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 ABSTRACT
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DOCUMENT CODE AND NUMBER CS FILE NUMBER FILE TITLE

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THIS DOCUMENT SHOULD BE CROSS REFERENCED TO THE FOLLOWING FILES:

CS FILE NUMBER	TITLE	CS FILE NUMBER	TITLE

INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION

AM	NAME (Last) <i>Debbaudt</i>	(First) <i>fau</i>	(Middle) <i>(X)</i>	201-
SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	COUNTRY OF BIRTH <i>Belgium</i>	CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH	
LOCATION	CITIZENSHIP <i>Belgium</i>	OCCUPATION <i>Editor</i>		
NAME VARIATIONS (aka, alias, nom, etc.)				

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION *Editor of Europe Reelle. In touch with Leon Degrelle. Formerly secretary of a Belgian communist party cell.*

AM	NAME (Last) <i>Vermeyen</i>	(First) <i>Jean</i>	(Middle)	201-
SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH	
LOCATION	CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION		
NAME VARIATIONS (aka, alias, nom, etc.)				

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION *Former Waffen SS captain of the Wallon Legion who is the go-between in the fau Debbaudt - Leon Degrelle relationship at Rue des Fabriques.*

AM	NAME (Last) <i>Degrelle</i>	(First) <i>Leon</i>	(Middle)	201-
SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH	
LOCATION	CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION		
NAME VARIATIONS (aka, alias, nom, etc.)				

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION *In contact with fau Debbaudt, editor of Europe Reelle.*

AM	NAME (Last)	(First)	(Middle)	201-
SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH	
LOCATION	CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION		
NAME VARIATIONS (aka, alias, nom, etc.)				

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FROM 1800 SEE PREVIOUS EDITION.

SECRET

(13-10)

EXEMPTIONS Section 3

- (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
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 Date: 2008, 2005

PRESS EXTRACTS ON "EICHMANN'S CAPTURE"

When the news reached ISRAEL after a certain delay, it aroused various reactions. There were those who created a National Hero out of the Israeli who had assumed the role of a DON QUIJOTE. Others thought him mad. Only a few knew the real story behind the arrest of ZVI ALDOUBY. This was one of the most fantastic stories that had ever broken in this country. A story in the tradition of the Arabian Nights, in which there was a true marriage of imagination and reality. The press was not eager to publish it, however, as unfortunately in addition to tens of ordinary Israelis, numerous journalists were also involved.

It all began 14 months ago, when the news of EICHMANN's capture and his subsequent transfer to ISRAEL aroused a wave of excitement throughout the world. One person whose emotions were particularly aroused was ZVI ALDOUBY, an Israeli student at the Faculty of Journalism of COLUMBIA University in NEW YORK. This was not because ALDOUBY himself had anything special against EICHMANN; the alert and imaginative Israeli student simply understood immediately the potentialities of this event.

The whole world wanted to know how EICHMANN was caught, but the truth was still a carefully guarded secret. Rumors emanated from every quarter and the newspapers fought each other for crumbs of information. ALDOUBY himself knew little about EICHMANN's capture. In fact, he knew no more than the average newspaper reader. However, he did know that he was out of work and deeply in debt. Occasionally, he would send reports to the army journal "BAMAHANEH" and to the Israel army broadcasting station, whose official correspondent he was in the U.S. However, he spent most of his time with the Israeli colony in the town and made extensive tours of the NEW YORK department stores, which occasionally hold quizzes and raffles in order to attract customers. He was a regular participant in these competitions and always returned to his apartment in 103rd Street off BROADWAY, with various prizes.

ALDOUBY, who is known to be ambitious and keen, immediately put two and two together. Together with Ephraim KATZ, who arrived in the U.S. at that time, he decided to jump on the bandwagon while there was still time. The pair contacted a mutual friend in ISRAEL and asked him to send them by express post all the material which was published in the Israeli press about EICHMANN. The friend did not fail them. He immediately hired a well-known journalist who collected

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

NWC-002895

every story and hint about EICHMANN in the Israeli press, including stories which were published in "HA'OLAM HAZETH". These were sent to the U.S. by express post.

The two Israeli journalists cooked up a story out of this material and ALDOUBY contacted the American weekly "LOOK", giving the impression that he was one of those who had captured EICHMANN, and offered the exclusive story for sale. The editors of "LOOK" jumped at this opportunity and ALDOUBY and KATZ were paid some thousands of dollars.

FROM THE PALMACH TO THE FORCES OF DARKNESS

(Translator's Note: The latter term is regularly used by "HA'OLAM HAZETH" for the Israeli Security Services.)

The pair were not satisfied with their first success. Shortly afterwards they contacted the American journalist Quentin REYNOLDS, who published a book based on the material they had gathered. As this was the first book to appear on the subject of EICHMANN, it was a commercial success. No importance was attached to the fact that very little of it was true and that it contained nothing new. The two Israelis earned about \$10,000 apiece from its sale.

As far as ALDOUBY was concerned, this was not just a good business deal. The publicity, success and admiration he earned as a result of the book's publication was all that he had ever dreamed of. For although ALDOUBY is ostensibly a young man with a certain charm, enthusiastic and inspiring enthusiasm, cultured and multi-lingual, he is actually irresponsibly ambitious, a typical Israeli show-off, living solely for appearances which he will do anything to keep up. ALDOUBY, who is the only son of the DUBINSKY family from CERNAUTI in RUMANIA, immigrated to PALESTINE with his parents at the end of World War II. He has suffered a number of crises in his life. His parents separated and he studied at the "BET HAHALUTZOTH" in TEL-AVIV. He had an inferiority complex about his squint. He was not particularly outstanding pupil at the "HERTSILIYA" high school when the War of Independence broke out.

ALDOUBY, who was then 16 years old, immediately joined the PALMACH and served as a scout in a cavalry unit of the 8th Battalion in the NEGEV Brigade. When the war ended, he returned to school and succeeded in graduating owing to the concessions which were granted to students who had served in the army. Immediately after this, he

married a young girl from one of the oriental communities whom he had met during his military service. He began his civilian life in a most unusual manner. ALBOUDY and his wife were employed by the Forces of Darkness (SIC!). For four years he managed to hold his job, but was finally dismissed. Shortly afterwards his wife followed him in leaving the Service.

Next the young couple went to live in PETAH TIKVA, where they did not get on so well. His wife found a job at the local municipal council, while ZVI himself worked for a long period as a cotton picker at a wage of IL3 per day. For a person with ambitions such as his, this was not suitable work for ZVI ALDOUBY. He decided that he must be "somebody"; to show the world who ZVI ALDOUBY was; and he dreamed of big business deals. Thus it was that he became an impressario.

SCOOPS AND TROUBLES

ALDOUBY decided to begin in a big way; to bring DANNY KAYE to PETAH TIKVA. He had posters put up and sold tickets. He only forgot one thing: to inform DANNY KAYE himself that he was to appear in this town. As a result of the subsequent scandal, he was forced to return the money he had made out of his first enterprise, to the ticket-holders. Next, ALDOUBY turned to politics. He joined the General Zionist Party and was appointed organizer of the Party's youth movement in PETAH TIKVA. From that position it was only a short step to journalism. He was subsequently appointed PETAH TIKVA correspondent of the Party's newspaper "HABOKER". In his new job, he revealed great energy and procured considerable news items. The fact that he was unable to compose a decent article seemed to be of little importance in this stage of his career.

ALDOUBY, however, saw himself as a great journalist only dealing with the most sensational scoops. It was one of his scoops which got him into trouble. During the course of his work for the Forces of Darkness (SIC!), he had learned a great deal about that institution. He sent his paper a detailed report of the activities of the Service. It was on the eve of a General Election and Moshe SHARETT, who was Prime Minister at the time, threatened the General Zionist ministers that, should the article be published, he would never again ask them to join a government of which he was Prime Minister. The article was shelved and certain extracts were only published much later. From that time ALDOUBY began to claim that he was being persecuted.

During the Sinai Campaign, ALDOUBY found a wide scope for his talents. He published highly embellished and fictitious stories in "HABOKER", whose veracity nobody bothered to check. In one of his stories, he claimed to have reached the SANTA CATERINA Monastery before the Israeli army. An additional article published after the Israeli army's withdrawal, told how he had successfully infiltrated into GAZA.

Prior to the SINAI Campaign, ALDOUBY had divorced his wife because, as he subsequently claimed, she had failed to give him any children. His wife, on the other hand, claimed that he was inconsistent, irresponsible, capable of easily deceiving people and unreliable in money matters.

ALDOUBY did not remain a bachelor for long. He met a 19-year old dancer called TSOFIYA and subsequently married her. However, the young couple were unable to build their nest in ISRAEL. ALDOUBY'S activities and the scoops which he had managed to acquire had aroused the anger of certain people. They wanted to be rid of him. It was then, in some mysterious manner, that he suddenly left to study journalism in the U.S., holding an official press-card on behalf of the Israeli army journal "BAMAHANEH".

RIDING THE NAZI MANHUNT WAVE

As a military correspondent on behalf of as important a paper as "BAMAHANEH", ALDOUBY was warmly received in the U.S. His picture was published in the press, he visited American military bases, where he was received with much ceremony, and his articles were subsequently published in ISRAEL. Nobody bothered to investigate the source of his information, for had they done so, they would have discovered that he had merely copied articles from routine American army publications and sent them to ISRAEL under his signature.

From this it is not difficult to understand what went on in ALDOUBY's mind when he finally reached the status of an international star correspondent. However, he was not satisfied with temporary success. He realized that he was on the threshold of the greatest opportunity in his life and that he must ride the wave of the manhunt for NAZI criminals. This led him to search for more NAZIs who were still alive and had yet to be punished. He decided that they had to be caught, so that he could publish additional scoops and more books.

To this end he contacted the well-known literary agent, Sterling LORD, who had once been Ernest HEMMINGWAY'S agent, and signed a life contract with him. Next he contacted a number of journals, such as "LOOK" and the German "DER STERN", and extracted advance payments from them in return for promised scoops. He immediately sent orders to ISRAEL to the effect that all available information on HITLER'S deputy, Martin BORMANN; MENGELE the ex-MUFTI of Jerusalem; and others, should be collected for him while he himself with a vast sum of money in his possession set out on his travels.

ALDOUBY made a long trip throughout EUROPE. What he did during his travels, only he knows. However, from his stories it appears that he had decided to find traces of Martin BORMANN, and at any price.

DEPORTATION FROM FRANCO'S SPAIN

ALDOUBY claims that in a way known only to him, he managed to obtain an exchange of correspondence between Martin BORMANN and Leon DEGRELLE. DEGRELLE was the HITLER of BELGIUM; a Fascist who imitated the Fuehrer, organized Belgian SS battalions and became the QUISLING of his country. When the war ended, he fled to SPAIN, was sentenced to death in absentia, but continues to live in comfort. According to ALDOUBY, DEGRELLE was connected with an international NAZI network and he was one of the few people who knew where BORMANN was hiding. The exchange of correspondence between the two, which had fallen into his hands, was claimed to be no more than 18 months old. Furthermore, ALDOUBY claimed that he had obtained a withdrawal order from a Swiss bank which had been signed by BORMANN.

ALDOUBY therefore decided to get to DEGRELLE. He apparently reached him as he possesses a photograph taken together with the Belgian. However, DEGRELLE refused to talk and ALDOUBY had to leave the country as the Spaniards had issued a deportation order against him. Why was ALDOUBY deported from SPAIN? It has been said that while he was there, he sent an article to "LOOK" in which he criticized FRANCO's regime.

However, a person like ALDOUBY doesn't run away. He travelled to BELGIUM where he met with former resistance fighters and suggested that they should kidnap DEGRELLE, find out from him where BORMANN was hiding, and afterwards take him to BELGIUM where his death sentence could be carried out.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Subsequently, in early 1960, ALDOUBY returned to ISRAEL. He arrived with huge stacks of pictures and written material. Immediately he began to work in the American style, hiring a secretary, stenographer, and a team of journalists. Well-known journalists, who were taken-in by the sums of money they were offered, translated articles into various languages for him. He hired a car and lavishly spent his money. He frequented luxurious bars and expensive restaurants and paid for everything in DINER's CLUB cheques. His employees were paid with cheques payable by a NEW YORK bank.

Apart from the great excitement he stirred-up around him, appearing everywhere accompanied by an army of press photographers and reporters, he also did a little work. The journalists he had hired, provided him with material on BORMANN and the MUFTI, while he himself was engaged on more important affairs.

ALDOUBY possessed photographic copies of EICHMANN's confession to the NAZI Dutch journalist Willem SASSEN.

How did he get hold of these copies? With regard to this matter ALDOUBY had a gripping story to tell. He stated that he had heard from a female correspondent of the German weekly "DER STERN" which had published extracts from SASSEN's recordings, that the latter was about to arrive in NEW YORK. ALDOUBY and Ephraim KATZ proceeded to contact SASSEN at his hotel.

They promised him the sum of \$5000 in return for the publication rights of "EICHMANN's Memoirs". In order to prove that the money was in their possession, they showed him a wallet full of notes. SASSEN agreed to the deal. However, the two claimed that they must first check the contents of the Memoirs. It was agreed that the documents should be handed to a lawyer and that within five hours they would decide whether or not they were genuine.

The documents were handed to a lawyer. Within five hours he had photographed them all and when SASSEN reappeared, ALDOUBY told him that they contained nothing of any interest to them. SASSEN took the documents and they kept the photographs. When Ephraim KATZ heard this version of the story, his reaction was: "It's a complete and absolute lie. I did not see SASSEN and I did not go with ALDOUBY. I am not a thief." The truth is that ALDOUBY apparently photographed the documents from the German "DER STERN".

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IL2,500 FOR SEVEN ARTICLES

ALDOUBY took the copies of the documents to the Israeli police and suggested a deal with the Security Services. He was prepared to hand over the copies of EICHMANN's diary for the purpose of the trial on a number of conditions. He requested a number of exclusive photographs of EICHMANN in his prison and also that a number of people should sign a declaration stating that the details which appeared in his book on EICHMANN were correct. He stated that he needed these signatures for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Company which was willing to film his book on the condition that it had official sanction.

He managed to get a number of signatures such as those of the Chief of Police, Yosef NAHMIAS and the Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, Asher Ben NATHAN. However, the State Prosecutor was not interested in SASSEN's version of EICHMANN's diary at that time.

Following this ALDOUBY began to sell stories in ISRAEL. He signed an agreement with the evening newspaper "YEDIOTH AHRONOTH" under which he sold the paper seven articles on Nazis for a fee of IL2,500. These dealt with a meeting with EICHMANN's mistress, with a son of BORMANN, a story of how EICHMANN's wife sold his memoirs to "LIFE", etc.

Although ALDOUBY received his entire fee, "YEDIOTH AHRONOTH" published only three articles after it was discovered that they were highly dubious. For example, it was suspected that his story on the meeting with BORMANN's son was taken from a German newspaper which had published it some years previously.

Following this, ALDOUBY began to sell stories to "BAMACHANETH". He gave the military material which he had brought with him to a journalist who wrote the articles for him and whom he paid a higher fee than he himself received from "BAMACHENETH". Finally "BAMACHENETH" did not pay for all the articles, as instead ALDOUBY had received a pile of photographs of the preparations for the EICHMANN trial.

When he exhausted all the stories he had brought with him, ALDOUBY began to look for stories in ISRAEL. Apart from his team of journalists and secretaries, all his family was helping him in

translations and writing. At first, he decided to write a huge illustrated story of some 50,000 words on the subject of Israeli beatniks. Because he did not find any, he decided to invent some. A special photographer took a series of faked photographs for him showing Israeli youth "living wild", such as a couple making love in a bath.

This article was ghosted by Avital MOSSINSON, the tall son of author YIOAEL MOSSINSON, who is also a correspondent of the children's newspaper "MA'ARIV L'NO'AR". Avital became ALDOUBY's right-hand man. He would go to LOD Airport and try to peddle ALDOUBY's sensational articles to journalists.

However, ALDOUBY himself did not write a single article. He was just the manager of a factory for journalism, held telephone conversations with people all over the world, sent cables, and created the impression that he was one of the greatest journalists in the world.

THE SECURITY SERVICES GO INTO ACTION

Success went to his head, and he began to penetrate into dangerous fields. He wrote an illustrated article on the atomic establishment in the NEGEV, which he attempted to smuggle to CYPRUS by means of a friend. One of his associates informed the Security Services about this and the storm broke! ALDOUBY's employees were woken in the middle of the night for interrogation, documents were confiscated, and finally ALDOUBY himself was called for an interrogation. He was severely warned not to stick his nose into matters which did not concern him and that he should not tread on other peoples toes. He was also told that he had better be careful not to circumvent the law in the future.

In this way the balloon whose name was ZVI ALDOUBY, burst. The air inside escaped slowly. The money which he had wasted was gone and ZVI was heavily in debt to numerous people. He had paid in American cheques which bounced and he had exceeded his credit at the DINER'S CLUB. Slowly it appeared that most of his stories were faked. It also appeared that his marriage was about to break-up and that his wife was remaining in the U.S. But ALDOUBY did not seem to miss her. He was successful with women. He distributed promises of marriage and continued to live his wasteful life. Most of his employees left him, but a few still remained faithful.

Here it appears that journalism was not ALDOUBY's only occupation. He had organized a "Top Secret Society" which was to carry out the grandiose operation of DEGRELLE's kidnapping.

D-day was fixed for 28th February 1961. The "HASAMBA" volunteers were to assemble in FRANCE where together with Belgian volunteers they would enter SPAIN, kidnap DEGRELLE, put him on a yacht, and take him to the South of FRANCE. There DEGRELLE was to be detained and interrogated until he revealed BORMANN's whereabouts. Subsequently, he was to be sent to BELGIUM, accompanied by the applause of an astounded world.

This was to be a pioneering operation and not a "Zionist" one because, as ALDOUBY put it, the newspapers which were financing it were only interested in its scoop value. However, the scoop was prepared in advance and the story of the kidnapping was written beforehand. It was to be kept in a locked safe whose keys were to be held by reliable persons. As soon as the kidnapping became known, the newspapers who had paid for the story would be allowed to publish it and cash in on the internationalscoop.

The plan was not entirely imaginary. It appears that one day two high-ranking Belgian civilians arrived in ISRAEL. One of them, a Gentile, registered at the Park Hotel. The other, a Jew, stayed with his family in TEL-AVIV and it was he who subsequently was arrested with ALDOUBY in SPAIN. This pair, both former members of the Underground, were the Belgian members of "HASAMBA". They met ALDOUBY and after a few days returned to BELGIUM.

ALDOUBY GAVE HIMSELF AWAY

The "Top Secret Society" was not so secret. Its plans were openly discussed and even reached the ears of the Security Services, which did not take them seriously. ALDOUBY held a series of telephone conversations with his secretary in PARIS; sent her secret letters by means of an "EL-AL" hostess, and negotiated over the telephone the purchase of a yacht on which DEGRELLE was to be taken to the South of FRANCE.

He collected a team of amateur adventurers who agreed to participate in the operation. Apart from Avital MOSSINSON, his fellow-conspirators were all from well-known wealthy families. These

included Yitshak Ben-SHII'ON, whose father owned an insurance company, and Nahum KAPLAN, a former director of the "GAT" Cinema (in TEL-AVIV), who is now director of a porcelain factory. All had been prepared when suddenly D-day was postponed. ALDOUBY left ISRAEL at the end of February although he had previously reserved a seat for the EICHMANN Trial, but continued to maintain contact with his gang by means of an "EL-AL" stewardess.

Subsequently a new D-day was fixed for the beginning of July this year. However, a number of volunteers had meanwhile backed-out and although they were sent airline tickets, they refused to go along.

The only one to leave ISRAEL was Avital MOSSINSON who left for FRANCE at the beginning of last week without knowing that ALDOUBY and his partner had meanwhile been arrested. In PARIS Avital was met by his father, author IIGAEL MOSSINSON, who was also the spiritual father of the new "HASAMBA". MOSSINSON, who is unable to return to ISRAEL because he is heavily in debt in this country, had recently been working in NEW YORK as a plasterer. At one time he wanted to write a book about EICHMANN but ALDOUBY and KATZ preceded him in this. ALDOUBY had recruited him for the venture and he had come to PARIS where he began to write the story which would be published in the world press when the time came. Simultaneously, he had also begun to write the screenplay of the kidnapping.

Suddenly the news broke of ALDOUBY's arrest in SPAIN, and with him all the plans of the great scoop were lost. It is difficult to surmise what happened on the Spanish border. According to one version, ALDOUBY realizing that he was caught up in a deal which was bound to fail, brought about his own capture hoping that he would at least be able to publish the story of his plans and imprisonment. Another version has it that he was given away by others who did not want any competition in hunting Nazis, particularly as, according to recent rumours, Martin BORMANN is still alive and that the man who was once killed in ARGENTINA and was thought to have been BORMANN was somebody else.

So the last of the "HASAMBA" stories ended. However, every cloud has a silver lining and it seems that for all that, ALDOUBY proved to be of some use. About three weeks ago the state prosecutor suddenly remembered the documents which were in ALDOUBY's possession

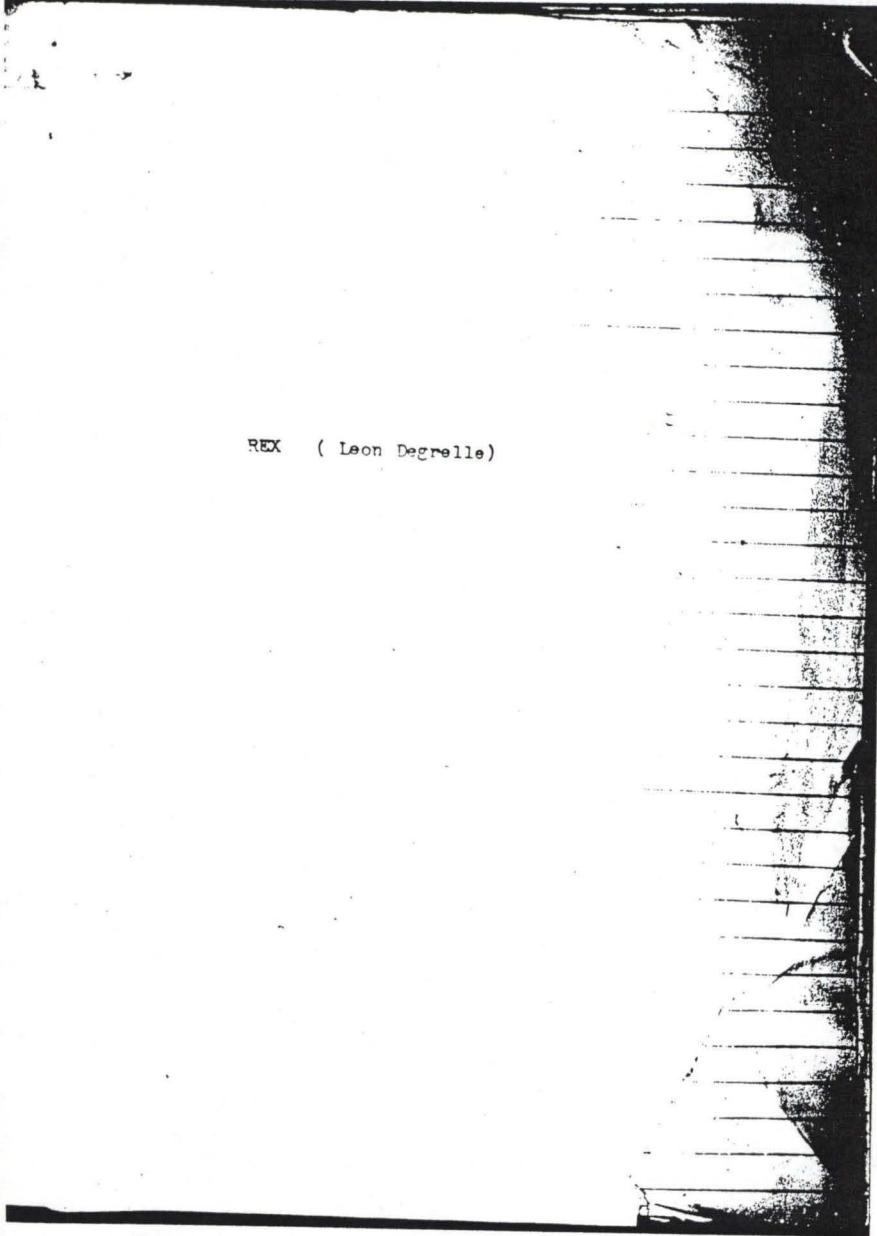
and which he left with his secretary in ISRAEL. The photostatic copies of EICHMANN's Diary, which he had dictated to the journalist SASSEN, were obtained and part of EICHMANN's current cross-examination is based on these. However, it is doubtful whether ALDOUBY is aware of this. For as opposed to the rumours of his release, it seems from a telephone conversation with the "H'OLAM HAZETH" office in PARIS that he is still in prison in MADRID.

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REX (Leon Degrelle)

the leader of all Catholic
youngsters. He had no other ambition than to
be one of young apostles in the service of
God. Seeing these youngsters rise caused him immense
joy, and detecting the one or the other's exceptional
qualities filled him with hope.

In 1927 Mgr. Picard met in Louvain a young student who
was later to become one of Belgium's main political pre-war
figures. This youngster who was actively involved in
local student activities ^{and} participated in numerous reunions
where his leadership qualities stood out. Originally from
Bouillon, he was the son of a political figure in the
province of Luxembourg ^{a figure who} ~~had become~~ at that time ^{as} member of
of the permanent deputation. His family originally came
from Solré-le-Château in the French Hainaut. He completed
his humanities studies at N.D. de la Paix College in Namur;
and continued for another year at the Faculty with courses
in literature and Philosophy. At the time the young man
met Mgr. Picard he was a law student. His name was Leon
Degrelle .

Mgr. Picard took notice of this young man who had unusual
rhetorical powers and a fluent pen. He asked him to
participate in the Catholic publication "Cahiers;" and a
few months later, in November 1927, the name of Leon Degrelle
figured prominently on the editor's committee. ~~Editor~~

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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In the beginning he published some of his poems and -2- signed literary articles about the Chansonnier Botrelle and the Ardenese poet, Louis Boumal.

Leon Degrelle rapidly became a familiar figure in the ACJB House. His cordial and flexible manner, sharp sense of humor and explosive laughter made him instantly liked in surroundings where sincerity and frankness were appreciated. That was the time that Leon Degrelle still ~~suffered~~ also ~~had~~ these qualities. Mgr. Picard, who savoured uncommon and ironie became more and more interested in this young man. ~~He**was**so**charmed**by**such**confidence**that**this**student~~
~~had**such**a**great**sense**of**the**ideals**of**the**ACJB**and**pop**in~~
This young student, who differed from so many of the student world, by embracing the ideals of the ACJB, touched him with his confidence.

THE INSTRUMENT
REX EDITIONS --SERV~~E~~S OF THE CATHOLIC ACTION

In the last years, the main office of the Catholic ACTION multiplied its publications. Their publishing houses edited progressively the Pope's encyclical letters. Besides these propaganda brochures, extracts for the ACJB campaigns and sometimes a book were printed.

This activity was coordinated into a publishing editions, whose direction was undertaken by the Abbé Grébomont, one of Mgr. Picard's permanent collaborators.

The Rex Editions were founded ~~in 1929~~. Together with the founding of the Rex Editions, a Dux ~~PPS~~ Agency was also established to offer a travel service, particularly for youth pilgrimages. Such branch activities were developed in the hope of stimulating a youth expansion and nourishing it regularly with movement ~~which**is**part**of**the**Catholic**Action**and**its**material**resources~~

On January 2, 1931 the Rex Editions became a cooperative society with a capital of 50.000 francs in subscriptions. This money was donated in ~~given~~ by various people ~~in~~ Mgr. Picard's circle. One of these was the ~~family~~ Leon Degrelle and his father. From that moment on, the actual direction of the service was assumed by Leon Degrelle.

heliogravure
In 1931, the illustrated magazine "Soirées" was one of the publications ~~held by~~ the main office of the Catholic Action. This publication answered the need ~~to cover~~ of the ~~and some~~ Catholic public ~~of~~ recreational though clearly Christian literature, while possessing a ~~newspaper~~ and livelier attraction than the existing weeklies. Through "Soirées", Radio Catholique, and film productions, under the direction of chanoine Brohee, were given additional means to enlighten and guide ~~the~~ families.

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The editorship of Soirées was given to Leon Degrelle.

* * * * * Head of an editions' service and a review for a consider-

ably large public, Leon Degrelle affirmed himself more and more each day. Under his stimulation, brochures appeared one after the other, nourishing the ACJB action campaigns as well as others. He was obviously a lanceur in the grand style.

The editor in him did not suppress the writer. The success of Soirées was due in large part to his articles, moreover, which he began to distribute ^{almost} everywhere. His pen was more than alert - it was brisk, satirical and heady. Powerful as a steam-hammer, ^{his} ~~the~~ vehement prose bristled projected with striking verbs, and surprising epithets, and flooded the short, nervous paragraphs with phrases forged with such punch that they engraved themselves violently on one's memory. Such literature scattered a burst of pearls under the ax.

Charged with moving images, the effusions of Leon Degrelle tended towards poetical forms, but the poem, far from aping with a cradles' charm had more of the jolting effect of a bomb. His tense and breathless discourses resounded with elementary emotions in their natural state: intense love, white fury, heart-rending anxiety and

- 5 -

(alike)

Ideas or emotions - all were treated in the same expeditive fashion by this pen - or pincax. Leon Degrelle's ideas did not flow, they raged like a torrent sweeping away all obstacles.

Such a style could only please a world which detested (standard slogans formulas) ~~that~~ used clichés and sleek, snug phrases), and which could no longer stomach artifice of insincerity. naturally pure young These ~~expressions~~ attractions attracted especially the ~~young~~ facing This muscular fashion of ^{of} affronting approaching things, this unequalled splendor of affirmation, this infectious faith in the initial simplicity of all problems, made each article signed L.D. a flood of evidence and conviction. There was no need for subterfuge nor even reflection: all was said with such strength that there was no room for discussion - that's how it was. This propensity and talent for (jolting) ^{giving a jolt} earned Leon Degrelle his first audience.

Now, the great ambition of Mgr. Picard was to give back to the Church its power of influence over the masses, while bringing through the intervention of active Christians. He preached for unceasingly enlightened action. A searching for a means to accomplish this end, he saw in Leon Degrelle

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...and Alexander, and Alexander, and Alexander. For a long time he had been a simple student, and he stopped considering Degrelle as a star of university life; under the additional influence of a personal liking for this young man, Mgr. Picard undertook it upon himself to push him resolutely forward upon the great scene of life, where definitive influences are exercised.

EMANCIPATION -

Having always had immense confidence in himself, (better,) Leon Degrelle could not ask for more. His childhood and school friends ~~witnesses~~ were witnesses. As small as he was, he had astonished his circle with an unusual dosage of amour-propre. He felt stirring within him the famous "demon" which the ancients recognized as inhabiting strong personalities, and time after time he would confess to his friends the interior pressure which tormented him. His need to write surpassed the simple desire for self-expression, having as goal/persuasion and influence ^a of others. Conscious of his inner power, he lauded himself in his own eyes, and saw himself as a being apart, destined for greatness.

It must also be said that in his undertakings he did not easily accept the sharing of authority, a fact which

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Secretary

which ~~the~~ Main office was soon noticed in the departments of the ~~SECRETARIAT~~ of the Catholic Action ~~SECRETARIAT~~ ~~SECRETARIAT~~ had placed under his direction.

He did not like to give accounts and he hated to be checked; he had to act "in his own way." Little by little the tension mounted in the constituent publication of the Rex Editions. ~~from~~ the network of his responsibility towards society The director constantly evaded: editions were engaged before being admitted, ~~there~~ were unforeseen and perilous initiatives taken, and intangible, undefinable programs were launched, emanating from spur-of-the-moment impressions, making life difficult for those who had the task of controlling him. "Have faith in me," would grumble Degrelle ~~in~~ ^{event} to his supervisors, when reproached.

It soon became evident that it would be impossible to hold him in rein, and in 1932 a new ~~fact~~ added to this disturbing fact. Leon Degrelle took a considerable part in the electoral ^{campaign} (propaganda) of the Catholic party. Under the emblem of Rex Editions, a flood of tracts and pamphlets appeared everywhere. Degrelle considered himself, not invigorating (renovation) without a certain pride, as the ~~forger~~ of a new party upsurge. Up to now, Rex Editions had been connected to the Main ~~Catholic Action~~, with Mgr. Picard and ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~secretary~~ ^{secretary} ~~of~~ ^{of} the Catholic Action did not

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Secretary. This apparent collusion into which the Main Office had been placed naturally gave cause to uneasiness. Before the end of 1932, it was decided to give Leon Degrelle the main responsibility of the Rex Editions, by according him, as ~~he~~ wished, the majority of social obligations. Nevertheless, it was understood that a moral support would be reserved to the society, and that Mgr. Picard would continue to assume the control of manuscripts which Rex intended to publish. The ACJB would not establish another publishing house, and Rex would be the one to eventually publish their works.

This turn of events was important. By this concession Mgr. Picard and all the works dependent on him renounced the ownership of their own edition service, which had for a long time seemed/necessarily to them. By remaining morally tied to Rex, the works extended a solidarity vis-a-vis the three whose immediate control escaped them. This was an awkward solution whose disadvantages would soon be felt.

As time progressed, Degrelle took greater and greater advantage of his ~~free~~ freedom. On October 1, 1932, monthly literary magazine of 16 pages was published, a supplement to "Soirées." It was called REX, and its subtitle read: "So that the Catholics read." ~~On the~~ The first page ~~wrote~~ ^{bore a greeting} from Mgr. Picard - addressed to Rex Editions:

Degrelle had for a year successfully diffused some 100,000 copies of his pamphlet ^(old) "The Virgin of the ^(experienced apparitions?) Action." Shortly after, Besuraing made his appearances, which Degrelle reported on in several pamphlets, ~~presented with~~ of such lifelike intensity that they had enormous success.

But the Rex newspaper no longer sufficed. Emboldened by the success of his 1932 campaign, Degrelle created a bi-monthly political organ, with the promising title of: "Vlan," whose declared intentions were: "Rex, ~~on~~ reads, is before everything a mouvement, an organism of combat. In a few years, we would like to conquer all the fortresses of the land, bastion by bastion, rampart by rampart..." (Rex, February 25). "Vlan" appeared on February 4, 1933, ^{dress} in combat uniform (battle dress). Under the title "Let's go," ~~launched~~ ^{the now launched} the paper like a clarion sounding the charge.

"The State, he wrote, has lost all sense of pride and strength because the parties are cringing, decrepid, satisfied with compromises, shady deals, and full of hot air. There is blundering everywhere, and one prepares for disasters. Are our men going to follow that mess through their fawning weakness? No, no, and no... They want to re-establish, rightfully, discipline, courage, and organization. In order to achieve this, they will use all their strength and act with absolute sincerity,

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letting no one intimidate them."

Thus, a new tone and attitude. From a simple party publicity agent (propagandist), having his own paper,

Degrelle suddenly became judge and jury. Was it a question of program? No, for programs did not interest this reformer.

off

"What's the good of abundance/one's horn in windy tirades?.... Words, projects, programs, it's a joke. What our country needs is to raise strong, rough men, visionary and creative. We are perishing, not through lack of doctrine... but through lack of indomitable temperaments ... Instead of blundering fakers the country needs men of action.... "men." We will look for these men, we will find them, and we will make them. That is our program." (Vlan, # 2, Feb.18).

Such a discourse is most seductive for the elector infused with vigor rather than with clarity; it tempts and agitates an idealistic youth. It is quite excusable to miss the full impact of its meaning; who could have measured it? Would Leon Degrelle be capable of discerning the pathways along which the voices of his inner "demon one day would lead him?

When the conclusions of Rex's ~~meeting~~* of the Catholic party appeared, on April 29, the position became a bit clearer. The four questions posed became irrelevant. It was a "clear condemnation."

examination

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"THE PARTY needs a financial organization, technicians, tribunals, a leader..." "Let's not look far; we will put him in form." Let's spread upon it our network of periodicals, our brochures, and all our papers from Rex, which already has 250,000 to 30,000 persons. Let's put our staff and our soldiers at the party's disposition. They will become indispensable. Instead of fighting the Catholic Party, let's serve it."

Thus the action was to come from the inside, but in any case, Rex was determined to act.

FRICtIONS AND ANXIETIES -

Many people at the Catholic ~~Main Office of Action~~, ~~main~~ were astonished. ~~rapidly~~ ~~quodam~~ changed face. From an editing house, not even totally emancipated, Rex had ~~transformed~~ ~~changed~~ into an active political action enterprise. Rex frankly declared being a mouvement of opinion, and in a big announcement in Degrelle's offices, its purposes were clearly defined, on June 1, 1933:

"Rex is: 1. a youth movement; 2. a movement of the Catholic Action.-- Rex wants: to give back to the Catholics a sense of pride, optimism, intrepidity, and the discipline of an organised action; 2. project into all modern life an ardent, intelligent, and integral Catholicism. -- Rex is characterised by: its élan, its dynamism, its faith, its sense of action; 2. its apostolique intransigency, its mysticism, its unity; 3. its commercial and financial organization, operated ~~strictly~~ as a workshop (factory) enterprise; 4. its audacious objective: all modern life-screen, radio, press, and today's souls - Rex gives itself to: 1. Belgium - to invigorate

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renovated its board, thanks to a unified Catholicism; 2. to Christ - Christus Rex, consecrating in him the joined efforts of his soldiers and apostles.

That at least were its intentions, or its pretensions. Such a program ~~can't~~ but inspire confidence. On the 28 of March, the magazine "Soirees" was given to Rex. In August, a special edition of "Soirees" sketched Rex's first plan of action, and declared its new projects. One could also remark that the period of brochures and pamphlets, which characterized the beginnings of that action was over, giving place to books which were to teach the people as well as the cultivated public to read.

Through the "Collection nationale" books were introduced and sold by great numbers; the "Rex Rois" series reserved works of great European writers for an élite; the "Collection politique", published under the auspices of the Federations of Associations and the Catholic Circles, revised at the same time, some fundamental positions. That wasn't all; there was a future promise of Flemish translations, a childrens' collection, and a religious series, "The Living Faith." Even with Rex, Vlan, and Soirees, the range of Rex's newspapers was not yet complete: a recreational journal for families would soon appear, entitled "Foyer" (The Home), and then an enlightening religious publication, "Croyez" (Believe). For the moment, the ambitions of Rex were ~~immobilized~~ there...

All this remained in the moral orbit of the Catholic Action, which was even pleased with it. Rex's emblem, on the front of the newspaper, consisted of a front-faced crown with a cross above it. Both press was not lacking in declarations of devotion to the King, to Christ the King; they

colored right and the left, and the center.

central, at least theoretically, this inexhaustible ~~series~~ of publications. ~~The~~ Bouillonais Leon Degrelle is the fresh and ardent soul of this movement, writes a commentator, " He is the promoter and the motor, the good herald and infectious and joyous young leader, and it is Mgr. Picard who is the counsellor, the chaplain, and the "supporter" ("mainteneur").

Practically speaking, this situation was sometimes rather uncomfortable for the "tutor;" Even though the reins were lightly held by an indulgent hand, the "fledgling", as one liked to call him, was constantly embarking on wild gambols. Mgr. Picard received warnings from many sides. It was strange to find this sudden flourishing of so many newspapers and books, when the Catholic editions had always held themselves on a rather modest footing. Was Rex going to devour in a few mouthfuls all the old houses, whose unexpected competitor he suddenly became? Or would this spectacular success burn with a momentary flame only to be reduced to cinders and ashes, or in (processes) judiciary language: suits and bankruptcy ? Degrelle was already regarded by some as a literary adventurer and hare-brained, madcap youth. To those who warned him against Degrelle, Mgr. Picard's defense was, " It is true that Leon may go overboard in treating venerable subjects and

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respectable people, but that's his temperament. Put I want you to tell me if we have ever found such a militant - a true one? You know his age. Let him sow his wild oats." Sometimes, when pushed too far, one would witness Mgr. Picard flaming with indignation at the very thought that the affair would come out badly.

The ACJB shared these feelings. In Rex, it saw the providential instrument through which the ideal of the Catholic action would finally penetrate into profane realities, and would revitalize all of society. "All literary life..." proclaimed Rex's sub-title. "All political life..." said Vian. Degrelle was the messenger of truth whose fiery rhetoric was charged with words of salvation. A great number of priests and a wave of youth, especially from the student milieu, already adhered with faith to this redefined ideal, so much more captivating now that it was summed up in such picturesque and prestigious(~~words~~) language.

Nevertheless, the organized movement of the ACJB was no to be lead blindly into this venture. Degrelle had never been a part of its staff, nor did he insist in becoming part of it. Did he unconsciously feel that the Catholic Action discipline, directly subordinate to the ecclesiastic authority, would act as a shackle? The ACJB had not exercise any power of Rex, whose ties were only with

Catholic Action. Thus Rex was on an integral parallel and not ~~an~~ ~~an~~ path of the ACJB. The official youth ~~movement~~, whose methods became stricter since specialization, watched with great apprehension the growth of another youth movement at its side, perfectly free, and offering to its cause all youth without distinction of condition or origine. The J.O.C. who felt the assault against the institutions instinctively adhered to by the workers world, the J.A.C., and others became on the defensive.

TENSIONS AND AGGRESSIONS =

Under such conditions, frictions were inevitable. Here was Rex raising its voice against "Nation Belge," a daily, officially neutral but having many Catholics among its readers. Rex accused "Nation Belge" of a systematic hostility against everything Catholic. Incited by this accusation, Nation Belge retaliated by taking to task Mgr. Picard, Rex's moral guaranty, who had just finished collaborating with this newspaper. Mgr. Picard answered with the statement that he had recently asked the administrative council of the Rex Editions cooperative to accept his resignation as president, a post which he had accepted only on a provisory basis, to facilitate transactions. "This resignation ~~REMOVED~~ of administrator however, does not imply that I withdraw my collaboration and friendly support of Rex Editions," he added. This statement was noted with regret, by Nation (December 12, 1933). To avoid further misunderstanding, Mgr. Picard wrote to Nation a second time, this time giving hommage to the newspaper "which had always treated Catholicism with the highest honor and esteem," and also to clarify the nature of his actual relations with Rex:

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"The patronage which I have conser-
ved of Rex since that company became
legally distinct from the Main Office
of the Catholic Action no longer
entails, in fact, the previous censure
of its encumbrant production. I conten-
ted myself with advice of a general nature,
and with occasional remarks. If this
formula proves to be inadequate or
perilous upon its experience, it is
not ~~properly~~ unmeasurable."

