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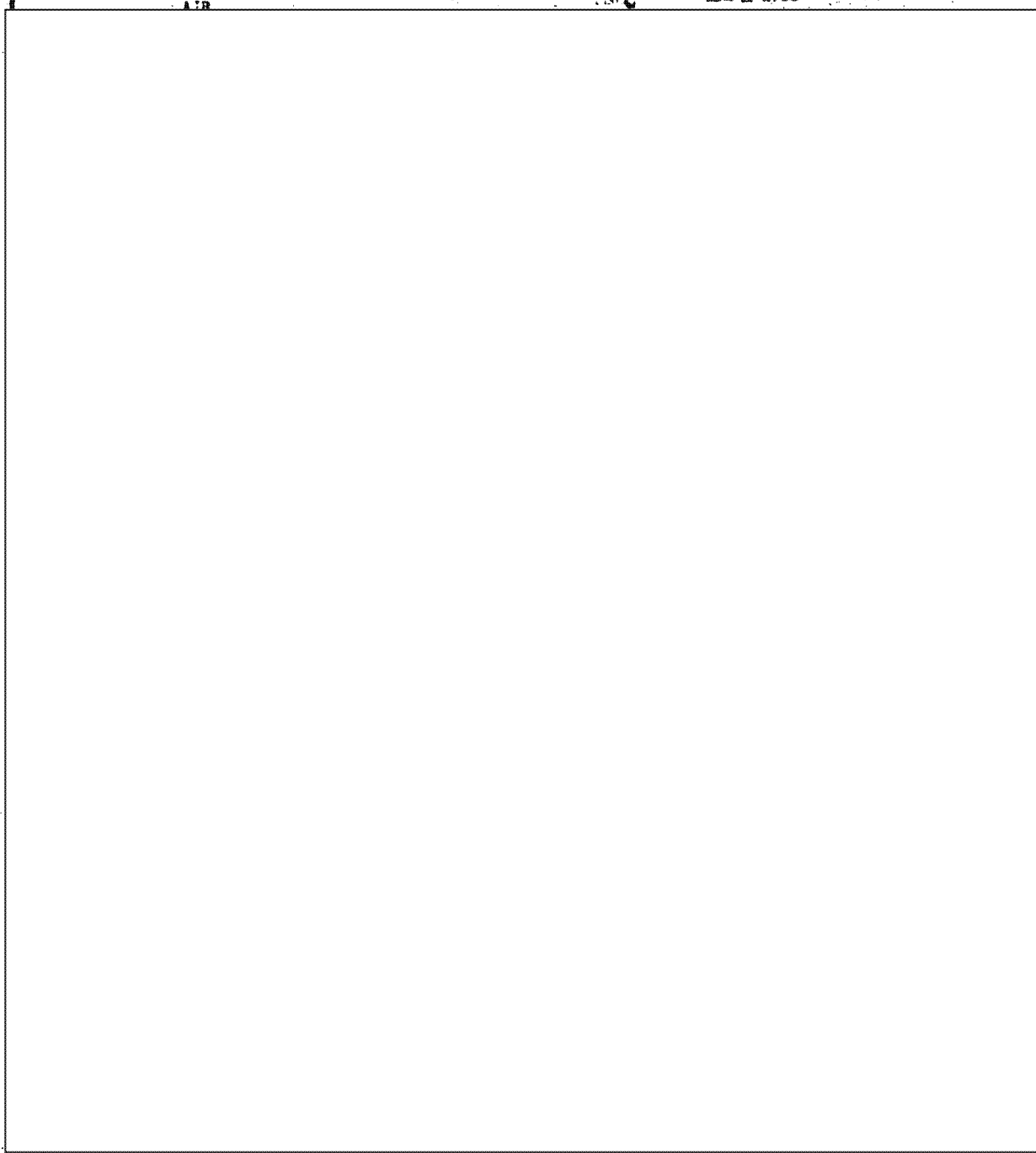
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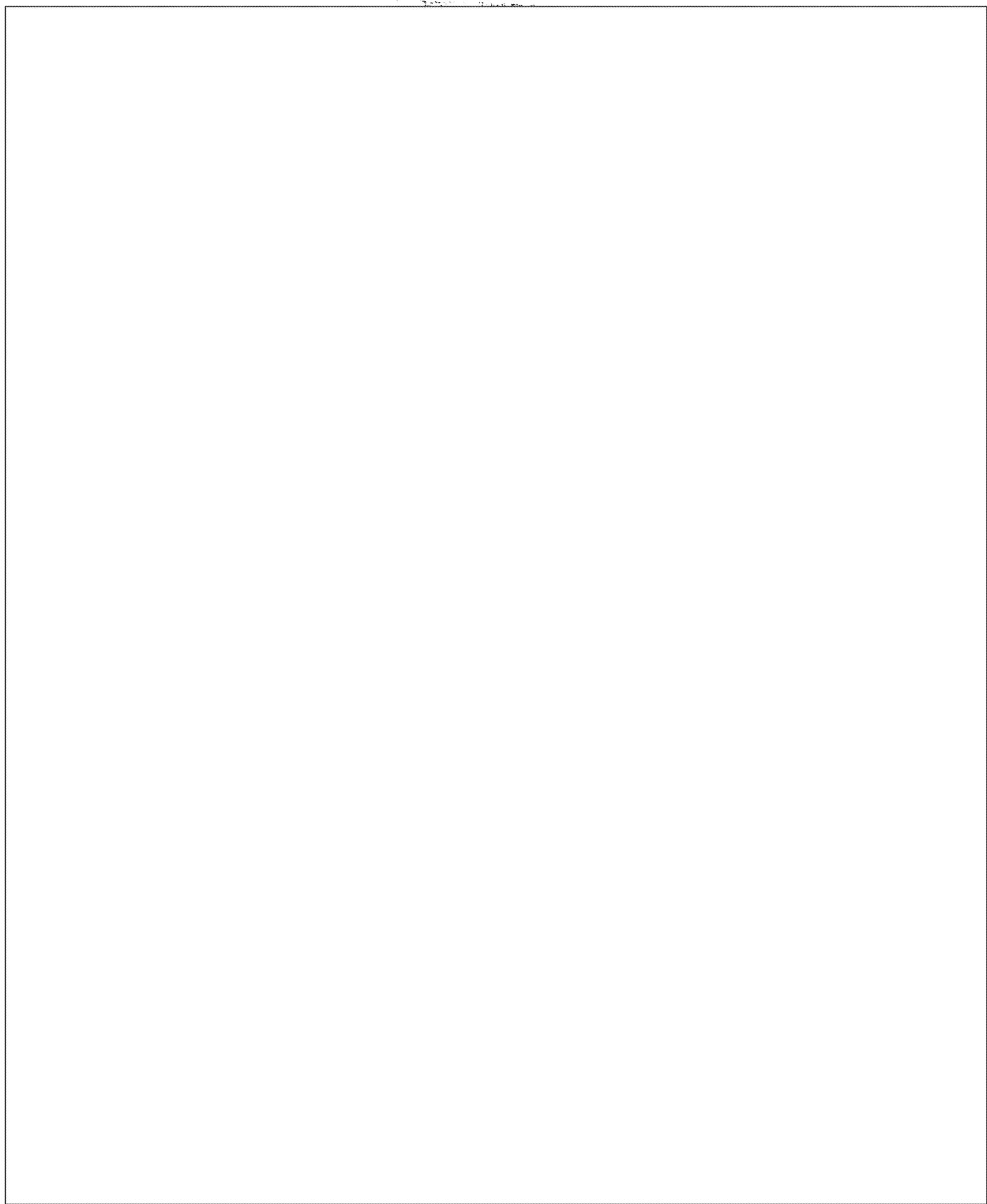
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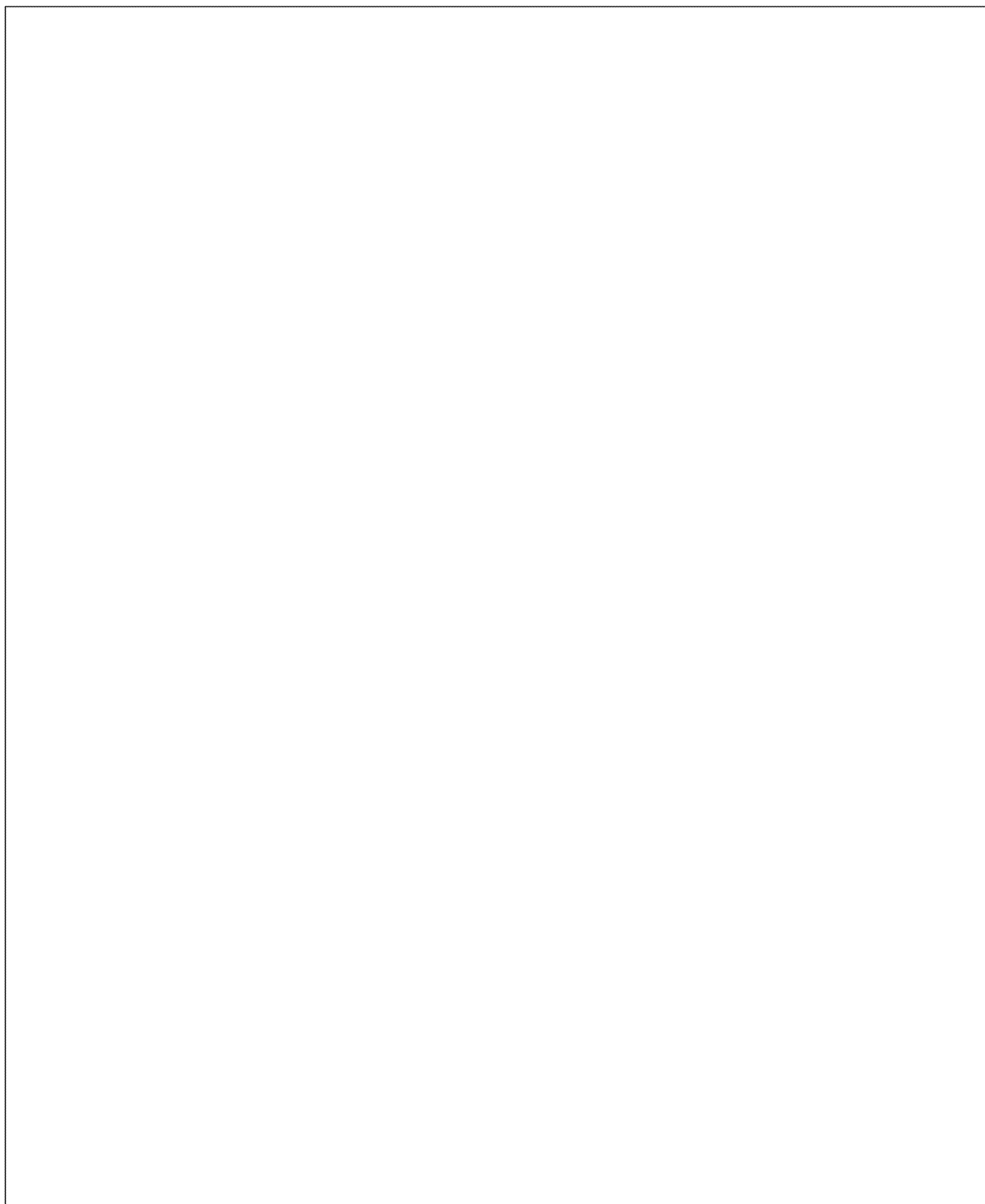
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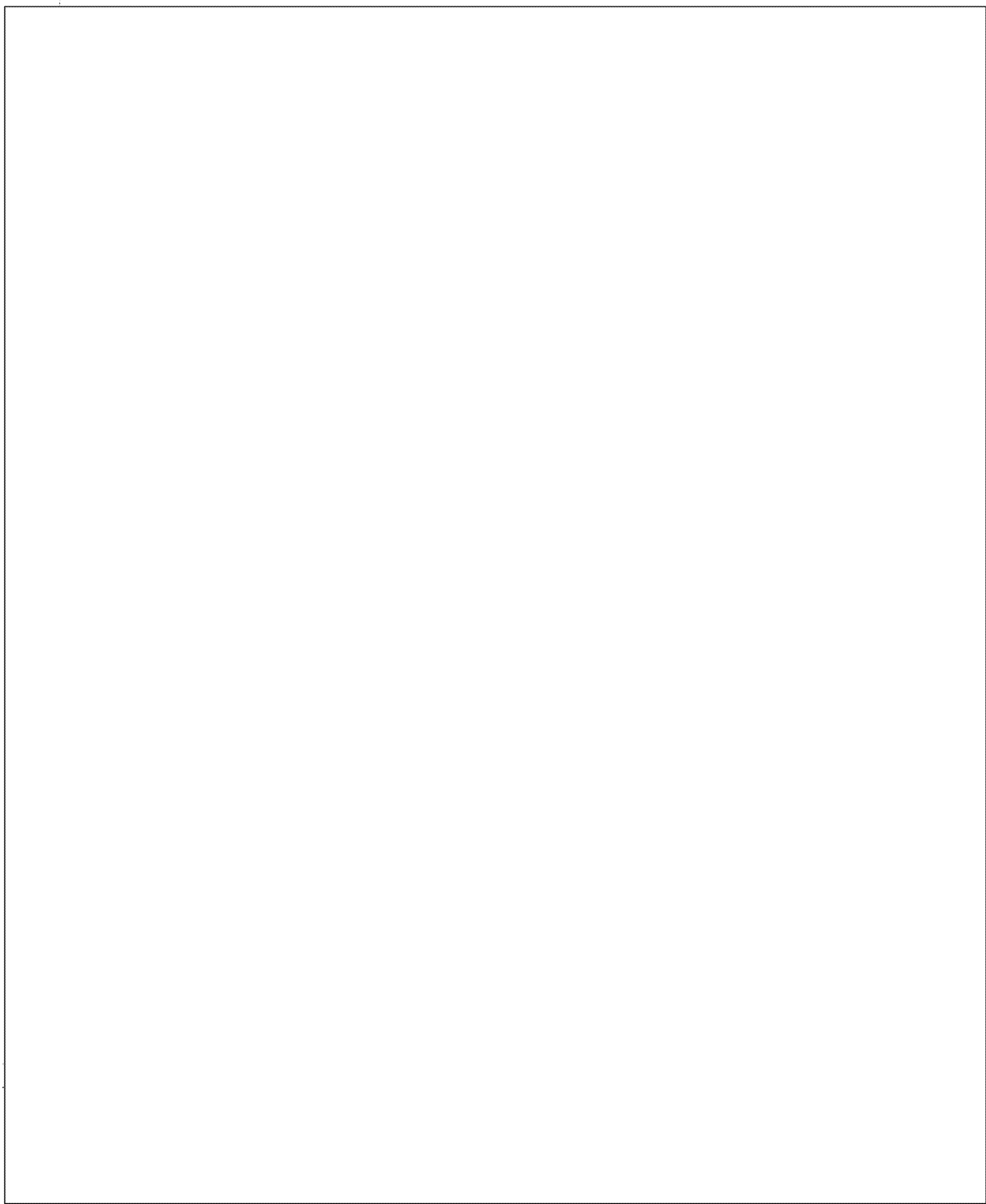






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TO	DATE	INITIALS	REMARKS
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SI CITY INFORMATION
12 January 1952

From Report No. **ESP 5729** Local File No.

No. of Pages **one** No. of Enclosures

Report Made By Approved By

Distribution
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Files: W/P
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Source, Operational Data, and Comments.

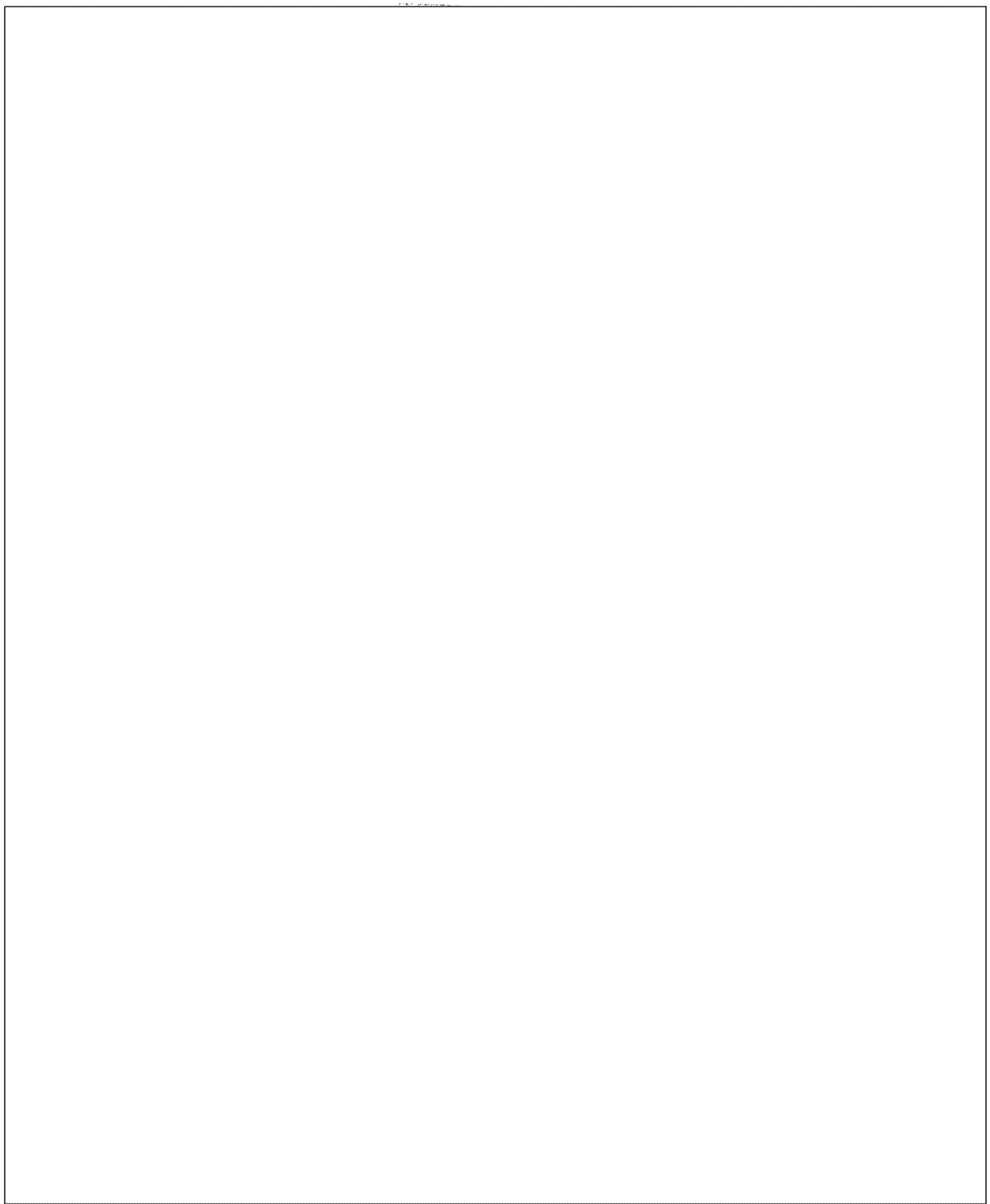
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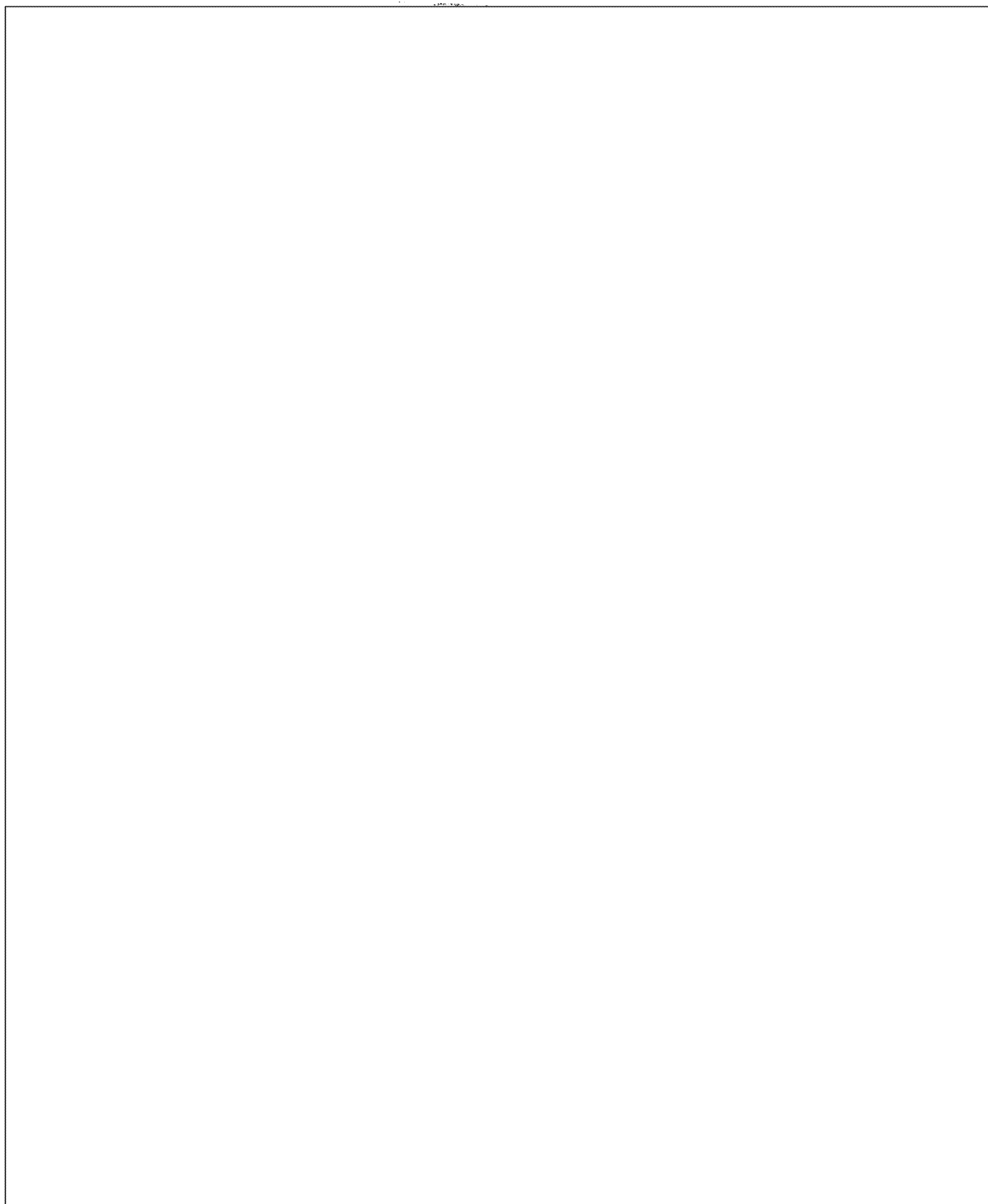
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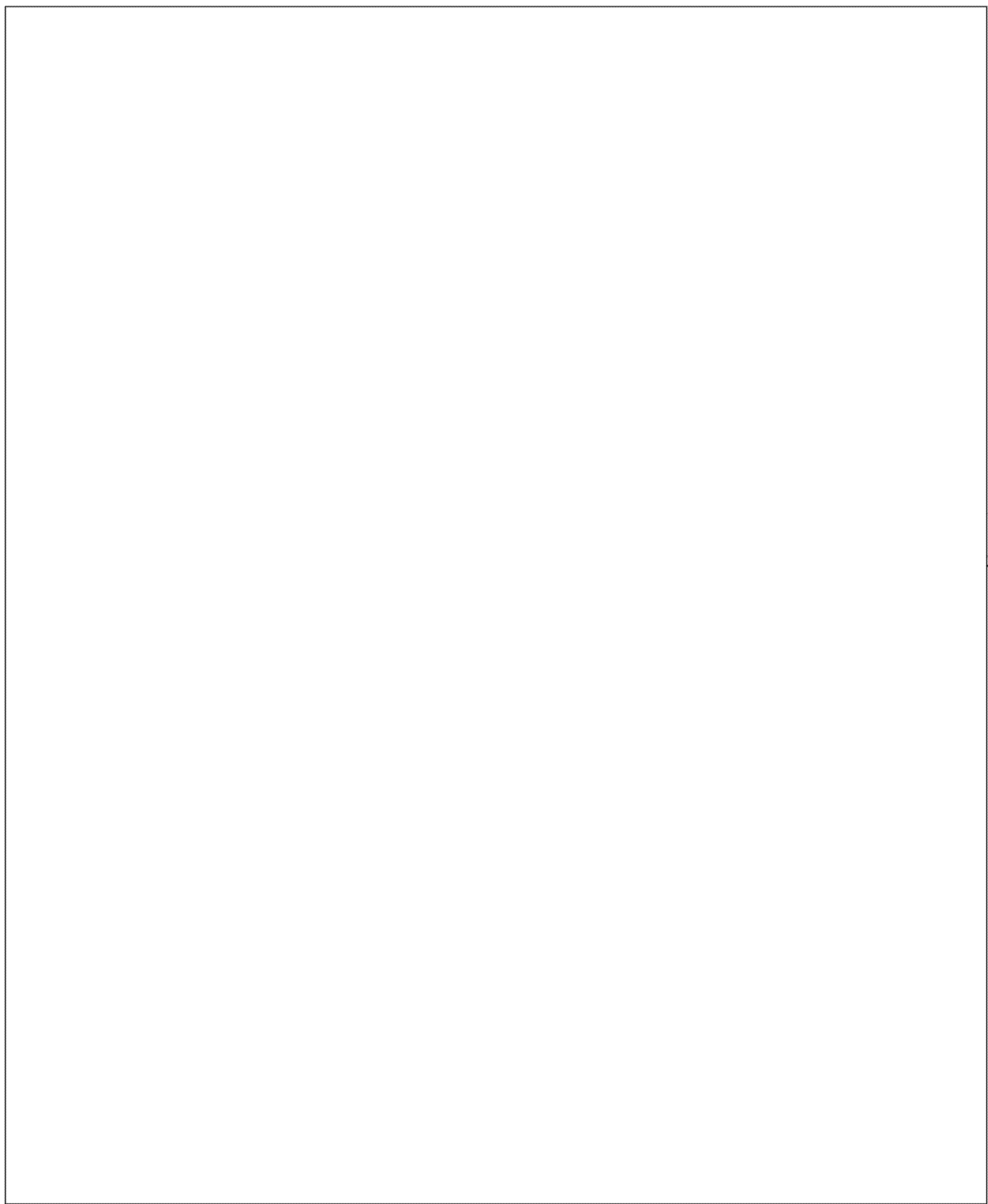
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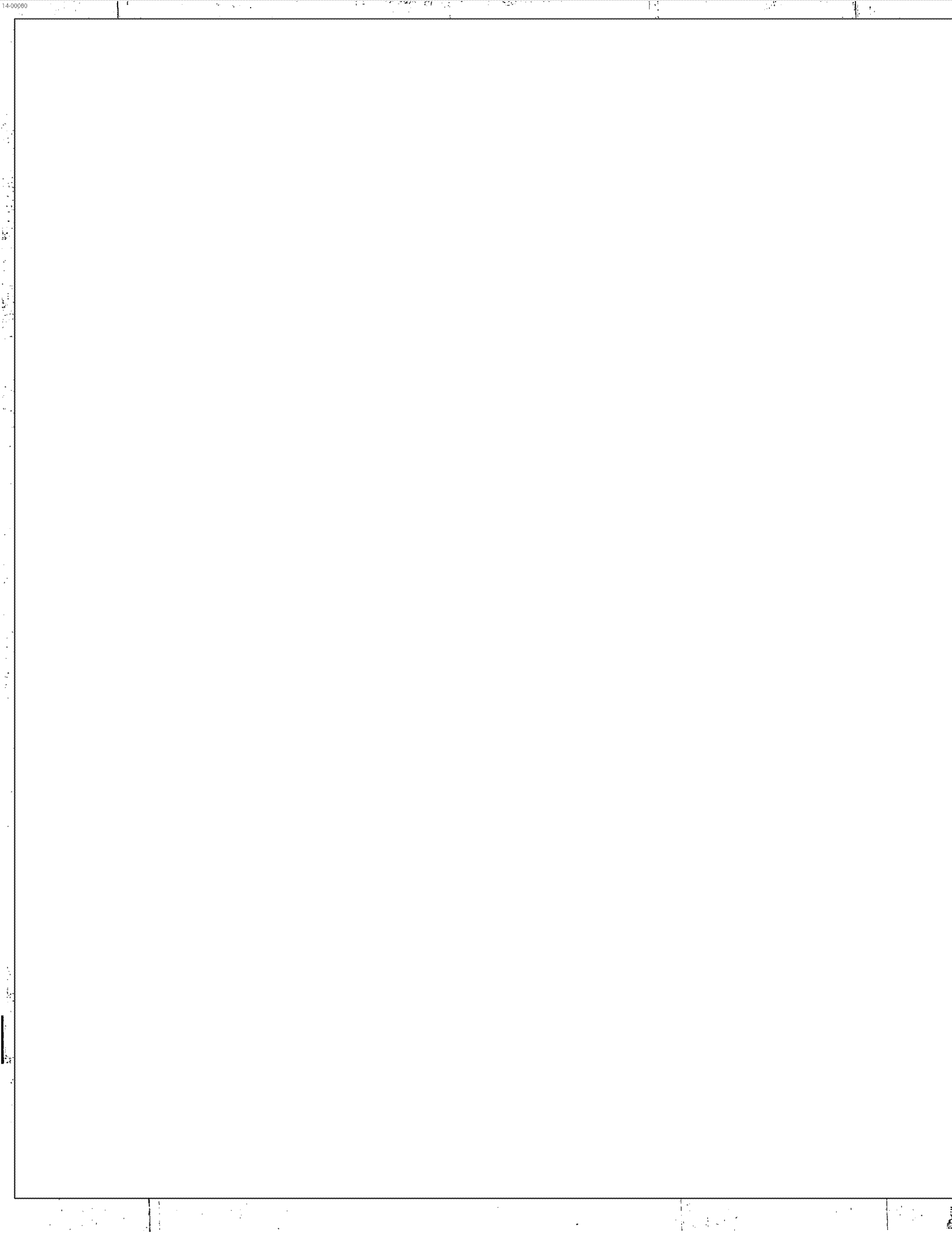


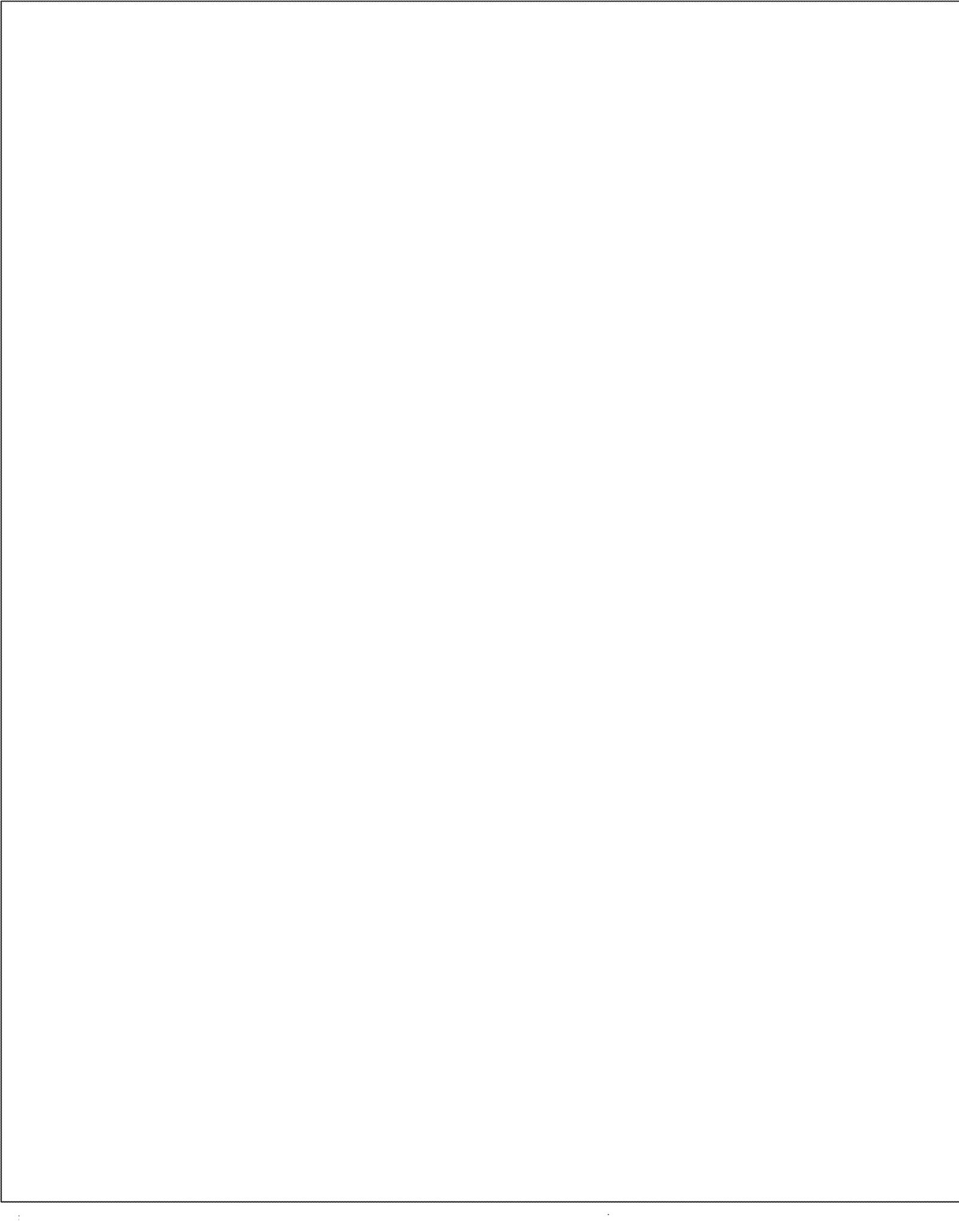


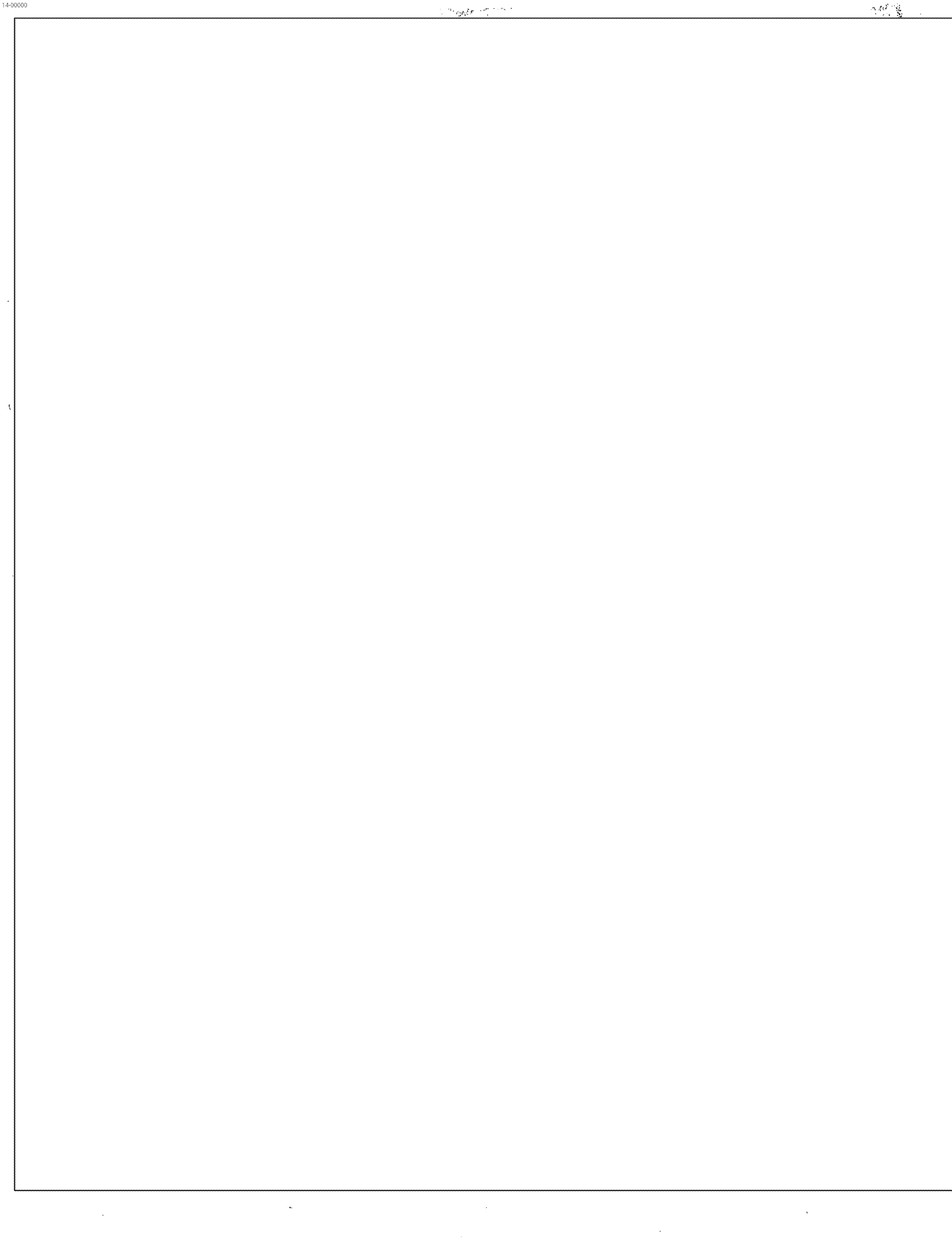


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Daily Telegraph & Morning Post. Saturday, September 2, 1950

REFUGEES MAY BE SENT TO U. S.

PROFESSIONAL MEN
By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

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

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

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

IND 0077

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FOIA-3140

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OPERATIONS MISSION TO GERMANY



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

October 18, 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted]

Frankfurt

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

In June of 1954 this office received a case from AFOP for a woman by the name of [Redacted] who was born in [Redacted]. At the time her case was submitted to this office she was a student in Geneva residing at [Redacted] and she was being processed for immigration to South America.

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

Based on the above information, [Redacted] was denied USOP eligibility. On August 23 I wrote to the American Consulate [Redacted] advising them that [Redacted] had left [Redacted] and immigrated to [Redacted]. Her transportation was covered by a Revolving Fund Loan from the International Rescue Committee because USOP eligibility had been denied. I advised the Consulate that it was my opinion that this information should be brought to the attention of proper American authorities [Redacted] in that [Redacted] presence [Redacted] might not be in the best interests of the United States.

