

Summary of relevant Office of Strategic Services documents of interest to the UEK

US Team, spring 1999

Folders analyzed:

RG 226 (Office of Strategic Services) 190/5/26/02

COI/OSS Central Files 1942-1946 (Entry 92)

Box 2 Folder 19	Intelligence topics for US agents in Switzerland February 1942
Box 20 Folder 95	Axis Finances, Deutsche Bank March 1944
Box 59 Folder 65	German Financial Policy for Europe
Box 63 Folder 15	Memos regarding dangerous agents in Switzerland
Box 101 Folder 22-24	OSS Office in Bern, Switzerland-Operations. Allen Dulles
Box 102 Folder 4	Visit of former German Finance Minister H. Schacht
Box 217 Folder 23-24	Switzerland - OSS objectives 1943
Box 303 Folder 11	Intelligence Reports concerning German agents in Switzerland
Box 316 Folder 60	Contacts in Switzerland June 1943
Box 414 Folder 5 - 7	Reports from Office of War Information & Weekly summaries for Elmer & More cables and reports from Bern
Box 444 Folder 25	Walter Bosshard, Swiss journalist
Box 468 Folder 42	OSS, Plans to subvert Anti Nazi German generals
Box 495 Folder 8	Sofindus
Box 502 Folder 3	Key German businessmen linked with German espionage
Box 503 Folder 4	Economic intelligence correlation
Box 524 Folder 38	Switzerland, Special Operations Program
Box 528 Folder 31	Smuggling
Box 535 Folder 26	Documents and cover requirements for crossing from Switzerland to Germany
Box 554 Folder 30	German present offer to release Hungarian Jews
Box 556 Folder 7	German present offer to release Hungarian Jews
Box 557-558	Notes by Allen Dulles on his relations with Hans B. Gisevius
Box 598 Folder 5	Joint Intelligence Committee Meeting
Box 598 Folder 16	Switzerland, Wehrli and Company
Box 611 Folder 28	Economic intelligence correlations
Box 612 Folder 1-2	Economic intelligence correlations
Box 612 Folder 27	Brief notes to assist General Donovan with Kilgore Committee

Important terminology in the files:

ECONIC – Economic Intelligence Correlation: The OSS division created in May 1945 that was responsible for monitoring all Safehaven and other economic intelligence material received by the agency. Gardiner S. Platt is the SI (Strategic Intelligence) representative in the ECONIC office, and serves as its head. He is assisted by Captain Malcolm W. Callanan. Platt's code name is Jetsam (according to memo from Shepardson to Divisional Deputies and Chairman Reporting Board, SI, 19 May 1945. Copied.). ECONIC was dissolved at the end of June 1946, and most of its personnel were transferred to the newly-created financial intelligence division.

The Black List – This was the generic term used to describe the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals maintained by the US government during the war. It was abandoned on 30 June 1946, which coincided with the closing of the ECONIC division of the OSS.

N.B.: The reason for the dissolution of ECONIC and the ending of the Black List is quite clear from the changes in the manner of reports filed by ECONIC: whereas in the summer of 1945, the vast majority of information gathered dealt with firms and individuals with Nazi connections, in the winter of 1945 ECONIC became increasingly interested in the Soviet

Union's economic activities, particularly in Central Europe. By the time of ECONIC's dissolution the following summer, a rather significant part of its reports deal with Soviet economic moves.¹ The Cold War is gaining momentum, and interest in denazification and the monitoring of Nazi assets is of decreasing interest to the US intelligence establishment. Yet despite the increasing attention paid to Soviet economic affairs, ECONIC continued to devote a large amount of its resources and attention to the latter subject. One can surmise that the OSS's director, General Donovan, decided to reorganize the OSS's economic intelligence branch in June 1946 in order to create a division that more closely fit the agency's new mission of spying on the Soviets, rather than devoting energy to a war by then a year in the past. The summer of 1946 marks the effective end of any OSS/CIA systematic effort to gain information on Nazi assets and economic activities.

Important US Officials referred to in the files:

Edward Campion Acheson: Chief, Division of Economic Intelligence, SI-ETO

Herbert J. Cummings: Assistant Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Dept. of State

Glenn F. Hall: assistant to Platt

Homer Hall: Chief of Western Europe Section of OSS???

Col. William Maddox: Chief, P Branch, Office of SI

Gardiner S. Platt: See description above; assisted by Malcolm W. Callanan

E.E. Schnellenbacher: Chief of the Special Services and Intelligence Branch of Dept. of Commerce (Foreign Economic Administration)

Whitney H. Shepardson: Chief, SI

Walter S. Surrey: Chief, Division of Economic Security Controls, Dept. of State (assisted by Harry Kahn, Jr.)

Documents/Folders reviewed:

Box 2 Folder 19: Intelligence topics for US agents in Switzerland February 1942

Not applicable

Box 20 Folder 95: Axis Finances, Deutsche Bank, March 1944

A 3 page list of "important Axis Accounts kept in the Deutsche Bank – Istanbul" No accounts belong to Swiss individuals, and most are affiliated in some way with the German consulate or embassy. Not copied.

Box 59 Folder 65: German Financial Policy for Europe

The report on German Financial Policy in Europe, distributed by M. Craig McGeachy of the British Embassy in Washington on 22 April 1942, is very general in nature. It describes Germany's policy of undervaluing the currencies of most occupied countries, of charging occupation expenses to the occupied states, and of abusing the clearing system. Regarding the neutral states in Europe, the report states, "As the war continues the books of the clearing account indicate that Germany's debt to the neutrals is mounting. They hope to be paid

¹ For example, a June 4, 1946 to Surrey from Platt regarding Oerlikon Buehrle reports not on its wartime activities, but exclusively on rumors that the company is taking bids from the Soviet Union and Romania on guns, ammunition, and industrial machines. Here in the economic intelligence documents, one can already see the Cold War blossoming, and the resultant attention to and skepticism about Switzerland's ongoing contact with the Soviets is not surprising. Because a document such as the one above deals exclusively with post-war commerce and does not involve an Axis state, it has not been recorded here.

sooner or later – but in the meantime they are providing Germany with war materials on credit. The neutrals are in effect informally making a war loan to Germany, and must count on Berlin's financial eminence after the war to ensure repayment.”

Box 63 Folder 15: Memos regarding dangerous agents in Switzerland

Interoffice memo from Allen Dulles to Hugh R. Wilson, 5 June 1942 re: dangerous German agents in Switzerland. “D.D. has advised me that he has been informed by some of his German contacts here, to give us a particular warning about two German agents in Switzerland, namely, Andre Rostin, former protégé of von Prinwitz; and Freiherr von Bibra, whom they have reason to believe would be in charge of espionage in America from Switzerland. Bibra is said to be the more dangerous, ruthless, and important of the two.” Transcribed in full; not copied.

box 101 folder 22: Background Terms Finances

not of interest; concerns mainly the preparations during 1942 for Dulles's first trip to Switzerland. Dulles does not expect a salary, though he asks that the OSS cover his living expenses, entertainment, etc. He offers to spend his own money and be reimbursed later.

box 101 folder 23: letters of introduction

these are very vague letters from acquaintances of Dulles in the United States to their friends and associates in Switzerland. not copied.

box 101 folder 24: Office correspondence regarding contacts with OSS Bern

Not of interest.

box 102 folder 4 re: visit of Dr Schacht (former German Finance Minister)

This letter of 15 July 1942 from SP to AWD (Dulles) reports that a Paul Schwarz had had a telephone conversation with Swiss contacts in which Schwarz believed that his contacts had connoted that Schacht was in Switzerland. Schwarz seeks to keep in touch with Schacht, in case he may be of use to the US later. There is no other specific info. about Schacht, except that he was also well known to Dr. Jeidels (worked at Lazard Frères, presumably in NY). Not copied.

Box 217 Folder 23-24 Switzerland - OSS objectives 1943

Not of interest. An undated report describes in the broadest of terms the role of the Swiss OSS representation, and states that several individuals have been retained by the OSS who are able to enter Germany and who, it is hoped, will cultivate local networks in that country that will report back to the OSS in Bern. Not copied

Box 303 Folder 11: Intelligence Reports re: German agents in Switzerland

This folder contains only the vaguest of details concerning German agents in the country. It states that the number of intelligence officers operating out of the Zurich Consulate has decreased from 200 to 40, owing to the dire needs of Germany for able-bodied men. Not copied.

Box 316 Folder 60: Contacts in Switzerland June 1943

This folder is irrelevant. It contains one document that lists a few theology students and professors residing in Switzerland who were potential contacts for the OSS, as they were all known to be anti-Hitler. Not copied.

Box 414 Folder 5: Reports from Office of War Information

Contains numerous reports (labeled Hugbear) from 1944 – 45 on contemporary military developments. There is also a great deal of information on various leafleting efforts (not of interest). Not copied.

Box 414 Folder 6: Reports from Office of War Information

Contains numerous reports (labeled Hugbear) from 1944 – 45 on contemporary military developments. Not copied.

Box 414 Folder 7: Reports from Office of War Information

Contains numerous reports (labeled Hugbear) from 1943 – 44 on contemporary military developments. Not copied.

Box 444 Folder 25 Walter Bosshard, Swiss Journalist

This folder contains very few documents. Bosshard was a journalist working for the Neue Zürcher Zeitung in the United States from 1942 onwards. He was interrogated late in 1945 in Paris, at which time he made a comment about some Safehaven targets. According to an interoffice memo from 27 Dec 1945 from ECONIC (Gardiner S. Platt) to B. Homer Hall (Chief, SI), “The [interrogation] report contains some references to possible Safehaven targets in Switzerland which have interested this office.

“[Bosshard] stated that the firm Neo-Produktionen A.G. had increased its holdings considerably during the war (namely; from one factory to five) for the production of a product known as Bio-Malt, similar to our Ovaltine. The leading figures in this firm are Dr. Edmond Brugger and Dr. Korodi. It is reported that they received assistance from a German Swiss named Strohmeier who, according to ECONIC records, is probably the owner of the firm Strohmeier M. Kohlenhandel A.G. of Basle.

“It is reported that Strohmeier traveled frequently between Switzerland and Germany during the war and that he was no doubt influential in the cloaking of German funds.” Not copied.

Box 468 Folder 42 OSS, Plans to subvert Anti Nazi German generals

Not relevant. Suggests collusion with a German philosophy professor then residing in New York, Dr. Kurt Riezler, who might take up contact with Weizsaecker. The proposal is from November 1943. Not copied.

Box 495 Folder 8 Sofindus

Not of direct interest. Merely refers to Nike Piece, at the State Department (but in the Commerce building!), for further information. Not copied.

Box 502 Folder 3 Key German businessmen linked with German espionage

This folder contains one of “a very few copies” of a report on “130 Key German Businessmen Linked with German Espionage.” The companies covered include IG Farben, Schering, Merck, Siemens, AEG, Osram, Phillipp Holzmann, Eugenio Barth, Bosch, Vereinigte Stahlwerke, Thyssen, Reichswerke Hermann Goering, Rheinisch-Westfaelische Kohlensyndikat, Otto Wolff, Haniel Concern, Mannesmann Roehrenwerke, Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank, Detsche Bank, Deutsche Suedamerikanische Bank, Dresdner Bank, Deutsche Industriebank, various Hamburg and Bremen import/export firms, Commerzbank, Blohm, Nottebohm, Breuer Moeller & Co., A. Held, Th. Wille, Gebrueder Elsner, Edward Ringel, HAPAG, Norddeuscher Lloyd, Hamburg-Suedamerikanische

Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft, Lufthansa, Internationale Handelsgesellschaft, Carl Zeiss, G.M. Pfaff A.G., "Nordsee" Deutsche Hochseefischerei, as well as descriptions of two miscellaneous persons, Walter Giese and Arnold Panse.