By this statement, Mgr. Picard sought to prove that
his intervention in the Nation incident would not have
been ineffectual (ineffective).

But there were worse things to come. Vian launched
into an odious attack against the ex-minister Henri
~~Cherif~~
Jasper... Degrelle's aggressive attitude ~~increasingly~~
increasingly
~~minds more and more erray~~
disoriented
and confused the minds of his readers, his press became
more and more involved in political battles, and the
~~pre~~
advice of his moral counsellor was less and less ~~payed~~
adhered to. (I know, Cheri, ending a sentence with a
preposition is a cardinal sin in elementary English
composition - am I doomed to a grammatical hell?)
The final blow came on December 22, when the Main Office
of the Catholic Action issued a summons to Rex, to
modify its way of procedure.

"The Main Office of the Catholic
Action, began the note, is forced
to conclude to its intense regret
that the moral authority of Mr.
has not been respected by Rex.

at a time in which they prevailed
of his patronage. Mgr. Picard has
formally witnessed the occurrence of
several conflicts of this nature in
the course of these last weeks,
notably in a violent campaign with
which the Main Office is declaredly
dissociated.

"These defaults gravely imperil
not only the interior discipline,
but also the ~~good~~ reputation of the
Catholic Action, as well as its
imperative independence from politi-
cal action. An editing house and its
organizations which engage in such
activities cannot pretend to have the
~~proper~~ privileged patronage of the
Catholic Action and at the same time actively
participate in political action, ~~especially~~
especially with the verve and vigor
customary to Rex."

The question was thus placed on a matter of
principle as well as contracts formally concluded.

On December 16, in unanimous agreement, voiced by the
Commission of coordination of the ACJB, the Main Office
asked Rex "to faithfully respect all
the injunctions made to ~~them~~ by Mgr. Picard, and to
separate itself from the political newspaper Vian."
"Furthermore," the note added, "it should be understood
that the ulterior collaboration of Mr. Leon Degrelle
with political movements and publications could only
engender the above-noted difficulties which we most
emphatically wish to avoid." Rex was given until
January 31 to execute these orders. If the ACJB did

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not obtain satisfaction at the end of this period the lease would be cancelled in accordance with the Rex agreement of the transfer of shares to Mr. Degrelle, the episcopal authority would be fully informed of conflict, and the Main Office would publish a decree that neither it nor any of its organizations are now in any way connected with Rex Editions.

This was the ultimatum, and there was great excitement at Rex. Eduard Degrelle hastened to assure Mgr. Picard that he would exert all his influence on his son to make him conform to orders. To Mgr. Picard he writes, "It is my personal opinion that it is better for Rex not to a political machine, and that it should remain in unified action with your Main Office, thus ~~merging~~^k a complete union with the organisms of the Catholic Action." (December 31).

What will the chief of Rex do?... this man who never takes "no" for an answer? He seeks to parry the thrust. ~~We~~, interested in politics? Have we done any more than other Catholic newspapers who print simultaneously religious and political articles?

"During months and months no one found this incompatible... All the trouble started in these last months, when we thought it our duty to lead a campaign which displeased the government..."

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Do you not think it enough that Mgr. Picard has officially given his resignation as president of the Council, that he declared in the Nation Belge that he was not responsible for the articles in our newspapers, and that we ourselves inserted a crystal clear declaration on this subject in our newspapers this week?"

Furthermore, Degrelle challenged the Main Office's assertion of ever having had charge of the newspapers,

maintaining that their responsibility was limited to books. He announced that Rex and Vlan will publish an article according to which Rex Editions ^{total} will ~~totally~~ assume ~~the~~ responsibility of all its newspapers from now on. (January 3, 1934.).

Degrelle thus intended to have free rein in his political action. He rejected all of Mgr. Picard's control, without however rejecting ~~the~~ all Catholic Action patronage. He refused to bow to authority, even to the one who opened the way of success for him. This independence made the situation clear. That same day, a joint communiqué by the Main Office of the Catholic Action and the A.C.J.B was issued to the press, "to inform the public of their~~s~~ dissociation with Rex Editions." This decision was motivated by the^{know} organic incompatibility, and furthered by the fact that the directive offices

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"... approve of certain polemic processes recently adopted by Rex Editions."

On January 4, Mgr. Picard addressed a letter

to His Eminence, the Cardinal van Roey, in which he informed him of the conflict:

"It is no longer possible for us to keep an attitude of hesitation and expectation, which we adopted at

Vlan's creation, in order to avoid wronging an interesting and important movement of Catholic publication and publicity. Our prolonged silence actually created damaging confusions to the Catholic Action..." "In the beginning, Vlan had only been a newspaper of doctrine and information; this would still not have been incompatible with our patronage. Since that time we have since then expressed the source of our anxieties to Mr. Degrelle." ~~Thus writes Mgr. Picard.~~

Thus the patronage of the Catholic Action was withdrawn from Rex Editions. As for his personal relations with Rex, Mgr. Picard advised the Cardinal already that which he had announced to Nation Belge:

"We will do everything in our power to avoid a public display of polemics. As soon as the distinction is well established in the public's eyes, we will once more undertake an occasional collaboration which we have always given to Rex enterprises, and we will not cease, even now, to

recommend to our Catholic readers that they help generously these ebullient and well-intentioned apostles."

Thus, Mgr. Picard's position was not entirely clear.

A complete break seemed brutal to him, and such a gesture seemed unjustified in view of the "important services which Rex Editions rendered to the Catholic cause." (Communiqué of the ACJB). And further, would he have the strength to break with Degrelle, for whom he held the deepest friendship? The ambiguity of this personal attitude was to have grave consequences in prolonging the difficulty.

On January 13, Degrelle writes in Rex:

"Disagreement with the ACJB? How can one imagine such a thing: The ACJB was our youth... of all the Rexistes. We lived it. We served it for years. All the departments of Rex are directed by old militants of the ACJB, those who had the courage, those who wanted to consecrate their ideal, and sacrifice everything in order to place themselves in the service of an unceasing and exclusive apostleship.... They risked not only their youth but their bread. The 72 permanent staff members of Rex were coldly and voluntarily the actors in a heroic adventure. In a few years, they achieved, partially, but vigorously that which the ACJB dreamed of. After all that, how can one dream even for an instant, that there would be a rupture between the ACJB and the leaders of Rex, everyone one of them a 100% acjibiste?"

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What then, according to him, had happened? It was simple:

"Rex was a movement which had developed in an atmosphere of astonishing dynamism, ~~and~~ served by the most organization, and could not as of now hold itself to the concentrated and restrained program of the ACJB." What else are we doing but ~~to~~ applying ~~the~~ Pope Pius' 1924 recommendation to canon Brohee:

"The solidly formed Christian should spread out beyond the life which he has received. He should distribute this treasure of Christianity everywhere, putting it to work in all domains; in family life, in public life, and in political life."

Politics, yes." One either becomes concerned with it, or one is strangled by it...."

"How many times were we sorry to see the ACJB keeping their youth away from politics...? We understood that these thousand of complaining friends were right, and that the time had come for the first group of men formed by the ACJB ~~should~~ take part in public life. We opened the flood-gates to give the country a rough and courageous army assembled under the Rex flag. And already behind us they are closing the gates ~~of the~~ ~~now~~¹⁹²⁸ to shape the new levies in the hermetic confinement of the ACJB, the new levies who we hope will some day join us."

Having made this distinction however, our engaging in politics

is not ~~un~~likely, as one imagines, ~~but~~ we intend to reduce our apostolic works. To the contrary, it is precisely this passion for Christ which enflames us and pushes us onward to new conquests. Just as before, and even more so, we follow our labor of love and faith, projecting into all ~~human~~ life God's light and the vibration of Catholicism. Never has an era had greater need of the comfort of the Cross. We will bring back the calm, serenity, and the light of Christ, into the morals, ~~minds~~, and all that influences men and their homes. Our political activity will be an outgrowth of this, and its strategy moreover, will be entirely different ~~clearly separating~~ ~~national~~ ~~interests~~ from apostolic ~~preoccupations~~ interests... We want to eliminate from our country as soon as possible, all that stimulates religious conflicts, and ~~gave~~ poisons religious atmosphere... Let the Catholics be saints, and let their sanctity shine forth; and the anti-clerics will cease to despise us..."

With such spirit, how could one not "reconstruct the country and revive the souls of men?"

"Belgium has need of a new spirit - she has need of men who do not come to power harassed, sceptic, and defeated before the battle try has sounded. Ten years from now, Belgium will have changed face in its material and moral structure. For this we need strong, rough men, with a clear ideal and sense of action, adapted to our times and impregnated with the life of the people they will have to save. Our great red flags, emblazoned with the Crown of Christ will lead not only the conquests of hearts and souls, but in revitalizing the country by making men aware of charity and national duty."

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This citation is long, but necessary. In this discourse, Leon Degrelle is to define in his sonorous and emotional language, the ideal which he will communicate to the masses: politics is not a business, it is a service, a devotion, a sacrifice; it is a great love. Rex is cited as an example of these Christian virtues in renovating the very idea of politics. All this thanks to the Catholic Action and the AGJB. And this was the source of mysticism which was to infect the masses. It would start with those incited by the enthusiasm of the youth congress, who under the intoxication of proclaiming Christ the King were waiting to be pushed into action by the emergence of a new prophet of could the times. Degrelle ~~had~~ do without the support of the Catholic Action, for he ~~had~~ walked away with all its zeal forever; this was far better than a contract.

SEPARATION *

Thus a great sum of events occurred, and the logic of the situation will take its course.

~~Pope's words~~~~Rex, printed in big red characters~~

in Rex
On January 13, Degrelle posted an excerpt of Pope Pius XI's words, ~~printed in big red letters~~, "Political action is a form of collective charity."

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"...is as necessary as individual charity..." Was it to explain this maxim that Vlan started a chronicle entitled "The Dictatorship of Profit (du profitariat)?" In it were published ^{some} ~~mandates~~ society of ~~some~~ administrators withheld by different Catholic politicians. This continued on the 22nd, in a copy which commented on the death of King Albert: this time the cream of the Catholic party ~~were~~ ^{was} carted off judicially ~~to the~~ scaffold: Jules Poncelet, Carton de Wiart, de Kerckhove d'Exaerde, all ~~were~~ ^{were} baked clay of the same ~~time~~. Next time it would be Pierre Davé, de Burlet, F. Delannoy, P. de Liedekerke, A. De Schrijver, L. Huart, L. Gendebien, Frans van Cauwelaert, Paul Wauwermans, Proper Poulet... a panoply of honorable men and respected names... Degrelle was now engaged in a vast manoeuvre of expurgation. It was thought that Vlan was destined to fight the leftist parties, but the wheels were reversed: "We have begun a clean-up," explained Degrelle. At the same time the leader of Rex was meetingue (sic) (have no idea what this means - locked everywhere)... his success grew. No need to be astonished at this. The country, as well as the rest of the world was undergoing a grave economic crisis. Unemployment was at a record height, and anxiety was rampant in all social classes. "Where would the remedy come from? Degrelle warned about this..."

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on Belgium is at the eve of ruin and desaster. It will need strong-hearted surgeons" (Rex, January 13.). He chose the best moment to become the public prosecutor. So many people had great weights on their minds! So many nourished a ~~mute~~ resentment! Finally a voice is raised to liberate thier consciences and dissipate their bitterness by designating and naming the guilty ones. What better stimulant for a disinterested reform of dividend-fat the State than to denounce politicians while workers of all classes were tightening their belts. And The classic procedure of demagogues of all times took its full effect.

For its part, the Catholic Action, through its Main Office executed its intended measures. Actually, the situation was paradoxical: Rex continued to occupy the same building as the Main Office, which was a neighbor to the ACJB. At the top of the main staircase, there was on which a door ~~#2648~~ a bold nameplate proclaimed: "Rex, General Director." To get to Mr Picard, one continued through a backstaircase, to the second floor. Since the establishment of Rex, Degrelle had a great red flag made, emblazoned with an emblem, which now fluttered on the balcony. The chief never failed to have his visitors visit "the establishment" without letting them suspect that

something else in the house besides. Never this inhabiting of the same building became too confusing! The Main Office formally canceled the lease. Degrelle ignored this, and delayed any action. The affair was settled in court, and finally on May 1, the Chief and his entourage vacated the premises.

There were other troubles too. Degrelle's megalomania began ~~#6*666*THEM*666~~. In publishing so many books and newspapers, one after the other, in defiance of all control, Degrelle precipitated Rex's financial chaos. Creditors and printers claimed their due. Rex would have been liquidated at that time, if it hadn't been for one of his main creditors, ~~who~~ ~~#666~~ realized that if he wanted to get any of his funds back, it was better to let Rex continue, subject of course to strict control. Thanks to that commercial speculation, Degrelle managed to get out of hot water.

As for Mr. Picard, he wished to explain himself frankly but loyally. In Realiser, an organ of the JIC, he replies to Degrelle's last article. He sincerely desires d sires to avoid " a show of polemics over the exchange of notes between the S.G.A.C. and Rex Editions." (He still spoke of 'Rex Editions,' whereas

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Degrelle only recognized the name of "Rex."). "But we still wish to remain faithful to the golden rule: Amicus Plato, magis amica veritas. This is why our language will be clear, but friendly."

He then continued to explain how the publication of Vlan had placed him in a delicate position. "At that time this weekly did not pose the same tone as it does now. It was seeking its way. We would have liked to see it oriented towards a doctrinal approach, which would have permitted the SGAC to continue to lend its official support to the Rex Editions. The changing of the subtitle from "All political life," to "All civic life," or "All public life" was envisaged. But its development took a completely different turn."

Rex Editions were constituted into an autonomous, cooperative society, no longer at the service of the ACJB nor of any other organization of the Catholic Action. One could take one's time. This said, Mgr. Picard addressed a few corrections and some compliments to the "very estimable article" of M. Degrelle.

"The ACJB has never meant to stifle the enthusiasm and the activities of the young people in it. On the contrary, its motto, which is the motto of all the Catholic Actions groups, is that it is necessary to take a stand, and if possible, to engage in all spheres of human activity, political, social, cultural, etc."

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in the arts, in literature, in economic or political organizations... The goal of the Catholic Action is to stimulate and prepare its members to carry the light and life, conferred upon them by Christ, into all these directions. The Catholic Action, we often say, is an excellent thing provided one leaves it not with the intent of abandoning it, but with the intent of returning to it unceasingly to invigorate one's energies, take orders from one's leaders, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship with one's brothers-in-arms and the apostleship.

"We are thus going further than M. Degrelle, and the Rex Editions in warning the Acejibistes against a narrow and exclusive conception of the Catholic Action. For the past ten years, we have repeated to all who will listen, that if the Catholic Action ~~is useful to~~ everything, it is only sufficient unto itself like religion, of which it is a manifestation and an enlightenment

to use an expression of St. Paul.

But, another principle constantly affirmed by the ecclesiastic authority was that the Catholic Action should not take on political responsibilities.

"As a consequence, the Rex Editions who have now become the directive center of a political movement can no longer claim the official backing of the Catholic Action, even for the religious or apostolic side of their activities. From now on Rex Editions must assume full responsibility of their commercial, financial and spiritual publication activities."

And finally, Degrelle's project:

"...was to make Rex Editions the religious flag ~~which~~ which ~~the~~ to rally young people and men from all political sides, opposite or alike, as well as ~~the~~ political rally which would assemble all patriots regardless of political or religious convictions... this to us would be utopia..."

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These two things together under the same flag and leader seems to us impossible. Following this thought to the end, we would even say that there is something shocking in the creation of a mystical religious apostleship, crowned with Rex's name and that of its leader, ~~WHICH IS THE SP~~ and ~~REPRESENTING AT THE SAME TIME~~ utilizing all the resulting prestige to lead a political combat or conquest."

With these last words Mgr. Picard brought to light the most troubling and paptious tactic of Rex: ~~using the religious enthusiasm and energy stimulated by his prose~~ ~~in the~~ the conscious exploitation of deliberately stimulated religious energy and enthusiasm (stimulated by prose) for other than its seemingly intended purposes. The actual purpose of course, was the agitation of the readers to follow the personal whims and dictates of Leon Degrelle.

~~thus~~ the separation on the organic plan was taken care of. As for their personal relations, Degrelle was careful to minimize the break. While their official relations were carried on through the mail and as in the process server, their personal encounters, ~~they~~ in the corridors, never failed to disarm Mgr. Picard. Degrelle's sallies would disconcert even the most solid adversary. However Mgr. Picard did not like being addressed with such apparent ease and unconcern for the actual state of things.

reproach his recalcitrant pupils in the sincerity of his teaching? "Why do you lie?" he would ask him, before witnesses. All this would slide off like water of a duck's back, nevertheless Mgr. Picard didn't have the strength to make the final break. Mais amica veritas, sed amicus Plato...

In particular cases however, his actions were more rigorous. At a time when Rex's creditors were at the point of liquidating ~~it~~, Mgr. Picard sent some formal instructions ~~instructions~~ to Father Foucart from Moulin (France), on March 15. Father Foucart was the SGAC administrator, and the instructions concerned an arrangement to be made between Rex and the SGAC. "We ~~should~~ ~~not~~ have need have about our actions concerning Degrelle, for it is he who brought about ~~the~~ the sanctions which we will apply against him, in behaving contrary to all orders we gave him. Nevertheless if we can retain his collaboration in the editing work, we will come out the better for ~~this~~. But he must be left with no power of administration ~~as far as~~ (~~is to be inserted here~~) whatsoever. ~~The contract on this:~~ Mr. Degrelle is to have ~~the publication~~ under his directions solely for editing purposes; for his editing work, he is to be strictly held to the directions of the Administration Council... he is to have a monthly indemnity

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creditors should claim the major management
of Rex stocks, and they should name an ~~administrator~~
~~administrator~~ If he acquits himself well in
these tasks and shows* gives evidence of having mended
his ways, he ~~not~~ once again find a position at Rex.

If not, he will be ousted by the Council, where he does not
hold a majority in favor." Such views showed that Mgr.
Picard had no authority over Degrelle at the moment. 1

Degrelle made every effort not to burn all his
bridges behind him. Thereafter his forced departure from the
ACJR House (May 1) he wrote to Mgr. Picard that he wanted
very much to see him.... "not to talk to you about all
our troubles, but to reaffirm the esteem and affection I
have always maintained for you. I have suffered greatly
from the incidents which preceded my departure, and I
am most anxious to prove with all my heart's sincerity
that my gratitude and affection are just as strong as ever,
if not more so." And he proceeded to give him news about
his children.. That little message was touching, and actually
Mgr. Picard was torn apart, beaten and grief-stricken.
After Degrelle left, he ~~went to sleep~~ took refuge
^{physically} at a friend's house,
with the confession: "I can't take it anymore..."

1 On February 9, Mgr. Picard formally expressed his will of
"being absolutely free of any attachment to Rex,
moral as well as material." He renounced the administra-
tion and collaboration of the society (letter to Mr.

Pierre Nothomb, with a power delegation in view of the
February 14 general Assembly)

AMBIGUITY *

Whatever our innermost feelings at the state of
~~hope~~, ~~that ambiguity will be clarified~~
things, we ~~are~~ still ~~in~~ ~~misunderstanding~~ and
~~misunderstanding~~. Unfortunately nothing of
the kind happened. Leon Degrelle continued to ~~play off~~
~~against each other?~~
~~He~~ ~~both ends~~ the Catholic apostleship,
with the fervent declarations of an authentic militant
of Christ-King, and political polemics, with all the
vehemence of his ~~own~~ temperament.

At the end of March, Degrelle's financial
difficulties forced him to merge Rex and Vlan: each week
the reader would receive a ~~package~~ delivery of two frontpieces:
Rex on the first page, and Vlan in the back. The literary
part exceeded the political part in quantity, but the one
printed in picrate drew infinitely more attention. At
the moment Rex was ~~tired~~ leading a ~~sweeping away of~~
~~immorality, and never missed~~
an occasion to harangue high finance, the "banksters"
and the government which came to their aid.(many
important bank~~s~~ found themselves impaled). As to construc-
tive ideas, Rex would borrow with ~~charity~~ all the information
it needed from columns of studies published by theologians of
Christian democracy such as R.P.Rutten, the apostle of
syndicats, and R.P. Arendt, director of the bureau of

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syndicat studies. He would write articles favorable to corporatism, a popular system in the different Catholic circles. All this did not distinguish him that much from existing currents, but at certain times more original ideas would pierce through. Thus, in an article entitled, "WHAT What we want for our country," Rex lists as a first point: "A stronger and more stable power, active and responsible, with direct, frequent, and pacific contact with the masses;" this is explained in precise terms: "...(this power) would be helped by a parliamentary, consultative organ, strictly and radically modified in its recruitment and in the specialization of its work." Even this ~~most~~^{most} antiperlementarianism did not seem to set Rex apart from a constitutional reform movement which ~~became~~^{had} popular with a large number of Catholic intellectuals.

These fighting attitudes, and political ^{political} ~~passing~~^{passing} agitation became clothed in a Christian mysticism, in full evolution. In an editorial, a newspaper prints these lines:

"Insignia "Rex": a sign, a cross, a crown, a word. Rex's army has a sign and a word- What a Battle!- Its name: existe - its soul: Catholic - its heart: the heart of Christ - Its spirit: apostolic- Its promised land: the kingdom of Christ "(July 20, 1934)"

* This word was translated from "insigne" which also means "notorious."

The combination of the two ideas is clearly visible. The papal formula is openly publicized: "the intent to create a Catholic State, and the royalty of Christ by politics." (see ~~say~~^{say} August 24).

The tension mounted. More and more young people of the Catholic Action were being snatched up by this impetuous torrent, which Rex fed with the exciting force of its language. In each ~~copy~~^{copy}, carefully selected reader's mail added to show the growing tone of enthusiasm:

" Rex's progress; pushing aside all obstacles, and sweeping away the hypocrites and black prophets, Rex progresses everywhere, sustained by an incredible vigor, and thousands of regenerated Catholics. We have forgotten, that at the time of Rex's attempted assassination, that God's passion and the ardor of a youth ready to do anything, were stronger than gilded jealousy, venomous scandals and ~~desiring~~^{desiring} drawing-room cabals." (August 17)

Never has ~~one~~^a heard a more pathetic tone, as when Rex plays the victim. " Rex has been pushed around, murdered because of its apostolic intrusiveness, and the vigor of its ideal." The rest of the article expounds on the suffering of St. Theresa of Lisieux.

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It goes without saying that with such tone, Rex continued to consider itself as an authentic Catholic movement. One day it passed a circular reading:

Rex to be sold at all churched. Rex, the movement of the Catholic Action." (July 12). * see p. 27 - insert here

In constantly creating a confusion ~~which~~ ^{in this way} keep away the ACJB desperately tried to remove from our national life, even outdoing itself by the virulence of its ~~unexpected~~ language in regard to its customary positions.

Rex succeeded in vexing the qualified organizations of the Catholic Action. This in spite of the ACJB's desperate efforts to keep this confusion from entering public life, and even outdoing itself by the unexpected virulence of its language in regard to its customary positions, both on a religious as well as on the political plan. On June 24, the Women's ACJB held a big ^{rally} conference in Brussels. It was the first of its kind. Tens of thousands of ~~young~~ girls from all over the country participated in it. On this occasion, Rex published a special edition inviting the girls to the apostleship, ^{the} by press. The ACJB was opposed to its distribution. On September 25, Degrelle signed a circular address to the Rexites of the Louvain section. It had a very ambiguous title: "Rex, the Catholic Action".

* Rex, the political movement; Rex religious movement, Rex this, Rex that; one was as possible as the next, that's how ~~it stood~~.

Further on, it read, "Throughout the country Rex can count on enthusiastic and disciplined groups working methodically unceasingly for the realization of their ideal: to storm all the places of influence which modern world can provide for us and enlist them into the service of Christ-King end of the country."

Now it was the ACJB's turn to become impatient. Its General Committee published a new announcement, in the first days of October, emphasizing once again their elementary differences. The essential part reads:

- " 1. Rex is not and ~~cannot~~ pretend to be an organ of the Catholic Action. It is not authorized to this effect. It carries on campaigns, such as its political campaigns for example, forbidden by the Catholic Action by their very nature, and re-iterated by the clearest and most ~~repeated~~ orders of His Holiness, the Pope.
2. Furthermore, we feel that if an institution ^{integral} presenting itself under the sign of Catholicism and Christ's royalty, gives this profession of faith

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devotion and love, an outburst such as that which claims characterizes the propaganda ~~of~~ of Rex, and if it arouses a veritable mysticism of religious essence in its followers and collaborators, it is neither fitting nor permissible for this institution to throw itself into polemics and into campaigns which our holy religion cannot be mixed up with. It is not only the Catholic Action which should be disengaged from profane politics, ~~passions~~ battles and passions, and earthly interests, but all those who pretend to directly serve ~~interests~~ and represent ~~interests~~ "Catholicism".

of Mgr. Picard's hand

This declaration, of which several preparatory versions were in existence, clearly bears the mark of Mgr. Picard's style, ~~written~~ dictated by his ~~hand~~. The bishop of Tournai, Mgr. Rasneur, sent it to the Catholic newspapers and gave it his ~~approbation~~ approval. It was the first time that a bishop intervened publicly on the subject of Rex. At the same time however, several previous directors of the ACJB made known their disagreement with the Committee's note; they favored the entry of old ACJB's into Rex, that magnificent outcome of the Catholic Action movement. (October 60). In stead of clearing up, the confusion deepened.

Feeling his popularity rising, Degrelle had the hour had come in which to prepare, in his manner, a brilliant assembly. There would be a "congress of the youth press" held at Charleroi, on October 21, under the form of a banquet. 5,000 would assist. The word was "One isn't a friend of Rex if one doesn't come to Charleroi." The scene was alluring: 10,000 plates, 5,000 glasses; 1½ miles of tables; 10,000 slices of ham; 7,500 litres of beer; 30,000 toffees; 75,000 apricots... a banquet à la Gargantua... a fabulous reunion... a marvellous pleasure party organised in a band... "Before the banquet, mass at 11:00 o'clock... general communion in the morning... After the banquet, a flaming procession..." And all this for 8 francs- all expenses included (September 21, 1934.).

For greater precision, 9 points were printed in the following edition. Here are a few: "VI : The banquet will be extremely picturesque. Jazz and entertaining music will alternate with flaming, ~~entertaining~~ and well directed speeches. Around 4:30, Leon Degrelle, standing on a high tribunal in the midst of brilliant flags, will address the enormous crowd, by spotlight. VII : Everything will be arranged to be original and full of emotion! Workmen's delegations in their workclothes, Rexiste nurses on their stretchers, and gymnasts (acrobats) will mix

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fantasy with solemnity. There will be unforgettable moments." (September 28).

Degrelle knew what to do. Other ~~corynhes~~ before him had manipulated crowds in a similar manner; henceforward he would ~~try~~ pattern himself after Hitler's and Mussolini's stage settings.

But someone kept watch at Tournai. The diocese authority raised its voice again: the mass requested by Rex for October 21 could not be granted- whatever the sale of Rex publications at church doors, learning establishments, and local places, was forbidden until a clarification was made. The blow was direct: Rex was openly disavowed by a bishop. This was a rather uncomfortable position for a "Catholic Action movement." What was Degrelle going to do? Thousands of readers waited breathlessly for the outcome.

The pen didn't cling to his fingers for long. Following the warning of Mgr. Rasneur, the following editions of Rex printed in front page headlines:

IN THE SERVICE OF THE CHURCH. Added in red type, were the following words from Degrelle: "A Rexist is a soldier with all the courage and discipline that the word encompasses; a bishop with

Without a doubt, he added in commentary, we have ~~had~~ expenses ~~of~~ 40,000 francs in expenses, but it is we ourselves who have swept our piles of plates into an immense scatter of dishes. There was no doubt that Mgrs. Rasneur did not forbid the banquet - no one asked us to cancel it, but we wanted to ~~do~~ do right..." In the guise of the submissive son of the ~~stained~~ Church, Degrelle rushed to bow before the wishes of a ^{spirit} bishop. In the same ~~vein~~ (vein), he announced that ~~Rex~~ Rex's next effort would be focused on an intensive propaganda campaign of the Catholic Action, promised to demolish (disintegrate) the apostolic party of his program, and proposed the creation of a big popular daily to serve this end. As for the political domain- there he would intervene only in the event that religious interests would be implicated (involved). The range remained ~~very~~ pretty wide.

What more could one ask for? The admirable creature obtained the calculated effect without any trouble. The Bishop of Tournai made it known that Rex's management counterordressed (counteracted) its press congress and that it would, "be in agreement with the ecclesiastic authority to give its activities an orientation conforming to the discipline of the Catholic Action."

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On his part, the Bishop of Liege, Mgr. Kerkhofs sent a warm congratulatory letter to Rex (Rex October 19th). He communicated his feelings to Mr. Picard, not without expressing the desire adding certain reservations and [REDACTED] that Rex be placed under ecclesiastic control, and more precisely, under Mgr. Picard's control.

Mr. Picard was himself moved and shaken. He dared to hope again. In the "Pulletin of the Radio-Catholique" toward the end of October, he attempted a short clarification. After having reminded people on how things stood (on the present state of affairs), he concluded:

"We await Rex to make good its word with deeds. It has not yet been assumed by the ecclesiastic authority as an organ of the Catholic Action. Will it ever be? That depends on its ulterior motives (attitudes). Rex is no longer disavowed by the ecclesiastic authorities since M. Degrelle has bound himself to suppress the causes of neither is he its disapproval. But [REDACTED] positively approved of. The priest who has been charged with controlling the activities of Rex is not there as a chaplain of a Catholic Action group; he is not a chaplain. Once again let us not be taken in by the ecclesiasticism of the moment."

[REDACTED] in the turn of events.
[REDACTED] in the measures of severity.
[REDACTED] come out for the best. Mr. Picard [REDACTED] to let it be known that he still [REDACTED] to fall on Rex's side, even though this [REDACTED] mandate - had it not been established by the episcopal authority, was made perfectly illusory by Leon Degrelle's attitude. Mr. Picard no longer tried to fulfill it. especially in Liege, fears were(doubts) that ACJR directors would go over to Rex in bloc if the simultaneous coexistence of the two movements would be declared incompatible. In short, the counter-ordered banquet of Charleroi did more for Degrelle's prestige than all his professed declarations of the love of Christ-King. For an exalted youth - he was more than an affirmator of faith - he was a hero of Christian discipline; [REDACTED] carried a bit farther - he would have been a martyr.

It so happened that circumstances [REDACTED] provided an exceptional opportunity for Degrelle to show himself in public, as a defender of the faith. At this moment, "The Free Thought" was exhibiting a wretched defrocked priest named Moreau in the People's House, in the Wallon country. Moreau was giving violently anticlerical conferences.

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The pursuit of the renegade not only dimmed
Degrelle as the champion defender of Christian Faith,
but also led to some self-revelations, through the
activity of the dual oratory. As sure as he was with
the pen he had never tried himself to this extent
with the word. Now he proved to be equally profi-
cient in both realms (with both weapons). ¹

TWO CATHOLIC YOUTH MOVEMENTS? (p 171)

Nevertheless, this unforeseen success did not clarify the issues as far as the Catholic Action organizations were concerned. *Engaged* Rattling in the religious arena and followed by an ever-increasing legion of youth shouting *Rally* rousing cheers *Spontaneous cheering*, Degrelle was practically at the head of another Catholic youth movement. ^{and} ~~and~~ there thus going to be ~~two~~ parallel movements - both "totalitarian?" the ACJB and REX? Could one possibly belong to both? The ACJB felt harassed for it was pressed to explain itself on all sides.

Deep down, Mgr. Picard was devoid of confidence. He felt
and at the same time found
the ACJB to be gravely menaced. ~~protecting~~
^{himself by} no position to act, with sufficient authority.

1 In spite of his facility with the pen, it was a long time before Degrelle risked public speaking. His

1 Note (cont)

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Louvain compagnons said that he refrained from intervening in the students reunions and that he proved himself quite inept.

On March 13, 1935, He sent a long letter to ~~the~~ His Eminence Cardinal van Roey ~~telling~~ informing him of the state of confusion which reigned in the minds of everyone.

"For some", he wrote, Rex is more than the Catholic Action. Before long, Rex will replace the Catholic Action. Even ~~numerous~~ priests (hundreds) are of this ~~opinion~~. In his opinion, "the crux of the matter is to know if Rex is or is not ~~mandated~~ by the religious authority." Now, thought Mgr. Picard, Rex is not likely to get such a mandate.

M. Degrelle wishes to exert a powerful opinion.

His most immediate ambition is to create a daily. Once he has this power, no one in the world can foresee what use he will make of it. He himself says nothing. Only one thing is certain: that he has an enormous ambition and dreams of "governing his country"

as he says. Impulsive as he is, he is capable of graver imprudences in a moment of social trouble.

Insight of his talent and deep generosity.

... that he ...
... would be a grave

... in any case, there seems to be absolute evidence that this risk cannot be officially run by the ecclesiastic authority.

Furthermore, Rex's manner of acting is shocking and I am astonished that it draws so many followers. This can only be a matter of ignorance. In Rex's offices, one doesn't bother with the cult of truth..."

Further proofs of this assertion were given by Mgr. Picard:

"Let us suppose that these fears are exaggerated - it is surely not too exaggerated to give Rex the ~~freedom~~ responsibility of its processes and campaigns. Let ~~him~~ assume ~~its~~ responsibilities courageously. Let ~~him~~ consider ~~itself~~, and let ~~it~~ be considered as a Catholic newspaper.
None attributes the Church of the Catholic Action ~~with~~ the "Campaigns of a "Free Belgium" or with "Twentieth Century" or with "Rassel" or with "The Wallon Country"..."

As far as I am personally concerned, it would be better were I completely disassociated from Rex.

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The mention of my name in any of Rex's affairs only complicates matters."

In conclusion, Mgr. Picard desired ~~an~~ episcopal intervention in the same spirit of thought.

This defection was not in vain (not without consequences.). Leon Degrelle was asked to come to Malines. There, declarations were heard that Rex was not of the Catholic Action, that Rexism ~~was~~ was not sufficient, that the Catholics should answer the call of the Pope, of the Catholic Action, and enlist in the organizations belonging to the hierarchy. He was given three months to clarify his position. Declarations of this nature actually appeared in the Rex newspaper.

The "Catholic Action Movement" was not then, a Catholic Action movement. The ^{re-opening} ~~new~~ ^{new} ~~new~~ which followed the ~~massacre~~ cannon-blast at Charleroi did not dwindle ^{an} into/integration. Thus a mounting (rising) curve began to appear opened a series of big meetings whose theme more and more openly political. At the end of March, Degrelle had enough. On

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But Rex had other ambitions. It had those of serving the Church and Catholicism, but it had others too. Leon Degrelle had told me twenty times, has told hundreds of people and doesn't make it a secret, that he wants to govern his country. What ever ~~is~~ the meaning or the sense of this ~~expression~~ may be, whatever one thinks of the aptitudes of ~~this~~ Rex's chief to become the Head of Belgium, one thing is certain for us- and that is that an organism built upon Christian faith and charity, must not and cannot participate in such adventures." At this point the audience broke out into interminable applause.

Mgr. Picard ended his discourse by expressing his confidence in the ACHB. "It is almost 15 years ~~to~~ through his post-war that the ACJB is wandering in ~~the~~ tumultuous period after ~~the war~~" he said. "With some presumption, I can say that you have just been given quite succinctly the theology, and philosophy of the apostolate and the Catholic Action. Now, we ask you, "Is there not a ~~surprising~~ perfect coincidence of our two philosophico-theological positions?"

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"...of great pride." (1)

In this allocution, the auditorium
was silent for ten feet and gave a long ovation to the
words: "As the song of To Christ-King arose spontaneously,
our voices answer: Glory to Christ the Victor! He is
King of the world and King of our hearts."

This was a severe declaration against Rex. It was
made solely
not ~~merely~~*~~merely~~ ~~slogans~~* on the grounds of the
collusion between the Christian apostate and ~~the~~*
political enterprise. ~~It was there without~~
~~anywhere~~. That was without a doubt the
principal argument invoked by the Catholic Action
in its disputes with Degrelle. It was fully
justifiable and fundamental, for an organization
strongly tightly bound to the Church, and directly
and fully subordinate in the ecclesiastic hierarchy,
to have proclaimed as a sacred principle
the distinction between the spiritual and the temporal.
Was it not here that ~~say?~~ the greatest originality
of the ACJP?^{say?} And was it not in such a matter that one
could expect the greatest vigilance and most scrupulous
susceptibility?

In regard to

"Nevertheless in view of what one could call, ~~that~~
This speech was one of the rare speeches written
completely by Mgr. Pichot. He wrote it for publication
in the "Catholic Review of Ideas and Events." (May 10)

the government in Belgium, including everything that
concerned the Christian ensigns, with the tacit or
explicit assent of the episcopate, the distinction
and especially the separation of the two domains was
much less clear-cut. The League of Belgian Workers
included a group of branches which encompassed all the
life of its members, from the spiritual formation
of youth (the JOC) and adults (especially in the
Women's League) up to political action, parliamentary
tactics, electoral propaganda (as a recognized section
of the Catholic Party) ~~and~~ syndicalism and its interventions.
The Boerenbond was no less "totalitarian"
as one liked to say then, and its local guilds
organized religious manifestations as well as buying
manure and oil-cakes. We know that this combination of
domains was not the accidental result of a ~~set~~ of
circumstances; it was the result of a systematic and
declared conception.

Furthermore, the political formation at that time
was frankly called the "Catholic" party; it was not
~~solely~~ based on Christian principles, but explicitly
proposed to apply the ~~dangerous~~
Pontifical Encyclical doctrines.

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when
Times were not so far away ~~1890~~ a youth ~~was~~ which
felt the awakening desire to serve a great cause
ardor
and consumed by ~~an~~ ardor to defend the Church would find
in the action of the Catholic Party the natural ~~home~~
~~This was before~~
of its enthusiasm. ~~was~~ mentioned ~~before~~.
(element)
Before 1914, a constant factor of dynamism was present
in the Belgian Catholics.

And then, didn't the Catholic Newspapers themselves,
mix ~~mettre~~ often
~~mettre~~ the appeal ~~to~~ Christian sentiments, the exhortation
and Bishop's
of the Pope's teachings ~~mix~~ with ~~the~~ political progra-
ganda and partisan polemics, at every occasion ~~in~~
their columns?

overstepped
Thus, Rex's position clearly ~~spoke~~ with the
fault
ACJB line. This was a grave ~~error~~ for Rex
did not cease to avail itself of the ACJB and the Catholic
Action. However, it did not stray that far away
~~been~~
from a tradition which had always, more or less ~~been~~
at the heart of the Catholic movement in our country.

In this light, one can understand Leon Degrelle's
answering [in court] ~~in answer to~~ his accusers: "Why
is Rex not permitted what is avowedly common usage
in the League of Christian Workers, in Boerenbond, in
Catholic Party, and in most of the Catholic

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~~SECRET~~

Subject: George Frederick ~~FRATEUR~~ Kyler, Report No: WEM-488
or George Frederick ~~EILER~~ Frateur

Date of Information: November 1950

Place Acquired: Spain, Madrid

Date Acquired: 8 November 1950

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: 14 November 1950

Source:

The following report is from a Spanish police source:

1. Subject, Belgian by nationality, is now living in Madrid at Avenue José Antonio 50, 2nd floor. He is 45 years old, and married.
2. During World War II subject was a high-ranking official in the Rexist movement, and an intimate of Leon DEGRELLE. He also served as an officer in the German S.S. At the end of the war, he was arrested in Belgium in company with his superior officer in the S.S. The latter was shot, but subject succeeded in escaping, crossed France and reached Spain in 1946. He naturally had no passport, and crossed the Spanish border clandestinely with his wife and daughter. When brought before the Spanish authorities, the latter did not place him in a concentration camp, but instead allowed him to continue to Madrid.
3. In addition to the dialects of his own country, subject speaks English, German, French and Dutch, and until recently has been acting as a tourist guide. He will shortly open a tourist office at Avenue José Antonio 66. The source of the funds which are enabling him to open this office is not known.
4. According to source, subject claims that DEGRELLE has not left Spain, and that the latter was seen recently in Málaga, although under what circumstances and by whom he will not reveal.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

Classification ~~SECRET~~

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2005

Form No: 81-50
FEB 1948

65-7-21-357

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

Subject: Leon DEGREELLE

Report No:

OSM-140

place Acquired: Spain, Madrid

Date of Information: June 1953

Evaluation: C-3

Date Acquired: 11 June 1953

Source:

Date of Report: 12 June 1953

Leon DEGREELLE is currently in Madrid under the alias Juan SANCHEZ, although there are few people in the pro-German circles he frequents who are unaware of his true identity. He has a fairly good command of the Spanish language, and is devoting his time here to writing articles on the last World War. DEGREELLE has published several books under a pseudonym, which have enjoyed considerable success in Europe, and have supplied him with a comfortable income. According to source, he is as strong an "anticommunist" as ever.

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001, 2005

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations Classification

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

FORM NO. 51-54
FEB 1948

~~SECRET~~

Subject: Leon DEGRELL

Report No: OSM-426

Place Acquired: Spain, Madrid

Date of Information: 15 May 1954

Evaluation: B-3

Date Acquired: 21 May 1954

Source: Individual with police contacts

Date of Report: 14 September 1954

1. Leon DEGRELL, a Belgian citizen whose World War II activities as a collaborator with the Germans and as head of the Belgian Fascists is widely known, fled to Spain when the end of the war was approaching. His plane landed on the beach of La Concha in San Sebastian, and in the landing DEGRELL suffered a broken leg. He was hospitalized in San Sebastian. A few days later he disappeared from the hospital. The Spanish police pretended to look for him, but time passed and his exact whereabouts remained unknown. It was rumored that he had gone to South America and again to Portugal, but this was never verified. The story persisted that he had never left Spain and that he was being protected by the Falange.

