

*August 1939*

*Sept 26  
1939*

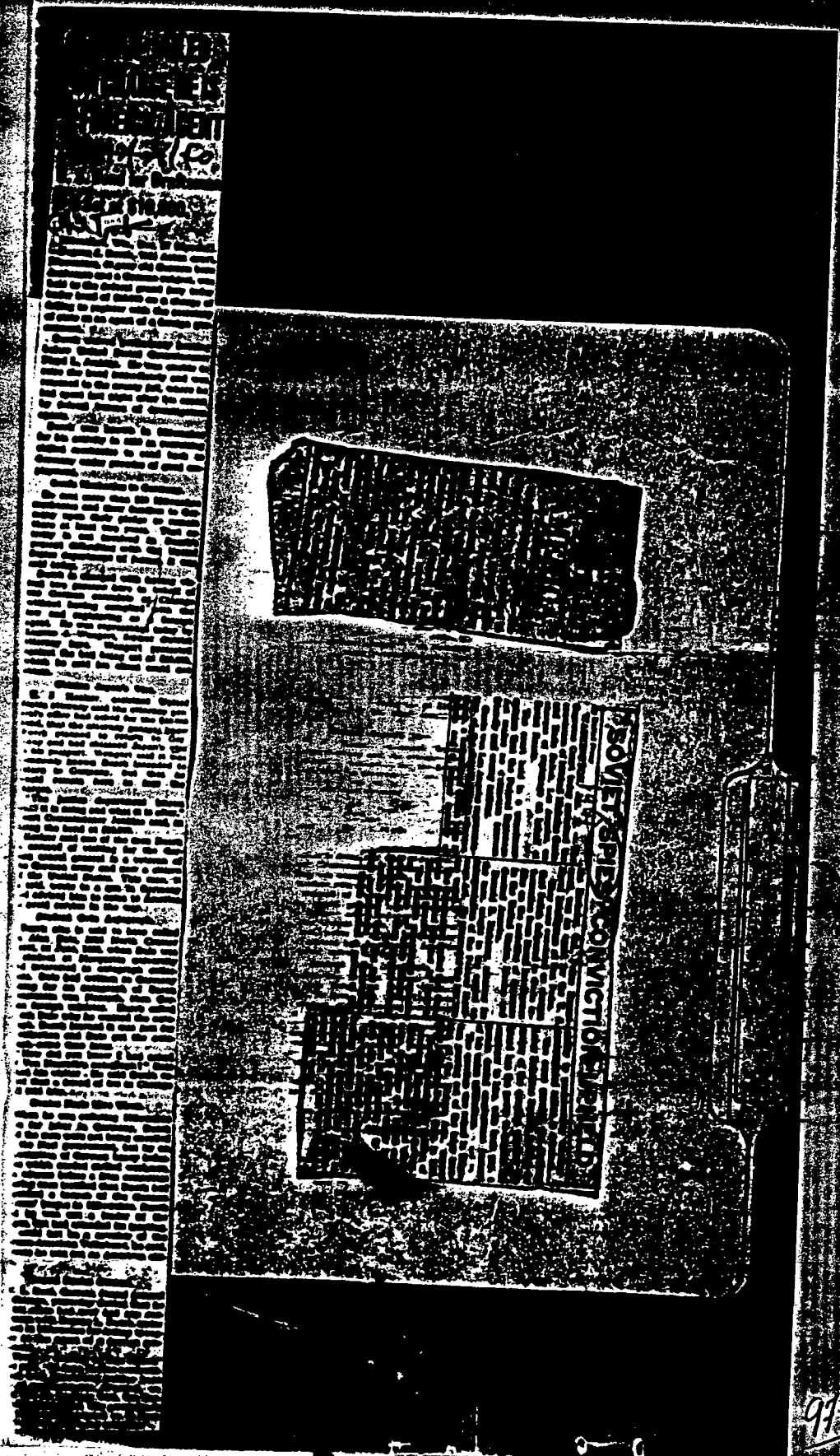
CHARLES ROCHT: This man, who appeared before you a few days ago, was a secretary to Isidore Hartens when the Department of Justice raided the Soviet Warrent's bureau in 1934. Hartens was deported after he admitted receipt of Soviet government funds to be used in Communist activities in the United States. (See reports of U. S. State legislative Committee investigating seditious activities, 1934, commonly referred to as the Lusk Report.)

Rocht was arrested by Japanese authorities about three years ago and held in jail in Manchuria (see "U. S. Times" index). At the time newspapers in this country reported that Rocht pleaded he was a representative of the "U. S. Evening Post" (David Stern paper).

In 1936 Rocht was a member of the "United Citizens Committee for the American League Against War and Fascism (now the American League for Peace and Democracy). The April 28, 1938, issue of the "Daily Worker" listed him among those defending, in a signed statement, the murderous purges in Russia. He is listed as an "endorser of the National Lawyers Guild" (C. I. O. unit).

On page 18 of the June 14, 1938, issue of "The Worker" (a Communist weekly) an article by Rocht appeared. He was also the author of an article which appeared in the December 1937 issue of "Fight", the organ of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

