slovene political and Liberal leader, the late Dr. Kramer, who was thus perhaps thought to have sponsored his action. Novak is believed to have been originally connected with the Freedom Front but to have broken with it in the autumn of 1941, being later appointed as Mihajlovic's commander in Slovenia. He was accepted into the inner circles of the Zavesa and there can be little doubt that his operations were directed primarily against the Freedom Front rather than against the Axis. After the capitulation of Italy in September the bulk of his followers were liquidated when the Partisans captured the stronghold of Turjak and took prisoner the garrison of some 700 consisting mainly of Village Guards and about forty priests. These men were then placed on trial for treason before a National Tribunal set up by the Freedom Front; sixteen of them were condemned to death, the others being interned. This appears to have completed the disintegration of the Village Guards, but it has subsequently been reported that attempts were being made to form a new military organisation on the lines of a militia or Domobran. The frankly collaborationist character of this new organisation is clearly indicated by the fact that the Swastika badge is worn along with the old Yugoslav ensignia as an essential part of its uniform. The new organiser of the militia is stated to be (Colonel) Kokal, a former Yugoslav Intelligence Officer who is a staunch supporter of the Clericals.

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3. The "Village Guard".

This organisation was known as the Vaska Straza, or Village Guard, more commonly referred to as the White Guard. existed ostensibly to protect the peasantry from the "banditry" of the Partisans, and its nucleus was the Fantovi or youth organisation of the Clerical party in the days of Yugoslavia. Its numbers never appear to have been great and it operated in conjunction with the Italians against the Partisans, much in the same way as did the collaborationist cetniks in other parts of Yugoslavia. An attempt was, however, made to link it up with the movement of General Mihajlovic through the latter's representative for Slovenia, a certain Major Novak.

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5. General Rupnik.

The chief German collaborator and quisling in Slovenia, however, is the former Yugoslav General, Lav Rupnik. Starting his military career in the Austrian Army, Rupnik had been the first Slovene to be promoted General in the Yugoslav Army and in 1939 he was appointed to take charge of all the fortification works on the Yugoslav-Italian frontier. It is certain, however, that he retained a profound sympathy for the Axis and when the invasion of 1941 took place he is reported to have betrayed the Yugoslav defence plans to them. In June 1942 he was appointed Mayor of Ljubljana by the Italians and continued his administrative office under the Germans. It now appears that he is aspiring to play the same rôle in Slovenia as General Nedic has played in Serbia, and it is interesting to note that in the days of Yugoslavia he was closely associated with Nedic over a long period of years and was his Chief of Staff at Skoplje. One of the main objects of the German offensive in Slovenia in the autumn of 1943 appears to have been the establishment of Rupnik in power as a full-fledged quisling.

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6. The Freedom Front.

The Freedom Front, or Osvobodilna Fronta (O.F.), had come into being in the course of 1941 and includes the following political parties and organisations; The Yugoslav Communist Party, the Christian Socialists, including the Catholic Labour Syndicates, the Left-Wing of the People's Party (Clericals) and of the former Yugoslav National Party (J.N.S.), most of the Social Democrats, the Sokols, the Peasant Youth Association, the Association of Cultural Workers, and various Women's and Youth Organisations. Its President is the well-known dramatist and literary critic, Josip Vidmar, a Liberal thinker of the Masaryk school.

The programme of the O.F. comprises the following points:

(a) The liberation of all Slovenia including Trieste and Klagenfurt.

(b) Unity with the Croats and Serbs of Yugoslavia on the basis of equality and self-government. Hence the O.F. is affiliated to the Anti-Fascist Council of the People's Liberation Movement of Yugoslavia.

(c) Democratic rights, but no radical changes.

(d) The incoporation of the Slovene Army into the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

It will be noted that point (a) of the O.F. programme is the aspiration common to all Slovenes (and is included too in the programme of the Zavesa). An important step towards its fulfilment was taken when the O.F. formally declared the incorporation of Venezia Giulia with Slovenia as part of the new liberated Yugoslavia (Sep 43). The permanent realisation of this aim will however naturally depend on :-

(i) The ability of the Partisan Forces to resist German drives to occupy Venezia Giulia; and

(ii) The verdict of the post-war peace settlement.

Point (b) of the O.F. Programme makes it clear that the Slovenes favour a reconstitution of Yugoslavia on a federal basis, providing for a large measure of autonomy. Before 1941 this aspiration had not been clearly formulated. The Croats, it is true, had always demanded autonomy and had secured at least a partial recognition of their demands by the setting up of the Banovina of Croatia in 1939. This had encouraged the Slovenes to put forward a like claim, and there was already some canvassing for an autonomous Banovina of Slovenia. The O.F. Programme would therefore appear to be the logical culmination of this tendency.

/Point (b).....

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Point (b) also raises another important question - the exact relationship of the O.F. to the People's Liberation Movement as a whole. It appears that from the first the O.F. has had a character, aims, and origin of its own. It developed independently under its own military and political leaders and has been somewhat isolated geographically from the operations of the other Yugoslav Partisans. It would also appear to be a more representative and truly national movement in Slovenia than in other parts of Yugoslavia. There is no powerful political bloc like the Peasant Party in Croatia, or rival group like the Mihajlovic Cetniks in Serbia, to act as serious competitors for the Slovene people's allegiance. It should also be noted that the Anti-Fascist Council at Bihac where the political machinery of the Yugoslav Partisan Movement was set up, contained no Slovene representative. These differences appear, however, to be accidental and geographical rather then fundamental, and there can be no doubt that the O.F. now considers itself to be an integral part of the People's Liberation Movement as a whole, and point (d) of its programme - the incorporation of its units into the People's Army of Liberation - has been effectively carried out.

Point (c) of the O.F. programme - Democratic rights but no radical changes - raises the question of how far the O.F. is under Communist influence. Some of its leaders, such as Boris Kidric for instance, are known to be old members of the Yugoslav Communist Party. Others, such as its President Josip Wilfan, are emphatically not. The adhesion of representatives of all the main Slovene organisations and political parties, including some of the Clericals, and of what appears to be the whole of the anti-Fascist and irredentist movement in Venezia Giulia, would suggest that its appeal is primarily a patriotic, and popular one.

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6. The Underground Press.

The following clandestine papers are among those now reported to be published in Slovenia:

Svobodna Slovenija i Junaki Casklice Pot komunizma k Polomu Cvetke iz Vrta.	Clerical.
Zarja Svobode Novine Legionar	Liberal.
Izdaja Svoboda Ili Smrt Jugoslovenski Cetnik	Cetnik.
Partizani Slovenski Porocevalec Delo Mladina Nasa Zena Kmecki Vestnik Nasa Zemlja Na Stajerskem	Freedom Front.

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VI The Slovenes of Venezia Giulia.

Area and Population. (See Map at back).

Venezia Giulia (in Slovene - Julijska Krajina) is the term generally used to denote the area comprised within the arc of the Julian Alps, the pre-1914 Italo-Austrian frontier, and the coast of the Adriatic. It is populated by Italians, Friulani, Slovenes, Croats, and a few Germans and other small national groups. For administrative purposes it is divided into the four provinces of Gorizia, Fiume, Pola (Istria) and Trieste.

An exact assessment of the respective strength of the racial groups is hard to establish. The Italian official census of 1921 gave the following figures:

Italians	467,308	or 51.3% of the population.
Slovenes	258,944	or 28.7% " " "
Croats	90,262	or 10% " " "
Friulani	51,489	or 5.7% " " "

Together with the Slovenes inhabiting the adjacent district known as Slavia Italiana (the north-west area of the Province of Udine), the total Yugoslav population of Venezia Giulia amounts - according to the official Italian estimate - to 374,000.

Yugoslav estimates however put the figure for the Slovene and Croat population at 550,000 or, including Slavia Italiana, at over 600,000. (This figure is also the same as that given in the Almanacco Italiano for 1938). At all events, it seems safe to assume that the Yugoslavs of the Venezia Giulia must number today well over half a million.