INDEX

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2 Nov 54

CONFIDENTIAL

201-8206

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CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Willy
Paul E. Kolly
Screening Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

2 Nov 54
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CONFIDENTIAL

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ROUTING AND RECORD CHECK SHEET 20 FEB 1954

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

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NO. 8007-1223
DATE 12

TO	FROM NO.	DATE		OFFICER INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REQD	FILED		
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ABSTRACT	INDEX	11/6
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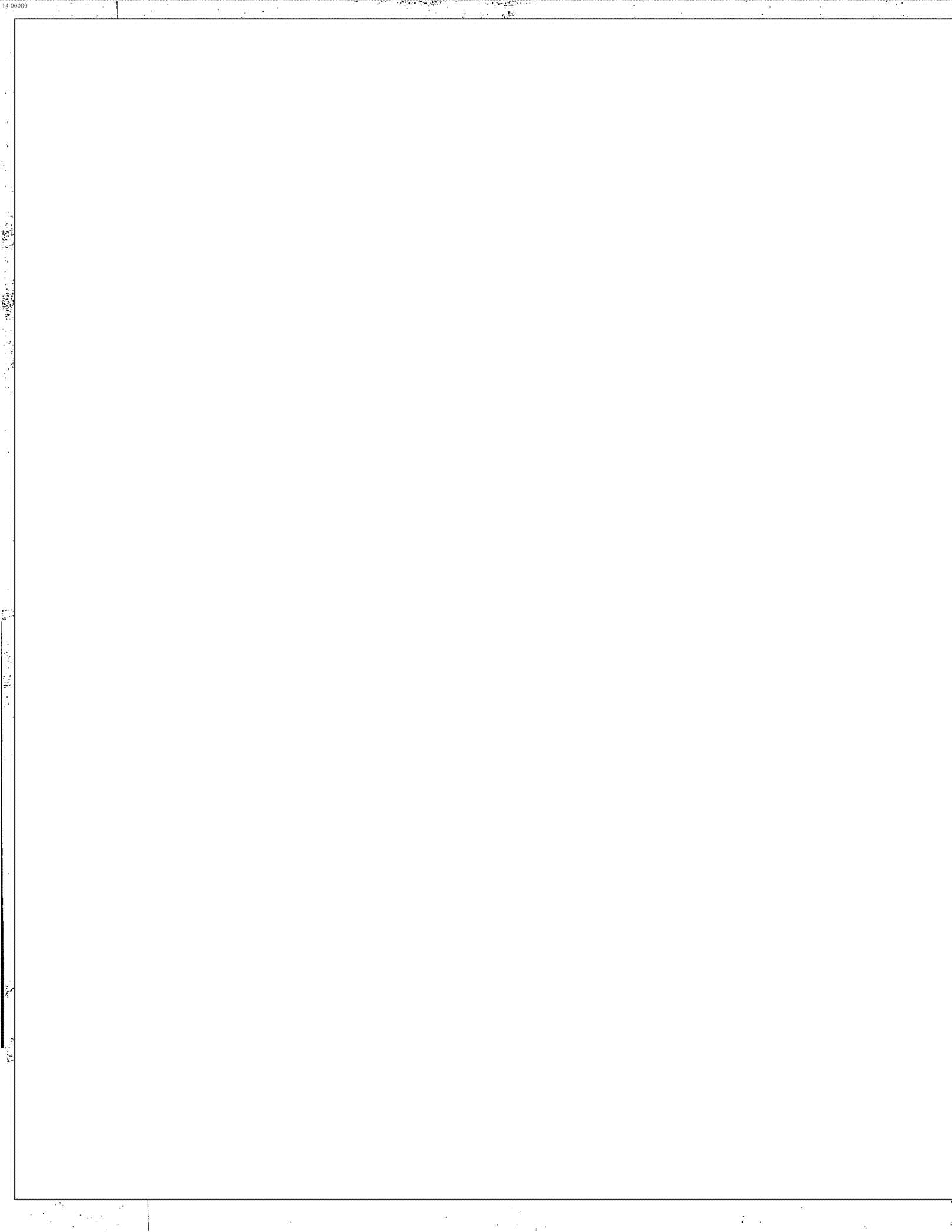
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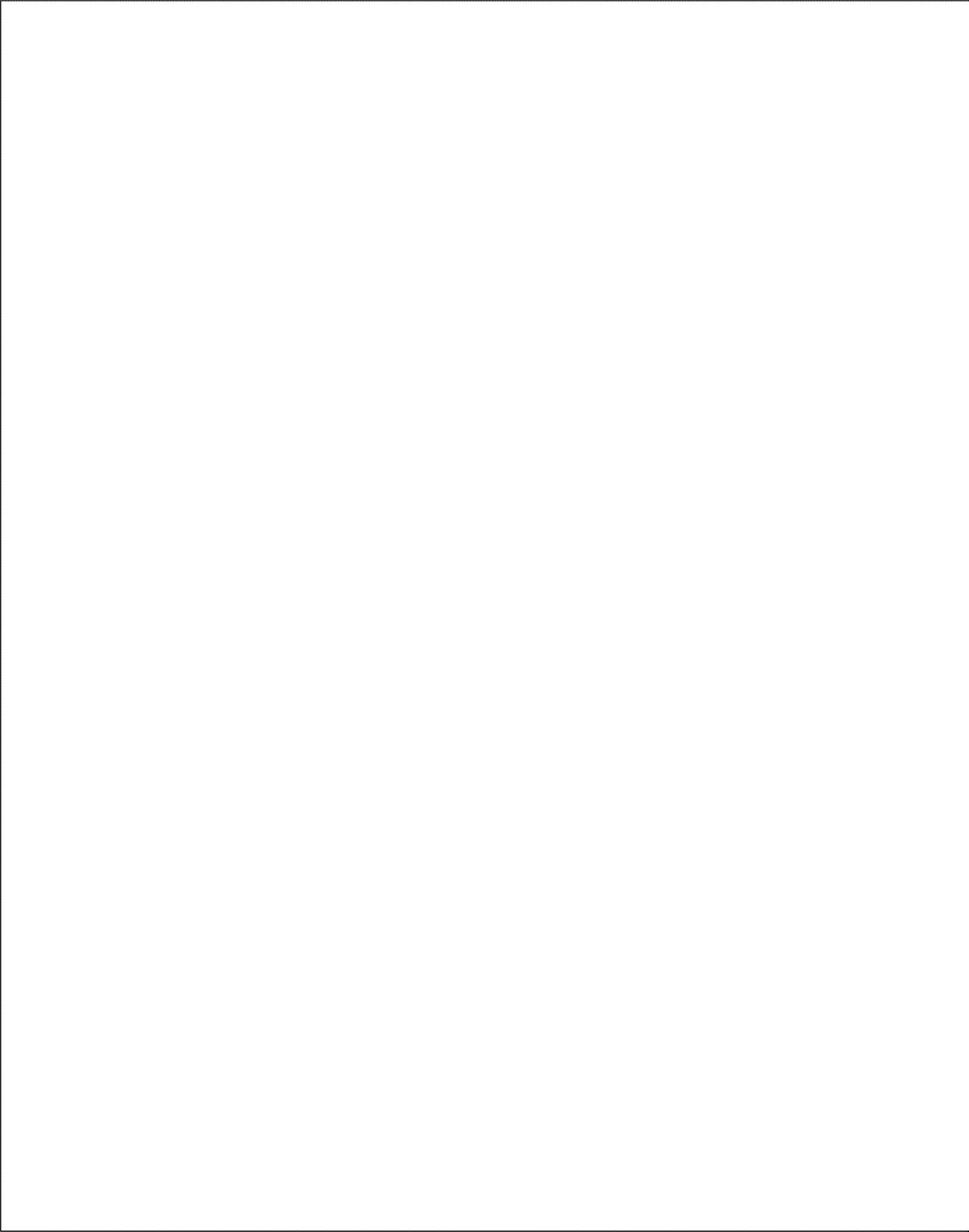
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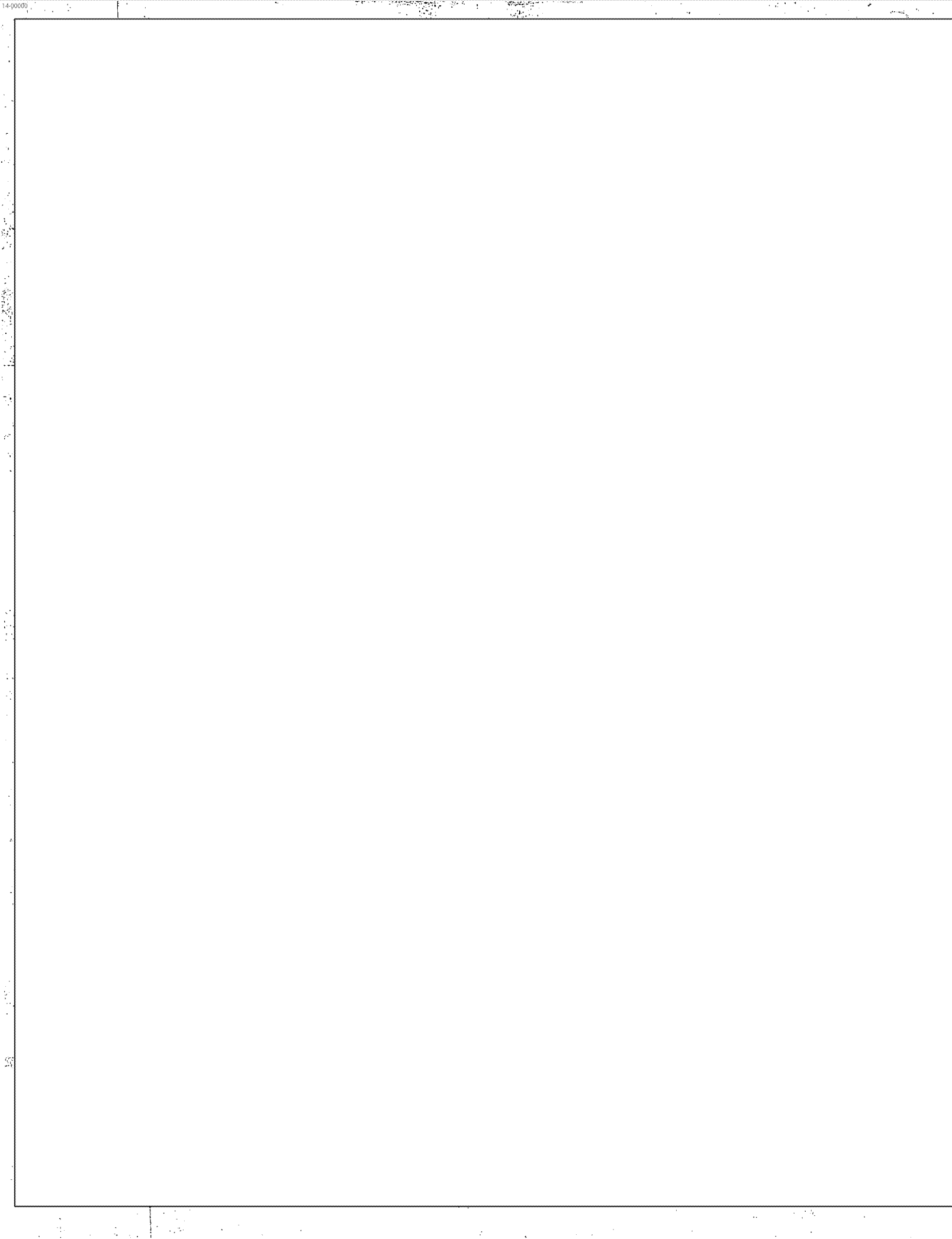
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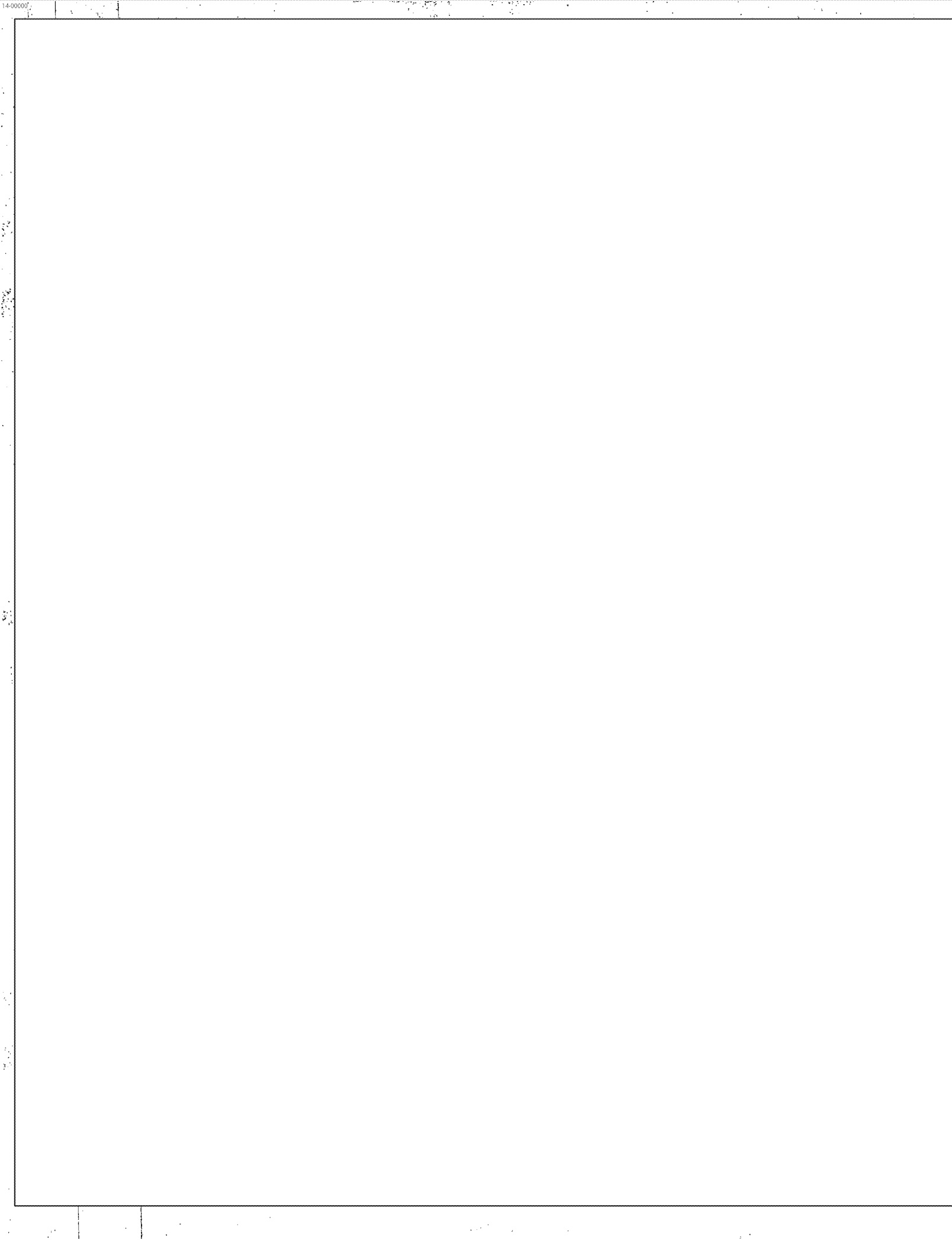
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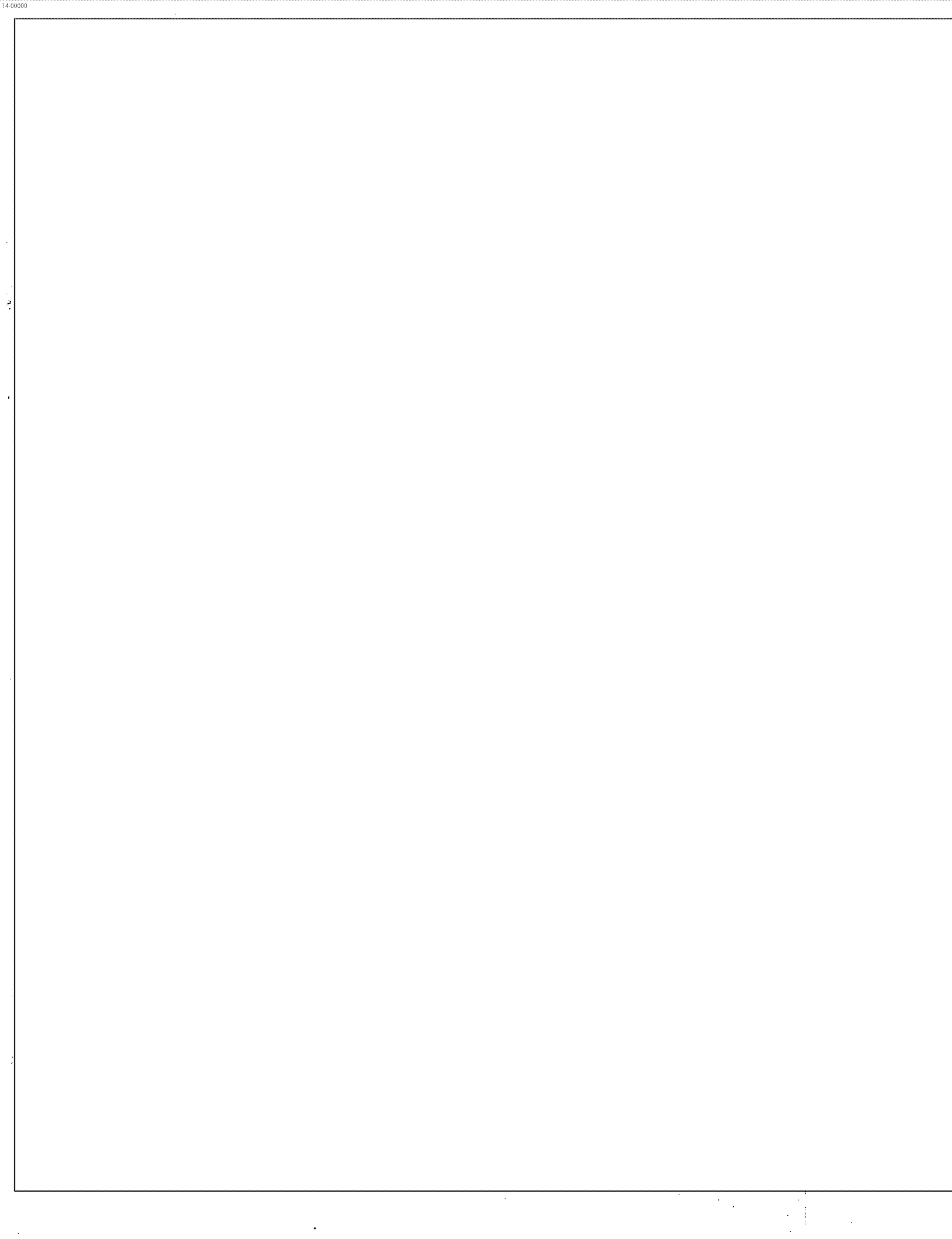
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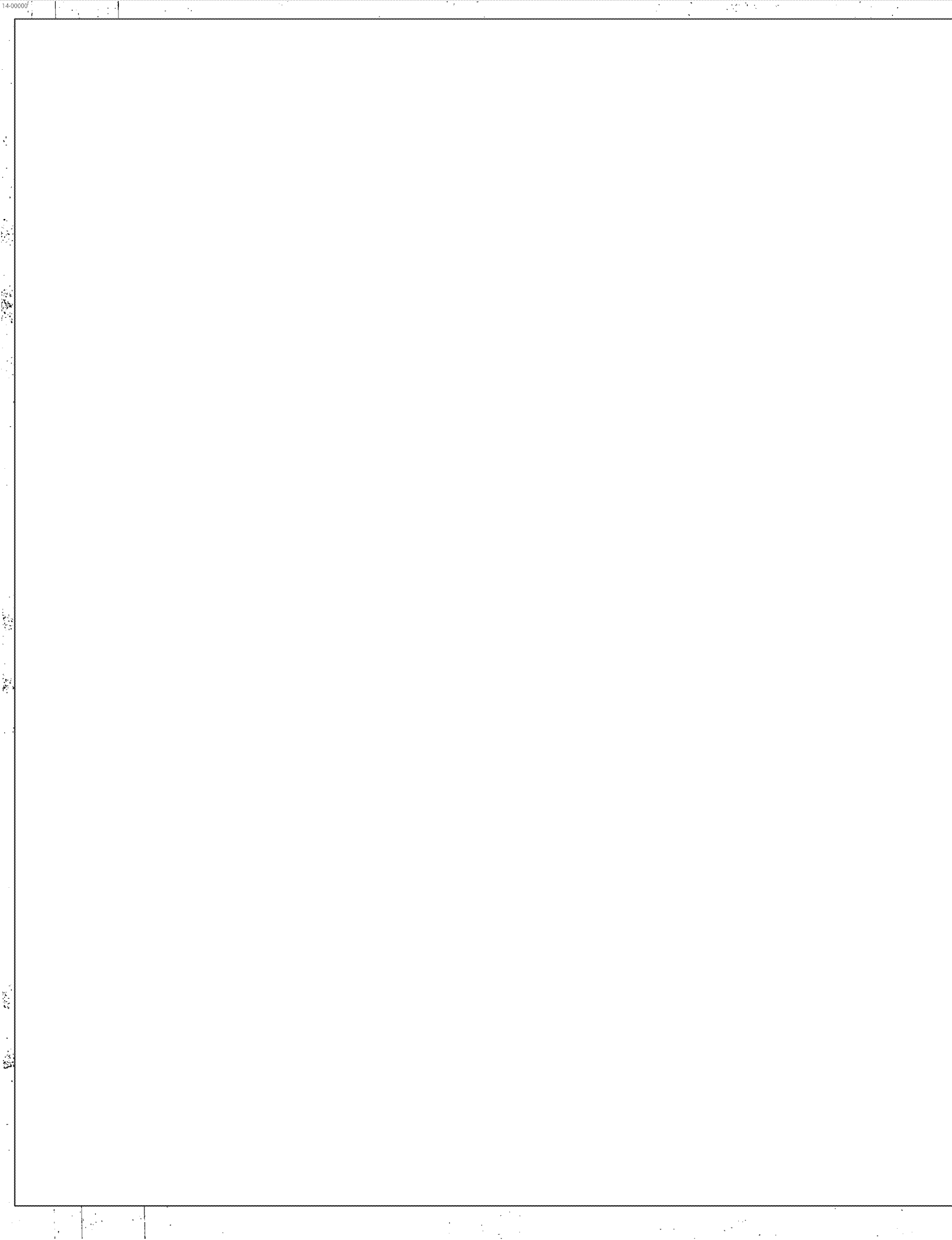


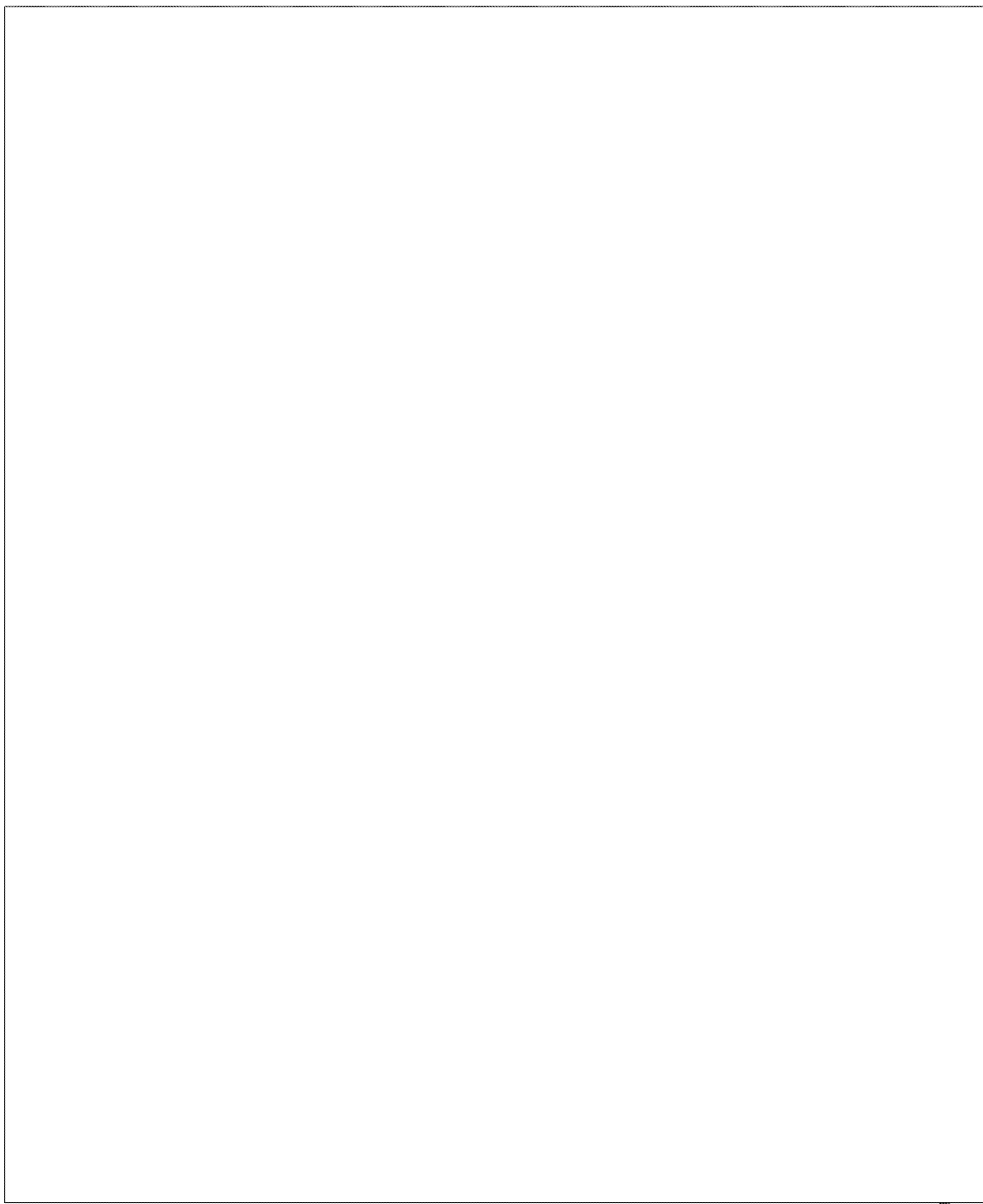






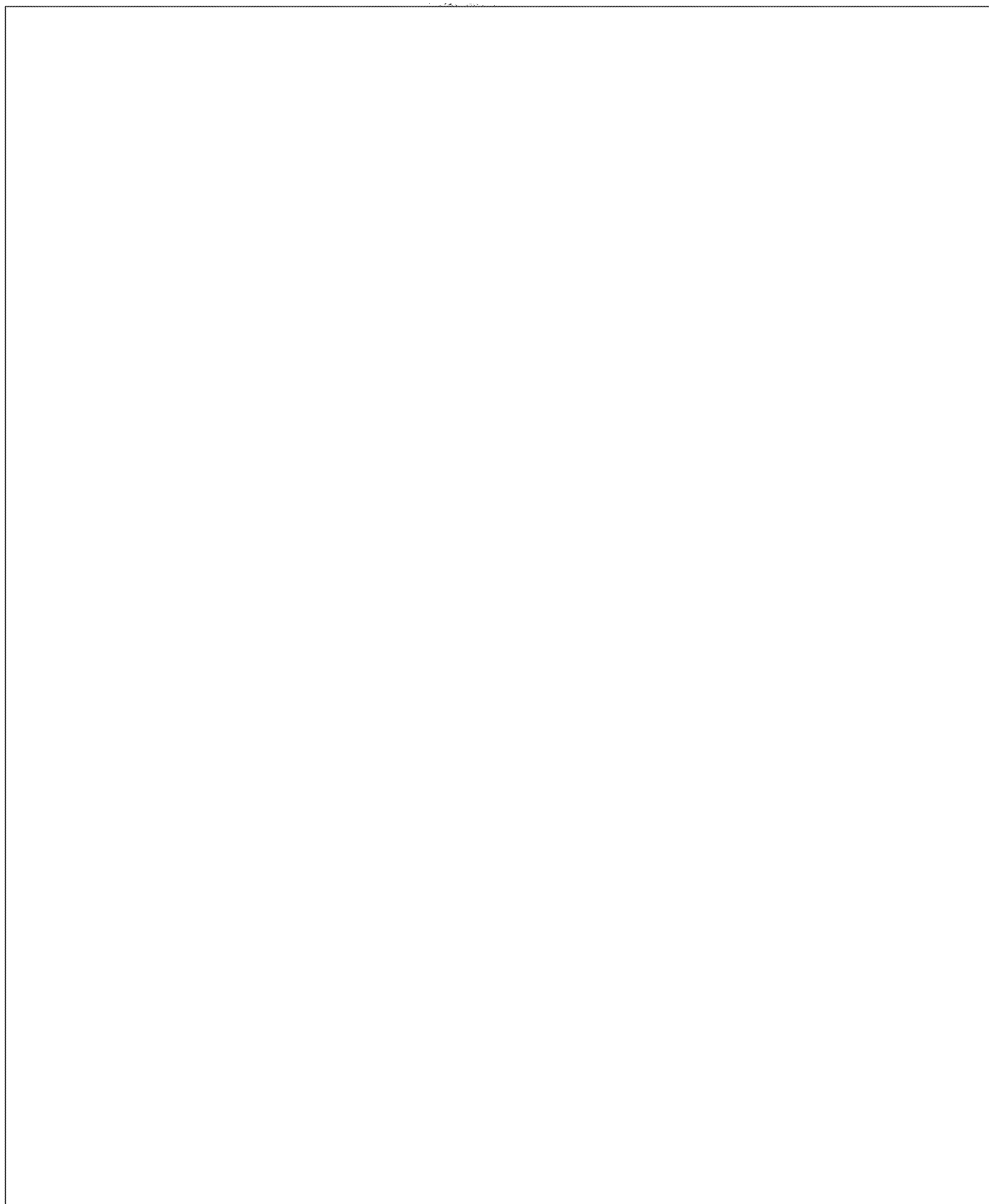






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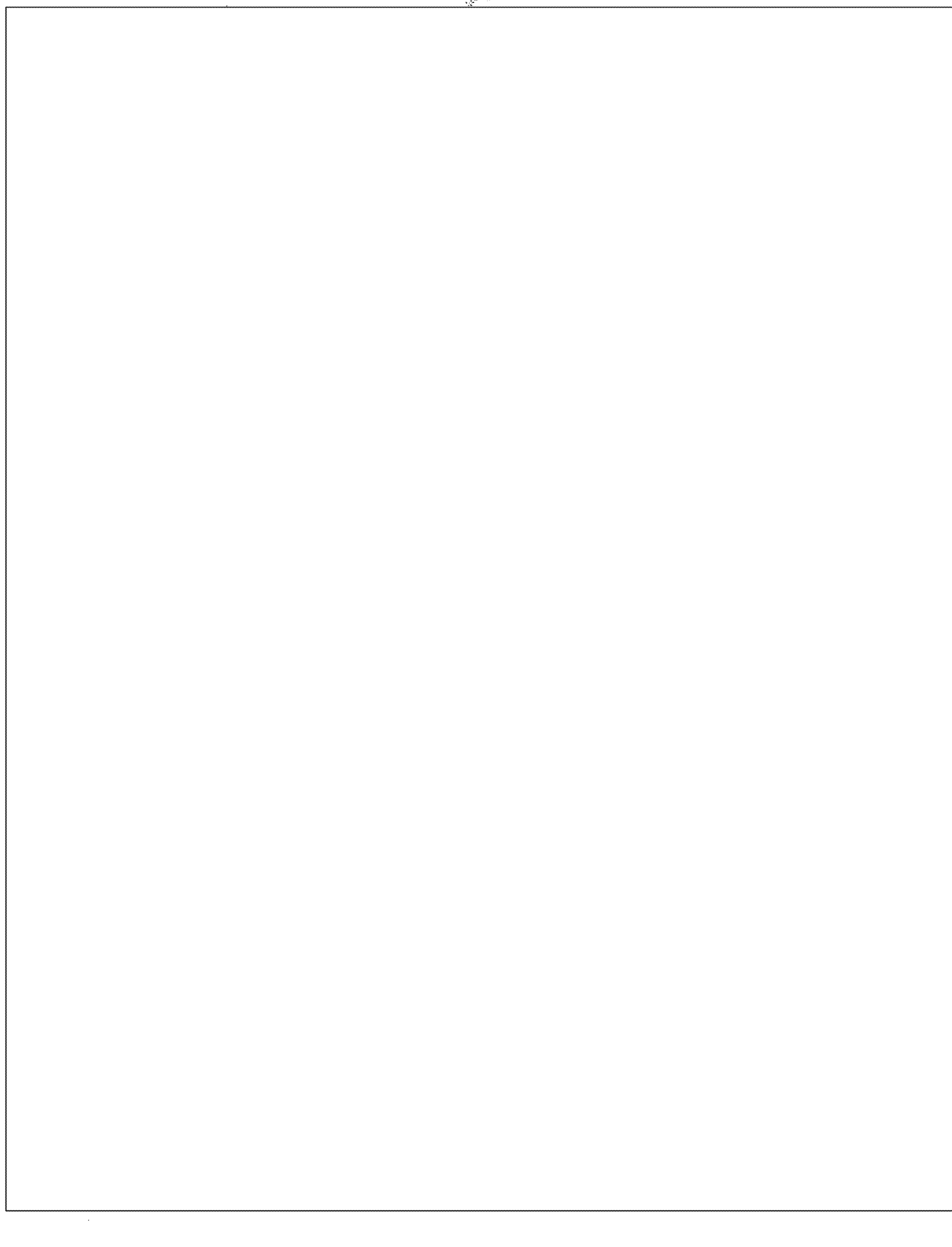




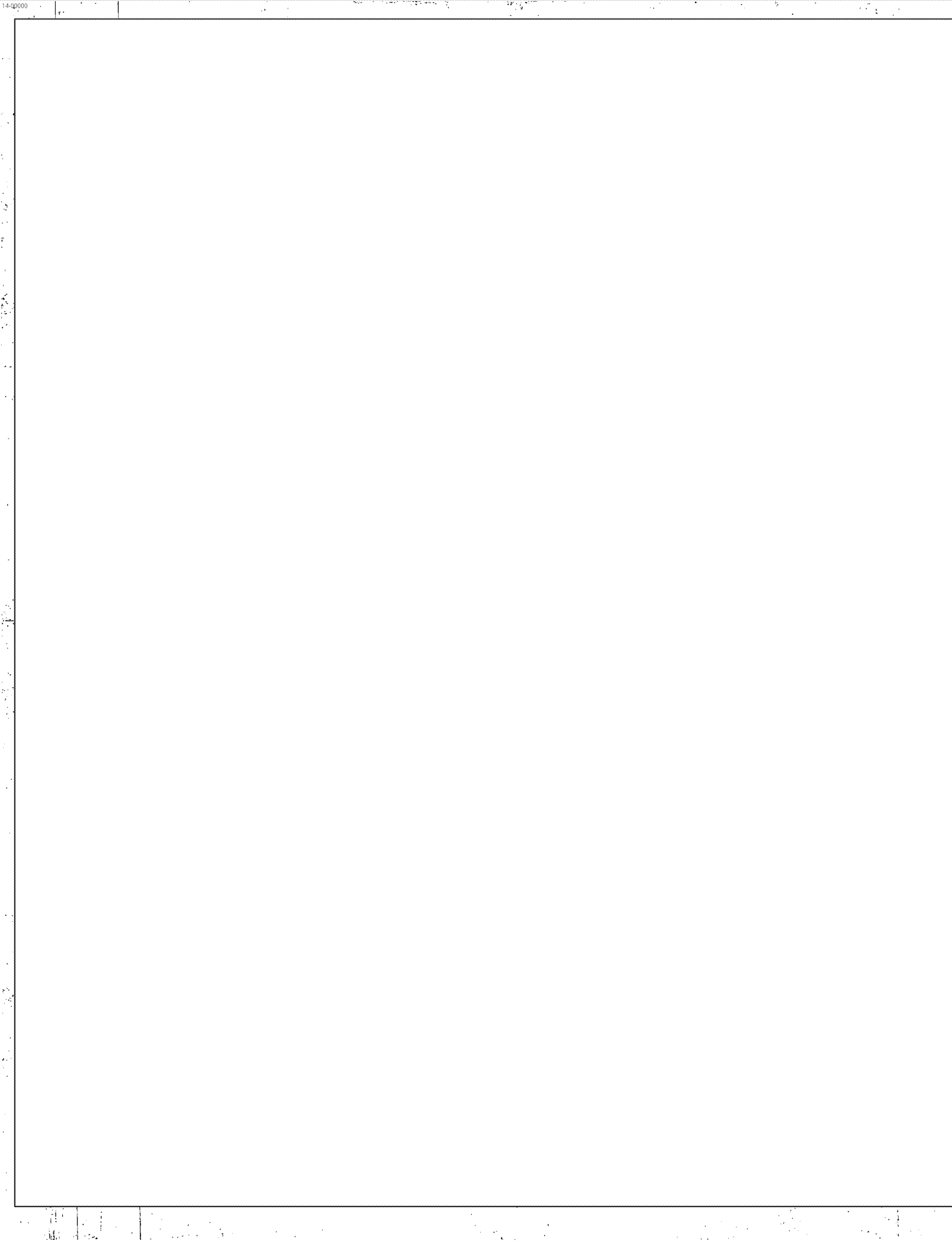
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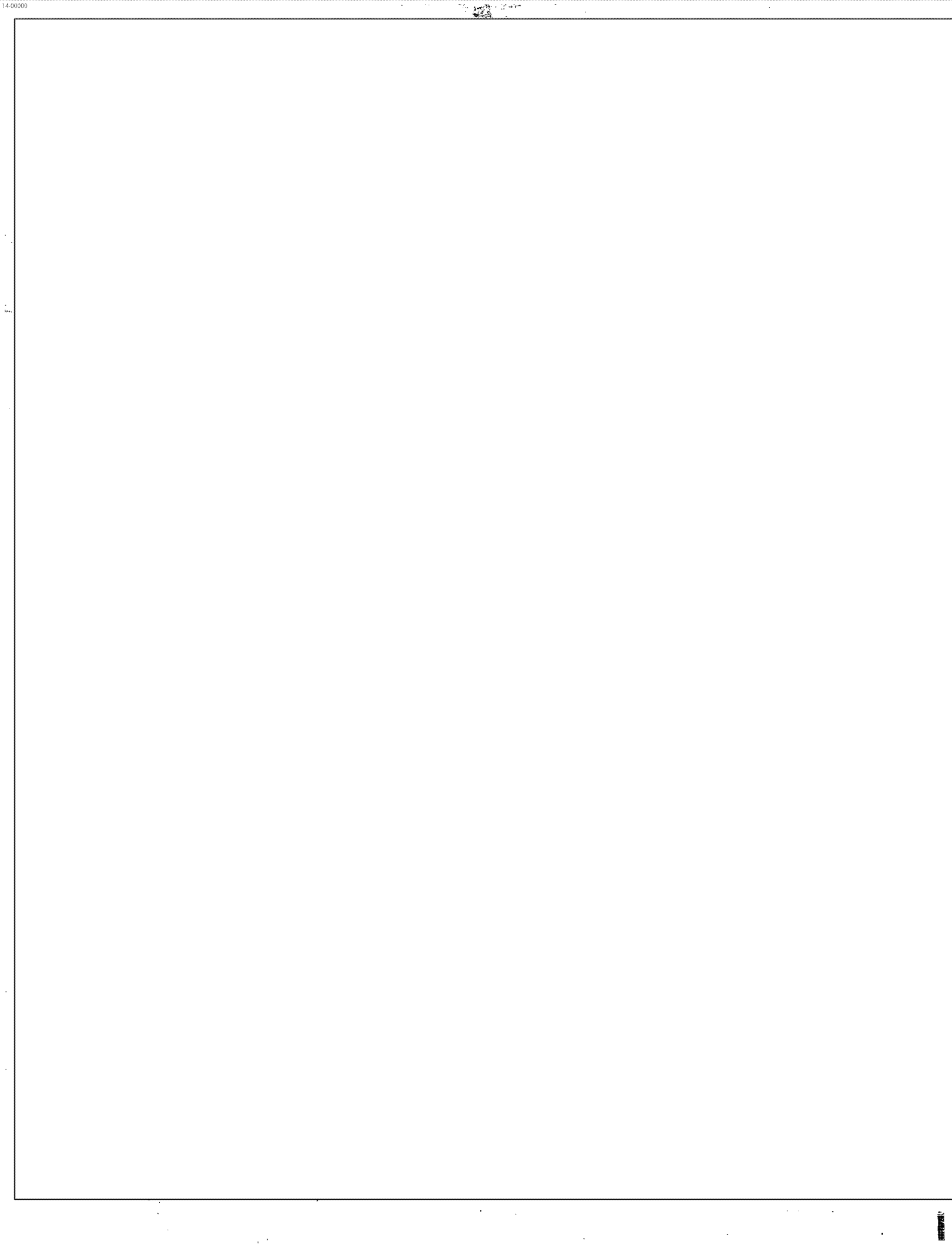






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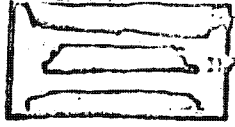
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DISPATCH NO. 88400

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CLASSIFICATION

MAR 3 1952

TO Chief IE (Attch: Chief CP)
FROM Chief of Mission, Frankfurt
SUBJECT: GENERAL - RUSSEC/ALPAC



OSOB

SPECIFIC - Assistance to Soviet Escapees Through USEP
REF: EXA-30572

ROUTING
1/1/5
2/1/5

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

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

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

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FORM 100

voluntary agencies, the Program should find other means through other contractors, or through its own offices, of arranging disposal on a top priority basis. It was laid out that the Program was better geared to such an effort than any other U.S. Government program, and that one of the most important guard-sticks of its effectiveness must be its capacity to handle this type of cases. In brief, it should be emphasized that we had perhaps been inelastic in our approach to this problem and predisposed to keep a minimum expenditure at all costs.