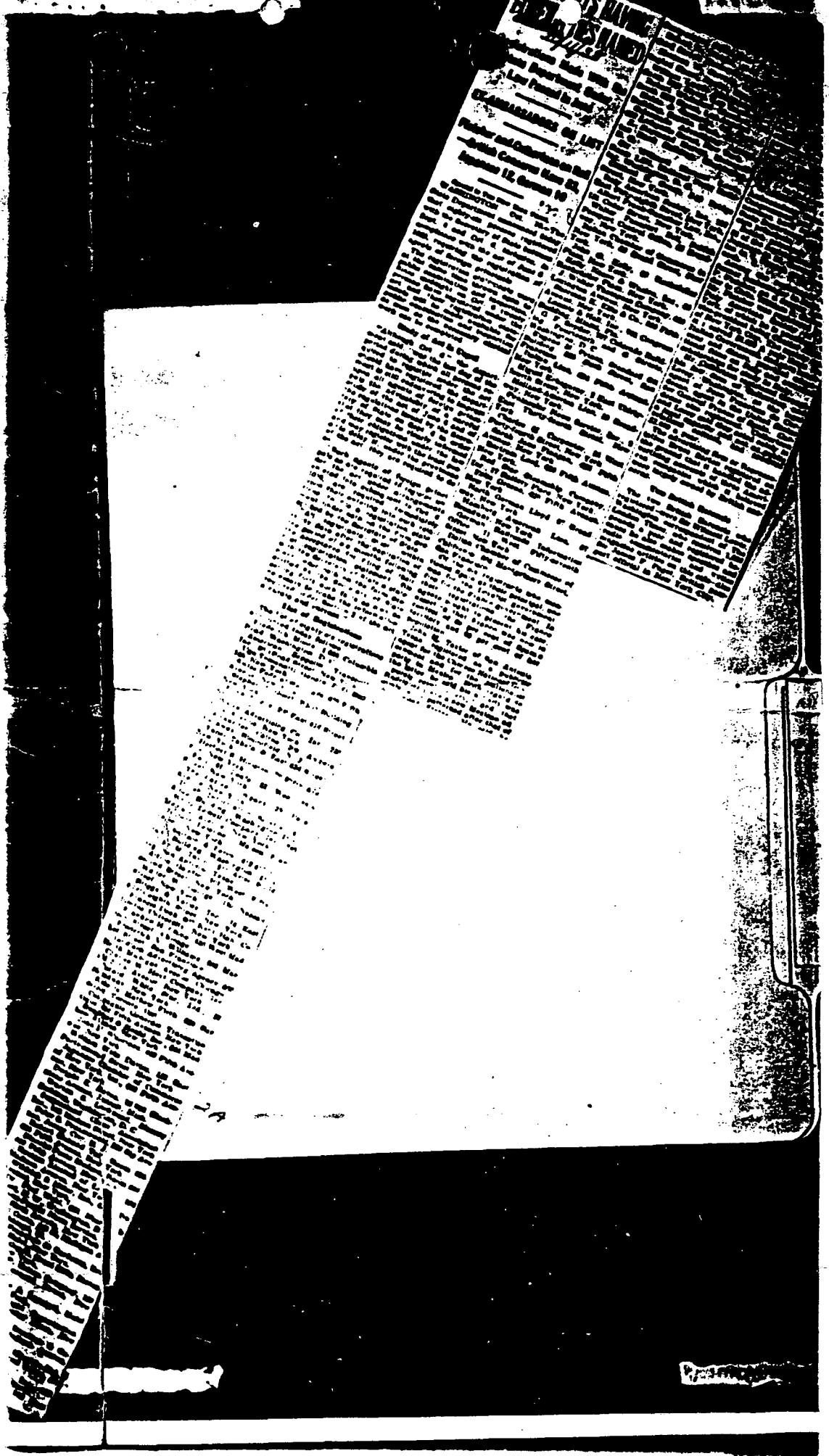
In his testimony before the Dies Committee, Rocht claimed to be the legal representative of Russia in the United States, or something to that effect. You will find that he handled the Soviet's case against the U. S. Shipping Board two years ago. The Soviet government was suing the U. S. Government for remuneration for the Russian Merchant Fleet, interned here during the war. These belonged to the Communist government, and the Stalinists laid claim to them.



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**SOVIET SPY CONVICTO SILENT**  
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**NEW YORK**

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CONFIDENTIAL

September 22, 1942

The representative from the Office of Postal Censorship reported that his office will have a representative at Trinidad, Bermuda, Havana, Mexico City, and Rio de Janeiro, to act as a liaison with the local censorship authorities.

The weekly reports of the agencies attending the meeting are attached.

September 17, 1942

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Buxton Miscellaneous Reports

Division of Oral Information - New York Office  
Reports - August 10 - September 7, 1942.

#881 - August 10, 1942 - Poland.

**Summary:** Subject lived in Ghetto in Warsaw. Only the Jewish people having possessions which they can barter can escape death from starvation. There were 460,000 inmates in April. 40,000 died the first year - corpses are buried en masse in lots of 100 to 200. Most inmates sit all the time, being too weak to walk. There is much insanity, but no segregation of the insane. Dead Jews are replaced by Jews from Poland and latterly from Berlin. Last December all fur was turned over to the Germans under penalty of death, and all furriers were compelled to work on fur clothing for German Army. Everybody was vaccinated against dysentery and typhoid, but none against typhus. Occasionally Poles smuggle an underground paper containing BBC news into the Ghetto.

#882 - August 25, 1942 - Norway.

**Summary:** Contains military information about territory in and near Stavanger. Germans built new airport at Forus of cement blocks; they put it on marshland and the blocks sank, making it almost unusable. Germans are working on this airport and the Sola airport, which has been heavily bombed. Both are camouflaged and both have dummy airplanes. The Germans are building a new railroad from Stavanger to Oslo, and a new single track from Stavanger to Flokkefjord; they are building in addition a new railroad from Flekkefjord to Kristiansand. Along the seacoast at Tandaberg and Tanager machine gun nests have been placed. Norwegians fear the coming winter will bring starvation. They prefer bombings to Commando raids because the latter bring harsher retribution.

#883 - August 25, 1942 - Norway.

**Summary:** Subject was a reporter on Oslo paper, and later worked for Norwegian information service in London. Left in 1941, and his statements probably represent latest news gathered by Norwegian Government. There are indications that some Norwegians are coming to terms with Germans because of seriousness of food situation. The pressure is steady, and Quislings are given extra ration cards. Source feels that German soldiers in Norway have lost all hope of the promised victory, and their morale is very low because of coldness of Norwegian people. There is some anti-Swedish feeling. Other political opinions regarding Scandinavia and Russia. Underground has been operating well recently, but last fall Germans captured some of the top men.

#884 - August 25, 1942 - Portugal.

Summary: Subject worked for Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, in Lisbon. A reliable Spaniard told him Spain is about to proclaim a king. France has two candidates and is awaiting approval from both Germany and England for one of them. German papers got to Lisbon in 24 hours; source believes U. S. should counteract this by getting in papers and magazines. "Reader's Digest" is most popular but too high priced. German publications are sold very cheaply. Workers from Azores annually go to Trinidad and Venezuela for seasonal work. Germans refused safe conduct this year unless equal number (2000) were sent to Germany.

#885 - September 16, 1942 - China.

Summary: Subject lived in Shantung Province. Pictures corruption in local government. There is no cotton left, and almost no rice is grown. Everybody lives on the farmers - the bandits control growth of and levy taxes on most produce under noses of Japanese. People eat Kaoliang, millet and coarser grains for wheat. Even beanour substitute for meat is seldom seen. Spread of opium habit in urban districts notable. Detailed picture of local political machinery, and industry and trade. Interesting comments on Japanese propaganda, guerrilla activities and communications.

#886 - September 7, 1942 - Japan.

Summary: Subject believes Jap believes Manchurian adventure profitless; north and central China a bonanza to adventurers but valueless to average man; is enthusiastic about Southern Pacific, possibly because of milder climate. General reaction to series of victories was that war must be short, although Tojo warned against this belief. Subject stressed that the Doolittle raid avoided Imperial Palace - to interfere with Imperial household would be grave psychological error.

#887 - September 14, 1942 - China.