2. Source had hearded nothing more about DEGRELL during the past few years until recently, when a friend from the small village of Constantina, in the province of Sevilla, told him casually that DEGRELL was living in Constantina. He said that DEGRELL has a magnificent ranch, called "La Torre," a few kilometers from the village. The walls fencing in the property are very curious and attract the attention of the local inhabitants because large jars, of the type in which wine or olive oil is stored, are set in the angles of the walls.

3. According to source's friend, DEGRELL enjoys considerable prestige with the local authorities and can often be seen out walking with the mayor and the captain of the Civil Guard. He is visited by many friends from elsewhere.

4. He is also greatly esteemed by the people of the village because more than once he has given a recommendation to someone who had a problem to resolve with the government, either in Sevilla or Madrid, and the results had always been satisfactory, thanks to the intervention of DEGRELL.

Classification

SECRET

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001/2005

FORM NO: 51-58
FEB 1948

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

VIA Air or Sea Pouch

DISPATCH NO. OBEN-1627

CLASSIFICATION

OCT 19 1954

TO

Chief of Mission, [REDACTED]

DATE

FROM

Chief, WE

SUBJECT { GENERAL
SPECIFIC Leon DEGRELLÉ

REF: WBB-3896, WBBN-1273

1. The following information on Leon DEGRELLÉ, a Belgian citizen who collaborated with the Germans during World War II, is transmitted for your information and for any interest which [For. Govt] may still have in Subject. This information was reported to Headquarters by a usually reliable source in OSME-426, 14 September 1954, which was not sent to [REDACTED]
2. Subject fled to Spain when the end of the war was approaching. His plane landed on the beach of La Concha in San Sebastian, and in the landing he suffered a broken leg. He was hospitalized in San Sebastian but disappeared from the hospital a few days later. His exact whereabouts remained unknown, although it was rumored that he had gone to South America and Portugal. This was never verified and the story persisted that he had never left Spain.
3. Recently it was reported that DEGRELLÉ was living in the small village of Constantina in the province of Sevilla. He has a magnificent ranch called "La Torre", a few kilometers from the village, and enjoys considerable prestige with the local authorities and the people of the village. He is also visited by many friends from elsewhere.

Dist:

C-2
WE/2 - 2
RI - 1

8 October 1954

CWE/NI

(Coordinating officer)

WE/5

(Authorizing officer)

CWE/2

CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

16-61224-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
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(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2001, 2005

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR
Special Air Mail

DISPATCH NO. 1AB-1-1716

SECRET CONTROL
U.S. Officials Only

TO Chief of Mission, [] DATE
FROM Chief, Western Hemisphere Division
SUBJECT GENERAL Argentine/German Relations
SPECIFIC RUEHL's Proposed Trip to Germany

REF ID: AAB-1-1691, AAB-1-1620, etc.

1. 1-GH dated 19 November 1954 and evaluated 1-3 stated that former Luftwaffe Colonel Hans Ulrich RUEHL now plans to visit West Germany at the end of November 1954. The reason for the frequent postponements of RUEHL's departure from Argentina is the fact that the Argentine government is exercising great care not to antagonize the Bonn Government by permitting RUEHL to appear in Germany without proper clearance. RUEHL intends to meet French Air Force Colonel Pierre DELILLE in the French parish of order and Leon DEGUELLE in Portugal.

2. AAB-1-1600 had reported in October 1954 that RUEHL might visit West Germany in late October.

26 January 1955

Distribution

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JUN 1949

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2005

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 200-
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(2)(B) Methods/Sources ✓
(2)(C) Co-Sign Relations

AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA PRIORITY

DISPATCH NO. OBBA-5362

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, EE
FROM : Chief, FOB
SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational/CART

DATE: 27 APR 1955

INFO: COM
COM ✓

SPECIFIC— Robert MOEHLIE

Reference: OBBA-2658 dated 8 December 1954
L to WE/2

The following information was obtained from [] by []
[] on 8 April 1955.

1. Robert MOEHLIE of Hinkhausen bei Hannover, a former bank employee, was dismissed from his job because of embezzlement. He fled to Brussels and was hired by the French and Belgian Surete after claiming to be a political persecutee who was obliged to leave Germany because of his former membership in the Waffen SS. In this capacity, he contacted followers of Leon Degrelle.

2. MOEHLIE has been active in Belgium since August 1954. He is now supposed to go to Spain to continue his work for the French and Belgian Surete. MOEHLIE, still claiming to be a political persecutee and a former member of the Waffen SS (which he was), recently made contact with the driver for the Spanish Ambassador in Brussels. In early April 1955, the Spanish Embassy in Brussels intended to send two vehicles to Madrid. MOEHLIE, equipped with a Spanish pass, was to drive one of these vehicles and thus reach Spain. The Spanish Ambassador is supposedly not aware of the fact that MOEHLIE is actually working for the Surete.

3. For [] The foregoing information was included in one of many unsolicited reports recently received from source. There are no objections to discussing this report with [For Govt] if you deem it advisable to do so. It is requested, however, that [For Govt] not be advised of the country of origin of this information. For the purposes of source evaluation, we would be interested in receiving the gist of any comments which [For Govt] may make on this matter.

APPROVED. []

25 April 1955

Distribution:

- 1 - EE (Direct)
3 - COM
2 - COM []

FORM NO.
MAY 1959 51-28A

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

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SECRET

NOFORN CONTINUED CONTROL

JX-8724

9 January 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: RI Files

SUBJECT: The Fascist International

Attached is a report on Fascist organizations and personalities as provided by a sensitive and usually reliable source. It is requested that the names of organizations and individuals be indexed and the basic document be filed by you.

C/C/LSD



Oct. 1 1987
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SECRET

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200-7-197-9-7

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2005

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(C) Foreign Relations

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THE FASCIST INTERNATIONAL

General

1. The European Popular Movement (EPM) is an anti-American and an anti-Soviet fascist organization. Although the EPM is independent of the European Social Movement (ESM) and the European Liaison Office (ELO), some of the leading personalities of the EPM in France, such as Maurice BADECHE, Henri CONIFACO, and René BINET, are also members of the ESM or the ELO. Gaston ALIOU, the honorary president of the EPM, lives at 42 Rue de l'Yvette, Paris XVe.

2. The Italian Social Movement (MSI), the EPM, and Otto STRASSER had planned to convene a congress in Rome; however, the congress will not meet because of a quarrel between the MSI and STRASSER over the issue of South Tyrol, the same issue which caused the conflict between STRASSER and the ESM.

3. On 1-2 October 1955 the German section of the ESM held its congress at Bad Homberg. The German authorities are making inquiries into the financial sources of the German section, since it has only 800 members, of whom 300 do not pay dues. Nonetheless, the German section is known to spend considerable sums of money, a portion of which comes from England (Oswald MOSELY) and from France.

4. The European-Arabian Study Commission was established in Vienna by Oskar HUEMER, member of the Austrian section of the ESM and a former member of the National Council, and Dr. Hans WILHEIM, both of whom are from Vienna. While the official purpose of the Commission is listed as trade with Asia, it is merely a cover for ESM activities. No British, French, or Jewish firm may participate in the Commission's trade activities.

5. The ELO is in a difficult position following the resignation of Guy MAUDRUZ as secretary-general, and BINET has complained that the work of the French section, Comite National Francais, has become more and more difficult. The choice of the MSI to direct the work of the ELO has brought strong objections from both the German and Austrian sections. The German bloc in the ELO wishes to maintain at least the Swiss People's Party and the Austrian Freiheitliche Sammlung Oesterreichs as an ELO nucleus.

Organizations (indiv all as)

Austria:

6. Oesterreichische Soziale Bewegung: secretary-general Wilhelm LANDIG; in ESM; developed from League of Independents; collaborates with Germans.

Belgium:

7. Mouvement Social Europeen: led by Jean DEBRAUDT; expelled from ESM for excessive nazism and anti-semitism; now in ELO.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Denmark:

8. Reformbevegelse:

led by Conrad MEIER-JENSEN; members include former Nazi activists; collaborates with Germans and Swiss; organ Kontakter.

9. Vlaams Sociale Beweging:

led by A. J. RONDE; in ESM; cooperates with Germans and Dutch.

Finland:

10. Suomen Sosiallinen Liike:

led by Karl SILLANPÄÄE; in ESM; close to Swedes and Germans.

Netherlands:

11. Nationale Europeische Sociale Bewegung: led by Paul VAN TIENEN; in ESM; cooperates with Germans, French, Swedes, and Flemings; involved in several trials in 1953; organs Alarm and Nordhorn.

Norway:

12. Norges Reformbevaegelse:

led by Einar JOENTVEDT; in ESM; particularly close to Swedes and Germans; organ Folk Og Land.

Sweden:

13. Foereningen For Lag Och Ruett: secretary B. Frederick OLSSON; has issued pamphlet defending Hitler's policy and asking for rehabilitation of war criminals.

14. Foersvarsfrimjandet:

led by (Colonel) Alf MEYERHOFFER; cooperates with the Nationalist Foerbundet; has contacts with Nation Europa.

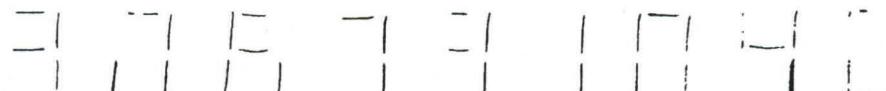
15. Nysvenska Roerelse:

led by Per ENGDAHL; in ESM; prepared international as early as 1949; organiser of Malmö congress; center of ESM.

16. Nysvenske Kvinner:

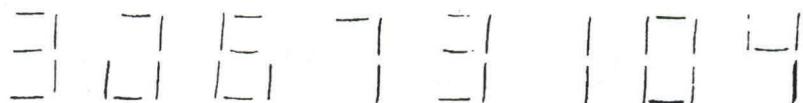
women's organization of the Nysvenska Roerelse; led by Nora TORULF; cooperates closely with Germans, NSI, and Spanish Falange.

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17. Nyvenska Ungdom: youth organisation of the Nyvenska Rörelsen; led by Carl LINDBOM.
18. Nysverige: students' organization of the Nyvenska Rörelsen; led by Torsten GÖTHERSTRÖM.
19. Reform: students' organization at Lund; led by Goran ENGLUND; connected with Nysverige.
20. Riksfoereningen Sverige: founded at the time of the Nazis; has contacts with the Nyvenska Kvinnor; invites German children whose parents are in the KM.
21. Sveriges Antijudiska Kampfoerbundet: led by Ejnar ABERG; it's mass anti-semitic propaganda distributed in Germany by the Deutsche Gemeinschaft and Nation Europa and in Switzerland by the People's Party.
22. Svensk-Tyska Sæliskapet: closely connected to Sveriges Nationelle Förbundet; fought against democratic counterpart of same name.
23. Sveriges Nationelle Förbundet: led by Reutger ESSEN; has contacts with MSI; organs Nationalitäts Tidning and Fria Ordet; controlled daily Dagsposten up to 1950.
24. Sveriges Nationelle Studenten Förbundets: students' organization of Sveriges Nationelle Förbundet; led by Per Ole WILLETT; has branches in Stockholm, Goteborg, Upsala, and Lund; has contacts with Nyvenska Rörelsen and Nation Europa.
25. Sveriges Nationelle Frihetsrörelse: led by Gottfried LILJA; cooperates with Sveriges Antijudiska Kampfoerbundet, Foereningen For Lag Och Rustt, Matinform, Common Sense, and Der Weg; organ Krota Nytt.

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Switzerland:

26. People's Party:

led by Erwin VÖLLENWEIDER;
participated in Malmö congress;
separated from ESM because of ex-
cessive anti-semitism; has close
contacts with Germans and Swedes;
organs Volksgruf and Appel Au Peuple.

Personalities

Austria:

R/TX

Under all

not much at all

27. Oskar HUEMER:

A leader of the League of Independents up
to 1953, co-founder of the Austrian section
of the ESM, member of the National Council
up to 1954.

28. Erich KERNMAYER:

former assistant to Gauleiter BUECKEL,
author of neo-Nazi books, member of League
of Independents, contributor to Turmwart
and Nation Europa.

29. Wilhelm LANDIG:

secretary of Austrian section of the ESM.

30. Major LORENZ:

lives in Vienna, leading member of League
of Independents, executive member of the
Austrian section of the ESM.

31. Julius SCHACHNER:

leading member of the Austrian section of
the ESM, contributor to Natinform.

32. Fritz STEUBER:

former sub-editor of Volkskischer Beobachter,
member of League of Independents and its
National Council; cooperates with the ELO.

Belgium:

33. Jean DEBAUDT:

leading member of the Belgian section of
the ELO, former member of the Waffen SS.

34. Leon DECRELLE:

condemned to death by Belgian government,
now lives in Spain and plans to go to
Argentina, was leader of the Rexists, author
of "The Lost Legion", attended the celebra-
tion of the Blue Division in Madrid in 1954,
cooperates with the ESM and the ELO, has
contacts with Otto REINER and Otto SKORZENY.

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35. Johan VAN DYCK: art historian, attended the Malmö congress in 1951, is in touch with Per ENGDAHL of Sweden.

36. Robert EBURIE: leading member of the Belgian section of the ELO.

37. Gerard KOCHS: head of the Foreign Contacts Bureau of the Flemish section of the ESN.

38. Guido LAUERS: leader of the Flemish section of the ESM.

39. Bob MAES: leader of the Belgian section of the ELO.

40. Ossian MATTHIEU: editor of the pro-Nazi La Guinssaine.

41. Robert POULET: condemned to death in absentia, lives in France, contributes to Riverol.

42. Roger ROSSEAU: leading member of ESM.

43. WOTAN, fnu: leading member of Belgian section of ELO.

Denmark:

44. C. H. R. CHRISTENSEN: editor before 1945 of Nazi Faedrelandet, author of Historiske Øjeblikke in 1950.

45. Frede JORDAN: sub-editor of Faedrelandet and co-founder of ESM.

46. Arthur KIELSEN: co-founder of ESM.

47. KROHN-RASMUSSEN, fnu: co-founder of ESM.

48. Jens KUDSK: co-founder of ESM.

49. Erik LAERUM: captain in Waffen SS, founded Danish Front Kaempferbund, contributed to Nation Europa, translated MacCarthy into Danish.

50. Conrad MEIER-JENSEN: secretary general of Danish section of ESN, cooperates closely with Germans and Swedes.

51. A. OLESON: editor of Nazi weekly, co-founder of ESM.

52. S. SALICATH: sub-editor of Faedrelandet, cooperates with Natinform and Common Sense in the United States.

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Finland:

53. Kari SILLANPAAE: chairman of Finnish section of the ESM.

France:

54. ALBERTINI, fmu: banker, aide-de-camp of Marcel Deat during World War II, imprisoned for five years after the war, attended the Rome congress in 1950, has contacts with the Italian MSI and Werner NAUMANN in Germany, provided funds for Nation Europe.

55. BARBIER, fmu: chairman of "Citadelle", attended Malmö congress in 1951.

56. Maurice BARDESCHE: (professor, attended Rome and Malmö congresses, co-founder of Comité National Français, member of European committee of ESM, founder of Comité de Coordination des Forces Nationales Français, co-founder of European Peoples Movement in 1953, editor of Défense de l'Occident, author of Nuremberg ou La Terre Promise, spent one year in prison, has close contacts with German, Dutch, Swiss, and Swedish sections of ESM.

57. BARTHELEMY, fmu: former secretary general of Doriot's Peoples Party, now member of the Executive of the French section of ESM.

58. Jean BAUVARD: took copies of Nazi films "Jud Süss" and "Oma Krusger" to Arab countries, has close contacts with the Arab League, provided financial aid for Nation Europe, cooperates with the ELO.

59. BERARD, fmu: Editor of Gringoire, co-founder of ESM.

60. René BINET: officer in the Waffen SS, founder of Mouvement Socialiste d'Unité Française and la Sentinelle in 1945, made contact in 1949 with Per ENGAHL, co-founder in 1950 of the Comité National Français, worked for ESM but opposed its "moderate" policy on racial issues, broke away from

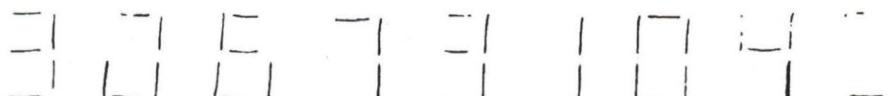
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ESM and joined ELO together with groups of the Comite National Francais, co-founder of European Peoples Movement, Mouvement National Progressiste, and Groupes d'Action Nationale Syndicaliste, author of Theory of Racism and National Socialism vs Marxism, cooperates with South American fascists, the Arab League, and the German and Swiss sections of ELO.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 61. Henri BONIFACIO: | editor of <u>La Victoire</u> , co-founder of ESM and European Peoples Movement, chairman of the Front d'Action Communautaire. |
| 62. P. A. COSTEAU: | former editor of Paris Soir, manager of "Je Suis Partout", contributed to Rivarol. |
| 63. FARRE-LUCE, fmu: | former friend of GOEBBELS, anti-semitic, contributor to Rivarol and Nation Europa. |
| 64. Bernard FAY: | editor of <u>Documents Macroniques</u> , anti-semitic, contributor to Rivarol and Ecrits de Paris. |
| 65. Henri FENET: | former officer in Waffen SS, member of ESM. |
| 66. Maurice GALT: | co-founder of ELO, contributor to Rivarol and Inter France. |
| 67. Julien GUERNEC: | contributor to Rivarol and Inter France. |
| 68. HEVELIN, fmu: | co-founder of Jeune Nation, a member group of ESM. |
| 69. Charles de JONQUIERE: | leading member of Nation et Progres and of Comite Independent des Intellectuels, cooperates with PER ENGDAHL. |
| 70. KERMEL, fmu: | co-founder of ESM. |
| 71. M. N. LAGNY: | co-founder of ESM. |
| 72. Beau LEMONIER: | leading member of ESM. |
| 73. Guy LEMONIER: | former officer, attended Rome congress in 1950, member of ESM, provided financial aid for Nation Europa. |

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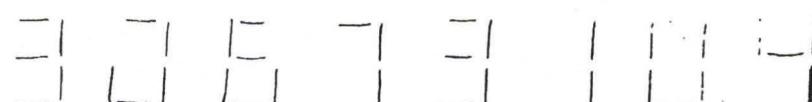
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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 74. Jean LESIEUR: | secretary-general of the French section of ESM. |
| 75. Raymonde LOTHE: | member of ESM, attended Malmo congress in 1951. |
| 76. Charles LUGA: | editor of <u>Fidelite</u> , former member of ESM, now in ELO. |
| 77. Rene MALLIVIN: | former secretary of <u>Inter France</u> , editor of <u>Rivarol</u> , co-founder of European Peoples Movement. |
| 78. G. MARTELIE: | co-founder of ESM. |
| 79. Odette MOREAU: | leading member of the French section of ESM. |
| 80. PARAZ, fnu: | contributor to <u>Rivarol</u> . |
| 81. Pierre PEAN: | leading member of ESM, attended Malmo congress in 1951, leader of the Circle International de Relations Culturelles. |
| 82. PLAIS, fmar | leader of the Republican Unity Party which he led into the French section of ESM in 1951. |
| 83. Paul RIVE: | former trade union leader, member of the Executive of the French section of ESM. |
| 84. Jean ROY: | leader of French National Party which joined the ESM in 1951. |
| 85. Jean Louis TIXIER-VIGNACOURT: | minister under PETAIN, member of the Executive of ESM, very influential, founder of the Rassemblement National, cooperates closely with Pierre POUJADE. |
| 86. Jean WALTHER: | co-founder of ESM. |
| <u>West Germany:</u> | |
| 87. Fritz BREHM: | former editor of <u>Deutsche Nationalzeitung</u> , cooperates with ELO. |
| 88. Arthur EHRRHARDT: | pre-war Nazi, editor of <u>Nation Europa</u> . |

200-7-197-924

89. Eberhard FRITSCH: Nazi, exiled in Argentina, editor of Der Weg.
90. Ewald GAUL: lives at Dusseldorf, cooperates with ELO.
91. Hans GRIMM: was candidate of Deutsche Reichspartei in 1954, contributor to Nation Europa and Der Weg.
92. Wolfgang HEDLER: DRP member of Bundestag up to 1953, anti-semitic, co-founder of the National Rally, member of ELO.
93. Max HERZOG: lives at Loerrach, second chairman of German section of ELO.
94. Karl Heinz HEUBAUM: editor of Widerhall, anti-semitic, cooperates with Natinform and Common Sense in the United States.
95. Konstantin HEIRL: former colonel, chief of labor service for ESM.
96. Sepp HUBER: former editor of Bodensee-Donau-Zeitung, pre-war Nazi, anti-semitic, editor of Deutschland-Brief.
97. Johannes LEEB: former friend of GOEBBELS, SS group leader, author of many anti-semitic books, now in exile in Argentina, contributes to Der Weg, Deutschland-Brief, Nation Europa, and Natinform.
98. Carl MEISSNER: chairman of the German bloc connected with ELO.
99. Werner NAUJANN: former secretary to GOEBBELS, arrested by British in 1953, maintains contact with Hans Ulrich RUDEL, Otto SKORZENY, Guy ANAURUZ, Maurice BARDESCHI, and ALBERTINI, fmu.
100. Karl Heinz PRIESTER: former propaganda chief of Hitler Youth, head of German Social Movement, member of the Executive of ESM, editor of Europäische Nationale.

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101. RAMCKE, fmu; former general, contributor to Fuhrertum, Nation Europa, and Der Weg.
102. Otto REMER: former major-general, associated with the Committee for International Justice, cooperates with ESM, has contacts with Leon DEGRASSE and the Arab League.
103. Franz RICHTER (aka Fritz ROESSLER): was member of Bundestag under alias to conceal his Nazi background, attended the Kielmo congress in 1951, cooperates with ESM.
104. Hans Ulrich RUDEL: former air force colonel, lives in Argentina, founder of Deutsches Hilfswerk in 1948 with Carl Ernfried CARLBERG, liaison officer to IEP, candidate for Bundestag in 1953, contributor to Der Weg, Widerhall, and Fanfare.
105. Wolfgang SARG: neo-Nazi since 1950, co-founder of Natinform, was arrested in 1953, cooperates with the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, editor of Fanfare in Oldenburg.
106. Erwin SCHEOMBORN: lives in West Berlin, founder of Nation Europa, broke with Karl Heinz PRIESTER, cooperates with the British Union and ELO.
107. Siegfried SCHUG: former SA brigadier, member of Reichstag, pre-war Nazi, lives in Saeckingen, Baden, member of German bloc which collaborates with ELO.
108. Otto SKORZENY: leading Nazi and former SS Colonel, interned by Americans, escaped to Spain, has Spanish passport, has close contacts with SCHACHT, fmu, Werner NAUDANN, and Hans Ulrich RUDEL, has an export firm and travels extensively in Germany, Italy, and Arab countries, interested in Spanish armaments industry, cooperates with ESM and ELO, contributor to Der Weg and Vaegeen Framat.
- Great Britain:
109. A. F. BARON: co-founder of Natinform, has contacts with Wolfgang SARG.

200-7-197-924

110. Hilary GOTTHA: co-founder of Natinform, has contacts with Wolfgang SWRG.
111. G. T. MILLS: co-founder of Natinform, has contacts with Wolfgang SWRG.
112. Oswald MOSLEY: chairman of British Union, participated in international meetings in March 1950, was prevented from attending Malmö congress in 1951, sent greetings to ESM meeting in Paris in 1953, contributor to Nation Europa and Der Weg.
- Italy:
113. Filippo ANFUSO: member of MSI, former ambassador to Berlin.
114. G. CIANNURCONI: leader of Youth Movement in MSI, one of the organizers of the Malmö congress in 1951.
115. Julius EVOLA: pre-war Fascist, anti-semitic, belonged to FARINACCI's circle, member of MSI, contributor to Nation Europa.
116. FINALDI, fnu: leading member of MSI, one of the organizers of the preparatory congress of National Forces in Rome in October 1950.
117. G. FRANZESCHI: member of MSI, attended congresses at Rome and Malmö.
118. Fabio LONGARI: member of MSI, founder of Centro Studie Europei at Trieste, organizer of congresses at Rome and Malmö, cooperates closely with Per ENEDAHL.
119. Augusto de MARGANICH: Minister of Posts under Mussolini, secretary-general of MSI, MSI deputy from Aquila, member of the European Committee of ESM.
120. Ernesto MASSI: professor at Milan University, head of the department for ideological training in the MSI, member of the European Committee of ESM.
121. N. MICHELINI: deputy secretary of the MSI, MSI deputy from Rome, member of the European Committee of ESM.

200-7197-929

██████████

122. Anna Maria MUSSOLINI:

youngest daughter of Benito MUSSOLINI, participated in the Rome congress in 1950.

123. Tullio ABELLI:

pre-war Fascist, lived in Argentina after the war, now lives in Turin, one of the leaders of the ESM, wrote the Fascist Manifesto, editor of Risorgimento.

Netherlands:

124. M. W. BREDERO:

leading member of Dutch section of ESM, was imprisoned for two months in 1953.

125. A. N. KUITT:

leading member of Dutch section of ESM, was imprisoned for two months in 1953.

126. DE ROESTE, Frau:

has contacts with Wolfgang SARG, contributor to Natinform.

127. Paul VAN TIENEN:

was in Waffen SS, attended Malmo congress in 1951, imprisoned for two months in 1953, first chairman of Dutch section of ESM.

128. J. WOLTHUIS:

condemned for collaboration with the Nazis after the war, former second chairman of Dutch section of ESM, imprisoned in 1953, went illegally in 1954 to Malmo to see Per ENGEDAHL and was arrested at German-Danish frontier.

Norway:

129. Erling BJORKSSON:

Quisling activist, member of Parliament, contributor to Europawische Nationale und Nation Europa.

130. Hoar HOWDEN:

Quisling, co-founder of ESM.

131. Ejnar JOENTVEIT:

Quisling, chairman of Norwegian section of ESM, attended Malmo congress in 1951.

300-7-191-924

██████████

132. Franklin KNUDSEN: (doctor) member of Norwegian section of ESM.
133. KURT STANG: member of Norwegian section of ESM.
- Spain:
134. R. F. GUESTA: secretary-general of Falange, cooperates with ESM, has contacts with ELO.
135. Mario HERNANDEZ: secretary of Falange training college, member of Executive of Spanish section of ESM.
136. JIMINEZ, fm: participated in the Rome congress in 1950.
137. Gerardo LAGUNES: (professor, member of Executive of Spanish section of ESM).
138. Augusto DEL RIO: Falange theoretician, member of Executive of Spanish section of ESM.
- Sweden:
139. Ejnar BERG: former correspondent of Weltdienst of Erfurt, head of Sveriges Anti-Judaika Kampfoerbundet, cooperates with Natinform and Common Sense in the United States.
140. Annie AKERHED: contributor to Krota Nytt and Nation Europa.
141. Carl M. BERG: editor of Krota Nytt, cooperates with Natinform and Der Tag.
142. Gunnar BERG: (doctor) chairman of Riksfoerningen Sverige Tyskland, a Swedish Nazi, cooperates with German Social Movement.
143. Carl Ernfried CARLBERG: editor and publisher of Svea Rikes Foerlag, pre-1933 Nazi, gave financial support to National Kronika, editor of Swedish edition of Signal during war, cooperates with all Swedish fascist organizations, is in contact with Hans Ulrich RUDEL, was the first to suggest international fascist collaboration.

200-7-197-924

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144. Per ENGDAHL:

(doctor) of philosophy, chairman of Nyvenska Rörelsen and co-founder of ESN, founder of Swedish National Socialism, author of the ESN Manifesto and the Renaissance of the Occident, his motto is: "An authoritarian Europe".

145. Gustaf ESSEN:

friend of Per ENGDAHL, chairman of Sveriges Nationella Förbundet, anti-semite, sub-editor of Daga Posten up to 1950.

146. Edvin ENQUIST:

anti-semite, contributor to Kroks Nytt and Nation Europa.

147. Erhard FLIESBERG:

(engineer) member of Sveriges Anti-Judiska Kampförbundet, translated the anti-semitic book of Austin APP, has contacts with Natinform.

148. Eric GREN:

contributor to Nation Europa.

149. Alberg HENNING:

anti-semite, contributor to Kroks Nytt, Nation Europa, and Nationaltidningen.

150. Per Olov IHLEFELD:

teacher, fought in the Viking Division, chairman of Stockholm branch of Nyvenska Rörelsen up to 1954, member of Sveriges Nationella Förbundet, founder of Students Organisation, specialist in racism, contributor to Nation Europa.

151. R. VON DER LANCKEN:

(major-general) contributor to Nation Europa.

152. Bengt Olav LJUNGBERG:

secretary to Nyvenska Rörelsen, co-founder of ESN, contributor to Viderrhall.

153. Goodried LILJA:

has connections with Natinform and the Sveriges Antijudiska Kampförbundet.

154. Alf MEYRHOFFER:

(colonel, leader of Swedish SA, contributor to Nation Europa.

... CTM

200-7-197-1974

155. Ingve NORDBERG:
former member of Waffen SS and
Swedish radio announcer in
Königsberg, editor of journal of
Nysvenska Rörelsen.

156. B. Frederik OLSSON:
member of Sveriges Antijudiska
Kämparförbundet, has contacts with
Natinfors.

Switzerland:

157. Guy AMAUERUZ:
wrote a pamphlet against the
Nuremberg trials, participated in
the creation of the ESM, later
broke from the ESM and took part
in establishing the ELO, secretary
of ELO, co-founder of European
Workers League, editor of Appel au
Peuple.

158. Theodor FISCHER:
former chairman of Eidgenossen
(a Nazi organization) made a
strongly anti-semitic speech at
Malmö congress in 1951.

159. Hans GEHLER:
(doctor) of philosophy, sentenced
to prison in Switzerland in 1945,
has been in close contact with
Scandinavian fascists since 1949.

160. OLTRAMARE, fmur:
leading National Socialist of
Western Switzerland, escaped to
Spain following the war, cooperates
with the ESM.

161. Erwin VOLLENWEIDER:
co-founder of Peoples Party and of
European Workers League, cooperates
with German, Austrian, and French
sections of ELO.

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200-7-197-834

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MF-1704

18 January 1957

SUBJECT: Comments on Hans Ulrich Rudi and Adolf Galland

1. Rudi, who presently resides in Brazil since he was evicted from Argentina, comes to Germany every three to four months. He has a corps of friends which he greets with a Hitler salute when he enters their meetings. These followers also have promised to each recruit another member for whose loyalty the recruit must vouch personally.

2. Rudi drives a Mercedes with Swiss license plates and a CD number. His mailing address in Switzerland is Bahnhofstr. 66, Zürich. His usual itinerary during his periodic trips is from Switzerland to Galland. While it is known that he has excellent connections with the Minister of Trade of Paraguay and the Minister of Trade of Brazil and does occasionally buy machinery, just the fact that he must have crossed the Atlantic at least twenty times last year indicates that he must have very adequate funds from other sources. The rumor is that certain top people of the former Nazi Eher Verlag, which bought out the Volkischer Beobachter, flew to Spain at the end of the war, taking with them a sizeable amount of money, gold, and other valuables. It appears they proceeded to Argentina where they were received by Peron with open arms. The Eher Verlag prints Rudi's books and also is the originator of Neo-Nazi material which appears at times in Germany.

3. Rudi abandoned his wife and two children. She is now a school-teacher and in the process of divorcing him. Rudi is a ladies' man of great magnitude, and his present main interest is a Pan American stewardess in Buenos Aires. Another of his very dear friends was ~~(Ex)~~ ^(Ex) ~~Emilie~~ ^{Ex-F} Lucht of Düsseldorf. Lucht, a very wealthy woman of Belgian origin, believed to be German, Düsseldorf. ~~Anti-Nazi contact of Hans Rudi~~

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2001, 2005

(IT Belgian) (Lev)
have been very close to the Belgian Nazi leader Degrall^y is presently very annoyed with Rudi because it was she who was tricked into the Naumann affair (Nau-Nau). Rudi was not prosecuted. She blames Rudi for having made her the scapegoat.

Source comments:

1. Source states that Frau Lucht is the only idealistic Nazi he has met in a long time since she actively supports all neo-Nazi causes with hard cash. To show how far things have gone in Germany, the Minister of Interior issued a summons for Rudi's arrest and Rudi was warned of this by the Landrat who was supposed to arrest him. The reasoning of the Landrat is more important than his action. He stated, "If you think that I am going to be the man to arrest Rudi, you have another thought coming. I don't want to be killed by the followers of Rudi."

Adolf
2. Galland is as much a chaser of ladies as Rudi, only he does not have the money. He is presently employed by the firm Kirchfeld and Company, who employed him in the hope of his becoming chief of the West German Air Force. It is, of course, known that Galland is a death enemy of Kammhuber and Panitzki and that he had hoped to replace Kammhuber. Galland is finished as far as any professional career in the Air Force is concerned, not only because of his unsavory reputation re the opposite sex, but also because he made a very unwise statement from a publicity standpoint when he agreed with a British pilot who asked whether he did the right thing, ~~charity~~, shooting a German pilot who was floating in the drink because he realized that the man could not survive ten or fifteen minutes. Source states that these are things that one might agree with but would never publicly voice, especially if one aspired to public office. Galland has a penchant for

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BNF-1704

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saying the wrong things because he is very vain and loves to see his name
in print.

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(When Filled In)

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SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT				DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION							
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B. ANALYST		8. DATE PROCESSED		10. DISSEMINATED IN			11. DATE				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION											
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE				13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.							
PERTINENT INFORMATION											
14. DEGREELLE, LEON SEX M DOB 15 JUN 06 BELGIUM, BOUILLON CIT ? OCC ? SUBJ RPTDLY THE FOUNDER OF REXIST /PRE-WAR EXTREME RIGHTIST AND SEMI-FASCIST ORG./ PIZR 1905835 OBBA-08402 19 JUL 57 P1											
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15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 											

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 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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(Security Classification)

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

755.00/4-2357

FROM : AmEmbassy, Brussels 1401
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

April 23, 1957

DATE

REF : Embassy Despatch No. 599, December 28, 1954

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	RECD	I N F O
	EUK-5 4/26	R MIA-2 041-8 P-1 EUK X-1 SY-2 7/51A-10 C 1A-12 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-3

SUBJECT: Léon Degrelle Again in News.

Q

The Belgian press reported April 13 that the notorious Belgian World War II collaborator and Rexist leader, Léon Degrelle, was in Malmö, Sweden, directing the Fascist International under the name of Martinez. The report was attributed to M. Georges Delbos, the General Secretary of the League Against Fascism, Racism, and Antisemitism, who reportedly made a statement to this effect during a conference in Luxembourg City. M. Delbos was reported later to have stated that he had only said the Fascist International with its seat in Malmö was directed by Martinez, who is actually Degrelle. He added that Degrelle, who he said has become a naturalized Spaniard, directed the organization from Madrid.

Shortly after the press reports appeared, the Malmö police were reported to have issued a statement denying Degrelle was there and that the Swedish Commission for Foreigners had declared he was not on their official register. (Dr.) Per Engdahl, described as a Swedish right-wing nationalist, is said to have stated that if Degrelle were in Sweden he would surely have been informed. Dr. Engdahl reportedly added that Degrelle was still in Spain.

This incident indicates the extent of Belgian sensitivity over Degrelle, who was sentenced to death in absentia in a postwar collaboration trial. His name frequently crops up when Belgo-Spanish relations are under discussion and the continuing reports that he is in Spain is a point of irritation to the Belgians, particularly the Socialists.

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by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2001, 2005

For the Charge d'Affaires a.i.:

cc. AmEmbassies, Madrid and
Stockholm

Sheldon B. Vance
Sheldon B. Vance
First Secretary of Embassy

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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State

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DEGREELLE, Leon

DPOB: 15 June 1906, Bouillon, Belgium. Member of the SS Brigade Wallonie during WW II, and a known collaborator with the Germans. Fled Belgium at the end of the war and hid on the Franco-Spanish border where he allegedly wanted to get in touch with responsible US services in order to offer his aid in the formation of an anti-communist legion. There is no record of any contact which was made with him. In June 1953 a usually reliable source stated that Subj. was living in Madrid and using the name of "Juan SANCHEZ"

C-2
OBBA-15539, 17 Feb. 1961

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2001, 2005

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DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OJB/15539
TO INFO	Chief of Station, [] Chief, w/ Chief, No. Chief, JC CCS, []	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 200-124-107/3	Field File: 3628
FROM	Chief of Station, []	DATE 17 February 1961	
SUBJECT	[] Operations [] Leon DUGRILLE	RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
ACTION REQUIRED	fyi	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
REFERENCE(S)	OPRF-56833, 8 February 1961	NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	

1. As requested in Reference, we forward herewith [] Station traces on Leon DUGRILLE. It should be noted that much of the information is dated and perhaps will be supplemented by Headquarters' information. The Station did not query liaison for the latest information they might have for [For Govt.] has, in the past, been most curious about anything smacking of FBSP/INTL interest in DEU/FILE.

2. Leon DUGRILLE was born on 15 June 1906 in Bonillon, Belgium. During World War II he was a member of the SS Brigade Wallonie. He was known to collaborate with the German occupiers and, indeed, in early 1944 gave a speech in the Palais des Sports, Brussels, which was attended by many high-ranking Nazis. As the war was coming to a close, DUGRILLE fled Belgium. In March 1945, the Station learned that Subject was hiding on the Franco-Spanish border and allegedly wanted to get in touch with a responsible representative of the "BIRINI services" in order to offer his aid in the formation of an "anti-communist legion". We have no record that contact was made with him at that time. There then followed a period during which there was much speculation as to DUGRILLE's whereabouts. In February 1949 he was allegedly seen in Uruguay. A KUB/RK investigation turned up nothing. An unconfirmed report of August 1949 indicated that DUGRILLE was in Buenos Aires, but we have no record that this report was ever confirmed. During the Royal Crisis in 1950, the Station received another unconfirmed report from Headquarters stating that DUGRILLE was supporting the position of King Leopold, hoping that he (DUGRILLE) might be allowed to return to Belgium. He did this despite the fact that Leopold paid little or no attention to him. By January 1951, it was definitely established that Subject was living in Spain.

3. In June 1953, we learned from a source described as "usually reliable" that DUGRILLE was living in Madrid under an alias, "Juan SANCHEZ", despite the fact that few of the people in the pro-German circles in which he moved did not know his true name. He was reported to be writing books and articles on the Second World War under a nom de plume. The revenue from these writings provided him with a comfortable income. A 21 October 1954 report stated that DUGRILLE was living at a ranch called "La Torre", a few miles from Constantina in Seville.

4. On 20 January 1955, we received a note from [For Govt.] saying that they had noticed an article published in the Flemish-language newspaper "De Standard" in which it was mentioned that DUGRILLE had written a letter to United Press in Paris. [For Govt.] stated that they believed that "De Standard" had garbled a UP release, but asked us to check with UP for them. If a letter had been received, they wished to know its content and the date and place of postmarking. Following Paris' reply, we advised [For Govt.] that the letter had been destroyed (true), that it had been mailed in France (true), and that the return address was "somewhere in the world" (true).

5. The communist newspaper "Le Drapeau Rouge" ran an article on 10 January 1955 saying that DUGRILLE had contacted UNRRA intelligence officers in Madrid for the purpose of obtaining a job but that his request had been turned down. In answer to our query, [] stated that DUGRILLE had contacted no one, and [For Govt.] was so informed.

6. We suggest that a copy of reference should be sent to [] as Subject is presently in Spain. The [] Station may also be able to provide more current traces on subject.

17 February 1961
Distribution: 245, [] 1- [] 2- [] 3- [] 4- [] 5- [] 6- [] 7- [] 8- [] 9- [] 10- []

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PROCESSING		
TO	Chief of Station, []	PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED	
INFO.	Chief of Station, []		MARKED FOR INDEXING		
FROM	Chief of Station, []		NO INDEXING REQUIRED		
SUBJECT	Chief, WE		ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING		
			ABSTRACT		
			MICROFILM		

Leon DEGRELLE, aka Juan SANCHIZ-Dupre (SANCHEZ-Dupre)

ACTION REQUIRED REFERENCES
For Station Information

OFPA 57,196, 24 February 1961

1. Headquarters notes that Reference transmitted a copy of OFPA 56,833, 8 February 1961, with attachment under separate cover (KAPOK) as per suggestion in OBRA 15,539, 17 February 1961, paragraph 6. Due to the fact that this latter dispatch was never sent to the [] Station, a copy of it is attached herewith which information is mainly biographic but which may add to that already on hand at the Station on Subject.

2. The most recent carded desk information was taken from an article in the New Leader dated 1 February 1960 which stated that shortly after the Spanish Government had denied that DEGRELLE was in Spain, it was reported that he was in Tangier, Morocco. In March 1959, however, the Moroccan Government claimed that such reports were not true.

[]
Attachment: 1 cc OBRA 15,539, 17 February 1961

Distribution:

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2 - [] two./att
2 - [] two./att

CROSS REFERENCE TO		DATE TYPED 2 March 1961	DATE DISPATCHED 8 MAR 1961
		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER OSMR 7365	
		HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER []	
CLASSIFICATION SECRET			
ORIGINATING			
OFFICE WL-5	OFFICER SA Brown	TYPIST GS	EXT. 2075
COORDINATING			
OFFICE SYMBOL WL-3	DATE 7 Mar '61	[]	[]
WL-3	7/3	[]	[]
RELEASING			
OFFICE SYMBOL C/WL-5	DATE 3 Mar	OFFICER'S SIGNATURE []	[]

FORM 5-60 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORM 6106 WHICH MAY BE USED.