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

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

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

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James W. Marlatt
James W. Marlatt

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

According to the October reports, the Tolstoy Foundation has obtained 94 visas for escapees, in addition to 452 visas under Section 3(c) of the DP Act. For the rest of the fiscal year they estimate that they will obtain 118 more 3(c) visas and 53 others. AFRF, which has just started resettlement activities, expects to obtain 15 visas under Section 3(c) and 15 others.

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

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

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

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

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

No further housing projects are contemplated until:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Copy 1 of 3 Copies

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for ...

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Question: ...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Despite the admittedly unsatisfactory situation outlined in the previous paragraph, certain positive action has been taken by the EPD and the voluntary agencies to provide assistance to Soviet escapees. Reportedly, AFRP has distributed in the neighborhood of \$13,000 in supplemental assistance in the form of food, clothing, lodging, etc., to escapees registered in their encampment. The Tolstoy Foundation has distributed in the neighborhood of \$19,000. In addition, three special housing aid projects have been established in Germany: the Friendship House in Munich with a capacity of 10 persons, and the center in Kaiserslautern, with a capacity of 36 -- both sponsored by AFRP, and the Tolstoy home in Karlsruhe which has a capacity of 60 to 100. A word about each of the following installations:

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

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

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

48

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All ...

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-8-

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

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

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

Additionally, 30 Soviet children were sent to Switzerland for rehabilitation and a vacation for eight weeks last summer at a cost of \$3,907.

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

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

However, ...

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

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

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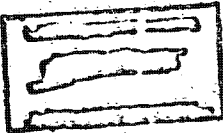
Text of January 20, 1953, cable: (Confidential)

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

Text of instructions issued to all field units December 1953:

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

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



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ATTACH. 'A' 108

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

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

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

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

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

3. Question: ...

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

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

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

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

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

The Escapee ...

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

6. Question: Are there any means through which assistance to deserving members of ~~PROPE~~ (already on the caseload) can be speeded up?

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

officials ...

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

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

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

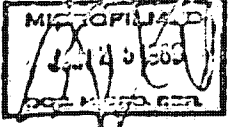
8. Question: How does an agency qualify for a USEP contract? What are the requirements for qualification?

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

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RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

78

PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. 1 July 17, 1952

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPEE PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

4. Priority for assistance in resettlement and for supplementary care will be granted any person who escaped after January 1, 1946 from the USSR, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria or Albania.

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

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RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION
PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. I (cont)

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPE PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ADDENDUM

To

PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. 1

CRITERIA FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPEE PROGRAM

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

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

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Amendment No. 1

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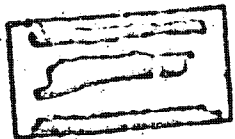
Provisional Guide No. 1. (Cost)

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPE PROGRAM

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

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

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ATTACH. 'A'

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... difficulty of the USEP plan to exert tighter and constant management over this project, as against the present system of hands-off ...

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

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

2. Question: What is the interpretation of "local settlement"? If a man is earning a distinctly submarginal existence, what means an unhealthy and unhappy existence, is he not actually settled? Who calls the shots on this, USEP or the agencies?

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

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

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

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

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The Escapee ...

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

6. Questions: Are there any means through which assistance to deserving members of TROPE (already on the caseloads) can be speeded up?

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

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

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

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

8. Question: How does an agency qualify for a USEP contract? What are the requirements for qualification?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Questions ...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

However, ...

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REPRODUCE AND REPRODUCTIONS

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

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

AGENCY AND REPRODUCER

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

"Soviet defectors referred to in Frankfurt tel sent Vienna 83, Rome 87, Athens 102, Trieste 99, Istanbul 43, Geneva 21 for Carson shld be generally interpreted as those Sov citizens or Sov Ukrainians who left Military or Govt service since Jan 1945, or their dependents (para 6 of Prev Guide #1). Local Units may also extend assistance to such other post Jan 1945 Sov escapees who qualify under Para 7 of Guide #1, excepting hard core CP's or persons who have been in refugee status prior to World War II."

Text of instructions issued to all field units December 1953:

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

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

REPRODUCTIONS

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11-6.P.

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 3 Mar 1954

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer's initials should be placed in the "INITIALS" column. This Routing and Record Sheet shall be returned to Registry.

FROM:

R. I. AN

EGRA-36400

DATE

30

TO	ROOM NO	DATE		INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	PRO'D		
1. E. E. R. J.	2044		1834	EF	<p>J.G. pls note</p> <p>Suggest we pass to Mr. Head. See esp. par 7 of attachment.</p> <p>Note par 9 - How about a Kutane man to develop this unit? J.G.</p> <p>X REF FORM FILED IN: NS</p> <p>5-6 PROCESSED THRU R/CO See memo comm. attached! 11-1-52</p> <p>ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ENCL.</p> <p>DATE 9 MAR 1954</p>
2.					
3. SR/3	2044	11/18/53	WAC	WJ	
4. SR/PP		11/18/53		WJ	
5. PP/100		11/18/53		WJ	
6. SR/PP		11/18/53		WJ	
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R1/MS
R1/100

X REF FORM FILED IN: NS

5-6 PROCESSED THRU R/CO
See memo comm. attached!
11-1-52

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ENCL.	
DATE 9 MAR 1954	

FORM 11-10

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VIA: _____

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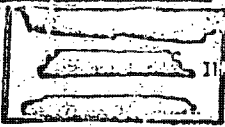
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100 3 1574

TO : Chief IE (Attn: Chief SP)

FROM : Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

SUBJECT: GENERAL - RUDSON/AEPAR



CSOB

SPECIFIC - Assistance to Soviet Escapees Through USEP

REF: EXA-30972

ROUTING	
1	✓ 3/PP/3
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3	3/PP/3
4	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 1 - CSCS, w/o att
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James H. Marlatt
 James H. Marlatt

2 Mar 54

ATTACH. B

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RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. 1

July 17, 1952

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPEE PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

4. Priority for assistance in resettlement and for supplementary care will be granted any person who escaped after January 1, 1950 from the USSR, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria or Albania.

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

(Signature)

RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

ATTN TO EGCA 31/00

REPRODUCTIONS

RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION
PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. 1 (cont)

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPE PROGRAM

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

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

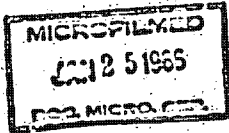
6. Assistance will be extended, however, to those persons otherwise eligible under the provisions of this circular who defect from diplomatic, other official or semi-official missions or delegations while abroad in the service of their country.

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

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

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

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RESTRICTED - SECURITY INFORMATION

ADDENDUM

To

PROVISIONAL GUIDE NO. 1

CRITERIA FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPEE PROGRAM

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

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

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Amendment No. 1

to

Provisional Guide No. 1. (Cont)

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE UNDER ESCAPED PRISONERS

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

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

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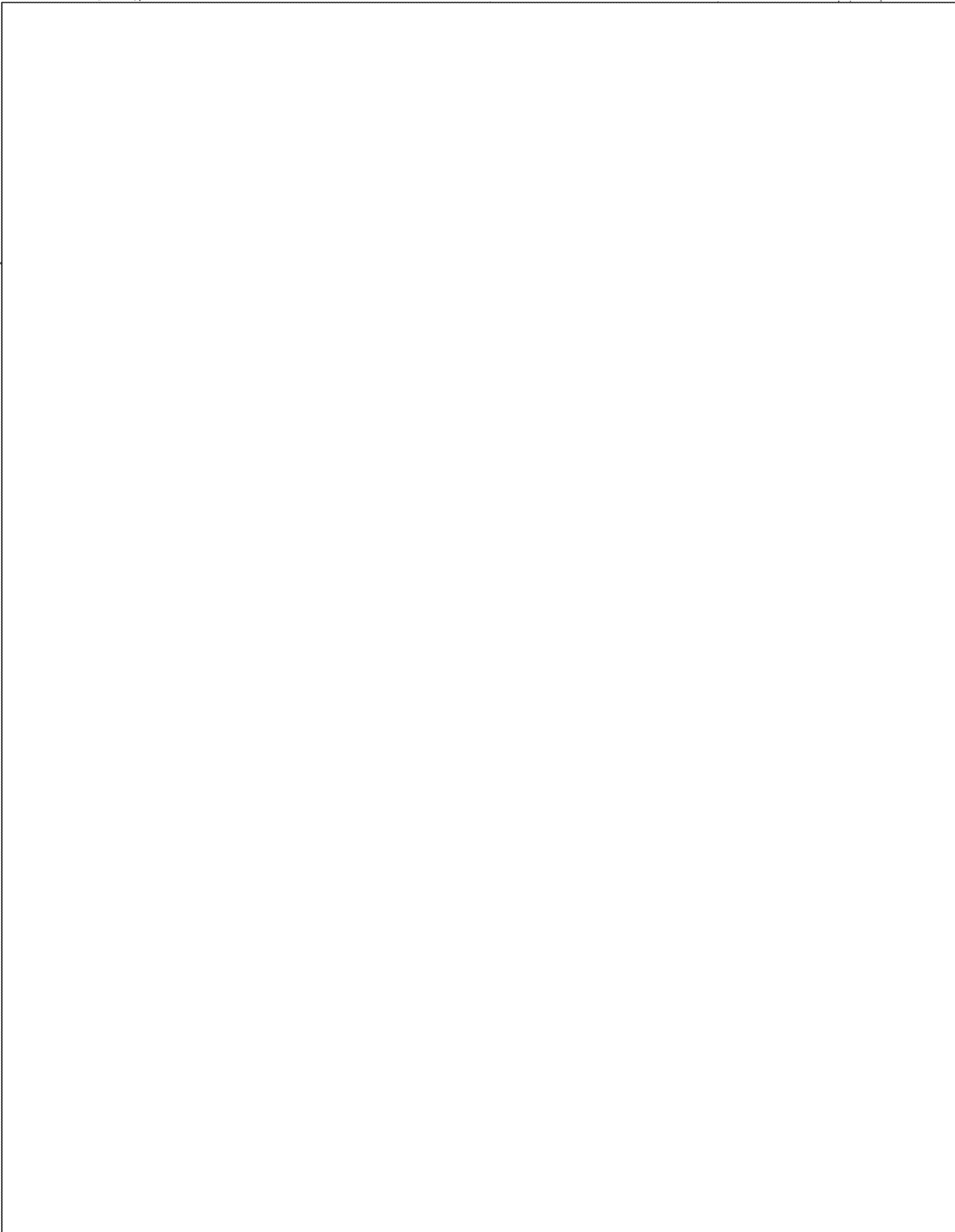
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INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY & RELIEF COMMITTEE

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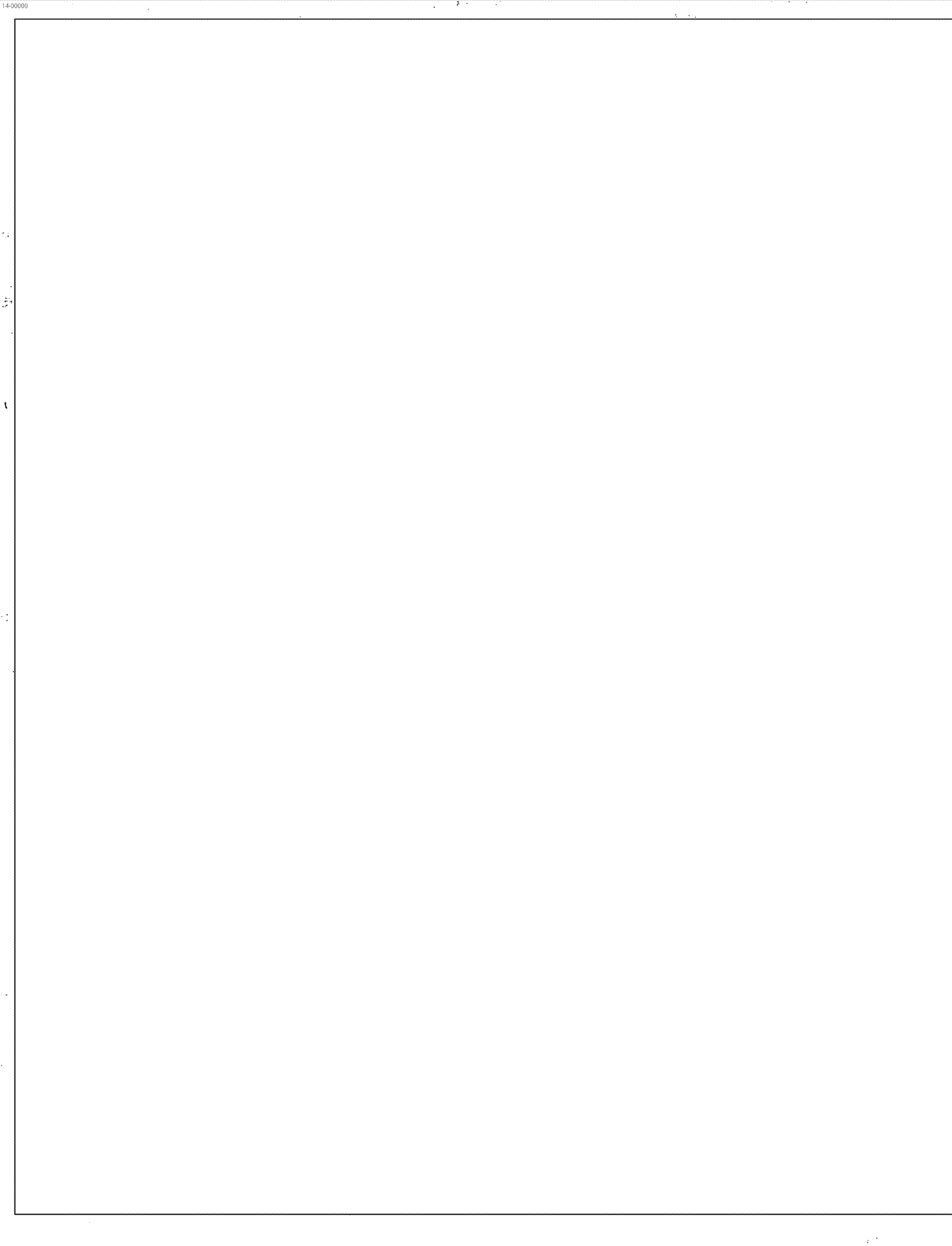
#2 jacket contains miscellaneous correspondence for 1949-1952

#3 jacket contains reports & Process Sheets for 1950-



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NYOR CITE VA 61404

FROM ALIEN BRANCH [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: CASE 41619 [REDACTED]

116139
5564

1. CASE NUMBER 41619 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THIS CASE.
2. NAGLE WAS MET AT AN ARRANGED RENDEZVOUS WITH NOT INCIDENT AND SUBJECT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY TRANSPORTED TO OUR FACILITY.
3. ARRANGEMENTS ARE UNDERWAY FOR SUBJECT TO UNDERGO A THORO GOING OVER. HE APPEARS PLEASANT AND OFFERS COOPERATION, SO AT THE MOMENT NO DIFFICULTIES ARE ANTICIPATED.
4. WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE I&NS TRANSCRIPT AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME.
5. WE CANNOT VENTURE A DEPARTURE DATE. PLEASE ADVISE IF THERE IS NEED FOR HIS PRESENCE IN NEW YORK AT ANY PARTICULAR TIME.
6. THE INTERESTED PEOPLE HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT SUBJECT IS HERE TEMPORARILY, AND THAT IN DUE COURSE HE WILL BE RETURNED TO HIS SPONSORS, THE IRC, 5-5564

7. WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY PERTINENT FACTS CONCERNING SUBJECT.

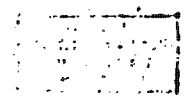
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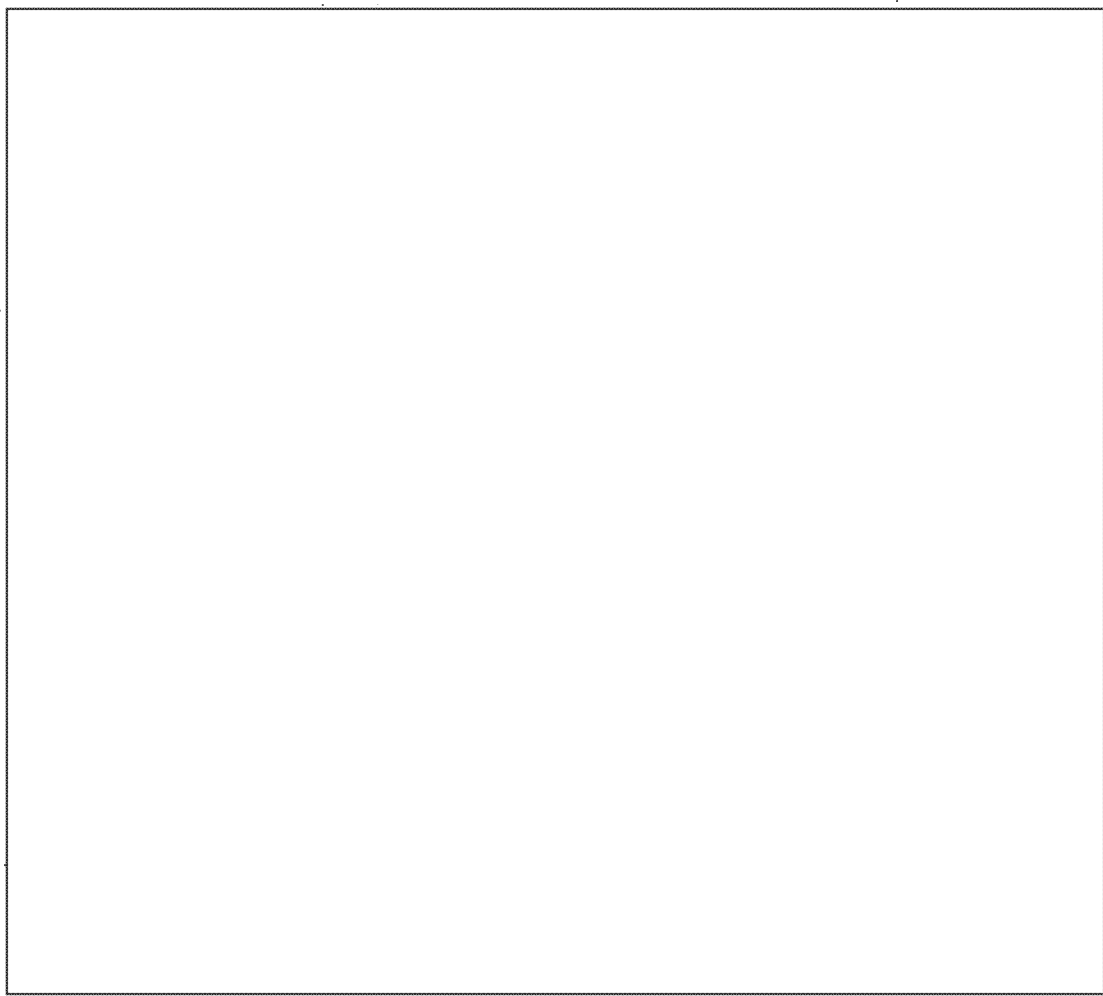
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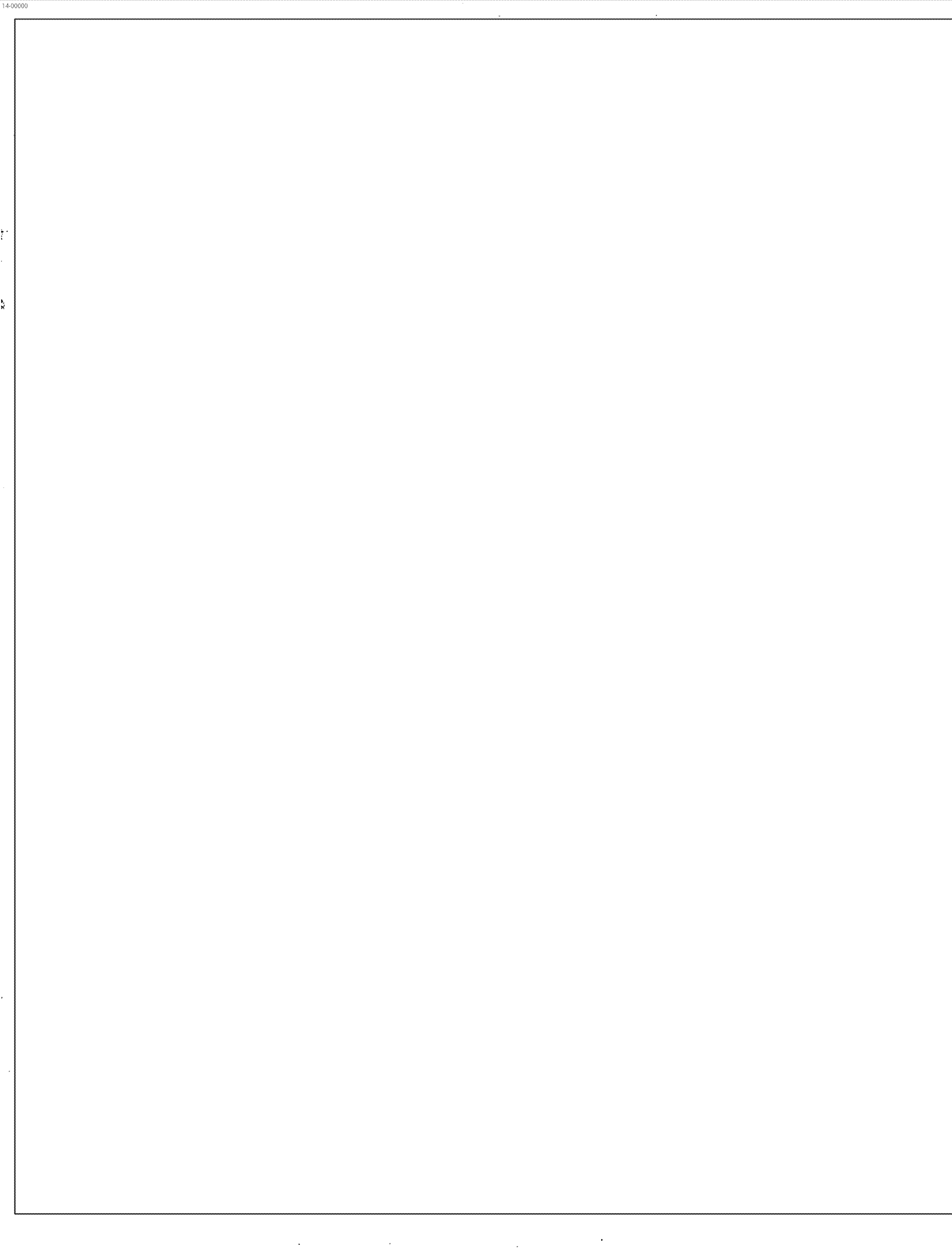


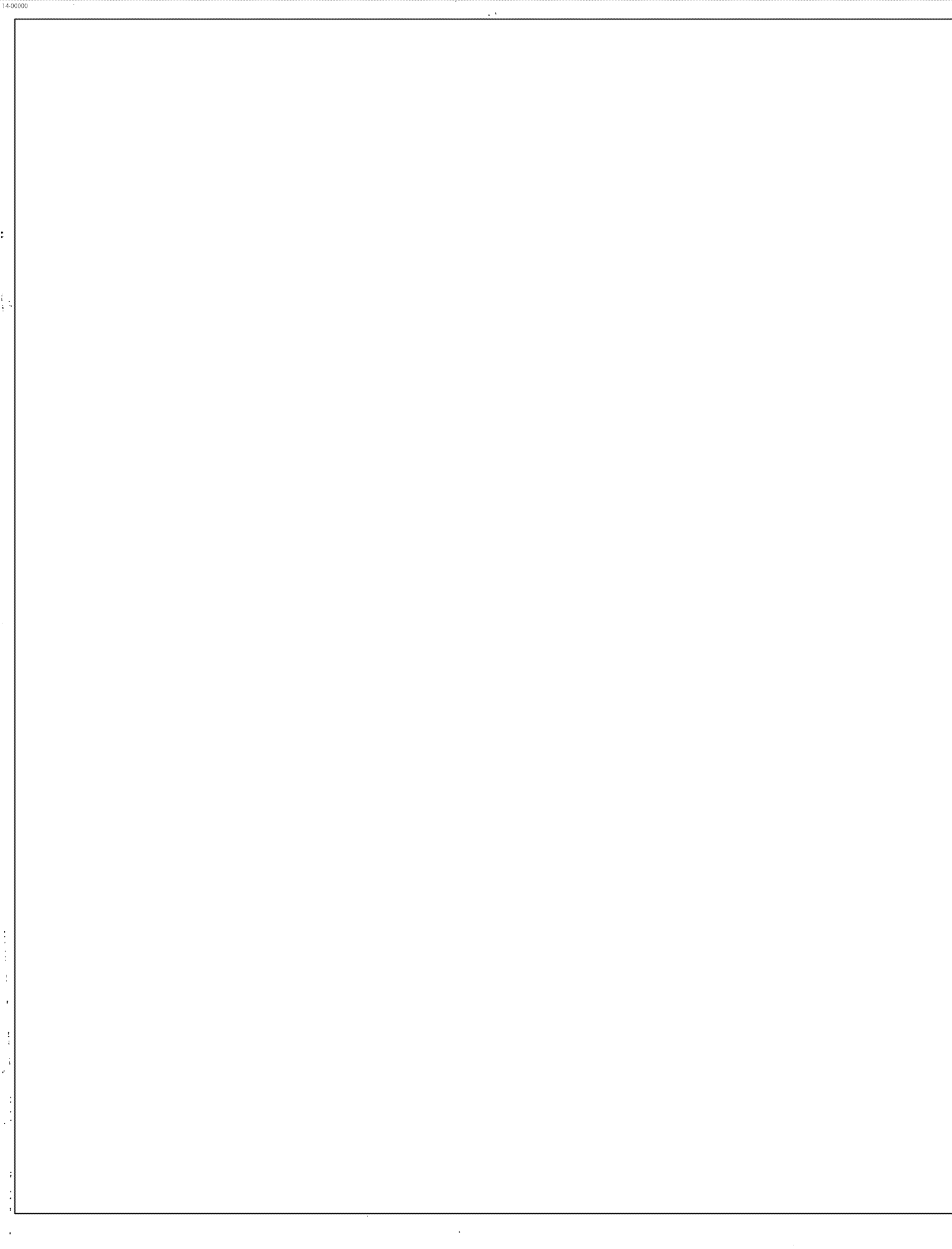
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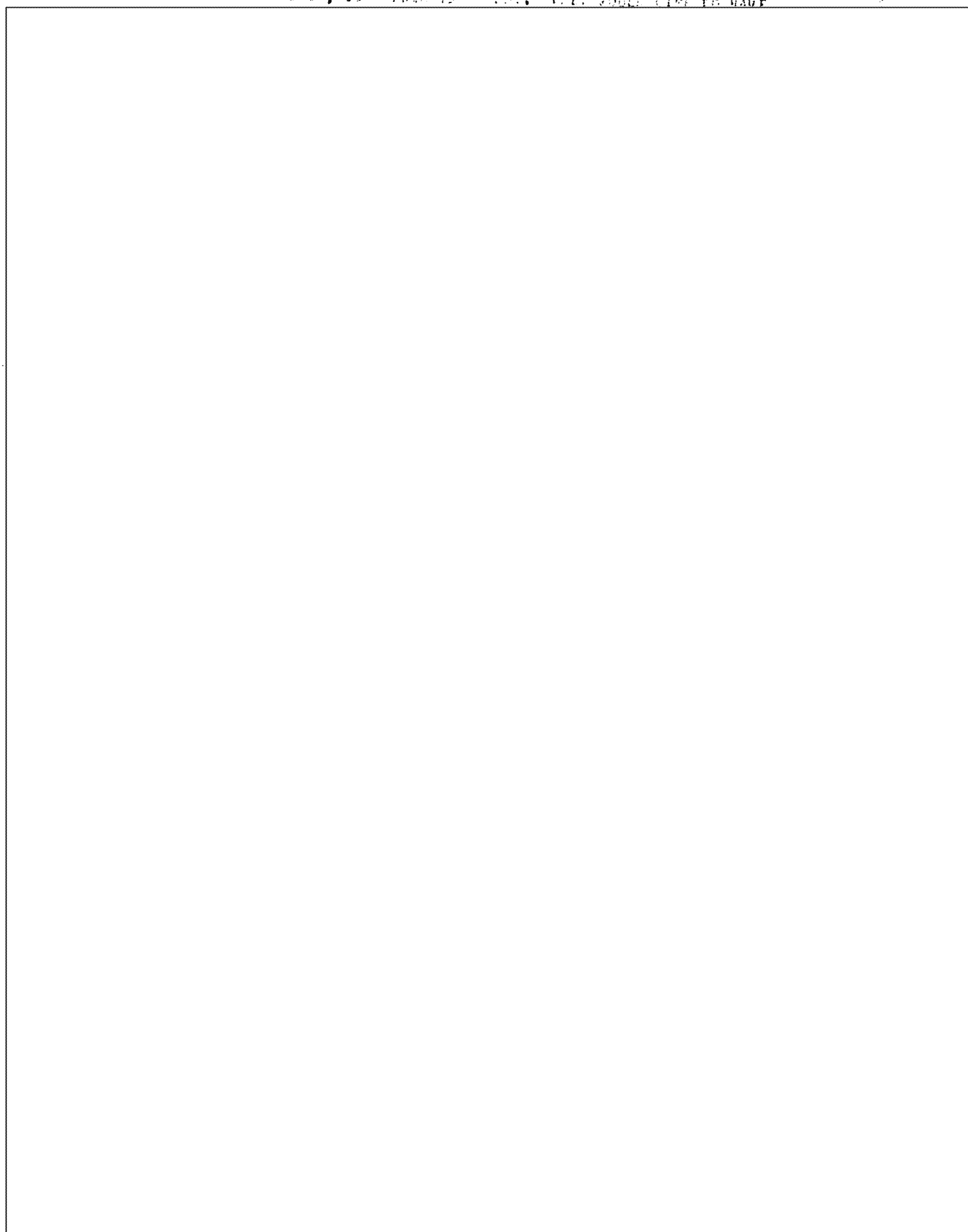
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ALISA [redacted] AF 116139
CASE 41,610 [redacted]

1. FROM CHURN STATEMENT TAKEN BY LENS (ORIGINAL UNCLASSIFIED),
USING INTERPRETER FOR JERMAN (NOT GREGG), SOME PERTINENT FACTS:

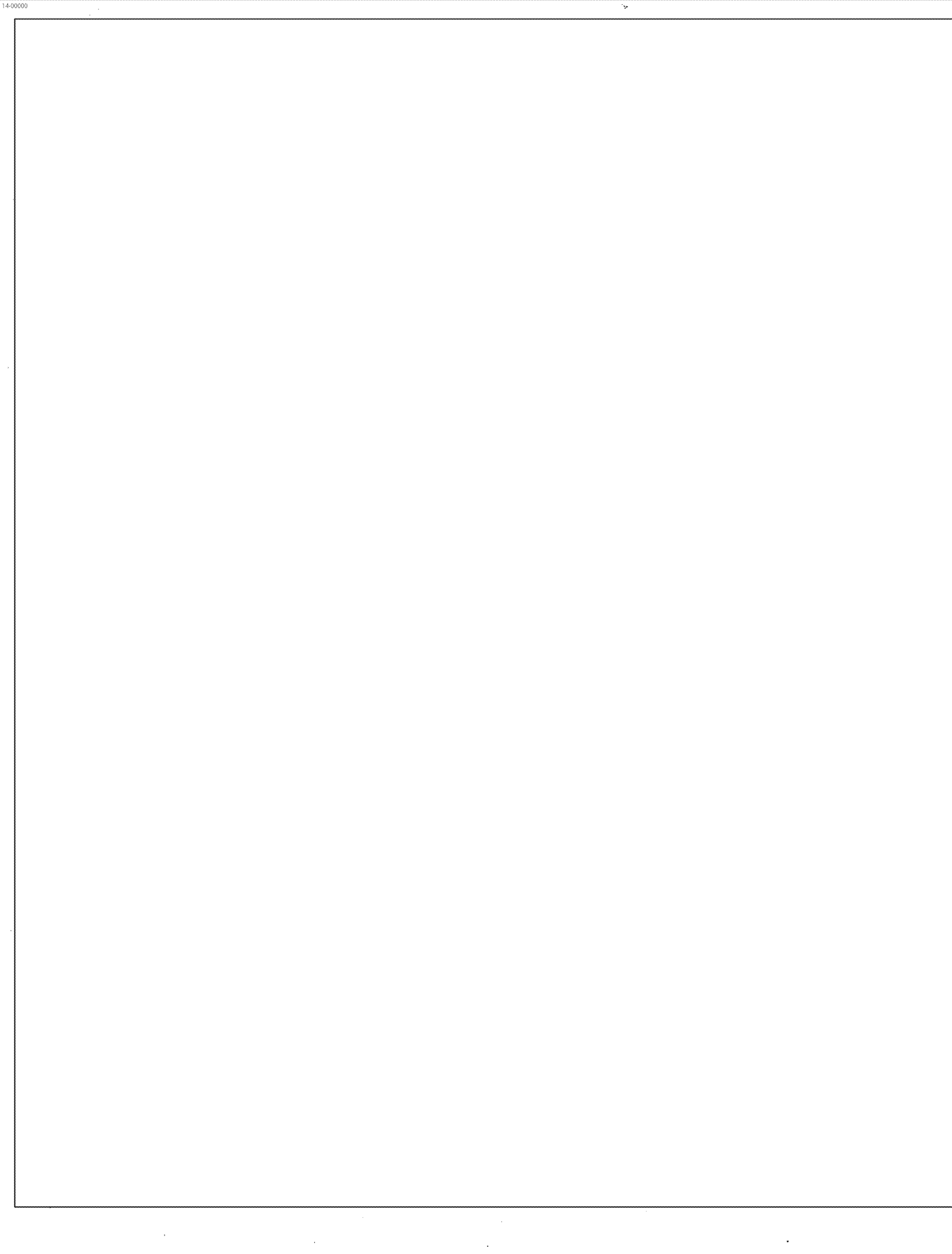


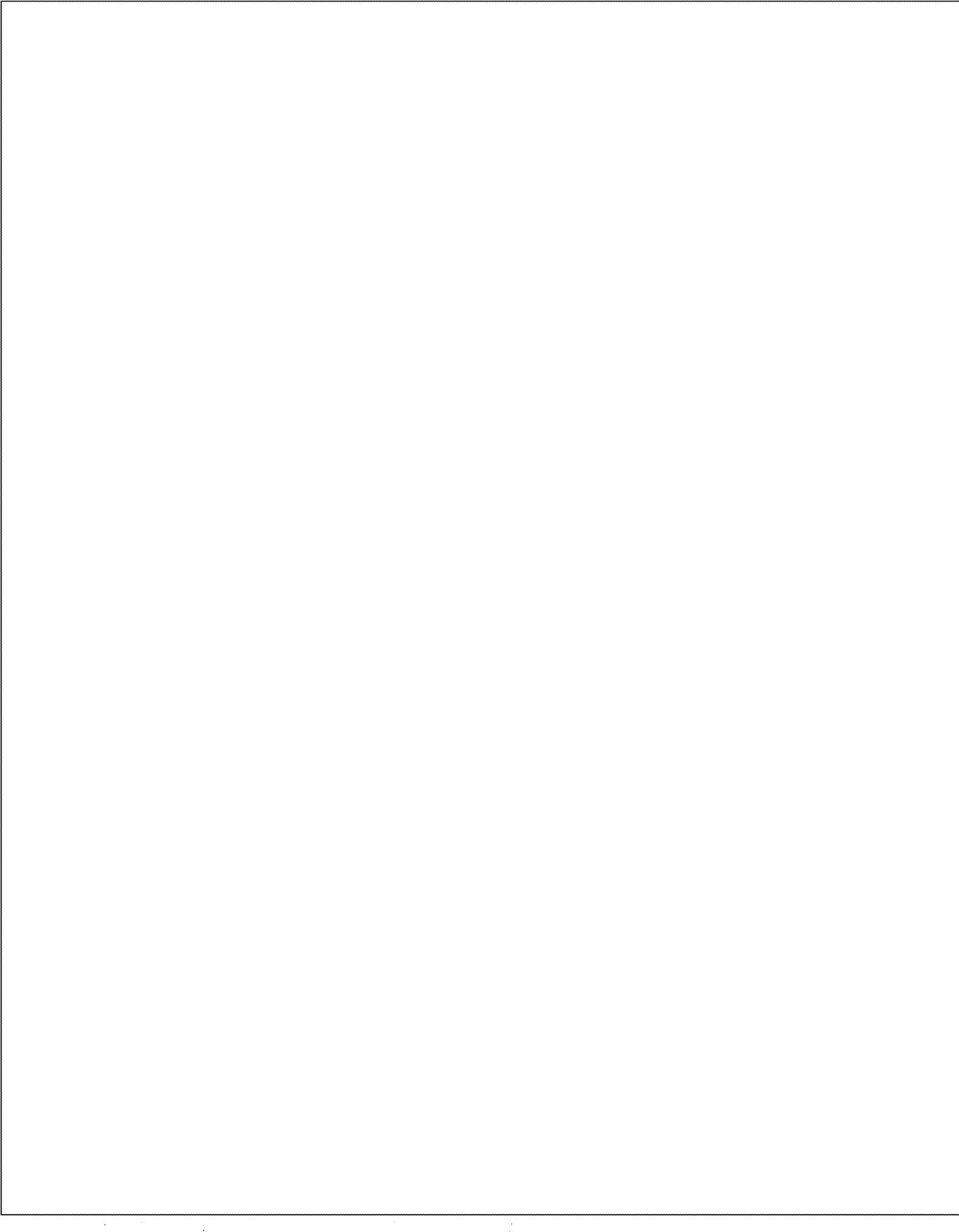


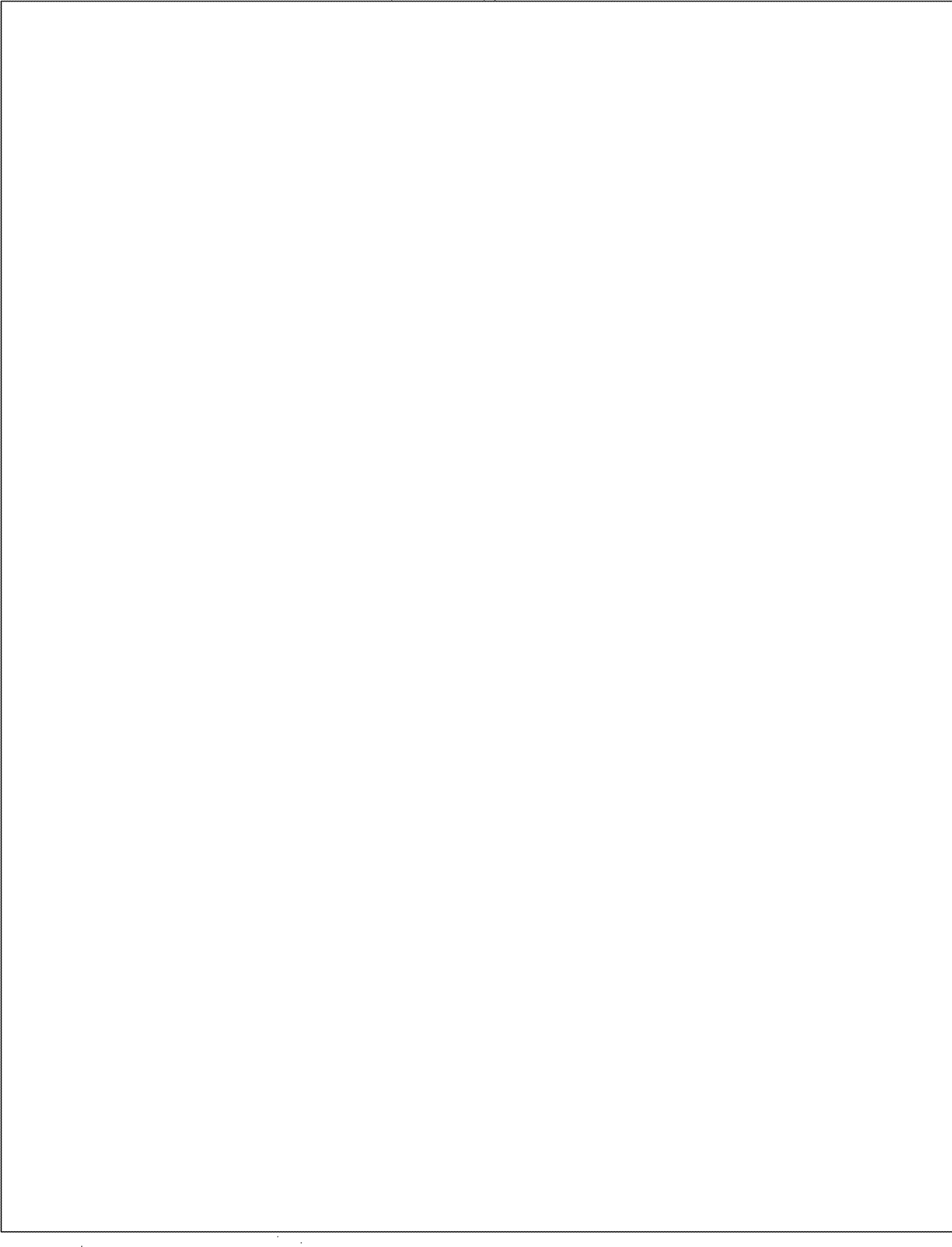


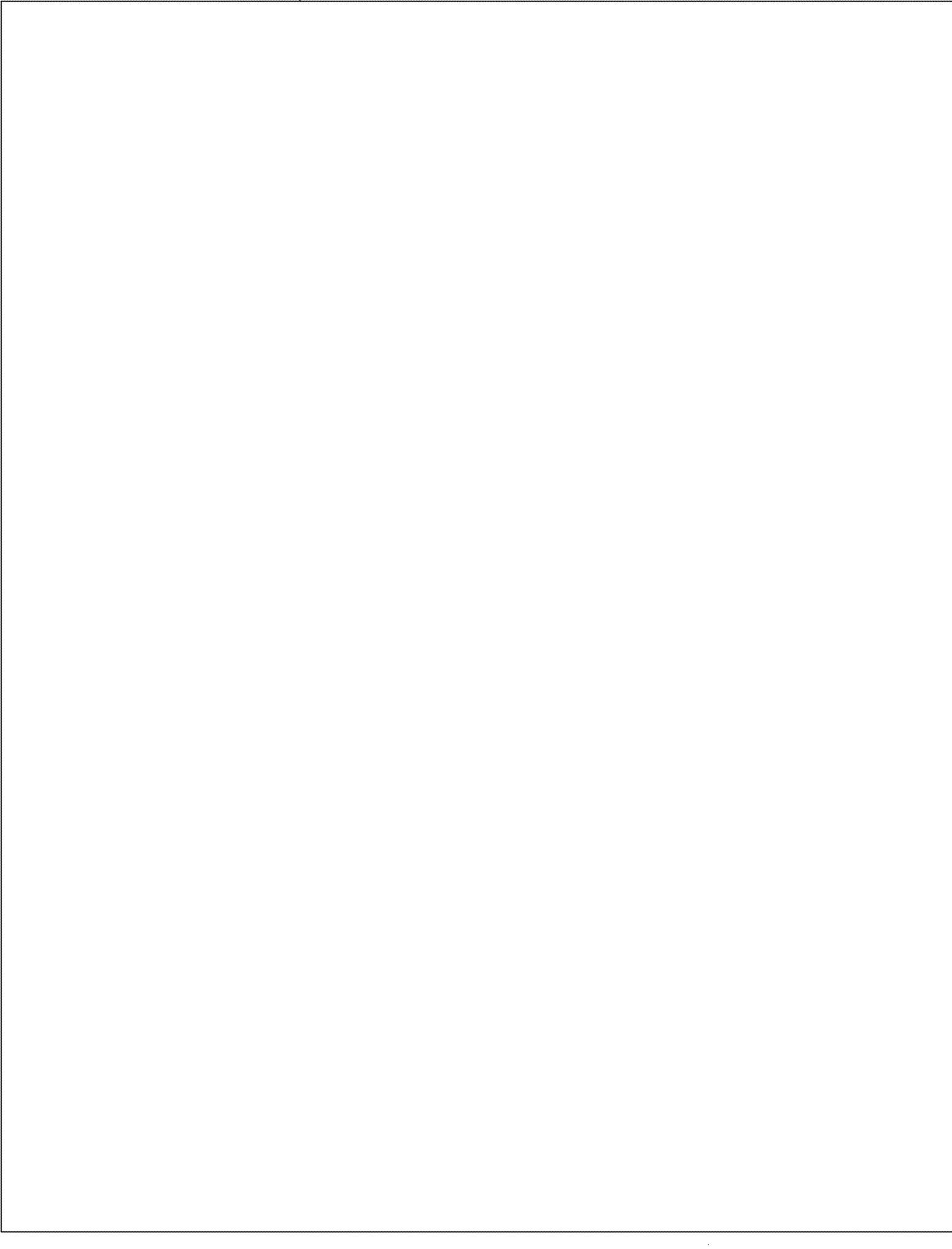


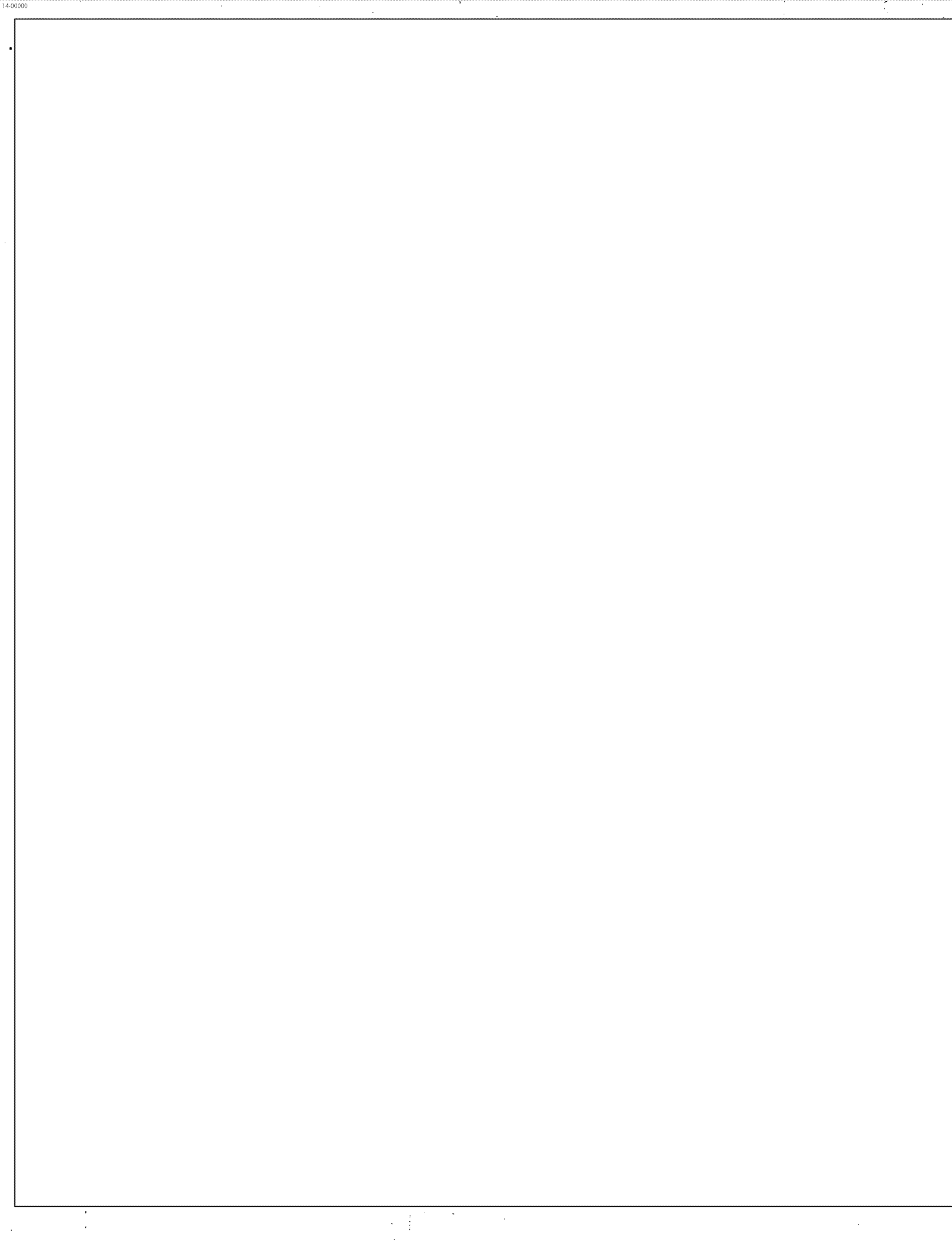
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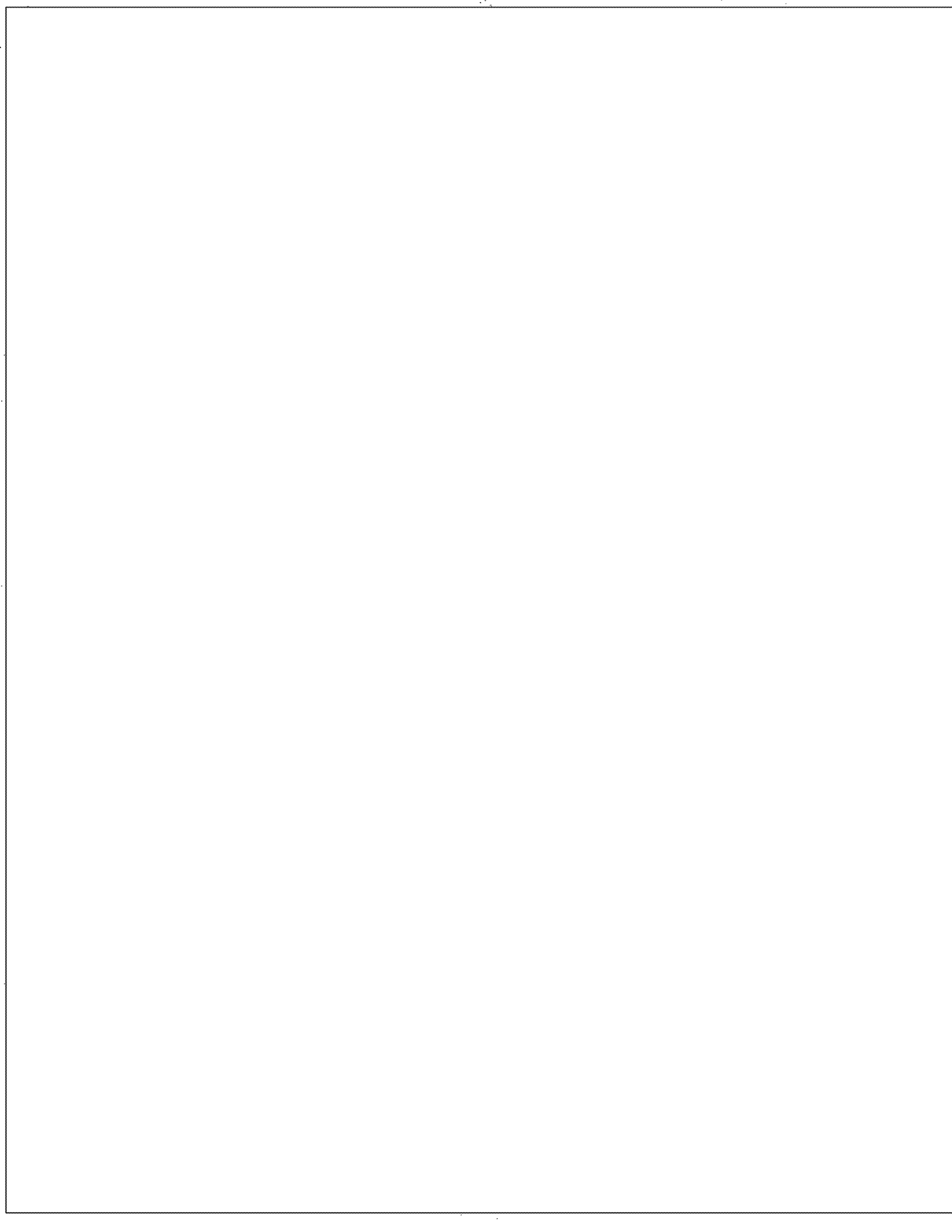