Summary: Long interesting picture of Hongkong, Shanghai and Far East generally. Subject a man of considerable standing in Far East; lived in Shanghai for many years. Discusses internment - treatment of internees on the whole "outrageous." Know most of prominent Japanese in Shanghai, who were, he felt, out of sympathy with war with U. S., but who will now support it to end. Pirates who infest Bias Bay might be organized to work against Japanese, and for smuggling arms and money into Hongkong. Detailed comment on Chinese language press from the propaganda angle, with particular stress on the various press services; explanation for harsh treatment accorded American pressmen. Japanese are making effort to propagandize Latin America via rotogravure magazines written in good Spanish.

## SUMMARIES OF REPORTS SENT TO WASHINGTON - WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1942

## EUROPEAN SECTION

**CONFIDENTIAL**M/A Report No. 5666 - 9/9/42 - Germany

Obedience of Berlin population to regulations urging inhabitants to seek refuge in shelters during air-raid alarms. Increased advisability of continuous "token raids" which will impair production, due to importation of reluctant foreign workmen for whom the alarms would constitute a welcome excuse for inefficiency and slow-downs.

M/A Report No. 5688 - 9/10/42 - Germany

Estimated number of locomotives and freight cars in Germany; of trains per track, cars in train, and tons per car; and of tons per month carried in 1939. Locomotive builders and their capacities.

M/A Report No. 5774 - 9/16/42 - Germany

Rules of conduct for German armies of Occupation as set forth in alleged confidential circular. Division of occupied countries into three groups, in the case of each of which various directions are given as to repression of attacks on members of occupying forces, sabotage, etc., registration of male and female inhabitants, of all potential workers, treatment of Jews, requisitioning, billeting of troops, collaboration of native police, attitude toward civilian population etc.

M/A Report No. 5785 - 9/17/42 - Germany

List with locations of German stockholders of Peat Import Corporation.

M/A Report No. 5712 - 9/11/42 - France

Current Events #455 - Three groups of French public opinion, with their subdivisions, regarding the termination of the war, and their reaction to Germany.

M/A Report No. 5752 - 9/14/42 - France

Collaboration of the Worms bank, immunity of its Jewish partners to anti-Semitic laws, and its political influence in Vichy. Plants, in particular shipyards, owned or controlled by the bank most probably working for the Germans.

M/A Report No. 5749 - 9/14/42 - France

Questionnaire allegedly submitted to applicants as members in S.O.L. Alleged extracts from regulations of the S.O.L.

M/A Report No. 5791 - 9/19/42 - France

Current Events #459 - Food conditions in unoccupied France aggravated by lack of cooperation between the prefects of various departments.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Recent barter agreement between France and Italy; increase of population at Lyons. S.O.L. organized along the lines of German S.S. Southern "frontier" of Zone Prohibee at Amiens reported unguarded.

M/A Report No. 5706 - 9/11/42 - Norway

Military geography of Jan Mayen Island, climate, location, and strategic importance.

M/A Report No. 5729 - 9/12/42 - Italy (Vatican)

Policy of Vatican has always been to come to terms with the strongest temporal power. Attempts of all belligerents to ingratiate themselves with the Pope. He cannot take sides, but probably favors the Allies.

M/A Report No. 5738 - 9/14/42 - Europe

Statistics on European Installations of Mercury Arc Rectifiers of Brown Boveri Design in Electrolytic Plants.

M/A Report No. 5757 - 9/15/42 - Switzerland

Current Events #457 - Unemployment situation, retail price changes of food and other necessities, metal stocks dwindling, coal rationing, number of radios increased, good grape harvest, and General Guisan's order to Swiss soldiers to do their utmost in his duty to his country.

M/A Report No. 5229 - 9/18/42 - Russia

Petroleum situation, and the conclusion that Russia may be erecting plants in different localities, because of the attempted purchase of a complete set of gaskets in this country.

BRITISH EMPIRE SECTION

M/A Report No. 5716 - 9/18/42 - Afghanistan

Routes from India to Russia via Afghanistan, snow conditions, interior communications, water supplies, gasoline and so forth.

M/A Report No. 5765 - 9/15/42 - India

Current Events #458 - Extracts from letters dated April and July from Delhi, India.

M/A Report No. 5769 - 9/16/42 - Union of South Africa

Climate of Kimberley.

FRENCH EMPIRE SECTION

M/A Report No. 5784 - 9/17/42 - Algeria & Morocco

Discontented Minorities - Internment Labor Camps, location, and conditions under which they lived.



LATIN AMERICAN SECTION

CONFIDENTIAL

M/A Report No. 5360 - 8/9/42 - Venezuela

Current Events #452 - Caracas Newspapers from August 6th through August 12th, 1942.

M/A Report No. 5711 - 8/11/42 - Venezuela

Current Events #454 - Caracas Newspapers from August 20th through the 26th, 1942.

M/A Report No. 5705 - 8/11/42 - Venezuela

Current Events #453 - Caracas Newspapers from August 13th through the 19th, 1942.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC WARFARE ANALYSIS  
NEW YORK

September 22, 1942

Reports of recent interviews:

1. Interview with Donald L. Ballantyne, former manager of the Chase National Bank branch at Hong Kong, returned to the United States on the SS Gripsholm. Subject gave details regarding the liquidation of American and other United Nations Banks at Hong Kong by the Japanese, and regarding the putting of Japanese military yen in circulation to replace Hong Kong dollars. Stated that immediately after the fall of Hong Kong, many Japanese steamers were seen tied up to the wharves for the loading of merchandise from the warehouses, and the Japanese apparently took all merchandise of any importance from the warehouses and removed it either to Shanghai or Japan proper. Subject stated that at the time of his departure from Hong Kong, there was no trade to speak of through the city and all business was in complete collapse. Shortly after the surrender of the city, Japanese boats were frequently seen to start out and then come back after several hours and it was thought that this might indicate United Nations interfering with shipping in the China Sea. Remarked that the two shipyards at Hong Kong, which are in very good condition, provide the only facilities for the repair of ships over a certain size between Singapore and Japan. There is a steady flow of Chinese between Hong Kong and other Japanese occupied territories in China on the one hand and Free China on the other, and Mr. Ballantyne believes that the obvious and only feasible way to obtain current intelligence out of Japanese occupied territories in China is through Chungking. Various details regarding the attitude of Indians at Hong Kong and the fuel and food conditions.