The description of IG Farben employees is the most extensive. In all cases, many of the persons listed had been in the Americas at one point and were later deported. However, a number of references are made to other high-ranking executives and middle managers of each of the firms who were continually resident in Europe. Because of the late date of the preparation of this report (Feb 1945), which was produced for SHAEF, it is unclear what actions were taken as a result of it. In any case, this 188 page document is valuable as a reference at the very least. It has been copied and will be sent to the UEK.

Box 503 Folder 4 Economic intelligence correlation

Sub-folder is entitled, "Clues and Case Materials furnished ECONIC by X-2"

Memo from 24 May from Col. Harry Aldrich to Lewis Leary, re: interview of Emanuel Vosko on 18 May. This interview addresses mainly the German agents in Turkey. Vosko states that many of the German agents in that country were employees of IG Farben. There is also a note: "The General Director of IG Farben, and a director of the largest chemical concern in England, and director of the largest chemical concern in France, had a meeting in Switzerland in 1943. Men representing Krupp armaments were there at the same time; as was Schacht. I know about this meeting from the director of the Credit Bank in Vienna." Copied.

Memo from Econic (Gardiner S. Platt) to Chief SI and Chief X-2, 22 Aug 1945. re: Eberhardt von Stohrer, former German ambassador to Spain and allegedly in charge of German Safehaven activities in Switzerland. An unnamed OSS agent offers the following comments about Stohrer: "Subject's former activities and career make it probable that he may well be chief of German intelligence and Safehaven activities in Switzerland.

"Subject, born in 1883 and son of a Prussian general, is a close friend of the famous Chief of German intelligence, Admiral Canaris. Together with him, he organized German espionage in Spain during the first World War and was mixed up in the Mata Hari case. The Spaniards demanded his recall from the German Embassy.

"From 1927 until 1935, von Stohrer was German Minister in Cairo...

"Subject was one of the first German career diplomats to join the Nazi party, and was one of the top men in the 'Dienststelle Ribbentrop.' After a short assignment in Bucharest, he was nominated in 1937 Ambassador to Spain, where he stayed until 1943. He was a close friend of Serano Suner, head of the Spanish Fascists, and arranged his visits with Hitler and Mussolini. He also set up the German espionage group in Vigo. [From memo, not copied, from 25 Feb 1946 in Folder 1, Box 612, from Platt to Cummings, "While in Spain, von Stohrer was most active in initiating and abetting political and military relations between Germany and Spain and personally arranged the meetings between Hitler, Ribbentrop, Franco and Suner." The memo recommends that the Swiss government be pressured to extradite von Stohrer as soon as possible.]

"After his recall from Spain in 1943, he settled in Switzerland but made frequent trips to Germany.

"If we would be able to bring him to a place where he could be questioned, he would be best qualified to give full information not only about the whole German intelligence set-up, but also about all recent German activities in Switzerland."

There is a final note written by Platt: "Through the cooperation of the Swiss Secret Service it might be possible to bring the subject to a point where he could be interrogated." Copied.

Memo from ECONIC (Jan F. Libich) to Marjor Lee Sharrar, X-2, re: Abwehr Personnel in foreign Countries, 12 Sept 1945. Source: Headquarters Fifth Army, G-2 Section.

“An interrogation report of Ministerial Director Hans Schroeder, Chief of Personnel of the German Foreign office, contains the following information:

“Abwehr and SD were represented in every country in Europe and also overseas; especially strong groups in Switzerland and Spain. members of the Abwehr and SD in the Foreign Office were registered in Inf. II (Legation Counsellor Wagner).

“Bern – Korvetten Kapitaen Meissner, Titular Consul General
Zurich – Count Doenhoff, Vice-Consul SD...

“Officially the above listed persons had only a few collaborators. Most of the collaborators were active unofficially. The Foreign Office had a small, special information service which was under the direction of Under-Secretary of State Hencke. A certain Clemends von Hohenberg and Freiherr von Marschall were collaborators in the Foreign office. The following collaborators were abroad:

Switzerland – Hansel Weber (formerly Zurich)...” Copied.

Memo from Econic (Platt) to Chiefs of each OSS division, 15 October 1945. re: Krupp contact in Switzerland. Requests each division head to draw up a report (Intelligence Study No. 25) on three individuals “concerning their relationship and their activities outside their clique.” The persons are Mr. B. Oertli, Switzerland, Dr. Louis (Former Krupp Manager), and Herr Schuermann (Krupp, A.G.) Not copied.

Memo from ECONIC (Platt) to Chiefs of each OSS division, 6 September 1945, Preliminary Intel. Study No. 23, re: “Possible Swiss Cloaks for German Interests in the United States”
“The examination of the IG Farben files has revealed the probability that the Directors of a firm known as Wolframmerz, A.G., of Glarus, Switzerland (liquidated in 1941) served as cloaks for the concealment of the Fried Krupp shares of the United States Nirosta Corporation.

“It is probable that these Directors, either together or individually, are hiding other German-owned assets in Switzerland. Neither the name of the Swiss corporation Wolframmerz nor any of the following shareholders is mentioned on the American Proclaimed List or the British War Trade Lists:

Dr. Hans Truempy, ‘Nationalrat’

Dr. Rudolf Gallati, ‘Nationalrat’

J. Leuzinger-Fischer, Banker

Dr. Friodolin Truemy, Merchant

Werner Gurtler, Merchant

Jakob Ott, Chief-Judge

Dr. Daniel Truempy, Chief-Geologist.” Not copied.

Memo from ECONIC (Platt) to Chiefs of each OSS division, 30 July 1945, Preliminary Intel. Study No. 17, re: Wertmuller and Zapp, S.A.C.A. and Zapp, S.A.B.R.A.T. of Milan.

The memo asks for information linking “Wertmuller, a Swiss”, as well as Dner, a German and Grein, an Austrian, with the above-named firms. [X-2 responds on 6 August 45 that it has no information on this case.]

Memo from ECONIC (Platt) to Chiefs of each OSS division, 16 July 1945, Preliminary Intel. Study No. 16 re: Krankenberger, Zurich; and Bosshard, Mantel, Lucerne. Also

Ferrolegeringer [handwritten: [Planeten] Aktiebolaget, Sweden], A.G., Zurich. Information on their activities and their communications with London, Porto, Berlin and Bilbao is requested.

In the case of Ferrolegeringer, "All information on firm relative to: a) directorate; b) patent firm, if any; c) activities and communications with Krakenberger, Zurich; Paul Gruenfeld, Berlin; Gesellschaft für Elektrometallurgie, Berlin; Mantel Bosshard, Lucerne; Herbert or Paul Gruenfeld, or Scandinavian Metallurgical Company, London; and Dithmer, Companhia Mineira do Norte de Portugal, and Empresa Mineira de Sabrosa, Porto." The study here is tied to a study of the Gesellschaft für Elektrometallurgie. [21 July 1945 X-2 responds with no significant new information.] Not copied.

Memo from ECONIC (Platt) to Chiefs of each OSS division, 16 July 1945, Preliminary Intel. Study No. 15 re: Banco Nacional Ultramarino. Asks for information on this bank, about which ECONIC already had 24 reports on file. Copied for report numbers.

Memo from ECONIC (Platt) to Chiefs of each OSS division, 28 June 1945, Preliminary Intel. Study No. 11 re: Albiswerk Zurich AG and Dr. Ricco Bezzola, Switzerland.

Another request for information. Info on the two subjects: "1. Albiswerk Zurich, AG. (PL, U.S.), a subsidiary of Siemens & Halske, AG, Berlin. It is reported that this firm should be sold to a 'local group' in Switzerland.

"2. Dr. Ricco Bezzola, Switzerland, (known to have traveled extensively for Credit Suisse throughout Latin America in 1943. He was also in the United States in 1943, and is now in Switzerland, where he has maintained contact particularly with International Telephone and Telegraph and Credit Suisse.) He is in some way connected with the sale of the firm above." Not copied.

Memo from ECONIC (Platt) to Chiefs of each OSS division, 25 June 1945, Preliminary Intel. Study No. 10 re: Rheinmetal AG and Major Waldemar Pabst.

Another request for information. Info on the two subjects: "1. Major Waldemar Pabst, a German Officer who has been working in Switzerland for Rheinmetal A.G.

"Swiss subsidiaries and agents of Rheinmetal A.G. and their connections with representatives of other German interests and Swiss industrialists." Not copied.

Memo from ECONIC (Platt) to Chiefs of each OSS division, 28 May 1945, Preliminary Intel. Study No. 2 re: Associates of Emil Puhl

Another request for information. Info on the subject: "Emile Puhl, Vice President and active head of the Reichsbank since the dismissal of Schacht in 1939. As this man is in the custody of our forces, we would like to have any questions which you may wish to have put to him." A later letter, from 7 June, refers to documents (no longer attached) on associates of Puhl. A letter, returning the file on 8 June, states that information on 9 associates is being forwarded from X-2 files, though these records are no longer attached. Not copied.

Memo from ECONIC (Platt) to Chiefs of each OSS division, 28 May 1945, Preliminary Intel. Study No. 1 re: Oerlikon-Bührle and Biel (a German residing in Switzerland) working with Messerschmitt

Another request for information. Info on the subjects: "7. A German named Biel, connected with Messerschmitt, living in either Switzerland or Spain.

"8. What is the difference in the directors, type of production, distribution of stock,

subsidiaries, and black list status between Oerlikon Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik, Basel, and the Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Oerlikon-Buehrle, Zurich?"

Memo from ECONIC to Platt, Tufts, Bigelow (Special Funds) and Sharrar, 22 May 1945. re: info request on Uriel Katalan, smuggling ring led by Willi Gotz

"12. Uriel Katalan, a Turk transferring money from Portugal to Switzerland.

"17. Smuggling ring, headed by Willi Gotz and a man named Beretta which has been smuggling diamonds, gold, and silver throughout the Balkans, Switzerland and Turkey." Not copied.

Memo to ECONIC from Roche, X-2, 30 November 1945, re: Greuter and Marinotti

"1. Bernhard Greuter, a Swiss, born 1.7.91 in Genoa, Italy, resides at Villa Katzensee, Regensdorf, near Zurich. A Swiss source of complete reliability states that Greuter has for twenty years been the leading legal adviser of Fascists in Switzerland. He is reported to hide funds of well-known Fascists and to have entrée and connections which protect him. Although he does not appear to have belonged to any political parties, he was a leading member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce when it was blatantly Fascist. He is the legal adviser in Switzerland of Marinotti.