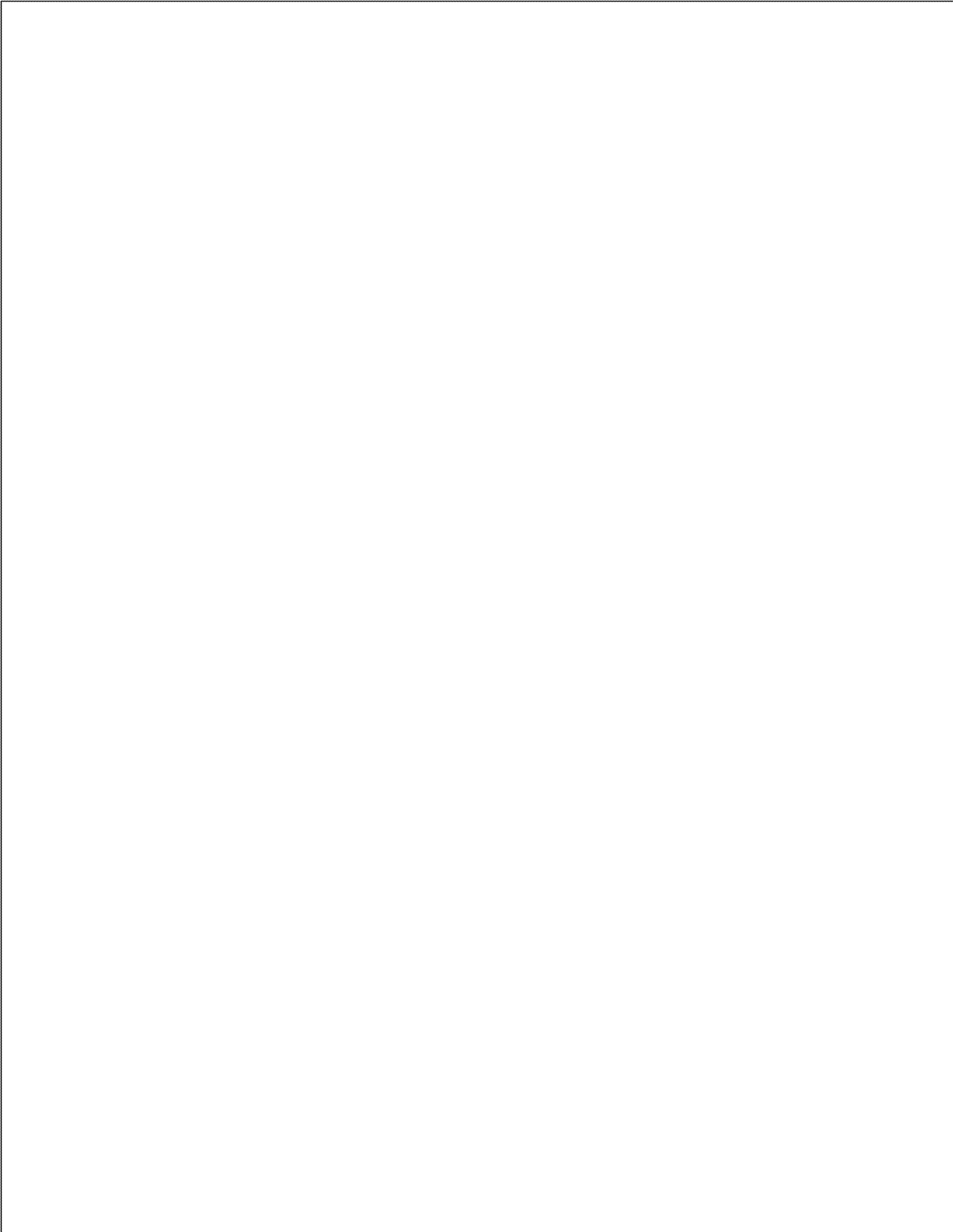


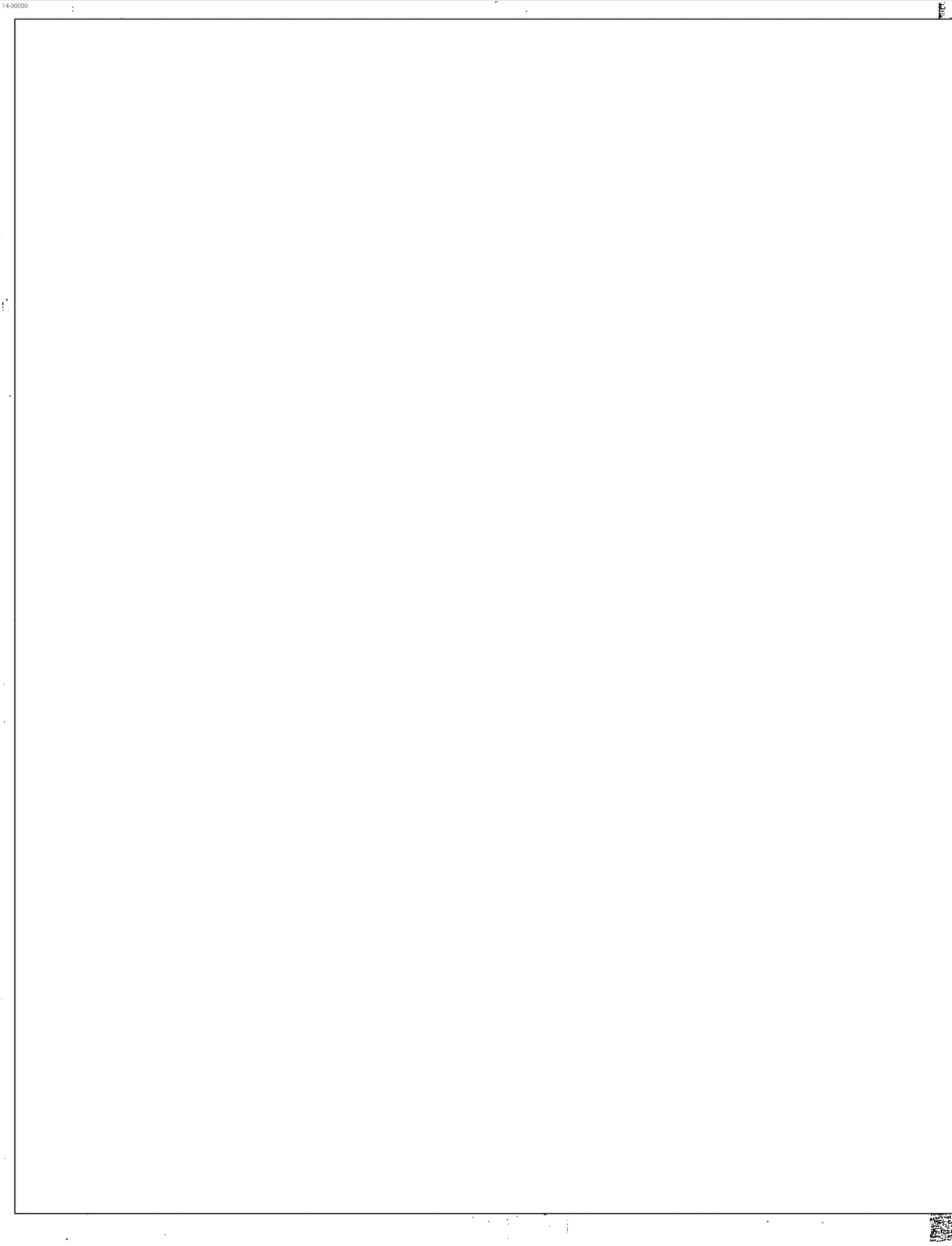


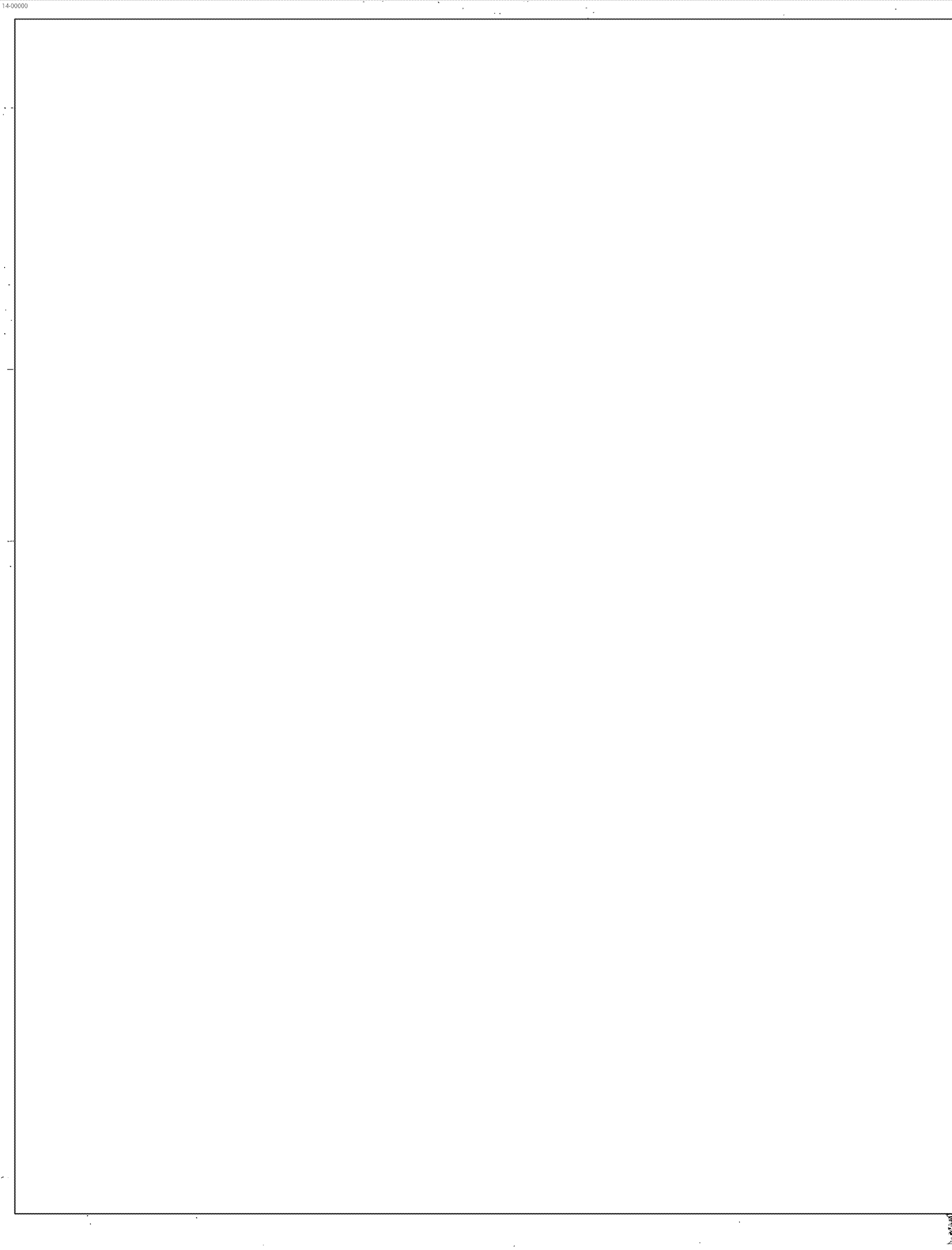


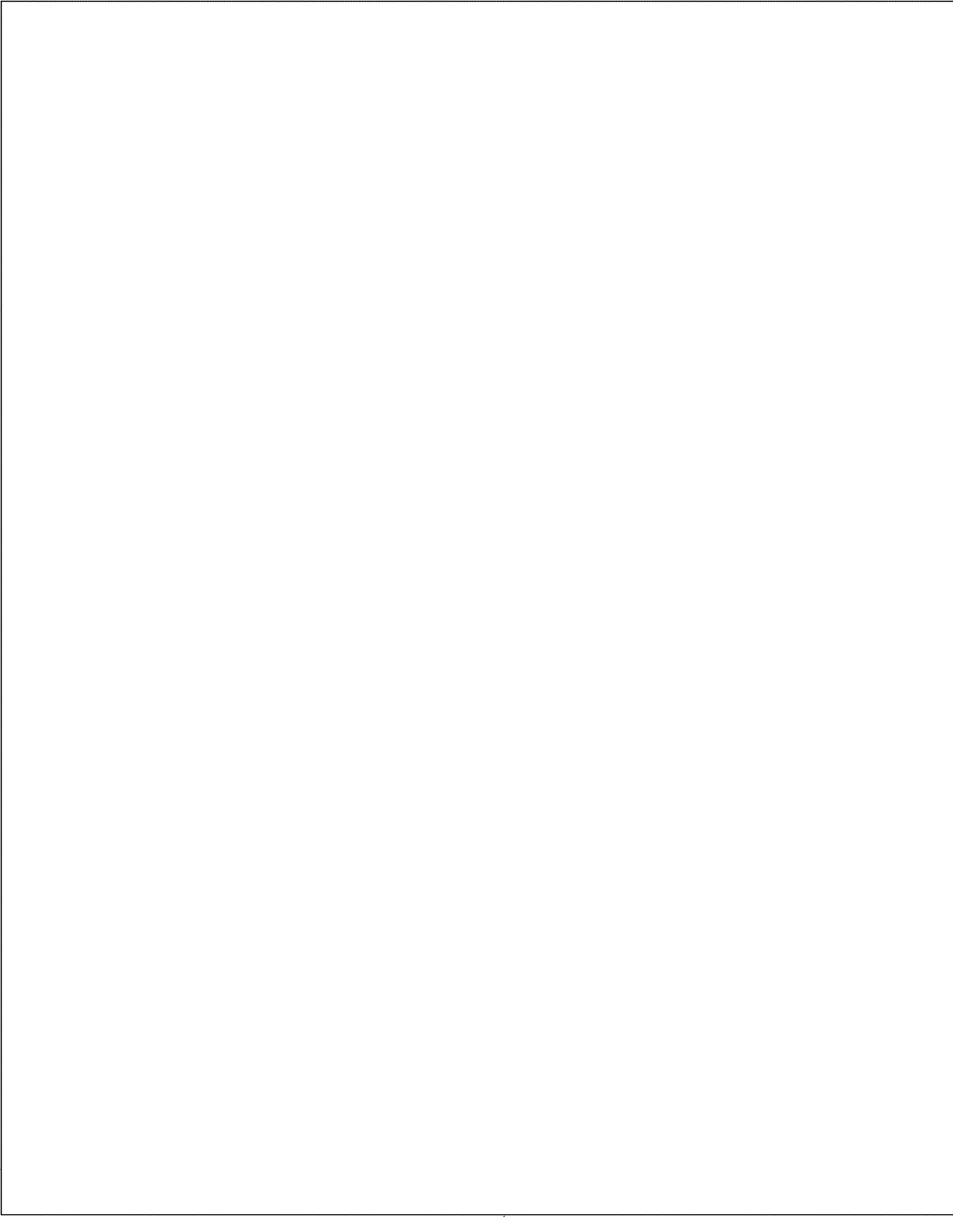


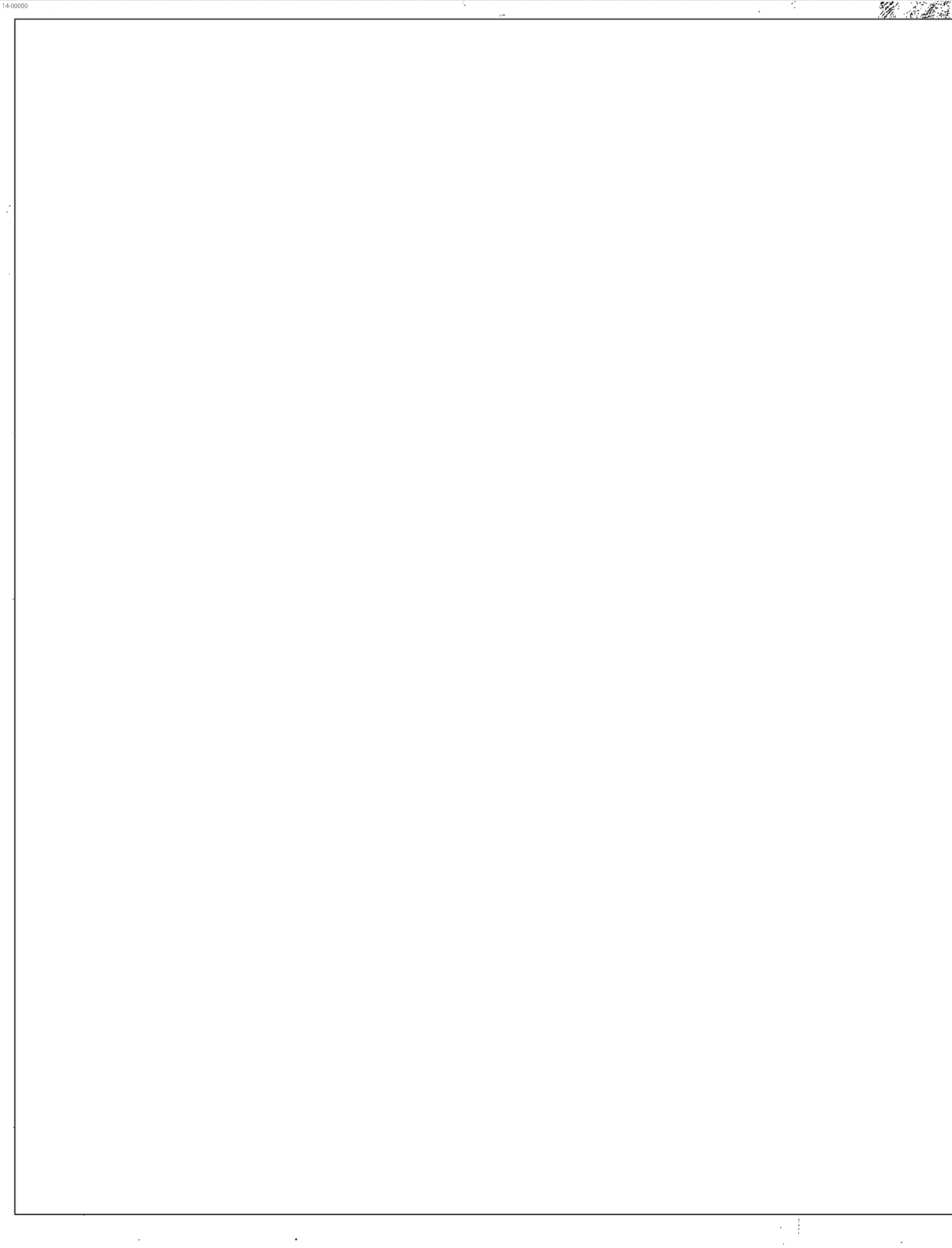




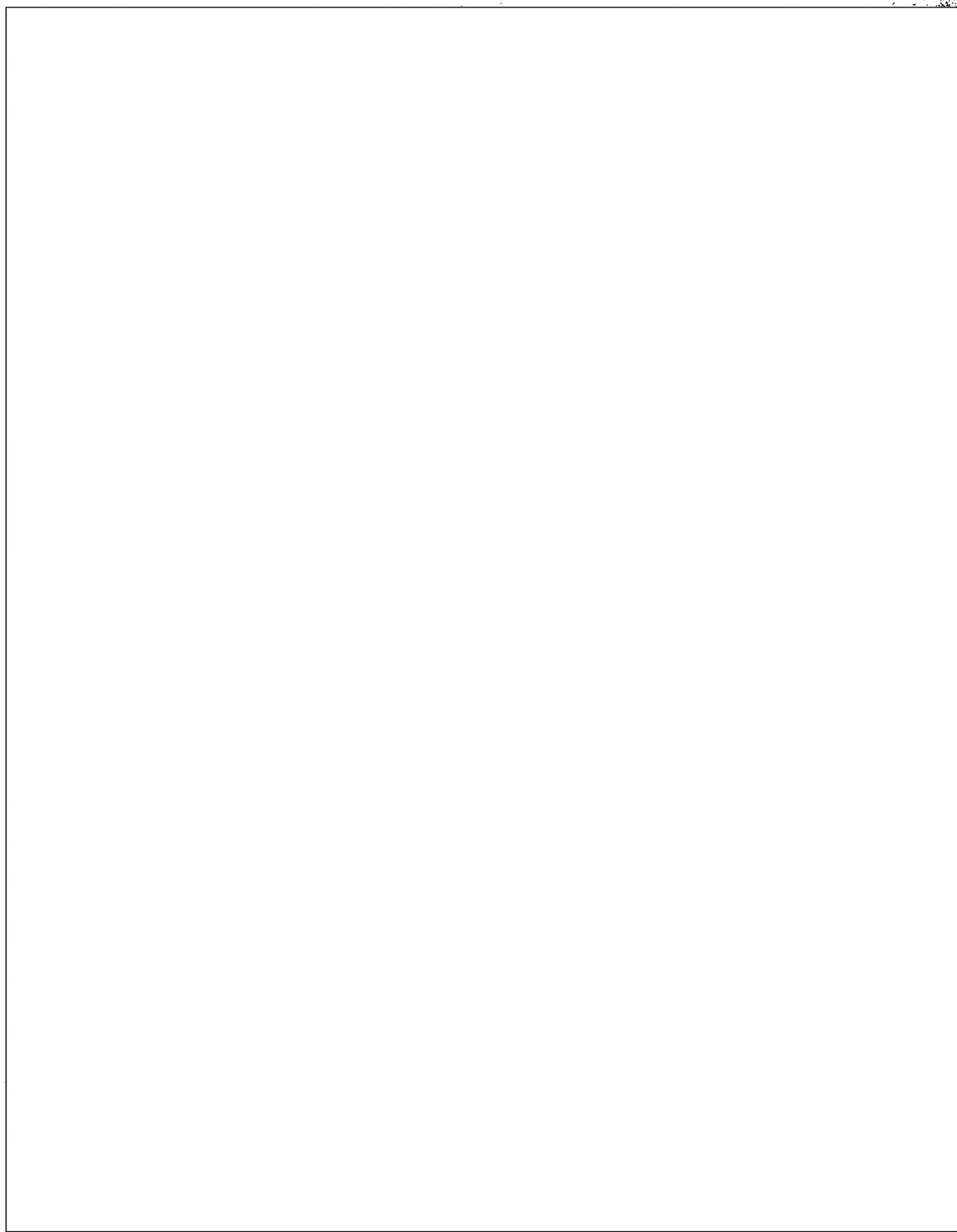


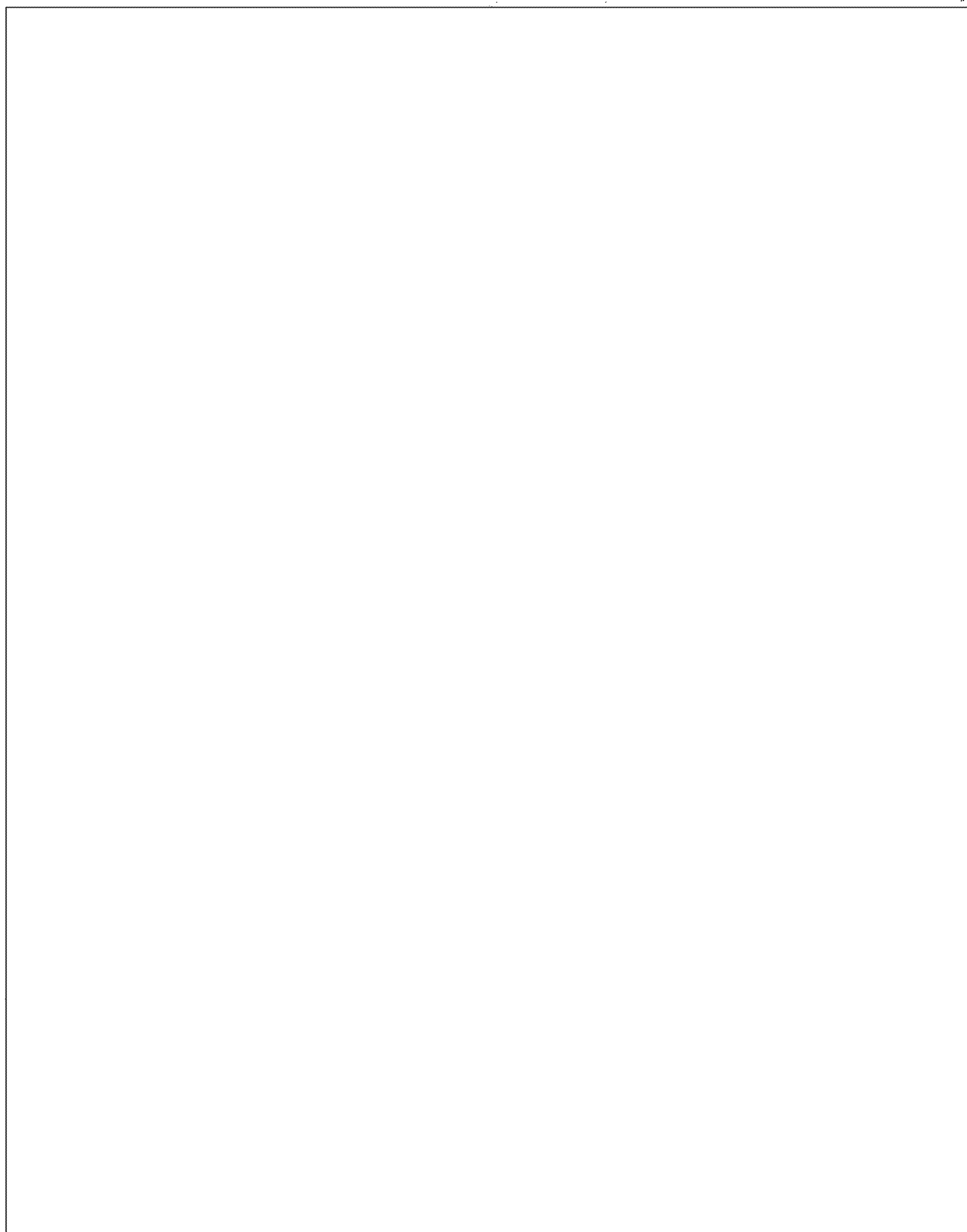




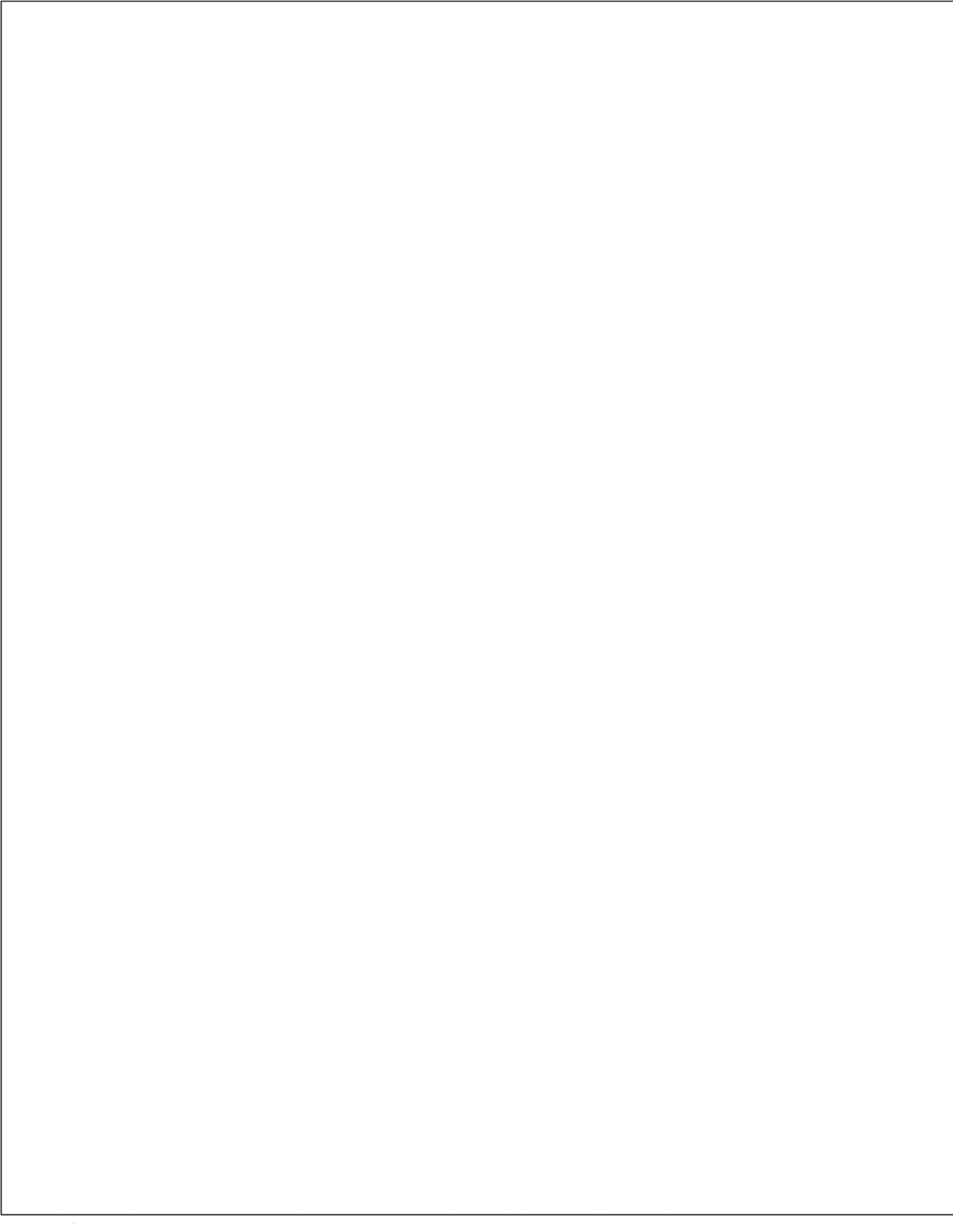


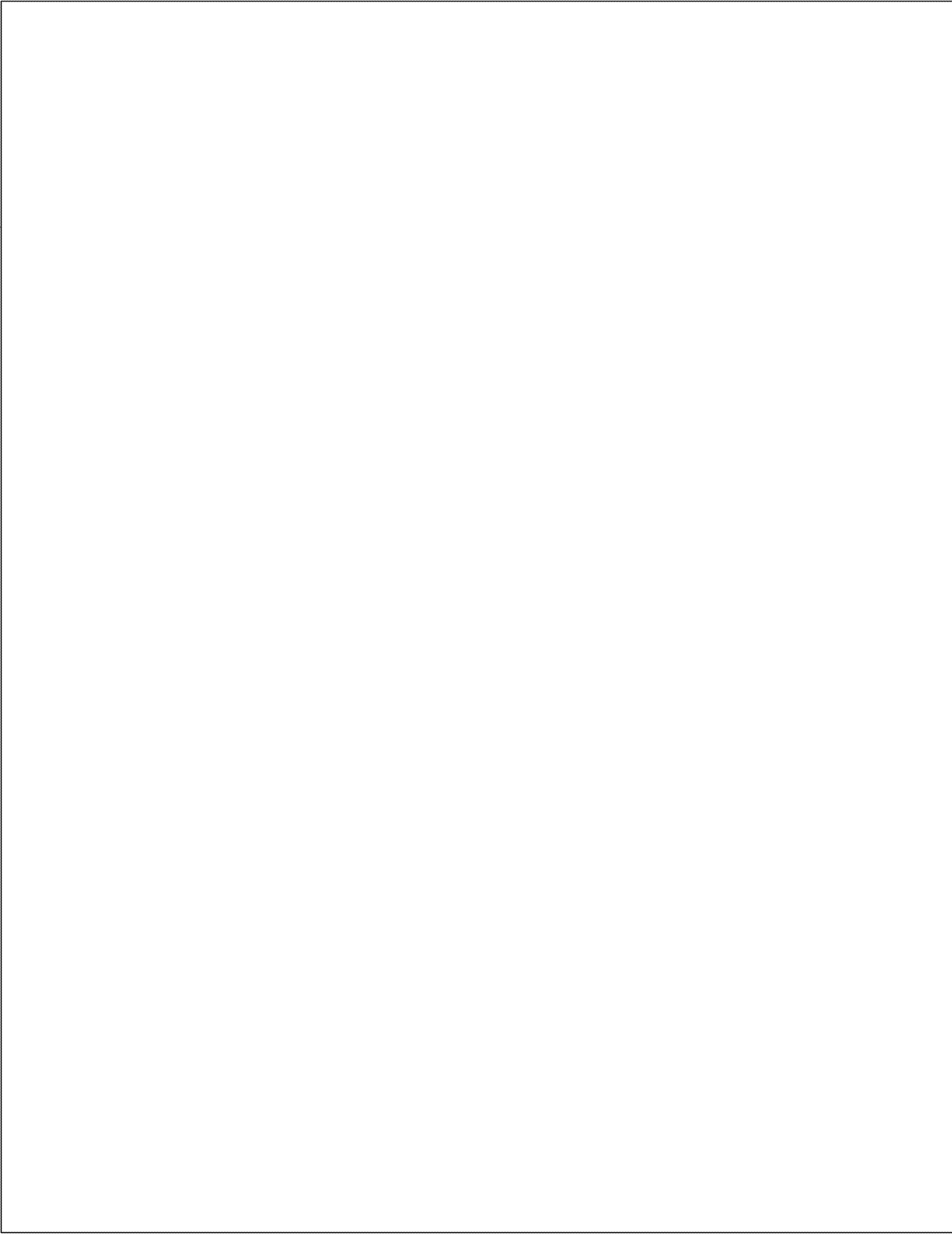
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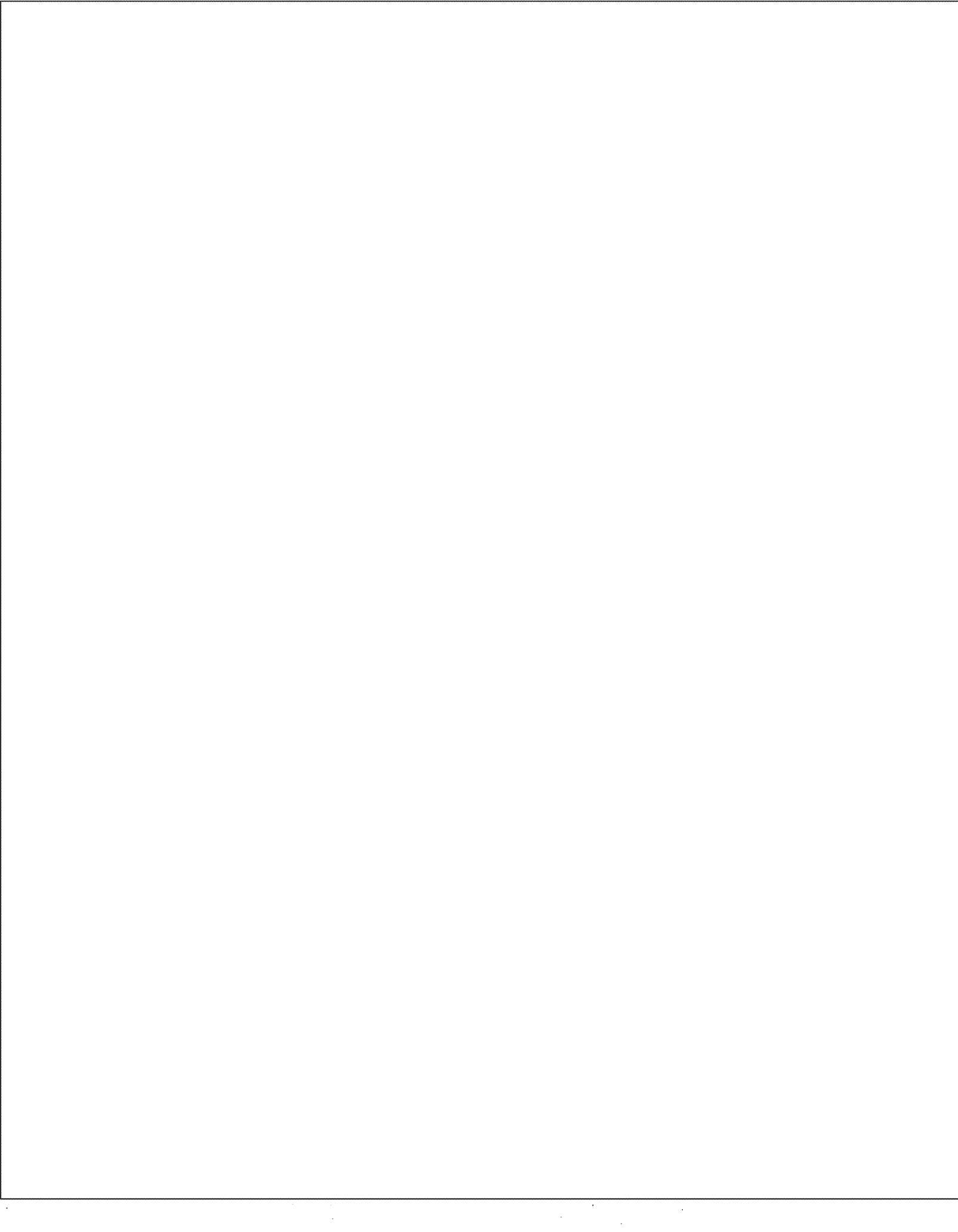


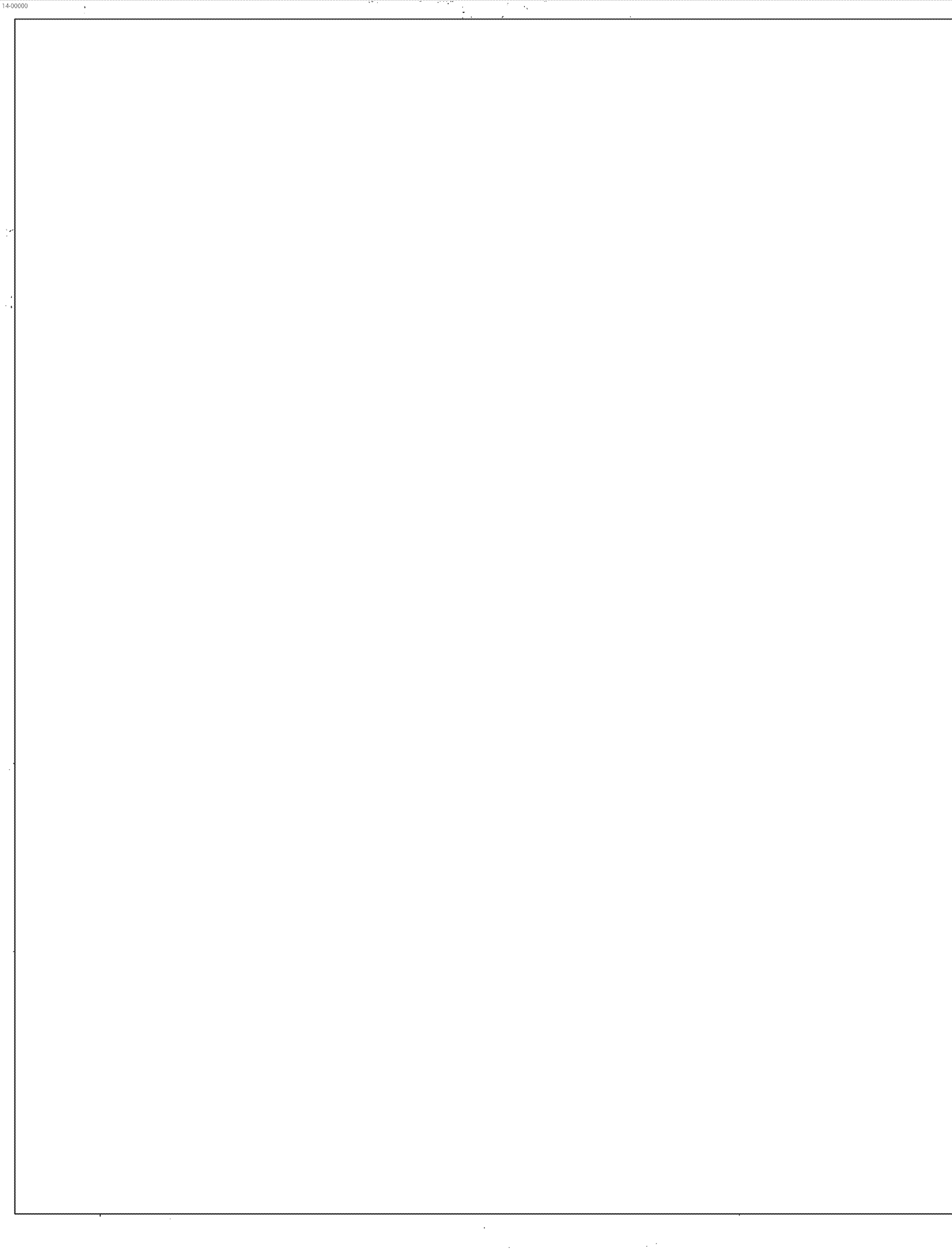
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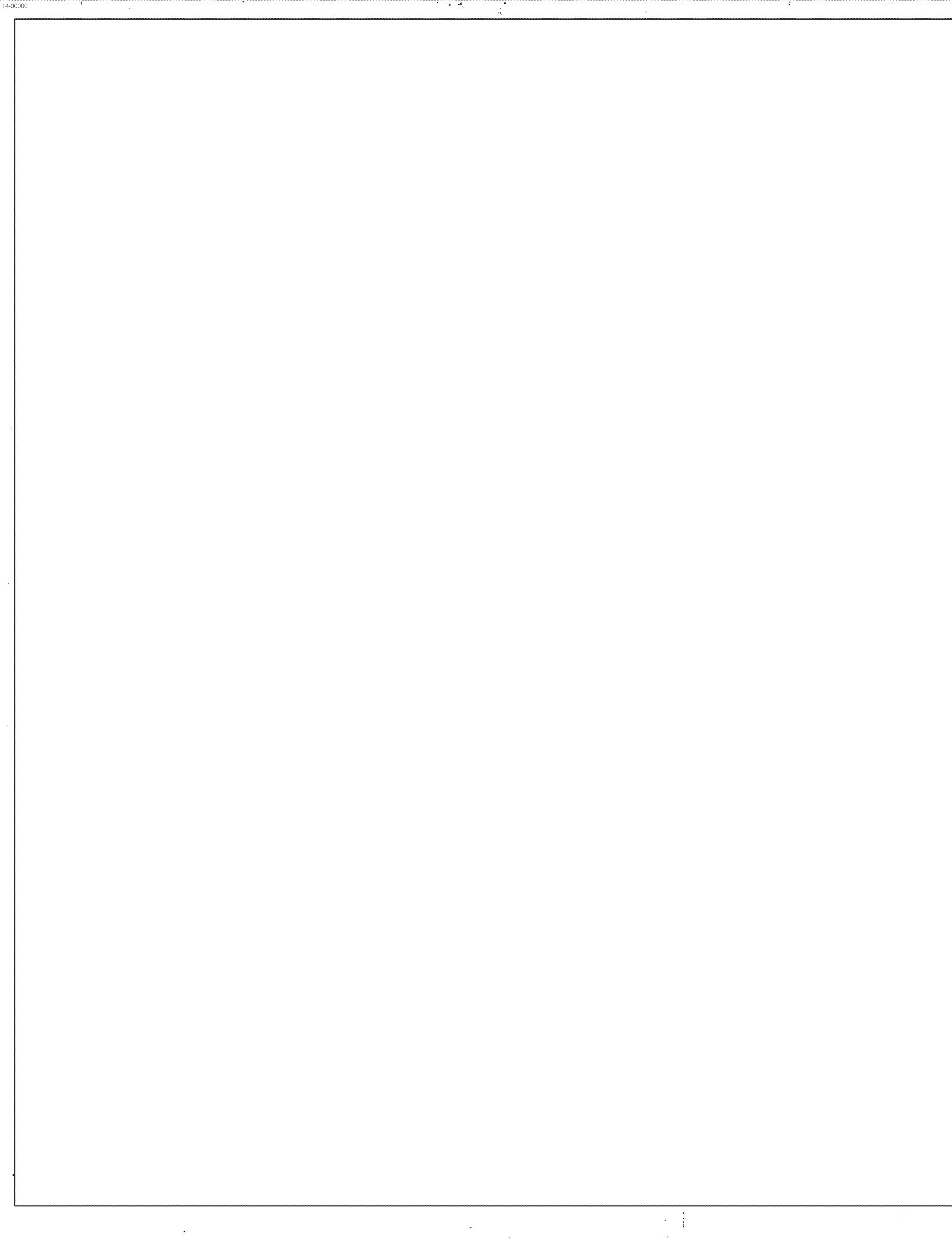