2. Interview with Albert Seiple, missionary formerly at Bangkok, returned to the United States on the Gripsholm. Subject's work was primarily with the Chinese who have long been very active in the commercial field. Believes that the sympathies of the Thai began to veer towards the United Nations after the Japanese withheld territories ceded to Thailand by Indo China at the conclusion of the Thailand -- Indo China War. No general hatred of Europeans or Americans among the Thai, but a determination to protect their independence against all comers. The trend

-2-

of nationalistic sentiment in Thailand in recent years has operated to multiply restrictions against the business operations of the Chinese, who have had the rice mill business and the slaughterhouse business gradually taken away from them. There has been a regulation that no Chinese could own a barber shop. The personal relations of the Chinese and the Thai have been very friendly, and the Japanese are now treating the Chinese in Thailand with favor, trying to get them to support the Government of King Ching Kai. During 1941 there were more Japanese ships at Thai ports than ever before taking out rice, tin and rubber. After the war started, there were very few ships so far as the subject could tell -- a ship coming in to Bangkok only once every ten days to two weeks. The price of rubber fell at once after the fall of Malaya. The price of rice went up due to the fact that many men had been away as soldiers and had not been able to harvest, and to the fact that the Japanese had intensified their buying up of rice.

3. Interview with J. V. M. Talmage, Presbyterian missionary formerly in Southwestern Korea, returned to the United States on the Gripsholm. Subject stated that the Koreans are much more hostile to the Japanese now than they were ten years ago, and that their economic condition under Japanese rule has steadily deteriorated. Enumerated the few industrial installations of any importance in Southwestern Korea, including two power plants respectively in North Cholla and South Cholla Provinces, a smelting plant for gold in Kusan and a big silk mill in Koshu. Suggested that the destruction of power plants whenever they come within reach of our aircraft would be an excellent move from the standpoint of propaganda, inasmuch as the Koreans did not need electricity. Expressed the opinion that we should attempt to build up in Korea the impression that we are winning some victories, and stated that all Korea knew of the bombing of Tokyo on the following day.

4. Interview with Albert D. Glowinski of Metam Corporation, Brooklyn. Subject was formerly with the Cnoose Rhone aircraft factory in France which supplied motors for aircraft to the Russians. Gave details regarding the types of equipment furnished to the Russians and his impressions regarding the abilities of Russian engineers. Also certain suggestions regarding the few Russian aircraft plants of which he had any knowledge individually, mostly by hearsay. Made a number of suggestions regarding other sources of information in the United States on the subject of Russian aircraft production.

5. Interview with Leo Chamberlain, a National City Bank representative formerly stationed at Tokyo, returned to the United States on the Gripsholm. Various information on Japanese exchange control laws, imports, price controls, recent living standards, shipping shortages, labor conditions and the relations between the military and other classes of the population. Subject stresses the shipping shortage, which was very apparent even before the war, and the importance of interfering with Japanese shipping. Saw ships a number of times apparently unprotected by convoys. Suggests that certain industries at Tokyo, particularly rayon and chemicals, might be somewhat damaged by interference with the reservoirs, but this would hardly decrease the general efficiency of the Tokyo population because of the numerous wells. There was much talk in Japan of importing labor from Korea, but subject doubts if this program has progressed beyond the talking stage. Subject heard that the Japanese were removing mining equipment from the Philippines. Mentioned the five railway stations at Osaka as interesting objectives. There is practically no residential district within the city and almost everyone who works in Osaka commutes through one of the railway stations.

6. Fred T. Caldwell, Executive Vice President of Companie Telefonica Nacional d' Espana, and a Vice President of I. T. & T., interviewed by New York office of Department of Commerce at request of B.R.W. Subject left Spain August 13. Arrived here by clipper August 15. Returned to Spain in the second week of September, several days after the interview. Subject emphasizes the independent nationalistic attitude of the Spaniards and their determination to resist German as well as any other foreign domination. The Spaniards blame the enormous number of casualties during the Civil War on the Russian influence and regard the Germans as having saved them from that influence. Much of the present Army equipment is of German origin, but the present regime is determined to keep the German influence within bounds. Subject believes a restoration of the monarchy would be acceptable to the people if properly handled and accompanied by the suspension of the many prohibitory regulations that affect the daily life of every Spaniard. Most of such regulations have to do with food and the purchase of almost every form of raw material. Most Spaniards listen to local broadcasts only. Short wave sets are expensive. The intelligent class listens to all broadcasts, including American, British and German. They listen particularly to the American station at Schenectady and to the Crosley station at Cincinnati. Spaniards, while fearing the Germans, despise the Italians. The opinion in Spain is that if by November 15 it is clear that Russia will continue to fight through the winter and the situation in Northern Africa is no worse than at present, an Axis victory will be improbable. In

their resentment of foreign influence, the Spaniards would like to see even the I. T. & T. out of Spain, but would probably rather have that company than a German one. The popularity of the Falange is decreasing. It has tended to regiment the people and Spaniards do not want regimentation. In military matters Spain in a sense looks to the German Army for guidance. There are no German officers directing Spanish thought, but all anti-aircraft equipment is of excellent quality and of German make, and most of the military aviation equipment also of German manufacture. On the economic side, German influence is important in the field of patents. German patents dominate the plastic manufacturing field. However, a law of 1939 prohibits more than a 25% foreign ownership in any new company, and in existing companies allows no increase in capital until 75% Spanish control is reached, the only exception being Nacional Telefonica, which is protected by a bilateral contract incorporated into law. The cotton industry is influenced by America, and the steel industry by Britain. The agricultural output, below normal due to the lack of fertilizer, agricultural machinery and good seed. The whole industrial production system seriously hampered by lack of transportation and the broken down condition of the railroads. No important renewals of railroad equipment since 1936, at which time the equipment was none too good. People get less food than normally, but are not starving. Loss of time due to sickness among I. T. & T. employees is not over 5% greater than in 1935. Germany is receiving metals from Spain and some foodstuffs such as canned fish and olive oil. Subject believes that exports to Germany have been very much reduced in the last six months because of German inability to ship anything to Spain and because Spain has developed in Germany a credit balance of between 200 and 400 reichmarks. Subject gives various details regarding the situation in Spain with respect to specific commodities.

REPORT FROM NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE  
THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Brief Summaries of Reports Prepared During the Week of September 14, 1942.

**KOLLMAR, HERMAN (HUGMANN)**, 404 Giffords Lane, Great Falls, Staten Island, N.Y., is a native of Germany who came to the U.S. in 1922 and is a naturalized citizen. He is reported by the British to be a financial agent for the enemy. Around 1930, he became affiliated with the Foreign Department of the Chemical Bank, N.Y., and distinguished himself to the extent that he was sent to Germany in 1933 as the bank's representative. He was successful in obtaining reductions on various loans to German banks, which up to that time had been frozen under the "stand-still agreement" and he also worked out a much publicized deal whereby the Chemical Bank and the Erie Railroad obtained mortgages on the Red Star Line (Arnold Bernstein line - Arnold Bernstein is viewed with suspicion because he apparently is interested only in his ability to make money and has not shown any particular anti-Nazi tendencies, in spite of having been thrown into a concentration camp by the Nazis.) While in Germany, Kollmar made many contacts among Nazi officials and on returning to this country, he gained the reputation of being a Nazi sympathizer and numbered among his friends such notorious Nazis as DR. FRIEDRICH THE FERDINAND KERTSCH, both mentioned in the 1940 Dies Committee report.