"2. Marinotti, president of SNIA, the largest Italian artificial silk concern, who is said to have risen to his position by fraud and misdealing, was Mussolini's closest business associate and is said to have been among those who urged the latter to declare war. Marinotti fled to Switzerland as a refugee and subsequently made two secret trips to see Mussolini when the latter was in North Italy. He is reported to have handled large amounts of German money and to have been condemned to death by the Italians. It has been suggested that his holding in America, which might be identified from intercepts of commercial cables, should be investigated." Not copied.

Memo to Cummings, Dept. of State, from Holcomb USMCR, 23 Nov 1945, re: Martin Hilty's (Liechtenstein) Safehaven activities.

"Martin Hilty of Schaan, Liechtenstein, operates Maschinenbau Hilty, which produced V-1 and V-2 parts for the Germans, as well as parts for tanks. Hilty also financed the MEA Kunstharz Presswerk. he delivered machinery to the Germans throughout the war, edited the Nazi paper 'Umbruch' which seems to have been financed by the Germans. Hilty is reported to be worth 5 to 6 million SFR. He is charged with anti-Swiss propaganda and is to be arrested upon entrance into Switzerland." Not copied.

Report on German Nationals about to be Repatriated from Turkey, sent to ECONIC 30 Nov 1945, re: Hans Weidtmann (Deutsche Bank), Leyla Maskar, Jules Imhof etc.

Hans Weidtmann is "said to have played the Gold Market between Germany-Turkey-Switzerland. He had contacts with Raimond Courvoisier of the International Red Cross in Switzerland who was suspected of using Red Cross channels for money dealings, ...and with Max Unz of Istanbul, who was manager of IG Farben in Turkey. He was involved in Swiss Credit transactions for German Shipping in Aegean.

"When the signs of German defeat became strong, subject attempted to obtain a Swiss passport and to transfer his capital to Switzerland....

"He requested that von Papen sponsor the transfer of Jules Imhof, a Swiss National and a main SD Agent, from the firm of Phillip Holzmann to the Hochtief Construction AG (a German Cover Company). The change was requested because subject was afraid that Imhof might be recalled from the country since the firm of Holzmann had not undertaken any

contracts in Turkey for some time and there were two good reasons for desiring that Imhof remain in Turkey. First, he had persuaded Imhof to look after the interests of certain of the bank's customers in case they should be interned as a result of a break in Turco-German relations, and subject had put means at Imhof's disposal for his so doing. Second, subject said that in his opinion it was to the benefit of the Reich to have a 'Vertrauensmann' who could remain in Turkey. There is documentary evidence that Von Papen on 27 July 1944 sent instructions to subject that in the event of the rupture in Turco-German diplomatic relations, he should deposit certain funds with Dr. Herman Quincke of the German Hospital."

"A. Leyla Masker [Maskar] @ Elsa Hank [maiden name?]

Subject is in charge of the funds of the German Nazi Party in Turkey. She was secretary to Hans Weidtmann until 1939 thereafter continuing in the employ of the Deutsche Bank. ...As soon as she learned [that she would be fired by the bank on 1 Jan 1945], she is said to have handed a letter, addressed to Weidtmann, to Dr. Franco Bruni at the Swiss Club. Upon receipt of the letter, Weidtmann is alleged to have communicated with Berlin either thru (sic) the agency of the Swiss pouch or by means of International Red Cross facilities. The gist of the message which he communicated to Berlin was as follows: I am still running the Deutsche Bank, and any recommendations made by those whom I have delegated to take charge of the Bank's affairs, pertaining to the dismissal of Mrs. Maskar should be ignored. "As of March 1945 subject was still working at the Deutsche Bank, and sources have connected her, with varying degrees of insistence, with knowledge of, or supervision of, unregistered funds held in its vaults." Document copied.

There are memos to Cummings (State Dept) forwarding information (not attached) on the following topics/dates: Disposal of German Legation Funds in Switzerland, 20 Nov 45; Paul Holzach, 20 Nov 45; Konrad Wespi, 20 Nov 45; Bernhard Greuter, 20 Nov 45; Trading S.A., 20 Nov 45; Paul Scharer, 20 Nov 45; Jakob Kimche-Battegay; Fayez Malki, 6 Nov 45; Heinrich Goetze Eilenberg (worked in Madrid for Banca Alemana, connected with a "Swiss friend Conrado Leiumbacher", 6 Nov 45; Erwin Martin, 31 Oct 45; Paul Holzach, 31 Oct 45; Norbert Eberle, 31 Oct 45; German Depositories for German Funds, 26 Oct 45; Associates and Collaborators of Kurt Dithmer, 26 Oct 45; Alfred Groshel, 23 Oct 45; Otto Echert, 23 Oct 45; Federico Knappe Ratey and Juan Gonzalez Sanjurjo, 23 Oct 45.

Memo to Cummings from Towell (OSS), 2 Oct 45, re: Dr. Raffaello Marzocchi of Lugano.

"A source considered reliable has supplied information concerning one Dr. Raffaello Marzocchi, Director of the SEFI Film S.A. of Lugano, who previously had frequent contact with the ex-Neofascist Commercial Delegation at Zurich in connection with the import of Italian films into Switzerland.

"The SEFI film company and other film companies succeeded in importing a certain number of Italian films even during the period of Neofascism."

Memo to Cummings from Towell (OSS), 18 Sept 45, re: Brantl (Swiss citizen)

"Information has been received from a reliable informant that a certain Herr Brantl, proprietor of the Scythe Factory in Jenbach, Tirol, was manufacturing war equipment for the German industry.

"Brantl was a confirmed Nazi who was constantly in Switzerland during the War, when his conversation always revealed his absolute confidence in the victory of the Axis.

"Subject was a dual national, possessing both German and Swiss passports. he is now posing as a Swiss patriot and was able to bring in furniture vans containing his own and, it is believed looted, property and other valuables belonging to prominent Nazis. permission to

bring this material in was accorded by the French authorities and Herr Brantl is now living in Lausanne.”

Memo to Econic from Lt. Beaudouin, 10 Aug 1945, re: Preliminary Intel. Study 18, re: Wehrli Bank. Summarizes information in US government files on the subject.

One of the noteworthy paragraphs is: “6. An OSS cable from Berne dated 9 Jan 1945 states that Max Reuter is with subject bank and participates in transferring funds from Switzerland to the Argentine or Brazil but he will not handle less than 250,000 SFR and has been known to offer one of his contacts a 2% commission. It is understood that the funds are invested in shares which are held at free disposition of transfer in Argentina or Brazil.” Copied. Memo to Econic from Lt. Beaudouin, 10 Aug 1945, re: Heinrich Dede, SBC, Banco Nacional Ultramarino. Dede tries to transfer funds out of SBC account in Basel through his firm Zickermann, is refused, and attempts to set up cloaked funds through BNU’s account with SBC Geneva. Copied. Memo to Econic from Major Sharrar, Executive Officer, X-2 Branch, 11 July 1945, re: Banco Nacional Ultramarino (Intel Study 15 response). Copied.

Memo to Econic from Major Sharrar, 22 June 1945, re: Alois Miedl in Spain.

The memo’s title is “Herman Goering’s Holdings in Iberia.” Section III reads: “We are in possession of information which would indicate that Goering is the owner of certain property located in Spain. A series of XX reports, RX reports, and HX reports, dated December 1944 and February 1945, discloses 1) that one Alois Miedl has sold paintings belonging to Goering, 2) that Miedl brought to Spain stocks, bonds, and currency valued in the neighborhood of 80,000 pesetas, believed to be the personal property of Herman Goering, and 3) that Miedl has been assigned the duty of selling some 200 paintings, the personal property of Goering. Not copied.

Memo from Sharrar to ECONIC, 20 June 1945, re: Intel. Study 8, re: Banque Hentsch’s platinum purchases for von Engelbrechten. “X-2 files reveal that a Mons. Hentsch of Geneva, Switzerland, a banker, was connected with von Engelbrechten (former Director of the German Intelligence Service in Geneva) in several platinum purchases for Germany.” Copied.

Memo from Beaudouin (X-2) to Marjo Millett, SI division of Economic Intelligence, 26 November 1945, re: Bosshard’s testimony about German flight capital investment by Strohmeyer in makers of Bio-Malt, Neo-Produktionen AG.

“Bosshard described generally the growth during the war of a firm in Switzerland called Neo-Produktionen AG. This firm manufactures chocolate products, particularly a substance marketed as Bio-Malt, which appears to be similar to Ovomaltine or Ovaltine. The leading figures in this firm are Edmond Brugger and Dr. Korodi, both Swiss. In 1944 their company had only one factory. At present it has vice in operation. This rather rapid expansion is due, Bosshard claims, very largely to the assistance of one Strohmeyer, a naturalized Swiss (origin German), who is a leading figure in the coal business in Basle. The latter trafficked back and forth between Switzerland and Germany very frequently during the war, and Bosshard suggests that he as the go-between who arranged the caching of German capital in Neo-Produktionen AG.” Copied.

Minutes of the meeting of the Information Management Group [IMG] in the Economics and Supply Branch of Civil Affairs Division, 7 Aug 1945. States that an investigation of certain German firms was to be begun to research their international assets and their safehaven activities. “Banks and insurance companies are omitted from the list but investigation of them

will be carried out by the Finance Branch USGGC in the near future.” The list has been copied. It includes 31 of the largest German industrial, chemical, and commercial firms.

Box 503 Folder 5

Report “CE Excerpts from the BJ-Land IS’ Copies of Reports of the GIS which the German Embassy in Stockholm teleprinted to Berlin” Original date 29 May 1945; revised date 1 June. X-2894.

This report, though it does not deal with Switzerland, is of interest in that it illustrated the methods by which merchandise export was employed by German firms in order to move capital in the last months of the war from Germany to safehaven in Sweden. Whereas the rest of this report tends to relay brief summaries of telegrams sent by the German Embassy in Stockholm to Berlin, a handwritten note before this listing on pages 13 and 14 states “This note apparently by Source, not by German Legation.”

“51. German Capital Transfers.

“Generally German capital transfers could be described as follows:

- a. German exporters keep in free warehouses and free ports huge stocks of goods which can thus be kept under international regulations for two [begin page 14] years against the payment of a nominal amount. According to well informed sources, the free ports of Stockholm and Malmo alone contained such goods in the amount of 100,000,000 Kronor, chiefly chemicals, drugs and textiles. These goods are not taxable in Germany whilst the exporter does not sell them. With the new import regulations, the value of the goods rose automatically, so that for instance, a chemical which was 400 Kronor per 100 kilograms at the time of its shipment from Germany, could be sold for 700 Kronor now. Only the original 400 Kronor is reported to the Reichsbank, while the remaining 300 are freely at the disposal in Sweden of the German exporter, the matter being arranged between him and the Swedish importer.
- b. In the course of the past six months it has been noted that German export control officers are no longer sending demand notes to Swedish buyers in cases where these buyers do not meet their bills within the prescribed three, six or nine months.
- c. Cases are known where the German exporter made a personal arrangement with the Swedish importer in the course of the transaction providing that the Swedish buyer, in the event he should be officially requested to make payment, should:
- d. Reply that the goods delivered did not come up to the quality of the sample so that he desired to negotiate a settlement directly with the exporting firm.
- e. That he intends to postpone payment because a price discount is being negotiated and that, if such discount is not allowed, he intends to cancel the order and put the goods at the disposal of the exporter again.

As a result, the export control stations no longer bother about securing payment.