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CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE : 11 MAY 61

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : [REDACTED]

ACTION : WE 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/INT 2, EE 4, NE 4, S/C 2

RE Filing (check one):
 No CS Record Value, Destroy.
 RI file this copy as Indicated
 Branch copy filed as indicated
 RE Indexing (check one):
 Marked None required

ROUTING	
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2	5
3	6

MAY 11 2028Z 61

ROUTINE

IN-49531

DIR CITE : 5765

REF OFPA 57196 (NOT SENT)

OSMW 7365 (NOT SENT)

1. LEON DEGREILLE NORMALLY RESIDES CONSTANTINA, SPAIN BUT
 CAME MADRID 3 MAY. HE TRAVELS WITH SECURITY ESCORT WHICH
 RECENTLY DOUBLED WHEN HEARD RUMORS OF ISRAELI KIDNAP
 PLOT AGAINST SUBJECT. ABOVE VOLUNTARY FROM ON 9 MAY.

2. ON 10 MAY AF/OSI INFORMED KUBARK THAT IN SEVILLA
 RUNNING TOP SECRET INVESTIGATION OF BELGIAN, JACQUES WOOT DE
 TRIXHE, WHO WORKING AT CONSTANTINA USAF AC&W SITE ON 9 MONTH
 CONTRACT FOR PHILCO SUBSIDIARY T/REP SERVS. S/A, AVE. D, FRIBOURG,
 SWITZERLAND. WOOT ARRIVED SEVILLA 6 APRIL 61 AND IS REPORTEDLY
 SON HIGH RANKING BELGIAN SECURITY OFFICIAL. PERMANENT ADDRESS

FORM 1389 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

12 MAY 1961

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Date: 2005

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

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PAGE

2

IS AVE. DE LA JOYEUSE ENTREE NO. 9, BRUSSELS.

RE Filing (check one):

3. REQUEST STATION TRACES WOUT. RUSARK AND OSI HAVE BEEN
REPLACED (check one).
NACS Point Value: 10 20 30
ALL FILE THIS COPY AS INDICATED

SKI file this copy as indicated

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Branch copy filed as indicated

PASSIVE RECIPIENTS ABOVE LIAISON INFO. NO REQUESTS NOR INTEREST

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

DEGREELLE WERE MADE KNOWN LIAISON. DISPATCH FOLLOWS.

END OF MESSAGE

R I C H A R D

FORM 4-58 1389 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

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Chief (2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S-S-C-O-P-E-T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. 204-12,409
TO	Chief of Station, []		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.
INFO	Chief of Station, []	Chief, []	
FROM	Chief of Station, []	Chief, []	
SUBJECT	Chief of Station, []	Chief, []	DATE 12 May 1961
ACTION REQUIRED	[] Operational [] Leon BEGRELLE See Below	RE: "433" -- (CHECK "X" ONE) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING <input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	

REFERENCE(S)
A. QSMW-7365, 6 March 1961 (Not sent [])
B. []-5765, 10 May 1961 (Not sent [])

1. On 8 May 1961, [] returned from Andalucia where he had been working in a security escort capacity for the "Caudillo" during the month of April. On the same date [] and the writer had an operational meeting at the Curia Restaurant in Madrid from 1430 hours to 1600 hours. Since he had been absent for one month, he had numerous reports for the writer; among them was a copy of a [] report from Madrid on Leon BEGRELLE that [] had received during the course of his duties in Sevilla. The following is a translation of this report.

"SUBJECT: Plan to Kidnap Leon BEGRELLE

"A. The Jews have been planning the kidnapping of Leon BEGRELLE. They plan to abduct him in the same manner by which EICHMANN was abducted in Buenos Aires and with the intention of making him appear in the trial of EICHMANN in Tel Aviv. It appears they are trying to abduct ex-Nazi chiefs in a spectacular manner for political and vindictive purposes.

"B. The plotters of the kidnapping of BEGRELLE belong to the Israeli Secret Service and have been personally in contact, or at least have had contact, with a group of Jews in Hamburg who influence the German magazine 'Der Stern'; and according to what is said, they plan to abduct BEGRELLE with a plane, exactly like they did with EICHMANN. In the EICHMANN operation they counted on Soviet collaboration; Russian agents were the ones who identified and discovered the true identity of EICHMANN.

"C. It is also said that the Jewish agents are trying to locate and detain other Nazi leaders like KURSKY in order to abduct them. It is advisable that BEGRELLE be watched and guarded, above all during the period of the EICHMANN trial.

"D. The Israeli operation consists in carrying out sensational abductions, like that of EICHMANN, in order to fulfill their vengeance, to ret the most out of the propaganda, and to complicate by any way possible the international relations and the internal politics of certain countries.

"E. We have received a report that a rather strange group of Belgians has arrived in Sevilla. It is led by a son of the Director General of the Belgian Intelligence Service, Mr. WOIT de Trixhe. The father (the Director General) is the man who entered Spain with false documentation three years ago to look for BEGRELLE. The son and his companions are thinking, at least theoretically, of staying and working in the 'Sociedad de Electricidad y Electrotecnica Philco' at the American bases in Rota and Constantina. They have a Studebaker automobile of 8 cylinders. It is not known if they have work permits or residence permits, nor where they are staying. However, it is certain that they arrived in Sevilla."

Madrid, 14 April 1961

2. The writer indicated no more than a normal interest in this piece of information and indicated no unusual interest in Subject or his activities. The writer mentioned that in years gone by KURSKY, [] had heard from [] and [] that BEGRELLE was living in the Sevilla area. [] confirmed this and stated that he still resides in a finca near the town of Constantina which is some 70 kilometers from Sevilla. He reportedly lives under true name, and his

FORM 10-57 53 AIR4/ORG USE PREVIOUS EDITION 51-28, 51-29A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE	CLASSIFICATION S-S-C-O-P-E-T	PAGE NO. 1.
	[] CONTINUED	

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2001, 2005

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CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSMA-12,409
<p>presence in the area is fairly widely known. [] also volunteered the information that Subject has a security guard of plainclothes detectives from the [] office in Sevilla. [] implied that these security agents are supplied by the Spanish Government free of charge and also stated that DEGREELLE does not normally recenter himself at his finca at all times but travels occasionally to different parts of Spain. [] stated that he had heard that Subject had been in Madrid during the past two weeks on a short visit. He did not know if DEGREELLE had returned to Constantina or not. Constantina is a small, isolated town located approximately 70 kilometers north northeast of Sevilla in the Sierra Morena mountain range, with only one third- or fourth-class road leading to it.</p> <p>3. [] also reported that while he was in Sevilla the local [] office had called in the local AF/OSI representative in that area to assist them in the DEGREELLE case since one of their suspects, Jacques WOOT de Trixhe, [] July, [] arrived in Sevilla [] Belgium April 1961, was working under contract for the USAF at San Pablo Air Force Base near Sevilla. The writer informed [] that he had not heard anything about this AF/OSI investigation.</p> <p>4. AF/OSI at Torrejon Air Force Base was contacted by the writer on 10 May 1961 and supplied the following information on the case. AF/OSI stated their resident agent in the Sevilla area had been contacted by the local [] in late April 1961 and had been asked for background information on one Jacques WOOT de Trixhe, a Belgian national working under contract for the USAF. AF/OSI determined that Subject resides at Calle Brazil 8, Sevilla, Spain and listed his permanent address as Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels, Belgium. They also determined that he is a subcontractor employee of the Philec Corporation and was hired through the Tech/Esp Services S.A., which is a subsidiary of the Philec Corporation, located on Avenue "D", Fribourg, Switzerland. WOOT arrived in Sevilla, Spain on 6 April 1961 and is presently working in electronics maintenance at San Pablo Air Force Base, Sevilla, and at the USAF Aircraft Control and Warning site at Constantina, Spain. WOOT is contracted to work in the area for approximately nine months. He brought a 1952 Studebaker Champion to Spain with him.</p> <p>5. AF/OSI representatives also stated that Leon DEGREELLE is presently in Madrid, having arrived here from Constantina on or about 3 May 1961. They further stated that their [] contacts were treating this case as Top Secret and were very reluctant to pass on any information on DEGREELLE's whereabouts in Madrid. This reluctance on the part of the [] to discuss the whereabouts of DEGREELLE is understandable since the [] organization is still trying to explain how General SALAN and his French rightist friends escaped from [] surveillance on 22 April 1961 and fled to Algeria. Because of this incident it is believed by KUBARK, [] that the [] will probably assign some of its best agents to this case to prevent another embarrassment to the Spanish Government.</p> <p>6. KUBARK, Madrid would like to reiterate that since the receipt of references we have not made any approaches to the local Spanish services to obtain information as to Subject's whereabouts. Several years ago some mention of DEGREELLE and other political refugees of his type were made to []. [] at the time, stated that as far as he knew DEGREELLE was still holed up in Constantina, Spain and would probably stay there until he died since the Spanish Government could not get any other country to admit him. We have not had any news of DEGREELLE's activities since that time.</p> <p>7. Since the AF/OSI is presently in contact with the [] organization on this case, we will continue to obtain the results of their joint investigation and will pass on pertinent information to addressees. KUBARK will not ask liaison for information on this case unless they voluntarily come to us for traces of their suspect [].</p> <p>1. [] Station file traces on [] revealed that one [] was a high official in the Belgian I.S. on 27 April 1951. (See WSMW-1346, 12 June 1951) No other details re this subject were given. []</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(2)</p>		

FORM 10-57 53a A-4/org 1401	USE PREVIOUS EDITION REPLACES FORMS SI-2B, SI-28A AND SI-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE	CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T	PAGE NO 2.
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CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSMA-12,409
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Station would appreciate receiving any information addressees may have on
Subject and the family.

12 May 1961

Distribution:

- 2 - Chief of Station,
- 2 - Chief of Station,
- 2 - Chief of Station,
- 2 - Chief, WE
- 2 - Chief, HE
- 2 - Chief, IO

(3)

FORM 10-57 53dABN/ORG (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS SI-28, SI-28A AND SI-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED	PAGE NO 3.
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DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OFFPA-59152
TO INFO	Chief of Station, C Chief of Station, C Chief, IO Chief, WE		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 200-124-107/3 201-
FROM	Chief of Station, C		DATE 13 June 1961
SUBJECT	C → Operational C → 'Abduction of Leon Degrelle'		RE "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING <input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED	FYI		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY
REFERENCE(S)	OFFPA-57119, 21 February 1961 (Not Sent) C → OFFPA-12409, 12 May 1961 C → 5779		

1. Attached herewith is a section from contact reports which C → cutout contact with C → prepared for C → case officer) on C → involvement in the plan to kidnap Degrelle. The "Israeli journalist" frequently referred to is Zwi Aldouby. C → "Jewish business manager" is Roger Katz, of Brussels, a trusted friend and associate of C → Katz is unwitting of our operational interest in C →

Moderately active in low-level anti-communist activities in Brussels and a fairly prominent member of the Brussels Jewish community, he is believed by C → to have close contact with the Israeli embassy in his city.

2. Piecing together the various bits of the story (and C → was more than a little reluctant at first to reveal much) the history of the operation so far seems to run as follows. Aldouby first came to C → with a proposal to locate and presumably kidnap Martin Bormann -- who is still alive in South America according to recent newspaper reports. C → countered by a suggestion that instead of getting into what could well be a wild goose chase after Bormann, they focus their attention on Degrelle whose existence in Spain was fully accepted by C → and his friends. Aldouby agreed, and the two of them came to an understanding whereby C → would receive the Belgian rights to the story of the capture in return for his contribution to the operation. Needless to say, C → would also profit considerably among his audience of resistance veterans by the glory of having brought to justice a Belgian war criminal.

3. At this point, Aldouby went off to collect support for the project and confederates. As we have reported before there was more than a little confusion about Aldouby's status at that time. He implied that he possessed a connection with the Israeli service and "represented" the people who brought Eichmann to book. Subsequent reports however (see below) seem to confirm that Aldouby is definitely not an Israeli agent, and not working for the Israeli government. Instead, as far as we can make out, he is a free lance journalist who may have at one time been associated with the Israeli services but whose enter-

Attachment: H/W
Sections from Contact Reports

12 June 1961

Distribution:

2 - C → w/att.
2 - IO, w/o att.
2 - C → w/att.
2 - WE, w/o att. - direct

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001, 2005

FORM
10-57 53
(40)

USE PREVIOUS EDITION.
REPLACES FORMS
51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29
WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

CLASSIFICATION

S E C R E T

CONTINUED
X

PAGE NO.

CS PWDV

CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.
	SECRET	OPPA-59152

prises in the field of apprehending war criminals is strictly free lance and commercial. According to [] Aldouby obtained advances of money from important magazines -- such as Der Stern, Paris-Match, and possibly Look -- which he would use in setting up the operation. Katz, almost certainly at the behest of the Israeli embassy in Brussels, asked [] to persuade Aldouby to call off the entire operation, and even promised that the Israeli embassy would reimburse Aldouby for advances he would have to return to his backers.

4. As [] notes, this put [] somewhat in a quandry. On the one hand, the Israeli disavowal of Aldouby doubtless brought home to him the caution which we have been urging that he adopt toward Aldouby and the entire operation. On the other hand, [] stood to gain much from the project if it worked out. Moreover, he must have calculated that the main concern of the Israeli's was to avoid becoming embarrassed by another incident during the course of the Eichmann trial, particularly since Degrelle, as a Belgian war criminal and collaborator, has very little interest for them. He did not, therefore, urge Aldouby to call the project off, nor did he withdraw himself. At the present moment he is awaiting a call from Paris which will summon him to a hideout probably on the Riviera to which Degrelle will be brought from Spain. [] has made arrangements in Brussels for the use of a car and a house in bringing Degrelle back to Belgium. He spent some of his own money to set these arrangements and, after receiving a rubber check, has finally been reimbursed by Aldouby.

5. The two new, and extremely interesting elements, are, of course, the presence in Spain of [] and the fact that [] is aware [] of the plan. In discussing the case with [] [] mentioned that the first person who put him on the scent to Degrelle in Spain was an old Brussels friend and colleague, whom he did not name. We thought at first that this may have been de Trixhe or perhaps another member of the Belgian services; [] himself works in a sinecure in the Ministry of Justice and has longstanding contacts with the Belgian internal services. [] description of his friend, however, seems to rule out our initial hypothesis: his friend is a long-term resident in Spain who went there following the tragic death of his son.

The interest of the Belgian services in the Degrelle case -- if indeed, [] was in Spain on this matter -- could be explained in one of two ways. [] old friend in Spain may himself be a member of the Belgian service and reported Degrelle's presence both to [] and his employer. Or, conversely, [] may have told some contact of his in the Belgian government of his plan -- perhaps to assess what legal questions might be involved -- and the story may have worked its way back to elements interested enough to send an agent to Spain to look into the matter.

6. The fact that [] has gotten wind of the plan is, from our vantage point, more difficult to explain. We know that one of Aldouby's backers in the venture is supposed to be Der Stern, and we know that the Israeli embassy told Katz that it disapproved of Aldouby because he dealt with Der Stern, which had "Nazi backers." It may be that someone at Der Stern heard Aldouby's proposal and tipped off Degrelle -- perhaps for old times' sake. [] might then have cited the "Jews around Der Stern" simply as a smokescreen. Of course, there are probably any number of other explanations unknown to us which could account for the leak equally well. One we would not overlook is the possibility that Aldouby himself, or one of his associates, sold the information to [] for a quick profit, rather than mounting the full, complicated and dangerous operation necessary to earn payment from the magazines.

USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION	CONTINUED	PAGE NO.
[]	SECRET	X	2

CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OPPA-59152
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7. Our attitude toward the entire matter remains unchanged. We would approve any involvement by [] which was reasonably safe and brought him the additional and important credit of having captured a war criminal. The operative work, however, is safe. To our thinking, the entire operation is admittedly journalistic and very probably amateur; we do not want [] who retains some adventurerist tendencies from the old days in the resistance, to become exposed to legal or physical harm in the process. We told him, through [] that some rumors were already circulating about the project and that in all probability such rumors might reach the victim himself. (This is a reasonable statement given the fact that Aldouby, whatever clandestine rituals he observes, has talked to Der Stern and other publications to obtain backing, and has enlisted heaven knows who to work with him.) We told [] also that the entire affair smacked of amateurism, and that a great deal of unpleasantness -- including health hazards to Degrelle or his abductors -- could arise when untrained people attempted a tricky and dangerous mission. He fully agrees, having now lost much of his initial confidence in Aldouby's credentials as a professional Israeli intelligence agent. He has assured us that he will not set foot inside Spain himself. He agreed, also, that it might be well to bring a doctor along to insure that the "interrogation" of Degrelle in the South of France (to discover the whereabouts of other war criminals such as Bormann) does not lead to unintentional manslaughter. (We doubt that any of the agents know the state of Degrelle's health.) Finally, he agrees with our assessment, that, in all probability, the plan will not come off. If he does receive the call to Paris, signalling the beginning of the operation, we have arranged that he will let us know immediately all the details made known to him (the date, location for hiding Degrelle in France, and so forth) and keep us advised as the operation progresses.

8. There are no Paris traces on [] We will report further say developments as they arise.

FORM 10-57 53a (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED	PAGE NO. -
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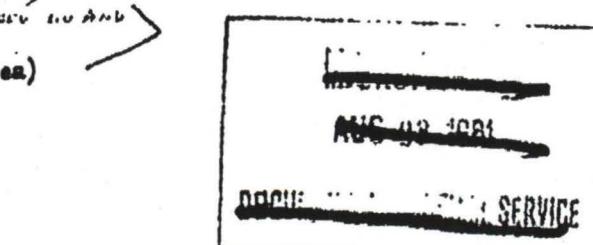
200-124-1075

DISPATCH		COLORATION S E C R E T	SEARCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSRA-1934
TO Chief, WE			HEADQUARTERS P/R NO.
REO Chiefs of Station, C 3 3 3 3			65-6-23/4
FROM Chief of Base, C 3		DATE 11 July 1961	
SUBJECT C 3 Production Detention of Two Israeli Agents		REG. "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
ACTION REQUESTED For your information		X MARKED FOR INDEXING	
		XX NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
REFERENCE: C 3-5679 C 3-398		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	
		carded in field	
<p>K11/13-26-13 further info - t. c. l.</p> <p>1. On 3 July 1961 the Guardia Civil at La Junquera accidentally found a large supply of weapons in the car driven by the following two persons:</p> <p>Zwy Herbert ALDOUBY DPOB 16 July 31, Cernowitz, Rumania; son of Paul and Anny; married; journalist; resides #235 West 103rd Street (New York City) and 100 Yehuda Halevi (Tel Aviv, Israel).</p> <p>Jacques Simon PHILSOHN DPOB 31 January 31, Paris, France; son of Henri and Henriette (SIC); single; decorator; resides Av. L'Agent Sarre 135, Colombes (Seine), France.</p> <p>Both persons were arrested and taken to Barcelona, where they were held incommunicado while the documents which they carried with them were studied. It appeared from the notes and maps that the two individuals were part of a preparatory mission which eventually meant to kidnap the ex-Belgian Rexist leader, Degrelle, from his present home near Saville. On 8 July they were turned over to the military authorities and charged only with "illicit tendencies and contraband of weapons."</p> <p>2. Forwarded herewith are photographs of the two individuals plus photographs of the arsenal they carried and the documents, maps, and sketches which they had with them.</p> <p><i>LEON DAHL</i></p> <p>IN PURSUANCE OF THE ARREST OF THE ISRAELI AGENTS IN SPAIN + PREPARATORY NOTES OF OBJECTIVE UP WHICH, DURING THE ABDUCTION OF RENE DEGRELLE FROM 11 July 1961 SIC, 11 AM (MAY 1961) DURING THAT CONTACT: KNEW IN ADV Attachments: 1 ENCLAVE INFO as noted in para. 2 above (1 cy en)</p> <p>Distribution: 3 - Headquarters w/att 2 - C 3 w/att 1 - C 3 w/o att 1 - C 3 w/o att 2 - Files w/att</p> <p>6-5 LT-3/12/1946</p> <p>Declassified and Approved for Release by the Central Intelligence Agency Date: 2005</p> <p>CLASSIFICATION</p>			

Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act

EXEMPTIONS Section 8(b)
 (2)(A) Privately
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(C) Foreign Relations

1/21/76



CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE : 11 JUL 61 GHS

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : *C*

ACTION : WE 6

INFO : CA 2, CA/PMG, CA/PRG, CI, CI/OPS, CI/SP, FI, IOD 4,
S/C 2

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6
JUL 12 2339Z 61	
ROUTINE	
IN 37965	

C INFO DIR *C* CITE *C* 398

REF *C* 5879 *C/N 34603)A* *CIT-USA*

1. SUBJECTS REF ARE ZWY HERBERT ALDOUBY DPOB 16 JULY 31

DPOB
CERNOWITZ, RUMANIA, RESIDES 1235 WEST 103 STREET NEW YORK CITY

CIT-FRANCE
AND 100 YEHUDA HALEVI, TEL AVIV, ISRAEL. JACQUES SIMON

CIT-FRANCE
FEINSOHN DPOB 31 JAN 31, PARIS, FRANCE. RESIDES 135 AVENUE

LAGENT SURRE (ALSO RCVD SARRE), COLOMBES (SEINE), FRANCE

2. PAPERS INDICATE PLANNED 24 HOUR SURVEILLANCE OF J. S.

AT LA CARLINA (SIC), SEVILLE, PLUS RENT HOUSE NEAR BARCELONA

AND CONTACT FISHING BOAT FOR SEA ENTRY AND EXIT.

3. ALDOUBY CARRIES NEW YORK POLICE ID CARD NUMBER 1504.

IDENTIFIES HIM AS MEMBER ISRAELI DEFENSE FORCES.

4. SUBJECTS HELD INCOMMUNICADO BARCELONA POLICE HQS AND

MODELO PRISON. POLICE BELIEVE CONNECTED ISRAELI ABDUCTION SCHEME.

FORM 1389 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

13 JUL 1961

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2005

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE BARC 380

SECRET

IN 31765

PAGE 2

SUBJECTS HAVE NOT TALKED.

RE Filing (check one):

No C8, Record Value, Destroy.

RI file this copy as indicated

Branch copy filed as indicated

5. SOURCE

PHOTOS AVAILABLE

CONFIRMS

Indexing (check one):
Marked None required

Signature: _____

INTENTION KIDNAP DEGRELLE.

END OF MESSAGE

CS COMMENT: * INTERROGATION OF ONE FRENCH AND ISRAELI SUBJECT WHO ARRESTED 3 JULY
REVEALED THE PLANNED ASSASSINATE DEGRELLE, WILL FORWARD IDENS WHEN RECEIVED.

SECRET

FORM 1389 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

(35)

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FOR COORDINATION WITH

ONI
US NAVY**CONFIDENTIAL**DATE OF INFORMATION
16 July 1961

FROM: U.S. Naval Attaché, Tel Aviv Local Press

SUBJECT: ISRAEL: Nazi Collaborator; attempted kidnap in Spain

BRIEF: (FOR REPORTS OF MORE THAN ONE LINE, ENTER IN SEPARATE MESSAGES)

1. General. ZVI ALDOUBY, an Israeli journalist, residing in NEW YORK was co-author with EPHRAIM KATZ and GENTILIN REYNOLDS of the first book written on the Eichmann capture. Thirty-One year old ALDOUBY left Israel in 1957 to study journalism at Columbia University, New York. He later returned to work on a Israeli paper, but returned to New York to open a feature service. While in Israel he collected material and pictures concerning various classified information. Security Services of Israel investigated ALDOUBY but no charges were ever lodged against him. ALDOUBY was born in RUMANIA and immigrated to Israel in 1947.

2. Arrested in Spain. ZVI ALDOUBY was arrested while attempting to kidnap Nazi Collaborator, LEON DEGHELLE who lives in a mansion near SEVILLE. DEGHELLE was in BELGIUM during the World War II. Spanish border guards arrested ZVI ALDOUBY while attempting to cross from France. Several guns and a map of DEGHELLE's whereabouts were allegedly found in the car.

Prepared and Forwarded:

R.H. Vessel
R. H. Vessel
ActingDECLASSIFYING AT 12-YEAR INTERVALS
NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED
DOD DIR. 5200.10

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							ENCLOSURE
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E STATE	CinCPacFl	COMSTS	OP30	2921E (ACT)	5/12		M1
AFCIN	CinCInd	Com2dSeafRon	OP31	FIC	12		G3
ACSI	CinCNels	ComCaribSeafRon	OP33	FIE	84		
MTPC	CinCtekRep	ComEastSeafRon	OP34	FIW	H2		
USIA	FICem	ComNavSeafRon	OP36	FSI	H3E		
OSI, USAF	ComTDC	ComWestSeafRon	OP40	FGG			
FBI	ComNavAvn	JAG	OP41	64			
ICA	ComNavRo	EuSand	OP50	53			
Commerce	ComNavMarine	EuShips	OP55	51			
AFC	ComMidCoFor	DECLASSIFIED	OP56	52			
USCG	ComNavPhl	PL105-246	OP58	63M			
SecNav	Com1STFH	BUROCKS	OP61	63I			
SecDef	Com7THFH	BuMed	OP62	67W			
DASSD	Com6THFH	Date:	OPA3	64			
G2, USMC	Com7THFH	BUPers	OP1	65			
1 FICUS/MAY	ComMinP&O	MIL	OP	62			
EUR	ComMinInt	OHR	OP				
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Date: 2005EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
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(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE OF INFORMATION

20 July 1961

FROM

U.S. NA TEL AVIV

SUBJECT

ISRAEL: Attempted Kidnapping of ex-Nazi; Spanish Jail

BRIEF FOR REPORTS OF MORE THAN ONE PAGE ENTER CANDID SUMMARY

INFORMATION REPORT OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

REF ID: A622

173-61

DATE OF REPORT

21 July 1961

EVALUATION

C-3

THIRPS 27

Press: Jerusalem Post

1. Aldouby Jailed: ZVI ALDOUY and a Jewish companion are still in jail over the attempted kidnapping of ex-Belgium collaborator LEON D'HOONDELIJF. At the time of his arrest, ALDOUY was carrying a press card from Look magazine, Paris representatives for Look have "not been instructed to act in his behalf".

2. Jewish Assistance. ISRAEL and SPAIN have no diplomatic or consular relations. The Israeli consular authorities in FRANCE have asked the Jewish community in BARCELONA "to investigate the legal situation of the arrested men and if possible to visit them". The Foreign Ministry of Israel claims no knowledge of the situation but the "only thing known with certainty is that ALDOUY is not connected with any Israeli institution or enterprise."

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (1) Privacy
- (2) Hold/Sources
- (3) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001, 2003

Prepared and Forwarded:

Richard A. Vessie
Richard A. Vessie
Lieutenant Commander, USNR
(Acting)

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AFCM	CINCMar/Flt	ComALSeafRon	OP31	FIC	Y2	H1
4 ACIS	CINCNehm	ComCaribSeafRon	OP33	FIE	84	63
RTPC	CINCNehmRep	ComEastSeafRon	OP34	FIW	H2	
USIA	FICekm	ComNewSeafRon	OP36	GB1	H3E	
OSI, USAF	ComTDC	ComWestSeafRon	OP40	G2G		
FBI	ComNavJapan	IAG	OP41	64		
ICA	ComNavKorea	DECLASSIFIED	OP50	GS		
Commerce	ComNavMaritime	Games Disclosure Act	OP55	H1		
AEC	ComMidEastFor	PL 103-246	OP56	H3L		
USCG	ComNavPhil	BuDocks	OP60	HJM		
SecNav	ComSEAS	BUDE	OP61	HST		
SecDef	Com2HDFT	BuOrd	OP62	H3W		
OASD	Com6THFT	BuPers	OP63	H4		
62, USMC	Com7THFT	MRL	OP	H1		
	ComMinPac	ONR	OP	H2		
	ComMinLant	MIS	OP	H4		
	ComSubPac	PIC	OP			

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Nov

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D- Chief, WE

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSMA 12,727
TO	Chief, WE	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.	
INFO	Chief of Station, []	Chief, IO	[]
FROM	Chief of Station, []	DATE	
SUBJECT	Chief of Base, [] A/Chief of Station, [] [] Operational [] Abduction of Leon DeGrelle	28 July 1961 RE: "43-3" -- (CHECK "X" ON)	
ACTION REQUIRED			MARKED FOR INDEXING NO INDEXING REQUIRED INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY
REFERENCE(S)	<p>A. OFPA 59,152, 13 June 1961 B. [] 5879, 5 July 1961 C. [] 398, 10 July 1961 D. OSBA 1934, 11 July 1961</p> <p>1. During the past few weeks, [] Station has followed with interest the development of the so-called abduction plot mounted against Leon DeGrelle by Zwy Herbert ALDOUBY and company. Chronological developments took the following pattern from our viewpoint here in Madrid.</p> <p>2. On 4 July [] reported to us that a French and an Israeli Subject had been arrested by [] at a Barcelona frontier post (see reference B). On 10 July, Chief of Base, [] reported that the Subjects were Zwy Herbert ALDOUBY and Jacques Simon FEINSOHN with appropriate details and background. It also appeared that the Subjects had firearms as well as many incriminating documents in their possession that showed they were planning to kidnap or assassinate Leon DeGrelle (see reference C). On 11 July, Chief of Base, [] forwarded photographs of the documents, the arms they were carrying, and photographs of the Subjects themselves.</p> <p>3. On 14 July 1961 another member of the ALDOUBY "team" entered into the picture when an American subject, Miss Carol Lois KLEIN, appeared at the American Consulate in Madrid desiring advice from the American Embassy. Miss KLEIN claimed she was the fiancee of Zwy Herbert ALDOUBY and had met him after a shipboard romance in late May 1961 while enroute from New York to Europe on the SS Liberte. At this time she also met an associate of ALDOUBY named Igal MOSSENSON, an Israeli citizen. Miss KLEIN's story is self-explanatory and a memorandum from the Legal Attaché, Madrid Embassy, explaining same is forwarded as attachment A to this dispatch. It will also be noted on page three of this attachment that during the second interview with Miss KLEIN on 14 July 1961, she returned to the Embassy accompanied by a French Moslem girl whom she addressed as Barbara. We assume Barbara may be the so-called "Moroccan girl, professional spy", mentioned in paragraph 9 of attachment to Reference A. She was later mentioned in [] report as the attractive blond, a Moroccan Jewess who would "lure" Leon DeGrelle from his residence so that he could be kidnapped by ALDOUBY and company. [] sat in on the first conference with Miss KLEIN along with the Legal Attaché and the Consul.</p> <p>4. On 14 July [] reported to the writer that one Igal MUSSINSON (probably identical with Igal MOSSENSON) had been called to the attention of [] because of his unusual behavior. MOSSENSON crossed the Spanish frontier at Barcelona on 2 July 1961 carrying an Israeli passport with a Spanish visa obtained from the Spanish Consul in Marseille, France. MOSSENSON was evidently under surveillance by [] from the time of his arrival and traveled from Barcelona to Valencia where the [] continued their surveillance. When MOSSENSON was preparing to leave Valencia for Barcelona (date unknown), the [] decided to pick him up and interview him (because of the following, it is believed that he was picked up in Valencia sometime after the apprehension of ALDOUBY on 3 July). The [] interview determined that MOSSENSON carried identification listing him as a Captain in the Israeli Army and the police also discovered in his possession a roll of undeveloped film with the word "ALDUBI" written on it. Since no other incriminating evidence was found on the person of MOSSENSON, he was quietly asked to leave the country and reportedly was escorted to the Spanish border near Barcelona by the [] and deported CALL RID/FILES, EXT. 2158</p> <p>FOR ATTACHMENTS: CIA RECORDS CENTER JOB NO. 69-244 BOX NO. 69-244</p>		
FORM 10-57 53 ABW/jha 401	USE PREVIOUS EDITION REPLACES FORMS SI-28, SI-28A AND SI-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	CONTINUED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5-13-2010
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001, 2005

CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSMA 12,727		
<p>5. Meanwhile, back at the American Embassy in Madrid, Miss KLEIN returned in the late afternoon of 14 July bringing the unknown French Moslem girl with her and informed the Consul that she had reservations for the Iberia flight departing Madrid for London at 10:10 a.m. on 15 July 1961. She also delivered to the Consul a large envelope which had been opened and resealed with Scotch tape and which was addressed to Zwy Herbert ALDOUBY c/o American Express, Madrid, Spain. She admitted obtaining and opening all the mail addressed to the Subject. She left the package with the Consul and stated that after her arrival in London, she would communicate with the Embassy in order that the mail could be forwarded to her. As of 26 July she has not been heard from. On 15 July the American Consul went to the airport and confirmed Miss KLEIN's departure for London on the 10:10 a.m. Iberia flight.</p> <p>6. The package mentioned in the paragraph above was made available to us, and its contents screened. Because of the various languages involved—French, German, Israeli, etc., the contents were examined by various qualified linguists at [] Station. The following memorandum was written by []</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[]</p> <p>Notes on French-language material in dossier of Zwy Herbert ALDOUBY.</p> <p>A. A yellow paper folder containing some 15 or 20 letters from prominent French people congratulating the author of a new French dictionary, the "Robert". The letters are addressed to M. Roger ROBERT, or to M. Charles VALIS, and dated 1955 through 1960, as successive volumes of the five-volume dictionary appeared. Included in the same folder are a few sheets of printed advertising material for the same dictionary.</p> <p>B. A brown fiber-board folder containing a series of photostats of Congolese documents, such as a draft agreement of 10 June 1960 signed by Antoine GIZENGA, among others; an expulsion order from the Congo, addressed to one Mme. Andree GERBILAT, wife of BLOUIN, and a letter from her to the Congolese prime minister (not named); a handwritten paper signed by GIZENGA; correspondence between the Congolese Government and the United Nations Secretary General, HAMMARSKJOLD. Included in the same folder is a photostat of a travel order given on 5 June 1941 to the soldier GERBILAT, fnu, instructing him to travel to Jerusalem; other identification papers of the same period, with photographs, of Pierre Antoine GERBILAT, including his passport and identity card, his birth certificate, his international drivers' license. (Following this is an 88-page typewritten document in German and a series of handwritten notes in English, French, and German. The portion of these notes in English and French appears to be memoranda regarding a trip to and travel in the Congo, as though the writer were preparing to make some more formal report, or write an article for publication. Certain of the notes are on stationery of the Hotel Carlton, Lausanne, Switzerland. These might repay much closer study than I gave them since I am not an expert on Congolese matters and cannot evaluate them. At the end of this folder is a 16-page typewritten document entitled "Der Mutere in der 'Force Publique'").</p> <p>C. A mustard-yellow paper envelope containing about 40 glossy prints of photographs stamped on the back with the names of photographers in Israel. Some of these show what is apparently the arrival of a man who could well be the GERBILAT whose papers are described above. Accompanying him is a young man and a young woman. A 36-page manuscript in English, ascribed to Zwy ALDOUBI and Avital MOSSINSOHN, relates to the Eichman trial. Following these are clippings in French from a magazine, one concerning the possibility that Martin BORMANN is alive and the other discussing the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem with the title "On the Track of the Grand Mufti". The last item is about 20 pages, in French, taken from an unknown magazine, and entitled "The Palestinian Affair; Documents from Arab Sources".</p> <p>CALL RID/FILES, EXT. 2158</p> <p>FOR ATTACHMENTS, CIA RECORDS CENTER JOB NO. <u>62-244</u> BOX NO. <u>6019</u></p>				
FORM 10-57 53a ABW/jha (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION REPLACES FORMS 51-78, 51-78A AND 51-79 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED	PAGE NO.

CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO OSMA 12,727
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7. The most interesting documents have been photographed on microfilm and are forwarded in this dispatch as Attachment C. A sealed letter addressed to the Subject from Isaac BENSON, Menorah Insurance and Reinsurance Company, Ltd., Tel Aviv, POB 927, Israel, was also opened and examined. Since this letter is probably written in Hebrew, [] Station was unable to translate it. Photographic copies are attached for addressees.

8. The package containing all ALDOUBY's notes and unfinished articles was examined with care for the names of individuals who may have been involved in the Paris end of this operation such as [] Roger Katz, or others. Nothing was found in this regard. All of the papers, as previously noted, appeared to be concerned with the trial of Eichmann in Israel and the developments in the Congo in Africa. The more interesting documents have been photographed and the undeveloped film is being forwarded as Attachment C to this dispatch.

9. As of this writing, both ALDOUBY and FEINSOHN are still being detained by the [] in Barcelona and at this time [] Station has little or no knowledge of how this case is being handled by Spanish authorities. Both [] and [] have received strict orders not to discuss this case with Liaison and have only told us that they cannot discuss Leon DeGrelle and will not even "admit knowledge of his existence here in Spain." If the Subjects are tried, it will probably be for transporting arms illegally into Spain and the DeGrelle "aspects" of the case will probably not be revealed. Addressees will be kept informed of any new developments in this case as they become available to [] Station.

[]
[]
27 July 1961

CALL RID/FILES, EXT. 2158

FOR ATTACHMENTS. CIA RECORDS

CENTER JOB NO. 62-244

62-244

Attachments:

- A. Legal Attache memorandum re Aldouby
- B. Letter to Aldouby from Isaac BENSON BOX NO. 62-244
- C. Undeveloped film of partial contents of Aldouby package - DESTROYED
- D. Political Letter #53 dated 11 July 1961 from the American Consul General, Barcelona, Spain, to Ambassador Biddle, Madrid.
- E. AMEMB Dispatch #54, dated 21 July 1961

Distribution:

- 2 - Chief, WE w/attachments A, B, C, D, and E
- 2 - COS, [] w/attachments A, B, X, D, and E
- 2 - COS, [] w/attachments A, B, X, D, and E
- 2 - Chief, IO w/attachments A, D, and E
- 2 - COB, [] w/attachments A, D, and E

FORM 10-57 53a ABW/jha (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION REPLACES FORMS 51-78, 51-78A AND 51-79 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED	PAGE NO
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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-60)

6/11/61 45752

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1-INS, NYC (RM)

Report of:

Date: MALCOLM J. BARRETT
8/1/61

Office:

New York, New York

Field Office File No.:

105-47221

Bureau File No.:

105-97421

Title:

(1) ZVI ALDOUBY

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - ISRAEL
REGISTRATION ACT - ISRAEL

Synopsis:

Subject and associate JACQUES SIMON FEINSOHN, French citizen, arrested by Spanish Police, Barcelona, Spain in July, 1961. Believed they had come to Spain to kidnap LEON DEGRELLE, Belgium war time collaborator with Nazis. Subject had shipboard romance with CAROL KLEIN who was with subject and ICAL MOSSINSOHN in Paris during June, 1961. Subject and MOSSINSOHN, Israeli writer, left NYC, 5/27/61, aboard "SS Liberte". Background information concerning MOSSINSOHN set forth. No record in subject's INS file, NYC, #A11058646, of him being in NY in May, 1961. Subject expelled from Columbia University, NYC, in 1960, for poor academic record. Subject and EPHRAIM KATZ, Israeli Journalist, collaborated with QUENTIN REYNOLDS in authorship of book, "Minister of Death" story of ADOLF EICHMANN. REYNOLDS and KATZ maintain subject's main ambition in life is to capture MARTIN BORMANN, noted Nazi and write story of capture. News of subject's arrest in Spain printed in Israeli newspapers. No information developed connecting subject with any group or organization. Banking activity of subject set forth. SUBJECT CARRIED GUN AND SWITCHBLADE KNIFE IN PARIS, FRANCE.

- P -

FOR COORDINATION WITH

FBI

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/16/05 BY 33542 RER/KE/gm

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(C) Foreign Relations

Classified and Approved for Release
Date: 2005
by Central Intelligence Agency

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NY 105-47221

DETAILS:

NY T-1 advised that subject, Israeli citizen born July 16, 1931 in Rumania, a resident of New York City, and JACQUES SIMON-FEINSOHN, French citizen, born January 31, 1931 in Paris, were arrested by Spanish Police in Barcelona, Spain in July, 1961. A quantity of arms and documents were found in their possession and it is believed that they had come to Spain to kidnap LEON DEBRELLÉ, Belgian Nazi war-time collaborator sentenced to death in absentia in Belgium in 1945 for war crimes, a resident in southern Spain since the end of the war. The operation was described as similar to the one involving ADOLF EICHMANN in Argentina.

NY T-1 added CAROL LOIS KLEIN, 22 year old daughter of EDWIN A. KLEIN, 211 Central Park West, New York City, contacted the United States Embassy in Madrid, Spain on July 14, 1961 and related a story of a ship-board romance with the subject on the SS "Liberte", while en route from New York to Le Havre, France, where the ship arrived on June 2, 1961. KLEIN admitted being with the subject for several weeks in Paris while the subject was setting up the DEBRELLIE operation. KLEIN maintained that the plan was to return DEBRELLIE to Belgium for punishment and that it was a private venture not sponsored by the Israeli Government. KLEIN desired to know if she could be of assistance to the subject and it was suggested that she leave Spain immediately, since she would be suspected by Spanish Police if her name was found among the effects of the subject. KLEIN mentioned that one IGAL MOSSENSON, a writing associate of the subject, was in a yacht off the south coast of Spain awaiting news from the subject. KLEIN declined to elaborate, but the yacht was probably intended to transport DEBRELLIE if the kidnapping operation was successful, according to NY T-1.

The files of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reflect that in 1946 the United States Department of State received a request from

JACQUES SIMON FEINSTEIN
D.B.I. 31 Jan 31 P.O.B. PARIS, FRANCE
sub- arrested in Spain - as possible
attempt to kidnap - when Duguelle (m- 9027)

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NY 105-47221

the Belgian Embassy to assist in locating LEON DEGRELLE, number one Nazi war criminal of Belgium. DEGRELLE was reported to be aboard one of several ships bound for the United States. Investigation upon arrival of the ships failed to reveal DEGRELLE as a passenger or a crew member. Subsequently additional information indicated that DEGRELLE had never left Spain.

In the book entitled "The Realignment of Europe" edited by ARNOLD and VERONICA M. TOYNBEE, Oxford University Press, 1955, page 531, LEON DEGRELLE is described as a leader of a group of malcontents within the Catholic Party in Belgium, who broke away and formed the Rexist Party and collaborated to the full with the Germans during the occupation of Belgium.