After the Chemical Bank severed relations with Kollmar in 1940, he became a partner in S. von GIBARA & CO. (of interest to British Censorship), 61 Broadway, NYC, dealers and brokers specializing in foreign securities. Kollmar's partner in this enterprise, **OLAV VON GIBARA**, was at one time private secretary to Arnold Bernstein. Kollmar is on the suspect list of the British Security authorities, as well as of several investigative agencies. It is doubtful whether he would use the cables under his own name, so communications to and from his contacts should be watched closely.

**CHABERT (CHABERT)**, SYLVAIN, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, NYC, is a native of France who came to the U.S. in 1941 and filed his first papers in 1942. He recently changed his name from Shraeber to Chabert. He is viewed with definite suspicion because he associates with **JOSEPH LEE**, who has a suspicious and unenviable background as a smuggler and reported white slave trafficker, and with **MAURICE ROSAL**, who is also a friend of Lee. Both Lee and Rosal also reside at the Waldorf-Astoria. Chabert was involved in an attempt to dispose of essential oils smuggled into the U.S. by Rosal. It also appears that prior to Chabert's departure from France, he purchased a quantity of essential oils which are now stored in Lisbon with **ROYAL TDA**. (on the Confidential List of Unsatisfactory Consignees who act as potential clocks for firms on the Proclaimed List) awaiting shipment to this country. In June 1942, a call from the subject, **MARCEL CHOC**, and **ANTONIO RIVON** of the Mexican Consulate in NY, to **LEONARDO ROYAL** in Lisbon, indicated

that Nivon's wife, DAVID NIVON, then in London, might bring some of these oils to the U.S. when she came on the SS Frothingholm in June 1942. However, whether or not she brought them has not been determined. Subject has been in correspondence with his fiancée, BERNARDINE BENOIST, Cannes, France, who is attempting to come to this country. He also receives news of his sister, MARIE GRAND, who is in Paris, through WILLIAM G. BENOIST, Tonnins, France.

The BERYLLIUM CORP., 420 Lexington Avenue, NYC, was formed in the late 1920's and is one of the two companies in the U.S. producing beryllium, a metal which is alloyed with copper for use in aircraft and other war industries. Up until our entry into the war subject company was reported to be heavy exporter of beryllium to Germany, Japan and Italy. Subject company exported the metal of its Italian affiliate, INDUSTRIE BERYLLIUM of Chivasso, and also had a working agreement with BERYLLIUM of Germany and its subsidiary, BERYLLIUM, whereby subject sent them beryllium in return for patents and experimental information. The president of Beryllium Corp., WALTER C. BERRY, is reported by various sources to be an unscrupulous individual of Nazi sympathies who has boasted of a personal acquaintance with Hitler. He is reported to have German-speaking visitors named DR. GORT and DR. GARDNER. In view of the stock record of the company and the reported pro-Nazi character of some members of the personnel, some suspicion is indicated.

Radio and Cable Censorship has observed an increasing amount of traffic which appears to indicate the existence of a ransom scheme, possibly inspired by the Germans and operating through persons in Switzerland.

HEINRICH WEINBERG, Peterhotel, Zurich, Switzerland, sent the following cable to four refugees in New York between September 5th and 9th, 1942:

"NECESSITY LEAVING HOLLAND FOR ----- DEPARTING THIS MORNING PLEASE  
CABLE ME ABOUT POSSIBILITY TO SUPPLY ABOUT 150000 FREE SWISS FRANKS  
TO ENJOY SWISS BORDERS THEM TO ACQUIRE LIGHT BATTERIES NATIONALITY"

The four addressees of this cable were interviewed by representatives of this office and all made positive statements that they did not know the sender and two of the four expressed the opinion that the sender was probably a front for a German extortion scheme. The addressees, all of whom have close relatives or friends living in Holland, are as follows:

WILLIAM WEINBERG  
PAUL CRATZ  
IRAN SALOMON  
ANTHONY PHILIP

Scarsdale, New York  
1270 Sixth Avenue, NYC  
15 Moore Street, NYC  
Hotel Roosevelt, NYC

On July 31st Weinberg had received a cable from PAUL CRATZ of STROEF CO., Buenos Aires, as follows:

X

"NATHAN (OF) ...  
IN NEED OF 100000 SWISS FRANCES ..."

Also on July 31st, 1942, HARRY L. COHEN BENJIKS, 96 Front Street, NYC, received a cable from HAGO COHEN, Berne, Switzerland asking that 700000 Argentine pesos (about \$177,000) be deposited in a Buenos Aires bank for the account of the Union Bank of Switzerland to be used for various members of his family. Benjiks, with the permission of the foreign property control section of the Federal Reserve Bank, cabled for further particulars and on August 31st received the following reply:

"AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS EXPENSES, COMMISSIONS AND LIABILITIES IN SWITZERLAND IN ORDER RENDER MOST RELATED JOURNEY POSSIBLE"

ARTHUR WEIDERKEHR who is an attorney of Zurich, Switzerland, also appears to be extensively involved in this type of activity. On about July 27, 1942 EDWARD STOKVIS of 17 Victory Place, NYC received a message from one MARTIN MILCH of Stockholm, Sweden advising that a MR. and MRS. MILCH of The Hague were in need of 100,000 Swiss franc and requesting Stokvis to provide the equivalent of this amount in Argentine currency to be deposited with one FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, Buenos Aires in the name of Weiderkehr. The message also requested Stokvis to provide an equal amount per person for "daddy and sisters" thereby. Stokvis brought this message to the attention of the Federal Reserve Bank, NY, and stated that he knows Weiderkehr to be a person who claims to have facilities for travelling to and from German occupied territory and to have "good relations" (presumably with the German authorities). Stokvis further stated that he had heard that Weiderkehr had recently been in Holland where he saw Milch, and he said that on October 26, 1941 he had received a letter from Weiderkehr stating that Weiderkehr might be able to assist the Milch family to leave Holland if Stokvis could put up 50,000 Swiss francs. Stokvis further stated that Mr. and Mrs. Milch are his cousins. Weiderkehr has also been in contact with ROBERT WEIL, Ambassador Hotel, NYC, concerning Weil's relatives and with one ... of ... CO., 52 Broadway, NYC, concerning ... Last ... advised that Kaufman is in Amsterdam and that he does not know Weiderkehr. One PAUL ... 15 West 51st Street, NYC has been in contact with Weiderkehr in connection with persons believed to be residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia. ... LAMON, 180 Riverside Drive, NYC, a Dutch refugee and JOHN ... 61 Broadway, NYC, a naturalized American of Dutch birth have both been in cable communication with Weiderkehr concerning relatives in Holland.