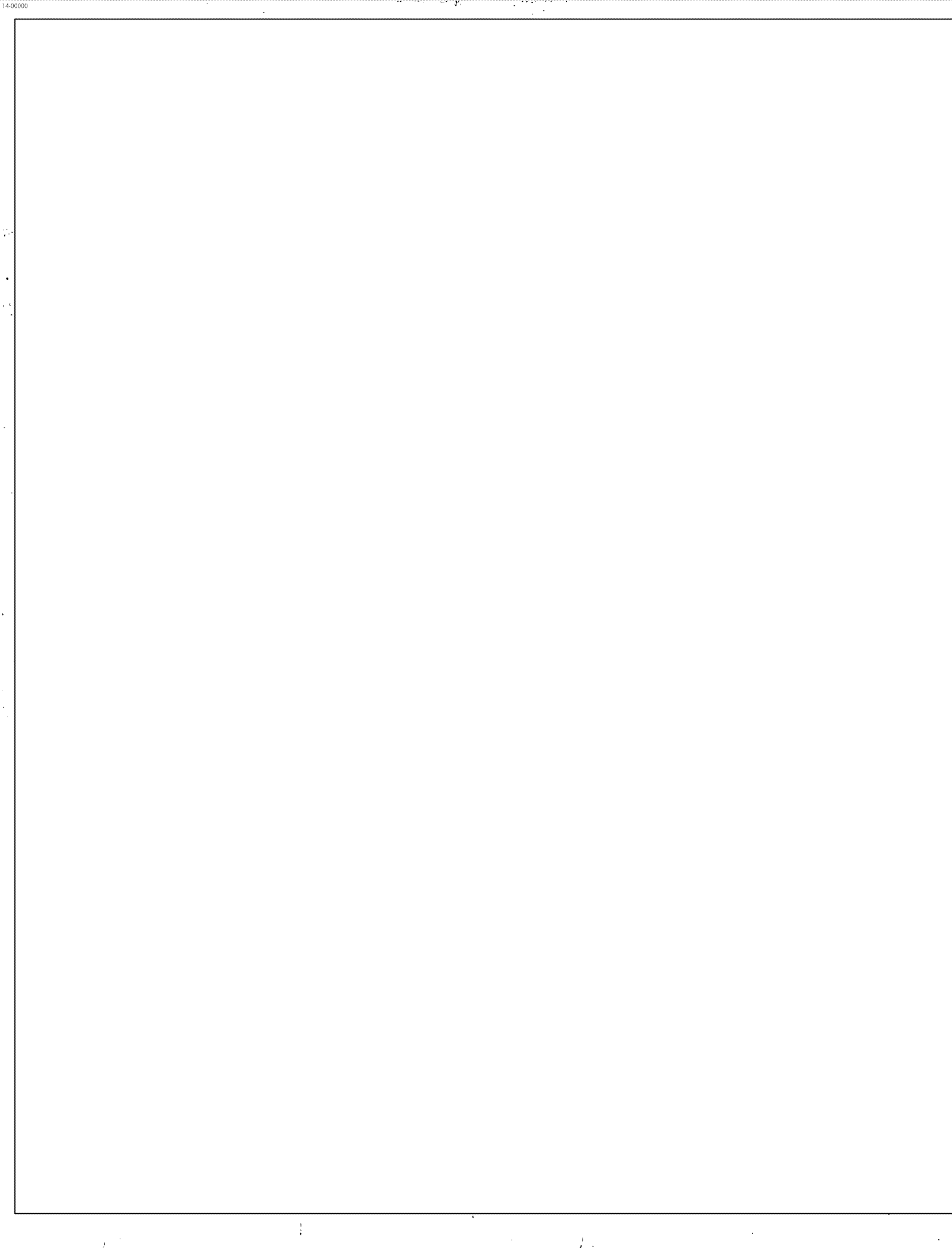


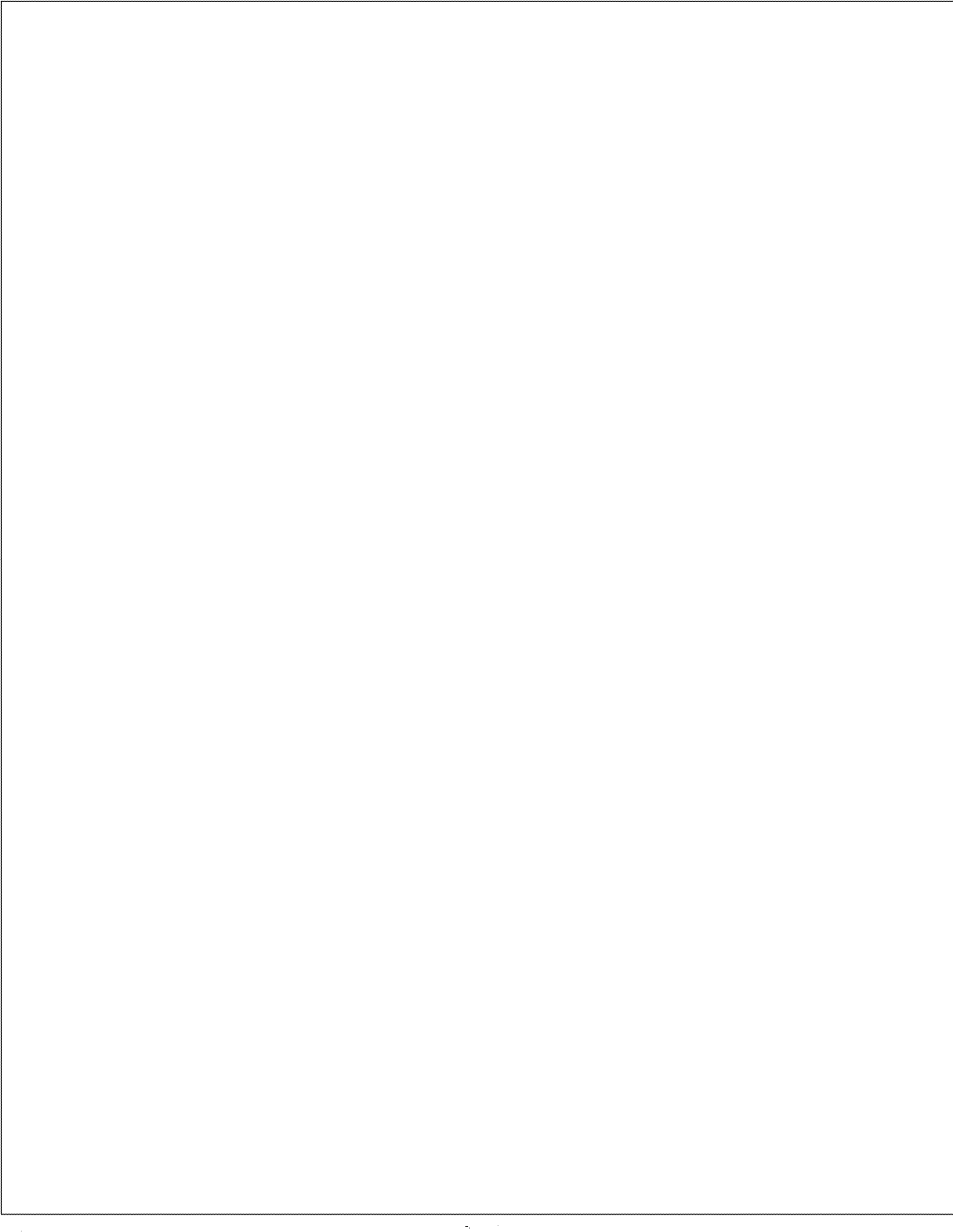


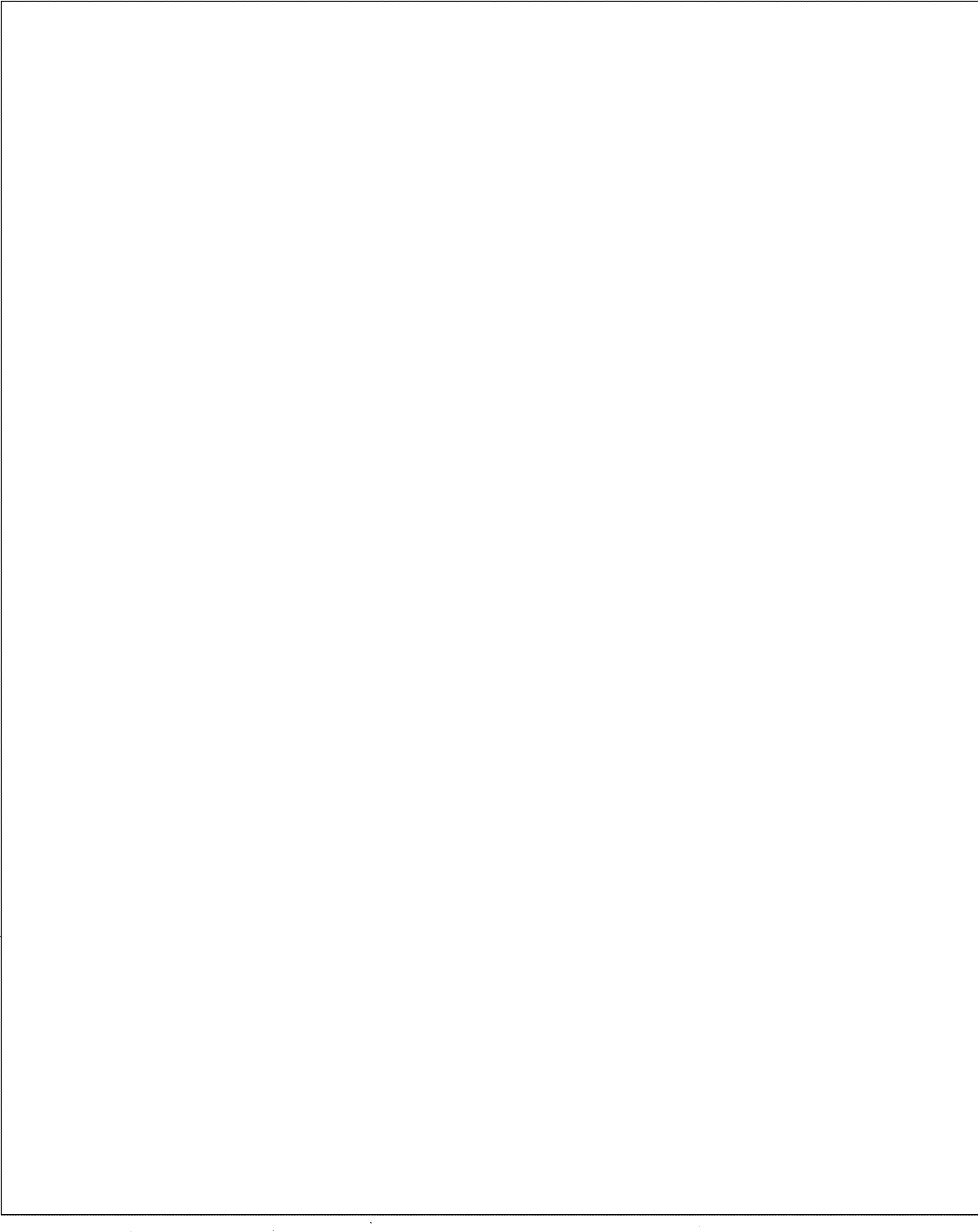


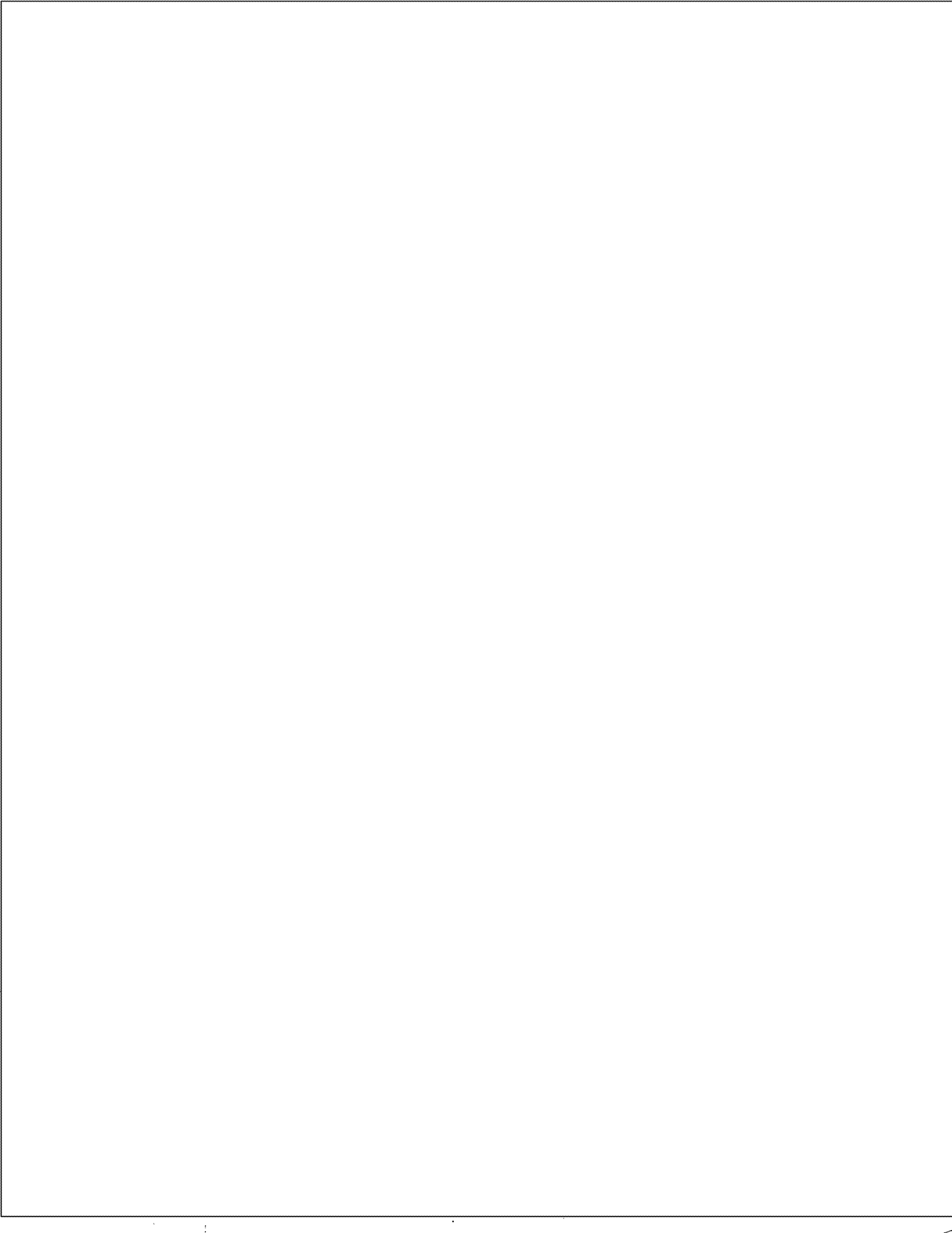


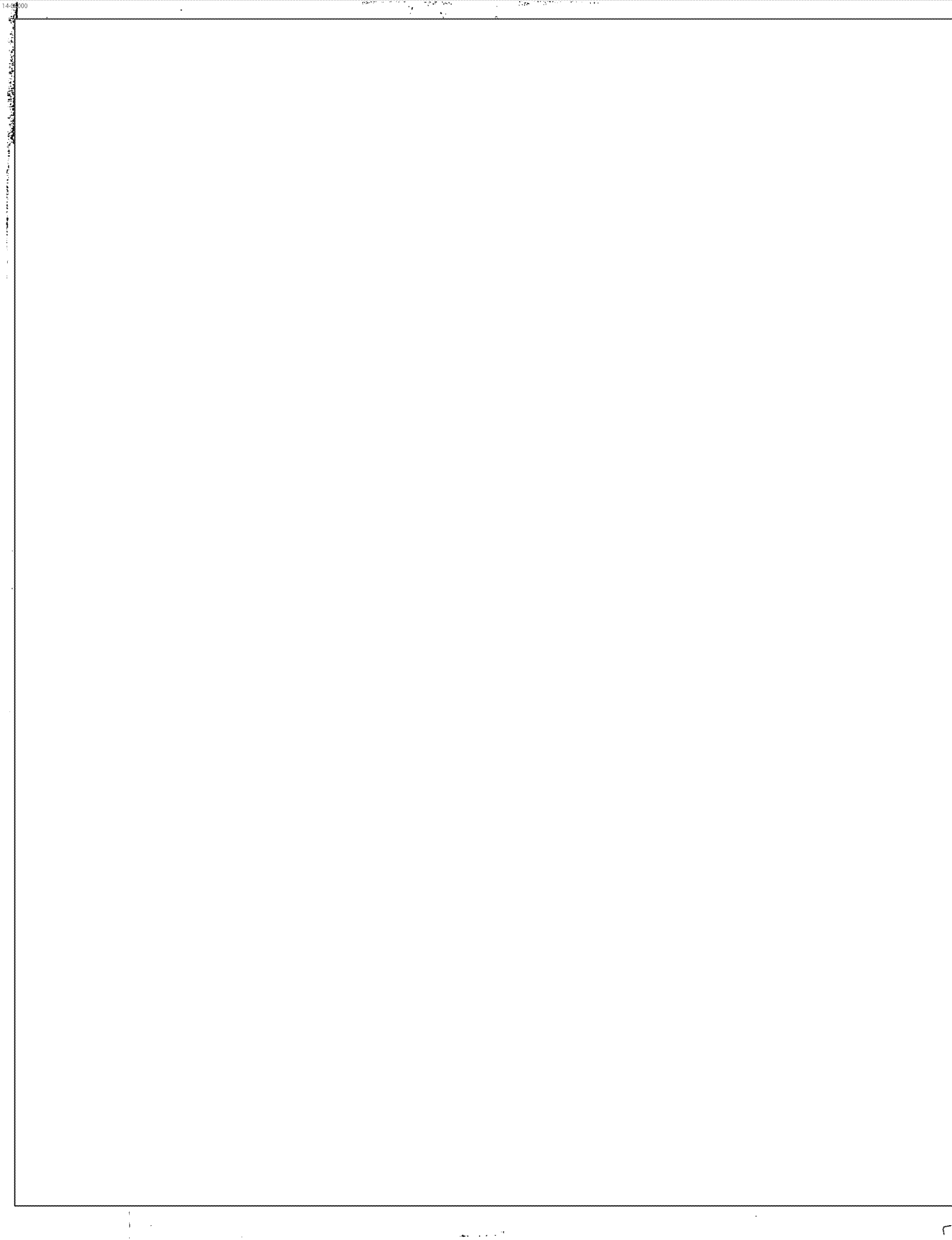


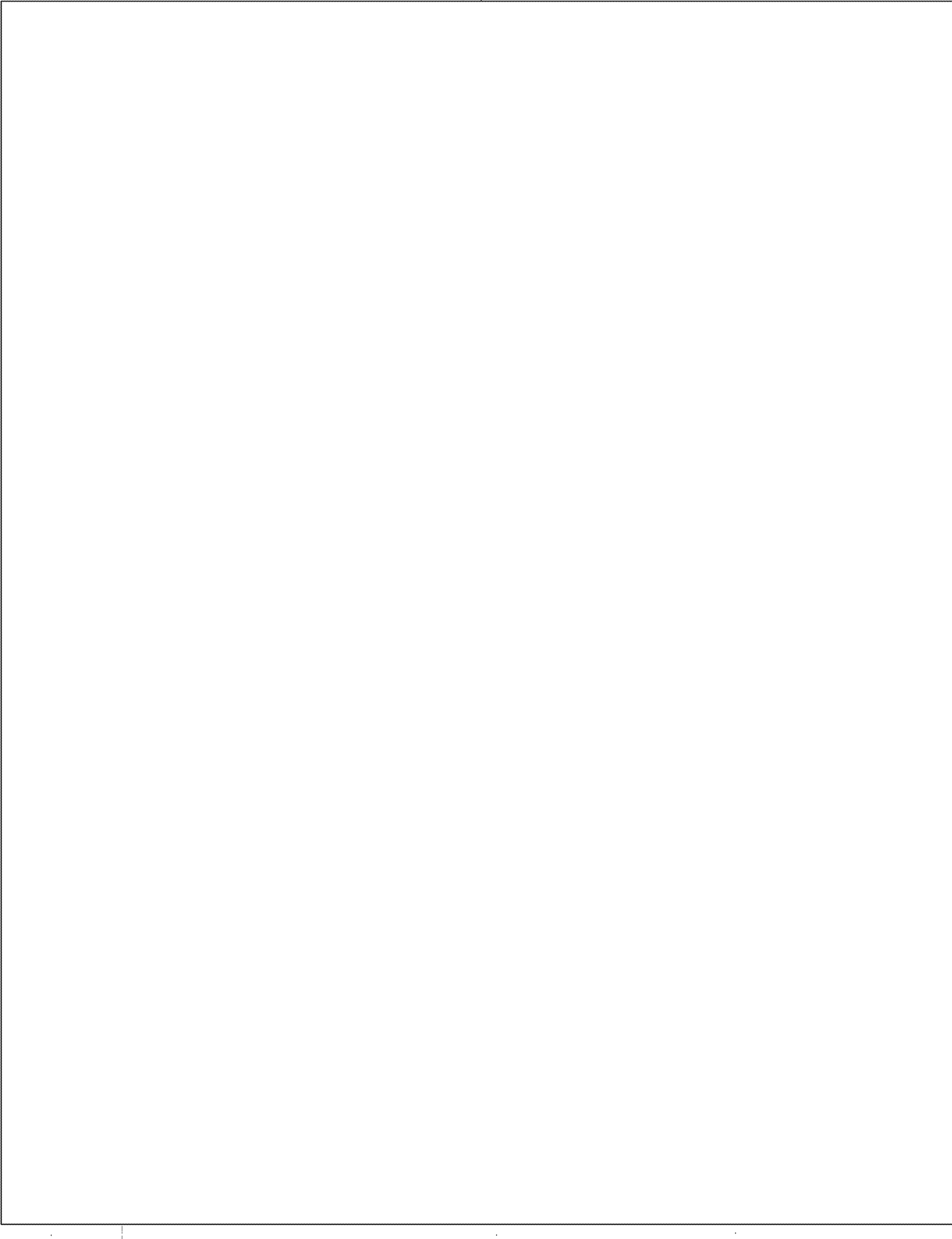


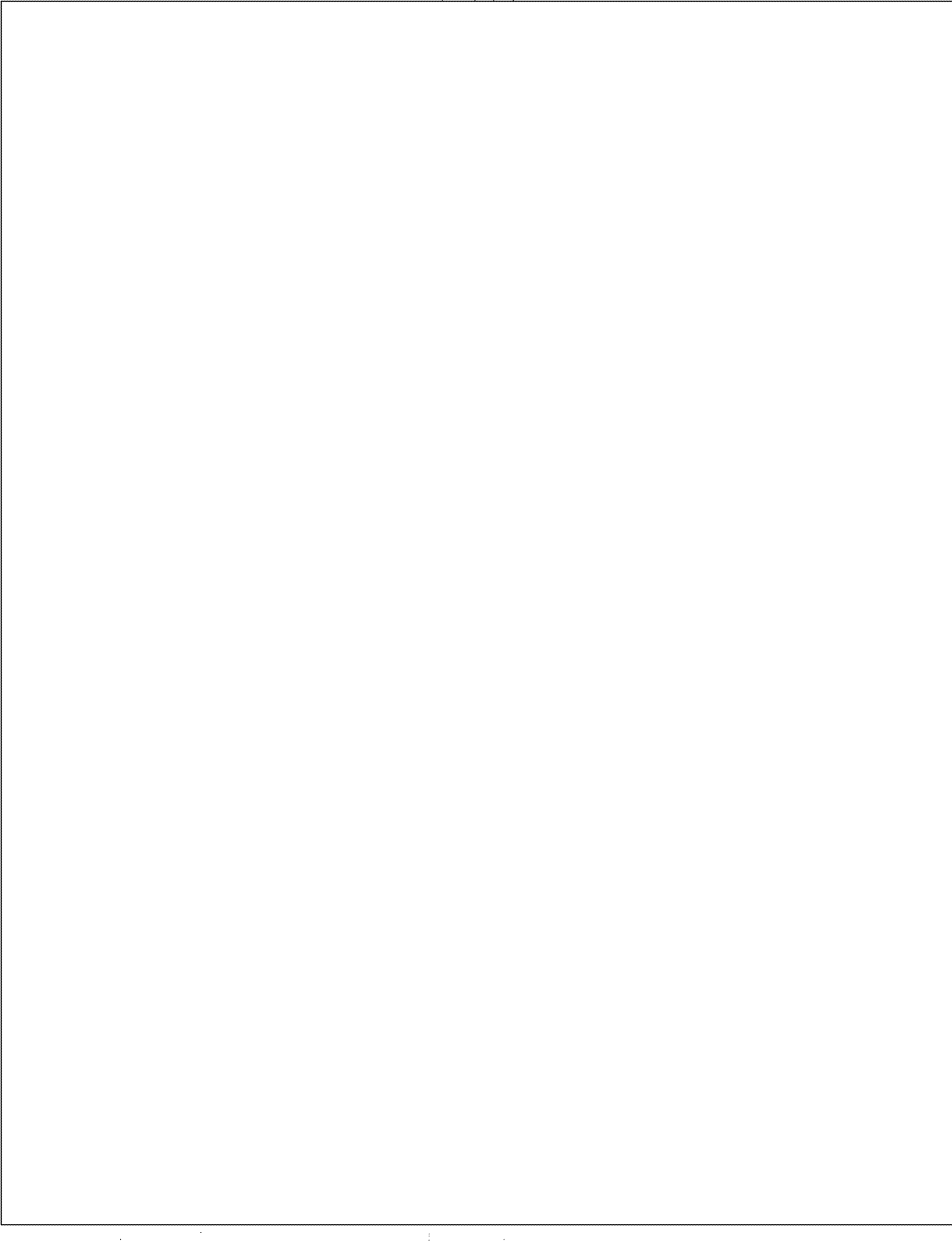


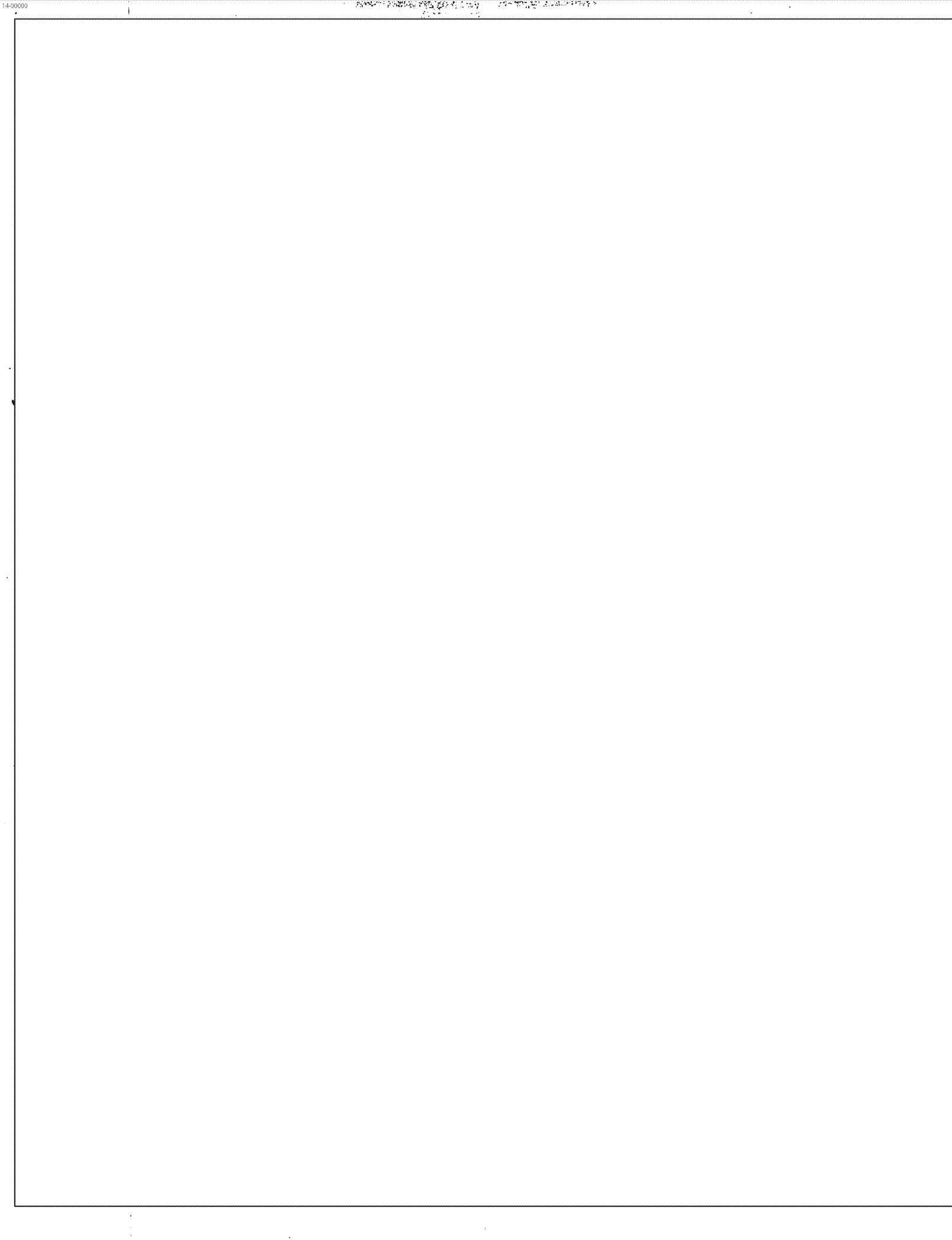


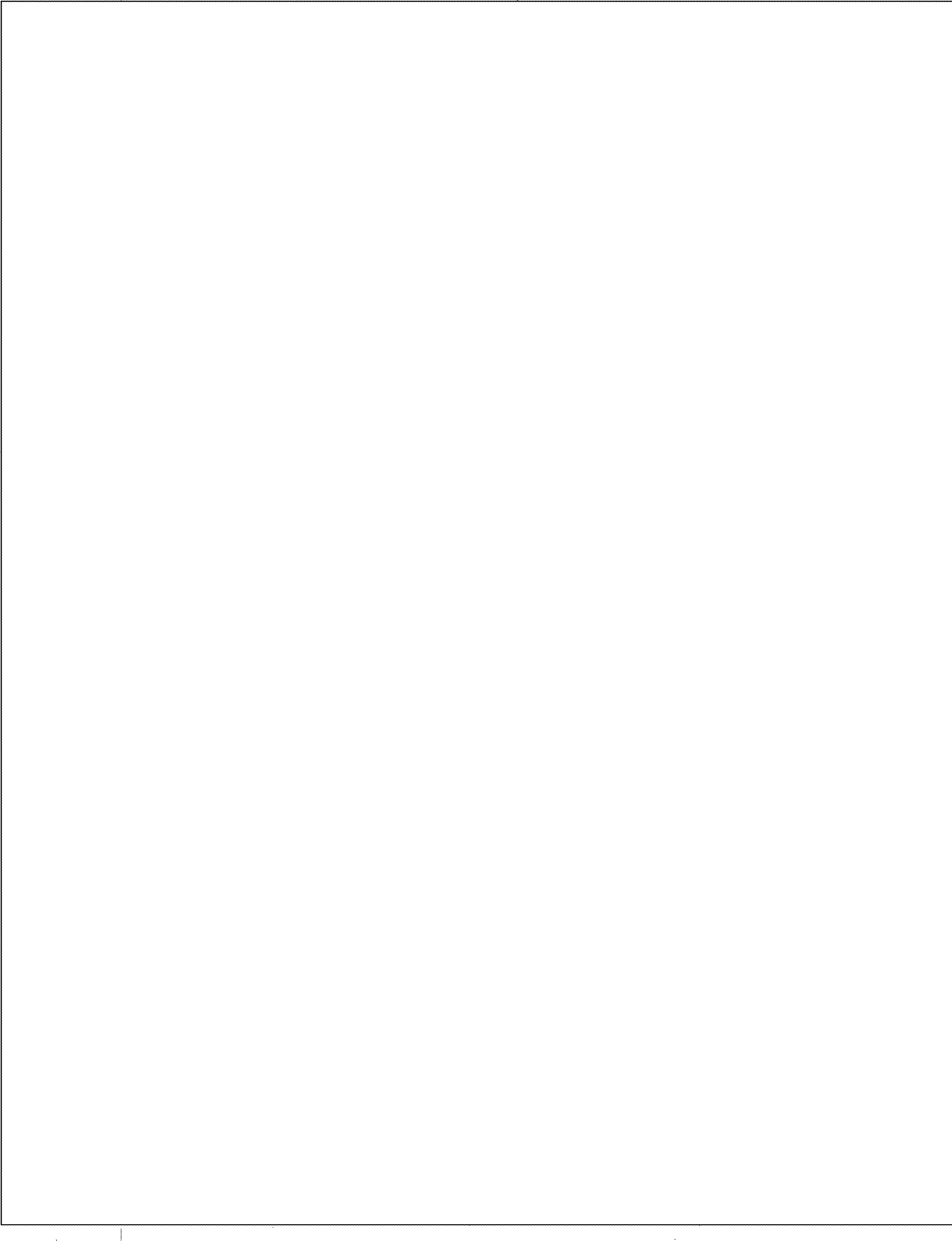


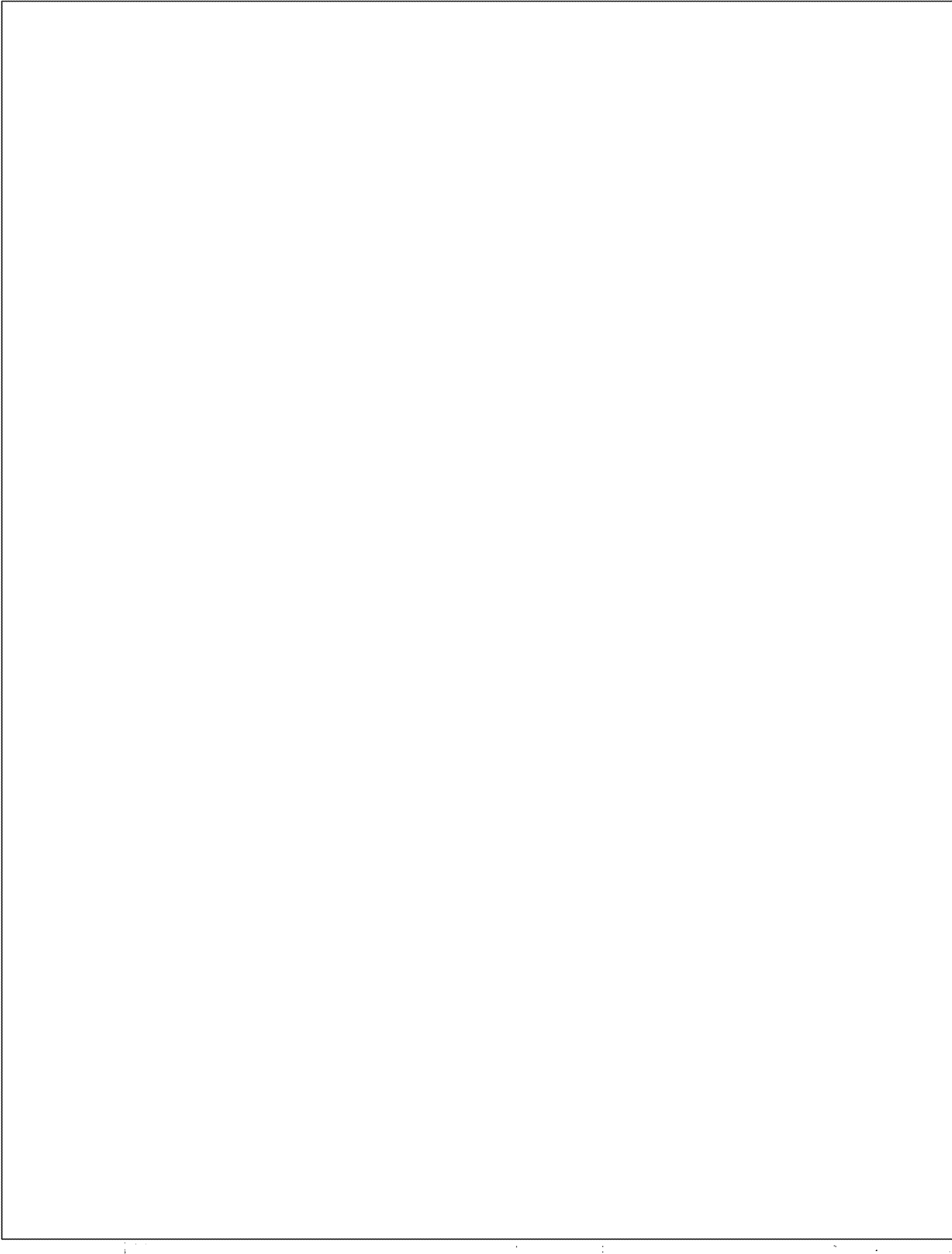




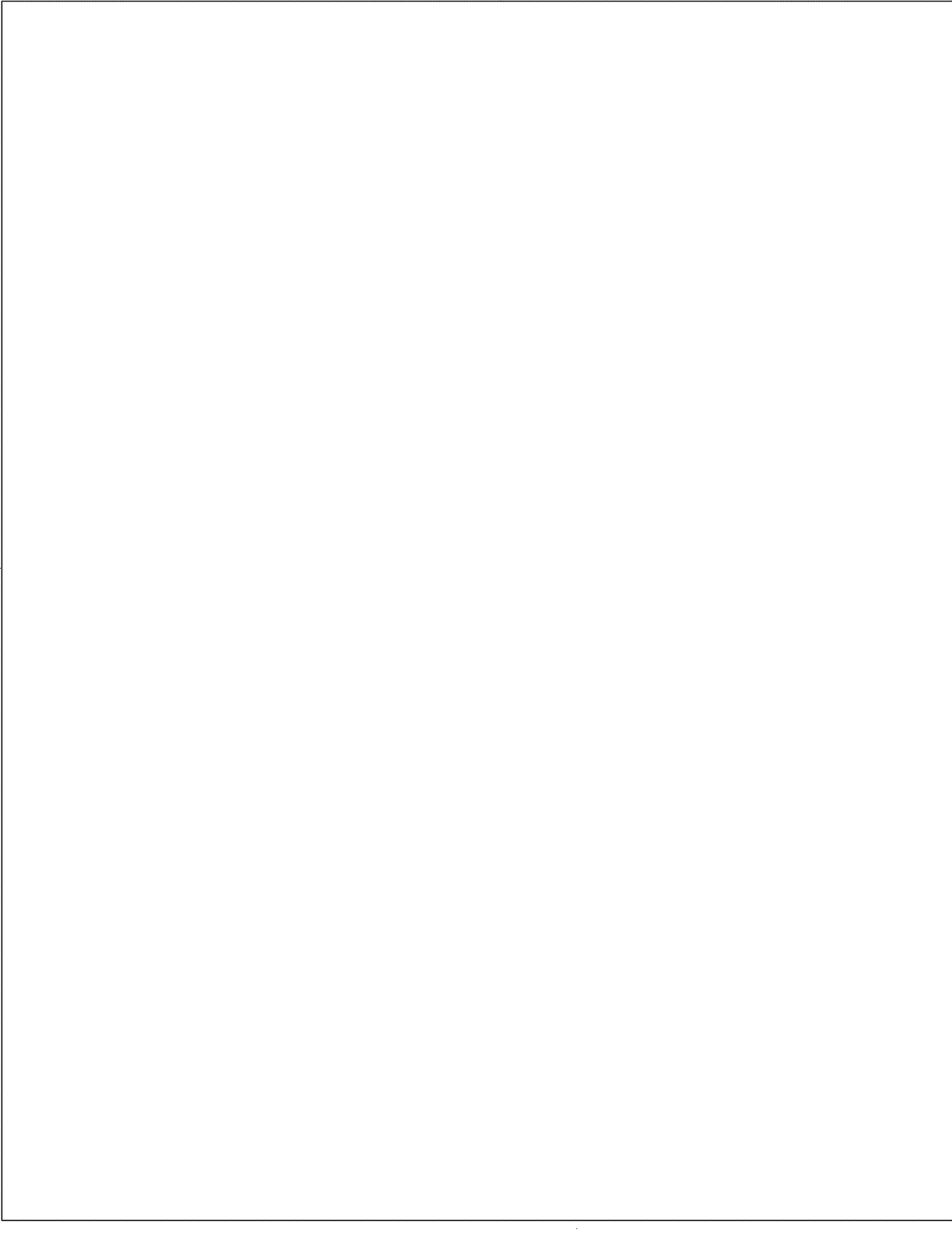


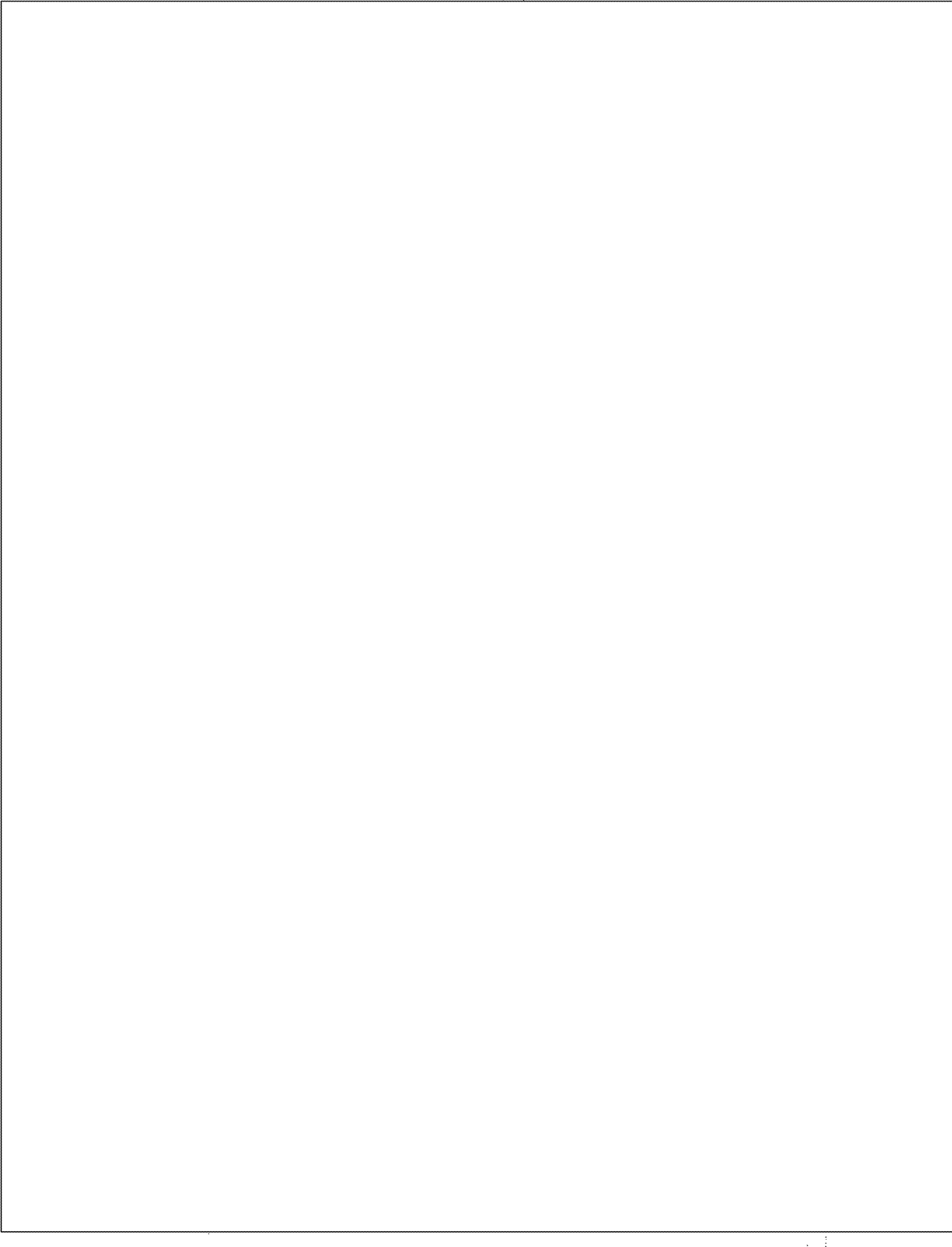






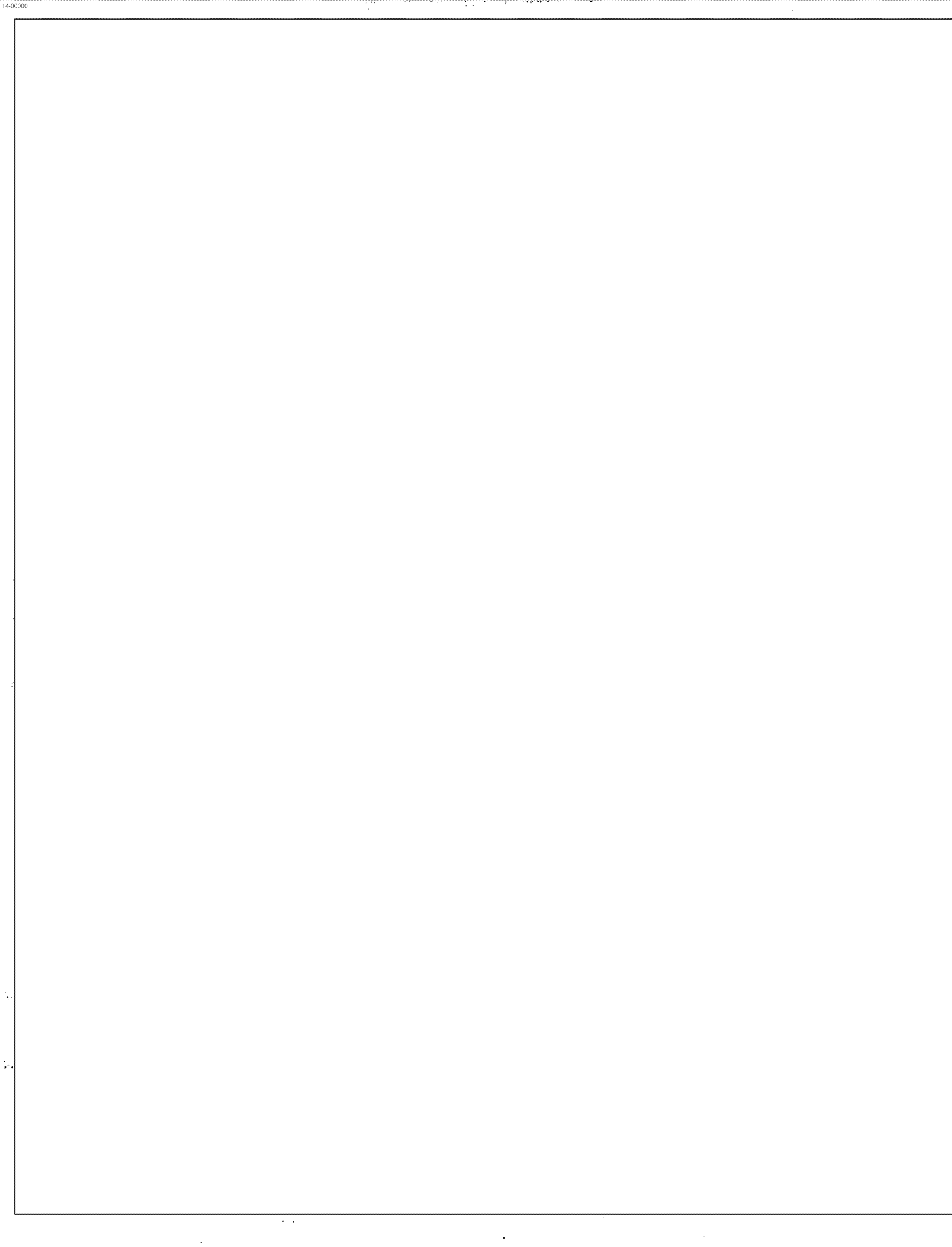
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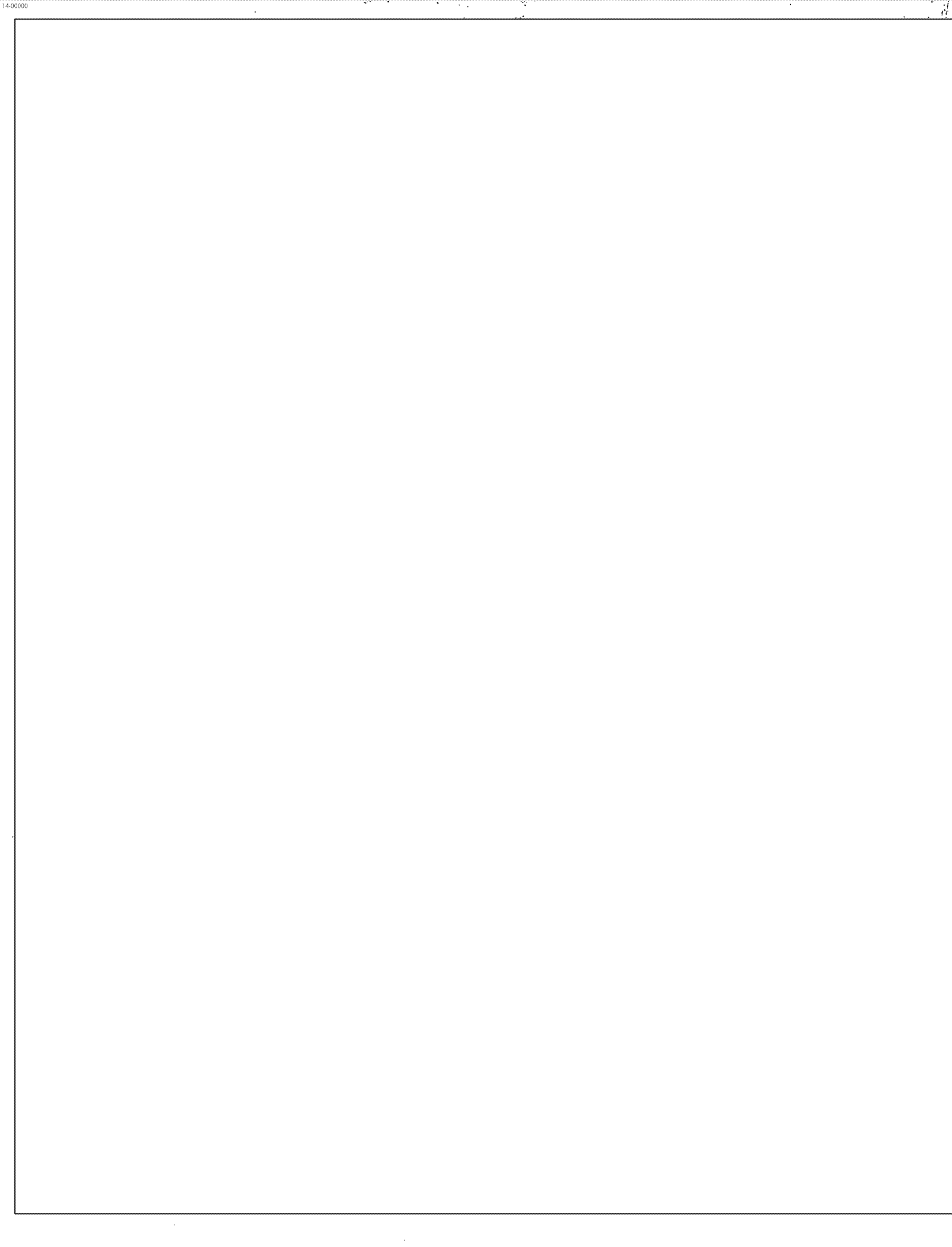


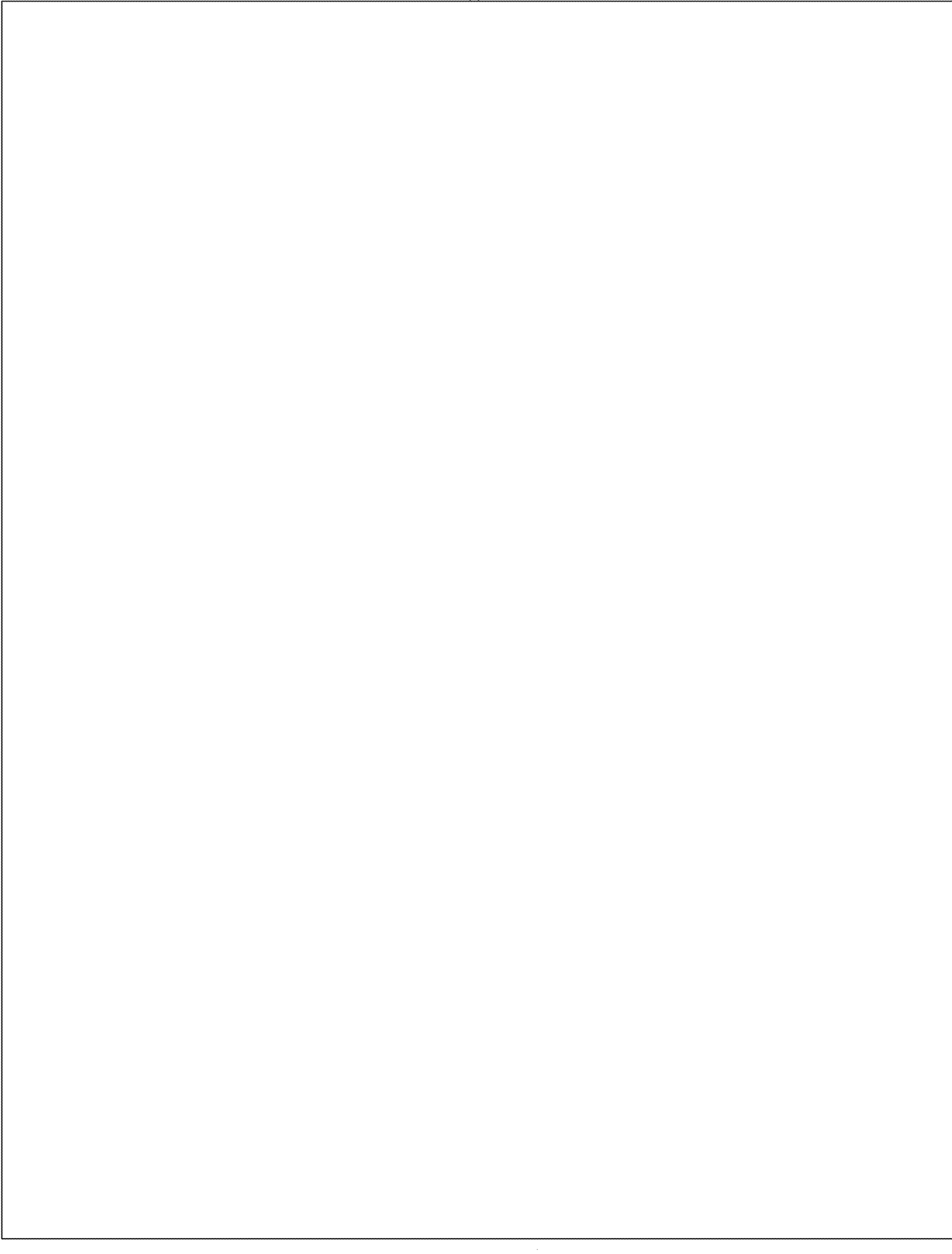


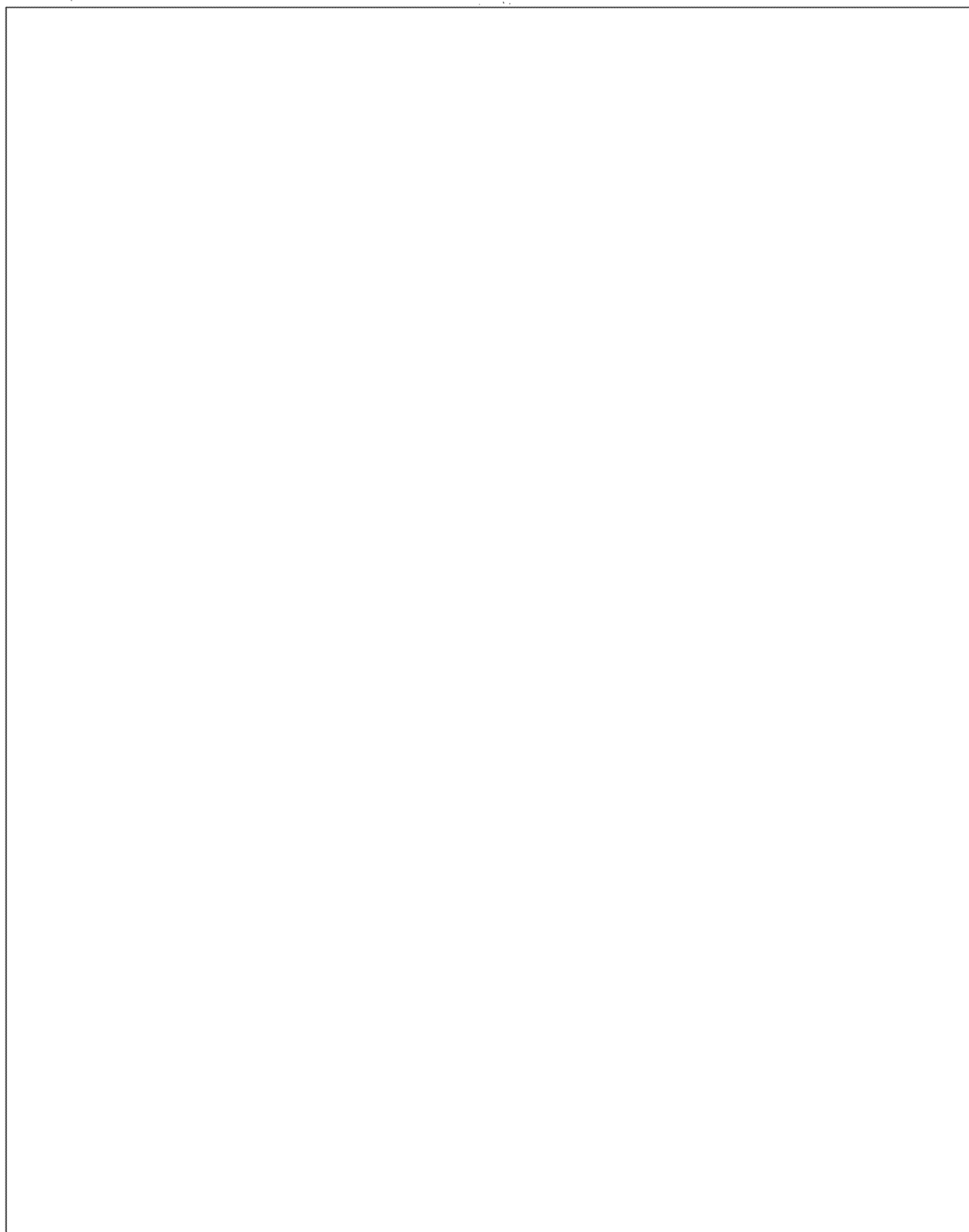
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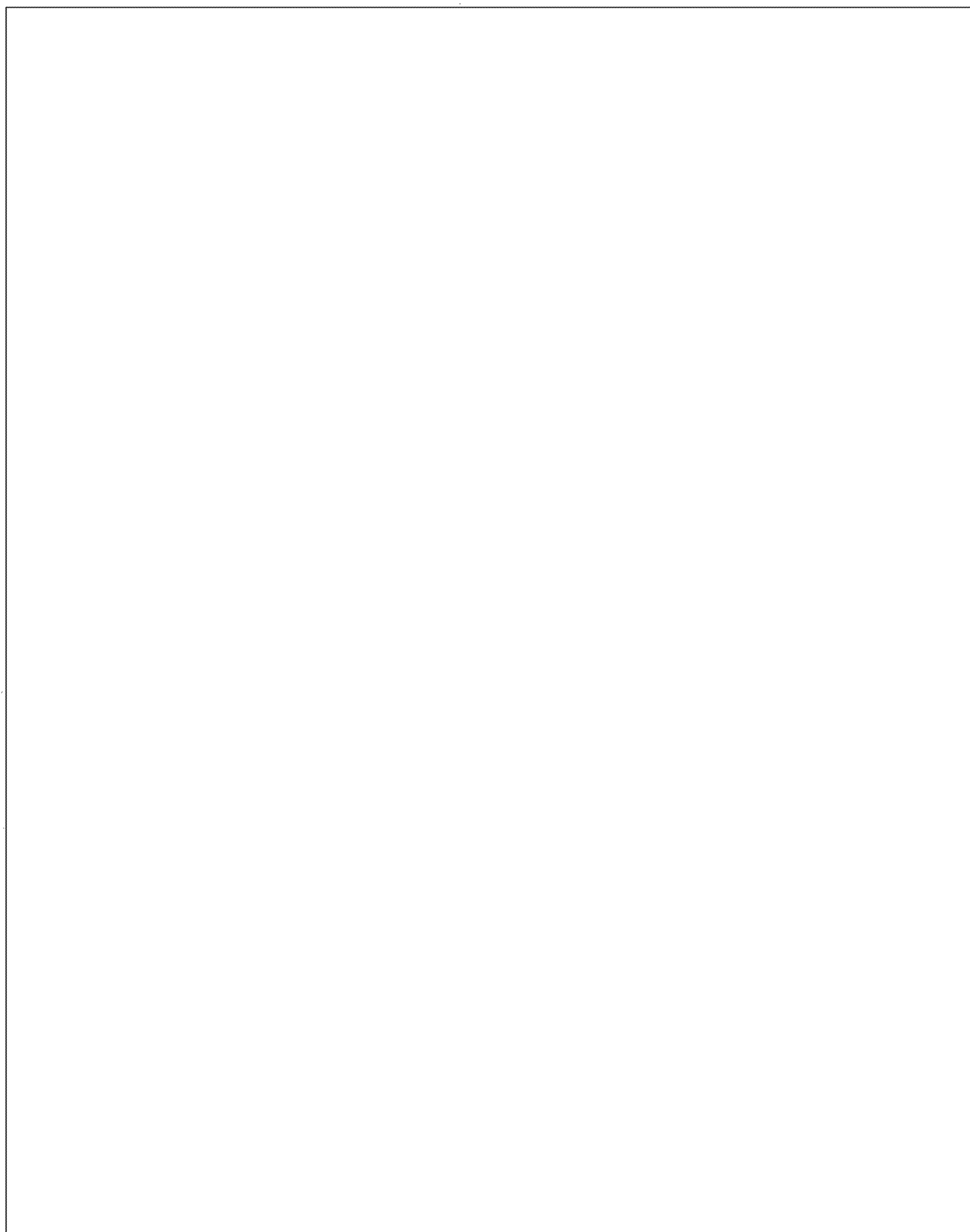