- a. In the course of the past year, many cases have been known where the prices of goods were forced down by half or more by special ‘discounts’. But these ‘discounted’ sums are being paid (sic) by the buyer into the account of the German exporter in Sweden. An investigation to ascertain exactly what Swedish firms are participating in these capital transfers is not easy. Yet these questions could be solved in a short time once the books dealing with these transactions,

which are now in the hands of the German Ambassador Herr Schafer, are obtained." Relevant sections copied.

Box 524 Folder 38 **Switzerland, Special Operations Program**

Contains only one letter from March 1943 that discusses the theoretical possibility of running an SO program from Switzerland. The author is rather critical of the idea. Not of interest.

Box 528 Folder 31 **Smuggling**

Contains memo re: smuggling on Swiss/Greek (What exactly does this mean?) ships. The ships are operated by predominantly Greek crews, and are alleged to have brought platinum and quinine to Portugal from Argentina. The memo in question is from Arthur Goldberg to James Murphy, 11 April 1944. Copied.

Box 535 Folder 26 **Documents and cover requirements for crossing from Switzerland to Germany**

Not applicable. Is merely a request for information about the German and Swiss documents needed for an agent to cross from Switzerland into Germany. The memo is dated 20 April 1944.

Box 554 Folder 30 **German present offer to release Hungarian Jews**

Contains information on the trip to Istanbul of two Hungarian Jews, Andre Antol Gyorgy and Joel Brand. The two met with Jewish leaders in Istanbul. Brand, who was a 38 year old industrialist, presented a plan that offered to save Hungarian Jews in exchange for, among other things, 10,000 trucks that would be used only on the Eastern front. The report stems from the American Consulate General in Istanbul, 13 June 1942. There is no direct reference to Switzerland in the report. It has been copied, however, and will be made available on request. 13 pages.

Box 556 Folder 7 **German present offer to release Hungarian Jews**

Not of interest.

Boxes 557-558 **Dulles' notes on his relations w/Hans B. Gisevius (a.k.a. 512)**

Box 557 Folder 1 Information on 20 July 1944 plot against Hitler. There is no information regarding Switzerland, and hardly any referring directly to Gisevius.

Other folders in Box 557 are in fact of no interest; they merely contain a translated copy of Gisevius's text about the Nazis' consolidation of power in the early years of Hitler's regime.

Box 558 contains yet more chapters of the above manuscript.

Box 598 Folder 5 **Joint Intelligence Committee Meeting**

Not of interest. Deals with various organizational questions for the creation of the JIC.

Box 598 Folder 16 **Switzerland, Wehrli and Company**

Brief memo to Walter Langsam from Irving Sherman, 5 February 1945. There is a second document (Report No. 33178B), also dated the 5th, that provides a few further details but relays essentially the same information. This information is included in brackets. It deals with "Swiss Banking Transactions for German and Austrian Personalities."

“A source which we regard as thoroughly reliable, recently advised us that the Swiss banking firm of Wehli [Wehrli] & Co., as bankers for Von Ribbentrop, transmitted a substantial sum of money for him to the Argentine.

“Wehli & Co. are also bankers for Henckel, (the champagne merchant and Ribbentrop’s father-in-law.)

“Wehli negotiated a settlement for [Fritz (alias Frederico)] Mandl [now living in Buenos Aires] with the Austrian State. Von Ribbentrop assisted in bringing about this settlement, for which he received a substantial sum of money.

“Wehli & Co. are also said to have remitted substantial sums of money to Argentina for high officials in the Austrian tobacco monopoly.

“[Comment: Although the above information has not been confirmed, it is submitted because of its plausibility and interest. The source is considered reliable.]”

Box 611 Folder 28 Economic intelligence correlations: ECONIC 1945

Memo from Platt to B. Homer Hall, Chief, SI; 27 Dec 1945; re: Paula Bulach, a naturalized Swiss.

“An X-2 report indicates that the subject purchased a block of business property known as Alpenhof in Zurich for the reported sum of 1,000,000 SFR.

“This transaction was brought to the attention of this office for the reason that the subject is the manageress of a small dairy in Gottardstrasse 52, Zurich, and is not known to have any such funds at her disposal. Also, she has received her Swiss citizenship since the end of the war in Europe, despite the fact that she has been a member of the German colony in Zurich.” Not copied.

Memo from Platt to Chief, SI, 19 December 1945 re: Strohmeyer’s cable re: gold bars to a certain Liebu (?) care of a Shanghai bank.

“A report from Lt. J.T. Beaudouin, X-2 Paris, to Major S.C. Millett, Jr., dated 26 November 1945, mentions Strohmeyer, a naturalized Swiss of German origin.

“The following cable intercept of the ministry of Economic Warfare (probably dated August to September 1945) – from STROHMEIER SUISBANQUE, ZURICH, to LIEBU CARE CHINDU-BANK SHANGHAI – may be of interest in relation to the activities of Strohmeyer.

“HEINZ GOOD HEALTH AS NO PERMANENT ADRESS DIRECT ANY MESSAGES
OUR BANK HIS CARE STOP HEINZ INFORMS ME HOUSE BERLIN DESTROYED
HOWEVER NOBODY HURT BUT WITHOUT NEWS MOTHER TRYING OBTAIN
INFORMATION THROUGH REDCROSS STOP WILL CABLE IMMEDIATELY
ANY NEWS RECEIVED STOP GOLDBARS 4930 BUYERS 4970 SELLERS PER
KILO FINE ONLY SWISS COINS OBTAINABLE IN SMALL QUANTITIES RATE 30/50
STOP OUR GOLD SALES SUBJECT FOUR PERCENT TURNOVERTAX REGARDS

“We are not sure that the Strohmeyer referred to in the report is the same as the Strohmeier in the intercept, as they are spelled slightly differently, ...but there may be some interesting condition.” Not copied.

Memo from Platt to Hall, 16 Nov 1945, re: Dr. Sommaruga, Swiss commercial attaché in Rome.

“Subject is the Commercial Attache of the Swiss Legation in Rome. In January of this year a member of this unit was in Rome, waiting for an audience with the Prince of Piedmont, and was introduced to Dr. Sommaruga, who informed him that he had just returned from Switzerland and France, travelling in Allied military planes.

“People close to the Prince of Piedmont informed our representative that Dr. Sommaruga was married to an Italian, lived in Rome and, except for his Swiss diplomatic status, was considered an Italian. It seems that he has had important business for the Prince in Switzerland and that he may be acting as courier between Swiss interests and the Italian royal family.

“Major David Crockett [! ☺] has informed this office that he considers the subject a possible tool for SAFEHAVEN activities on the part of Fascist Italians and perhaps Nazi interests in Switzerland.

“SI reports from other sections, notably Turkey, reveal similar activities of Swiss Commercial Attaches.” Not copied.

Memo from Platt to various section chiefs, 13 Nov 1945, re: suspected Swiss intermediaries for German-owned firms based in the US.

The report was to be classified as Intel. study 28.

Those firms with Swiss intermediaries were:

“6. [American Company:] E. Bilhuber, Inc., Bilhuber-Knoll Corp, Orange, New Jersey; [Possible Intermediate Owner:] Knoll & Co., A.G., Liestal, Switzerland [Suspected Beneficial Owner:] Knoll A.G. Chemische Fabriken, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

“7. Harvard Brewing Co., Lowell, Mass., Spur Distributing Co., Inc., Nashville, Tenn. Uebersee Finanz-Korp., A.G., Liestal, Switzerland. Fritz von Opel (interned in U.S.A.)

Wilhelm von Opel, Marta von Opel, Ruesselsheim, Germany.

“8. The Pilot Reinsurance Co. of New York, NY, NY. Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich. Union Ruckversicherungs Gesellschaft, Zurich. Assicurazioni Generali, Trieste, Italy. (also several Dutch and Swedish enterprises) Munich Reinsurance Co. (Munchener Ruckversicherungs Ges.), Munich, Germany.

“11. Schering Corp., Bloomfield, New Jersey Chemical & Pharmaceutical Enterprises, Ltd. (Chepha), Lausanne, Switzerland. Schering, A.G., Berlin, Germany.” Not copied.

Memo to Platt from Jan F. Libich re: Henry Reuter, Paris, 30 July 1945.

“1. Subject is President of the Banque des Pays de l’Europe Centrale, Paris. He was born in Austria, but has lived in France for twenty-five years, and has acquired French nationality. During the German occupation, he made several trips to Switzerland, the necessary permits having been gotten to him by the German authorities.

“2. His former associate, Baron Leitner, who supposedly was managing the foreign assets of subject, went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1940. He was put on the British blacklist upon suspicion of trading with the enemy.” Not copied.

Memo from Platt to Homer Hall, 19 Oct 1945, re: Hanns Treumpy holding shares for Krupp. Subject: Dr. Hanns Truempy, Glarus, Switzerland, and Pantena, A.G.

“We suggest that, in order to take the first steps to utilize the information we have at hand, our Swiss office be requested to determine whether or not Dr. Hanns Truempy has registered with the appropriate Swiss authorities the 615 shares of the Nirosta Corp and the Pantean, A.G. shares in his possession, both of which he is obviously holding for Krupp A.G.

“We further suggest that ...Dr. Hanns Truempy and Mr. B. Oertli [be placed] on the Proclaimed List of Blocked Nationals as both of these individuals have been actively

engaged in representing and protecting German interests in Switzerland for many years.” Not copied.

Memo from Platt to Homer Hall, undated. re: R. Diener and Rudolf Ruscheweyh.

“We have found of interest one of the photostatic attachments to Report B-3011 dated 18 August 1945.

“The photostat in question is a copy of a letter dated 1 February 1945 from R. Diener of Lagerstr. 87, Zurich, who appears on the Proclaimed List and British War Trades list of November 1944, to Rudolf Ruscheweyh, who is also blacklisted, in which Diener advises that he has severed his connections with the Organization of German Newspaper Publishers and has opened an office for the handling of confidential matters. He offers his services to Ruscheweyh and states he can furnish references that all banking matters are handled with the utmost discretion, etc.

“Diener is without doubt aware that Ruscheweyh is one of the richest Germans in Liechtenstein and that he is in constant difficulties with the Swiss authorities. The services which Diener offers are undoubtedly of a Safe Haven nature.” Not copied.

Memo from Platt to Homer Hall, 27 Sept 1945, re: Hanns Truempy (Nationalrat and lawyer), Wolframertz, and Pantena, A.G.

“An investigation of Krupp subsidiaries in Switzerland led to an interview in New York last week with Mr. Hanns Gleichmann, former treasurer of the Nirosta Corporation. In the following paragraphs we shall try to show that the ties between Dr. Hans Truempy, a Swiss lawyer and ‘Nationalrat’ of Glarus, Switzerland, and Krupp, A.G. are still existent.”

The trail of ownership of the Nirosta shares involves Wolframertz, Handel-Mig.[Maatschappy] H. Albert de Bary and Co. (bankers in Amsterdam), and Krupp. Oertli, Truempy, Dr. Louis and Gleichmann were involved.