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS, (NYC) 230 Fifth Avenue, NYC, formed in 1934, is a Communist dominated and controlled "youth organization" which closely follows the Communist Party line. The congress is a federation of about seventy organizations throughout the U.S. and is reportedly supported by private contributions. The AYCO was ...



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isolationist and pacifistic, opposing the U.S. Lend-Lease aid to Britain, until the German invasion of Russia at which time the organization abruptly reversed its policy. Numerous officers and members of the NYC are well-known Communists or "fellow travellers" (see Belg and the subject is apparently in close contact with other similar "youth organizations", i.e.: AMERICAN STUDENT UNION, YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE (YCL) and the INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE. The NYC has been a heavy cable user, chiefly with Russia, and maintained offices until recently at 230 Fifth Ave., NYC. This NY office was closed during August, 1942, and it appears possible that the organization may be disintegrating or "going underground". MARIA LUNG (also known as MARIA FURCHIN), a former officer of the Congress who is reliably reported to be a Communist or "fellow traveller", has requested a cable company to deliver messages, addressed to the NYC, to her at 5 Beckman Street, NYC. NYC and all former officers appear definitely un-  
pious.

Among the numerous individuals who have been connected with NYC, the following are of particular significance:

SIMON, ABBOTT, reliably reported to be a Communist Party member, was inducted into the U.S. Army in 1941 and is reported to be "organizing" other draftees.

LASH, JOSEPH, former head of AMERICAN STUDENT UNION, is now in the U.S. Army. Lash failed to get a commission in Naval Intelligence.

WILLIAMS, FRANCES M., National Executive Secretary, has been in cable contact with MICHAEL LEVY-WILSON, Secretary of the SOVIET YOUTH ANTI-FASCIST COMMITTEE in Moscow; JOSEPHINE, Cuban Communist; FRANKIE PROSSER of Cambridge, England, and BRENDA WILLIAMS of Oxford, England. The latter two contacts appear to be Secretaries of organizations similar to NYC, at the English Universities.

FBI, NEW YORK CITY, SUBMITTED THE FOLLOWING:

GERMAN RADIO STATIONS IN URUGUAY

It has been reported by a confidential source of unknown reliability that three pieces of mobile radio equipment were transported to Montevideo, Uruguay, and placed on the premises of one Quinqué for the purpose of a meeting. The radios were type HAF of Buenos Aires.

It is alleged that Enrique de Salgado Abarin, who resides in the Palacio Salvo, Apartment 712, had a radio transmitter which was prohibited by the radio communications authorities. His call letters were reported to be "CX351".

According to informant a secret radio station will be located in Ulmsbau where meetings and conferences of the Nazis are held. Karl Haas is a Nazi Party delegate who frequently visits Ulmsbau.

Informant stated that there is a clandestine radio station located in the garden of the premises which is situated on Horalgon Street at the intersection of Maldonado Road in Montevideo, Uruguay. The station was installed by the same individual who installed a similar station for one Carragori.

Informant stated that there is a German living on the premises where the radio is alleged to be located and that nightly broadcasts are made.

COSTA RICA

The following information was received from a confidential and reliable source:

It is reported that Fernando Viza has been invited to Washington, D. C. for the purpose of taking a defense position because of his knowledge of the central American countries and of the United States. Viza was once an official in the Costa Rican Legation in Washington, but has previously been reported as possessing a very unenviable reputation because it is claimed he will do almost anything for money.

Haul Gurdian and Julia Pena recently left Costa Rica for Washington, D. C. for a conference. Gurdian is a Costa Rican lawyer and an influential citizen there and Pena is a high official of the Banco Nacional de Costa Rica. It is said both men are paying their own expenses. Gurdian is also reported to be the attorney for Max Effinger, who is now interned in the United States as a Nazi. It is

thought that Gurdian intends to contact Effinger during his trip to the United States. It is also reported that Gurdian and Fern were to take with them from Costa Rica all the unpaid bills of the Costa Rican Minister of Finance, apparently for the purpose of aiding Costa Rica in its attempts to secure a loan from the United States.

Gert Alberts is recently said to have made a statement that the next time he goes to New York City he can make himself \$300.00 to \$600.00 very easily. He is supposed to have said that El Bolsin has considerable money in New York City, which it cannot take out of the United States, and Alberts intends to operate as a courier for it. El Bolsin is a money exchange in Costa Rica, which is now on the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. It is interesting to note that Alberts has recently had dealings with George Gough, who was apprehended by the United States and British Army authorities in connection with the submarine re-fueling activities in the Caribbean area.

Yeresa Baldin, who was recently reported as the mistress of Julio Lopez Masegosa in Costa Rica, has now been reported as his wife. She is said to be the daughter of a Spanish nobleman, and it will be recalled that Masegosa is the Spaniard formerly very friendly with Arnulfo Arias, ex-President of Panama.

Senora Gabriela viuda de Ketzger has been reported as the widow of a Nazi and has been claimed to be a rabid distributor of Nazi propaganda. It is said that her attorney is evidently one Alfonso Castro. His automobile license number is 509 and the former has often been seen with him in his car.

Antonio Lippa has recently been reported as the Italian Fascist owner of a cantina, which is the meeting place for Nazis and Fascists. The following individuals were recently seen cautiously attempting to enter Lippa's cantina unobserved:

Mario "Macho" Carazo. This man is said to be very pro-Nazi. He formerly was the owner of a meat store in Parrita, Costa Rica, but is now said to own a saw mill near the cantina "La Fortuna" in San Jose.

Edgar Saborio. This man is reported to be a volunteer fireman in San Jose.

Rafael Marino. This man is reported to be the owner of a saw mill and lumber yard in San Jose.

It has not yet been established as to whether these individuals are definitely connected with the known Nazi meetings in Lippa's cantina.

It is reported that the Spanish Legation in San Jose, Costa Rica has been very active with some of the Germans still there in attempting to arrange the necessary details for the return of those Germans to Germany. Two of the Germans who have been contacting the Spanish Legation in an effort to make such arrangements have been Senara de Lindgens and Guido Von Schoester. The latter is

reported as a pro-Nazi German and the former is the wife of Rodolfo Lindgens, who was recently interned in the United States as a Nazi.

It is reported that the captain (name unknown) of the ship "Don Rafael", which recently was in port at Golfito, Costa Rica, reported that he had had considerable trouble with a Swede or Norwegian named Gustav Lindh. The captain reported that Lindh had smuggled liquor on board the ship in a previous port and had thereby aided in making the entire crew intoxicated, and he had also forced the captain to inadvertently break the United States law concerning black-out of ships by turning on the lights when the ship was at sea. The captain is also supposed to have stated that he was afraid of sabotage from Lindh, and did not wish to take the ship to sea with the sailor on board.