The Italian community is established mainly in the towns, along the coastal belt, and the lower right bank of the Isonzo River, and a few peasant colonies near Pola. The rest of the rural population is preponderantly Slav. Sandwiched between this Slav bloc and the Italian population of the Kingdom of Italy proper are to be found the Friulani, a racial group speaking a dialect of its own and reported to live on good terms with their Slav neighbours.

The Croats and Slovenes of Venezia Giulia are preponderantly Roman Catholic, the only Orthodox communities being those of Trieste, Fiume, and Peroj, near Pola. The Catholic archbishop has his seat at Gorizia, and there are bishoprics at Trieste-

/ Capodistria and .....

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Capodistria and Parenzo - Pola. In Istria, Fiume and the islands, the old Slavonic glagolitic liturgy is traditionally celebrated in the churches, but has been repeatedly attacked by the Italian ecclesiastical authorities.

Local administration has long been removed from the control of the Yugoslav population and was carried out under the Fascist régime by government-appointed podestats, officials drawn from other parts of Italy who had no interest in furthering the local prosperity of their communes and were generally ignorant of the language and unsympathetic to the aspirations of the population. There was also a tendency on the part of the Italian administration to reduce the number of communes by amalgamating them into larger units. Thus the total number of /was/ communes in Venezia Giulia reduced from 250 after the annexation to 138 in 1936. Of these, 42 are in the provinces of Gorizia, 41 in Pola, 30 in Trieste, and 13 in Fiume.

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2. Political developments up to 1941.

The dominant factor in the political scene in Venezia Giulia has been the determination of the Italian Government to assimilate the Slav minority by all possible means, and the reaction of fierce hostility aroused by this policy amongst the Slav population. Fascist Italy has always regarded the Slavs of Venezia Giulia, as anti-State elements and has repeatedly declared that the problem must be solved by the most drastic methods. The Slavs for their part have made no secret of their desire to be united with Yugoslavia. The reverses suffered by Italy during the present war, the crowning indignity of being forced into military operations against their brothers in Yugoslavia, the annexation of part of Slovenia and the final capitulation of Italy to the Allies have led to a general uprising in Venezia Giulia which culminated in the occupation by the insurgents of almost all the territory and towns excluding Pola and Trieste. Although German troops recaptured some of this territory and most of the towns, the Slavs show no signs of wishing to exchange one conqueror for another and are continuing the struggle with desperate gallantry and have formally proclaimed the incorporation of Venezia Giulia with Slovenia, as an internal part of the new Yugoslavia.

During their years of struggle against the Italian authorities the Slavs have suffered many disadvantages and one or two advantages. Their main source of strength has lain in the conviction that they were at least equal, if not superior, to the Italians in their culture and general standards of civilization. The Slovenes are an intelligent race and illiteracy is practically unknown amongst them. In Venezia Giulia alone the annual production of Slav books amounted to 200,000. The Slovenes have produced a number of distinguished writers of whom the best known (now fighting with the Partisans) is Franc Bevk. Literary, cultural and educational associations flourished everywhere in Venezia Giulia until their gradual suppression by the Italians. The second main source of strength of the Slovenes (stronger amongst the Slovenes than amongst the Croats) has been their highly developed co-operative sense and their talent for organisation. At the beginning of 1924 there were no less than 400 Slovene and Croat associations of various descriptions in the Venezia Giulia and they were grouped into three main federations - the Prosveta of Trieste, and the Prosvetna Zveza and Zvezna Prosvetnih Drustev, both of Gorizia. The most influential of these associations were the Goriçka Matica - the main cultural and educational body, the Sokol gymnastic organisations, "Balkan" - the students' organisation, and "Edinost", founded in 1874, which had always embodied the political aspirations of the Slavs. In addition, the co-operatives were highly developed. They included producers' and consumers' co-operatives, savings banks etc., and were grouped in two federations, one at Trieste the other at Gorizia. The latter had a membership of 47,000 and controlled the entire production and marketing of milk. The federation of Trieste had a membership of 45,000 and extended its ramifications throughout the whole of the Venezia Giulia.

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Despite their relatively high cultural level and the strength of their organisations the Slovenes and Croats found themselves faced with heavy odds in their conflict with the Italians. Their main disadvantage lay in their numerical weakness and in their lack of a large middle class which normally provides the backbone for any national struggle. In addition, the Peace Treaties had exempted Italy from any sort of international control exercised through the League of Nations regarding the treatment of her minorities. Nor was Yugoslavia sufficiently strong to be a champion of the rights of Italy's Yugoslav minority. In face of successive measures of denationalisation the Slavs of Venezia Giulia were, therefore, thrown back on their own resources and offered such resistance as they could.

It is unnecessary to trace here the various stages of the policy of assimilation which Italy, in common with other dictatorial powers, has applied against her minorities. The chief drive was made against the Slav schools, against the Slav priests who stood out as the natural champion of the peasantry throughout the countryside of Venezia Giulia, against various associations and societies of the Slav, and against their tradition of cultural autonomy and local government. By 1929 the Slavs had lost their last deputies to the Italian Parliament and local administration had already been largely removed from their control. According to the electoral law of 1927, all local autonomy had been abolished in the administration of the Communes and Podestats appointed in their place. These officials were drawn from other parts of Italy and were generally ignorant of the language of the native population and opposed to their national aspirations. At the same time the number of communes was reduced and wherever possible a Slav country district was amalgamated with an Italian urban district. Thus the number of communes was reduced from 250 to 138 of which 43 were in Gorizia, 41 in Pola, 30 in Trieste and 13 in Fiume provinces.

Seeking for allies within the country in their struggle against the government the Slavs found them mainly in certain Socialist and Communist elements amongst the Italian population and also in the leaders of the German minority of South Tyrol who were likewise opposed to the Fascist minority policy. It is of interest to note that in the last free election (1921) at Trieste the Slav list had 51,050 votes, the Italian list 49,921, and Communists and Socialists (irrespective of race) obtained 20,495 and 12,252 votes respectively. In the constituency of Gorizia four of the five deputies elected were Slavs and the fifth was a Communist. It therefore appears to be no coincidence that today Italian communists appear to be collaborating with the Slav Partisans and even have one representative on the Venezia Giulia Committee of the Freedom Front.

With regard to the German minority in South Tyrol (a minority, it is interesting to note, from which Hitler has always disassociated himself) friendly and close relations existed between its leaders, (Dr) Reut-Nicolussi and (Baron) Sternbach,

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and the spokesmen of the Slavs, (Dr) Josip Wilfan and his colleagues. They shared the same dislike of fascist methods and had the same ambitions for achieving at least local autonomy if not independence.

It was hoped that the Treaty of Friendship concluded between Italy and Yugoslavia at Easter 1937 would improve the position of the Slav minority. This agreement promised to accord the Slav population certain privileges, namely (a) the use of Slovene and Croatian in church, (b) the institution of courses in Slovene and Croatian, (c) the publication of Slav papers, (d) freedom of cultural organisations and activities, (e) the release of Slav political prisoners.

These pledges, however, were not honoured, but Italian reverses led to a corresponding growth in the Slavs' hope that they would eventually regain their liberty. As soon as Italy entered the war more than two thousand Slovenes and Croats were arrested as a precautionary measure and sent to various concentration camps. This, however, was powerless to arrest the spread of unrest and acts of armed resistance which eventually assumed the proportions of a general uprising. The first striking evidence of this was the wave of arrests in September 1940 which culminated in the mass trial before the special tribunal on the charge of conspiracy against the State. From this time onwards the sequence of arrests and treason trials continued without interruption and although many of the most outstanding leaders of the Slav minority were deported it became evident that unrest had assumed the proportions of a serious and widespread uprising. This uprising was no isolated phenomenon but its growth has been furthered by the events of the invasion of Yugoslavia in 1941 and the subsequent growth of Partisan activity in that country, and the formation of the People's Liberation Movement. The Slav patriots of Venezia Giulia came to constitute an important part of the Slovene branch of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Movement which, in Slovenia, has assumed a character of its own and is known as the "Freedom Front".