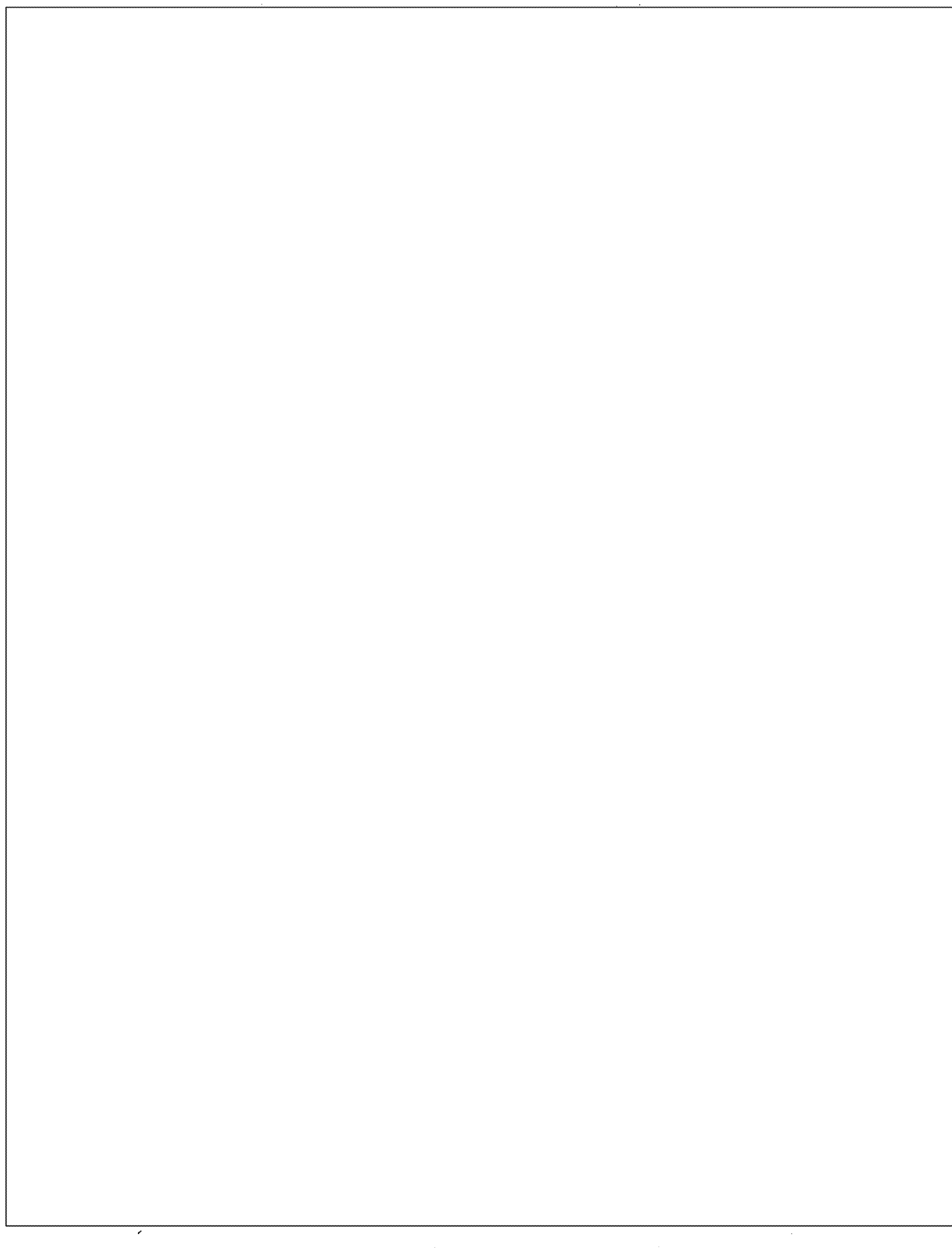






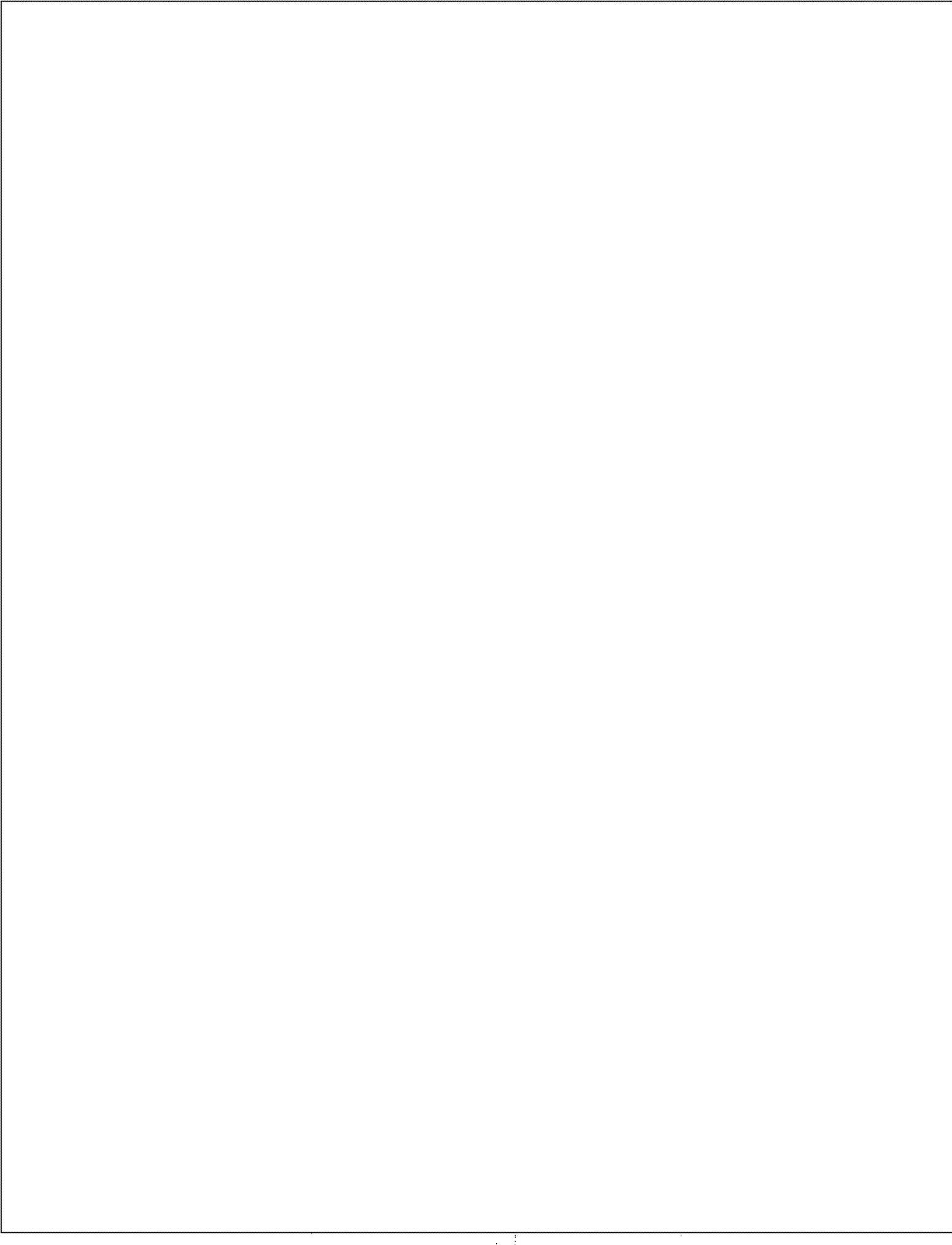


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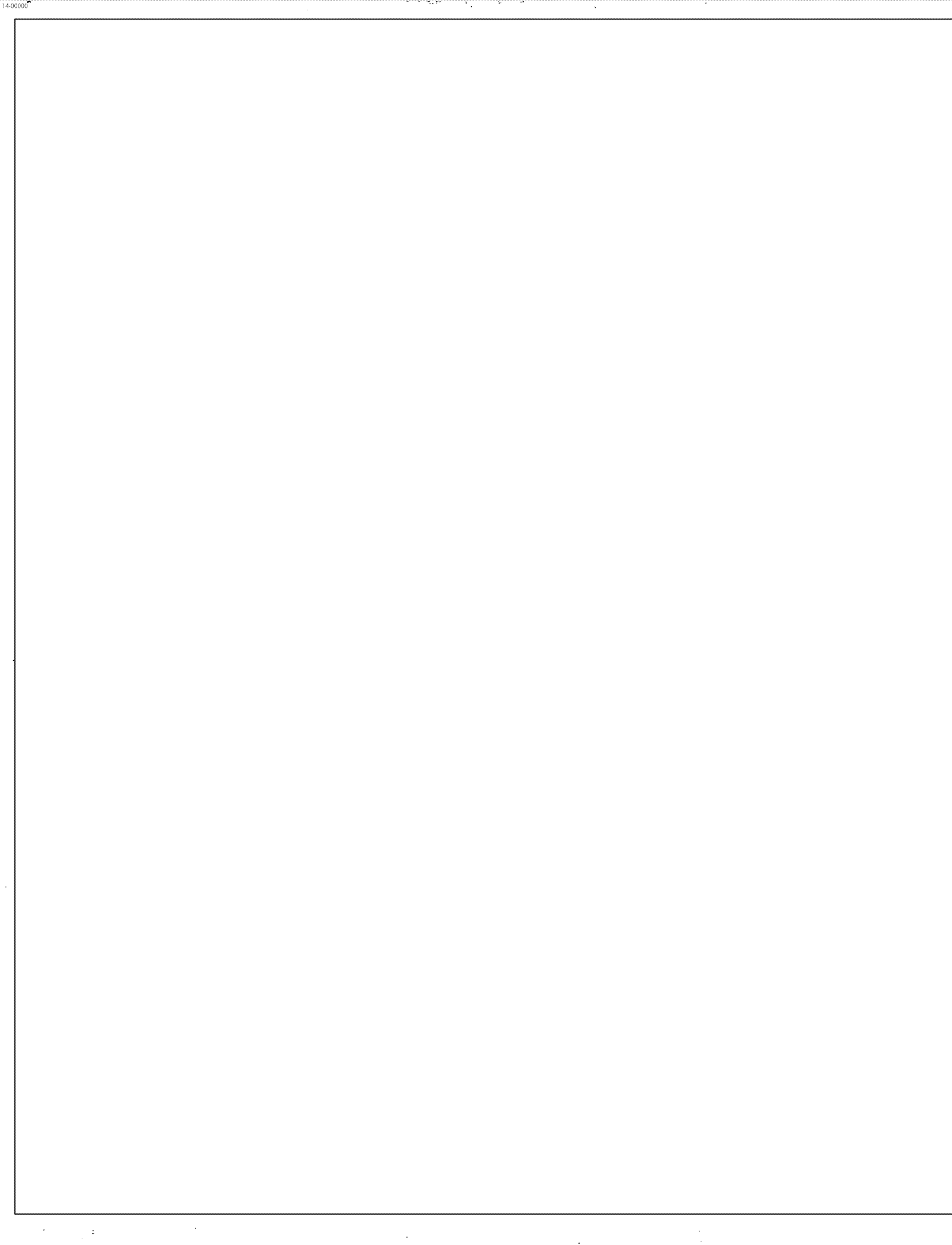


14-00000

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM			
	UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP			
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	Mr. Murphy, D/DCS		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN	
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE	
Remarks:			
<p>Jim:</p> <p>I received the attached correspondence from Bill Trucheart this morning.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Signature]</i></p>			
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER			
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.			DATE
Thomas H. Karamessines, DD/P			14 May 69
	UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET

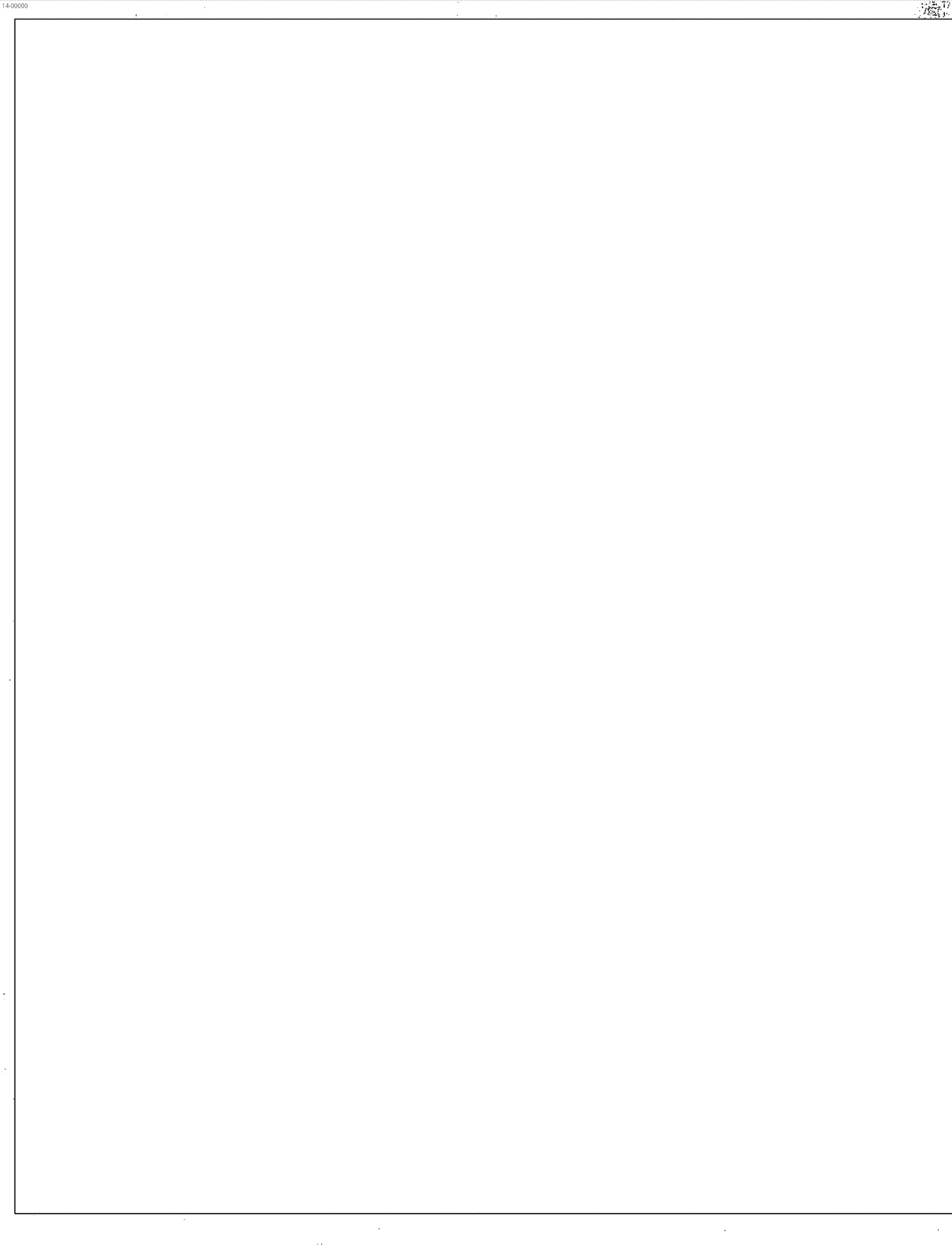


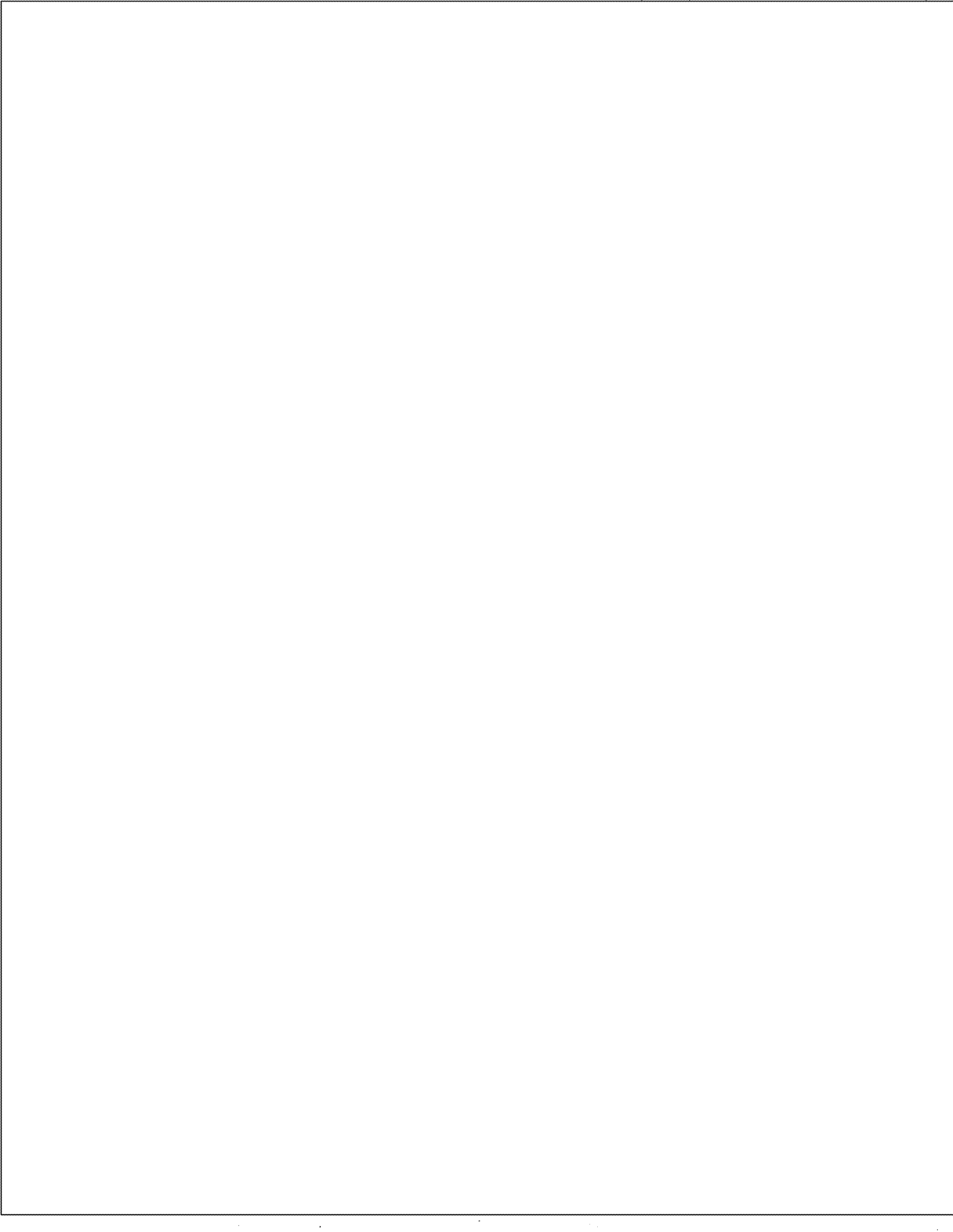
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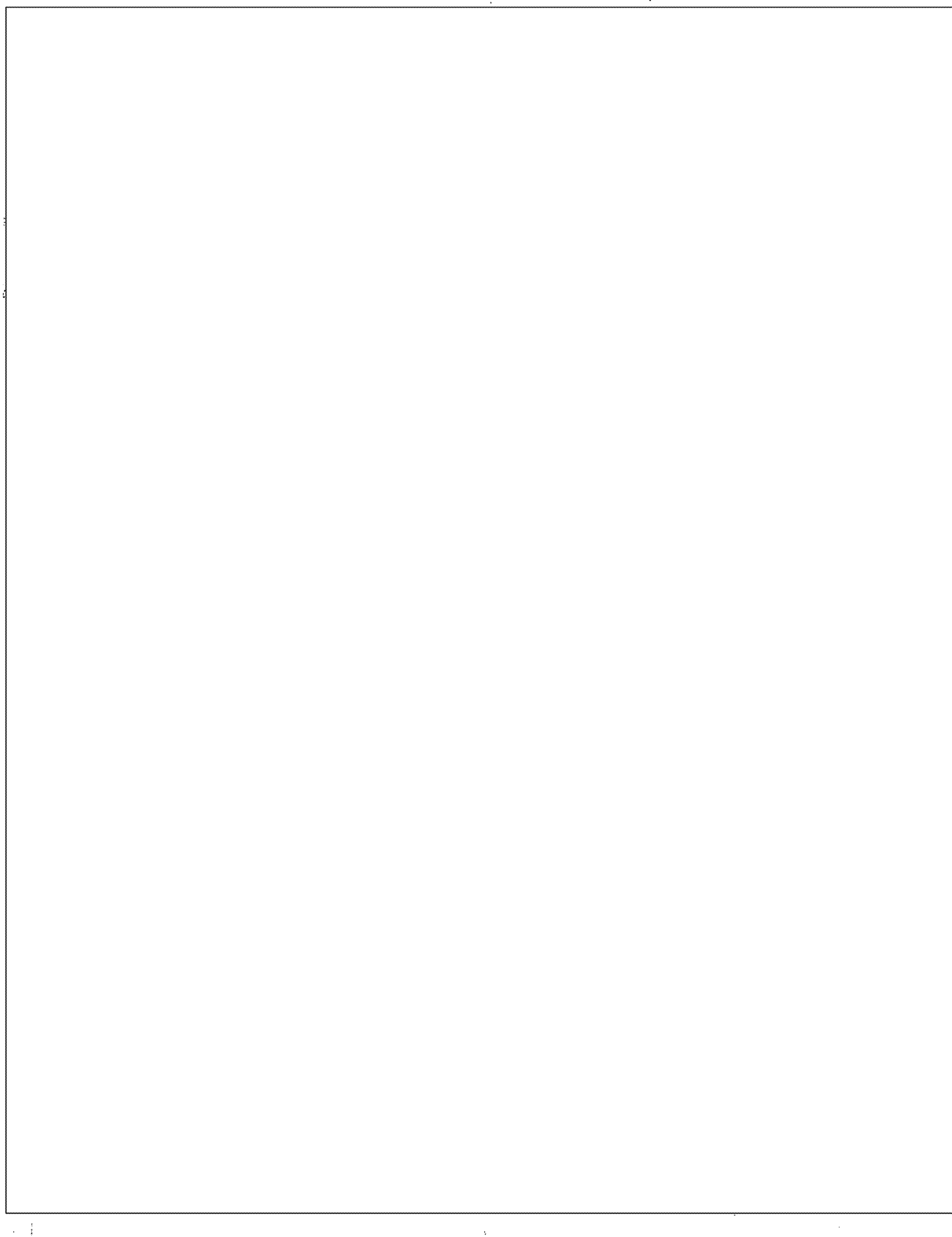




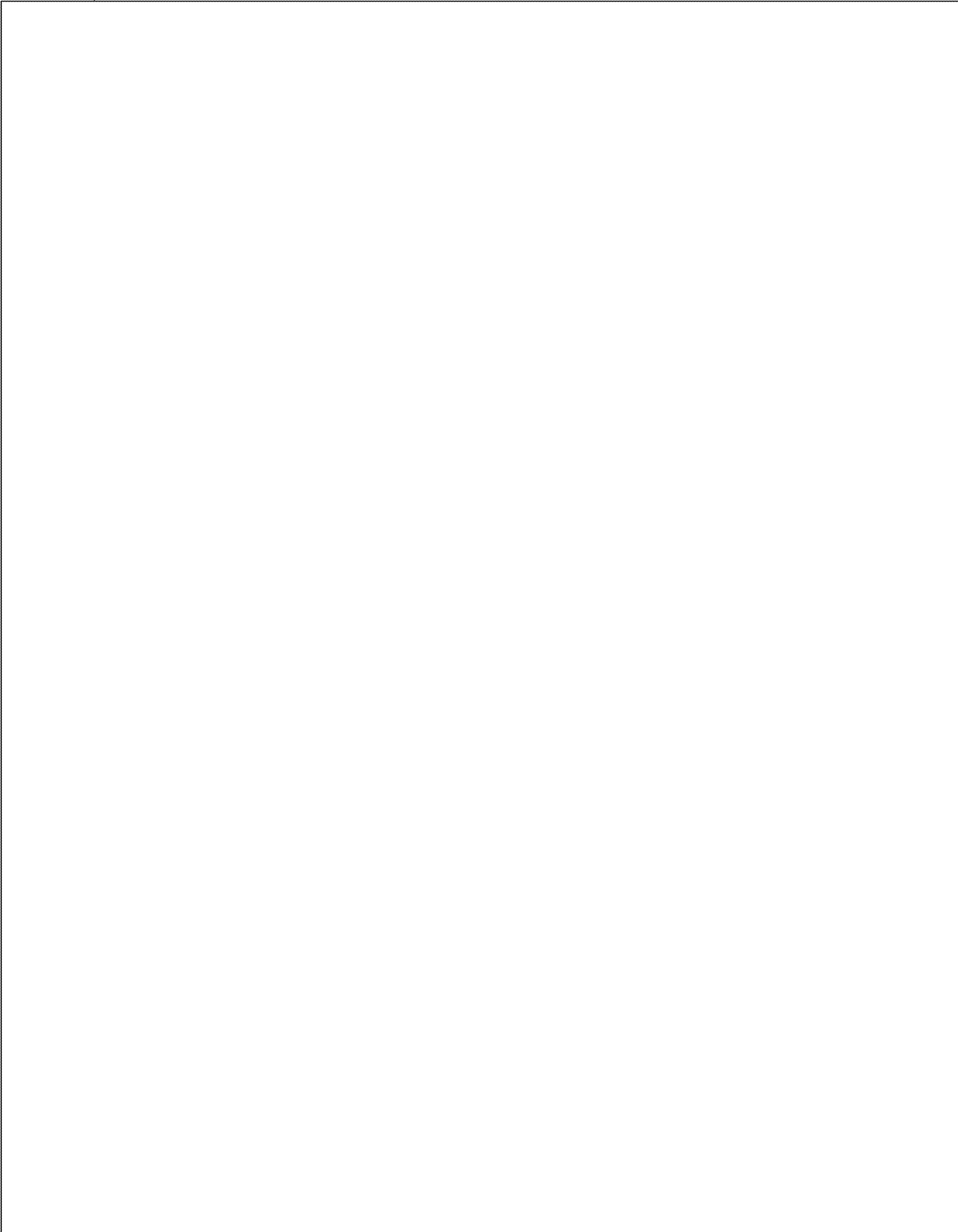
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[Handwritten signature]

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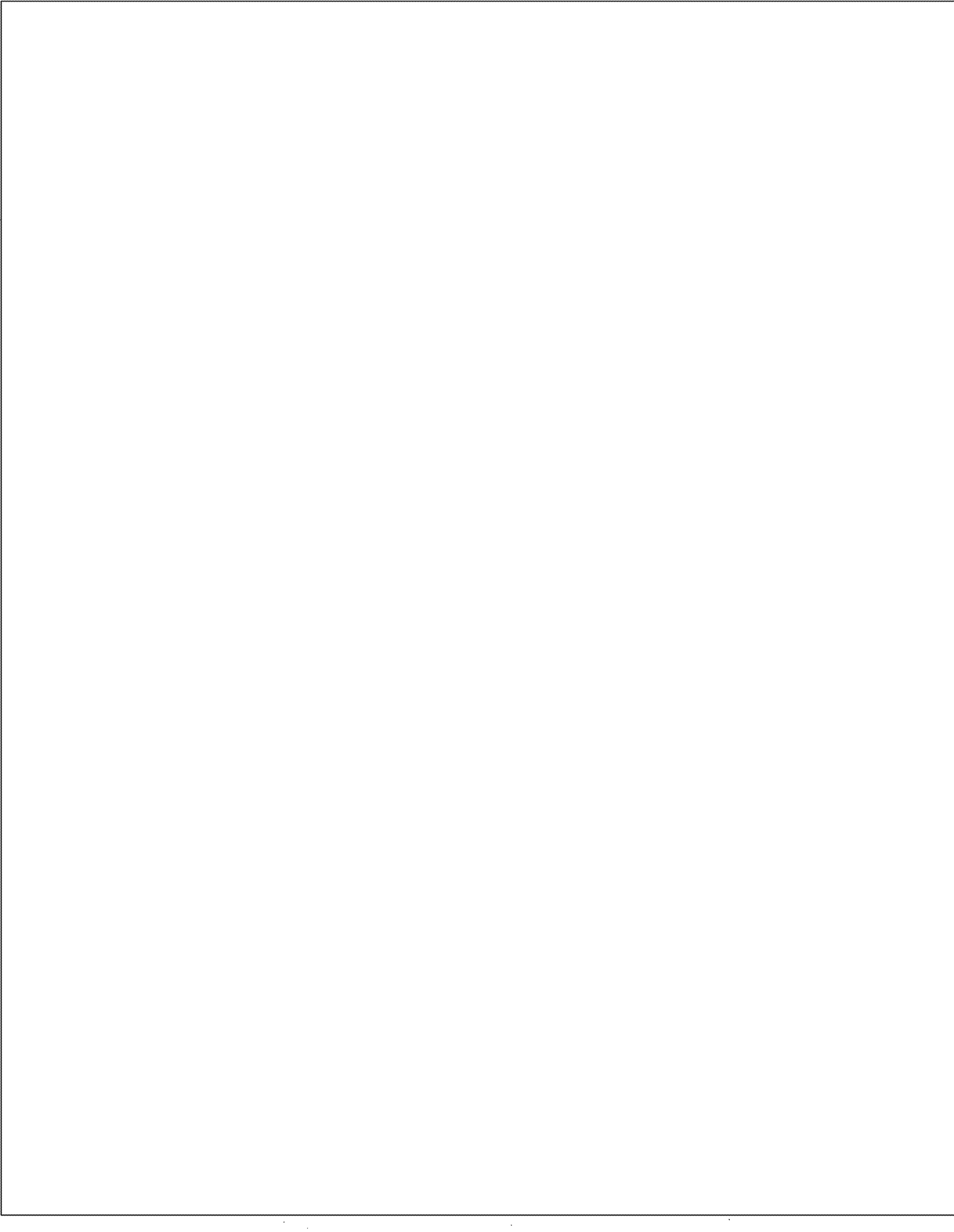
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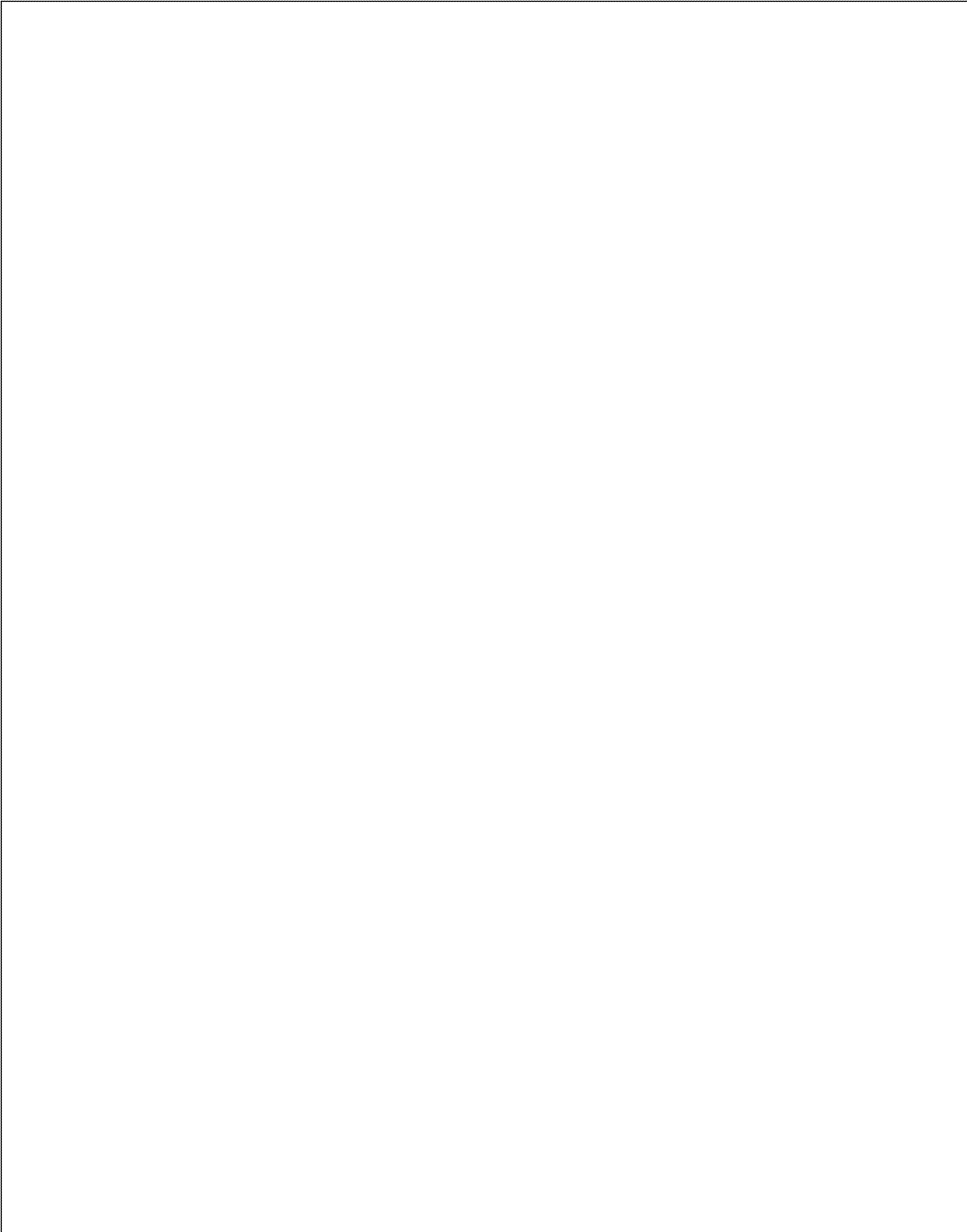
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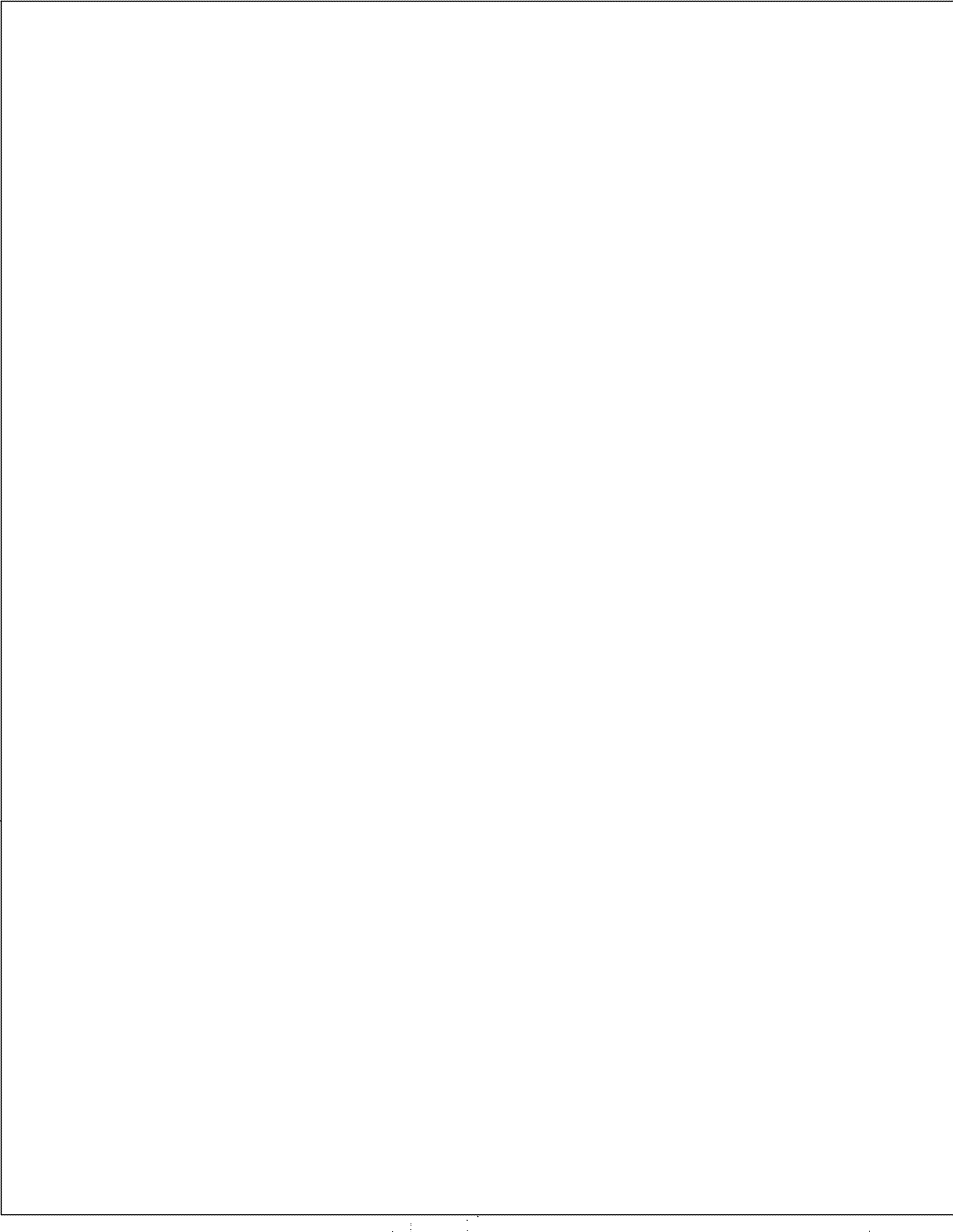
ANALYSIS REPORT