It is said the captain is a Greek and the ship is a lumber boat flying the Costa Rican flag. Fernando Munoz, a lawyer for the United Fruit Company and believed to be a government-position holder in Golfito, was instructed by Marcelo Rodriguez, Costa Rican Chief of Police, to put Lindh in jail for twenty-four hours. Why the jail period was limited to twenty-four hours is not known.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE  
THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT  
50 Church Street  
New York, N.Y.

September 22, 1942

The District Intelligence Officer, 3ND.  
Essential Intelligence Passenger Interview Reports -  
Week ending September 19, 1942.

Incoming passengers arriving by plane and ship were briefly interviewed and those passengers with interesting information were interviewed at length by an officer of the District Intelligence Office, 3ND.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INTERVIEW - KOREA**

The entire southern shoreline of Korea has been strongly fortified, including the islands in the ILL GROUP (Shensi To, Daisai To, and Pengyong To) off the southwest coast. Subject noticed recently that the high rocky shoreline to the north-east of these islands was painted with high white vertical bands on which appeared numbers in red. These markings were new, as Subject had lived in the area during the previous summer months, and had not seen these markings then. They are visible for a considerable distance at sea, although Subject could not estimate actual observation point, and did not know their purpose.

There are heavy fortifications at the mouth of the YALU RIVER, near ANTUNG. On the east coast, HUIZIN is fortified against possible attack from Vladivostok; GEMSAN is fortified.

Since July 1941 Subject has noticed movements of troops, equipment and war materials to the north. The railroads were particularly crowded during the spring and early summer of this year.

HEIJO

The attached sketch of Heijo is intended only to indicate possible changes in the general contour of the city.

The AIRFIELD indicated to the east of the city is described as modern in all respects; capable of handling all types of planes; modern hangars, shops, etc. Subject believed the Japanese kept close to 100 planes at the field constantly. The hills to the east of the airport, as well as those across the Daido River to the north, are fortified with anti-aircraft guns.

## HEIJO (Continued)

The ARSENAL is surrounded by a brick wall, and is used for the manufacture of ordnance. It is a central depot for loading shells made in many small machine shops throughout the city.

The CEMENT PLANT shown is the largest in Korea. It is between 10 and 20 miles east of the city, and is easily discernible. One distinguishing feature is its two large smoke-stacks.

The LARGE NEW FREIGHT YARDS, Subject states, have been completed only recently, and are utilized in great part in connection with the movement of war materials to the north.

The new railroad has been completed from HEIJO to GENZAN, single track, standard gauge. The line from KIRIN to HEIJO has been completed, and from KIRIN to REISAN the line is also finished. The main line railroad out of HEIJO to South Manchuria is being double-tracked now. Former telegraph wires along the right of way are being placed underground. The new railroad line from HUZUN to GENZAN is not quite completed.

## SUPPLEMENTARY INTERVIEW - CHINA - Hainan Island and Hoihow

The enclosed map represents Hoihow Bay and Town Characteristics, as set forth by subject, based on Hydrographic Office Chart of Hoihow Bay, corrected to 1937.

Although subject had relative freedom, he states that he was unable to observe carefully the Island fortifications. He feels sure the bluff, facing the sea, the harbor light section, and the airfield are well protected with both anti-aircraft and machine gun locations. Subject cannot state definitely what additional fixed gun defenses may be concealed. However, as Hainan Island was used as the Japanese invasion center for French Indo-China and China, and had thousands of troops billeted, training and passing through with large quantities of material and planes, subject feels certain the Japanese have not overlooked fortifications.

Subject particularly called attention to the fifteen to seventeen hummocks at the westerly side of the airfield. They were constructed of concrete with sod on top and appeared to be ventilated through the roof and in some instances seemed to have a radio antenna. From subject's vantage point on the outer road to Kuingchow, he could not make out whether or not they were large enough to store planes. In fact he was unable to decide an actual purpose--shelters or stowage. Subject noted that, with the rice fields and the sod banks of the airfield, and the green roofs of most of Hoihow buildings, it would be difficult to distinguish objects from the air unless landmarks were known.

## CHINA - Hainan Island and Hoihow (Continued)

The German Consulate with red roof shown on Hydrographic Chart has been demolished, and there is a new Japanese building in its location.

There is a good fairly deep water harbor about 30 miles west of harbor light in Hoihow, called Maniu Harbor. There are no harbor installations, but it makes a good port for anchorage.

Subject was informed that the Japanese were developing a port and naval base at Sama, a harbor on the South coast of Hainan Island. Although not able to state of his own knowledge, subject thought strong defenses against attack from the sea had been installed at Sama.

In addition to the airfield at Hoihow, there is an emergency field at approximately Lat. 19°40'N. Long. 109°40'E. It is in the center of a plain surrounded by rice fields, and is approximately three miles South Southwest of Kalai village. There is a church tower at Kalai 30 or 40 feet high. This field is large enough to land all types of planes.

### KJINGCHOW

This is the capital of Hainan Island, and houses the Japanese Army Headquarters and School.

### NODOA

This is a town southwest of Hoihow 30 or 40 miles in from the Northern shore of the Island where the Japanese Navy have built substantial brick and concrete barracks for about 5,000 men. As Nodoa is on the borderline of the interior of Hainan Island, where guerrillas still exist, subject believes this center has been selected by the Japanese as a base for their future operations in the interior.

## SUPPLEMENTARY INTERVIEW - FRENCH INDO-CHINA

The Japanese have laid great stress on airports in French Indo-China. The main airport at Saigon has been trebled in size, with construction work constantly in progress while subject was present. The hangars, shops, etc. are of brick and concrete, with concrete roofs.

The airport at VINH has been enlarged; the SON TAY field has had some underground hangars installed. At HAIFONG the Japanese are building an entire new airport on the shoreline. It was not completed when subject left. There is another new airfield project at SOCTRANG.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTERVIEW - FRENCH INDO-CHINA (Continued)

The Japanese took over all French vessels in Indo-China of 3,000 tons or more (approximately 21), using them for the transportation of rice to Japan. Crops are controlled by Japan, with about 1,700,000 tons of rice shipped out each year.

The Japanese have completed the rail connection from SISOPHON in southwest Indo-China to ARANH PRATEY in Thailand.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTERVIEW -- HONG KONG - Petroleum Industry.

The petroleum industry in the colony of Hong Kong was taken over by the government at the outbreak of war on December 8, 1941.

Destruction of Plant.

Standard Vacuum Oil Company. Laichikok Terminal.