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VII. The Slovenes of Austria.

In 1910 about 90,000 Slovenes inhabited the Slovene-speech area in Lower Carinthia and Southern Styria. By 1934, however, - according to the Austrian census of that year - the Slovene-speaking population of Carinthia had been reduced from 82,212 to 26,796, and the Slovenes of Southern Styria were not thought to number more than a few thousand.

The national consciousness of the Slovenes under Austria had been very much less pronounced than that of the Slovenes under Italy, and revisionist feeling is far weaker amongst them than in Venezia Giulia. Their chief spokesman in Yugoslavia was (Dr.) Tellacher, a native of Klagenfurt, who migrated from Austria in 1920 and became Public Prosecutor in the High Court of Ljubljana.

The policy of denationalisation pursued in Austria at their expense was greatly increased in severity after the Anschluss. That it was far from successful however is proved by the stern measures which the authorities have since had to take against some members of the Slovene minority for assisting their kinsmen from the former Yugoslav districts in their Partisan activity. In the spring of 1943, a trial of 37 of the ring-leaders from the districts of Zell-Pfarre, Eisenkappel and Vellach took place, resulting in over a dozen death sentences and many heavy terms of imprisonment.

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VIII Slovene Place Names and the German equivalents.

Assling	Jasenice.
Bischoflack	Skofja Loka.
Veldes	Bled.
Cilli	Celje.
Domschale	Domžale.
Eisenern	Železnik
Feistritz	Bistrica.
Franz	Vransko.
Franzdorf	Borovnica.
Friedau	Ormož
Gotschee	Kocevje.
Gonobitz	Konjice.
Gurkfeld	Krško
Gutenstein	Gustanj.
Höflein	Preddvor.
Jauerburg	Javornik.
Jezero	Jezersko.
Kalische	Kališča
Kanker	Kokra.
Laibach	Ljubljana.
Laufen	Kozirje.
Lemberg	(? Smarija).
Lengenfeld	Dovje.
Leutsch	Luce.
Littai	Litija.
Lukowitz	Lukovica.
Luttenberg	Ljutomir.
Mahrenberg	Marbek.
Mannsburg	Mengeš
Marburg	Maribor.
Möttnig	Motnik.
Möreutsch	Moravée
Naklas	Naklo.
Neumarktl	Tržic
Oberburg	Gornija Grad.
Oberlaibach	Vrhnika.
Peilenstein	Pilstanj.
Pettau	Ptuj.
Pragerhof	Pragersko
Pravale	Prevalje.
Presser	Preševje

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Radmannsdorf	Radovljica.
Rann	Brežice
Ratschach	Radece.
Reichenburg	Rajhenburg.
St. Georgen	Sv. Jurij.
St. Leonhard	Sv. Lenart.
St. Lorenzen (Mbg)	Sv. Lorenc
Sachsenfeld	Žalec
Saira	Žiri
Salloch	Žalog
Stein	Kamnik.
Steinbrück	Zidani Most
Strasche	Straze.
Sulzbach	Slovava
Schönstein	Šoštanj.
Schwarzenbach	(? Crna).
Trifail	Trbovlje.
Trofin	Vuzenica.
Tüffer	Laško.
Unter Drauburg	Dravograd
Unter Loitsch	Dl. Logatec.
Waatsch	Vace
Weitenstein	Vitanje.
Weizeldorf	Vojnik.
Windisch - Feistritz	Slovenska Bistrica.
Windischfraz	Slovenjgradec.
Wöllan	Velenje.
Würzen	Kranjska Gora.

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IX. Italian Place-Names and their Slovene Equivalents.

(The more important towns are underlined once, the cities twice.)

Province of GORIZIA.

Aldussina	-	Ajdovščina
Salona d'Isonzo	-	Anhovo
Plezzo	-	Bovec
Bergogna	-	Breginj
Circhina	-	Cerkno
Zolla	-	Col
Chiapovana	-	Čepovan
Cernizza Gortziana	-	Črnice
Montenero d'Idria	-	Črni vrh
Castel Dobra	-	Dobrovo
Dolegna del Collio	-	Dolenje
Montespino	-	Dornberg
Gorizia	-	Gorica
Gradiscu d'Isonzo	-	Gradiška
Garcova Serravalle	-	Grahovo
Gargaro	-	Grgar
Idria	-	Idrija
Cal di Canate	-	Kal
Canale d'Isonzo	-	Kanal
Caporetto	-	Kabarid
San Martino Quisca	-	Kojsko
Comeno	-	Komen
Capriva di Cormons	-	Kopriva
Cormons	-	Krmin
Merna	-	Miren

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Rifembergo	-	Rihemberk
Gonzia	-	Soca
Santa Croce di Aidussiua	-	Sv. Kriz
Santa Lucia d'Isonzo	-	Sv. Lucifa
Sambasso	-	Sempas
San Daniele del Carso	-	Stanjel
San Vito di Vipacco	-	St. Vid
Temenizza	-	Temenica
Tolmino	-	Tolmin
Tarnova della Setva	-	Trnovo
Vipacco	-	Vipava
Sagrado	-	Zagraj

Province of POLA

Valle d'Istria	-	Bate
Brioni Maggiore	-	Brioni
Barbana d'Istria	-	Barban
Bogliuno	-	Boljun
Buie d'Istria	-	Buje
Pinguente	-	Buset
Cherso	-	Cres
Verteneglio	-	Crni vrh
Villa Decani	-	Dekani
Grisignana	-	Groznjan
Erpelle Cosina	-	Kozina
Isola d'Istria	-	Izola
Canfanaro	-	Kanfanar
Capodistria	-	Kaper

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Lussinpiccolo	-	Mali Losinj
Maresego	-	Marezige
Montona	-	Motovun
Neresine	-	Nerezine
Cittanova d'Istria	-	Novigrad
Portole	-	Oprtalj
Ossero	-	Osor
Pisino	-	Pazin
Pirano	-	Piran
Flanona	-	Plomin
Parenzo	-	Porec
Pola	-	Pula
Rozzo	-	Roc
Rovigno d'Istria	-	Rovinj
Sanvincenti	-	Svet Vincenat
Valdarsa	-	Susnjevica
Monte di Capodistria	-	Smarje
Antignana	-	Tinjan
Umago	-	Umag
Lussingrande	-	Veliki Losinj
Visignano d'Istria	-	Visnjan
Vizinada	-	Vizinada
Dignano	-	Vodnjan
Orsera	-	Vrsar
Gimino	-	Zminj

Province of FIUME.

Villa del Nevoso	-	Illirska Bistrica

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Elsane	-	Jetsane
Clana	-	Klana
Fontana del Conte	-	Knezak
Laurana	-	Lovran
Metteria	-	Materija
Mattuglie	-	Matulje
Moschiena	-	Moscenice
Castelnuovo d'Istria	-	Podgrad
Primano	-	Prem
Fiume	-	Reka
Volosca Abbazia	-	Volosko-Opatija

Province of TRIESTE.

Cave Auremtane	-	Britof
Bucute	-	Bukovje
Dulno Aurisina	-	Devin-Nabrezina
Dibaccia San Canziano	-	Divaca-Skocijan
Doberdo del Lago	-	Doberdob
San Dortigo della Valle	-	Dolina
Duttogliano	-	Dutovlje
Crenovizza	-	Hrenovice
Cossana	-	Kosana
Corgnale	-	Lokev
Muggia	-	Milje
Postumia Grotte	-	Postojna
Ronchi del Legionari	-	Ronke
Senosecchia	-	Sunozece
Sesana	-	Sezana
Villa Slavina	-	Slavina

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San Pietro del Carso	-	St. Peter na Krasu
Tomadio	-	Tomaj
Trieste	-	Trst
Monfalcone	-	Trzic
Rupin Grande	-	Veliki Repen
Sgonico	-	Zgonik

Province of UDINE.