In the book entitled "The War, a Concise History, 1939-1945" by LOUIS L. SYNDER, published by JULIAN MESSNER, New York 1960, the following occurs on page 238: "ambitious man intoxicated by the success of Nazi arms, flocked to the standard of the crooked cross. It was a variegated lot of scoundrels and adventurers. In Belgium it was LEON DEGRELLE, founder of the Rexist Party."

Records of French Lines, 610 5th Avenue, New York City, as made available on July 17, 1961 by HENRY KRIEF, Passenger Sales Representative, reflects that the subject and IGAL MOSSINSON sailed aboard the SS "Liberte", May 27, 1961, and occupied a cabin for two, number 356, which is situated on "A" deck. No return date was indicated and subject and MOSSINSON obtained passage through the assistance of Treisser Tours, New York City.

Instant records further reflect that CAROL KLEIN sailed from New York aboard the same ship and occupied a cabin for three, number 141, situated on the main deck. KLEIN obtained her reservation through the facilities of Field Travel Service, 100 East 42nd Street. No additional information was available in afore-mentioned records.

On July 17, 1961, Miss IDA TONK, Representative, Field Travel Service, 100 West 42nd Street, New York City, advised that CAROL KLEIN made a reservation on the SS "Liberte" which sailed from New York on May 27, 1961. Miss TONK stated that two elderly women, names unknown, shared the same cabin with KLEIN aboard the SS "Liberte". Miss

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TONK added that KLEIN was scheduled to return to New York City during the night of July 17, 1961, according to information obtained from the parents of KLEIN.

Records of Treisser Tours, 10 West 47th Street, New York City, as made available by Miss SIMI STEIN, Representative, to SA DAVID R. EVANS on July 17, 1961, reflect that the subject and IGAL MOSSINSOHN sailed aboard the SS "Liberte" from New York on May 27, 1961 in cabin 356. The subject was listed as an Israeli, 235 West 103rd Street, New York City and MOSSINSOHN, an Israeli, was listed as living at 46 West 83rd Street, New York City. Miss STEIN recalled dealing with the subject and MOSSINSOHN when the reservations were made on May 26, 1961. At that time the subject did most of the talking, paid for both tickets by two separate checks drawn on the Bankers Trust Company, 415 Madison Avenue, New York City. One check was returned with the notation "Insufficient funds in the account". Upon receipt of this check, Miss STEIN contacted the subject's wife, who was very vague as to the date of the subject's return from Europe. Mrs. ALDOUBY related that the subject could be contacted through American Express, Paris, France. Miss STEIN stated that she had booked the subject on a tour to Israel last year and he intended to return via South America. According to Miss STEIN, the South American portion of the trip was cancelled and the subject returned directly to the United States.

ZANIS GARNIS, Superintendent, 235 West 103rd Street, New York City, advised on July 17, 1961 that he had seen the subject several times in May, 1961 either entering or leaving the building. GARNIS added that he has not seen the subject for approximately two months, but mentioned that the subject's wife still resides at 235 West 103rd Street, New York City.

On July 19, 1961, JOSEPH MALDONADO, Superintendent, 46 West 83rd Street, New York City, related that IGAL and DORIS MOSSINSOHN and one child reside in Apartment 1A in instant building. IGAL MOSSINSOHN has not been seen for

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approximately two months and his wife informed MALDONADO in early June that her husband would be absent for several months, since he was assisting a friend in the authorship of a book. Shortly after the departure of IGAL, his wife and child left the apartment and MALDONADO surmised that they were staying with friends or relatives, exact location unknown.

MALDONADO described IGAL MOSSINSOHN as an Israeli, who has been in the United States for about two years. He claims to be a writer, but has had difficulty supporting his family. Initially his father-in-law, a wealthy New Yorker, was willing to help, but IGAL desired to be self-sufficient. His efforts were unsuccessful and his wife went to work as a Secretary, place unknown. About six months ago IGAL and his father-in-law quarreled over IGAL's inability to support his family. For three weeks in the Spring IGAL worked for a private sanitation firm, name unknown. MALDONADO also remembered seeing some movie equipment in IGAL's apartment in the Spring of 1961. IGAL stated that he was helping to make a movie in cooperation with some college students. MALDONADO could furnish no additional information concerning this venture. MALDONADO described IGAL MOSSINSOHN as being about 45 years of age, six feet tall, 160 pounds, thin brown hair, brown eyes, medium build, fair complexion, wears glasses and speaks broken English.

NY T-2 advised on July 19, 1961 that DORIS MOSSINSOHN, 46 West 83rd Street, New York City, had requested that her mail be forwarded to 263 Murray Avenue, Larchmont, New York.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 20 West Broadway, as furnished to SA WILLIAM F. MARTIN on July 19, 1961, by SIDNEY A. DAVIS, Assistant Chief, Records Information and Administration Section, reflect that IGAL MOSSINSOHN, INS number A11626254, an Israeli citizen, was admitted to New York City on November 4, 1959. MOSSINSOHN, who had been married twice previously

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in Israel, was listed as being presently married to DORIS SOROKO, United States citizen, born on December 10, 1934 at New York City. MOSSINSOHN applied for an Immigrant Visa on November 2, 1959 and stated that the purpose of his trip to the United States was to join his wife and child. MOSSINSOHN travelled on Israeli passport number 75605, which was issued on July 15, 1955, and the expiration date was July 15, 1960. Instant file reflects a letter dated December 15, 1959 to the effect that IGAL MOSSINSOHN and his wife and child were residing at 46 West 83rd Street, New York City.

Records of INS, New York City, as furnished by SIDNEY A. DAVIS on July 19, 1961, to SA WILLIAM F. MARTIN reflect that SOFIE GILERT ALDOUBY, INS number A11107363, was admitted to the United States on July 23, 1957. She was born March 9, 1937, Tel Aviv, Israel. While here in the United States, she attended Martha Graham School, 316 East 63rd Street, New York City and the School of Contemporary Dance, New York City. On February 12, 1959, she enrolled at the June Taylor School of Dance, 1755 Broadway, New York City. SOFIE ALDOUBY was issued Israeli passport number 135543, which was valid until June 17, 1961. Her address is listed as 235 West 103rd Street, New York City, and her husband was listed as ZWY HERBERT ALDOUBY.

According to the subject's INS file number A11058646 as made available on July 17, 1961, by SIDNEY A. DAVIS to SA WILLIAM F. MARTIN, there was no mention made therein concerning the subject's return to the United States in May, 1961 and his departure on May 27, 1961 aboard the SS "Liberte".

On July 12, 1961, ROBERT LUCAS, Clerk, Transcript Desk, Columbia University, advised IC EDWARD A. HEGSTETTER that his records contained the following information concerning the subject:

He was admitted to Columbia School of General Studies, September, 1957 and continued in attendance until the Spring of 1960, at which time he was expelled from Columbia University because of a poor academic record. Subject's birth date was listed as July 16, 1931, Ceznovitz, Russia and his address as 235 West 103rd Street, Apartment 8G, New York City.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/25/61

QUENTIN REYNOLDS, author, 50 East 79th Street, New York City, stated he first met ZVI ALDOUBY in the summer of 1960 when his services were enlisted by Viking Press to assist ALDOUBY and EPHRAIM KATZ, both Israeli journalists, in writing a book, "Minister of Death," the story of EICHMANN'S capture. REYNOLDS explained that ALDOUBY and KATZ had collaborated in writing two articles for "Look" magazine which were published in August, 1960, and that they had received \$5500.00 for this work. The idea then came to them that they could write a book on the same subject, and the authorities at "Look" magazine suggested that ALDOUBY and KATZ contact a literary agent, STERLING LORD.

LORD approved of the plan, contacted Viking Press and Viking Press suggested that the writing should be done quickly and that an American author be utilized, in addition to ALDOUBY and KATZ. REYNOLDS stated that ALDOUBY and KATZ received \$5000.00 each and he received \$10,000.00 from Viking Press for writing "Minister of Death."

According to REYNOLDS, ALDOUBY is a free-lance journalist, writes occasionally for "Der Stern" magazine, a German weekly, and is the New York representative of the Israeli Army newspaper "Bamachaneh."

In May, 1961, ALDOUBY and a friend by the name of IGAL, last name unknown, an Israeli writer, called on REYNOLDS, and ALDOUBY mentioned he had just come from a trip through

On 7/20/61 at 50 East 79th Street, N. Y., N. Y. File 105-47221
by SAS DAVID R. EVANS and MALCOLM J. BARRETT Date dictated 7/25/61

NY

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Europe and Israel, where he was gathering material for a book on the noted Nazi, MARTIN BORMANN. REYNOLDS stated that a major ambition of ALDOUBY is to capture BORMANN and then write the story because ALDOUBY anticipates a great financial reward for his efforts. REYNOLDS could not recall ALDOUBY ever mentioning LEON DEGRELLE nor did he know any other associates of ALDOUBY, with the exception of IGAL and EPHRAIM KATZ.

REYNOLDS recalled that on 7/18/61 MRS. ALDOUBY called REYNOLDS and informed him of her husband's imprisonment in Spain. MRS. ALDOUBY at the time did not know the details nor the reason for his imprisonment. REYNOLDS had no knowledge of ALDOUBY'S affiliation with any group or government, and believes that ALDOUBY is a reporter, who is willing to take extraordinary risks in order to obtain material for stories he intends to write. REYNOLDS added that his secretary, HELEN PILVER, might have additional information concerning ALDOUBY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date July 26, 1961

HELEN PILVER, 1335 Madison Avenue, New York City, personal secretary to QUENTIN REYNOLDS, stated that she worked in conjunction with QUENTIN REYNOLDS, ZVI ALDOUBY, and EPHRAIM KATZ during the writing of the book, "Minister of Death", in the summer of 1960. PILVER recalled that ALDOUBY left this country in October, 1960, on a trip to Europe and Israel and returned in May, 1961. The purpose of the trip was to gather material for future stories which ALDOUBY intended to write. PILVER did not know the specific plans of ALDOUBY, but related that his main ambition is to capture MARTIN BORMANN and write the story of the capture, not because he wants BORMANN brought to justice for his crimes but because ALDOUBY anticipates a great financial reward from the sale of the story. PILVER was unable to recall any other Nazi collaborators in whom ALDOUBY has an interest.

PILVER stated that the last time she saw ALDOUBY was when he visited QUENTIN REYNOLDS in May 1961 together with a friend known to her as IGAL, whom ALDOUBY introduced as an Israeli writer. PILVER mentioned that ALDOUBY stated he had been to Europe and Israel, but he did not mention any future plans during his visit to the REYNOLDS residence.

When PILVER heard about ALDOUBY's imprisonment from Mrs. ALDOUBY on July 18, 1961, she contacted STERLING LORD, literary agent of ALDOUBY, 15 East 48th Street, New York City. LORD had not heard about ALDOUBY's imprisonment, but took it upon himself to contact AVIAD YAFEH, Director, Israel Office of Information, 11 East 70th Street, New York City. YAFEH told LORD about stories in the Israeli press concerning ALDOUBY's

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New York, New York File # 105-47221
by SAS MALCOLM J. BARRETT and
DAVID R. EVANS, JR./mfw Date dictated 7/24/61

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arrest in Spain for attempting to kidnap LEON DEGRELLE, Belgian wartime collaborator with the Nazis. YAFEH informed LORD that there was an unconfirmed report originating in Israel that ALDOUBY had been released from jail.

On July 19, 1961, LORD told PILVER that an associate of ALDOUBY, IGAL MOSSINSOHN, had called LORD from Paris, and requested \$600. LORD maintained he did not send the money to MOSSINSOHN, according to PILVER.

Concerning funds available to ALDOUBY, PILVER knew that he received \$5,000 for assisting in writing "Minister of Death", and that he and EPHRAIM KATZ were paid \$5,500 by "Look" Magazine for their articles on the capture of ADOLF EICHMANN. In addition, ALDOUBY writes articles for the German magazine, "Der Stern" and also represents an Israeli Army newspaper.

PILVER stated that ALDOUBY is an energetic journalist who does extensive research for whatever he writes. In writing the story of EICHMANN, ALDOUBY was able to obtain EICHMANN's memoirs from a New York source, name not known, and he also reviewed documents in Washington concerning the Nuremberg trials. In addition, ALDOUBY read everything printed in the Israeli press concerning EICHMANN. From these sources ALDOUBY and KATZ were able to gather sufficient material for the articles which appeared in "Look" and for the book, "Minister of Death".

To illustrate the ingenuity of ALDOUBY, PILVER stated that once ALDOUBY, under an assumed name, obtained an interview with an Arab ship captain in New York City aboard an Arab ship. The Arab captain liked ALDOUBY and invited him to return for a second visit, but ALDOUBY never accepted the offer. ALDOUBY informed PILVER he wrote the story of his interview, and it was printed in the Israeli press, name of paper not known. PILVER did not know the assumed name utilized by ALDOUBY, nor the date of the article.

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PILVER knew of no group or organization to which ALDOUBY belongs, and believes ALDOUBY is a free-lance journalist anxious to write sensational stories for the monetary reward involved. PILVER could not name any associates of ALDOUBY, with the exception of EPHRAIM KATZ and IGAL, whose last name she believes to be MOSSINSOHN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date July 26, 1961

EPHRAIM KATZ, 14 Washington Place, New York City, Israeli journalist and collaborator with ZVI ALDOUBY and QUENTIN REYNOLDS in the authorship of the book, "Minister of Death", related he met ALDOUBY 10 years ago in Israel while ALDOUBY was a reporter for the Israeli newspaper, "Haboker". The acquaintanceship was renewed 1½ years ago when KATZ came to New York in connection with the visit of Israeli Prime Minister DAVID BEN-GURION to the United States. KATZ, at that time, was a reporter for the Israeli newspaper, "Yediot Acharonot". KATZ remained in New York and collaborated with ALDOUBY in producing a radio program entitled, "Sounds of Broadway" which was taped in New York City and sent to Israel for broadcast. This venture lasted six months since the program was discontinued in Israel.

KATZ was with ALDOUBY when the news of ADOLF EICHMANN's capture was published in New York City. Both decided at that instant to write the story of EICHMANN and presented the idea immediately to "Look" Magazine. "Look" agreed and paid \$5,500 for 2 articles on EICHMANN which appeared in the issues, August 2 and August 16, 1960. ALDOUBY obtained copies of portions of EICHMANN's memoirs through the cooperation of YVONNE SPIEGELBERG, New York representative of "Der Stern" Magazine, a German weekly. KATZ believed that these were the same memoirs which WILHELM SASSEN sold to "Life" Magazine for \$10,000. Originally, SASSEN attempted to sell the memoirs to "Der Stern" Magazine in Germany. KATZ surmised "Der Stern" made copies of the memoirs, then told SASSEN they had decided not to publish them and returned the original material to SASSEN. In the meantime, portions of the memoirs were

On 7/20/61 at 14 Washington Place
New York City File # 105-47221

by SAS JAMES A. CALLAHAN and
MALCOLM J. BARRETT/mfw Date dictated 7/24/61

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sent to YVONNE SPIEGELBERG in New York. In addition, KATZ and ALDOUBY read all the material published in Israel concerning EICHMANN, and ALDOUBY went to Washington several times where he reviewed material pertaining to the Nuremberg trials. From this information, ALDOUBY and KATZ were able to write the magazine articles and also the book "Minister of Death".

ALDOUBY made a trip to Europe and Israel during the winter and spring of 1960-1961. The purpose of the trip was to gather material for future stories and also for the book on MARTIN BORMANN which, according to KATZ, ALDOUBY is writing. KATZ mentioned that the main ambition of ALDOUBY is to capture MARTIN BORMANN whom ALDOUBY believes to be still hiding some place in South America. ALDOUBY will then write the story of the capture and profit immensely from the sale of the story.

KATZ last saw ALDOUBY in May, 1961, at the Exodus Cafe, 2019 Broadway, New York City, a meeting place of local Israelis. ALDOUBY was in the company of his wife and IGAL MOSSINSOHN, an Israeli writer, who is married to an American and resides on the West Side of New York. ALDOUBY mentioned to KATZ he was still gathering material on BORMANN but gave no indication concerning his intended trip to Europe at the end of May, 1961. KATZ explained that this was the only time he saw ALDOUBY during May, 1961.

KATZ learned of ALDOUBY's imprisonment from the Israeli Hebrew newspaper, "Maariv," dated July 14, 1961. The headlines read, "Israeli Journalist Detained in Spain in Attempt to Capture Belgian War Criminal". The story went on to say ALDOUBY was arrested in the company of a "French Jew" while driving across the border from France to Spain. In ALDOUBY's car were found 7 revolvers, together with documents and plans of the estate of LEON DEGRELLE. DEGRELLE was described as the leader of one of two Nazi parties in Belgium, who collaborated with the Nazis during the Nazi occupation of that country. In the issue, July 16, 1961, "Maariv" mentioned that the acquaintances of ALDOUBY in Israel were not surprised to hear about his arrest since he is known to be a daredevil journalist.

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A spokesman of the Israel Foreign Office stated, according to an article in the Israeli Hebrew daily, "Haaretz", ALDOUBY was in no way connected with the Israel Government. The same article added that ALDOUBY was investigated by Israeli authorities on his last trip to Israel in the spring of 1961 to determine the nature of his activities there. The Israel Government, according to "Haaretz", intended to contact representatives in Paris or Lisbon and make efforts to investigate the matter and try to assist ALDOUBY. Israel does not enjoy diplomatic relations with Spain, according to "Haaretz", July 16, 1961.

KATZ was of the firm opinion that ALDOUBY's plan to capture DEGRELLE was a personal venture and in no way connected with any government or group. KATZ believed that ALDOUBY enlisted the services of IGAL MOSSINSOHN by convincing MOSSINSOHN that the venture would be successful and both would benefit financially.

Concerning the financial assets of ALDOUBY, KATZ stated that in addition to the \$5,500 he and ALDOUBY received jointly from "Look" Magazine, each received \$5,000 for writing "Minister of Death". KATZ added ALDOUBY also writes for "Der Stern" Magazine, a German weekly, but he did not know how much ALDOUBY receives from this source. KATZ did not know the financial assets of MOSSINSOHN but recalled that MOSSINSOHN is married to a New York girl and since coming to the United States in approximately 1959 he has found it difficult to earn a living and support his family. KATZ commented that MOSSINSOHN speaks Hebrew fluently but is afraid of English and has not progressed in the language as he expected. KATZ did not know where MOSSINSOHN had been working in New York City.

KATZ described MOSSINSOHN as being an Israeli national, height 5' 11", weight 175 pounds, hair brown, thinning on top, eyes brown, build medium, complexion fair, wears glasses, speaks broken English, occupation writer.

KATZ could not name any other associates of ALDOUBY who might have information pertaining to ALDOUBY's activities.

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KATZ advised that he met ALDOUBY's wife, but appraised her as being "too stupid" to participate even indirectly in any venture of her husband. KATZ stated that Mrs. ALDOUBY is a folk dancer and that her talents are limited to that art. KATZ added that during his association with ALDOUBY he never knew him to carry a weapon of any kind.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/27/61

CAROL LOIS KLEIN, 211 Central Park West, New York City, in the presence of her attorney, CHARLES H. TALLY, 850 Third Avenue, New York City, stated she met ZVI ALDOUBY aboard the "SS Liberte" two days after the ship left New York City on May 27, 1961, en route to Le Havre, France. KLEIN's parents, Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN KLEIN, were also aboard traveling First Class and CAROL KLEIN traveled Cabin Class.

ZVI ALDOUBY and IGAL MOSSINSOHN, both Israelis, were traveling together. MOSSINSOHN posed as an assistant to ALDOUBY in writing magazine articles. CAROL KLEIN fell in love with ALDOUBY, who admitted to be married twice in the past but both wives were deceased. KLEIN was going abroad to study drama in England but went to Paris instead with ALDOUBY and MOSSINSOHN after the boat arrived at Le Havre on June 2, 1961. KLEIN spent about three weeks in Paris and while there she met two friends of ALDOUBY, BARBARA AIGON and JACQUES FEINSOHN, addresses unknown. ALDOUBY and MOSSINSOHN stayed at the Hotel Gare Lazare, Rue Budapest, Paris, France. KLEIN recalled that ALDOUBY had other acquaintances in Paris but she could not remember the names due to her lack of knowledge of French. MOSSINSOHN conversed entirely in Hebrew with ALDOUBY and KLEIN does not know any Hebrew. ALDOUBY mentioned briefly to KLEIN during their stay in Paris, about his plan to capture LEON DEGRELLE, Nazi war criminal living under an assumed name in Spain. KLEIN did not know

On 7/25/61 at New York Office File # 105-47221
by SAS MALCOLM J. BARRETT and
DAVID R. EVANS/vam Date Dictated 7/26/61

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the assumed name nor did ALDOUBY divulge any details concerning the DEGRELLE operation. KLEIN did not recall any other persons in whom ALDOUBY had an interest for purposes of story writing. KLEIN maintained that at the time she was interested in ALDOUBY's safety and desired that he curtail his trip to New York since they planned to be married in August, 1961, in New York. KLEIN related that while ALDOUBY was in Paris, he was followed continuously by plain-clothesmen who, according to ALDOUBY, were Paris Police assigned to ascertain his activities since the Police were interested in all foreign newspapermen. ALDOUBY told KLEIN that another reason the Police were interested in him was because trouble was brewing in Algeria at the time.

From Paris, KLEIN went to London alone during the last week of June, 1961. In early July, 1961, ALDOUBY called KLEIN in London and stated he would be driving from Marseilles, France, about July 3, 1961, and would meet KLEIN in Madrid, Spain.

On July 4, 1961, KLEIN arrived at the Palace Hotel, Madrid, but was unable to locate ALDOUBY. About two days later, KLEIN received an urgent cable from her parents, who had returned to New York, requesting her return to the United States, with a guarantee of immediate return to Spain. KLEIN flew to New York, learned from her parents that ALDOUBY was married and that his wife was living in New York City. KLEIN stated that she returned to Madrid on July 14, 1961, because she wanted to confront ALDOUBY with the lies that he had told to her and learn from him the reason why he had misled her.

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Upon arrival in Madrid, KLEIN, through American Express, found out that ALDOUBY was residing at the Hotel Don Ramon de la Cruz in Madrid. KLEIN went to this hotel where she met BARBARA AIGON. AIGON related to KLEIN that she had read in a Lisbon newspaper that ALDOUBY and JACQUES FEINSOHN were arrested on the Spanish border and that pistols and plans of the estate of LEON DEGRELLE were found in their automobile. According to some Lisbon paper, IGAL MOSSINSOHN was mentioned as being aboard a yacht off the southern coast of Spain, supposedly waiting for ALDOUBY to appear. KLEIN was unable to furnish any details concerning the owner of the yacht or the names of those aboard.

KLEIN went to the United States Embassy upon hearing the news of ALDOUBY's imprisonment and inquired if she could be of assistance to ALDOUBY. ~~Embassy~~ officials in Madrid suggested that KLEIN leave Spain immediately because she might be subject to arrest for being an associate of ALDOUBY. KLEIN flew to London, where she was followed by an unknown man upon her arrival there. She became frightened, hastened to the United States Embassy recounted her story and was escorted to a plane bound for New York City, where she arrived on July 17, 1961. KLEIN characterized ALDOUBY as a psychopathic liar because he told her so many lies for no good reason other than to impress her. KLEIN stated that her parents contacted the Israeli Consulate in New York City concerning ALDOUBY's status and learned that he was married about four years ago to SOFIE GILERT and still resides with her at 235 West 103rd Street, New York City, and that he had been married once before in Israel. According to KLEIN, ALDOUBY maintained that he was a native Israeli, while in fact he was born in Rumania, according to the Israeli Consulate.

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Concerning funds available to ALDOUBY and MOSSINSOHN, KLEIN stated she knew of no European source of money available to them and believed that whatever money they had, most of which was in American Express Money Orders, was brought with them from New York. MOSSINSOHN, according to KLEIN, served as the banker since ALDOUBY was very careless with money and frequently exhausted whatever was given to him by MOSSINSOHN. On one occasion in Paris, KLEIN recalled that she loaned ALDOUBY \$50.00 which was never returned. ALDOUBY spent this money entertaining KLEIN in Paris.

KLEIN stated that ALDOUBY carried a pocket-size pistol, exact type unknown, no holster and a switchblade knife, which he purchased while in her company at the Flea Market in Paris. KLEIN believed that ALDOUBY made the purchase to impress her.

It was KLEIN's firm opinion that ALDOUBY and MOSSINSOHN were free lance writers not connected in any way with any government or group.

KLEIN described ALDOUBY as being 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches, 180 pounds, stocky build, brown hair, brown eyes and fair complexion. ALDOUBY's parents were divorced and his father is deceased. His mother resides in Israel.

KLEIN described IGAL MOSSINSOHN as being approximately 50 years of age, 6 feet, 180 pounds, medium build, brown hair, color of eyes unknown, wears glasses and medium complexion. KLEIN stated MOSSINSOHN was married to an American and has one child. MOSSINSOHN speaks broken English.

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/26/61

On July 18, 1961, an appropriate official of the Bankers Trust Company furnished the following information concerning the regular checking account of ZAY ALDOUBI:

The account was opened on October 6, 1960, at which time ALDOUBI listed his residence as 235 West 103rd Street, New York City. ALDOUBI deposited \$2,300.00 in cash, indicated that he was employed as a free-lance writer, and stated he had been in the United States for three years, was a correspondent for the Israeli Army newspaper, "Bamahane", and that he intended to make a trip to Europe, Africa, and the Far East, noting that he would be gone for two months.

ALDOUBI was recommended to the instant bank by EPHRAIM KATZ, 14 Washington Place, New York City.

The appropriate official noted that the account of ALDOUBI is known as a "rubber account" because approximately twenty-five checks were returned to their respective payees because of insufficient funds in the account to cover the aforementioned checks. The official mentioned that the present address for ALDOUBI is care of Agent STERLING LORD, 15 East 48th Street, New York City. There have been no deposits in the instant account subsequent to October 6, 1960, and the present balance is less than \$100.00.

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which, if issued, should be directed to the Legal Department, Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

Bankers Trust Company,
7/18/61 #15 Madison Avenue, NYC File # NY 105-47221

by SA DAVID R. EVANS:eam Date dictated 7/24/61

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CLASSIFICATION
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DATE OF INFORMATION
1 August 1961

FROM U.S. NA TFL AVIV

INFORMATION REPORT OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

OPNAV FORM 3820-2 (REV. 5-58)

SERIAL NO.

120-61

DATE OF REPORT
1 August 1961

EVALUATION C-2 REQUEST NO.
NIRPS 27

SUBJECT

ISRAEL: Zvi Aldoubi; spy charges reduced to smuggling

BRIEF (FOR REPORTS OF MORE THAN ONE PAGE, ENTER CAREFULLY SUMMARY)

- ✓ 1. Spanish Smuggling. "ZVI ALDOUBI" and his unidentified Jewish companion" are charged by Spanish prosecution, with smuggling weapons and ammunition into SPAIN. 12 years imprisonment has been asked by the Prosecutor. Found on the defendants were 12 loaded revolvers and a large quantity of ammunition. Smuggling of arms into SPAIN is a serious offense, compounded by the lack of diplomatic relations between ISRAEL and SPAIN.
- 2. Suspected Kidnap Attempt. It is believed ALDOUBI was attempting to reach SEVILLE, the home of Belgian Nazi Collaborator LEON DEGREELLE. ALDOUBI and his companion believed DEGREELLE to be "the missing link" in their hunt for Hitler's former aide, MARTIN BORMANN. Former Belgian Resistance friends had been in contact with ALDOUBI, to help in his quest for DEGREELLE.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Prepared:

Richard A. Vessie
Richard A. Vessie
Lieutenant Commander, USNR

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

Forwarded:

C. L. Scherer
C. L. SCHERER
CAPT, USN

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001, 2005

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	Commerce	ComNavMarianas	BuShips	OP55	H1		CC each rpt.
	AEC	ComMidEastFor	BuAer	OP56	H3L		
	USCG	ComNavPhil	BuDocks	OP60	H3M		
	SecNav	Com1STFII	BuMed	OP61	H3T		
	SecDef	Com2NDFII	BuOrd	OP62	H3W		
	OASD	Com6THFII	BuPers	OP63	H4		
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Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

By: _____ Date: _____

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 2, 1961

(1) ZWY HERBERT ALDOUBY,
aka Zvi Aldouby

IGAL MOSSINSOHN contacted the Office of the Legal Attaché, American Embassy, Paris, France, on July 31, 1961, and voluntarily furnished the following information:

He was born December 25, 1917, in Israel. He possesses Israeli passport No. 75605. He also carries a card signed by B. SHITRIT, Minister of Police for Israel, indicating that Captain IGAL MOSSINSOHN is known to him personally and was at one time employed as Public Relations Officer for the Israeli police force.

MOSSINSOHN claims that he is a well known author and playwright. He resides at 48 West 83rd Street, New York City, telephone Trafalgar 37205. Since he is presently in need of funds, he has recently been employed in the United States as an ordinary construction worker.

He advised that he was contacted in New York City in May 1961 by ZVI ALDOUBY, who advised him that he was seeking aid in writing articles for "Look Magazine" and in eventually writing a book on the subject of Nazi activities in Europe. MOSSINSOHN stated that ALDOUBY paid him \$1,000 in cash in advance and paid his fare on the SS "Liberté" from New York to Le Havre. When they arrived in Le Havre, they went directly to Paris, where they stayed at the Hotel Gare St. Lazare for approximately two weeks. They then spent approximately ten days in Lausanne, Switzerland.

ALDOUBY advised MOSSINSOHN that the purpose of his trip to Lausanne was to contact the leader of the present world Nazi movement. MOSSINSOHN could not recall the name of this

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
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individual. He stated that ALDOUBY told him that he was in contact with this individual, and that this individual indicated that he is in possession of the diary of MARTIN BOHRMANN, but, according to MOSSINSOHN, the individual in Lausanne was seeking an extremely high price for his information. MOSSINSOHN indicated that this individual in Lausanne may be an Israeli and may be working under cover for the Israelis to eventually expose the Nazi movement.

MOSSINSOHN advised that he knew nothing of any clandestine activities on the part of ALDOUBY, and he was extremely surprised at ALDOUBY's arrest in Spain. He stated that he was under the impression that ALDOUBY was under contract to "Look Magazine" to prepare a series of articles on Nazi activities. He stated that during the time he was with ALDOUBY in Paris and Lausanne, most of the conversations which ALDOUBY held with other individuals were in French, and since he does not understand French, he had no way of knowing the nature of the conversations.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

105-97421

8527
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Date: August 11, 1961
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: ZVI ALDOUBY
INTERNAL SECURITY - ISRAEL
No 201 REGISTRATION ACT - ISRAEL

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Malcolm J. Barrett dated August 1, 1961, at New York, New York, in the captioned matter, furnished to recipients on August 4, 1961.

It is requested that recipient offices upgrade the referenced report to Secret.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. Armando di Girolamo
Chief, Records Administration Office

Attention: Mr. Lewis M. Dukes

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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11 August 1961

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(A) Privacy
(B) Methods/Sources
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88132

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INS, New York

Copy to:

Report of: SA C. McAFFEE McCRAKEN
 Date: 100-0-
 105-1380
 Field Office File #:
 Title: ZVI ALDOUBY 11/20/

CHARLOTTE
 Office:
 105-97421
 Bureau File #:

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - ISRAEL
 REGISTRATION ACT - ISRAEL

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Synopsis: SOFI GILERT ALDOUBY, wife of subject ZWI ALDOUBY, is grand-niece of IRVING ZIEMAN, summer resident Route 2, Hendersonville, N. C. ZIEMAN advised subject and wife came from Israel to NYC approximately four years ago, where subject attended Columbia University, NYC, and where subject's wife attended a ballet school. ZIEMAN advised he furnished considerable amount of money to subject and wife for study and related bills. Stated subject sold pictures and articles concurrent with EICHMANN capture, to Look Magazine, and wrote book "Minister of Death" for Viking Press. Advised he learned from subject's wife that subject allegedly received \$3000.00 allowance from Viking Press to go to Europe to do research in connection with a former high ranking Nazi, identity unknown to ZIEMAN. Stated subject and wife went to Paris, France, in October, 1960, but subject's wife returned to U. S. within less than month, and that subject returned approximately May, 1961; stated subject went back to Europe approximately June, 1961, without wife, and that, according to his wife, was recently arrested in Spain, details unknown to ZIEMAN. ZIEMAN advised subject's wife has returned to Tel Aviv, Israel. ZIEMAN advised could furnish no connections of subject's, that he knows no connections on part of subject with any official or clandestine Israel organization. Advised has no knowledge of plot against LEON DEBRELLE.

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File 522

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Date 8/29/61

On August 23, 1961, IRVING ZIEMAN, retired business man, presently author, summer residence Route 2, Hendersonville, North Carolina, permanent residence 22 Parkway Road, Brookline, Massachusetts, business address 333 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts, advised that his grandniece, SOFI GILERT, from Tel Aviv, Israel, daughter of his niece, MINNIE GILERT, married subject ZWY ALDOUBY, an Israel citizen. He stated that he had never met his grandniece or the subject until they came to the United States about four years ago. He stated that he did not correspond with his grandniece or the subject while they were in Israel, but that he did correspond with his niece, MINNIE GILERT, in Tel Aviv. He advised that over the years he had helped his niece financially. He stated that four or five years ago his niece wrote him that her daughter, SOFI, was getting married to subject and that subject's mother was to finance their trip to the United States, where subject was to continue his study of journalism at Columbia University in New York City, and where SOFI was to go to ballet school in New York. He stated that soon after subject and his wife, SOFI, arrived in New York and enrolled in the schools as they had planned to do, they encountered financial difficulties and that they came to him for help. He stated that because of his desire to help his grandniece, he agreed to send her \$135 per month to attend ballet school and that he did pay her that sum regularly while she attended ballet school. He stated that subject and his wife encountered other bills and called upon him for further financial assistance. He stated that unless he were at his office in Boston, he could not give any accurate amount of money that he sent to subject and his wife, but that he would estimate that during the two or three years that subject was at Columbia University, he sent subject and his wife over five thousand dollars. Mr. ZIEMAN explained that he is a bachelor and that he has received a great deal of pleasure from helping his relatives and that he did not expect anything in return for the financial help that he had given to them.

Mr. ZIEMAN explained that any information in his possession concerning subject and his alleged activities was obtained by him from his grandniece, SOFI ALDOUBY, who is subject's wife. Mr. ZIEMAN advised that about a year or so ago, subject and another Israeli, sold pictures and articles to Look Magazine concurrent with the EICHMANN capture. He stated that the Viking Press pressed subject for a book, which he wrote, entitled "Minister of Death." He stated that he understood that the book was polished up for publication by QUINTON REYNOLDS. Mr. ZIEMAN stated that he was told by subject's wife that the Viking Press gave subject an allowance of three thousand dollars to go to Europe and do some research work in connection with the activities of some former Nazi, identity unknown to

On 8/23/61 at Hendersonville, N. C. File # Charlette 105-1380
 by SA C. McAfee McCracken/cjs Date dictated 8/24/61

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ZIEMAN, who subject was to write a book about. He stated that it was his understanding that subject and his wife went to Paris, France, in October, 1960. He stated that subject's wife returned to New York within less than a month and said that subject felt that she was in his way and that he had shipped her back to the United States. Mr. ZIEMAN advised that subject came back to the United States in about May, 1961, and that he left again in about June, 1961, to go back to Europe. He stated that subject's wife did not go back to Europe with subject. Mr. ZIEMAN advised that he received a telephone call from subject's wife about two weeks ago, who said she had learned that subject, an American, and a Frenchman, names unknown to ZIEMAN, who were working with subject on a research project in connection with the activities of a Nazi, were arrested in Spain. He said that according to the subject's wife, the Israeli Government was doing nothing to help get subject and his associates out of jail in Spain, but that the Belgian Government in Spain is doing all it can to help subject and his associates out of jail.

He stated that subject's wife told him that she was going back to Israel to stay and that she was going to go on the stage or was going to open a ballet school in Tel Aviv. He stated that she wanted some money so she could return to Israel and that he sent her \$400.00. He stated that he understands that she has already left New York for Israel.

Mr. ZIEMAN advised that he could furnish no further background information concerning subject or his activities, and that he could furnish no connections of subject, that he knows of no connections on the part of subject with any official or clandestine Israeli organization. Mr. ZIEMAN advised that he has never heard of LEON DEBRELLE and that he has no knowledge of a plot against DEBRELLE. He stated that all the information in his possession came through his grandniece, subject's wife, and that the only information that has come to him is that subject was supposed to go to Europe to get material for Look Magazine and for material to write another book for the Viking Press.

3*

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DATE : 5 SEP 61

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : []

ACTION: WE 6

INFO PGI, CI/OPS, FI, S/C 2

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
SECRET

RE Filing (check one):
No CS Record Value. Destroy.
RI file this copy as indicated
Branch copy filed as indicated
RE Indexing (check one):
Marked None required
Signature: *Hollis H.*

ROUTING

1	4
2	5
3	6

SEP 6 0033Z 61

ROUTINE

IN 24002

INFO DIR CITE 5987

REF A 5810 (IN 18532)

B 4832 *

1. ACCORDING OSI THERE IS NO CHANGE IN ATTITUDE AIR FORCE SPAIN RE EMPLOYMENT BELGIUM NATIONALS.
2. REEMPLOYMENT STATUS [For Govt] SCN REMAINS SAME AS OUTLINED REF A.
3. UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES AND IN VIEW RECENT ARREST AND CONVICTION BY SPAN AUTHORITIES OF 2 PERSONS INVOLVED IN ABDUCTION ATTEMPT AGAINST DEGREILLE PREFER NOT ATTEMPT REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH AIR FORCE FOR BOY'S REEMPLOYMENT.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: *NO RECORD IN CABLE SECRETARIAT AS OF 0535, 6 SEP.

6 SEP 1961

FORM 4-W 1389 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2005

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DBF 50928



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 11, 1961

Re: ZAY ALDOUBY, ALDOUBY, etc

On September 6, 1961, a confidential source abroad made available the following summary of names which were found in the personal effects of the subject at the time of his arrest by Spanish authorities on July 3, 1961, or came out in the course of interrogation of the subject by Spanish authorities:

AIGON, BARBARA— Rue de Castillane, Paris—, telephone ANJ 5516.
She appears to be the most important connection utilized by ALDOUBY. She works at "Euror—Press" and receives correspondence at the American Express. On April 18, 1961, she was in Geneva and called ALDOUBY, who was at the Hotel Ambassador in Paris, to tell him that a "Dauphine" automobile was at his disposal at 2 Bis, Avenue de Sèvres, and that the key to the automobile would be left at the hotel. On May 12, 1961, she cabled ALDOUBY in New York saying "What is happening with Congo Sterling and Stern, and with the money for Spain. Reply rapidly." BARBARA. In June of 1961 she was at the Hotel Commodore located at 12 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (Room 301).

ALDOUBY, SOFIA—She is the wife of ZAY ALDOUBY. She lives with him at 235 West 10th Street, New York, telephone UN-6-1239.

ALDOUBY, ZAY—He was arrested at La Junquera, Gerona Province, Spain, July 3, 1961. ZAY ALDOUBY is his correct name since a short time ago he legally changed his surname. In March of 1961 he was in Lausanne at the Lausanne-Palace Hotel. From there he wrote a letter to MICHEL BARKAI, who lives in Brussels. In April of 1961 he stopped at the Hotel Ambassador (Room 451) in Paris. He arrived in Tel Aviv on December 20, 1960, and

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11 Sept 1961

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Date: 2005

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6/12/60
from there he wrote a significant letter to DANIEL SANGEAS. He arrived at Le Havre from New York on June 2, 1960, on the "Liberté". In Hamburg he was at the Hotel Berlin (Am Berliner Tor). Also in Lausanne he stayed at the Hotel Carlton, 4 Avenue de Cour (Room #2). He was at the Greenpark Hotel in London on November 20, 1960. He was together with all his friends at the Fecamps Hotel, 1 Place de Budapest, Paris-9, and later at the Hotel Bassin, 59 Rue des Dominicains (Room 1) in Marseilles.

ANNITA-- This refers to ANITA GLASS.

ANOWER-- This refers to ISAAC DANOWRA.

ANTONIO-- This name appears in the plan for a cruise under consideration on the Taos-Brett-II. Next to the name of Cartagena, one of the stops, this name appears in parentheses. No other information is available concerning him.

ALEXANDROV, VICTOR--He lives at 1 Chemin de la Petite Boucherie, Paris-6, telephone HED-2-19. This name appears in the notes of ALDOUBY.

ALVES, MICHEL LUCIEN JOSEPH--Born September 14, 1914, in Nice. His father is named GEORGES, 55 (?) years of age, and is an opera singer. ALVES resides at 64 Rue Arago, Puteaux (Seine). He has a brother called MAX VERGNES, who is 37 years of age and who is married to one ELENA. He is of progressive ideology. Correspondence to him in Spain was to be directed to him at American Express in Madrid. He was with the rest of the group in Paris at the Fecamps Hotel, where he occupied Room 2.

ARI-- This name appeared in one of the notes of ALDOUBY and no other details are available.

AVITAL-- This refers to either AVITAL or IGAL MOSSINSON.

BAJER-- This is a family which resides on a farm located about 500 meters from the farm of PUYGAILLARD. It is the property of the MULLER family, MULLER being the father-in-law of BESSMANN. He is a municipal counselor, a former prisoner of war, and a kindly man. (This description apparently refers to BAJER rather than MULLER or BESSMANN.) He rents the other mentioned

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farm (apparently refers to the farm of PUYGAILLARD), using the corral and the porch for the animals.

BAHABANE--Weekly magazine of the Defense Forces of Israel or the Israeli Armed Forces, which magazine has been represented recently by ALDOUBY in Canada, the United States, and at the United Nations.

BARBIER, Doctor--He lives at 20 Boulevard Poissonniere, Paris, telephone GUT-4079. ALDOUBY had an interview with him at 8 P.M. on an unknown day and was supposed to present himself as a friend of FRANCISCO.

BAKAI, MICHAEL--He lives in Brussels. On March 15, 1961, ALDOUBY wrote him a letter in which mention is made of one ABALA and the KID. Significance of these names is not known.