“During the interview with Mr. Gleichmann, he volunteered the information that in 1938 Nirosta had tried to buy some high speed steel patents from Krupp. Later, the same patents were offered by Pantena, A.G. (Proclaimed List), a Swiss holding corporation formed in 1940 and described in the War Trades List as a cloak for Krupp for the collection of patent royalties. When Mr. Gleichmann arrived in Glarus to buy these patents, he was informed that nothing could be done without the ‘advice’ of Dr. Louis [Manager of Krupp]. Dr. Louis, Messrs. Gleichmann and Oertli and Dr. Truempy met a few days later in Zurich but the sale of the patents was not consummated because the asking price was too high and because Pantena insisted on an option to repurchase at a later date. Gleichmann himself insisted in a memorandum on the subject, written in 1940, that to all intents and purposes Dr. Truempy and Mr. Oertli appeared to be acting for Krupp, A.G.” Copied.

Memo to Econic from Major Borat, re: Intel study 24 re: N.V. Handel Maatschappy Albert de Bary & Company, Amsterdam, which was involved in the cloaking of the later Swiss-owned Krupp subsidiaries.

The bank was reorganized in 1928, and was sponsored even at that time by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. “The bank’s latest director is Herman J. Abs, a German banker and industrialist, who is director of some forty corporations including I.G. Farben and Lever Brothers. he made a spectacular rise from 1938 to 1945. He is a prominent Catholic lay leader.” In October 1942, the Deutsche Bank obtained a controlling interest in the bank. “This was part of Germany’s program of buying up the majority of the remaining shares of concerns in which they already had an interest.” Copied.

Memo from Platt to Homer Hall, 19 Sept 1945, re: “Reported German Subsidiaries in

Switzerland.” discusses Krupp and Vereinigte Stahlwerke Swiss subsidiaries: Berndorfer Kruppmetallwerke AG, Lucerne; Eisen-u. Metall A.G. (Eisenag), Zurich; and Kohleunion Geldner, Basle.

“1. State Department Safehaven Report No. 346, from London, 24 August 1945, refers to three firms in Switzerland which have been uncovered as German subsidiaries. The original information came from the files of Friedrich Krupp and Eisen-u. Metall A.G. Zurich. The Embassy dispatch states that the proof is ‘incontrovertible’ and suggests that the names of the Swiss companies concerned be brought to the attention of the Swiss Government so that they can take appropriate action under their recent freezing decrees.

“2. Krupp subsidiary, Berndorfer Kruppmetallwerke, AG, Lucerne, has a capital of 50,000 SFR, and is owned by the Austrian subsidiary of Krupp, Berndorfer Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp, A.G., Berndorf, Austria. The shares are held by a certain Baur, whom State Department presumes to be Dr. Friedrich Baur, Vice-President of the Swiss company. The Vereinigte Stahlwerke, Duesseldorf, subsidiary, Eisen-u. Metall A.G. (Eisenag, Zurich, has a capitalization of one million SFR, and is completely owned by Centrale Handelsvereeniging (Cehandro) N.V. Rotterdam, which is in turn 100% owned by Vereinigte Stahlwerke. The shares are registered in the following names, but are physically in the main treasury of Vereinigte Stahlwerke.

Cehandro	995,000 SFR
Ernst Poensgen (Duesseldorf)	1,000 SFR
J. Lamarche (Duesseldorf)	1,000 SFR
v. Freudenreich (Zurich)	1,000 SFR
H. Reutner (Zurich)	1,000 SFR
H. Guhl (Zurich)	<u>1,000 SFR</u>
	1,000,000 SFR

All the minor shareholders have executed trustee declarations in favor of Cehandro and Reutener and Guhl have in addition signed blank transfers. The second company is Kohleunion Geldner, Basle, which has a capital of one million SFR, 40% owned by Raab Karcher GmbH, Karlsruhe, which is 100% owned by Vereinigte Stahlwerke.

“3. We found that in the case of German subsidiaries in Spain and Portugal, these companies were frequently warned in advance of possible government freezing action. Their usual technique is then to liquidate non-concealable assets and hide the cash obtained. In some cases, fixed assets will be apparently sold to a national of a country although no real payment will have been made. These and many other devices are employed to conceal the assets of these firms, and, thus, to retain funds for future German use.

“4. Would it be possible to suggest to Swiss SI that they work with State Department in Switzerland on this case? They could, for instance, begin a clandestine watch of these companies, both to prevent a German effort at concealing the real ownership by simulated transfers, and German efforts to liquidate or conceal assets to prevent their confiscation by Switzerland or the Allies.” Transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Jan Libich to Platt, 12 Sept. 1945, re: Fray May of Zurich, who was an alleged cloak for von Ribbentrop, as well as in possession of works of art brought to Switzerland from Germany.

“1. The interrogation of the Chief of Personnel of the German Foreign Office, Dr. Hans Schroeder, in June, 1945, our No. 1248, contains the following information: ‘Frau May – interior decorator. Special confidant of Von Ribbentrop. She was sent on a secret mission to Stockholm in March 1945 probably to negotiate with the Russians but possible also to find a hiding place for Von Ribbentrop.’

“2. A State Department report, dated 27 July 1945, our No. 1783, contains the following lines:

‘We have received a confidential report that a lady with surname May, of Zurich, has a store of works of art brought from Germany, and in particular from Stuttgart. She is stated to have business interests extending to Spain, and was for a time closely associated in business with H. Gaewiller of Theatrestrasse 10, Zurich. She is also stated to have a bank account in the USA and is believed to act as a cover for German citizens. This account is alleged to contain the equivalent of SFR 150,000, the property of Baroness Bolschweng.’

“3. Another report from the State Department, dated June 1945, our No. 514, mentions the name of Ferdinand May, a locksmith in Zurich, as a member of the National Socialist Party. The name May is fairly common in Germany but there is till a possibility that there is a connection between these.

“4. It seems possible that the first two reports refer to the same person. In that case, the accounts in question in the united States and Switzerland may well belong to Von Ribbentrop. It is suggested that our Swiss representatives start an investigation on these connections.” Transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Platt to Captain Gerald Else, 7 Sept 1945, re: request for further interrogation of Dr. Heinz Gehm, former head of Deutsche Edelstahlwerke, A.G., and Gesellschaft fuer Elektrometallurgie – Dr. Heinz Gehm. The request specifically asks that Gehm be asked about the foreign holdings of his firms. In the first interrogation, he had not mentioned his connections with firms in Sweden or Switzerland, though the OSS knew of his “connections with Ferrolegeringer, A.B., Stockholm, and its subsidiaries, and with Ferrolegeringer, A.G., Zurich and Metelurgische (sic) Gesellschaft, A.G., Zurich.” Not copied.

Memo from Jeanne Begg, Portuguese Desk, SI, to Platt, 7 Sept 1945, re: “Payments made to Japanese Legation Lisbon through Switzerland [SNB, from May – July 1945]”. The document lists 7 transfers, all of which originated with the SNB in Zurich. Four went via the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, 2 via the Banco Espirito Santo, and 1 via the Bank of Portugal. The total transferred was about 22 million escudos. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Libich, 4 Sept 1945, re: “Swiss Cloak for German Interests in the United States.” [re: letter from Mr. Louis, Director of Freid Krupp, to Dr. Edies of I.G. Farben, about the “possibilities of safeguarding patent rights in the United States.”]

This 2 page memo briefly traces the sale of the Krupp holdings in the Nirosta Corp to the Dutch bankers H. Albert de Bary & Co., Amsterdam, and their subsequent sale to Wolframmerz, A.G., Glarus. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Homer Hall, 31 Aug 1945, re: Albiswerke A.G. [formerly associated with Siemens] sale to ITT.

“This speedy answer (cable #12547 from Bern) is much appreciated.

“With reference to the reported sale of Albiswerke, A.G., would it be possible for you to ask your field representative [in Bern] who will be the ultimate benefactor from the sale? It is important that the State Department know whether or not part of the sum paid by ITT will go to Siemens representatives or Swiss nationals acting in the interest of Siemens.” Transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Platt to Homer Hall, 21 Aug. 1945, re: Edward G. Hoffer, Vice-President of the Board of Directors of Standard Telephone and Radio, S.A., Zurich, “which is a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph.” His address was Breitingenstrasse 1, Zurich. Platt

requests information on him, presumably in connection with the Albiswerke investigation. Paraphrased in full; not copied.

Memo to Platt from Libich, 7 Aug 1945, re: Fried Krupp/Nirosta Company connection.

“Source: Photostats of IG Farben records”

“1. In a letter, dated 2 September 1939, Dr. M. Louis, a Director of Fried Krupp A.G., Berlin, informs Director Dr. Redies, of I.G. Farben, about Krupp relations with Nirosta Company, New York. The latter had obtained from Krupp extremely valuable patents for non-rust weldable steel.

“2. As a Swiss corporation is the majority stockholder and has a domineering influence with Nirosta Company, licenses on above-mentioned patents can only be disposed of if the Swiss corporation gives her consent to the transaction. The firms interested in buying these licenses are mostly American minority stockholders in the Nirosta Company.

“3. At the end of July 1930, a representative of Nirosta Company arrived by clipper in Switzerland to visit the Swiss corporation, holding the majority of Nirosta Company’s shares. He tried to persuade them to sell this majority to an American group of Nirosta directors, telling them that through expected developments the United States Government might seize these patents if they were not held by Americans.

“4. The Swiss corporation refused to sell; whereupon the Nirosta representative declared that the Nirosta share holdings of the Swiss corporation would probably shortly be confiscated by United States authorities.

“5. Comment: There seems little doubt that the Swiss corporation, whose name was not mentioned, is really a subsidiary of Krupp. There would have been only a slight risk that U.S. authorities would seize genuine Swiss holdings.” Transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo to Platt from Libich, 6 Aug 1945, re: US [legal?] advisers for IG Farben cloaking activities

“Source: Photostats of IG Farben records”

“1. Different letters, dated after the outbreak of the European war, show Hutz & Joslin, of 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, as well as Dr. F.A. Kertess, of 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, advising I.G. Farben how best to camouflage and dispose of their American patents. The particular value of Hutz & Joslin for camouflage of I.G. Farben interests is mentioned in a meeting of the Directors, stating that the American Government would probably hesitate to question their activities as they were already citizens of long standing.

“2. Dr. Kertess has been mentioned before as one of the ‘dummy’ buyers of patents for the Gold und Silber-Scheideanstalt, a subsidiary of IG Farben.” [From memo of 2 August 1945 from Libich to Platt re: Camouflaged sale of German patents in the US: “Director Schlosser [of IG Farben] reported that Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt in Frankfurt had used the same procedure [as proposed for the indirect sale of patents to DuPont via the New York intermediary Dr. Duisberg] some time ago by not selling patents directly, but selling them first to Dr. Kertess in New York. Dr. Kertess then took care of future sales.”] 6 Aug memo transcribed in full; not copied. 2 Aug memo not copied; relevant sections transcribed.

Memo to Dr. Walter Langsam from Platt, 2 August 1945, re: Mr. Harnack of the Reichswirtschaftsministerium – his visit to NY in 1939 and his contact with chief players of the Transmares Corporation.

“You will recall that in our memorandum of 27 July it was suggested that an interrogation of Mr. Harnack might be valuable, in view of his assurances to German patent holders that all

their patents would be safely turned over to American companies or individuals and thus escape confiscation if war should be declared.