Attimis	-	Ahten
Lusevera	-	Brdo
Drenchia	-	Dreka
Faedis	-	Fojda
Montenars	-	Gorjani
Grimacco	-	Grmeki
Nimis	-	Neme
Prepotto	-	Praprotna
Pulfero	-	Puler
Resia	-	Ravenca
Savogna	-	Sovodnje
Stregna	-	Srednje
San Pietro el Natisone	-	Sv. Petar
San Leonardo	-	Sv. Lenard
Taipana	-	Tepana
Torreano	-	Torjan
Malborghetto Valbruna	-	Naborjet
Pontebba	-	Pontabelj
Tarvisto	-	Trbiz

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X. Leading Personalities in Slovenia and Venezia Giulia.

ADLESIC, (Dr) Juraj.	Former Mayor of Ljubljana and a leading Clerical.
AHCIN, (Dr)	Clerical leader and former Editor-in-Chief of "Slovenec".
AVSIC, Jacob.	Former colonel in Yugoslav Army, now Deputy C-in-C of the People's Army of Liberation in Slovenia with the rank of General.
ALUJEVIC, Branko.	Former member of the Italian-sponsored Ljubljana Provincial Council and President of the Slovene Workers Association.
BEBLER, (Dr) Alex.	One of the most able and energetic of the younger Slovene Communists. President of the Executive Committee of the Freedom Front for Venezia Giulia.
BEVK, Franc.	Well-known Slovene writer and leading member of the Freedom Front.
BESEDNJAK, (Dr) E.	Former deputy for Venezia Giulia in the Italian Parliament. Now believed to be living in Belgrade.
BOR, Matija.	Slovene writer, now with the Freedom Front.
BREZELJ, (Dr) Marijan.	One of the most active Communist leaders of the Freedom Front.
CERNELJ, (Dr) Lav.	Leading authority on the Slovenes in Italy and former Director of the Minorities Institute in Ljubljana. Arrested by Italians and condemned to penal servitude for life.
(COK) (Dr.)	Former Deputy for Venezia Giulia in the Italian Parliament. A well-known Liberal and anglophile living in exile from Yugoslavia since 1941.
FELLACHER, (Dr) Julij.	Slovene from Klagenfurt. He migrated to Ljubljana after the 1920 Plebiscite and became Public Prosecutor in the high Court there. He is the leader of the Carinthian emigrés in Ljubljana.

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FURLAN, (Dr) Boris.	Former Professor at Ljubljana University and a man of pro-British, Liberal, and moderate opinions. Has been in America and England since leaving Yugoslavia in 1941 and has recently publicly identified himself with the Freedom Front.
GABROVSEK, (Dr.)	A leading clerical authority on the Slovene co-operatives, now in exile.
HEINRIHAR, France.	Former member of Italian-sponsored Province of Ljubljana and President of Association of Industrialists and Tradesmen.
KREK, (Dr.)	Successor to Dr. Kulenovic as leader of the Clerical Party. He left Yugoslavia in 1941 as Vice-Premier in the Government of General Simovic.
KOKAL, (Col.)	Former Yugoslav Intelligence officer now reported to be reorganising a Slovene militia for the Germans. He belongs to the Clerical Party.
KOCE, (Dr.) M.	Former Deputy to the Yugoslav Parliament, economic expert, and delegate to the interparliamentary Union. He has latterly been closely associated with Dr. Kuhar and Dr. Krek in London and was appointed Minister in M. Puric's Government but declined to take office.
KUHAR, (Dr.) A.	One of the ablest leaders of the Clerical Party, and for a short time Minister of Propaganda in the exiled Government. He was previously political editor of Slovenec. His brother is a prominent Communist.
KOS, (Dr) Milko.	Former Rector of Ljubljana University and member of Italian-sponsored provincial council for Ljubljana.
KIDRIC, Boris.	A leading and able Communist, aged about 35, He was Secretary and later Vice-President of the Freedom Front of which he is one of the leading spirits.

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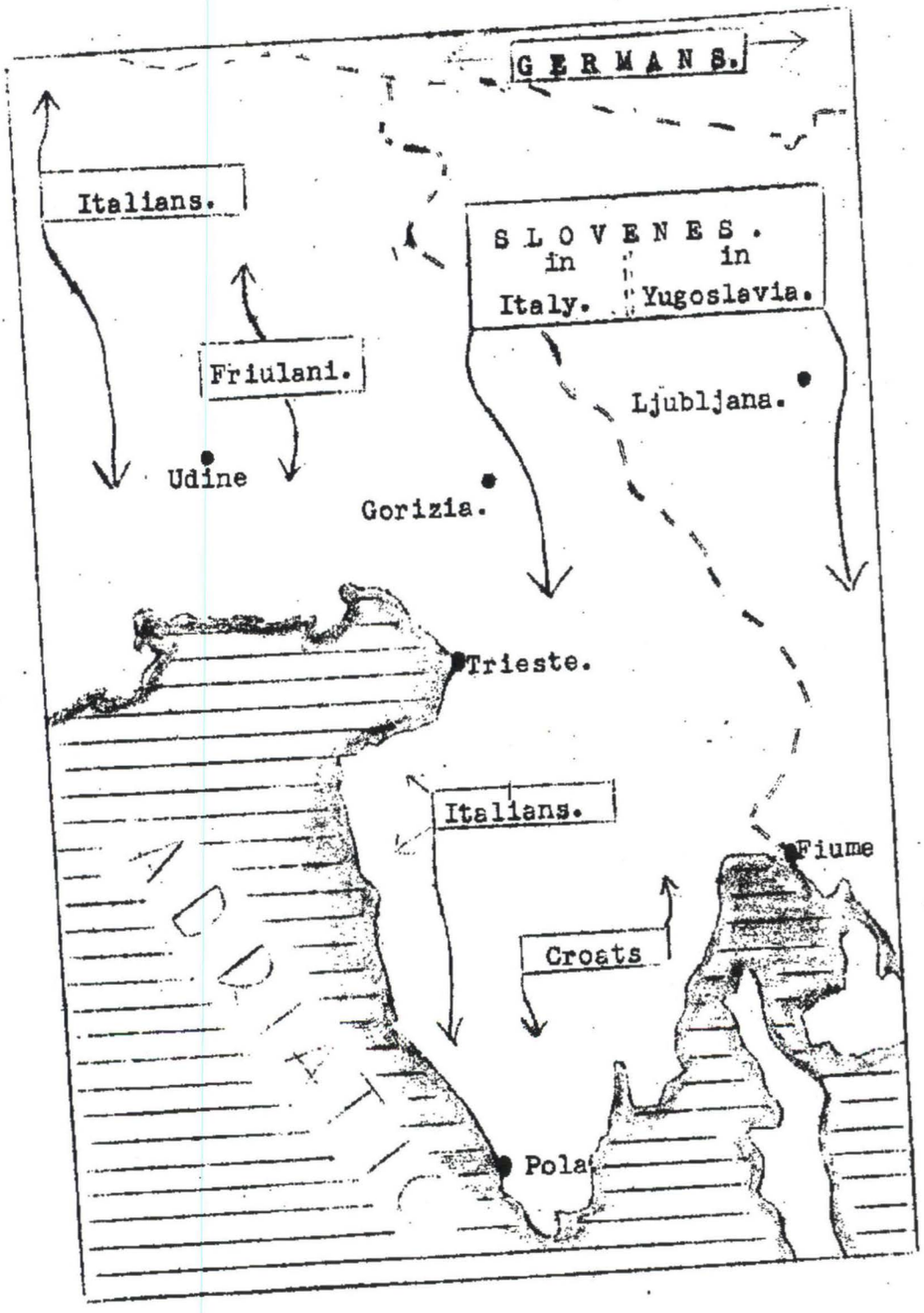
KOCBEK, (Prof.) Franc.	A well-known writer and Christian Socialist leader now with the Freedom Front.
LESKOVSEK, Franc.	Secretary of Slovene Communist Party and member of Executive Committee of Freedom Front.
MARUSIC, (Dr) D.	Former Ban (Governor) of Slovenia and prominent patriot and Anglophil. Now a leading fugure in the Freedom Front.
MIKUZ, (Father) Metod.	One of the Slovene priests who has identified himself most prominently with the Freedom Front.
NOVAK, (Col.)	Gen. Mihajlovic's representative for Slovenia.
PEVEC, Ignacij.	Former member of Italian-sponsored Council for Ljubljana and President of the Farmer's Union.
PIRKMAYER, Milko.	Former member of Italian-sponsored Council for Ljubljana and President of the Association of Liberal Professions.
PITAMIC, (Dr) Leonidas.	Formerly Rector of Ljubljana University and Yugoslav Minister in Washington.
PUCELJ, Ivan.	Elderly Liberal Leader and ex-minister.
POSAVEC, Yerney.	Prominent member of Freedom Front.
RAPOTEC, (Dr.)	Formerly one of most prominent anglophil and anti-German citizens of Maribor and an authority on Slovene minorities in Italy and Austria.
REBEC, Bagomir.	Former member of Italian-sponsored Council for Ljubljana Province and President of Institute of Co-operatives.
ROSSMANN, Franz.	Prominent military leader of the Freedom Front.
ROSMAN, (Dr.)	Bishop of Ljubljana.
KRUPNIK, (General) Lav.	Former officer of Austro-Hungarian and Yugoslav Armies, an admirer of Germany and Italy and a friend of General Nedic. Was appointed Mayor of Ljubljana by the Italians and is now the chief quisling under the German administration.