BARKILAY, Y.--His address is Pob. 14044, Tel Aviv, Israel. His name appeared in ALDOUBY's notes, but no other details are available.

BEN GURION--Israeli Prime Minister.

BEN YEHOUIDA--Agent of the "Chech Beth", who formed a part of the commando group that captured EICHMANN. He is a specialist in judo and used the code name of DOV.

BERNARD, MARIE-CLAUDE--Had something to do with the Galerie Pierre Belafond located at 29 Boulevard Raspail, Paris-7, telephone LIT-2437. This appeared in ALDOUBY's notes with no other details.

BERNARD--In ALDOUBY's effects were two targets bearing the impacts of what appeared to be .22 caliber bullets and having this name written on them. Full name of this person is BERNARD PESSINE.

BESSMANN, DANIEL--He lives at 106 Avenue de Courmay Villejuif (Seine), telephone POR-5880. He works at 7 Rue Linne, Paris-5. His parents live at 20 Boulevard Jean Jaurès in Nice and are artisans in Moroccan type handicraft. BESSMANN was born in Paris on September 15, 1925. He did his secondary studies in Nice, but had to interrupt these studies because of the annoyances he suffered by reason

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of being a Jew. He took part in Anti-PETAIN demonstrations. In 1942-4, he studied at the school of Hotel Keeping. In March of 1943 he joined the Communist Youth and eventually became the person responsible for the sub-sector of Castellane and an Aardres in the Lower Alps. In 1944 he voluntarily joined the 5th Company of Snipers and Partisans (Francotiradores y Partisanos, FTP--according to the note on this matter it was stated that these initials were used by all the French Resistance Forces during the 2nd World War.) BEINMANN handled both the submachine gun and the mortar. He became a group chief and fought in La Haute-Vallee of Verdon and later in a zone on the Italian border. In 1945 he enlisted with the rank of Corporal. He has a citation and the War Cross. He was demobilized in 1946. He has been a writer for "Droit et Liberté", specializing in the investigation of the supposed rebirth of clandestine Nazi movements in French territory. He was graduated in an accelerated course of construction in 1950. He has worked in many factories in Paris, having left the "Naggi-Rub" in 1957. Currently he is employed as a typist-bookkeeper in a construction company. He carries on a great deal of political and syndical activity. He is married to ANA MULLER, and they have two children, ages 8 and 9 years. He does not have a car. He made a trip to Spain.

BETH, ELINOR--She lives at 501 5th Avenue, telephone GX-1-9436 (place not given, possibly New York).

BETZ, PATRICIA--She lives at 25 West 57th Street, New York 24, New York. She is the secretary or contact of ALDOUBY in the United States. Her correspondence indicates that she is in love with ALDOUBY. A great deal of correspondence directed to her is for ALDOUBY or is related to his interests. There is no proof that she has been in Europe, but if she has been, she might be identical with "PATI", which is the way she always signs.

BLAINE--A young lady in Paris who left a message for ALDOUBY to call telephone TAI-4336 while the latter was staying at the Hotel Recamps in Paris.

BLEANT--He lives at Les Birches, Pollionnas (Bouches du Rhone) and also has another farm situated at Gann. In the

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suburbs of Marseilles he possesses a villa that is called "La Madrague". He is a friend of the French Police Commissioner assigned in Salon.

BOAIXY or BOAIZY--He lives in Marseilles and has some connection with Radio Bergara, although the exact connection is not known. ALDOUBY had a card of recommendation directed to him by GERMAIN ERNESTINE LIEINE, asking him to aid ALDOUBY as though he were a brother. This card was also directed to one CHICOMI or CHICOURI.

BOB-- This refers to BOB (ROBERT) NEARY.

BOCICHIS, SITILLA--Resides at 48 Strada Anton Panu, Raionalul Tudor Vladimirescu, Bucharest, Romania.

BOHNER, PATRICIA--She lives at 119 Avenue de Versailles, Paris-16. The "PATI" whose name appears in notes written by ALDOUBY might be she, as she ordinarily signs this way. This would more likely be true if PATRICIA BETT has not traveled from the United States to Europe.

BRANDSFORFER, ANN--She is the mother of ALDOUBY and apparently is separated from his father (and perhaps has married again). She lives at 100 Yehuda Halevi in Tel Aviv. ALDOUBY was at this address in December of 1960 when he was in Israel.

BRUMMER, ALOIS--A war criminal whose name was included in a note prepared by ALDOUBY on persons to investigate.

BUECHSER--Director of the travel agency "Nuai" in Lausanne, with whom ALDOUBY apparently discussed hiring a bus to bring a group of tourists to Spain.

BURGU, ANDRE--He lives at 2 Avenue Paul Doumer, Paris-16. He is about 40 years of age. On April 29, 1961, he complained in a letter to ALDOUBY about not receiving any news from BARBARA in the letters from Paris, and that he believed that "the matter" was getting cold. (He writes his letters in French and English indiscriminately.) On March 28, 1961, he wrote to BARBARA AIGON from Barcelona, saying that he was with his father and that his son-in-law would go to get him in Seville. He was trying to locate a villa near the coast in the vicinity of Malaga, Huelva, or Cadiz, but he doubted that this was possible.

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SUSPECT FILE

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He asked for \$150 to be sent to him at American Express in Seville with a letter to be sent to him at General Delivery in Seville advising that the money had been sent. On April 15, 1961, in Paris he reported on his preliminary investigative trip. He has utilized a "Dauphine" automobile. In one letter he reminded ALDOUBY of the date the latter had on the 27th of June, 1961, at 12 noon in the bar of the Hotel Terminus with one BERNARD.

CARIO, JEAN--He lives at 152 Rue de la Roquette, Paris-11. He was in the gathering with all the others at the Recamps Hotel in Paris, where he occupied Room 22, which he shared with one FELNHOHN (arrested with ALDOUBY).

CAROL--This refers to CAROL KLEIN, who also uses the name of "LUIZA" because her full name is CAROL LUISA. (Her correct name is actually CAROL LOIS KLEIN.)

CASCO, ROBERT DA--He resides in Nice in the sector of the old city, close to where the parents of BERNMANN live. He is a plumber and a former Partisan. It appears that he changed his political ideas. He is a friend of BERNMANN and of RINI.

CATE--This is apparently the same as KATZ, but appeared in ALDOUBY's notes as CATE. Apparently refers to ROGER KATZ.

COHEN, RUTH--She lives at 31 Hanekim Str., Apt. 16, Tel Aviv, telephone 22000.

COLOMBANI, PIERRE--He lives at 2^e Avenue Dugenne, Paris-7. He appears to be a specialist in investigations in archives and history. He was presented to ALDOUBY by means of a letter written by DANIEL FARGEAN on June 9, 1961.

COUSINS, HEROLD--He lives at 30 Rue Gramme, 5th Floor, Paris.

Shin Beth
CHECK BETH--Name of the counterespionage service in Israel or the Interior Section of the Ministry of Police. It is connected with other police security services and obtains aid from them in carrying out its duties. In reality it is very well coordinated abroad, being something of an "Intelligence Service of Israel".

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CHICONI or CHICOURI--His address is 10 Rue du Paradis, Chapellerie Jean, Marueilles. ALDOUBY was presented to him through a calling card written by GERMAIN BENJAMIN LIBINE, whose card was also directed to one BOAZI or BOAZIZ.

DAUWER, ISAAC--He lives at 1 Rue Chaper, Paris-3. His name appears in the notes of ALDOUBY, and he was at the gathering at the Fecamps Hotel in Paris, occupying Room 16.

DAPEI--An individual who apparently was in contact with ALDOUBY in Paris. A note which sets up a meeting at the Cafe Matignon is written on letterhead paper of American Express.

DIALOS--This refers to JACQUES DIALOSEYNSKI.

DIDIER--This name appears in the notes of ALDOUBY, but no other details have been found. It is possible that it is a code name and possibly refers to one of the persons mentioned. His name appears on a questionnaire similar to ones filled out by all those gathered at the Fecamps Hotel in Paris. In ALDOUBY's papers there was a hotel bill from the Hotel Chatham, 24 Rue de Ponthieu, Paris-8, which coincided with the date of the gathering but which bill does not have a name. The bill is from Room 16 in the hotel, and it could be that this room was occupied by DIDIER since his name does not appear as having stayed in any other hotel during the time of the gathering.

DUBENSKY, PAUL--He is the father of ALDOUBY and currently resides at the Hotel Hashmonais in Tel Aviv. He is separated from his wife, ANA BRANDORTER, and is in charge of a travel agency in Israel.

DUBENSKY, WILLI--He lives in Paris and is an uncle of ALDOUBY. It has been possible to obtain only his telephone number: TAI-8905.

DURET, BRIGITTE--Colonel E. GUISAN of Lausanne referred to her in one of his letters as "Miss E." It appears that she has some connection with a contract of ALDOUBY regarding one of his books already published or to be published.

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DZIALOSZEWSKI, JACQUES--He lives with his wife at 24 Rue Jules Vallès, Paris-11, telephone PRO-1328. He has a store or business at 12 Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth. His name appears in ALDOUBY's notes. He was in the gathering in Paris, but stayed at the Hotel des Etrangers located at 24 Rue Trouchet, Paris-8. He is a very close friend of FEINSOHN.

EIGI-- His name appears as the sender of a telegram on July 2, 1961, to MOSSINSOHN at the Hotel Massilia in Marseilles, from the Hotel Miramar in Tarragona. On this date MOSSINSOHN had passed through Port Bou. (Port Bou is a small town located on the Mediterranean Coast at the Spanish-French border.)

EISELE, DOCTOR--War criminal whose name appeared on ALDOUBY's list.

EL-AL-- Israeli airline.

ELDOCH, NOGA--She was a pretty woman who belonged to the Israeli "Czech Beth" service and who apparently was physically eliminated in Argentina by a supposed clandestine Nazi organization. Her death had all the appearances of an accident.

ELSTGP, PETER--Lives at 22 Belsize Park Gardens, London.

ESCURE, A.--A note written in Paris requests that ALDOUBY call him at telephone BAL-1511.

FANG, DOCTOR--He was a doctor with the 5th Company of the F.T.P. (Snipers and Partisans). He currently lives on Montgolfier Street in Frejus. He has a small apartment in Morez (Lower Alps), where during the summer he meets with old Partisan friends.

FARGEAS, DANIEL--He lives at 9 Rue Chevert, Paris. He intervened actively in assisting ALDOUBY to make contacts in the National Library and the Center of Jewish Documentation in Paris. He recommended PIERRE COLOMBANI for these chores. In the summer he lives at 4 Cite Parc-Ouest, Marignac (Gironde), some 4 kilometers from Bordeaux. Address on his bank account, which has #13-507-19, is 9 Rue Chevert.

FEINSOHN, JACQUES SIMON--He lives at 135 Avenue de l'Agent Barre and at 40 Rue Lepine Marcel, both in Colombes (Seine).

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telephone 4816-0533. (His parents live with him.) He has been a Brigadier in the Colonial Artillery. He was arrested in the company of ALDOUBY when the two were bringing the arms into Spain in FEINSCHMID's "Aronde" automobile. He was at the gathering at the Pecamps Hotel in Paris, where he occupied Room 22 in the company of JEAN CARIO.

FIDANKA, JOSIANA---She lives at 36 Ch. de Bonne Esperance, Lausanne, telephone 243942. She worked as a secretary for ALDOUBY when he was in Lausanne in March of 1961.

FOLGELBERG-JENSEN, JURGEN--He is an engineer, some 30 years of age, and lives at Puet de Talamanca. His wife is a French citizen named MONIQUE LUEDIN.

FRIEDRICH--This refers to FRIEDRICH SHLOMO.

GAD-- Cover name of one of the three professionals who made up the commando group that captured EICHMANN.

GALEI, ZAHAL--This refers to the radio broadcasting service of the Defense Forces of Israel.

GARCIA VIVANCOS, MIGUEL--He is a Spanish exile, a painter, 66 years of age, married, and has two daughters, 12 and 14 years of age. His wife is named PILAR. He lives at 7 Rue de Recollets, Paris-10, top floor, and he does not have a telephone. He belongs to the CNT (Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores, a Spanish exile labor organization). He fought against FRANCO in the Spanish Civil War, commanding a division with the rank of Colonel. He went to France in 1939 and was arrested as a political refugee. He was in a concentration camp there until 1944. He commenced painting in 1947, being aided by PICASSO. At present his works appear to be successful, and have been purchased by such well-known collections as those of the ROTHSCHILDs, GRETA GARBO, and JEFF CHANDLER. In June of 1961 he held an exposition in the Galeria "Charpentier", 76 Rue de St. Honore. He has two paintings in the Museum of Modern Art. He was interviewed by ALDOUBY (an article for Look Magazine). He gave ALDOUBY a letter which was signed OLEGARIO PACHON and which was addressed to ANTONIO PULIDO GARCIA in Spain.

GERMAIN or GERMAINE--This refers to GERMAIN BENJAMIN LIBINE.

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GINZBURG, 10M--He lives at 60, Madison Avenue, New York,
telephone PL 5-4330.

GLASS, ANNITA--She lives at 29 Auguste Vacquerie, Paris-16,
telephone ELE-6413. There is a photograph of her,
which on the reverse side has the address of 50 Rue de
Michel Ange, Paris. In letters from her to ALDOUBY
she appears to be in love with him. She was in contact
with ANDRE BUROU and mentioned an automobile. She has
a new address of 99, 6765 Road, Rego Park, 77, New York.
Her name appears in ALDOUBY's notes. In a letter to
ALDOUBY she mentions having given ANDRE 400 new francs
for training costs and adds that the "children continue
doing their exercises", that all goes well and that all
are awaiting the return of ALDOUBY.

GLASS, JOHN--He lives at 470 West (This appears in the Spanish
notes and it is not known whether it is East or West.)
End Avenue, New York. He is probably a relative of
ANNITA GLASS.

GOLDENFELD, IRENE--She lives at , Rue Laffaelli, Paris-16,
telephone MIR-7619. She has a doctor's degree in
French, English, and Russian (she is Russian born)
from the French Institute of Interpretation of Languages.
ALDOUBY is endeavoring to make all the arrangements
for her to go to some university in the United States.
It is seen that she is a woman of great value and
solid preparation. There is a photograph of her. She
is currently employed as an assistant in a Lyceum in
Paris.

GOLDWIN, SAM--This name appears in ALDOUBY's notes with the
initials "J.R." next to the name. The significance
of these initials is unknown although it is believed
that they might refer to some magazine or publication.

GUISAN, HENRY (Colonel)--He lives at 117 Avenida del General Gyisa
in Lausanne, telephone 285428. On April 21, 1961,
ALDOUBY sent him a telegraphic money order for \$100.
In a letter he said that depending on the state of
health of his mother he would either go or not go on
the proposed cruise. It appears that he also had
relations with ALDOUBY with regard to documentation
and publication of books.

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GUNTHER, HALF and HANS--Two brothers, war criminals, whose names appeared on ALDOUBY's list.

HABOKER--Hebrew newspaper published in Tel Aviv, of which ALDOUBY was a frequent collaborator.

HALIN, HUBERT--He lives at 126 Chaussee d'Ixelles, Brussels 5. Three telephones are known for him: His private phone number 121512, his office phone number 164118, and another which says DEC (significance of these letters unknown) 743390. He is the chief editor of the Belgian weekly magazine "The International Voice of the Resistance", which is totally controlled by Jewish interests. On April 21, 1961, ALDOUBY sent him a telegraphic money order for \$450. His name appears in ALDOUBY's notes.

HAFTLER, NADINE--A doctor who lives at 41 Rue Rafaelli, Paris-16, telephone AUT-5507.

HERDAN, ERNESTINA--She lives at 7, Calea Vacaresti, Raionul T. Vladimirescu, Bucharest, Romania.

HERDAN, IGNAT--He lives in Romania with his sister ERNESTINA.

HICKMANN (Major)--This name appears in one of ALDOUBY's notes, and beside the name is the annotation "CAP". There are no other details.

HOLL--He lives in Hamburg, Presshaus (telephone 21091) and is editor of the magazine "Der Stern", which is controlled by the Hebrews. His name appears in ALDOUBY's notes. He has relations with or is the same person as HENRY NUHNNEN.

HOTEL VELAZQUEZ--Located at 62 Velazquez Street, Madrid, telephone 2352800. ALDOUBY had an isolated note with the name of this hotel, meaning of which is not known.

ISAAC--Notation ALDOUBY had in his notes. It refers to ISAAC DANOWSKY.

JACOB--This refers to JACOB LIND.

JACQUES JANQ--This appears in ALDOUBY's notes. In reality it refers to JACQUES JANOULD

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- JACOV-- On December 29, 1960, he sent ALDOUBY New Year's greetings and said, among other things "While I am writing you this I am sure that you are in some part of Spain or Argentina, where you will be revealing the savory details regarding the internal situation of Morocco." There are no other details.
- JAN-- refers to JACQUES JANOULD.
- JANOULD, JACQUEM--This name appears in ALDOUBY's notes. There are no other details.
- JOERO-- Manager of the Hotel Salinas of Catpe, Alicante Province, Spain.
- KAMIKER, ALIACH--He is a photographer and press reporter who lives at 14 Profesor Short Street in Holon-Israel.
- KANETTI, ROBERT--He was an informer against the Jews in Belgium and apparently is living in Spain at the present time under an assumed name.
- KARU, ISRAEL--In 1959 he was Consul of Israel in New York.
- KATZ, EPHAIM--He is a Hebrew writer who collaborated with ALDOUBY in the writing of the book on the history of ADOLF EICHMANN called "The Minister of Death". It does not appear that he is a relative of ROGER KATZ.
- KATZ, ROGER--He lives at 122 Avenue du Parc, Brussels-6. He is the manager of the magazine "The International Voice of the Resistance". His name appears in ALDOUBY's notes.
- ZAUFFMANN, JOSEPH--He lives at 100 Rue d'Etienne d'Orves, Nice. On March 10, 1961, he was in Vienna in connection with an inheritance. He has an automobile. He went to Vichy on June 1, 1961, at which time he left the key of his apartment in Nice with BESSMANN in case the latter needed it. BESSMANN sent him a telegram which stated "Telegraph me if always Nice. Urgent. Daniel." He is BESSMANN's cousin, is 46 years of age, and is a former Sergeant of the Alpine Troops. He was a war prisoner and a Partisan in Slovakia. He escaped seven times and is in possession of the War Cross. He speaks English, German, and Hungarian. All his family was sacrificed. He has an apartment consisting of one bedroom and a kitchen at 24 Avenue du Marechal Foch in

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Beausoleil. Beausoleil is located on the border of the principality of Monaco, at the foot of Mont Agel. Near the Italian border he also has a rustic refuge in the town of Gospel. His automobile is a 4 HP.

KLEIN, CAROL LOISE--She lives at Central Park West, New York, New York. She is a writer and a friend of ALDOUBY. She was supposed to place herself in contact in Spain with MORRISON to pick up some press photographs from him. ALDOUBY had with him the original script of a play written by her and titled "The Ghosts Who Once Were Children". She was in Paris at the Hotel Crillon, Place de la Concord, Room 202, telephone ANJ-2410. Her name appears in ALDOUBY's notes.

KLEIN, SHELLY--She lives at 27 Granados Street, Kiriat Borodiov, Israel. It is not known whether she is a relative of CAROL KLEIN.

KLUYSKENS, PIERAK--He is a professor and lives at 25 Rue Charles Quint, Ghent, Belgium.

KRUEGER-- He lives in Hamburg and without a doubt is connected with the magazine "Der Stern". He called ALDOUBY by telephone from Hamburg when the latter was at the gathering in Paris. His name appears in ALDOUBY's notes.

LANDWIRTH--No other details of his identity are known, it only being known that on a certain occasion he was with ALDOUBY in the same room (Room 271) in an unidentified hotel, according to what is interpreted from an envelope which was utilized without a doubt to leave some note.

LIBINE, GERMAIN BENJAMIN--He lives at 8 Rue Emile Allix, Paris-17, telephone ETO-6019, and also at 7 Rue Charlot, Paris-3, telephone ARC-7075. He is of French nationality and has various crosses according to what appears on a card of recommendation for ALDOUBY directed to BOAZY and CHICONI. His name appears in ALDOUBY's notes. He was at the Hotel Salinas in Calpe, Province of Alicante, Spain, close to the port, with a transistor and some binoculars. He arrived at the hotel on July 5 and left on July 7. He was born in Paris on January 16, 1908, and has French passport 171038, issued on September 9, 1960.

~~DEBT AVAILABLE CODE~~

LIND, JACOB--He lives in England and his name appears in ALDOUBY's notes.

LONDRE, YVES--An Anarchist who worked in the French Resistance. He is a leftist and a friend of BESSMANY, son-in-law of the owner of the farm situated in the zone of Puygaillard.

LORD-- This apparently refers to the Sterling Lord Agency.

MACARIO, ALEX--He lives in Cogolin, between St. Maxime and St. Tropez. He belonged to the International Brigades which fought in Spain. He is a former Partisan, is an agriculturist, and has live, "anti-German" sentiments.

MATA MARIN, VICENTE--Spanish crew member who disembarked July 3, apparently because of economic disagreement. It appears that he went to Ibiza. (Ibiza is one of the Balearic Islands off the east coast of Spain.)

MARTINEZ--No known occupation. He lives at 111 Rue Oberkampf, Paris-11, and does not have a telephone. He took part in the war in Spain and was in command of a battalion. He was taken prisoner, escaped, and slipped into France at night, where he continues to live. He belongs to the CNT and takes part in the clandestine activity against the FRANCO regime.

MAR CAPO, JOSE--Owner of the Hotel Salinas in Calpe, Alicante Province, Spain. He was a Lieutenant Paymaster on the Red side in the Spanish Civil War and his unit took part in the taking of Teruel. It appears that his large present fortune was started with some of the funds which the Reds seized from all the banks in Teruel. He is very well connected abroad.

MENGUELE, DOCTOR--War criminal included in ALDOUBY's list.

MER-SOLRI-L-GAITE--Public place where it appears they met in France before leaving for Spain. It is located at 15/17 Rue de l'Arbe, Marseilles, telephone 202024. On a napkin of the establishment appears a list of the division of money among RIAL, JARNO or JANO, MICHEL, JACQUES F., JACQUES D., PAULA and DIDIER. On the same list appears another division of money among four automobiles besides a Jaguar, which was assigned apparently to PAULA.

MESKIL, BOB--He is ROBERT MESKIL, and works for Look Magazine in New York.

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MICHEL-- This name appears in ALDOUBY's notes and refers to MICHEL ALVET.

MIKONKY, C.--lives at 15 Rue Beaurepaire, Paris, telephone BOI-8301.

MISS B.-- Refers to BRIGITTE MURCI.

MOGLINSON, AVITAL--He currently resides in Israel, POB-927, telegraphic address: Davim. On June 12, 1961, he was still in Israel according to a letter which the mother of ALDOUBY sent to the latter in Paris. In this same letter she says that AVITAL is going to Paris but he has no money. On July 2, 1961, one EIGI from the Hotel Miramar in Tarragona, Spain, sent a telegram directed to MOGLINSON at the Hotel Massilia in Marseilles. (It is very possible that this EIGI was the same person who sent a telegram to Marseilles in accordance with an agreement with ALDOUBY.) He was gathered with all the others at the Fecamps Hotel in Paris, occupying Room 24. He entered Spain through Port Bou on July 2, 1961. He was surveilled and in Barcelona under the pretext of looking for contraband, his baggage was searched and he was identified. (A roll of film which he was carrying for ALDOUBY was developed.) He spent the night at the Residencia Colon and the following day he went to France on the TAF train to Geneva, being surveilled without results. Together with his passport he carried a certificate dated in 1955 and signed by the Ministry of Police of Israel, which referred to him as an official of the Police.

MOULTON-- He was and it appears that he continues to be an agent of the British Intelligence Service. He aided in clandestine embarking and disembarking. He is a former Resistance fighter and lives in the coastal region between St. Maxime and St. Tropez.

MUEHLEN, CARL HEINE--His address is Pressehaus, Hamburg-1.-"Der Stern". On March 21, 1961, he wrote to ALDOUBY setting forth conditions for him to investigate all that had to do with MARTIN BORKMANN in Germany. On March 28, 1961, he wrote to the secretary of ALDOUBY, PATRICIA BETZ, asking that he be named the representative of Look Magazine.

MULLER, ANNA--She is the wife of DANIEL BAISMANN. They were married in 1951 and have two children, 8 and 9 years of age. Her grandmother and her uncles were shot in Poland.

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Her mother was deported and never returned. She is 22 years of age at the present time and is participating in an accelerated course of shorthand. Her parents are the owners of the "La Malle" farm.

MULLER, HEINRICH--War criminal included in ALDOUBY's list.

MACHAM OR MABOUR--Jewish given name of Turkish origin. Name appears in ALDOUBY's notes, but there are no other details concerning him.

MUNZEN, HENRY--He is connected with Mr. BOLL or maybe is the same person. He works for "Der Stern" of Hamburg.

DACKTER, DAN--He lives at 224 West End Lane, New York 6, New York, and also at 5 Queen's Mansions, London. His telephone in London is HAM-2639.

PATI-- Nickname or diminutive name (this is the way it is signed) of PATRICIA BETZ and also of PATRICIA BOHNER. The name appears in ALDOUBY's notes.

PAULA-- Nickname utilized by BARBARA AIGOR

PAVELIC, ANTON--War criminal, included in ALDOUBY's list.

PEARLMANN, MOSHE--An Israeli Colonel, newspaperman, and an element of the "Chenik Note". He has written a book, "The Capture of ADOLF EICHMANN". He ordinarily lives in Israel but makes frequent journeys abroad. It appears that his contact or secretary in New York is CELIA ROGOVSKY DAVIDSON. ALDOUBY had with him a note in which the two names appeared.

PESSINE, BERNARD--He lives at 35 Rue St. Sebastien, Paris-11. He was born in Paris on September 25, 1922. There are two targets bearing his name and what appear to be impacts of .22 caliber bullets. His name appears in ALDOUBY's notes.

PETIT-JEAN--He lives at 2 Rue de Longchamp, Neuville, and his telephone number is SAN-8338. He participated in the obtaining of documents for ALDOUBY.

RACHELI-- This name appears in ALDOUBY's notes. It has not been identified.

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RADMACHER, FRANZ--war criminal included on ALDOUBY's list.

RAVIV SCHARTAI (Major)--Israeli Officer who received the documentation sent by ALDOUBY. He lives in Bakiria, Tel Aviv, and is the chief editor of the "Bamahane" magazine.

RAYMONDE--Refers to RAYMOND WEINVOURCHAL.

RIRI-- Assumed name of FELICIEN VANDINI.

RISING, BRANLEY--Sailor of American nationality. He was seen repeatedly in Calpe. He is some 45 years of age.

ROBERT-- A young man belonging to a French family that lives in Constantina, Seville Province, Spain. His father, his brother, and his brother-in-law work at the radar station which the Americans have there. He entered this base with BESSMANN for the purpose of introducing him to his father.

RONSAC, CHARLES--He works for the "Opera Mundi" of Paris. His telephone is POI-5320.

ROSSI, JEAN FRANCOIS--He lives with his family in Nice. He is the foreman of a small colander factory. He was a Major in the FFI (The Third). He is 40 years of age, is married, and has two children. The place where he lives is called "La Corniche Fleurie", and he works at "Unic" as a fitter (colanders). He was a militant in the Communist Youth. In 1941 while working as a fitter in Argenteuil, he sabotaged the construction of motors for Germany. He was persecuted by the Gestapo, took refuge in the south and created one of the first groups of "Maquis" in Signes, not far from St. Tropez. Afterwards he was in command of the 5th Company, where BESSMANN was. He was wounded and has the War Cross. He was demobilized as a Sub-Lieutenant. In 1947 he was arrested and jailed for having had some collaborationists executed. At the present time he is under "provisional liberty". He is no longer a member of the Communist Party. He is of great militant value and a good comrade.

ROKOVSKY DAVIDSON, CELIA--She lives at 203 Funkston Street, Austin 3, Texas. In the note which ALDOUBY had from her the telephone number GL-3-5621 appears. It is possible that she has some sort of relation with MOSHE PEARLMANN.

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RUTI-- Appears in ALDOUBY's notes. Has not been identified.

S. B.-- Initials appearing in ALDOUBY's notes. They have not been deciphered.

SAENGER, MARGOT--She lives at 127 Riverside Drive, New York 24, New York. The name appears in a note of ALDOUBY with no other details.

SALIVA, PAUL--Old boat carpenter. He is well acquainted with the fishermen of Villafranche-Sur-Mer. He resides at St. Jean, Cap. Ferrat, is a former Partisan, and has a motor boat. He is very much connected with the Communist Party. He is a friend of ROSSI and of BESSMANN, and apparently of ELEMANT.

SCHEULLE (Major)--This name appears in a note of ALDOUBY and beside it the telephone number OR-9-4466. Further on the side appears "Civil Air Patrol". There are no other references.

SHITRIT, B.--Minister of Police in Israel in 1955.

SCHLOMO, FRIEDRICH--He lives at 1^e Rue Volney, Paris-2, telephone OPE-0672.

SKORZENT, OTTO--He lives at Castellon de la Plana #19, Madrid, telephone 2549650. His name appears in a note of ALDOUBY with no other details.

SOLINGER, ABRAHAM--Chief of the Section Q& (?) (possibly Q7) of the "Oss" Beth" of Israel.

SMITH (Captain)--He lives at 22 Rue de la Tremoilliet, Paris. His name appears in a note of ALDOUBY with no other details.

SPIG-- Appears in a note of ALDOUBY and has not been deciphered.

SPIEGLEPERG, YVONNE--Appears in a note of ALDOUBY with only the telephone TR-6-7906 in New York.

STEIN, GEORGE--Lives at Coronel Clo., C., 935 B-way, 22nd, 5th floor, New York. There is a note in which PATRICIA BETZ introduces him to one "SZIPE", telling him that she had worked with her, that she belongs to the Yemenite group, and to take care of her.

STEINER, S.--Lives at 3 Rue Ecole de Commerce, Lausanne. Worked as a typist copying some manuscripts which ALDOUBY sent to be reproduced.

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STERLING LUND AGENCY—Represents all the literary interests of ALDOUBY. Is located at 15 East 39th Street, New York, telephone PL 1-2935.

SEBENNE, EDDY—Lives at 41 Avenue de la Societe Nationale, Brussels 7, telephone 226-40. Appeared in a note of ALDOUBY with no other details.

STIPE—Symbolic name of a woman who through means of a brief letter found with ALDOUBY, was introduced to GEORGE STEIN by PATRICIA HETZ.

TARAG—Appears in the notes of ALDOUBY but no other details are available.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.—It is an international information agency, utilized as a true "drop box". In Paris it is located at 11 Rue Scribe, Paris-9.

TOM—Refers to TOM GINSBURG.

URIEN, MARION DE—Lives at Postjeeshade 131, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

VANDINI, FELICIEH—He is 31 years of age, is married, and has two children. He has an automobile. He has a camping ground in Nice which is called "Nice-Madaleine Camping". He is nicknamed KIRI. He was a Partisan. He came to the 5th Company of the FTP when he was 14 years of age. His father, an Italian, was tortured by the OVRA, dying as a result of the wounds received. VANDINI came to the aforementioned company (in which BREHMANN was serving and which was commanded by ROSSI) in order to avenge his father. He has continued with the same Partisan spirit and is an excellent fighter. He was a member of the Communist Party. He is in possession of light trucks and automobiles, and at the present time has a hotel under construction in Nice.

VICTOR—Refers to VICTOR ALEXANDROV.

WEINVOURCHAL—He was at the gathering with the rest at the Pecamps Hotel in Paris, occupying room 5. A note of the hotel clearly shows "Monsieur W.", which leads to the belief that he is the father of RAYMONDE WEINVOURCHAL, since in the information concerning this latter it appears that she has only a sister, her father and her mother.

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WEINOURCHAL, RAYMONDE--Her address is 115 Boulevard Gambetta, Paris-2. For some years she has worked as a secretary in the Casa Sytne, located at 35 Rue Clichy, Paris, telephone PIG-3639. She is 21 years of age, has a dark complexion, and is 1.60 meters tall (about 5' 3"). Her father is a sewing machine mechanic and has a small shop on Taylor Street. Her mother does not work. She has relatives in England and in Israel, and feels a very strong sympathy for this latter country. She has only a sister, her father and her mother. Her name appears in ALDOUBY's notes.

KURIGUENA PARRAMONA, RAMON--Lives at 11 Rue St. Dominique, Paris-7, telephone INV-5652. He is married (his wife is still living), and he has no children. He is some 65 years of age. He is a writer, a teacher, and a critic. His wife is French. He has written eight books and regularly publishes articles in "Cuadernos". It is said that he cannot return to Spain because he would be arrested and that he has many friends in the jails of Spain.

YIGAL--

This is the assumed name used by one of the three professionals who, together with their assistants, made up the commando group that captured EICRMANN. In this commando group he acted as chief. It appears that he is not over 30 years of age.

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSMA-12, 868
TO	Chief of Station, []	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO []	
INFO	Chief, WE		
FROM	A/Chief of Station, []	DATE 13 September 1961	
SUBJECT	[] Associates of Zwy ALDOUBY	RE "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
ACTION REQUIRED	FYI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING	
REFERENCE(S)	OSMA-12, 727, 38 July 1961	<input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	

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1. Forwarded herewith for your information is a thermofax list of names of persons associated with Zwy ALDOUBY in the attempted abduction of Leon De GRELLE. The list was obtained from QUSTA by the local ODENNY representative who has forwarded it to his Headquarters.

2. Since most of the persons listed reside in France or have connections there, it is felt that [] Station would have more use for the information than either [] Station or KUBARK Headquarters. We do not have a copy for retention here, but can probably refer to the local ODENNY files should any questions arise.

11 September 1961

Attachment:
Thermofax list

Distribution:
2 - v/l cy att
2 - WE w/o att

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (C) (1) Privacy
- (C) (2) Methods/Sources
- (C) (3) Foreign Relations

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REPORT COVER SHEET		REPORT
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FROM	C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE OF REPORT 22 September 1961
REPORTING OFFICER	C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RD NO.
REPORTS OFFICER	C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PROJ.
APPROVING OFFICER	C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	S'CE CR. C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BACKGROUND DATA AND COMMENTS:		
<p>Attached is a copy of a letter from Leon BEGRILLE to the Director of "Le Soir" which appeared in a special edition of "L'Europe de l'Est".</p>		
OPTIONAL: ENTRIES BELOW NEED NOT BE FILLED IN IF DUPLICATED IN ACCOMPANYING REPORT		
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COUNTRY Belgium		NO. OF ENCLOSURES 1 NO. PAGES 6
SUBJECT Letter from Leon Begrille to "Le Soir"		REFERENCES
		DOI 12 August 1961
APPR 2, that the letter was written		PADA Belgium, Brussels (11 September 1961)

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(20)

[Signature]
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Texte intégral de la lettre cinglante de

LEON DEGREELLE

au "SOIR"

Réponse en boulet de canon de Léon Degrelle au sujet de ses
prétendus "crimes de guerre" - Il offre de revenir à Bruxelles
affronter les Tribunaux belges. - Pourquoi tant de frousserie politicienne
à cette perspective ? Pourquoi tant d'interdictions ? - Défi public
à Spaak, au "Soir" et autres calomniateurs.

Le Directeur du "Soir" a reçu de Heidelberg, une
lettre sensationnelle de Léon Degrelle. Il s'est bien gardé
de la publier. Ces procédés de froussards et de faussaires
n'ont fait qu'établir publiquement la panique des milieux
"démocratiques" belges à connaître ce défi.

Heureusement, nous avons pu recevoir d'axis Suisses,
une copie intégrale annotée de la main même de Léon Degrelle,
de ce texte désormais fameux. Le voici exactement tel que
le "Soir" le reçut :

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ATT TO ORB 5845

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Copy de la Lettre manuscrite envoyée à J. Malbert, au Directeur du "Soir".

Normal au 1 Direct au "Soir".
Le 1er Août 1951.

Je viens de prendre connaissance de votre article du 1er Août 1951.

Vous y félicitiez, avec volupté visible, la calomnie, cent fois renouvelée et cent fois réfutée, de "Degrélie, criminel de guerre".

Criminel de quoi ? Vous savez parfaitement que les accusations de "crimes de guerre" portées contre moi en 1945 et en 1947 ne sont, totalement et fort pitoyablement, effondrées depuis belle lurette.

SANGUINE ! ENFIN !

Mettions les points sur les i. On m'avait accusé de l'exécution du bourgmestre de Saint-Josse-ten-Noode. Par la suite, les meurtriers furent découverts. C'étaient des membres de l'organisme flamand "De Vlag", comme le Soir lui-même fut bien le reconnaître dans ses numéros des 22 juin et 2 juillet 1947. Personnellement, j'ignorais tout d'eux. Leurs aveux furent complets, à l'instruction et en audience publique, le 8 Juillet 1947. Ils furent condamnés à mort. L'Auditeur Militaire van Laethem reconnut, en plein Tribunal, que j'étais complètement étranger à cette affaire.

Et d'unc.

On m'endossa également l'affaire de Bando. On avait fusillé dans cette localité, avant la Noël de 1945, vingt-huit maquisards. Comme les militaires qui les avaient arrêtés parlaient le français, on en déduisit aussitôt - évidemment ! - que ça ne pouvait être que des Volontaires de notre Légion "Wallonie", donc que l'organisateur de l'exécution c'était moi ! Or, ce jour-là, je parlais à Vienne devant des centaines de journalistes, et pas un seul de mes soldats n'était en Belgique à cette date-là. N'empêche ! On servit le plat de ce crime degrellien à toutes les saucas, partout, même à l'O.N.U. M. Spaak s'en pourlècha les babines longtemps. Le scandale fut tel que la "Commission des crimes de guerre" se transporta à Bando, afin d'y découvrir tous les détails relatifs à ce forfait ! Elle y enquêta longuement et elle publia ses conclusions dans une brochure officielle, qu'en "Soir" vous connaissez aussi exactement que moi. Il en ressortait, on ne peut plus nettement, que le fameux crime de Degrelle n'avait été犯ré de Degrelle en rien du tout, que les militaires, parlant le français, qui avaient arrêté les maquisards étaient... des Alsaciens, et leur chef... un Suisse, nommé Haldimann, tous membres d'une unité de police S.D. d'une Division allemande ! Ainsi cette autre accusation fut, elle aussi, complètement liquidée. Et voilà de cela plus de dix ans !

Ce qui ne vous empêche point, dans votre article du 1er Août, de reprendre, une fois de plus, à votre compte, cette légende, officiellement réfutée de longue date, en insinuant, avec une hypocrisie nauséabonde "en se souvenant que Degrelle revint jusqu'à La Roche-en-Ardennes (ce dit il même est faux, je n'ai pas mis les pieds à La Roche durant toute cette époque) lors de l'offensive von Funckel, et qu'il y avait des S.A. non-allemands parmi les massacreurs de Bando".

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- 3 -

Bien sûr ! ils étaient "non élégants" puisqu'ils étaient Alsaciens et Suisses ! Mais, visiblement, vous ne trouvez cette insinuation perfide dans l'essai que certains lecteurs naïfs tomberont encore dans le panneau, malgré les conclusions de l'"Commission des Crimes de Guerre" (dont vous n'avez jamais soufflé mot, en l'imagine).

TOUJOURS, JAMAIS UN DOSSIER ?

Et puis, vraiment, si j'ai connu des "Crimes de guerre" (ceux-là ou d'autres !) pourquoi, dites-le moi, pourquoi, tout au long de seize années, ne me fit-on jamais, à leur sujet, un procès ? Eh, c'est franchement drôle ! Vous reproduisez avec un plaisir évident la phrase ignoble de Spaak "Degréelle, un odieux criminel de droit commun". Hé là ! Quels crimes de droit commun ? Où ? Quand ? Comment ? Quel Tribunal en a jamais jugé, en fut jamais assis ? Car c'est au Procureur qu'il fallait soutenir une telle accusation, si elle était soutenable, ou continuer vos douciers si vous en aviez ! Vous et les vôtres avez tellement hurlé et répété que j'étais un "criminel de guerre" que le public a fini par croire que j'avais été, bel et bien, condamné pour "crimes de guerre" ! Eh, c'est faux, vous ne l'ignorez point, c'est totalement faux. J'ai été condamné à mort - et j'en suis fier - pour avoir lutté au Front de l'Est contre ces Soviets qui vous fichent une frousse si amusante aujourd'hui. Point c'est tout.

Spaak, et vous autant que lui, savez donc parfaitement qu'en me traitant de "Criminal de guerre" ou de "Criminal de droit commun", vous mentez délibérément, que jamais, nulle part, un Tribunal ne me condonna pour un fait de ce genre.

Dieu sait pourtant avec quelle facilité une telle condamnation fut obtenue, après 1945, si l'accusation avait pu s'appuyer sur la plus mince présomption : Je n'étais pas là, je ne pouvais ni protester, ni contester, ni me défendre ! Monter contre moi un tel procès était donc d'une simplicité enfantine. Toute une presse à la dévotion du Régime, toute la Radio d'Etat eussent été là pour gonfler les faits au maximum et m'accabler avec sadisme. Alors pourquoi - dites-le moi bien ! - pourquoi la Justice belge, qui monta près de cent mille procès après la guerre, ne s'est-elle pas risquée à celui-ci ? Mais ça crève les yeux, quoi ! C'est parce que, dans les dossiers il n'y avait rien de valable, rien, rien ! L'Accusation se fut effondrée publiquement à l'Audience, eut sombré dans le ridicule le plus intégral !

TEL A LA COMMISSION DES CRIMES DE GUERRE.

Ce fut à tel point - et seize ans ont passé - que le Gouvernement belge ne m'a même jamais inscrit, ou fait inscrire, sur une liste quelconque de "criminels de guerre" ! A la "Commission des Crimes de Guerre", à Bruxelles, rue de Turin, il n'existe même aucun dossier contre moi !