“From a source outside the IG Farben documents we have the following information:

“Harnack was in the United States in the summer of 1939, ostensibly on a mission to improve economic relations between the U.S. and Germany. One of his companions was a man named Reimann, who is described as the ‘Reichsbank’s chief superintendent’ in the RWM. One of the reasons Harnack was selected for the trip seems to be that he has an American-born wife and is considered to have good contacts with American business men....

“Among those attending the dinner [in New York given by the German-American Ewald Schniewindt during Harnack’s and Reimann’s visit] and who seemed to have something special to talk to Harnack about were Christian A. von Rumohr and Adam T. Schildge, the chief figures in Transmares Corporation, a trading firm which played an important role in providing the United States and Latin American goods to Germany under the barter system.”

Copied.

Memo from Libich to Platt re: Sale of patents to Standard Oil Company [by IG Farben via the American Consul at Basel]

“Source: Photostats of IG Farben records”

“1. A report, dated 6 May 1940, states that Directors Dr. ter Meer and v. Knieriem of I.G. Farben went to Switzerland to sign in front of the American Consul in Basel letters concerning the use of I.G. Farben patents through Jasco [Corporation, an oil company to which 69 patents and 32 pending Buna (derived from oil) and Perbunan patents were transferred to cloak their ownership by IG Farben – from 27 July memo from Libich to Platt; copied] in England and France.

“2. Mr. Howard, from Standard Oil Company, requested that the lists of all these patents should be completed and, if necessary, corrected. These corrected lists should then be signed in front of the American Consul General in Berlin, who would forward them to the American Consul in Basel, who in turn would forward them to London. This information was furnished by Dr. Ringer in the Judicial Department of I.G. Farben.” Transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Platt to Homer Hall, 30 July 1945, re: IG Chemie payment of IG Farben director’s pensions

“Attached is an analysis of certain IG Farben records which are being reviewed by Mr. Libich.

“We have no assurance that we are in possession of a complete list of the secret agreements between I.G. Chemie and I.G. Farben. A document which I sent to you previously indicates that I.G. Chemie has agreed to pay 80,000 francs a year as a pension to the Director of IG Farben, and this would seem to show that some agreement must exist.” Transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Libich to Platt, 28 July 1945, re: IG Chemie/IG Farben relations (memo referred to above)

“Source: Photostats of IG Farben records”

“1. No trace of an agreement for the future relations between IG Chemie and IG Farben has been found, and it has not been possible to establish proof that the break of relations between the two corporations was only fictitious.

“2. Different drafts of contracts provide that IG Chemie should have the right to rescind the whole 1939 contract by 1948; and that IG Chemie will not make any vital changes in their

holdings without discussing it first with IG Farben. 'Friendly relations' will also continue between the two corporations.

"3. The agreements safeguarding the future participation of IG Farben in IG Chemie probably exist but are not contained in the photostated (sic) records received.

"4. This agreement that is the basis of all post-war hopes of IG Farben has probably been hidden in some neutral country by IG Farben officials." Transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Libich to Platt, 27 July 1945, re: hidden German assets in the United States, from the files of IG Farben

"1. In the photostated copies concerning IG Farben, there is a report about a meeting on October 21, 1940, in which Oberregierungsrat Dr. Harnack, from the German Ministry of Economics, made the following statement: 'The highest ranking government officials in Germany are very much concerned about the safeguard of German assets in the United States. They expect Roosevelt to be re-elected and foresee certain consequences.

"2. 'In most cases it has been achieved either by selling German property in the United States, or by camouflaging it to the point that it will not be endangered even in case of war. Seventy to eight percent of German participation has been sold, and all these deals have been handled so secretly that probably nothing has come to the knowledge of the American public.'" All relevant sections transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Libich to Platt, 27 July 1945, re: Pension of "Geheimrat Dr. H. Schmitz, President of IG Farben," paid by IG Chemie.

"In a letter of 10 February 1937, addressed by I.G. Chemie, Basel, to Dr. Schmitz, Dr. Schmitz is awarded, for his outstanding merits for the good of the corporation, a pension of 80,000 Swiss francs a year. This pension is to continue even after his death for the benefit of his wife and children.

"It would be of interest to know to whom this pension is now paid in Switzerland." Transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Platt to Earl Brennen in the office of Whitney Shepardson, Chief, SI, 4 July 1945, re: The Snia Viscosa (of Italy) holdings of Carlo Abegg, "a Swiss financier and industrialist."

Platt proposed a study of Italian safehaven activities, beginning with Snia Viscosa. Evidently a great part of the shares in the company previously held by Italian fascists had already been sold to British interests by July 1945. In any case, Snia Viscosa was believed to have shipped assets to Spain during the period of the German occupation of Italy, with the occupiers' permission. Platt mentions that Abegg held a 5 or 10 percent interest in Snia. Copied. Memo from Platt to Chiefs of various OSS sections, 29 June 1945, re: Turkish agents for German capital transfers to Switzerland.

All information was to be compiled in Intel. Study 13. It concerned individuals whose services were sought by the Germans in Turkey to transfer their funds to Switzerland. The persons were:

- "1. Savas Vafidis, Turk and stock exchange agent in Istanbul.
2. Isaak Behar, Turkish Jew born in Çorlu in 1904 and who has a perfume shop at Marpuçular cadd. 19, Istanbul.
3. Giovanni Cavadini, secretary of the Italian Consulate, Istanbul, who lives on Istiklal cadd. in Bodin Apt. 24.
4. Markos Vretenich, Yugoslav (sic) business man, who has offices at 4 Vakif Han, Istanbul.

5. Nikolas Takopulos, a Turkish citizen of Greek origin, who lives in the Istanbul Palas, Ayas Pasa, Kamarot sokak, Apt. 3/27, Istanbul. He has offices at Dördüncü Vakıf han 8.

6. Rodolph Behar, Istanbul.

7. Iranos [handwritten: Tiranos?], the partner of Vretenich, Istanbul.

“These Black Market agents established accounts (registered by an order number so that transfers could be effected by telegrams or letters without indicating the actual name of the beneficiary or depositor) in their own names with such leading Swiss banks as Union des Banques Suisses, Société des Banques Suisses, Banque Fédérale at Geneva, Zurich, and Basle, respectively.” Not copied; all relevant sections transcribed in full.

Memo from Platt to Shepardson, 28 June 1945, requesting information on a number of Germans, including Guenther Quandt, suspected of funneling assets to safehaven destinations in Switzerland

“Guenther Quandt, Positions: Part owner of Wintershall, AG; Owner of Accumulatorenfabrik, AG; Owner of Duerener Metallwerke, AG; Owner of Deutsche Waffen and Munitionsfabrik, AG (It is believed that Quandt has outlets for his personal and business assets in Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and Spain.)” All relevant sections transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Shepardson to Divisional Deputies and Chairman Reporting Board, SI, 19 May 1945. Creation of ECONIC. Copied.

Memo from the OSS director “For all strategic services officers and chiefs, OSS. Subject: Business and Financial Intelligence.” 16 April 1945. Explains the rationale for the broadening of the Safehaven investigations to directly include the OSS, in addition to the pre-existing research by the State Dept. Copied.

Box 612 Folder 1 ECONIC Jan-Feb-Mar 1946

Memo from Platt to Walter Surrey, Chief, Division of Economic Security Controls, Dept. of State, 22 Mar 1946, re: Dr. Wilhelm Frick/Emil Buehrle joint cloaking of patents belonging to a German

This memo describes the ownership and cloaking by the two above-named men of Swiss patents relating to an automatic telephone recording and reproducing apparatus invented by the German Willy Mueller. Together, they formed the Ipsophon Patentgesellschaft, A.G., in November 1943, which at that time acquire Mueller’s patents with Buehrle’s money and Frick’s name as cover. “In order to exploit Mueller’s patent, Frick approached Emil George Buehrle (PL), who undertook to provide expenditure up to one million SFR. In consideration for this Buehrle received a 51% share in the syndicate. Mueller’s share was 39%; Dr. Frick participated with 8% and a friend of his with 2%.

“The patents are registered in Dr. Frick’s name in order to hid their German origin, while the subsidiary ones are registered in the name of Ipsophon Patentgesellschaft. Buehrle’s share in Ipsophon is 51% and Frick holds 49%, but this participation is nominal only; the beneficial interest is divided as described above.” A later note points out that the main patents relative to Ipsophon are registered in Frick’s name, “while subsidiary patents are registered in the name of Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Buehrle Oerlikon (PL).” (Jan 46 cable)

From the same memo, a May 1945 cable is reproduced: “Dr. Wilhelm Frick’s name appears as a likely cloak for enemy funds in Switzerland. He is thought to be a cousin of Comtesse de Hallwyl, who participated in the Charles Bank affair and is also suspected of cloaking for Rudolf Ruscheweyh.

“From OSS sources we learn that Dr. Frick also had connections with Alois Miedl, notorious dealer in looted art, who in a letter dated 2 October 1942 instructed Dr. Frick to turn over the ‘pictures’ to the Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft.

“An OSS report from Bern, received here about 2 March 1946, states that Baron von Petschy, wealthy Hungarian arms manufacturer, and his Brazilian wife left for Brazil about a month ago. Petschy will represent the blacklisted firm Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Buehrle-Oerlikon in Brazil and Argentina for arms and ‘Ipsophon and Cope’ patents.”

Frick is recommended for the Proclaimed List based on his cloaking of the Mueller patents.
Copied.

Memo from Platt to Chief, X-2 through C.W. Tenney, 20 March 1946, re: Emil Reinegger, Tobis Klangfilm and Tobis Film-Verleih, Zurich, a branch of Tobis of Berlin.

“Emil Reinegger, Business Manager of Tobis. He obtained through Tobis and Mordisk virtual control over the distribution of German films in Switzerland. he went to Paris where the Germans made him production manager of Continental Films S.A. He thereupon conveyed to Tobis and Mordisk the exclusive right to distribute French films in Switzerland. He immediately persuaded the Germans to prohibit British and American films through France. According to Friedrich Birrer, present director of Tobis, Reinegger was asked to resign his posts as director of Mordisk and business manager of Tobis and Schmalfilm but he refused. His contract expires in 1947. He received his salary but no longer actively participates in the management of Tobis. (Safehaven Report, Oct. 31, 1945).” Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 19 March 1946, re: Transfer of significant Japanese Funds to SNB just before surrender of Japan.

“Your attention is called to the following intercept made by the German Economic Department of the Foreign Office on 10 August 1945.

From: Shokin To: Banque Nationale Suisse
Tokyo Zurich

11th Friday 1294 debiting our account 1 pay less charges SUEO AGAWA Swiss Francs
29,072.69 ICHIRO NISHIHARA Swiss Francs 1,800,000 both care Japanese Legation
BERNE

On 12 July 1945, in reply to a question from Eonic, we were informed by Mr. Birch of your office, through Mr. Cummings, that as a result of the Currie negotiations the Department had advised Bern that ‘no objection would be interposed to the Swiss permitting transfers for the support of Japanese missions in foreign countries or for other payments to members of the United Nations.’

Notwithstanding the above we feel we should call your attention to this transfer because 1) if for expenses of diplomatic representation, the sum involved seems most excessive, 2) it was made just before V-J day, 3) if for private interests, it may represent Safehavan, and 4) you may wish to learn if the Swiss acquainted our Legation with this transfer.” Transcribed in full; copied.