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RUS, Joze.	A judge from Ljubljana and formerly a prominent figure in the Sokol movement. Now a vice-President of the Executive Committee of the Freedom Front.
SNOJ, (Dr.) Franz.	One of the main organisers of the co-operative movement and a younger leader of the Clerical Party. He has been in England and America since 1941.
VIDMAR, Josip.	Well-known dramatist and literary critic. He is a Liberal and humanist of the Masaryk School, and is now President of the Freedom Front.
WILFAN, (Dr.) Josip.	One of the younger leaders of the Freedom Front and son of the well-known Slovene politician of the same name who represented the Slovene minority in the Italian and Austrian parliaments.
ZUPANCIC., fmn	The most prominent contemporary Slovene writer and poet.

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VENEZIA GIULIA.

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VI/1(b)/1.
17 Apr 44.

(b) Refugee and Relief Problems.

The general factors which govern the present movement of refugees throughout Yugoslavia may be briefly summed up as follows:

(i) systematic deportations;
(ii) desire to escape civil or military mobilisation and forced labour;
(iii) desire to engage in guerilla fighting;
(iv) desire to escape reprisals carried out by either Government forces or their opponents;
(v) bad economic conditions.

After the occupation of Macedonia by the Bulgarians in April 1941 the population were ordered to declare their nationality; those who declared themselves Bulgarians were further ordered to "revert" to their Bulgarian names. Later, in November 1942, a law was passed in the Bulgarian Sobranje forcing all those who had declared themselves to be Serbian to leave the territory annexed by Bulgaria; their goods were to be seized for the benefit of the Bulgarian State. No reliable figure of the number of persons forced to leave Northern Macedonia as a result of this measure is available though it has been estimated at 100,000. The measure was not fully carried out, however, for in January 1944 the Bulgarian authorities were reported to have proclaimed the mobilisation of all male Serbs between the ages of 18 and 50 still in Bulgarian territory.

After the expulsion of the Serbs, Bulgarian "emigrants" were settled in the area; few details of numbers are available. 8 - 10,000 Bulgarians were reported to have settled in the Resen, Prilep, Bitolj, and Ohrid areas. In addition large numbers of Bulgarian officials have been imported into the area and now hold most of the main administrative posts, apart from those filled by pro-Bulgarian Macedonians. It is believed, however, that service in the "liberated territories" has been unpopular and given the opportunity, most of the officials will return to Bulgaria; it is therefore likely that at the time of the armistice a breakdown in the Bulgarian administration will have taken place.

The intermittent guerilla warfare of the past two and a half years has added to the distress caused by the heavy fighting of 1941. Considerable numbers of Macedonian Serbs are now fighting in Tito's armies; on the cessation of hostilities many of these will wish to return to their former homes and will stand in need of considerable relief. Partisan activities have resulted in reprisals against the local population; many villages particularly in the north have been burnt and large numbers of people shot, one estimate giving a total of 10,000 killed up to the end of 1942. As the general standard of living in this area is so low it is likely that many of those not normally classed as refugees and who still retain their houses will also be in need of relief.

To sum up. At the end of the war the relief and refugee situation in Northern Macedonia will probably be complicated by

/ (i) the .....

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(i) the breakdown of Bulgarian administration;

(ii) a considerable movement of population into and within the area caused by returning prisoners of war and guerillas, returning labour conscripts from Germany, Bulgaria and the mines and forests of Macedonia itself, and to some extent by the return of people who left the poorer regions for the larger towns and more settled and prosperous parts to escape the devastation and reprisals caused by the guerilla war; and

(iii) the naturally unproductive nature of the country.

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

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Serial 261-44

From The Naval Attache of Lisbon 26 May 1944

Reference NA-Lisbon Report No. 248-44 of 17 May 1944.

Source As noted herein.

Subject: FRANCE/GERMANY Physical Geography and Details of Places

Coast Defenses, Air Fields, Armed Forces, Political Factions.

SECRET. Brief.

Report on clandestine trip to France of Alice Leone MOATS, correspondent for Collier's Magazine and New York Herald Tribune in Spain. (Itinerary; method and route of travel; troops observed; results of allied bombings; resistance groups; political attitude of French towards Vichy Government and Algiers Committee; French views on the invasion; opinions on the peace; French attitude towards Allies; French belief re German defense of France.

****

1. There follows a report on the clandestine trip to France of Alice Leone MOATS, Colliers Magazine and New York Herald Tribune correspondent in Spain. After her return from France, source spent about four days in Madrid. She informed the writer that she had given an account of her trip to the office of the Naval and Military Attaches there. The present report is, therefore, forwarded more as a detailed confirmation of information already received than an original report. Questions have also been asked which were suggested by the reports of other unrelated sources on the same parts of France.

I. ITINERARY.

Left Madrid by train on April 14. Arrived San Sebastian April 15. Left San Sebastian by train for PAMPLONA on the 15th, left PAMPLONA by car April 15 for BURGUETE to meet the Spanish guides. Crossed the Pyrenees by foot night of the 15th and at 6.00 A.M. reached French frontier where French guides took over. Arrived village of SAN MICHEL (near SAINT JUAN PIED DE PORT) the morning of the 16th and proceeded to PAU via MAULEON by car on the 17th. Remained PAU from 17th to 24th. Traveled to BIARRITZ via BAYONNE by car on April 24th. Departed LA NEGRESSE by train on the 25th for PARIS. Arrived PARIS on the 26th. Remained PARIS from the 26th to the 29th. Departed PARIS 29th by train, arriving TOULOUSE the 30th. Proceeded from TOULOUSE to

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PAU by train on 1 May and crossed Pyrenees on May 5th. Arrived PAMPLONA on the 8th and proceeded to Madrid by taxi.