Ainsi, ni condamnation, ni procès pour qu'aucun crime de guerre que ce fut ! Ni inscription sur une liste ! Ni même de dossier à ma charge à la Commission compétente entre toutes ! Le néant ! Le néant total ! Alors vraiment, il faut être "rudement culotté", comme on dit dans le peuple, pour oser resservir - comme étant un fait acquis, un fait jugé - les accusations de "Degréelle, criminel de guerre" ou de "Degréelle, criminel de droit commun", que peu un magistrat belge, en seize ans, n'osa relever devant un Tribunal et que la Commission des Crimes de Guerre ne retint même pas dans un dossier !

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- 4 -

AGENCE DE PRESSE "LE SOIR".

Votre cas, en l'espèce, à vous, le Soir, est particulièrement abject car, voilà six ans, après vos diatribes à l'lore sur le même thème, j'accordai à l'United Press un interview très officielle sur ces questions. Cette grande agence internationale fit vérifier mes réponses, une par une, près des Parquets et près de la Commission des Crimes de Guerre, avant de distribuer le texte à son réseau d'abonnés. Qu'avez-vous fait alors au Soir ? Publier cet interview (quitte à le refaire !) ? Nenni ! Vous vous êtes tu. Vous avez fait le mort. Puis, ensuite, vous avez poussé l'outrecuidance et la fausseté jusqu'à enguirlander l'United Press qui avait commis le crime de laisser s'expliquer le colonisé ! Ca, c'était le vrai crime, le crime intolérable : n'avoir laissé parler ! Et on vous comprend ! Si les Belges eussent pu connaître ma réponse, comment eussiez-vous pu continuer à mentir à longueur de journée, à propos de mes "crimes de guerre", avec une telle rage qu'elle finit par être grotesque !

C'est ce que vous appelez - bien entendu ! - "informer le peuple". Pauvre peuple ! Vous êtes des corrupteurs de l'opinion, et rien d'autre, des menteurs patentés qui remettent leur argent dans la mensonge, des menteurs qui, sachant qu'ils mentent, continuent à mentir, délibérément, avec une impudique absolue, envers et contre toute évidence, en étouffant l'évidence !

J'AI OFFERT DE REVENIR.

D'ailleurs à quoi rime toute votre comédie de demandes d'extradition non satisfaites ? Vingt fois, j'ai offert, publiquement, de revenir à Bruxelles de mon plein gré, sans que le Gouvernement belge eut à obtenir d'extradition quelconque ! Dès 1945, je l'ai proposé. A chaque nouvelle bagarre, j'ai renouvelé mon offre. Alors, qu'est-ce qu'il vous faut de plus ?

Ai-je posé des conditions impossibles ? Allons donc ! Mes conditions étaient on ne peut plus démocratiques, coupées d'après vos vertueux principes : un procès qui ne soit pas une sinistre farce et où mon cas serait vidé à fond, pour que le peuple belge, enfin, puisse être informé exactement ; un procès où je pourrai librement m'expliquer, avec toute l'ampleur désirables, sur la collaboration (la nôtre... et celle de certains autres), sur la lutte des milliers de Volontaires belges du Front de l'Est, sur les "Crimes de guerre" (ceux qu'on m'a endosssé si gaillardement et aussi ceux que d'autres ont commis, impunément), sur les mobiles et sur le déroulement de mon action publique. Tout cela est logique, normal, et l'Histoire elle-même, tôt ou tard, réclamera des éclaircissements là-dessus. Vous mêmes, si vous aviez été droits dans vos bottes, auriez dû proposer depuis longtemps un procès de cette ampleur, avant même que je ne le propose !

POUR QUOI CETTE FLICAGE ?

Alors ? Alors pourquoi tout votre joli monde de mouchards et de bradillards s'est-il, toujours, si peu glorieusement défilé chaque fois que j'ai offert d'accourir, à Bruxelles, à ce vaste débat judiciaire et politique (car, tout de même, il s'agit, avant tout, de faits politiques). De quoi, vous et vos congénères avez-vous donc si peur ? Si vous et votre Régime sacro-saint avez raison, pourquoi donc la perspective d'un véritable procès vous épouvante-t-elle tellement ? Ce que j'ai offert, je l'offre encore en ce mois d'Août 1961; je me livre à la police belge si on me garantit un procès complet, avec liberté de m'expliquer sans entraves, publication analytique des débats (dans le Soir, par exemple !) et radio-télévision intégrale des séances. On se fît couramment à l'étranger, aux États-Unis notamment. Il n'y a rien

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que de naturel dans une telle demande et je suis sûr que le public belge prendrait un vif intérêt à un tel procès.

FAUX FUGES, FAUX JUSTICES.

Allons ! Votre législateur a cinqante qu'tiliens pour me riposter, et vous vous esquiverez ! Tant de modestie est fort étrange. Depuis seize ans que je vous propose ce vrai débat judiciaire, vous cherchez des subterfuges, vous vous abritez derrière une législation d'exception, contraire, comme l'article 123 sexies, aux conventions européennes signées à Rome par la Belgique, et que le Parlement peut d'ailleurs, parfaitement modifier, vous recourez à mille faux fuyants peu glorieux, vous et votre grand homme Spaak, si prompt à lancer lâchement des calomnies puis à détester lorsqu'il s'agit de les justifier :

INTERDICTIONS ! INTERDICTIONS !

Vous ne parvenez à vous à intenter dans votre position de calomniateurs patentés qu'en condamnant vos adversaires à se taire ! Interdiction de publier notre explication des faits ! Interdiction de révéler nos ouvrages, dits "inciviques", en librairie ! Interdiction de faire appel d'un jugement par contumace, celui-là où, précisément, l'accusé n'a pas eu la possibilité de s'expliquer ! Interdictions ! Interdictions ! Pourquoi tant d'interdictions, si vous avez raison ? Mais non ! Degrelle ne peut pas parler ! Degrelle ne peut pas écrire ! Degrelle ne peut pas être jugé correctement ! Barrages en tous sens !

Et vous vous appelez "démocrates" ! Vous n'êtes que les farceurs de la Liberté ! Et une bande de sacrés paniquards, au surplus ! Un exilé seul, sans appui de quiconque, offre de revenir à Bruxelles se présenter devant un Tribunal où il risque sa tête en vous faisant face. Et il suffit qu'il annonce qu'il est prêt à apparaître pour que vous foutez le camp, à du siècle à l'heure, la queue dans la poussière et trempés par la peur ! Permettez qu'on rouffe de rire en contemplant votre panique !

DU SANG, EN SILENCE :

Un peu de cran donc ! Et un peu de tenue !

Ce alors, dites franchement, une fois pour toutes, que ce que vous voulez, ce n'est ni la justice, ni la Vérité, mais c'est, uniquement, m'occire sans que je puisse ouvrir le bec, c'est assouvir votre haine, c'est du sang, c'est ma peau, mais en silence.

Hoi, j'offre ma peau, mais sans silence.

LNS LACHES.

Lâches, comme toujours, vous aurez grand soin, évidemment, de taire mon offre, une fois de plus. C'est couru. On connaît vos moeurs. Et, après cela, vous avez la front de jurer à la "conscience" du pays ! Elle est belle la Belgique représentée par des fourber et des cannibales que vous êtes, tourneboulés par une haine animale, inextinguible, et qui donne envie de vomir.

Roulez-vous dedans ! Allez-y ! Grand bien vous fasse ! Voir ce que vous êtes : ça, ce paquet gluant de basseurs d'intrépides, donneraient raison à ceux qui ont voulu vous balayer hier et qui, j'y crois fermement, vous balaieraient tout de même un jour, avec toute la vigueur qui vous est due !

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Dans cet espoir et cette conviction, je vous prie de croire,
Monsieur le Directeur du Soir, à mes sentiments très expressés.

L. DEGAILLE.

A M. le Directeur du "Soir"
Place de Louvain, 21
Bruxelles.

Auteur-Editeur responsable :
ALBRECHT TART
26, rue de la Rosée, Bruxelles.

COPY

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92-163
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New York, New York
October 23, 1961

Re: (1) Zwy Herbert Aldouby

On October 23, 1961, NY T-1, who was in a position to be aware of certain activities of the subject in Paris, France, advised that he first met the subject in February 1961 in Paris, France. The source stated that the subject mentioned that he was an Israeli newspaperman and NY T-1 stated that he and the subject became close friends.

The source advised that the subject resided at the Hotel Fecamp, Plaza Budapest, Paris, France. The source advised that he again met the subject in March or early April 1961 and the subject said that he was after a story. The subject hinted that he was going to go to Spain after a Nazi and mentioned the name Leon Degrelle. The subject also advised the source that he was one of those who participated in the kidnapping of Adolf Eichmann from Argentina. NY T-1 stated that the subject was very proud that he was one of those who participated in the kidnapping of Eichmann. The source stated that Aldouby never mentioned who the other members of the group were.

NY T-1 stated that the subject had gathered around him a group of young idealistic French people all in their 20's. The source stated that this group would meet in Aldouby's room at the Hotel Fecamp and was composed of the following individuals: Bernard Pessine, Jano Janaiwer, Jano's fiancee, name unknown, Barbara (last name unknown), Jacques Feinsohn, Igal Mossinson, Jacques (last name unknown), Andre Burou, Jacques Dialos, and Didier (last name unknown). The source advised that all of these persons also resided in the hotel with the exception of Pessine and Burou.

NY T-1 stated that Aldouby was the driving force behind the plot to kidnap Degrelle. The source advised that he himself did not participate in the discussions but merely sat as an observer. The source stated that it was like watching a movie unfold. NY T-1 advised that it appeared that the group was doing this for ideological

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(Q) Foreign Relations

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Re: Zwy Herbert Aldouby

reasons and no financial remuneration was ever mentioned. The source did advise, however, that at one time Aldouby had them all sign releases stating that if the affair was successful, Aldouby would have the exclusive rights to any story.

NY T-1 stated that he could not recall the exact details of the plot and in the formulation of plans, the discussions of which were led by Aldouby, Degrelle's name was never mentioned and he was referred to as "our friend in Spain". NY T-1 stated the group discussed the purchase of arms but never mentioned where. NY T-1 stated that he also recalled something being mentioned about a boat and the source assumed they were discussing a Spanish boat.

NY T-1 stated that from what he recalled of the discussions, the plan was for one group to proceed ahead of Aldouby and Feinsohn approximately two days in advance. They would look over the lay of the land and would later on be joined by Aldouby and Feinsohn. The group would then proceed to where Degrelle was located, kidnap him, put him aboard the boat and sail for Belgium. NY T-1 advised that he did not know where in Spain Degrelle was located, nor did he know where the boat was supposed to be.

NY T-1 advised that it was mentioned in one of the discussions, that the plan had to be done in the beginning of July because they were all running out of money. NY T-1 stated that none of the group appeared to have any money except Aldouby, and then at times he also was short of cash. NY T-1 stated that Aldouby never advised where his money came from; however, all of the group knew that he received royalties from his writings.

NY T-1 stated that in the very early part of July, date not recalled, a group composed of Jano Janaiwer and his fiancee, Barbara (last name unknown), Jacques Dialos, and Didier (last name unknown) proceeded into Spain two days ahead of Aldouby and Feinsohn in an old car and proceeded to Barcelona. Aldouby and Feinsohn were supposed to join this group after they had passed the Spanish border. The group learned of the arrest by the Spanish authorities of Aldouby and Feinsohn and immediately proceeded back to Paris. NY T-1 advised that the group appeared disgusted with the plans and none were able to offer an opinion as to why Aldouby and Feinsohn had been arrested or why the car owned by Feinsohn had been searched by the Spanish authorities.

- 2 -

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Re: Zwy Herbert Aldouby

NY T-1 advised that he had never heard anything mentioned regarding any world-wide organization who looked for ex-Nazis. NY T-1 stated he had never heard any mention made of funds being given to any groups of this type and the source advised that he was of the opinion that Aldouby was doing this for ideological reasons since he had previously participated in the kidnapping of Eichmann. NY T-1 advised that he has not seen any members of the group since he returned to the United States in August 1961. The source advised that Igal Mossinson did not attend all of the discussions at the hotel and he stated that Mossinson did not speak French, the language in which most of the discussions took place.

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New York, New York
October 23, 1961

Re: Zwy Herbert Aldouby

Reference is made to the memorandum dated and captioned as above at New York.

NY T-1 is a confidential informant with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 25, 1961

(1)

Re: ZWY HERBERT ALDOUBY, aka

On October 24, 1961, a confidential source abroad furnished the following information concerning the confirmed sentences of the individuals involved in this case:

ZWY HERBERT ALDOUBY, described as born June 16, 1931, in Cernowitz, Rumania, was sentenced to serve 10 years.

JACQUES SIMON FEINSOHN, born January 31, 1930, in Paris, was sentenced to 6 years.

ANTONIO PULIDO GARCIA, a Spanish citizen born December 14, 1905, in Seville, Spain, was acquitted.

ANTONIO PEREZ FERNANDEZ, also a Spanish citizen, born October 20, 1905, in Seville, Spain, was also acquitted.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(D) Foreign Relations

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA WILLARD D. WHARTON
Date: 11/3/61

Office: EL PASO, TEXAS

Field Office File No.: EP 105-906

Bureau File No.: 105-97421

Title: ZWY HERBERT ALDOUBY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - ISRAEL

Synopsis: Mrs. CECILIA ROsovsky DAVIDSON, age 75 years, El Paso, Texas, states that since 1920 she has been engaged in social welfare work and concerned with displaced persons, refugees, and immigrants. She states she talked with an individual for about fifteen minutes in New York City in the fall of 1960, while she was attending a meeting in a New York City hotel. She believes this individual was named ALDOUBY. She has not seen nor heard from this individual since and has no information concerning his associates, personal history, background, or activities. She states ALDOUBY represented himself as a newspaperman and wanted information concerning the "St. Louis" incident, which incident concerned 900 Jewish refugees who fled from Nazi persecution in Germany in 1939, on a vessel named "St. Louis." Mrs. DAVIDSON referred him to another source. Mrs. DAVIDSON states she does not know individuals by names of MOSHE PEARLMANN or LEON DEGREILLE.

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ON 5-16-05FOR COORDINATION WITH FBIDETAILS:AT EL PASO, TEXAS:

On October 31, 1961, BERTHA ROSENCRANS, clerk, Credit Bureau of El Paso, 908 Mills Building, made available a credit file which contains the following pertinent information:

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EP 105-906

Dr. MORRIS DAVIDSON and his wife, CECILIA DAVIDSON, residing at Apartment 4, 405 Prospect Street, El Paso, came to El Paso, from Austin, Texas. The credit file was opened on October 5, 1961. Dr. DAVIDSON is a retired eye specialist. Mrs. DAVIDSON has a brother, LEE ROSS, Merchandise Mart, Dallas, Texas. Credit record is satisfactory.

On October 31, 1961, Deputy Sheriff ROY WILLIM, El Paso County Sheriff's Office, and Miss DELIA SIERRA, Identification Bureau, El Paso Police Department, were unable to locate any arrest record for Dr. MORRIS DAVIDSON or CECILIA ROSOVSKY DAVIDSON.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 3, 1961

Mrs. CECILIA ROSOVSKY DAVIDSON, residing in Apartment Number 4, 405 Prospect Street, El Paso, Texas, with her husband, Dr. MORRIS DAVIDSON, voluntarily furnished the following information:

Mrs. DAVIDSON is 75 years of age. She was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on May 8, 1886. Her husband, Dr. MORRIS DAVIDSON, and she were married in 1927. Dr. DAVIDSON is a retired eye specialist. He was employed by the Veterans Administration, Jackson, Mississippi, as a doctor from 1947, until his retirement from the Government service at Jackson in 1955. Dr. DAVIDSON is 79 years of age. Dr. and Mrs. DAVIDSON came to El Paso, Texas, from Austin, Texas, to live in August, 1961, for climate and health reasons.

Mrs. DAVIDSON, during all of her adult lifetime, has been engaged in social welfare work and especially concerned with displaced persons, refugees, and immigrants. In 1920, she obtained a position with the National Council of Jewish Women performing immigration work at Ellis Island, New York. She remained at this job until 1934, and during this time she taught classes of immigrants to the United States English and citizenship. From 1934 until 1944, she was associated with the National Jewish Coordinating Committee for Refugees in New York City. In 1944, Mrs. DAVIDSON became employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in New York, New York. She held this job until 1946. During this time she traveled abroad to London, Paris and Germany, to assist displaced persons. From 1946 until 1947, she worked with displaced persons in New York City under EARL HARRISON of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. From 1947 to 1955, she resided with her husband at Jackson, Mississippi. Following her husband's retirement, they went to Austin, Texas, where they lived until their move to El Paso.

On 11/1/61 at El Paso, Texas File # EP 105-906
by SA WILLARD D. WHARTON and
SA DAVID J. REID/bg Date dictated 11/2/61

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EP 105-906

Mrs. DAVIDSON also worked from 1920 to 1921, for the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. DAVIDSON advised that she and her husband lived in New York City from about the middle of November, 1960, until about the middle of January, 1961.

Mrs. DAVIDSON remembered that sometime in the fall of 1960, she attended a meeting of the Committee on Integration, American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, 509 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. This all-day meeting was held in a hotel in New York City.

With reference to ZWY HERBERT ALDOUBY, Mrs. DAVIDSON advised that this name sounded familiar to her. She stated that she believes that ALDOUBY is identical with a man who introduced himself to her at the hotel prior to the mentioned meeting. He exhibited a business card and said that he was a newspaperman. He wanted to obtain from Mrs. DAVIDSON information concerning the story of the ship "St. Louis." Mrs. DAVIDSON explained that in about 1939, 900 Jewish refugees fled from Nazi persecution in Germany aboard this vessel. The ship attempted to land at Cuba and elsewhere without success and finally returned to Europe where many of the refugees were killed by the Nazis. ALDOUBY was interested in this incident and told Mrs. DAVIDSON that he intended to write the scenario for a movie concerning the "St. Louis" story.

Mrs. DAVIDSON, on the occasion of her meeting with ALDOUBY, talked with him about fifteen minutes. She has not seen nor heard from him since and does not know his whereabouts. She gained the impression that ALDOUBY was from Israel, but does not remember any basis for this impression.

Mrs. DAVIDSON, inasmuch as she did not know ALDOUBY and had no previous contacts with him, was reluctant

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EP 105-906

to talk with him. She had no interest in what he was talking about and broke off her conversation with him by referring him to another source - namely, the American Jewish Joint Distributors Committee, a Jewish International Relief Organization in New York City. She does not know whether or not ALDOUBY subsequently contacted this organization. During her conversation with ALDOURY, he took Mrs. DAVIDSON's name and telephone number, but has not since contacted her.

Mrs. DAVIDSON has no information concerning the associates, personal history, background, or activities of ALDOUBY.

Mrs. DAVIDSON advised that she does not know any individuals by the names of MOSHE PEARLMANN or LEON DEGRELLE.

Mrs. DAVIDSON was unable to furnish any further information concerning ALDOUBY.

Mrs. DAVIDSON furnished the following description of ALDOUBY:

Name	ZWY HERBERT ALDOUBY
Race	White
Nationality	Jewish
Height	Short, 5'6" to 5'7"
Build	Heavy set
Complexion	Dark
Age	About 30 years
Characteristics	Speaks fluent English

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Z. ALDOUBY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

1 - INS, NYC (All 058 646) (RM)

Report of:

DAVID R. EVANS, JR. Office: New York,
New York

Date: 12/20/61

Field Office File No.: 105-47221 Bufile: 105-97421

(1) Title:

201-356392
ZVI ALDOUBY

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - ISRAEL
REGISTRATION ACT - ISRAEL

Synopsis:

NY T-1 furnished a list of names found in the personal effects of the subject or obtained through interrogation of him by Spanish authorities, which persons were alleged to reside in the NY area. NY T-3 furnished information regarding members of ALDOUBY's group, and meetings which took place in Paris, France. Viking Press, NYC, and Look Magazine, NYC, both furnished the subject money for articles which he would write at a later date on MARTIN BORMAN, an ex-Nazi believed to be residing in South America. Contents of letter written by subject to Viking Press set forth. Subject unknown to several persons whose names were furnished by NY T-1.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
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13A-38066, 20 Dec 1961

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DR-16426

NY 105-47221

DETAILS:

On September 6, 1961, NY T-1, a confidential source abroad, made available a list of names which were found in the personal effects of the subject at the time of his arrest or which were obtained in the course of interrogation of the subject by Spanish authorities. The list of names of persons allegedly residing in the New York City area are as follows:

SOFIA ALDOUBY - wife of the subject residing at 235 West 103rd Street, New York - telephone UN 6-1239

ELINOR BETH lives at 501 Fifth Avenue, telephone OX 1-9436 (place not given, possibly New York)

PATRICIA BETZ - lives at 325 West 87th Street, New York 24, New York

TOM GINSBURG - lives at 605 Madison Avenue, New York telephone PL 5-4330

JOHN GLASS - lives at 470 (not known whether it's East or West End Avenue, New York)

BOB MESKIL - (works for Look Magazine, New York)

DAN PACHTER - lives at 224 West End Lane, New York 6, New York)

MARGOT SAENGER - lives at 237 Riverside Drive, New York 24, New York

SCHEULLE (Major) - telephone number OR 9-4466 (Civil Air Patrol)

GEORGE STEIN - lives at Coronel Clo., C., 935 Broadway, 22nd, fifth floor, New York

NY 105-47221

On September 29, 1961, Mr. EDWARD L. BRAUNE, Legal Department, New York Telephone Company, advised SA JAMES M. ANDERSON that the following listed telephone numbers as furnished in the above list by NY T-1 are assigned to the following:

OX 1-9436 - there is no such telephone listing in the New York City area

PL 5-4330 - Viking Press, Incorporated, 625 Madison Avenue, New York City

CR 9-4466 - Executive Department of New York State, 124 East 28th Street

A review of the current 1961 New York City Telephone Directory covering all five New York boroughs failed to reflect any information pertaining to DAN PACHTER or any listing or address as 224 West End Lane, New York City.

A review of the current 1961 New York Telephone Directory reflected that ELINOR BETH was an attorney with offices at 501 Fifth Avenue, telephone number OX 7-9426 and that JOHN GLASS was a dentist with offices at 470 West End Avenue, New York City, and having telephone number EN 2-0687.

A review of the current 1961 New York Cross Index Directory failed to reflect any listing for PATRICIA BETZ, 325 West 87th Street, New York City.

On October 19, 1961, NY T-2 advised that on April 14, 1961, Miss PATRICIA BETZ, 325 West 87th Street, New York City, had moved to 345 West 88th Street, Apartment 7-E, New York City.

On October 19, 1961, Dr. JOHN GLASS, 470 West End Avenue, New York City, advised that he did not know the subject nor had he ever heard of him. Dr. GLASS searched his records pertaining to the names of present and past patients and was unable to find any reference reflecting that the subject had ever been in contact with him either as a patient or a person making a medical inquiry.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 25, 1961

On October 23, 1961, NY T-3 advised that he was a student in Paris, France, and first met ZVI ALDOUBY in February, 1961, in Paris, France, through a mutual friend who had been a childhood friend of ALDOUBY's. NY T-3 stated at this first meeting ALDOUBY advised that he was an Israeli newspaperman.

✓
201-9257
Informant advised that he again met ALDOUBY in March or early April, 1961, at which time he said he was after a story. ALDOUBY hinted that he was going to Spain after a Nazi, and mentioned the name, LEON DEGRELLE. ALDOUBY also advised NY T-3 that he was one of those who participated in the kidnaping of ADOLF EICHMANN from Argentina. NY T-3 stated that ALDOUBY was very proud that he was one of those who participated in the kidnaping of EICHMANN. Informant stated that ALDOUBY never mentioned who the other members of the group were. NY T-3 advised that after the first few meetings he and ALDOUBY became close friends.

NY T-3 stated he met quite a few of ALDOUBY's friends in Paris and those whom he can recall are BERNARD PESSINE, JANO JANAIWER, JANO's fiancee, name unknown, BARBARA (last name unknown), JACQUES FEINSOHN, IGAL MOSSINSOHN, JACQUES (last name unknown), ANDRE BUROU, JACQUES DIALOS, and DIDIER (last name unknown). NY T-3 stated that the majority of these people resided in the Hotel Fecamp, Plaza Budapest, Paris, France, with the exception of PESSINE and BUROU. NY T-3 declared this group was mostly young idealistic French people, all in their twenties.

NY T-3 advised that ALDOUBY was the driving force behind the plot to kidnap DEGRELLE, and many discussions were held in his room at the hotel as to how it could best be accomplished. NY T-3 stated that the name DEGRELLE, was never mentioned; however, they were to refer to him as "our friend in Spain". Informant stated that he did not participate in the discussions, but merely sat in as an observer. He advised that it was like

201 East 69th Street
On 10/23/61 at New York 21, New York

File # 105-47221

by SAS BOYD B. HENRY, JR. and
DAVID R. EVANS, JR./mfw

Date dictated 10/24/61

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NY 105-47221

watching a movie unfold, and informant stated that it appeared that the group as a whole was doing this for ideological reasons, and no financial remuneration was ever mentioned. NY T-3 stated, however, at one time ALDOUBY had them all sign releases stating that if the affair was successful, ALDOUBY would have the exclusive rights to any story.

NY T-3 advised that he could not recall the exact details of the plot and in the formulation of the plans, he mentioned again that DEGRELLE's name was never used. Informant advised that the group discussed the purchase of arms but never mentioned where. NY T-3 stated that he did not know where in Spain DEGRELLE was located. Informant advised that he also recalled hearing something about a boat and assumed that the group was discussing a Spanish boat; however, he did not know where the boat was supposed to be.

NY T-3 stated that none of the group appeared to have any large amount of money, nor was anything ever mentioned that they were being supplied with funds by any group of persons or a foreign government. NY T-3 stated at one time, ALDOUBY gave him an envelope to give to ANDRE BAROU, which envelope contained French money in the amount of \$200. Informant did not know what the purpose of this money was for.

✓ ✓ ^{no 201}
NY T-3 stated that IGAL MOSSINSOHN attended a few of the group discussions; however, he did not speak the French language in which the discussions took place, and occasionally someone would translate for him. Informant advised that ALDOUBY never mentioned any Belgians who were assisting in the operation. NY T-3 related that none of the group appeared to have any money, except ALDOUBY and then at times even he was short of cash. Informant stated that ALDOUBY never advised where his money came from; however, all of the group knew that he received royalties from his writings.

Regarding ZVI ALDOUBY's background, NY T-3 stated that he mentioned that he had been married and was now divorced and had previously resided in New York City. He also advised the informant at one time that he had been in the Israeli Intelligence Service; however, he did not indicate that he was still a member, nor did he ever mention any other persons who were in the Israeli Intelligence Service with him. Informant stated ALDOUBY never

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stated or intimated that the Government of Israel was backing the venture. NY T-3 stated that he knew ALDOUBY took a trip to Switzerland and New York City during the short time that he knew him, but he had no idea who ALDOUBY visited in Switzerland. With regard to the New York trip, which he believed ALDOUBY took in May, 1961, ALDOUBY advised the informant that he had affairs to settle and had a story to turn in to his agent at the Sterling Lord Agency.

NY T-3 stated that in the very early part of July, 1961, ALDOUBY was short of money, and informant loaned him \$200. He did not know what this money was going to be used for, but assumed that ALDOUBY would use it for whatever purpose he felt was necessary. NY T-3 stated that the \$200 he gave ALDOUBY was actually a loan; however, informant never got it back.

✓ ✓
NY T-3 advised that in the very early part of July, ^{no 201} 1961, date not recalled, a group, composed of JANO JANAIWER and his fiancee, name unknown, BARBARA (last name unknown), ^{no 201} JACQUES DIALOS and DIDER (last name unknown), proceeded into Spain two days ahead of ALDOUBY and ^{no 201} JACQUES FEINSOHN, in an old car. This first group would look over the lay of the land and they would later be joined by ALDOUBY and FEINSOHN. FEINSOHN owned a small red car, model not recalled, in which he and ALDOUBY would proceed from France to Spain. The group would then proceed to where DEGRELLE was located, kidnap him, put him aboard the boat and sail for Belgium. NY T-3 again reiterated that DEGRELLE's location was never mentioned, nor was the location of the boat ever mentioned. Informant advised that he believed IGAL MOSSINSON was aboard the boat.

NY T-3 advised that the group learned of the arrest by the Spanish authorities of ALDOUBY and FEINSOHN, as did he from the newspapers, and the group immediately proceeded back to Paris. Informant stated that he was not a member of the group and had stayed in Paris during the whole procedure. He advised that the group appeared disgusted with the plans and none was able to offer an opinion as to why ALDOUBY and FEINSOHN had been arrested or why the car owned by FEINSOHN had been watched by Spanish authorities.

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NY T-3 stated that he had never heard anything mentioned regarding any worldwide organization which looked for ex-Nazis. He stated that he never heard any mention made of funds being given to any groups of this type, and he stated that he was of the opinion that ALDOUBY was doing this for ideological reasons, since he had previously participated in the kidnaping of EICHMANN.

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On October 25, 1961, Miss MARGOT SAENGER, 127 Riverside Drive, New York City, advised that in 1939 she had been a passenger on the ship "The St. Louis", which vessel was transporting a number of refugees from Germany to Cuba. Miss SAENGER advised that numerous people were interested in interviewing persons who had been passengers on this voyage and that in the fall of 1960 she had been interviewed by a woman correspondent for "Der Stern", a German magazine. Miss SAENGER stated that she cannot recall this female correspondent's name. She also advised that she did not know the subject, had never heard of him, and had never been interviewed by him. Miss SAENGER stated that it was possible that the subject may have gotten her name from the female correspondent of the German magazine who had previously interviewed her regarding her experiences in the fall of 1960.

On October 25, 1961, Miss PATRICIA BETZ, 345 West 88th Street, Apartment 7-E, New York City, advised that she first met ALDOUBY in Washington, D.C. in 1958 when she was employed by the United States State Department as the secretary to the Bolivian Desk Officer. Miss BETZ stated that she met ALDOUBY through mutual friends and they carried on a social relationship.

Miss BETZ advised that she again met ALDOUBY in the spring of 1959 in New York City and at this time he stated that he was a foreign correspondent for some unknown Israeli Army magazine and also a correspondent for some unknown Israeli radio station. Miss BETZ declared that they continued their social relationship and at one time ALDOUBY told her that some years previously while in Israel he had worked for the Israeli Defense Department but was now a foreign correspondent.

Miss BETZ stated that she and ALDOUBY continued their social relationship until the spring of 1960 when he decided to write an article for Look Magazine on ADOLF EICHMANN and he requested Miss BETZ' assistance in helping him. She stated that an individual by the name of EPHRAIM KATZ was also helping to put this article together and this article was later put into book form. Miss BETZ stated that she assisted the subject and KATZ by doing research, typing, proofreading, et cetera, on both the article for Look Magazine and the book "The Eichmann Story". Miss BETZ stated that she received some financial ~~re~~compensation for her assistance in helping with the book and this project went all through the summer of 1960.

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Miss BETZ advised that upon the completion of the book "The Eichmann Story" ALDOUBY then started working on "The St. Louis Story" for "Der Stern", a German magazine. This project continued on through the fall of 1960 and ALDOUBY planned to go to Europe in the beginning of October, 1960, but instead went at the end of October, 1960. Miss BETZ stated that ALDOUBY's purpose in going to Europe was to try and find research material on MARTIN BORMAN, an ex-Nazi.

Miss BETZ advised that while ALDOUBY was in Europe she heard from him frequently through numerous letters, cables, and telephone calls. She recalled that ALDOUBY referred, either by letter or cable or phone call, that he was endeavoring to find someone who had some information on BORMAN and this individual was either in France or Spain. Miss BETZ stated that while ALDOUBY was away, he remained in touch with STERLING LORD, ALDOUBY's New York agent, for him during this period.

Miss BETZ declared that she first heard the name LEON DEGRELLE in March or April, 1961, but she could not recall how she first heard the name. She stated that this was the individual who supposedly had some information to offer on MARTIN BORMAN. Miss BETZ advised that ALDOUBY returned to New York City in May, 1961, and told her that he had already seen LEON DEGRELLE and that he would have to return to Spain. He advised that his work was finished and upon his return he would start to write the MARTIN BORMAN story. Miss BETZ stated that ALDOUBY advised that there were other people interested in DEGRELLE and that they had furnished further background information regarding this individual.

Miss BETZ stated that ALDOUBY left the United States in the latter part of May, 1961, and that she has never seen him again. She advised that she first learned of ALDOUBY's arrest from EPHRAIM KATZ and when she heard of this she immediately called ALDOUBY's agent, STERLING LORD. LORD advised Miss BETZ that he had just heard the news himself. Miss BETZ stated that no one seemed to know the full story of what had transpired in Europe. She declared that she heard nothing more regarding ALDOUBY until she received a letter from him written in English, which letter

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appeared to have been written in July, 1961, and received by her in September, 1961. Miss BETZ stated that this letter was strictly personal in nature. Miss BETZ advised that she has received three more letters from ALDOUBY, written in Spanish, which letters were received in September and October - the last one having been received the first week of October, 1961. She stated that in these letters he told her that he had heard that he had received a sentence of nine years. ALDOUBY told BETZ in the letters that he hoped for a reduction of sentence through a pardon or amnesty.

Miss BETZ advised that she has heard nothing more from ALDOUBY or events that transpired in Europe. She stated that a friend of his had come to see her, one IGAL MOSSINSOHN, and he told her that he had ~~merely~~ gone to Europe with ALDOUBY to help collect material and knew nothing of the events that the subject was involved in. Miss BETZ advised that in her personal opinion ALDOUBY was nothing but a literary salesman who got in over his head on some story.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/2/61

MR. THOMAS H. GUINZBURG, President, Viking Press, advised that he had first met ZWY ALDOUBY when ALDOUBY was working in collaboration with QUENTIN REYNOLDS and another gentleman by the name of KATZ on "The Eichmann Story," which story was published by Viking Press and dealt with the background of ADOLF EICHMANN and the details of his capture. MR. GUINZBURG advised that ALDOUBY represented himself as an Israeli journalist who had numerous contacts. MR. GUINZBURG stated that in conversation with ALDOUBY, when various other people were present, ALDOUBY always seemed to indicate that he was some kind of a spy although he never actually admitted to being one. MR. GUINZBURG advised that when they were placing biographical data in the front of the book "The Eichmann Story," ALDOUBY was very nervous about revealing any background; however, he did state that at one time he had been in the Israeli Intelligence Service and his chief, name not revealed, had given him permission to say that he had been a member of the Israeli Intelligence Service.

MR. GUINZBURG advised that after the publishing of "The Eichmann Story" ALDOUBY brought up facts and voluminous material regarding MARTIN BORMANN. ALDOUBY stated he wanted to do a story on BORMANN and also capture him, if possible. ALDOUBY advised that through his contacts he had access to BORMANN and a plan to capture him. ALDOUBY stated he knew where BORMANN was and that BORMANN was under surveillance by three governments, namely the United States, England and some other government not recalled by GUINZBURG. ALDOUBY advised GUINZBURG that Israel didn't care about BORMANN because he hadn't actually participated in the slaughter of the Jewish people as had EICHMANN. ALDOUBY stated that

On 11/1/61 at 625 Madison Ave., New York City File #105-4721
by SA DAVID R. EVANS, JR., and SA BOYD B. HENRY, JR. Date dictated 11/2/61

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BORMANN was well surrounded and well protected. The operation to capture BORMANN was to be known as "Cream-Puff." ALDOUBY advised GUINZBURG that there was a Fascist organization protecting neo-Nazis and ex-Nazis throughout the world, which organization was called "Capri." ALDOUBY stated that this was the outfit that was protecting BORMANN and moving him to various places in Central and South America.

MR. GUINZBURG advised that his organization was interested in what ALDOUBY had to say regarding MARTIN BORMANN because they visualized what a tremendous story it would be and his organization wanted the exclusive rights to such a story if it ever took place. With this in mind, MR. GUINZBURG advised that ALDOUBY on September 12, 1960 was advanced by Viking Press \$2500.00 for future manuscripts and \$1000.000 for research. Viking Press also agreed to pay ALDOUBY \$4000.00 more if they accepted a manuscript from him regarding MARTIN BORMANN. MR. GUINZBURG stated that Viking Press wanted to cut down on their expenses and not get in too deep on the advancement of money for any future manuscripts so he arranged an appointment with "Look Magazine." He stated that he took ALDOUBY to "Look Magazine" and ALDOUBY once again explained his knowledge of MARTIN BORMANN and "Look Magazine" agreed to advance him funds for articles which he might later write in connection with the BORMANN story.

MR. GUINZBURG advised that it was very easy to believe ALDOUBY because he had voluminous material dealing with MARTIN BORMANN, such as maps and details of BORMANN'S escape and the actual escape route that he utilized when he fled Hitler's bunker. MR. GUINZBURG stated that ALDOUBY even had the name of the submarine they allegedly fled on. GUINZBURG advised that ALDOUBY appeared to have complete knowledge of BORMANN'S day-to-day activities except for two or three days. He stated that ALDOUBY presented a completely convincing story and it seemed all the more probable since ALDOUBY had advised his organization previously that he knew all the people who had participated in the EICHMANN capture and had actually worked on it himself, except for the final phase of the actual capture.

MR. GUINZBURG stated that any money advanced to ALDOUBY was merely for future rights to any story or manuscript that would come from him and ALDOUBY had advised that his finances for the actual BORMANN operation itself would come

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from European sources, such as a wealthy Swiss banker whose name ALDOUBY never disclosed.

MR. GUINZBURG stated that ALDOUBY went to Europe in October or November of 1960. He stated that he was going to join the group already in operation on the BORMANN job. ALDOUBY never mentioned the number of persons composing this group but did state that they were nationals of various countries. ALDOUBY advised GUINZBURG that he would know in a month or six weeks of the actual operation plan. MR. GUINZBURG advised that he heard no more from ALDOUBY until January 8, 1961, when he received a letter from ALDOUBY from Tel Aviv, Israel.

MR. GUINZBURG advised that ALDOUBY returned to the United States in the Spring of 1961. His purpose in returning was to report the details of what had transpired in Europe to date and also to raise money. MR. GUINZBURG stated that ALDOUBY was heavily in debt and ALDOUBY had also advised him that he needed money for his group because a number of the persons had quit their jobs to aid him. MR. GUINZBURG advised that it was at this time that he first heard of LEON DEGRELLE. ALDOUBY advised that DEGRELLE was an integral part of the BORMANN story. He stated that ALDOUBY indicated that BORMANN was the titular head of the Fascist organization known as "Capri" and that DEGRELLE was the administrator of this organization. ALDOUBY advised MR. GUINZBURG that his group already had DEGRELLE in custody on some estate in France, which estate belonged to the second or third top policeman in France. ALDOUBY advised that a wealthy Swiss banker who had an airplane had taken a hedge-hopping trip and eventually landed in Madrid. A yacht had come down the Riviera and a girl had enticed DEGRELLE aboard the yacht. ALDOUBY stated that DEGRELLE was under sedation and was writing his memoirs, which ALDOUBY would get. ALDOUBY also advised MR. GUINZBURG that they had a well-known British psychiatrist doing the interrogation of DEGRELLE. ALDOUBY also advised that he was extremely nervous because they had DEGRELLE in custody so long and ALDOUBY'S group was afraid DEGRELLE'S absence would be discovered. ALDOUBY claimed to have pictures of the DEGRELLE operation and he also stated that he was now in charge of the group since a French lawyer who had previously been in charge had died.

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ALDOUBY advised that DEGRELLE had been in a little town in the northern part of Spain and well guarded. ALDOUBY also alleged to GUINZBURG that BORMANN had been seen in this town during the previous March 1961. GUINZBURG stated that he asked ALDOUBY why he was concentrating on DEGRELLE instead of BORMANN and ALDOUBY merely stated that DEGRELLE was important.

MR. GUINZBURG advised that ALDOUBY was once again in need of funds and, therefore, he believes that ALDOUBY received further advances for any future manuscripts or articles from "Look Magazine's" STERLING LORD, ALDOUBY'S New York agent, and GUINZBURG stated that he recalls he may possibly have advanced ALDOUBY another \$2500.00 on the part of Viking Press. MR. GUINZBURG advised that ALDOUBY may possibly have raised up to \$10,000.00; however, he was not sure. MR. GUINZBURG also recalled that ALDOUBY did receive a donation of \$3,000.00 from MR. and MRS. HARVEY BREIT, 635 Park Avenue, NYC. GUINZBURG advised that MR. BREIT is a former assistant book editor of the "New York Times," who is now a writer and a producer of Broadway shows. GUINZBURG stated that he introduced ALDOUBY to the BREITS and accompanied ALDOUBY to the meeting with the BREITS.

MR. GUINZBURG advised that ALDOUBY did not mention any details of the MARTIN BORMANN operation. He advised that ALDOUBY was very vague as to what was going to transpire regarding MARTIN BORMANN. GUINZBURG advised that ALDOUBY was trying to settle his money problems prior to leaving the United States and GUINZBURG knew that ALDOUBY had various attachments placed against him.

MR. GUINZBURG advised that ALDOUBY left for Europe, date not recalled, and the next thing that was heard regarding ALDOUBY was that someone noticed his name in a newspaper as being captured by the Spanish police. GUINZBURG declared that ALDOUBY'S agent, STERLING LORD, had received a letter from ALDOUBY which was very formal in content. ALDOUBY in the letter advised LORD that he hoped to be released very soon on some legal technicality and also expressed the desire that everyone believe in him. GUINZBURG

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advised that some time ago, date not recalled, he received a call from STERLING LORD and LORD advised him that there was an individual in New York who had gone to Europe with ALDOUBY and knew the full details regarding ALDOUBY. LORD wanted to know if GUINZBURG wanted to meet this individual and have a drink with him but GUINZBURG stated that the meeting never took place for reasons not recalled. GUINZBURG stated that he believes this individual's first name was IGAL and he was some type of Israeli journalist or writer.

MR. GUINZBURG advised that he believes that STERLING LORD, ALDOUBY'S New York agent, is in full possession of all facts regarding any monies that ALDOUBY may have received and details of the actual story itself.