Although plans were made and explosives were on hand, the British military did not destroy this plant for the reason that the prison used as a hospital was in close proximity. The terminal was bombed by the Japanese on December 10, at which time a gasoline pipe line was broken, but the resulting fire was quickly extinguished with fire foam and little damage resulted. One kerosene tank was pierced by a shell but the hole was blocked and no fire resulted. The houses occupied by the superintendents were subsequently looted.

The company's West Point installation was reported intact. All floating equipment was either in the hands of the Japanese or sunk. Motor equipment was taken over by the Hong Kong government on December 8 with the exception of tank trucks which were used for fueling CNAC planes during the period December 8 to December 10 inclusive. Service stations were taken over by the Hong Kong government at the outbreak of the war. The Stubbs Road station was destroyed by Japanese fire while in use by the Hong Kong government. The other stations on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon City are reported intact.

The Manager's residence on Barker Road was damaged by shell fire on December 21st. The house was subsequently repaired by the Japanese governor but was looted after the murder of the three Swedish ship's officers who were residing there at the request of the Japanese authorities. As a result of the murders and looting the Japanese governor did not occupy the house. All furnishings, household and personal effects belonging to the manager and staff were reported removed by the Japanese and/or Chinese looters.

The Texas Co. (China) Limited. Tsuan Terminal.

One refined oil godown was destroyed by British shell fire, but the rest of the plant including tanks is reported intact.



The terminal was taken over by the British military on December 8. They placed explosives under the tanks and buildings but for some reason they were never destroyed. The superintendent's residences have been reported looted.

All floating equipment was sent to Aberdeen on December 15 and was either destroyed or is in the hands of the Japanese. There is no information regarding the Texas Company service stations. All motor equipment was taken over by the British authorities on December 3 and is reported in the hands of the Japanese.

#### Asiatic Petroleum (South China), Limited.

Taikoksui Terminal was entirely destroyed by British shell fire. The North Point oil installation was partially destroyed by Japanese shell fire on December 18 to 20. One godown and two empty tanks are reported intact. Several service stations were reported destroyed by Japanese shell fire and bombing but complete information is not available. Floating and motor equipment is reported to be in the hands of the Japanese or destroyed. The company houses on the Peak were completely looted and all wood work dismantled by Chinese looters.

#### British Admiralty.

The fuel oil installation at Youmati was destroyed by British shell fire on December 16.

#### Removal of Machinery.

There is no definite information regarding removal of machinery from the petroleum installations in Hong Kong, but it is believed that so far this is intact. It has been reported that the Japanese planned to use the Standard Vacuum plant for the manufacture of tins.

#### Stocks of Oil.

Immediately after the surrender of Hong Kong the Japanese removed all of the stocks of petroleum products from the Standard Vacuum and Texas installations. Refined products were reported as having been packed before shipment and fuel oil and diesel oil were reported lifted in tankers. Stocks of gasoline in the hands of private individuals are now practically negligible and those in the hands of the military are being issued to the civil administration in limited quantities. It is predicated that a shortage of petroleum products in Hong Kong will become acute in the very near future.

Social and Political.

Since the surrender of Hong Kong there has been a steady exodus of Chinese out of Hong Kong by land and water and it is estimated that the present population is approximately 500,000. The migration has been not only assisted by the Japanese authorities but certain areas in Hong Kong have been entirely cleared of the Chinese population who were transported into the new territories and sent across the borders.

In addition to the civil administration of Hong Kong by the Japanese under the military governor a Chinese Cooperative Council has been set up. Several prominent members of the Chinese community are members of this council which is supposed to assist in the rehabilitation of Hong Kong and to promote close cooperation between the local population and the Japanese authorities.

Most of the wealthy Chinese who were caught in Hong Kong are still there under various degrees of restraint and surveillance. So far as is known they have not been held in prison except for short periods of time.

Some of the influential Chinese including members of the Chinese Legislative Council are reported to be members of the so-called Cooperative Council and it is difficult to say whether their cooperation is voluntary or whether they are making the best of the situation.

There is a very serious shortage of food not only on the island of Hong Kong but in the new territories and in Kowloon. It is reported that the farming districts have been stripped of all livestock, cattle, and produce. Stocks of rice, flour, beans, sugar, and other foodstuffs are rapidly deteriorating in the godowns and the problem of feeding the population will become more serious as time goes on. Special concern is expressed for the foreigners in the civil and military internment camps in Hong Kong, once the present stocks of butter, flour, margarine, and other fats, milk, canned goods and imported foodstuffs are exhausted.

It is reported that several hundred Chinese coolies were forcibly taken from Hong Kong for work in the southern occupied areas but this report is unconfirmed. A large amount of labor is working without pay in return for food and lodging but it is not regarded as forced labor in Hong Kong.

Several of the Chinese banks are being allowed to operate as usual, while others favorable to Chungking or belonging to enemy nationals are being liquidated. The French banks are allowed to receive deposits and make payments against current accounts but are not permitted to issue loans.

Social and Political (continued).

Hong Kong currency is being used together with the Japanese military yen. An arbitrary rate of one military yen equals two Hong Kong dollars was established by the Japanese military at the time of their occupation of Hong Kong.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTERVIEW - FRANCE

The major theme Petain emphasized was the lack of materials and food in France. The all-important aim of the French people was to obtain these necessities for existence. If one part of France has a relatively plentiful supply of food, people from other less fortunate areas soon rush to these towns and exhaust this source rapidly. Subject stated Petain expressed the view that, although there would be no actual famine during the winter, conditions would be extremely bad.

Subject stated that resistant underground movements in France are gaining headway constantly despite all hardships. The importance of aiding the French people with food, medical supplies, etc. cannot be over-emphasized in the future military plans of the United Nations.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTERVIEW - GERMANY

In 1939, Subject advises that the JUNKERS AIRCRAFT COMPANY completed and had in operation a large aircraft plant, covering 50 or 30 acres, about one mile southeast of SCHONEBECK on the south side of the highway and north of the railway leading to BARBY; lat. approximately 52°N., Long 11°40' E. The railroad from Magdeburg, the Elbe, and the road through Schonebeck are all more or less parallel at this point. Subject believed from the construction that a large part was underground, as the buildings of hard-burned brick and green roofs had not great height. Color made them well-concealed from the air.

Magdeburg.- The KRUPP-GRUSOM Machinery Plant is located four or five kilometers south of the center of Magdeburg on the railroad to Schonebeck. This is extremely important for machine-tool and general machinery manufacturing.

Halle.- There is a huge aniline dye and synthetic gasoline plant just southeast of Halle in the direction of Leipzig, and between the autobahn and the regular road to Leipzig; lat. 51° 30' N. long. 12° E., approximately. Subject has been through entire plant, states that it is at least one kilometer in length, and has hydrogen piped through the entire plant. One bomb hit would ignite the hydrogen and cause serious damage.