II. METHOD

The trip was organized by two members of a French service in Madrid. These people undertook to send source to France unknown to their own chief. They were "fully conscious" that they were sending a journalist who intended to publish an account of her experiences on her return and with this in view, they carefully coached subject as to what could be said for publication. Both of these people have since returned to Madrid. The trip cost 25,000 pesetas. These were paid down in Madrid and an equivalent amount in francs, at an exchange rate of 20 francs to the peseta, were drawn on by source during her trip. The French originally offered to take source over the frontier, charging her only what the trip would cost them. However, a fixed price was arranged because the trip was being made for Collier's Magazine and the left-over was offered by source for the needy families of members of the "resistance." Source carried no money while traveling in France because this was considered dangerous, but drew on various people that she knew as she moved from one town to another.

Source received false papers shortly after crossing the French frontier. These were in the name of Antoinette Martin, a resident of St. Jean de Luz. Her identity card was issued in that town, dated 1 June 1943 and registered in the town hall there. Her place of birth was given as Sedan. This was done because Sedan is one of a number of French towns the municipal archives of which have been destroyed during the war, thus rendering it impossible for the Germans or French police to make any accurate check. Her American papers were left in Pamplona for safekeeping. In her more intimate contacts with French people, she sometimes posed as an American married to a Frenchman and recently evacuated from Cannes. She states that generally speaking, explanations were not necessary because "people do not ask questions in France these days."

In Pau she contacted the organizer and director of the whole expedition - John GUADALMINA. He is Spanish Vice-Consul in Pau where he has lived for many years. He is married to an American and has a great many American friends. During the Spanish Civil War he worked for Spanish Military Intelligence in that region. Since the beginning of this war, he is reported to have done more than anyone else in that region to help U.S. and Allied military personnel escape through Spain.

In Pau source lived with JANE MOY THOMAS, who is a friend of GUADALMINA and intimately associated with him in his clandestine activities. She is an Englishwoman and has lived in Pau since her early youth. Another member of the same group who was of great help to source was ROSEMARY WRIGHT MAEGHT. She is an American citizen, married to a Frenchman, and lives in the house of CARLOS GARCIA, another Spanish Vice-Consul, who is married to her sister. She is reported to be untiring in her work for American aviators and other military personnel who pass through that part of France, escaping from the Germans.

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When traveling in France, source used either automobile or train. Motoring she reports to be extremely dangerous. In her case it was rendered somewhat easier by the fact that she was traveling in a Spanish diplomat's car. However, the Germans have established a system of suddenly setting an exceptionally heavy guard at a village which they have not visited for a considerable period previously. This guard intercepts a large number of people and by the time the warning has been generally disseminated they move out and apply the same method to another village. People who know their war around can avoid the points on the road where these guards are placed, either by using back roads, passing through at lunch time, or late at night. Taxis are not allowed to travel more than 30 kilometers from their home base, and so, when traveling in them, the trip must be made by relays. Another rule which they follow is never to park, for however a short a time, since a car parked on the road immediately attracts the attention of the Germans.

Source traveled from Pau to Biarritz via Bayonne by car. A heavy guard has been set up at Bayonne by the Germans, but GUADALMINA, who knows his way extremely well, was able to avoid this and they reached Biarritz safely without any interruptions. In Biarritz both source and GUADALMINA bought tickets on the Irun-Paris express. To get these tickets, it was not necessary to show papers and throughout the trip no examination of papers was made, at any rate in First Class, on the train. On arrival in Paris the first night was spent in the station because it was not possible to circulate in the streets during curfew hours. In the morning, early, source went to Hotel Prince Albert near the Rue Rivoli. To register there, it was necessary for her to give the number of her identity card. However, no one asked to actually see her papers. On the following day she moved to the flat of a woman named SILVIA in the Rue de la Tour, 115. She is an Englishwoman married to a Frenchman and lives alone with her son. She is not a member of any organization and simply put up subject at the request of GUADALMINA, of whom she is an old friend. Source does not know her full name.

Source returned from Paris to Pau via Toulouse. The reservations for her and GUADALMINA, who was with her throughout the trip, were obtained, as in the "old days", through the hall porter of the Ritz Hotel. On this occasion it was again necessary to give the number of the identity card, but the card itself was not asked for. On the train the "wagons-lits" porter asked to see subject's papers to verify the number given for the tickets. In Toulouse source spent the night at a hotel near the station, sharing a room with GUADALMINA, whose papers were asked for. However, no curiosity was shown as to the identity of the lady with him. Source proceeded to Pau by train and from Pau returned to Spain in the same way that she came. It is interesting to note that throughout this trip, source's identity papers were only examined on one occasion and then by the railroad porter and not by a German or French official. Upon arrival in Madrid source states that she communicated the story of her trip to the U. S. Naval Attache, the U. S. Military Attache, and to the British Service concerned.

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III. MILITARY INFORMATION.

A) Troops

Large numbers of German troops were seen in every town visited by the source. People with whom she spoke were in general agreement that they had increased enormously lately and in the southwest there was a general rumor that the Germans had fallen for the Spanish theory that the invasion would take place through Bilbao. In Pau, Bayonne, Biarritz and surrounding regions, most of the troops were infantry and Luftwaffe, the majority of the latter wearing the yellow collar insignia of pilots or the red of anti-aircraft. There were also a good many khaki uniformed members of the Todt organization. Among the latter were noticeably many foreigners. The French spoke of the arrival of a great many foreign troops during recent months. Among these were Czechs, Poles, Dutch and Russians. Several units of the latter were Georgians and seem to be used by the Germans for propaganda purposes. They are unleashed on a recalcitrant French village or town and allowed to commit atrocities to their hearts' desire. Then; when the French authorities complain to the Germans, the answer is that they simply cannot control the Russians, but that the French should be able to imagine what it would be like of the Red Army occupied the town. Source saw no black uniformed troops at any time.

In Paris the majority of the troops were again Luftwaffe and infantry. Many of these were seen leaving the Gare de Lyons when source arrived on the 25th. The trains on which they were leaving bore the names of the cities of Ulm, Wien and Munchen. These trains are not exclusively troop trains, but are always mixed with passenger trains, 8 out of 10 cars being occupied by soldiers. Attached to these trains were freight cars loaded with straw. Similarly loaded cars at Ville Neuve St. George during the bombing proved to be loaded with munitions. The latter troops are never allowed to mix with the civilian passengers. The number of foreigners among the German troops was noticeably smaller in Paris.

The German uniforms were, generally speaking, shabby and not very well kept. The men carry their arms even when on pass. It has become rare to see a soldier armed only with a knife or dagger. All sizes and types of rifles were seen and a great many tommy guns. The troops appeared to be either very young or quite old. Source says that the old ones, on closer examination, usually were men of about 30 to 35, who seemed to have aged prematurely. Their faces were pale and their necks were wrinkled and weather-beaten. Most of them wore the ribbon of the Eastern campaign. Their morale appears to be low. There was no laughing or joking among them when they were in groups and they did not appear to be well fed. The story that goes about is that the food, which is now definitely being removed from France in large quantities, is not being given to the troops, but rather is being sent to keep the home front going. In other words, the morale of the soldiers is at this time considered less important than the morale at home. Occasionally the soldiers get drunk and shoot somebody, usually one of their own members. Punishment for this was reputed not to be very severe.

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Source reports that she noted no permanent fortifications in the region between Pau and the sea, although heavy artillery was being moved up into the mountains throughout that part. In Biarritz itself there was a great deal of fortification. Most of the villas near the sea are reported to have been fortified internally into blockhouses while not losing their former outward appearance. The roads throughout the region are mined. There are signs announcing this and there are also iron barricades on the sides of the roads, apparently ready to be set across them if necessary. The French system of numbering the roads has been changed by the Germans who have put in an entirely new set of numbers, causing much confusion. Throughout the region the trees which line the roads are being cut and used for fortification or possibly to be planted as pickets in fields to prevent airplane landings behind the lines.

In the southwestern part of France source saw almost no modern planes in the air. At the training field at Pau the Germans were using an old-fashioned form of biplane.