Memo from Platt to William Maddox, Chief, P Branch, Office of SI, re: Bank für Anlagewerte; 8 March 1945.

“Subject: X-2 Report Registry No. LX-002-130”

“We have received a most interesting report from X-2 regarding the activities of a Swiss bank.”

...Econic asks that further information be gathered from the Bern office. "In cabling the field, please request that if they turn up anything interesting they reply by cable as the Allied Swiss negotiations are just about to take place."

The attached cable reads: "Bank fuer Anlagewerte Zurich handling account #283 existing 1942 for SCECI Paris a German Government Venture. Please investigate through Swiss military and banks manager Dr. E. Duft as big scale Safehaven activities probable. All information with X-2 Berne in report dated 18 January 46. Your cabled reply requested." All relevant sections transcribed; not copied.

Secret Intelligence Dissemination from Source X, Country: France, 4 Jan 1946, Number A-64510, Original Report 33563-104, re: Kurt Boettcher, Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale, Baron Leitner, Switzerland – Brazilian transfers.

"Subject: Safehaven: Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale: Possible Transfers of Assets from Switzerland to Brazil."

"1. A reliable source reports that Kurt Boettcher, Swiss foreign exchange expert and senior executive of the Paris office of the Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale, plans to leave Paris in order to join a certain Baron Leitner, Austrian, formerly manager of the same bank and allegedly in the quartz business in Brazil.

"2. This information leads source, who is a former employee of the Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale, to the following conclusions:

- a. that all or part of the bank's assets (listed in 1944 as 100 million francs) which had been reportedly transferred to Switzerland during the war are to be transferred to Brazil;
- b. that Boettcher, a specialist in foreign exchange, is joining Baron Leitner in Brazil in order to effect the transfer of the bank's funds to Brazil.

"3. The following considerations were advanced by source in support of his suspicions:

- a. Investigations by Allied authorities are becoming increasingly difficult to avoid in Europe.
- b. Brazilian control is 'negligible.'* [*=Note: Brazil was given in a recent reliable report from Italy as the new safehaven location of Italian-Swiss assets.]
- c. The Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale did a great volume of foreign exchange business both before and during the war. Its closest associate in foreign exchange transactions was the black-listed Swiss firm Mobilare Verkehrrs, AG of Zurich.
- d. Boettcher, who returned to Paris after the liberation and who enjoys a very important position in the Banque would not logically leave such a position now to enter the quartz business with Leitner in Brazil.
- e. Leitner, an unscrupulous opportunist, is connected by marriage with German industrialists and international financiers who are on the British and American proclaimed lists.
- f. Henry Reuter, president of the Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale, is a French-naturalized Austrian who shortly after the German invasion of France was refused a visa by United States authorities in Marseille. He then returned to Paris and although Jewish, is known to have made frequent trips to Switzerland during the German occupation., After liberation, Reuter was reinstated as president of the Banque."

Transcribed in full; copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 26 Feb 1946, re: Cloaking Activities of Dr. Hans Truempy and Associates, Glarus, Switzerland. – on behalf of Krupp.

This document provides a synopsis of all the information then in ECONIC's possession regarding Truempy's activities in the concealment of Krupp's holdings, including via Wolframerz and Nirosta Corp. Also discusses Pantena A.G., a Swiss holding corporation formed in 1940. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 25 Feb 1946, re: Argentine Gov't purchases from Oerlikon-Buehrle

"We cannot find any reference in the 'Blue Book' to the negotiations between the Argentine government and the black-listed Swiss firm, Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Oerlikon-Buehrle A.G., from 1940 to 1945 for the purchase of armaments.

"Photostatic copies of letters from Buehrle to Lt. Col. Carlos Adolfo Wirth, Argentine military attache in Berne, are in our possession.

"A complete report on these negotiations was prepared by OSS in March 1945 and sent to James C. Dunn of the Department of State and to Leo T. Crowley of the FEA on March 21, 1945."

All relevant sections transcribed; not copied.

Memo to Douglas Orangers from Platt, 6 Feb 1946, re: Olian and Emil Roge

"Subject: Report No. F-5844 (Unprocessed)

"With reference to your memo of 31 January 1946, addressed to Mr. Emerson Bigelow, entitled 'Alleged Soviet Attempt to Purchase American Surplus Stocks', you are advised that the 'Bolian' referred to is in all likelihood the notorious Michel Olian and 'Emile Rage', the banker, is Emil Roge known to be a confidant and associate of Olian." Transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Platt to Chief, SI, Attn: Col. Paul Helliwell, 7 Jan 1946, re: Credit Suisse/Deutsch-Asiatische Bank Shanghai transaction.

"The following is a cable dated 25 August 1945 intercepted by the Ministry of Economic Warfare:

From	To
Teutonia, Shanghai	Kredit, Zurich

88 Yours 24th May ours 10th July Please sell additional 500,000 Cable execution and issue

"Teutonia is the cable name of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai. Kredit is the cable name of the Credit Suisse.

"Interesting features of this intercept are that the cable doesn't say what is being sold or for whose account. Unfortunately, we do not have intercepts of the prior communications referred to.

"Documents of the Deutsche(sic)-Asiatische Bank in Shanghai are now in the possession of a Control Commission. It might be interesting to trace this transaction through previous communications. If it turns out that the transfer was an important one, we can then have our people in Switzerland query the Swiss Federal Council as to whether this transfer was reported and blocked in accordance with recent decrees." Transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Libich to Platt, 4 Jan 46, re: Brazilian affiliation of Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale, Paris, including the ties of Kurt Boettcher.

This document discusses the emigration of Boettcher to Brazil in order to effect transfers of the bank's assets from Switzerland to Brazil. It also gives some personal details of the various persons involved, including Baron Leitner, whose wife was sister-in-law of Arpad Plesch (PL), a smuggler resident in Switzerland. Copied.

Box 612 Folder 2 ECONIC: April through December 1946

Memo from Platt to C.W. Tenney, 10 May 46, re: Constantin von Neurath and Heino Gäfgen Includes information from Hans Karl von Mangoldt-Reiboldt about Neurath's control over the special fund (really a slush fund) for the German Auswärtiges Amt. In Switzerland, this account was maintained at Credit Suisse under the name "Consortium Hanley", and later under von Mangoldt-Reiboldt's name. M-R maintained that the only movements out of the Swiss account were in the amount of 40,000 SFR at the end of 1944.

Re: Heino Gaefgen: He was head of the Deutsche Industrie Kommission. At the beginning of April 1945, he received a payment of 300,000 SFR from Germany. "This was reported as 'black money', i.e. it was not transferred in the usual way but was sent in Swiss bank notes through the diplomatic pouch. It is reported that Gaefgen kept a considerable part of this sum instead of distributing it for services rendered to the German government during the war.

Gaefgen reportedly disposes of considerable 'black' funds which are sure to be very carefully camouflaged.

"Gaefgen and a Major Pabst with 'SFINDEX' (Societe financier d'expansion commerciale et industrielle) of Sarnen. The head office of this company is SFINDEX A.G. at Zurich, Fraumunsterstr. 9. Balt Messen is the head of this firm. During the war he was in touch with the German Legation in connection with exporting machine tools from Switzerland. Gaefgen and Pabst are reported to be connected with the secret plans of German industry for the development and exploitation of German industrial processes and inventions." Copied.

Memo from Emerson Bigelow to Herbert Cummings, 11 Oct 1946, re: Bernhard Berghaus

This document provides a brief synopsis of the wartime activities of Berghaus, including his possibly having had a pass-partout signed by Himmler that enabled his many wartime trips to Switzerland. The main reason for the memo is that Berghaus had reportedly just negotiated a contract with the Chinese government, which was to purchase armaments valued at SFR 4 million from his Luebecker Maschinenfabrik. Copied.

Memo from Emerson Bigelow to Surrey, 12 Aug 1946, re: Marc Bloch and Pierre du Pasquier

The two had attempted to have funds (\$440,000) in the US unblocked from making them appear to be owned by a Swiss corporation (Maritime Suisse of Geneva), rather than by a French one (Societe des Bains de Mer). Du Pasquier was a director of the latter. Du Pasquier had previously tried to have the \$440,000 transferred to the International Red Cross.

Re: Bloch: "During the war Bloch made a fortune dealing in industrial diamonds, food, etc. He had close contact with Dr. Heinrich Kleinschroth, a former well known German tennis player, who worked for the Abwehr in Paris. (Washington comment – Kleinschroth is reported to have obtained several Swiss entry visas through the efforts of Bloch.)" ... "Bloch now has close contact with the Swiss Communist leader, Leon Nicole, to whom he gives approximately 15,000 SFR per month for party activities. Bloch boasts that he is playing the 'Red card.' This contact proved very useful when Bloch was questioned in Paris in 1945 regarding his dealings with the German authorities during the war as Nicole was able to obtain sufficient support from his French communist colleagues to have the charges against Bloch dropped." Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 21 June 1946, re: German Gold in Switzerland, Masson's role. Platt quotes a "reliable conservative French source," who had received the information from a "banker who has been involved in many currency transaction with Switzerland."

"1. Before the end of the war, Switzerland received gold ingots from Germany either in payment for supplies and settlement of various accounts, or as deposits to the account of German firms. So that these ingots could not be included in the war damage settlements, Switzerland requested that they be stamped prior to 1939.

"2. The Allies have been able to observe that certain ingots bearing this stamp were cast before (after ?) (sic) 1939. Switzerland has admitted receiving a certain number of these ingots, but the quantities declared are very much below reality.

"3. Certain Swiss banks therefore have on hand ingots which are difficult to dispose of through normal channels. They sell them to private concerns which either directly or indirectly have coined foreign gold moneys, particularly of South America. Such moneys are disposed of in countries where the exchange is low. Thus there was considerable traffic in pesos in the Bordeaux region three weeks ago. (Source comments that this item was supplied by the French Police).

"4. The channeling of these funds from Switzerland is reportedly done in cooperation with Colonel Masson (Swiss SR)." Copied. Memo from Platt to Fisher Howe, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, State Dept., 13 June 1946, re: "Oil Targets", addressing Otto Wolff, Kadgien, Societe de Gestion Rodopia, Ludwig Haupt, Ernst Rudlof Fisher and Kontinentale Oel A.G., as they are discussed in other documents that had been received from the Bern Legation.

The brief summary was compiled at the request of the State Dept's Petroleum Division, which was seeking intelligence on the subject. "No. 13392 from Bern dated 1 February 1946 gives a full account of Dr. Fredrich Kadgien, Ludwig Haupt and Dr. Ernst Rudolf Fisher of Kontinetale Oel Transport, a subsidiary of Kontinentale Oel A.G., who are trying to get to Paraguay from their refuge in Switzerland. Their foreign connections are also traced. No. 11511 from Bern dated 21 April 1945 reports that a holding company called Societe de Gestion Rodopia (PL) at 11 Rue de Contamines, Geneva, was formed by Otto Wolff, Germany, and that it owns 100% interest in Ecuapetrol Compania Petrolera (PL), Quite, Ecuador. We have a two-volume report on Ecuapetrol which we can lend to the Petroleum Division should they wish to study it." All relevant sections transcribed; not copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 11 June 1946, re: Edward von der Heydt's flight capital activities on behalf of Nazis and the SD.