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Mr. GUENZBURG voluntarily furnished a letter which had been sent to him by the subject from Tel Aviv, Israel, dated January 8, 1960. The following is the letter set forth in its entirety and exact spelling:

"Tel Aviv, Jan. 8, 1960

"Mr. Thomas Ginsberg
625 Madison Ave
New York, N.Y.

Dear Tom,

"After a month and a half of "pleasure trips", here is my first report on the Creem-Puff situation. Now being in Tel Aviv, I can write quietly about this subject. A similar report was sent to Sterling and I am sure that both of you are waiting to know where and how your thousands are spent...Not that they are enough!

"Frankly said I think that the Cream-Puff Story might cost me at the end everything I have, including my pants. But being in the beginning of "a way" and playing with the illusion of future "treasures", I keep pushing. I am afraid that I might end this adventure with a small sentence of "only" about 25 years! but all in all it could be worth it.

"When I started out on operation Cream-Puff the operation plan was devided into four main parts.

"I. World wide research done by my colleagues and myself on Cream-Puff's background and activities from 1900, (the day of his birth) to 1945, the end of the Third Reich.

"2. Research, interviews, and different other activities, in connection with his escape, the chase after him from 1945 until this very day.

"3. Operation BONDEL (details will reach you soon).

"4, The final steps - whatever they will be.

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"The research until 1945 was completed. All I can say is that no man could have done this alone and certainly not with a budget of a few thousand dollars. Not ever!. This research brought to light Cream-Puff's personal party and

S.S. files, many of his office correspondence and documents that prove his activities in the Führer's chancellery, his diaries, his personal letters to his wife and his mistresses, his family and his wife's, interviews with people who knew him, met him, dealt with him, loved him, and suffered from him, his neighbors and many many others. The list is too long to count them all.

"There is nothing in the world today that has been printed in book form or newspapers and hasn't been collected. There is no person who had anything to do with his case and who has not been seen. In short material for one volume.

"The last two years of Cream-Puff's activities are a day by day account and step by step move. This naturally includes his last days in May 1945. With the aid of files that we managed to take out from: The British War Office (MI-5), the British Foreign Office, the Special Political International Branch of the Scotland Yard, the Interpol, the 2eme bureau, the Italian and Yugoslav Intelligence Agencies, the German War Crime Office and reports of the volunteer groups, we have the most complete story of his escape and the pursuit after him.

This material, now mostly on its way to Patti, includes, for the first time (black on white) proof that the man is alive. This proof is in the form of two letters dated 1954 and 1956. Naturally we have managed to lay a hand on quite a few pictures, despite the fact that this man was hardly photographed.

"In my letter I mentioned "Operation Bondel". When this phase will be made clear to you, I am sure that you will understand how the fourth stage is impossible without the completion of the third.

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"The Cream-Puff operation has one more problem. Because another step had to be inserted into the original plan, time has become a problem. I hope that you will understand the situation and will allow me an extantion of my deadline.

"When I will leave Tel Aviv for Europe again, I will be finished almost completely with phase I and 2, and will start working exclusively on phase 3. I hope that this will end on February 28 and thus it will enable us to continue to South America and finish the job.

"That is how the Cream-Puff situation stands. As far as "we" are concerned it works fine.

"I hope to hear from you soon. Kindest regards to Phylis and all the others.

"Yours,
Zwy."

On November 1, 1961, Miss ELEANOR BETH, attorney, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City, advised SAS DAVID R. EVANS, JR. and BOYD B. HENRY that sometime in the spring of 1961 she received a contract through the mail from "Der Stern" a German magazine which had been misdirected to Miss BETH who lives at 317 West 87th Street. Miss BETH stated that the outside envelope contained the name PATRICIA BETH. She advised that she inadvertently opened the envelope without immediately checking the outside address and the envelope contained a contract from the German magazine to an individual by the name of ALDOUBY. The contract mentioned two articles which this ALDOUBY individual was going to write dealing with a "L.D." and a "MARTIN BORMAN." Miss BETH advised that she put this contract in a safety deposit box and wrote to "Der Stern" in Germany for ALDOUBY's address, and telling them that she had mistakenly received a contract which appeared to be for ALDOUBY. Miss BETH stated that she received a reply from the German magazine which reply mentioned that ALDOUBY was someplace in France but did not give any exact place.

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Miss BETH stated that sometime in the summer of 1961 she received a telephone call at her office from a man who identified himself as ZVI ALDOUBY. This individual wanted to know if he could pick up the contract which had been mistakenly sent to Miss BETH. Miss BETH stated that she advised this individual that since she did not know him she would not turn over the contract to him unless he came to her office bringing his current passport and a picture so that she would know that this individual was, in fact, ALDOUBY. Miss BETH declared that she has never heard from this individual who alleged himself to be ALDOUBY again. Miss BETH stated that she will continue to hold on to the contract and she also advised that she recalled that a name "LORD" also appeared in the contract as well as the name "Look Magazine".

On November 2, 1961, Mr. GEORGE STEIN, 935 Broadway, fifth floor, New York City, secretary and treasurer of the Baronet Clothing Company, Incorporated, advised that he did not know the subject and never heard of him. Mr. STEIN stated that his concern accommodates many Israeli Trade Commission people and Israelis connected with the United Nations. He stated that it was possible that the subject may have gotten his name and address from someone connected with one of these various Israeli groups.

On November 2, 1961, investigation at 124 East 28th Street, New York City, reflected that this building is occupied by the Executive Department of New York State and the New York State branch of the Civil Air Patrol.

On November 2, 1961, Miss JAN TAYLOR, secretary, Civil Air Patrol, advised that they had no Major SCHEULLE on their records. She stated however, that there is a Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM H. SCHUELIE residing at 440 East 9th Street, New York City, who is a member of the New York branch and chairman of the New York wing of the Civil Air Patrol.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 20, 1961

Mr. ROBERT MESKIL, Assistant Managing Editor, Look Magazine, advised that ALDOUBY first came to the magazine in approximately June 1960 with a story about the capture of ADOLF EICHMANN. Mr. MESKIL stated that ALDOUBY did one article on EICHMANN for the magazine, which article appeared in print, he recalled, in August 1960.

Mr. MESKIL advised that sometime in the summer of 1960, ALDOUBY again approached the editors of the magazine and wanted to do a story on MARTIN BORMAN, and on September 21, 1960 a contract was drawn up by Look Magazine for one article, which contract was signed by ALDOUBY's agent, one STERLING LORD. Mr. MESKIL stated that ALDOUBY received a \$2,000 advance for the BORMAN article and was to receive \$6,000 more upon delivery of an article dealing with MARTIN BORMAN.

Regarding the BORMAN story, Mr. MESKIL advised that he recalled that ALDOUBY stated that BORMAN was under constant surveillance and could be taken any time; however, his group was waiting for the right time. Mr. MESKIL advised that he believes that ALDOUBY stated that BORMAN was some place in South America. Mr. MESKIL stated that ALDOUBY never mentioned the size of his group nor did he advise anything as to how the group's operations were financed. He also stated that he recalled that ALDOUBY mentioned at one time that the people who were involved with him were all working people who would take them off from their jobs to do various operations.

Mr. MESKIL stated that after the contract was signed for the one article by ALDOUBY regarding MARTIN BORMAN, ALDOUBY left. ALDOUBY returned to Look Magazine sometime in June 1961, accompanied by his agent, STERLING LORD, and a Mr. GINSBERG (phonetic) of Viking Press. Mr. MESKIL advised that at this time ALDOUBY brought up a story dealing with an individual named LEON DEGRELL. ALDOUBY advised that DEGRELL was in Spain and his group was going to utilize a fast car and a privately owned yacht to take DEGRELL away. ALDOUBY stated they would hold DEGRELL captive until he, ALDOUBY, wrote the story and then DEGRELL would be deposited in Belgium for the authorities. Mr. MESKIL stated that it appeared

On 11/16/61 at 488 Madison Avenue, NYC File # 105-47221
by SAs DAVID R. EVANS, JR. and BOYD B. HENRY Date dictated 11/20/61

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that ALDOUBY wanted some type of financial advance for a DEGRELLE story. However, Mr. MESKIL stated that ALDOUBY was advised that Look Magazine was not interested in a story on LEON DEGRELLE and, therefore, he was not given any additional funds.

Mr. MESKIL advised that he never heard from ALDOUBY personally again. He stated that he has talked to ALDOUBY's agent, STERLING LORD, and he recalled that LORD showed him a letter or a copy of a letter from ALDOUBY. Mr. MESKIL stated that in this letter ALDOUBY hoped that everyone would not lose hope in him, and when he got out of prison he would do his best to fulfill the obligation assumed by him when he received the \$2,000 advance from Look Magazine for an article on MARTIN BORMAN.

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On November 16, 1961, Mr. LEONARD GROSS, Senior Editor, Look Magazine, advised that he had been requested by Mr. MESKIL to verify ALDOUBY's credentials as a correspondent. Mr. GROSS stated that he telephonically called a friend of his, one ISRAEL KARU, who was connected with the Israeli Consulate in New York City. Mr. GROSS stated that KARU accredited ALDOUBY as a correspondent for an Israeli Army newspaper and as a journalist. Mr. GROSS declared that sometime later he asked KARU where ALDOUBY had been able to get his facts regarding ADOLF EICHMANN and KARU told GROSS that ALDOUBY had gotten them from Israeli newspapers.

On November 16, 1961, Mr. MICHAEL LAND, Book Editor, Look Magazine, advised that he had had some slight dealings with ALDOUBY when ALDOUBY has furnished an article to the magazine regarding EICHMANN. Mr. LAND stated that ALDOUBY gave the impression that he knew the complete details of the EICHMANN capture, however, he never mentioned the names of any individuals who took part in the EICHMANN capture. Mr. LAND stated that ALDOUBY had photographs of captured Nazi files regarding EICHMANN's background, photographs of EICHMANN, and photographs of documents in the Yiddish language. Mr. LAND stated that ALDOUBY never left anything at the Look Magazine office when he would leave.

On November 21, 1961, the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as checked by IC JOHN T. DOWNEY, reflected in a credit report dated April 2, 1959, that

HARVEY BREIT (wife PATRICIA R.) age 40's, have resided at 635 Park Avenue, New York City, for approximately two years. This is Mr. BREIT's second marriage and his first wife's name was ELAINE. His present wife was formerly married to

ROBERT J. CAMPBELL and she is also the granddaughter of the well known author, MARY ROBERTS RINEHART. The credit report reflected that BREIT's present occupation is writer and he was formerly employed by the "New York Times", 229 West 43rd Street, New York City, as Assistant Editor of the Sunday Book Review, leaving this employment in 1957 with a clear record. The credit report reflected that BREIT does his banking business through the Chase Manhattan Bank, 60th Street and Park Avenue, New York City. There was no litigation or derogatory information contained in the credit report.

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 105-47221

On November 22, 1961, Mr. WILLIAM SCHUELIE, President, William Schuelie and Company, 440 East 79th Street, New York City, advised that he did not know ALDOUBY nor had he ever heard of him. Mr. SCHUELIE stated that he is presently a Lieutenant Colonel in the Civil Air Patrol and has been active in aviation circles for many years. He stated that his rank in the Civil Air Patrol in 1960 was Major. He advised that the Civil Air Patrol under his leadership sponsors tours of youths from many nations who are in aviation groups, among whom are youths from Israel. Mr. SCHUELIE also advised that he attended a conference in Paris, France, in 1960 on aviation matters, which conference was also attended by journalists from many nations. He stated that it is possible the subject may have gotten his name at the conference or possibly from a visiting Israeli group.

- 23* -

CONFIDENTIAL

DBA 2780

23 Feb 62

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - INS, NYC (All 058 646) (RM)

Report of: DAVID R. EVANS, JR. Office: New York, New York
 Date: 2/23/62
 Field Office File #: 105-47221 Bureau File #: 105-97421
 Title: (1) ZVI ALDOUBY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - ISRAEL;
 REGISTRATION ACT - ISRAEL

Synopsis: THOMAS GUINZBERG, President, Viking Press, NYC, advised that he took the subject to meet the BREITs merely because they happened to be in town at the time and were always interested in charities, philanthropies, or causes. On 2/9/62 they advised they met the subject on 5/19/61 and after hearing his remarkable story regarding his group's effort to locate MARTIN BORMAN, an ex-Nazi, they gave him \$3,000. The BREITs have never seen or heard from the subject again.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-16-05 BY 33542 RER/KM/6m

- P* -

FOR COORDINATION WITH

FBIDETAILS:

On January 9 and 12, 1962, NY T-1 advised that Mr. and Mrs. HARVEY BREIT of 635 Park Avenue, New York City, maintain bank accounts at the Chase Manhattan Bank branch located at 60th Street and Park Avenue, New York City. NY T-1 advised that the BREITs opened a joint account in January, 1956, while Mrs. PATRICIA BREIT has maintained a separate account of her own since 1954. The source stated that the joint account is a routine non-borrowing regular checking account which maintains a high four or low five figure balance. NY T-1 advised that Mr. BREIT is a writer formerly connected with the "New York Times", a New York daily newspaper, and he was also the collaborator of a Broadway play entitled "The Disenchanted". NY T-1 stated

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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(-)(b) Methods/Sources

(-)(b) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
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Date: 2005

NY 105-47221

that neither account is particularly active and they appear to be utilized for the payment of routine household and incidental expenses. NY T-1 advised that a review of the account ledger sheets for April and May, 1961, fails to reflect any pertinent withdrawals.

The above information furnished by NY T-1 is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

On January 11, 1962, the records of the Identification Division, New York City Police Department, as checked by IC DAVID G. JENKINS failed to reflect any derogatory information pertaining to the BREITs.

On January 11, 1962, the records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, as checked by SA JENKINS, reflect that in testimony given by a witness in 1943 before the Senate California Legislature, 55th Session, Report of the Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California, a HARVEY BREIT was named as a member of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party. It is not known if this individual is identical with HARVEY BREIT of New York City.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On January 12, 1962, the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles as checked by IC THOMAS I. MC GUINNESS failed to reflect any identifiable information pertaining to HARVEY BREIT.

On January 12, 1962, Mr. THOMAS GUINZBERG, President, Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York City, advised that the only reason he took ALDOUBY to meet Mr. and Mrs. BREIT, 635 Park Avenue, New York City, was because they happened to be in town at the time and he knew they were always interested in charities, philanthropies, or causes. Mr. GUINZBERG advised that he could have taken ALDOUBY to a dozen other wealthy individuals whom he is acquainted with but he happened to pick the BREITs because they were available.

NY 105-47221

Mr. GUINZBERG stated that he recalls that ALDOUBY told them the same story about MARTIN BORMAN that he had previously given to Viking Press and "Look" magazine and the BREITs were obviously thrilled at hearing this story regarding ALDOUBY's long search in an effort to find this ex-Nazi. Mr. GUINZBERG recalled that ALDOUBY mentioned to the BREITs that he needed money to be able to continue to finance this search. Mr. GUINZBERG advised that the BREITs left the room to talk things over/when they returned, Mr. BREIT mentioned some sum of money that they were willing to give ALDOUBY. Mr. GUINZBERG did not recall whether the sum mentioned was \$1,000 or \$3,000 and he stated that no exchange of money or checks took place in his presence. Mr. GUINZBERG also advised that he does not know if the BREITs ever saw ALDOUBY again.

Regarding ALDOUBY himself, Mr. GUINZBERG advised that he received a Christmas card mailed from Paris, France, signed "ZVI". Mr. GUINZBERG stated that the card contained no other message than wishing him a merry Christmas and Mr. GUINZBERG believes that the Christmas card was probably mailed by ALDOUBY's wife, whom he understood was in Europe.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE 2/14/62

Mr. and Mrs. HARVEY BREIT advised that a few days previous to May 19, 1961, they received a telephone call from THOMAS GUINZBERG who is President of Viking Press, a New York publishing house, and who is a personal friend of theirs. They stated that Mr. GUINZBERG told them that he had an extremely remarkable individual whom he wanted them to meet and who would tell them a very remarkable story. Mr. GUINZBERG cautioned Mr. and Mrs. BREIT that this party would undoubtedly ask them for money, however, he wanted them to hear what this party had to say.

Mr. and Mrs. BREIT advised that on May 19, 1961, GUINZBERG came to their apartment accompanied by ALDOUBY at approximately 4:00 p.m. ALDOUBY told them of the details surrounding the EICHMANN case. They stated that he told the story in such a way that it appeared that he was not personally involved in the kidnapping of ADOLF EICHMANN but gave the details of it as a newspaperman would. They stated that he kept rambling on about so many phases of the EICHMANN operation that they could not recall exactly all that he said. He did state, however, that there was an underground organization whose purpose was to get MARTIN BORMAN, an ex-Nazi. ALDOUBY told them that there had been an "old man" who had been head of this underground organization who had passed away and he, ALDOUBY, had been asked to head it up. ALDOUBY told them that this group was not composed of any professional people at all but was composed of just ordinary individuals who were intent on seeing that justice was done regarding MARTIN

635 Park Avenue,
On 2/9/62 at New York City File # NY 105-47221

by SAS DAVID R. EVANS, JR. and DANIEL A. Date dictated 2/13/62
FLYNN/jw

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NY 105-47221

BORMAN and who would willingly sacrifice their lives if necessary. ALDOUBY stated that his group did not have any governmental backing from any government in the world, whatsoever. ALDOUBY also mentioned to them that the Israeli Intelligence Service would not countenance what this group was trying to do, so therefore, he had to personally try to raise money so that the group would be able to accomplish their purpose.

ALDOUBY told the BREITs that his group knew where MARTIN BORMAN was located and he also told them of what type a "monster" BORMAN was. During the course of the several stories that ALDOUBY was telling them, the BREITs mentioned that he mentioned the name of an individual by the name of DEGRELLE. They recalled that ALDOUBY mentioned that his group had whisked DEGRELLE out of some unknown country. They recalled that he mentioned something about hypnosis and also that DEGRELLE was being kept on some unknown estate and they had lights shining in his face.

Mr. and Mrs. BREIT stated that ALDOUBY ended his narrative by advising them that "anything anyone can give will be appreciated". Mr. and Mrs. BREIT stated that they talked this situation over among themselves and Mr. BREIT wanted to give ALDOUBY \$1,000. Mrs. BREIT stated that she advised her husband that she felt what the group was trying to do was a tremendously moral thing, therefore, she urged that ALDOUBY be given \$3,000. They advised that they felt that their giving ALDOUBY the money was for no purpose other than to help him and his group capture this ex-Nazi, MARTIN BORMAN.

Mr. BREIT advised that he gave ALDOUBY a check for \$3,000 dated May 19, 1961, which check was drawn on their bank account located at the Bank of New York, branch which is located at approximately 63rd Street and Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. BREIT advised that when they gave ALDOUBY the check he stated "You will probably never hear from me again. I will not write to you or communicate with you in any way whatsoever, such is the way this organization works. If we are successful, the news will explode all over the world".

NY 105-47221

During the course of the interview, Mrs. BREIT telephonically contacted her accountant and ascertained that the check which they gave ALDOUBY on May 19, 1961, was cashed by him on May 22, 1961 through the Bank of New York. Mrs. BREIT's accountant advised her that the back of the check reflected that when ALDOUBY presented the check for cashing he exhibited as his identification Israeli passport number 188355, which passport expired on October 22, 1962.

Mr. and Mrs. BREIT advised that they recalled that ALDOUBY stated, regarding himself personally, that he came from another country, not stated, and that his father was a nobleman. Mr. and Mrs. BREIT advised that they felt that there was some semblance of truth to the stories which ALDOUBY told them regarding EICHMANN, DEGRELLE, and BORMAN, because he was brought to them by their friend, THOMAS GUINZBERG, and they had also been previously advised by GUINZBERG that ALDOUBY had helped to write a book on the capture of EICHMANN and also had an article dealing with EICHMANN published in "Look" Magazine. Mr. and Mrs. BREIT stated that they have not seen or heard from ALDOUBY since May 19, 1961.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DBA 3780

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
February 23, 1962

Re: Zvi Aldouby
Internal Security - Israel;
Registration Act - Israel

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
David R. Evans, Jr., dated and captioned as above, at New York.

NY T-1 has furnished reliable information in the past.

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conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

225-51
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 6

September 20, 1962

Re: ZVI HERBERT ALDOUBY
also known as Herbert Dubinsky

A confidential source abroad advised on September 15, 1962 that ALDOUBY, a prisoner at the Central Prison of Burgos, Spain, furnished the following information on that date.

ZVI HERBERT ALDOUBY advised that he had been born as HERBERT DUBINSKY but during the course of employment with the Israeli Foreign Affairs Office, was instructed to change his name to ZVI ALDOUBY, described as a Hebrew name. He stated that he had been arrested during early July, 1961 by Spanish authorities in company of JACQUES SIMON FEINSOHN. He stated that a quantity of weapons had been found in their car upon entering Spanish territory from France and they were charged with a number of charges, the nature of which he claimed to be not too sure of. He claimed that the weapons actually belonged to FEINSOHN but since he (ALDOUBY) apparently appeared to be the more intelligent of the two, he received a sentence of nine years, whereas FEINSOHN received a sentence of six years. He stated that he has not seen FEINSOHN since their arrest as they have been separated and FEINSOHN is serving his sentence in the Prison of Caceres. ALDOUBY stated that he had hopes of being released in the near future.

ALDOUBY would not admit that he was involved with FEINSOHN in an operation to effect the kidnaping of LEON DEGREELLE, Belgian Nazi collaborator. He stated that he was not involved in any conspiracy to effect the apprehension of DEGREELLE, but would neither confirm nor deny that FEINSOHN may have been so implicated. He refused to discuss FEINSOHN's plans or the reason that a yacht was reportedly anchored off the coast of Spain at the time of their arrest by Spanish authorities. ALDOUBY stated that there is a world-wide organization, consisting of volunteers, which is consistently devoted to conducting research and reviewing documents and other information for the purpose of locating Nazi war criminals who had committed atrocities against the Jewish race. He stated that when this organization through its efforts locates any Nazi war criminal, it notifies the authorities of the country in which this individual is located.

INDIA X
RECLASSIFIED BY 33542 RAY KRYAN FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI
DBA 23551 ON 11/16-05
26 Sept 62 CS CIO

Belgium Nazi
collaborator. Imprisoned. Possible
kidnap attempt

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2005

and asks his extradition. In the event the country is not cooperative, other means, according to ALDOUBY, become necessary. ALDOUBY maintained that he was not a member of this organization but professed to have an intimate knowledge of it and individuals connected with it. He refused to furnish any specific information regarding this organization or to identify individuals connected therewith. ALDOUBY stated that he was in the company of FEINSOHN strictly in his capacity as a journalist and for the purpose of obtaining any on-the-scene newspaper material. Again, he would not admit that the above-referred to organization was carrying out plans for the apprehension of DEGRELLE. He stated that he has excellent contacts within this organization and because of this has gained a wealth of material and may perhaps at a later date write a book on DEGRELLE.

ALDOUBY advised that he was in the Israeli Army from approximately 1947 to 1949. He stated that while in the army he was assigned to field intelligence work and carried out reconnaissance assignments, as well as commando-type assignments. He left the army in 1949 and became associated with Shin-Beth, described as an intelligence organization of the Israeli Ministry of Defense. He stated that he continued in this assignment until 1951, at which time he claimed to have left this organization because he was opposed to the policies of Shin-Beth. He stated that the main activity of Shin-Beth was to investigate the loyalty of all individuals in Israel who are not members of the official government party. He stated he had no objection to investigating subversive organizations and individuals connected therewith, but he was opposed to investigating members of middle of the road opposition political parties, such as the General Zionist Party. He stated that the General Zionist Party was composed of conservative elements. He identified the official government party of Ben Gurion as "Mapai." He maintained his only reason for discontinuing his connections with Shin-Beth was because of his personal convictions.

ALDOUBY stated that after disassociating himself with Shin-Beth he obtained employment with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was at this time that he was told to change his name to a Hebrew name. He worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for one year but was forced to resign because he refused to join the official government party of Ben Gurion.

Instead, he joined the General Zionist Party and began writing articles for this Party's newspaper, the "Haboker." He said that he had carried out various assignments for the "Haboker" newspaper and finally worked up to the position of Foreign Desk Editor. In October 1957, he left Israel for the United States. In addition to his work with "Haboker," he also wrote articles for approximately ten years for "Bamahaneh," described as an official Israeli Army journal. When he went to the United States, he acted as a foreign correspondent in the United States for "Bamahaneh." He discontinued connections with "Haboker" when he went to the United States, inasmuch as this newspaper had a correspondent in the United States. He stated that his position as foreign correspondent for "Bamahaneh" was well known and that he was fully accredited with the United States, the Pentagon, the State Department and other agencies. He was subsequently replaced in this position by an Israeli Army paratroop officer from Israel by the name of IGAL (LNU - last name unknown), not identical with IGAL MOSSINSOHN. He stated that this individual is well known to his wife, as well as to the Israeli Consulate in New York. He stated that he had left Israel because of his opposition to the Ben Gurion Socialist Party and its policies to investigate everybody in Israel.

ALDOUBY stated that he had no intelligence connections whatsoever while in the United States. He traveled considerably throughout the United States and contacted Army bases in his capacity as a foreign newspaper correspondent and employment with "Look" magazine for which he was writing a series of articles. He stated that he also wrote articles regarding these bases for "Bamahaneh." He claimed not to have come into possession of any classified information and stated that everything he obtained was subsequently published in articles. ALDOUBY stated he attended Columbia University in New York from 1957 to 1960 where he studied journalism. Upon leaving Columbia University, he became associated with "Look" magazine and, at the advice of a literary agent that he should write a book, established contact with Quentin Reynolds and collaborated with Reynolds in writing "Minister of Death," a book dealing with Adolf Eichmann. He stated that he had contracts over the years with "Look," Viking Press of New York, Castles of London, McMillan of Canada, "Opra Mundi" of Paris and "Der Stern" of Hamburg, Germany. He stated that when he left the United States in 1961, he had various contracts with publishers to write the stories

of DEGREILLE and MARTIN BORMANN. He maintained that all of his literary contracts were negotiated through his literary agent, STERLING LORD, prominent literary agent in New York who resides at 15 East 48th Street. ALDOUBY stated that LORD could confirm that the purpose of his trip to Europe and Spain was as a journalist. Subject claimed that all monies received by him from publishing houses and private individuals were to assist him in obtaining material for articles to be subsequently published. In that connection, he admitted receiving three thousand dollars from HARVEY BREIT, whom he identified as an editor of the New York Times. He stated that this money was received from BREIT strictly for his assignment as a journalist and had no connection with any kidnap expedition.

Subject was questioned regarding information in his possession regarding an organization called "Capri." He expressed surprise at first that a question regarding this organization would be directed to him. He stated that the "Capri" organization exists in Europe, South America and North Africa. He stated it is a Nazi organization designed principally to effect the escape of members of the Nazi organization from one country to another. He stated that in effect the "Capri" organization is working in opposition to the aforementioned secret organization which is investigating the whereabouts of Nazi war criminals. He stated that in the event the "Capri" organization ascertains that a prominent Nazi individual is being sought by the secret Jewish organization is located and may possibly be subject to arrest, it immediately notifies him, furnishes him with false documentation, and where necessary, provides him with funds and facilitates his escape through secret escape routes to another country. When such a person establishes himself in another country, "Capri" assists him in obtaining employment. At such time as he is able, he reimburses the "Capri" organization for funds made available to him for his travel. In this connection, ALDOUBY stated that there are two other Nazi type organizations. One is the European Social Movement, which he stated is more international than the "Capri" organization and is of a political nature. Its principal function is to attempt to infiltrate governments throughout the world by placing in prominent political positions persons who will tend to carry out the policies of the Nazi organization. The second organization is known as "Odessa," which group is designed particularly to raise funds to assist the other two organizations. ALDOUBY refused to furnish any further details regarding the above organizations or the identities of any of their members or leaders.

~~SECRET~~

ALDOUBY was questioned regarding "Yad Vashem." He stated that this organization is in effect a national museum in Israel and consists particularly of a large collection of documents regarding Nazi atrocities committed against the Jews during the last war. He stated that this national museum is continually doing research and collecting documents and information regarding the Nazi atrocities, as well as other phases of the last World War. He stated that this organization cooperates closely with the British and other governments. He stated it is government operated and does not have membership. ALDOUBY said that authors and other individuals interested in the information in possession of "Yad Vashem" are free to do research work there, and in fact, he did a certain amount of research there in connection with the writing of "Minister of Death."

ALDOUBY said that there was no French lawyer connected with the alleged DEGRELLE operation. He stated that IGAL MOSSINSOHN had no connection with it. He stated that MOSSINSOHN is a writer and close friend of his and nothing more. With regard to his travels to Switzerland, ALDOUBY claimed that his travels had nothing to do with the DEGRELLE matter. He claimed to have been writing a series of articles on the SS "St. Louis," described as a Hamburg-Amerika Line ship, for "Der Stern," which necessitated his traveling to Switzerland.

ALDOUBY stated that he had never been furnished any confidential information dealing with United States military sites or weapons by anybody residing in the United States. He said that in the event this had taken place, he would have immediately notified United States authorities. ALDOUBY said that his anti-communist sentiments are well known.

ALDOUBY refused to discuss whether or not "Bondel" was a code name for the DEGRELLE operation or whether "Cream Puff" was the code name for the BORMANN operation. ALDOUBY stated that he would not answer any questions whatsoever regarding either operation or persons connected therewith.

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DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PROCESSING		
TO	Chief of Station,	PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED	
INFO.	Chief of Base,			MARKED FOR INDEXING	
FROM	Chief, WE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO INDEXING REQUIRED		
SUBJECT	Zwy Herbert ALDOUBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING		

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION: For Station Information.

Ref: 398 (IN 37965), 12 July 1961

Attached is a thermofax copy of an ODENVY document on Subject dated 20 September 1962. It appears that this information is subsequent and more detailed than that transmitted viz reference. He was involved in the threat to kidnap Leon DEGRELLE over a year ago.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Enclosure:

- one (1) thermofax copy ODENVY report.

Distribution:

- w/encl.
- w/encl.

CROSS REFERENCE TO		DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
		2 Nov. 62	6 NOV 62
		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	
		OSMW-8422	
		HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	
CLASSIFICATION			
SECRET			
ORIGINATING			
OFFICE	OFFICER	TYPIST	EXT.
WE/5	SBrown	jck	6689
COORDINATING			
OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S NAME	
RELEASING			
OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE		
AC/WE/5	2 Nov 62		

FORM 5-60 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION REPLACES FORM 6106 WHICH MAY BE USED (40)

DISPATCH

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(C) Foreign Relations

Approved for Release
Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2005

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION SECRET		PROCESSING ACTION	
TO Chief of Station, []	MICROFILMED APR 1 1964 DOC. M'CRO. SER.		MARKED FOR INDEXING
INFO. FROM Chief, WE	XX		NO INDEXING REQUIRED
SUBJECT Transmittal of ODENVY Memorandum Leon DeGRELLE/Zwy ALDOUBY and the Reported Release of ALDOUBY from Prison in Spain			ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
ACTION REQUIRED REFERENCES			MICROFILM

For Station Information

In connection with information dated 1961 concerning the case of Leon DeGRELLE, the Subject of [] and a former collaborator of the German Nazis in Belgium and Zwy ALDOUBY, the Subject of [] and the individual involved in the then attempted abduction of DeGRELLE, a copy of an ^{FBI} ODENVY Memorandum of 25 February 1964 is attached for Station Information Only.

Attachment:
ODENVY Memo, 25 FEB 64

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

Distribution:
3 [] w/att 1 cy H/W

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-16-05 BY 33542 RE/RR/Km

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER OSMW-9234	DATE 13 MAR 64
	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	HQS FILE NUMBER
ORIGINATING		
OFFICE WE/5, []	OFFICER [] lad	EXT. 8 6689
COORDINATING		
OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S NAME
RELEASING		
OFFICE SYMBOL C/WE/5	DATE 16 March 64	OFFICE ORIGINATING

*RM 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION

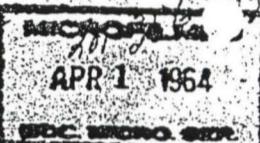
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

DISPATCH

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (b)(1) Privacy
 (b)(2) Methods/Sources
 (b)(G) Foreign Relations

Released and Approved for Release
Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2005

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



APR 1 1964

Re: Zvi Herbert Aldouby
Internal Security - Israel
Registration Act - Israel

IP

On February 25, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that an article appeared in a recent edition of either "Maariv" or "Yediot Ahronot", both daily evening newspapers published in Israel, concerning the release from prison in Spain of Zvi Aldouby. Further, according to this source, the article stated that Aldouby, when released from prison, had his attorney present in an effort to bar the press from interviewing Aldouby.

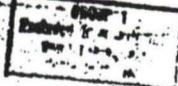
This article continued, according to this source, that Aldouby, when released from prison, expected to travel to Paris, France, then to Germany, and eventually to the United States.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-16-05 BY 33542 RER/KL/604

Attachment to OSMW-9234

SECRET

CS COPY



enclosure OSMW-9234

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

PROCESSING

PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
	WARNING TO NOTIFY	
X	NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
	CASE QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS (USA) CAN PLACE INDEX WG	
	ABSTRACT	
	MICROFILM	

Chief, KUWOLF

Chief of Station, Brussels; Chief, W.

Acting Chief of Station,

C → Operational

C → Experts Committee

RECORDED REFERENCES

1. According to C → the private feelings of the members of the C → Experts Committee is that neo-Nazi organizations and periodicals are receiving support from outside their traditional hunting ground. The committee members said the Arab League was encouraging world-wide neo-Nazi activity not only for immediate pro-UAR and anti-Israel propaganda but for a veritable rebirth of Hitlerian anti-Semitism. Several members of the committee also thought that Moscow was providing funds for neo-Nazi activity, and it was agreed that if the neo-Nazi movement suddenly disappeared, Moscow would lose a capital propaganda theme.

2. _____ recalls that in 1960 it was found that anti-Semitic tracts distributed in West Germany had been printed in East Berlin.

3. C → points out that Identity A, Belgian editor of Identity B, a pro-Nazi publication, was kept in touch with Belgian war criminal, Identity C, who is a fugitive in Spain, via a former Waffen SS captain of the Wallon Legion. Identity D, who is reportedly a representative of an East German firm in Belgium. C → thought it significant that his visits to Identity C in Identity E, took place in a region where important COYOTE radar installations are said to be located. Identity A was formerly secretary of a Belgian C → cell, and C → says that a high Belgian C → official asked a Belgian resistance leader to "leave Identity A alone."

4. The conclusion of the C → Experts Committee was that the problem was one for governments, not private groups like the Experts Committee; they would like to see experts of various governments meet regularly to trace the financial sources of the neo-Nazi movements, including the Arab League and Soviet contributions.

Attachment:

Identity List under separate cover

Distribution:

- ✓ 3 - Chief, KUWOLF w/att use
- 1 - COS, C → w/att use
- 1 - Chief, W. w/att use

Declassified and Approved for Release by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2001, 2005

DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
19 January 1965	
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	
OFIA-1944	
HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	
200-124-107/3	

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

S E C R E T

Attachment to OPLA 1944
Under Separate Cover

2P

- Identity A - (fau) Debbaudt
- Identity B - Europa Heille
- Identity C - Leon Degrelle
- Identity D - Jean Vermeire, 26 rue des Fabriques, Brussels
- Identity E - Constantina, Spain

S E C R E T

TO: The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

FROM: Deputy Director for Plans

SUBJECT: ALDOUBY, Zwy Herbert
aka: DUBINSKY

1. Reference is made to your request dated 13 May 1969 concerning Subject (All 058 646).

2. According to a reliable source in contact with the Spanish police, Subject was involved in 1961 in an unsuccessful plot to abduct from Spain, the notorious wartime Nazi collaborator and Belgian Nazi leader, Leon DEGRELLE. Subject was subsequently arrested by the Spanish authorities for his part in the attempted kidnapping, and a Spanish military tribunal sentenced him to ten years in prison. He was released in February 1964.

3. Originally it was believed that Subject's abduction plot was sponsored by the Israeli government. Further investigation, however, suggested that he acted purely from selfish motives and without Israeli inspiration. According to overt sources, Subject had at one time worked for the Israeli Security Service in a low-level capacity but had been dismissed long before the planned abduction.

4. For further information concerning Subject, you are referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to whom this material was previously sent as CSCI-316/01533-64, dated 9 October 1964, subject as above.

CSCI-316/01850-69

Encl. 1 name check
RID/CE: JKS/TBS/nkc
BASED ON: OSMA-16878

6 March 1964
FILE IN: CS COPY

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2005

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
Privacy
Goods/Sources
Foreign Relations

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246
By: W.H. Date: 9/13/05

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

APPLICANT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization ServiceForm Approved
Budget Bureau No. 43-2438

5-13-69

(First name) DOUBY	(Middle name) ZWY HERBERT	SEX: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	BIRTHDATE (Mo.-Day-Yr.) 7/16/1931	NATIONALITY Israeli	ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. A-11'058 646
HER NAMES USED /a Dubinsky		CITY AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH Chernovitz Russia		SOCIAL SECURITY NO. (If any)	

FAMILY NAME FIRST NAME DATE, CITY AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH (If known) CITY AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

R (Maiden name) Bochkis Ann 1910 Mogilev Russia Deceased New York, NY

(If none, so state) FAMILY NAME FIRST NAME BIRTHDATE CITY & COUNTRY OF BIRTH DATE OF MARRIAGE PLACE OF MARRIAGE

Gilert Sofia 3/9/37 Tel-Aviv Israel Israel

2 SPOUSES (If none, so state) FIRST NAME BIRTHDATE DATE & PLACE OF MARRIAGE DATE AND PLACE OF TERMINATION OF MARRIAGE

add Yadida 1928 Tel-Aviv, 1952 Divorced, Tel-Aviv, Israel

APL'S RESIDENCE LAST FIVE YEARS. LIST PRESENT ADDRESS FIRST.

STREET AND NUMBER	CITY	PROVINCE OR STATE	COUNTRY	MONTH	YEAR	MONTH	YEAR
West 101 Str.	NY	NY	USA	April	1952	PRESENT TIME	
West 110 Str.	NY	NY	USA	1952	April 1968		

IF FOREIGN RESIDENCE OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR IF NOT SHOWN ABOVE. (INCLUDE ALL)

APL'S EMPLOYMENT LAST FIVE YEARS. (IF NONE, SO STATE) LIST PRESENT EMPLOYMENT FIRST.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER OCCUPATION

Fairchild News Service, 5th Ave, at 12th Str. NY Editor
Ira Magazine, Hamburg, Germany Foreign Correspondent

ST OCCUPATION ABROAD IF NOT SHOWN ABOVE. (INCLUDE ALL INFORMATION REQUIRED)

THIS IS SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH APPLICATION FOR	SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR PETITIONER
IMMIGRATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS	
OTHER (SPECIFY)	
U.S. SEVERE PENALTIES ARE PROVIDED BY LAW FOR FURNISHING AND WILFULLY FALSIFYING OR CONCEALING A MATERIAL FACT.	

5-13-69

8-12-2	MAY 1969
TS	
CL SPG	ZH
261	ZH
RECD	MM

FILE IN [] PLEASE IN TWO SPACES

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION
S E C R E T

PROCESSING ACTION

MARKED FOR INDEXING

TO	Chief, EUR	
INFO.		NO INDEXING REQUIRED
FROM	Chief of Station, []	ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT	C C = - Leon DEGRELLE	MICROFILM
ACTION & REQUIRED REFERENCES		

ACTION REQUESTED: SEE Para. 3

1. [] has called our attention to the 14 February 1970 edition of "Die Welt" which contains a full page article on Leon DEGRELLE, the Belgian collaborator with the Nazis whom the Belgians still would like to have repatriated from Spain.

2. The article contains the allegation that DEGRELLE was recruited by American military forces in Spain to organize a group of resistance networks south of the Pyrenees which would be activated in case of an invasion from the East. The article states that DEGRELLE traveled through the provinces recruiting like-minded refugees and located two remote areas for training his "legionnaires" for partisan warfare. These were in the Guadalquivir valley near Seville and on a property near Constantina in the South of Spain. The necessary weapons were supplied by the American case officer. The article is not explicit about the dates of these alleged events but it was presumably some time between 1946 and 1964.

3. While neither we nor [] can believe that American authorities ever utilized DEGRELLE in any way, [] would at least appreciate Headquarters comments on this article and the allegations.

4. Two photocopies of the DEGRELLE article are attached.

[]

Attachment
article noted
para 4.

Distribution:

3 - EUR w/att (2cc)

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
	OBBA-28407	6 March 1970
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	HQS FILE NUMBER []

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2001, 2005

The attached document is the only possible link, or allegation
of such a link, between DEGRELLE and a U.S. official

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	PROCESSING ACTION
TO	Chief of Station, []	[]	MARKED FOR INDEXING
INFO.	[]	[]	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
FROM	Chief, European Division	[]	ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT	0 Leon DeGrelle, []	[]	MICROFILM
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			

Reference: OBBA-28407, 6 March 1970

US GOVT.

We have checked DeGrelle's file and those offices here which might have had knowledge of any LNHP interest in DeGrelle, and can find nothing to suggest that there is any basis to the allegation made in the "Die Welt" article. In the event that your records may not contain a previous [] query, we are forwarding herewith a copy of OBBA-15539 which summarizes previous exchanges with [] along the lines of [] recent interest. [] request for traces (OFPA 56833) was prompted by an approach made to [] by one Zvi Aldouby whom you may recall was later arrested by the Spanish authorities in 1961 for his part in an attempt to kidnap DeGrelle.

Attachment:
As Stated: HEREWITH

Distribution:
Orig. and 1 - COS, [] (w/att h/w)

CS COPY

31 MAR 1970

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER OBBW-12425	DATE 25 March 1970	
	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	HQS FILE NUMBER []	
Distribution: 1 - E/IB 3 - E/BNL 1 - RID/D&P	ORIGINATING		
AN JA AB X M P BX D HFD F1	OFFICE E/BNL/B	OFFICER'S I- TYPIST []	EXT. 5460
	OFFICE SYMBOL E/IB	DATE 25 Mar []	OFFICER'S NAME []

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2005