Most of the transportation seems to be done by train. The trucks seen by source were very heterogenous in nature. On none was source able to notice any unit identification marks, such as were occasionally reported about a year ago.

B) Results of Allied Bombings.

In Pau the raid hit nothing in the town. Demage was reported to the airfield and to the fuel reservations there. However, very few days after the bombing, training planes were in the air again. As soon as the warning of the raid was received, the Germans took their planes and flew them off to dispersed emergency landing places in the neighborhood. In Biarritz there was heavy damage, particularly in the center of town, around the Place Clemenceau and the Rue Mazagran, continuing out in the direction of Chambre d'Amour. The wreckage had not been cleaned up 3 weeks afterwards. The work for this was proceeding very slowly, all done by requisitioned French labor. A report has already been sent in on the damage reported at the railway junctions of St. Pierre des Corps and Juvisy (see ref. a). In Paris heavy damage had been done to the 18th arrondissement. Source compared this damage to that seen by her in Moscow at the beginning of the war and said that it appeared to be considerably less serious. The second wave of bombers on this raid was said by the population to have encountered no anti-aircraft whatsoever and is therefore believed to have been German - a deliberate attempt to stimulate anti-American and anti-British feeling. Again the wreckage was only being cleared up very slowly, the work being done by the French. Source was in Paris during the bombing at Villeneuve St. Georges. An alarm was given in Paris at that time and there was some anti-aircraft fire. Night fighters went up but searchlights were only used on two occasions. In the raid on Toulouse the waterworks were hit and there was no water to be had for several days. Severe damage was reported to have been done to the town on the 1st or 2nd of May - after source's departure.

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IV. RESISTANCE GROUPS.

Almost the whole of France, with the exception of people connected directly with the Vichy Government, can be classed as resistance. Even some of the latter are engaged in working against the Germans and in some cases are doing extremely valuable work. There are many different and distinct resistance organizations. Some come under the heading simply of patriots who have no political affiliations. Then there are the De Gaulle organizations, the Giraud organizations, the Communists, the clergy and the Franc Tireurs, and finally, the famous Maquis. All of these are engaged in obtaining information concerning the enemy, in sabotage, and in assisting escaping Allied prisoners. Generally speaking, there is no single organization and all the different groups work independently and in some cases in competition one with the other.

The organization best seen by source was that which passes fliers through the southwestern part of France. These people claim to be working for Giraud. There were other organizations related to those described above working in the same region. There was no liaison between these various organizations; indeed, they were constantly competing and to some extent injuring or interfering with each other's efforts, out-bidding each other for the service of guides and very small government officials who could be helpful in this activity. The statement was made that "representatives from American services are able to pay more and have thus been able to get most of the guides." In Pau itself the Chief of Police is one of the main pillars of the organization which took care of source. When fliers appear and are arrested, he sees to it that they do not come into German hands. When he learns that a member of his own force is accepting money from the Germans he sees to it that this man is removed. He also is in an excellent position to watch over the safety of the various people working in the organization in Pau. On the frontier itself, one of the chiefs in the organization is the head of the customs guards in that particular sector. This man has left his house and family to go and live in a small and remote mountain village where he is better placed to help fliers and other prisoners who pass through. The regularity of this service, according to source, is remarkable, Never on one occasion was there a moment's wait. Everything went off exactly according to prearranged schedule. These people have many complaints. Among the most important of these is that there is no real contact with the heads of the organizations in Madrid. The latter, it is alleged, all too often are not conversant with the real conditions existing in France. They also complain of lack of money, saying that the fliers are not supplied with enough and that they themselves are frequently kept waiting for money to pay their bills.

The most active of the resistance organizations are to be found in the Marquis. However, this is by no means uniform in its affiliations and political thinking. It is made up of widely dispersed and completely unrelated small groups. The best of these is that in Haute Savoie, which is under Army leadership. The others range from similar organizations in other parts of France to small groups related to almost any of the former political parties. The type of men in the majority of these organizations is described as being extremely varied - from former Paris Apaches and ex-convicts to students and other types of young men who have fled to the Maquis rather than go to Germany to work.

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They life they lead is very tough and could be compared to the life of the roving bands during the 100 Years' War in France. The accusation of Terrorists is frequently not unjustified. In the southwestern part of France they live in hidden places in the woods and work all day on farms. This provides a perfect cover, since no agricultural workers are sent to Germany. The farmers, however, neither pay nor feed them. Occasionally, when they receive some equipment, they engage in sabotage activities, blowing up gasoline depots after removing most of the gasoline, and sabotaging factories, as was the case recently near Pau when an optical instrument factory was blown up on two occasions. Their equipment is almost non-existent and they complain that the arms which are sent to them from outside are too light and frequently do not function. They are badly in need of clothing, particularly shoes, which are almost entirely impossible to buy at this moment. The food problem is also very serious, so much so that some say that they wish they would be sent food from the outside instead of arms. Source had a conversation with a young man who had been in four Maquis groups in southwestern France. To make him talk freely, she posed as a woman whose 17 year old brother was hiding from the German labor conscription and wanted to join the Maquis. The young man's answer was to try almost anything first, because he didn't think a boy of that age could stand the Maquis life.

At the time of source's visit, the morale of all these people did not seem to be very good. They all complained of weariness because they have been waiting too long and have had too many false alarms as regards the invasion. Some of their smaller helpers and agents are falling off. Generally speaking, the opinion was that unless the invasion came soon, the Allies would find the people in a disgruntled and apathetic state. However, in spite of all this grousing, source felt that these people still showed an extraordinary amount of energy and would, in fact, in case of an invasion, be a considerable help to the Allied Forces.

V. POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF THE FRENCH.

A) Vichy Government.

Source made the interesting observation that throughout her stay, she found that the Vichy Government was hardly ever mentioned or discussed. Marshal Petain, she found, is still generally respected. Laval and Deat are hated. Philip Henriot is equally disliked, but he is listened to and read because of his intelligence. Source had the opportunity of seeing Scapini, the blind Ambassador of the prisoners, on a number of occasions, and of having lengthy talks with him. He was outspokenly against Germany as a nation, considering Germans as inferior stupid savages. However, he did not seem to be particularly against the Nazi system of government. His attitude can be described as characteristic among all collaborationists. They justify their position by saying that they believe they can fool the Germans because of their superior intelligence. He did not believe in the invasion and thinks a compromise peace inevitable. In this respect, it is interesting that at a dinner table conversation on this subject in Scapini's house, the only man who seemed to be sure that the invasion was coming and in considerable doubt as to what kind of a peace would be signed was the German Minister, Bargen.

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At the same dinner while discussing the question of peace proposals, Scapini said that if the Allies now offered the Germans a peace on the condition that they evacuate all occupied territory, the Germans would be forced to accept because they would not be able to hold the occupied countries down. If, on the other hand, the Germans offered the Allies a peace on the same conditions, the Allies would be obliged to choose between accepting or having all Europe united against them. Bargen answered that he thought the proposal untimely as far as the Germans were concerned. He added that they would probably make such a proposal after the invasion had begun. HENRI HAYE, the former Vichy Ambassador, was also present at the dinner - he did not say much but complained bitterly of bad treatment during his internment in America.

Scapini and the collaborationists suffer from the usual fear of communism, which is their bugbear. Their argument is that no capitalist country can rebuild Europe from the condition in which the war will leave it, but that this will have to be done by some sort of a totalitarian state. The standard of living will be such as to give the Russians an unquestioned advantage over anyone else.

As regards Petain's recent visit to Paris, source states that he was sincerely acclaimed by the population and the people generally in France would like to see the government, even the Vichy Government, move back to Paris.

The collaborationists believe that when the time comes when peace proposals are discussed by the belligerents, Petain will hand over the government to some other figure which will be acceptable to the Allies. They are inclined to favor the intervention of the United States in France after the war, rather than that of the British, whom they still hate. However, their liking for the United States seems to be based on an attitude very similar to that which they hold as far as the Germans are concerned. They think that they are very clever and can outsmart the U. S. more easily than anyone else.