"We have just received the following report from a new source who is believed reliable and who has good contacts in Germany and Switzerland:

'According to confidential reports, the nazis and the German SD hid 350 million SFR in cash and gold in Switzerland. These funds are said to be in the regions of Ascona, probably on one of the properties of Baron von der Heydt, former banker of the Kaiser, and a Swiss citizen.'

The above is in accords with a British report forwarded to your Department in London's Safehaven Report No. 119, dated June 1, 1945, to wit:

'According to information supplied by seasonal workers employed on the Estate of Baron de Heydt en Monte Veritas (Ascona), there are large quantities of German gold, brought over from Germany by diplomatic bag during 1944, buried in the cellars. It would be difficult to carry out a search, as Baron von der Heydt is a Swiss national.'

We have the following information in our files on Baron Edward von der Heydt:

'Von der Heydt is a retired Army officer of German origin (born Elberfeld 9/26/82) who became a naturalized Swiss in 1937, bought land at Ascona and built the hotel 'Monte

Veritas', which has been frequented by highly placed Germans and was possible the headquarters for German intelligence in Canton Tessin. Von der Heydt himself has been under suspicion of espionage for many years.

'He was at one time on intimate terms with Crown Prince and was known to have carried out many financial transactions for the Hohenzollern family. He also had dealings with Thyssen.' A recent report from our man in Germany [Jan Libich] indicates that the Swiss are about to arrest Von der Heydt." Transcribed in full; not copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 11 June 1946, re: Libich's reports from Europe on Baron von der Heydt, Rudolf Ruscheweyh, George Beridze and Michel Kedia, Arpad Plesch, and Bernhard Berghaus.

"In connection with the report on Ruscheweyh, our man comments as follows:

'Responsible Swiss bankers consider Allied statements that Ruscheweyh owns or controls 'hundreds of millions' of Swiss francs as exaggerated, but are aware that he collected more than ten million SFR in commissions from Buehrle-Oerlikon alone.

'During my stay in Paris I initiated, together with Irwin Mason from the Paris Embassy, to have the French put Ruscheweyh on their War Criminal lists. The result is, of course, doubtful considering his many influential French connections.'

In connection with the report on George Beridze and Michel Kedia, he has the following comment:

'It may be advisable to inform the Department of State to take the appropriate steps to prevent such Visas being granted.'

In connection with the report on Bernhard Berghaus, he had the following comment:

'I made it clear to source that the wife was German born of a German father and that her mother was American. It remains to be seen whether some official intervention in Berghaus' favor will be forthcoming.'"

The next page contains the following brief statements on each individual:

"Target personalities in Switzerland.

"1. Baron von der Heydt: Swiss authorities are shortly to arrest Baron von der Heydt, Monte Veritas, Ascona, as they have proof that different German espionage groups had payments arranged through him for their members and agents in Switzerland and other countries. The accusation that he is hiding large amounts of gold for German authorities has, so far, not been proven.

"2. Rudolf Ruscheweyh: His Liechtestein (sic) citizenship has not been fully granted yet. His line of defense now is that the activities of which he is accused were committed by a cousin. He tries to prove that the French have no case against him for his activities in Paris during the occupation and for this purpose has hired as a lawyer the daughter or niece of the French Socialist leader, Leon Blum, maitre Blum in Paris.

"3. Georg Beridze and Michel Kedia: Beridze and Kedia are former associates of Dr. Maulatz in Paris. They present a problem to the Swiss authorities as they are Russians (Georgians by origin) and there is no country to which they can be deported. They both claim through their Swiss lawyer that they will soon obtain Visas to the United States.

"4. Arpad Plesch: The newest protector of Plesch is the British Air Attache in Bern, Air Marshall West, who intervened in his favor with the Federal Police, while other members of the British Legation (Lady Norton) consider him a criminal. The Haitian (sic) Charge d'Affaires in Bern has declared that Plesch has no claim to Haitian citizenship or protection of any kind. Swiss financial circles have the worst possible opinion about the activities of Plesch both before and during the war.

“5. Bernhard Berghaus: Orders have been given to start expulsion procedures against him, but the Swiss expect some American intervention in his favor for the sake of his ‘American wife’.” All relevant sections transcribed; copied.

Memo from Platt to Kahn, 31 May 1946, re: Pierre du Pasquier, Societe des Bains de Mer, International Red Cross, Marc Bloch, Keller-Staub, Kleinschroth, Maritime Suisse.

There was a previous memo from Platt re: du Pasquier on 22 April 1946.

“Pierre du Pasquier’s principal domicile is now Hotel des Bergues, Geneva. He holds a Swiss and French passport, but it is reported that French authorities will not permit him to return to France. Before the war, he had a small private bank with offices in Monte Carlo and Paris. He had considerable dealings on the New York market and it is believed that he still has a reasonably large interest in that market.

“Du Pasquier claims that during the war he became financial advisor to the Prince of Monaco. He is reported to have negotiated on behalf of the Prince with respect to a radio concession which was run by the Germans as an ostensible ‘neutral’ transmission. He also became principal director in the Societe des Bains de Mer, which owns the large hotels and the Casino at Monte Carlo.

“Du Pasquier participated with Marc Bloch in a transaction whereby an effort was made to transfer \$440,000 belonging to the Societe des Bains de Mer, which was held by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the International Red Cross. The amount has finally had to be taken over by the Maritime Suisse, which, however, has not yet been able to secure confirmation of ownership by U.S. Treasury authorities.

“The interest of du Pasquier are represented by a reputable Swiss lawyer, Keller-Staub. Du Pasquier is apparently wealthy and has been the principal financial support of the Maritime Suisse belonging to Marc Bloch. During the war, du Pasquier was in close contact with Dr. Kleinschroth, former German tennis player who was stationed in Paris. Through Marc Bloch, du Pasquier was able to secure several Swiss entry visas for Kleinschroth.” All relevant sections transcribed; copied.

Interoffice memo from Platt to Tenney, Chief X-2, 28 May 1946. re: Waldemar Pabst and Heino Gaefgen. 3 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 23 May 1946. re: “Reported Minting and Counterfeiting of Swiss, French and American Gold Pieces.” 2 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey/Warren Silver, 22 May 1946. re: “German Interests in Monaco”, La Societe des Bains de Mer, Societe des Recherches Scientifiques S.A. (Sores), and J.B. Pastor & Fils Co. 3 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 17 May 1946, re: “False Valorization of Bearer Shares with no Certificate of Origin”; these shares were sold to Swiss banks at a discount from the normal market of 50 percent. 2 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Chief SI, 13 May 1946, re: “Take down of SI Mission – Switzerland.” Platt protests the closing of the SI mission, since it will leave Switzerland, in his estimation the most important source of economic intelligence in Europe, completely uncovered. The take down was to be effective 1 June 46. 3 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 2 May 1946, re: Donegani, Montecatini, Imperial Chemical, IG Farben. 3 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 23 April 1946, re: Forinvent, Chepha, Schering, SBC, IG Basler, Schering (Chile) Ltd., Forinvent's activities in Argentina, Rudolf Ruscheweyh. Important document. 13 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 22 April 1946, re: "Maritime Suisse", Marcel Bloch, Gottlieb Duttweiler, Pierre du Pasquier, Henri Kleinschroth. 3 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Kahn, 22 April 1946, re: "Bauxit Trust, A.G. [Zurich]", Hungarian Bauxit Trust, Manfred Weiss group, Vereinigte Aluminiumwerke A.G. Berlin. 2 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 17 April 1946, re: radio instructions to have 80 million SFR deposited in Swiss account of Arpad Plesch. 1 page. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 16 April 1946, re: Thomas de Pechy, La Fabrique d'Articles en Metaux d'Armes et des Machines S.A., Budapest. Pechy visited Zurich in March 45 bearing securities. Connection with SS Obergruppenführer Becher/Becker. 3 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 16 April 1946, re: Carl Thiel, "German-born Swiss technical expert" who acquired an interest in Santos Mendonca's Cia. Portugese de Cellulose. 2 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 16 April 1946, re: Oscar Kiss, Worthington Pipe Company. Probably not of interest. 2 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 15 April 1946, re: Rhenus A.G. Basel (Proclaimed List), Fendel Shipping co, Dr. Erich Schuth. 1 page. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 12 April 1946, re: Max Frei, Celestine Frei-Mayer, cloaks for Robert Bosch. Also Hans Burlimann. Opening of bank safe at Leu & Co., Zurich in Frei-Mayer's name, which contained, among other things, significant shares in favor of bearer that had been bought for the account of Bosch. 2 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Alton Q. Childs, 12 April 1946, re: Ruscheweyh interrogation. Unfortunately, the interrogation is not attached, and therefore this document is of no interest, except that it contains the accession number of the interrogation report received on 21 August 1945. 1 page. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Chief, P Branch, Office of SI, 12 April 1946, re: Black listing of Dr. Trumpy, Nirosta Corp. 1 page. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 12 April 1946, re: Konrad Zembrod, closest associate of Kurt Dithmer. He "handled enormous amounts of escape or Safehaven capital." No other information of interest. 1 page. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 9 April 1946, re: Looted Gold, and the SNB and Swiss government's position that they were unaware that much of the gold they acquired from Germany during the war was looted. Platt refutes several of their arguments. 1 page. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 4 April 1946, re: Dr. Stucki, providing information from an inside source into the amount of authority that Stucki had for negotiating in Washington. 1 page. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 4 April 1946, re: Otto Schroeder and the German Submarine Cable Company in Horta, Azores; Banque Populaire Suisse, St. Gallen; SBC Zurich; Bacno Pinto Sotto Mayor. 2 pages. Copied.

Memo from Platt to Surrey, 1 April 1946, re: "German-owned Swiss Government Bonds", Credit Suisse Zurich and Deutsch Asiatische Bank cable of 25 August 1945. Interesting document. 5 pages. Copied.

Box 612 Folder 27 Brief notes to assist General Donovan w/Kilgore Comm.
A very brief folder, with only one or two paragraphs of any (even vague) interest.

Memo from Walter C. Langsam to Mr. John A. Mowinckel, 31 May 1945, re: Notes to Assist in Briefing Major General Donovan for the Kilgore Committee.

The letter begins with a protracted discussion of the consequences of the Treaty of Versailles on German rearmament. It then goes on to very briefly discuss future possible German military rearmament, directly suggesting that capital flight is part of a larger scheme to enable an even larger and more overwhelming rearmament following the defeat of Germany in World War II.

"7. It is to be expected that the Germans soon will try to repeat all these efforts [those for rearmament after WWI], perhaps on a larger and more efficient scale. The Germans already have sent, and doubtless will try to continue to send, gold, jewels, and capital goods (machines, machine tools, etc.) to neutral areas. They will encourage the emigration of skilled workers and technicians to neutral areas, where these experts will train likely candidates to assist in Germany's next revival. Similarly, it is to be expected that German scientists will conduct experiments in laboratories in foreign countries.

"8. The ground work for these and related activities already has been laid in Germany. Doubtless the individuals concerned have been among the ablest, most loyal, and most unscrupulous men and women in Germany. To forestall any further implementation of their schemes, it will be necessary, for some time to come, to exercise the strictest watch and supervision over every German man and woman who attempts foreign travel, foreign trade, or international activity of any kind." Not copied.