B) <u>The Algiers Committee.</u>

The Committee for National Liberation is also rarely discussed and source found few people with whom it held any credit. There were many groups who came under general headings of De Gaullists and Giraudists. The latter, curiously, were more numerous in the North and the former in the South. The explanation which was given being that the South had always been much further to the left politically. Source received the impression that there is no figure in the Algiers group who has enough prestige in France to successfully take over after the invasion - and in particular that de Gaulle was not the man who could lead them. She was even told that it would be very unwise to have French troops take part in the initial invasion, since this would lead to trouble with the civilian population and quite possibly to outbreaks of civil war. As regards the execution of Pucheu and Cristofini, even patriotic Frenchmen were extremely bitter. They fail to understand why such executions could not be put off until the Germans were driven out of France and so avoid the shooting of innocent reprisal victims in France. Some of them also stated that they considered it the duty of the Committee to hand these people over to the French nation for judgment when the time was ripe.

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C) The Invasion.

The mass of French people believe that the invasion will come and accept the inevitable destruction which will take place in their country as unavoidable. However, they will insist that unless it comes soon, there will be nothing left with which to help the Allies.

D) The Peace Treaty.

Opinion is divided between a compromise peace and unconditional surrender. Most people believe in the former. This is due to two factors: (1) lack of confidence in British and American military talent. This is largely the result of the delayed action in Italy, where the Germans are believed to have held us up; (2) what is stated to be the absence of a coordinated Anglo-American political program in the world. As regards the future of France after the Peace Treaty, source found the French silent. Their main and only preoccupation, she says, is getting rid of the invader.

E) Opinion Concerning the Allies.

The most popular of the Allied countries is still unquestionably the United States. However, this popularity is waning. The main reason for this is possibly that too much was originally expected. The Italian Campaign and German propaganda have had a certain effect in diminishing the admiration and respect in which the United States was formerly held. There is a great deal of talk about the trouble which will inevitably come from our occupying forces. As regards the bombings, comparison is frequently made between us and the British, who are described as much more humane as regards the civilian population. One story, unquestionably of German origin, stresses the fact that the British drop flares "to warn the population" that the raid is coming and that we do not. One French workman in Paris drew attention to the fact that the Russians did not bomb the workmen. This was said shortly after the 18th arrondissement was badly hit in the raid on the La Chapelle station. In the southwest of France, various mistakes allegedly made by representatives of American services are also said to have harmed our prestige.

F) The Germans.

The general belief is that the Germans will defend France to the last ditch. This is caused by the fact that they do actually seem to be preparing for a long stand and secondly, that the Germans in France gave the impression that they like to be there and have a sort of affection for the country.

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21 April 1945

REPORT ON INTERROGATION OF TWO RUSSIANS WHO CRASH-LANDED IN ARADO 96 NEAR HEIDELSHEIM ON 12 APRIL 1945

Preamble.

1. Upon notification by the First French Army, two Russians who crash-landed in the French sector were obtained by the French Air Officer attached to this unit. Since the Russians, former prisoners-of-war of the Germans, could hardly speak German, interrogation had to be conducted in Russian. Their knowledge proved to be limited and sketchy. It is printed here as a matter of interest and this case may well be the forerunner of several similar incidents of like nature in the next weeks.

Last Flight.

2. At about 1200 hours, 12 April 1945, two Russians, who were captives of the Germans for three to four years, and formerly were connected with the Russian Air Force, took advantage of confusion during an Allied Air raid to start an Arado 96 from EGER/CHEB airfield. They headed in the direction of what they thought the nearest Allied line, generally on a course of 255 degrees, flying on deck. During the take-off the aircraft was fired upon, but although several hits were experienced, no serious damage was incurred.

3. The flight was uneventful until they came over the French sector, where A.A. batteries opened fire. By constantly wagging his wings, pilot was successful in causing the batteries to cease firing. When well over Allied lines, the gunner baled out while the pilot circled to look for a possible landing field. A belly-landing was made in the vicinity of HEIDELSHEIM (which lies about 4 km SE of BRUCHSAL). Once on the ground, the Russians quickly identified themselves to French Colonial troops who believed their story as neither the crew or aircraft were armed.

EGER/CHEB Airfield.

4. The Russian airmen stated that this airstrip was a busy one. An estimated 100 aircraft were on the field among which about 6 three-engined Italian aircraft and about 30 He 111s. No jet aircraft were observed on the field. During an alert it was the practise to roll aircraft into hangars or dispersals. Most flying was done during the early hours of the morning. At that time the machines were given test flights, and repairs and fueling activity took place. The fuel was obtained from two underground storage tanks, whose capacity was not known to the informants. Nor did they know how these fuel-tanks were replenished.

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Incidents of Cruel Treatment of American Flyers.

5. The gunner, who worked in a labor-gang on the roads in the vicinity of EGER, witnessed in January 1945, how civilians killed a wounded Mustang pilot with stones, before soldiers could reach him.

6. The same informant related that he was incarcerated in a prison at EGER during March 1945, for some reason he did not understand. He observed two Americans there who were kept in the prison for two days after having been shot down. The daily rations of these Americans was stated to have consisted of one bowl of soup and about 150 gr. of black bread. Through a small hole in the wall, informant witnessed the beatings suffered by the Americans at the hands of German guards. These were severe enough, so that one of them had to be carried out, when they were evacuated two days later, as he could not walk as a result of the beatings. From the informant's description one American appears to have had S/Sgt's chevrons, while the other wore dark green trousers and shirt and may be assumed to have been an officer.

Details of Escapees.

7. The pilot of the Arado had been a pilot in the Russian Air Forces, where with the rank of Lieutenant, he had flown a YAK fighter aircraft. He had over 200 sorties and had been credited with 11 enemy aircraft shot down. He had been awarded the decoration of the Red Banner, one for Stalingrad, and one for the Defense of the Homeland.

8. He was captured in the Warsaw area while on patrol. After capture he was interrogated and badly beaten up, because he refused to answer the questions put to him. He was surprised by the display of knowledge on the part of the interrogator, who spoke fluent Russian. As examples of how well-informed German Intelligence appeared to be, he cited that he was shown pictures of his home base and of his Regimental and Divisional Commanders (NOTE: Russian Air Forces are subdivided into Regiments and Divisions). Bad treatment continued upon his determined refusal to cooperate with the interrogator.

9. After several months in a concentration camp, he was sent to a labor camp, where he met his present comrade, a former Russian gunner and W/T operator, with whom he finally escaped to our lines. The gunner, with rank of Senior Sergeant, had previously flown in Russian two-engined bombers.

10. For several weeks these two planned to escape by air, with a German aircraft. From a friend who worked on the air strip, they obtained a sketch showing the controls of the Arado 96. With this sketch the Russian pilot, who up till then had only flown Russian aircraft, worked out how the Arado was started and operated. The plan then formulated was to try to make a getaway during the night. Three attempts resulted in failure to start the aircraft, but the pair managed not to get caught.

General.

11. The Russian pilot was of the opinion that the latest YAK fighter model was better than any German fighter used on the Russian front. Although he had not flown one himself, his pilot friends gave favorable reports of the performance of P-39 U.S. fighters delivered to the Russian Air Force. At that time only German aircraft recognition was taught in the training schools.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Shaef Card.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
6868/9	BRANDES, Hans Joachim.		Agent of Eins Heer and Mil.Ant.Berlin 1942-45. Reported to have run agents from Lisbon to U.K. Believed still in Portugal. Wanted for interrogation in U.K.
111241	JEBSEN, Johann		Agent of Eins Heer Berlin 1940-44. Reported to have run agents to U.K. from Lisbon for Eins Heer Berlin. Arrested May 1944 by Germans for financial misdeeds. Believed to have been a prisoner at Oranienburg early in 1945. Wanted for interrogation in U.K.

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