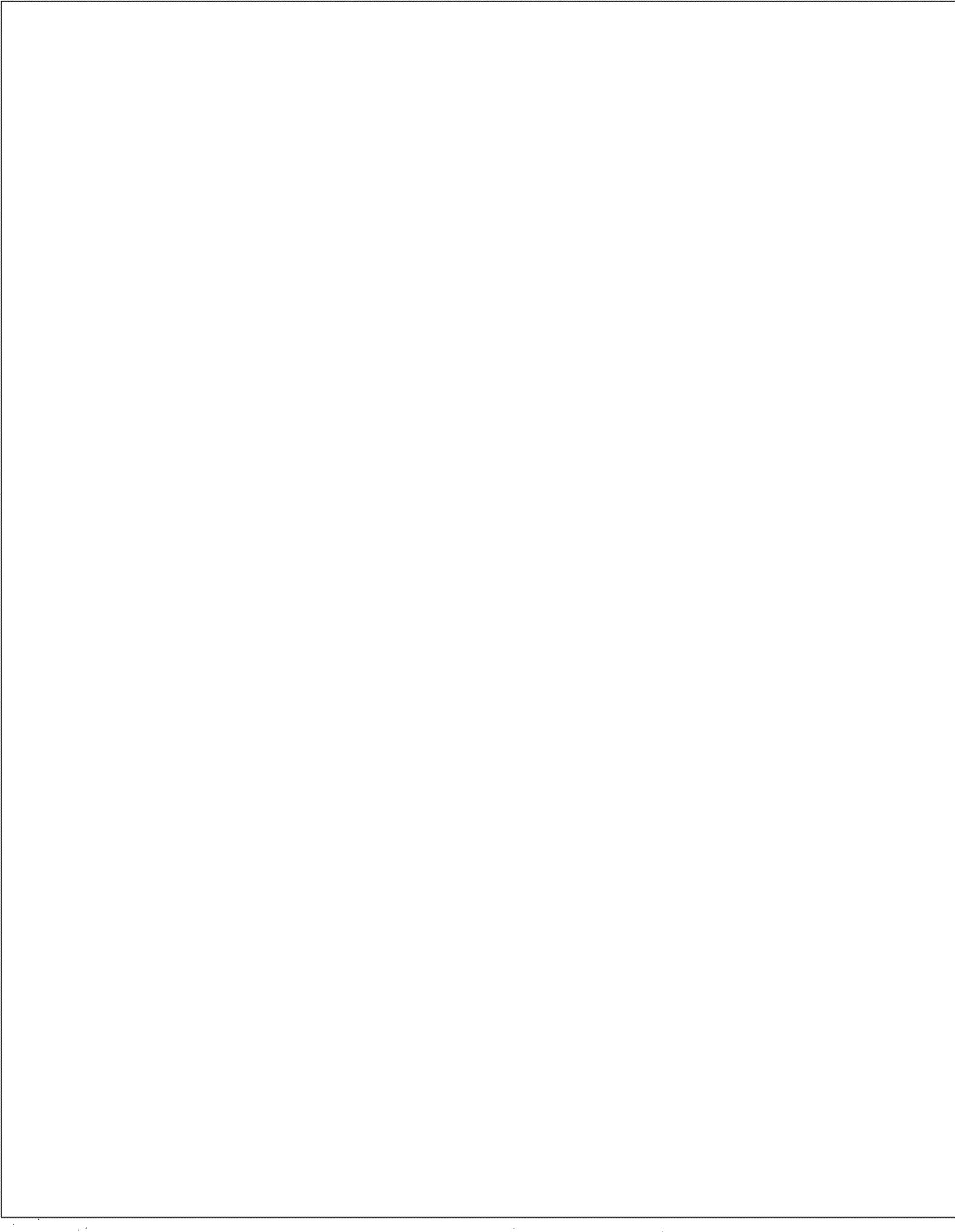
		INDEX - 5564			
ADDRESS					
TYPE OF DOCUMENT	Process Sheet	DATE FILED	10/22/63		
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	F.O.	SECONDARY NO.			
ASSISTANT SUBJECT & AREA: (8-5564) Defection and Redefection.					
SUBJECT	AREA	ACT.	DATE INFO.	TFR	DATE AREA

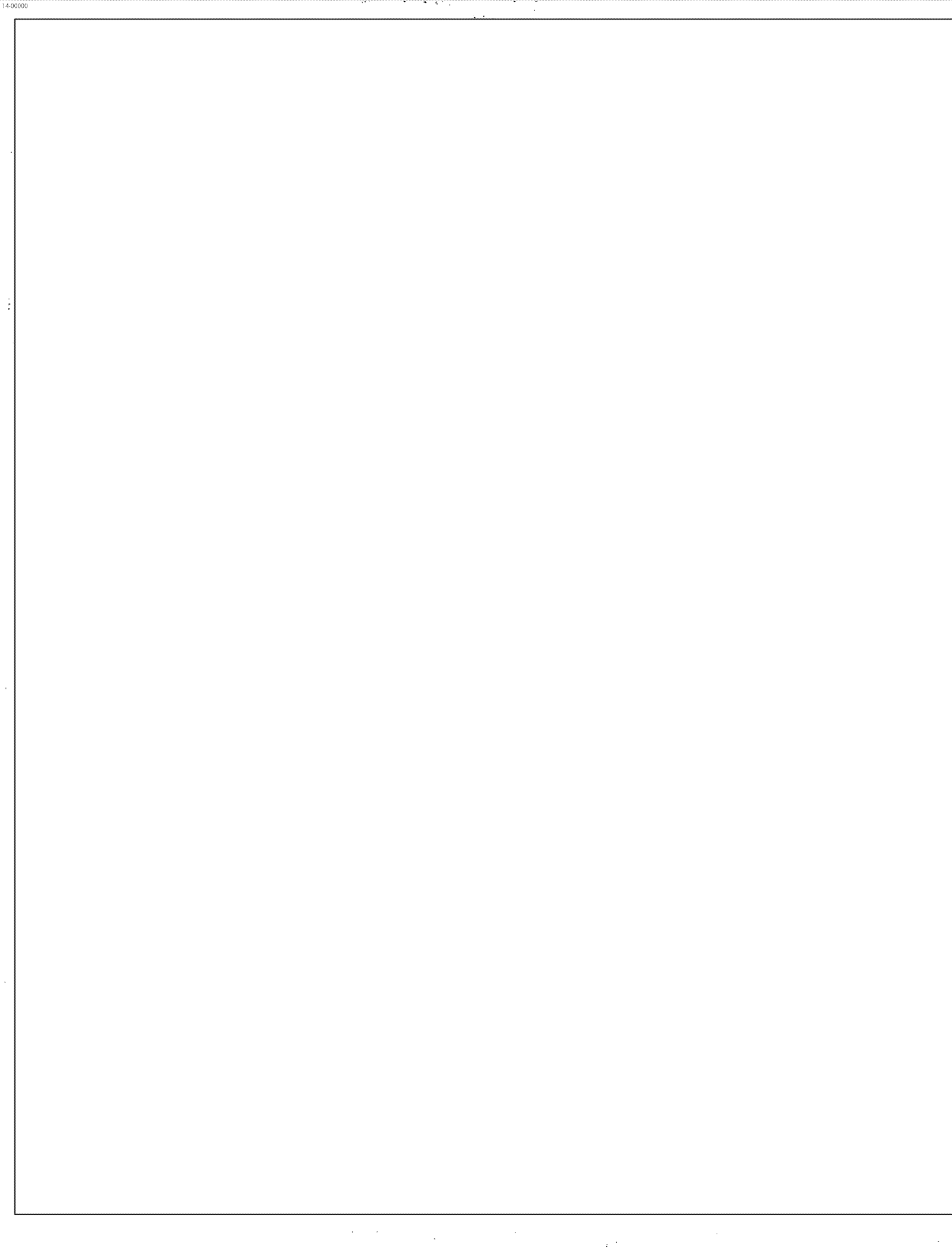
SECRET











SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

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**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP**

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	Chief, New York Office		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE

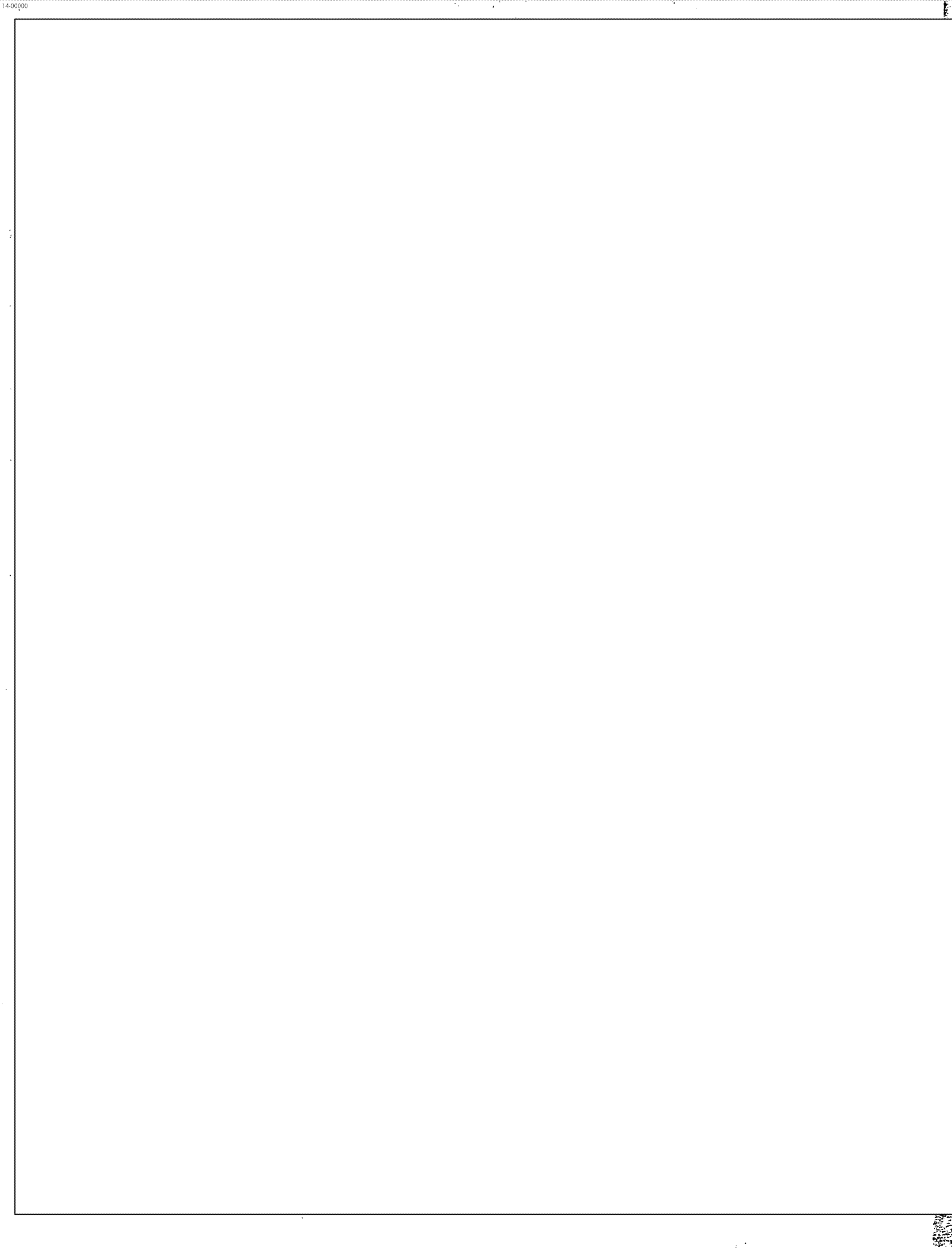
Remarks:

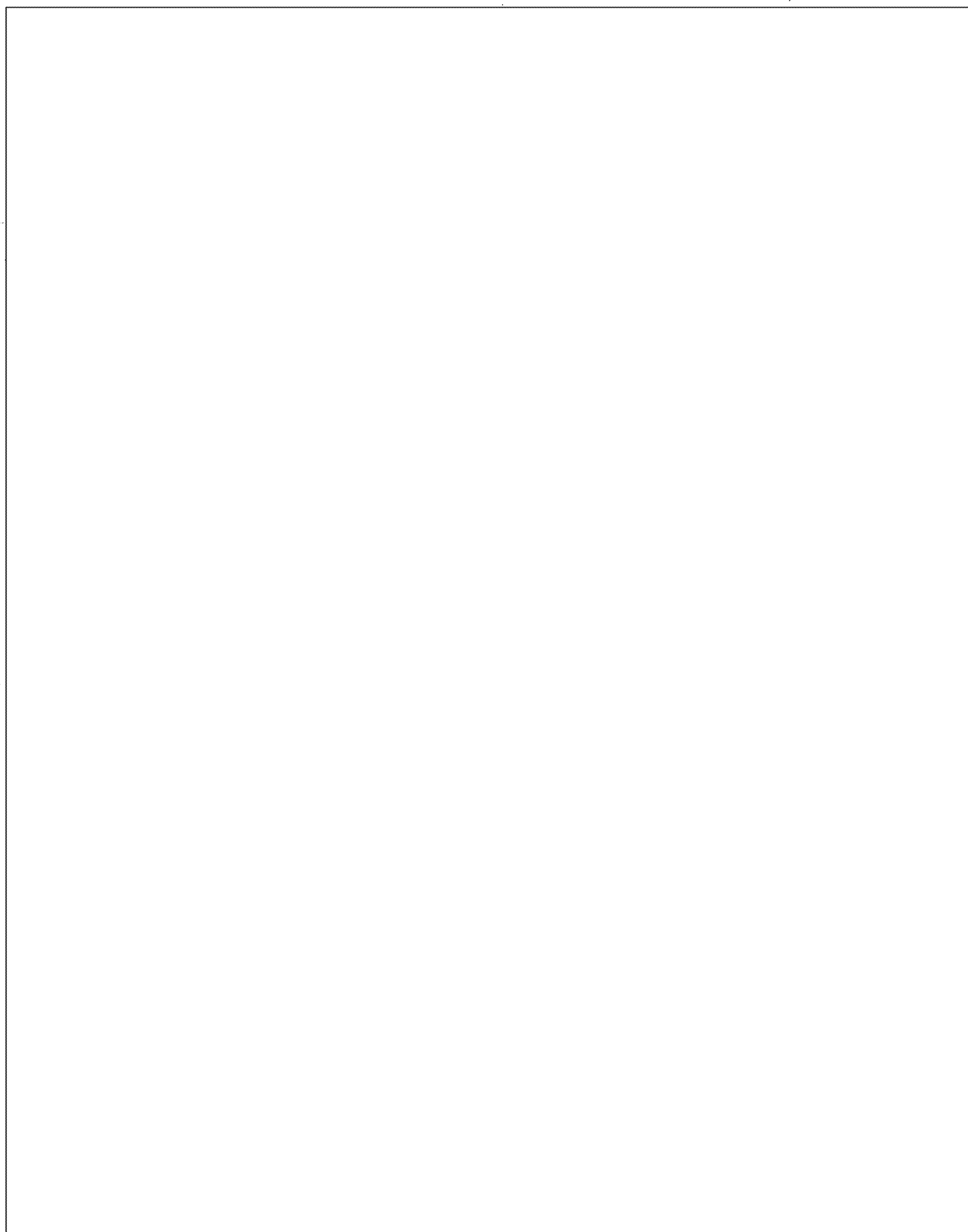
Emerson Brown sent a copy of the attached to me as a follow-up on our conversations in New York last week. Since [redacted] has been alerted, we recommend contact with him in the near future to discuss collection possibilities.

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

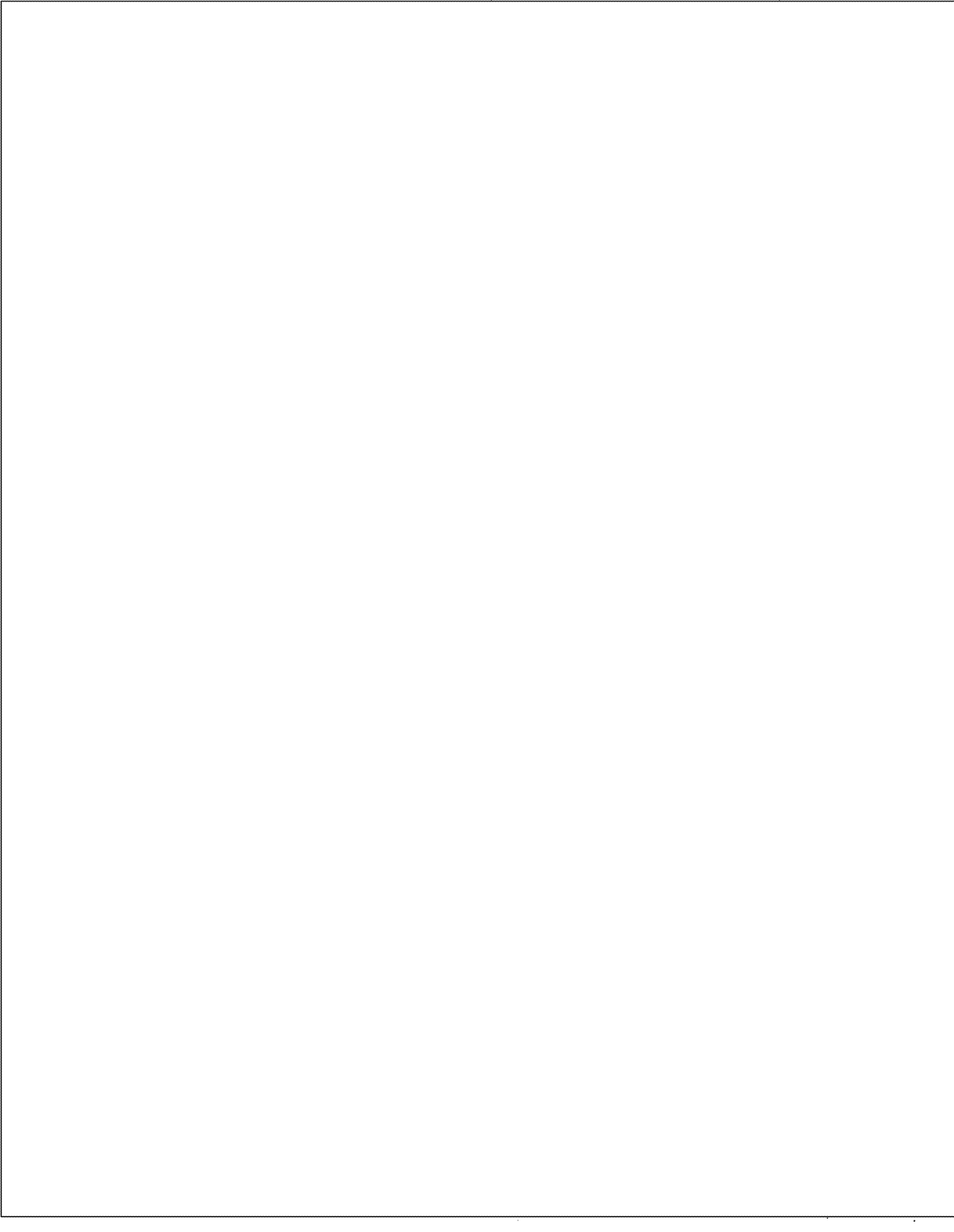
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
Deputy for Collection	23 Apr 63

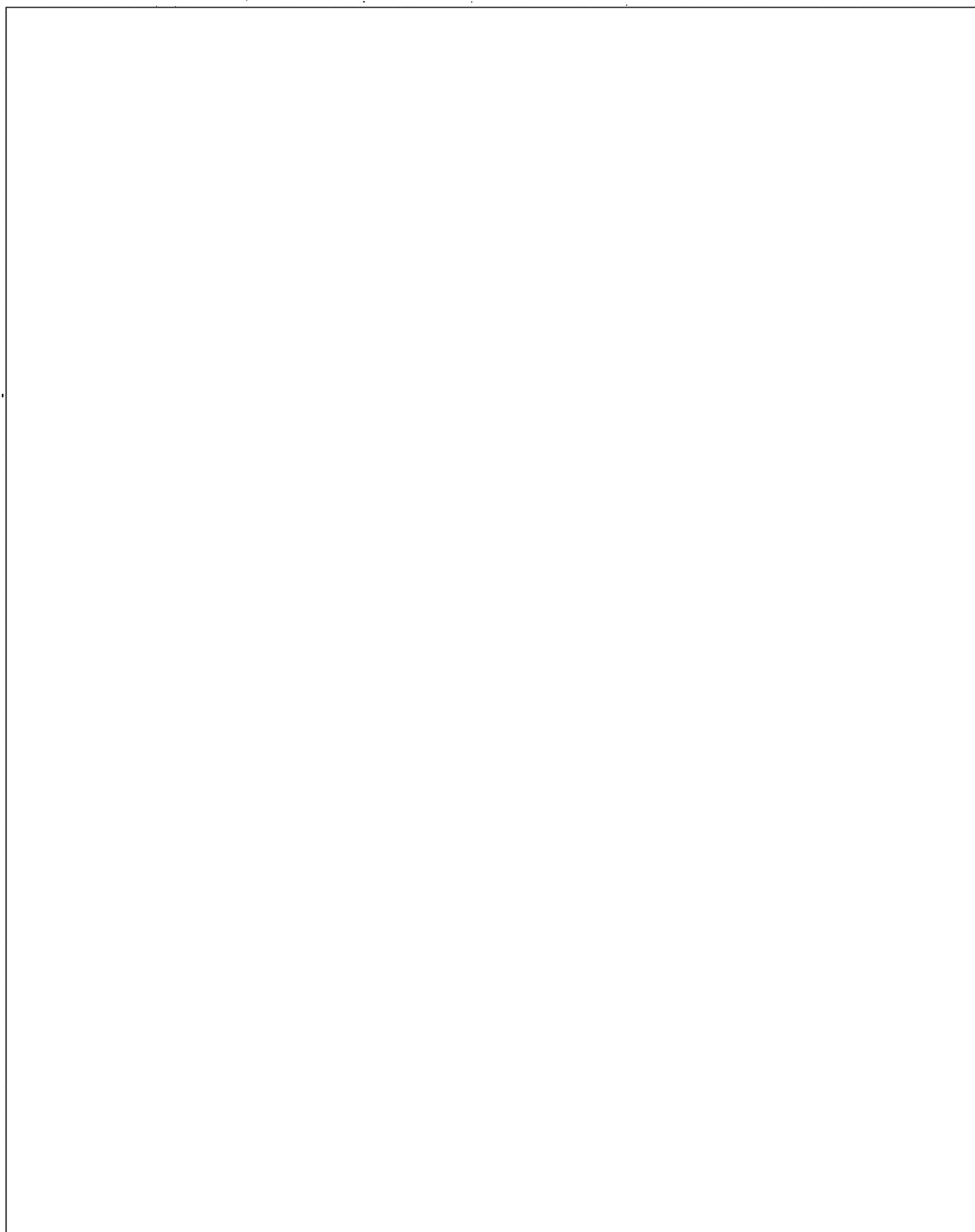
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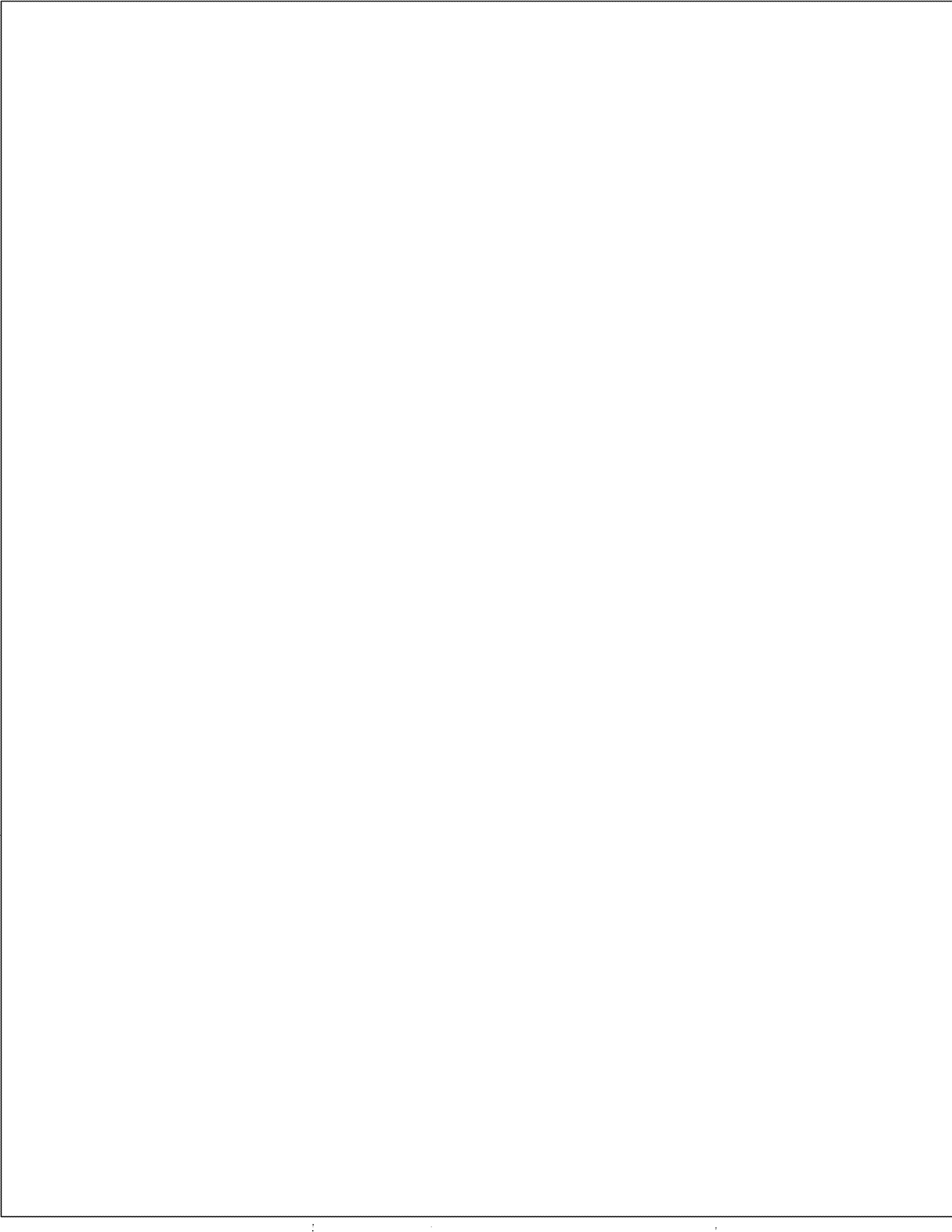


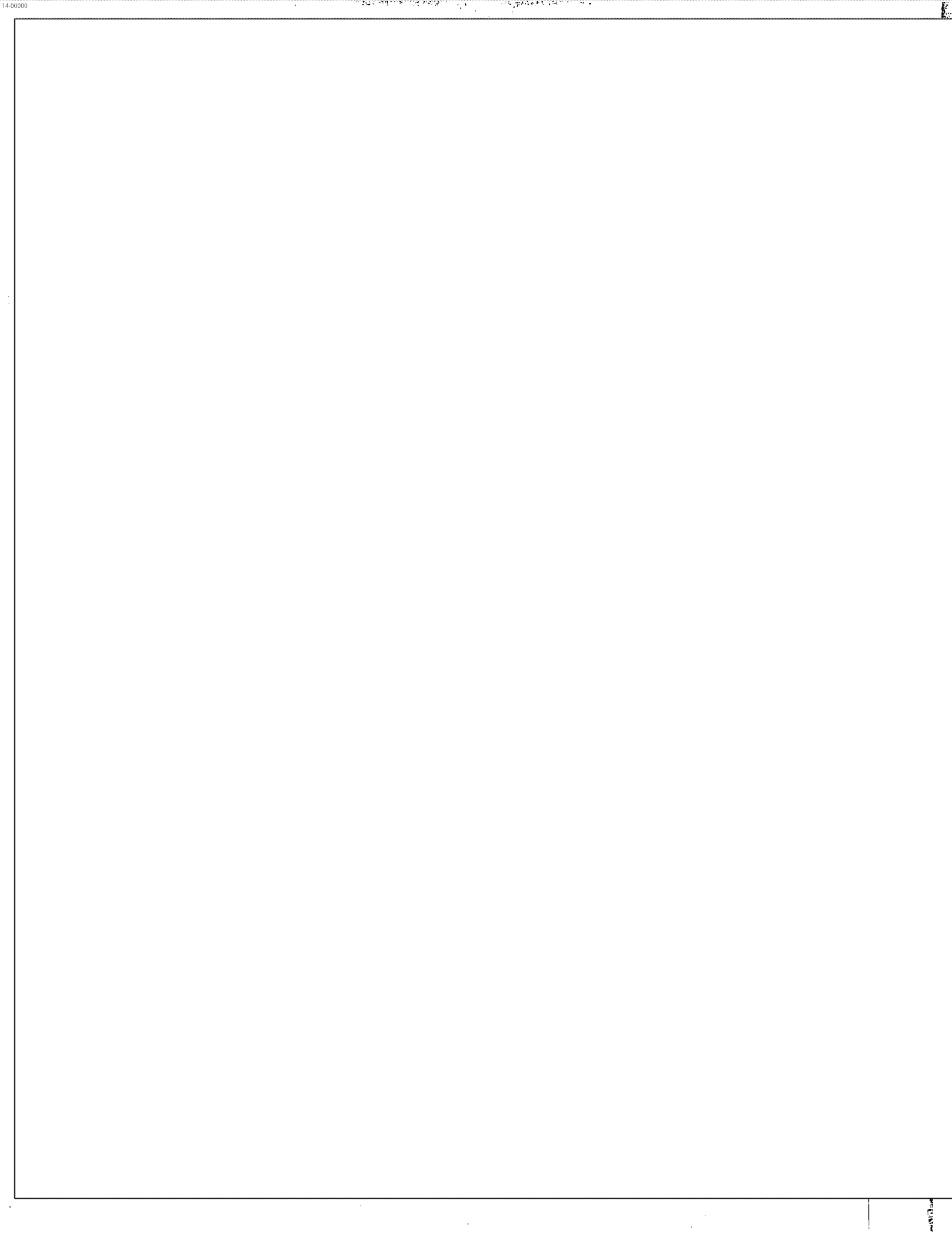












SECRET

F 5564

For : Chief, Contact Division
Support Branch

15 October 1958

Chief [redacted]

Resident [redacted]

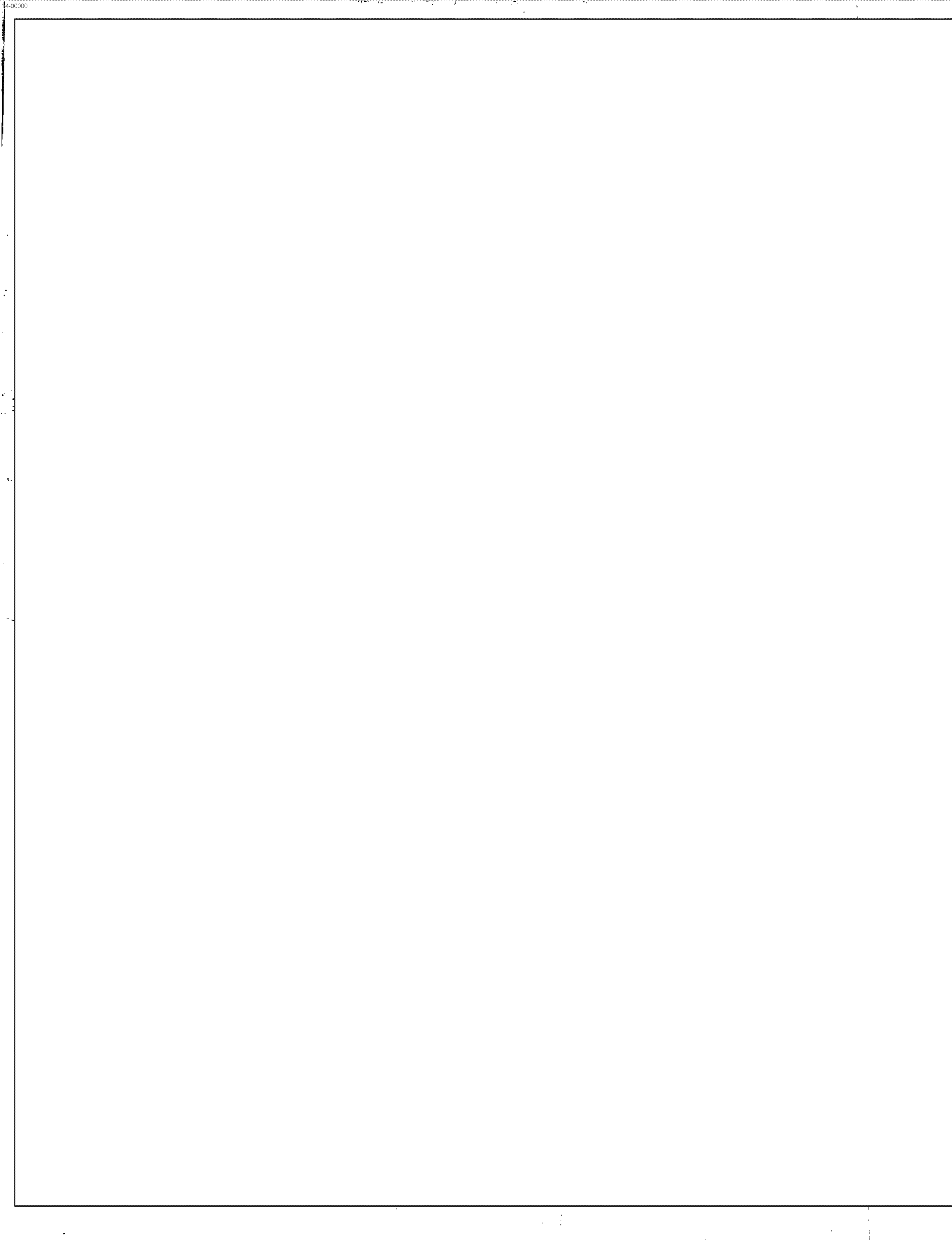
A source of ours suggested that [redacted] could be
helpful to us.

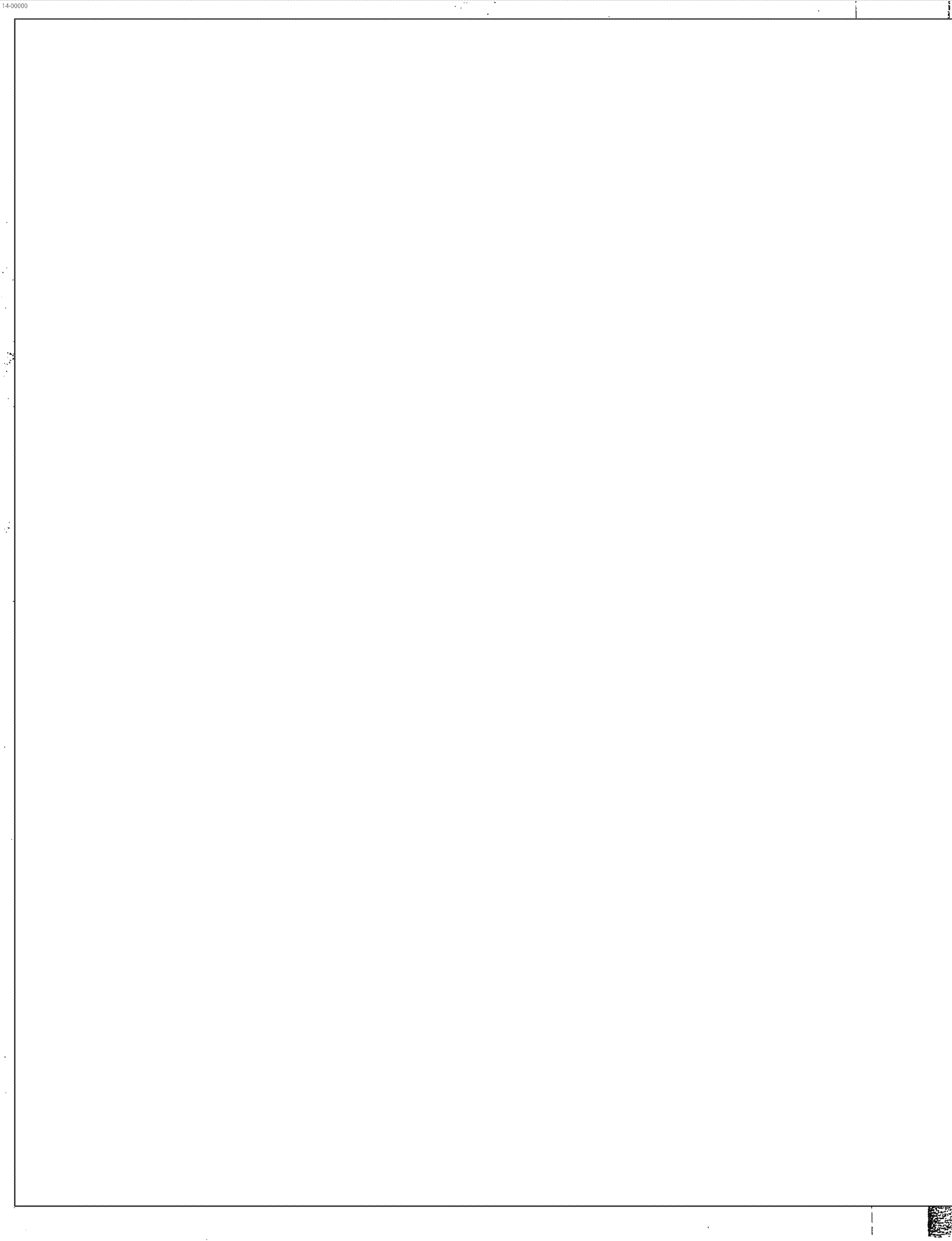
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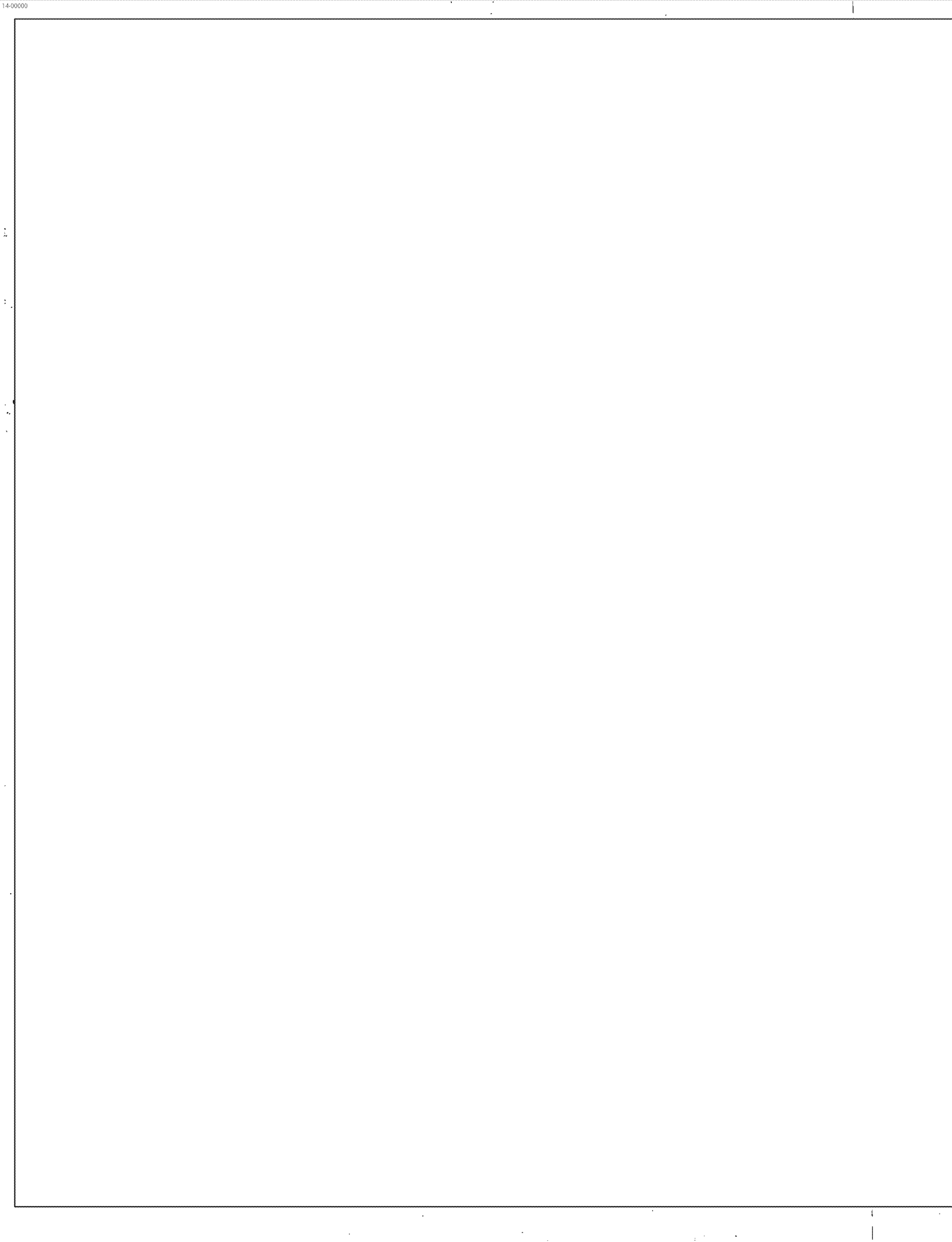
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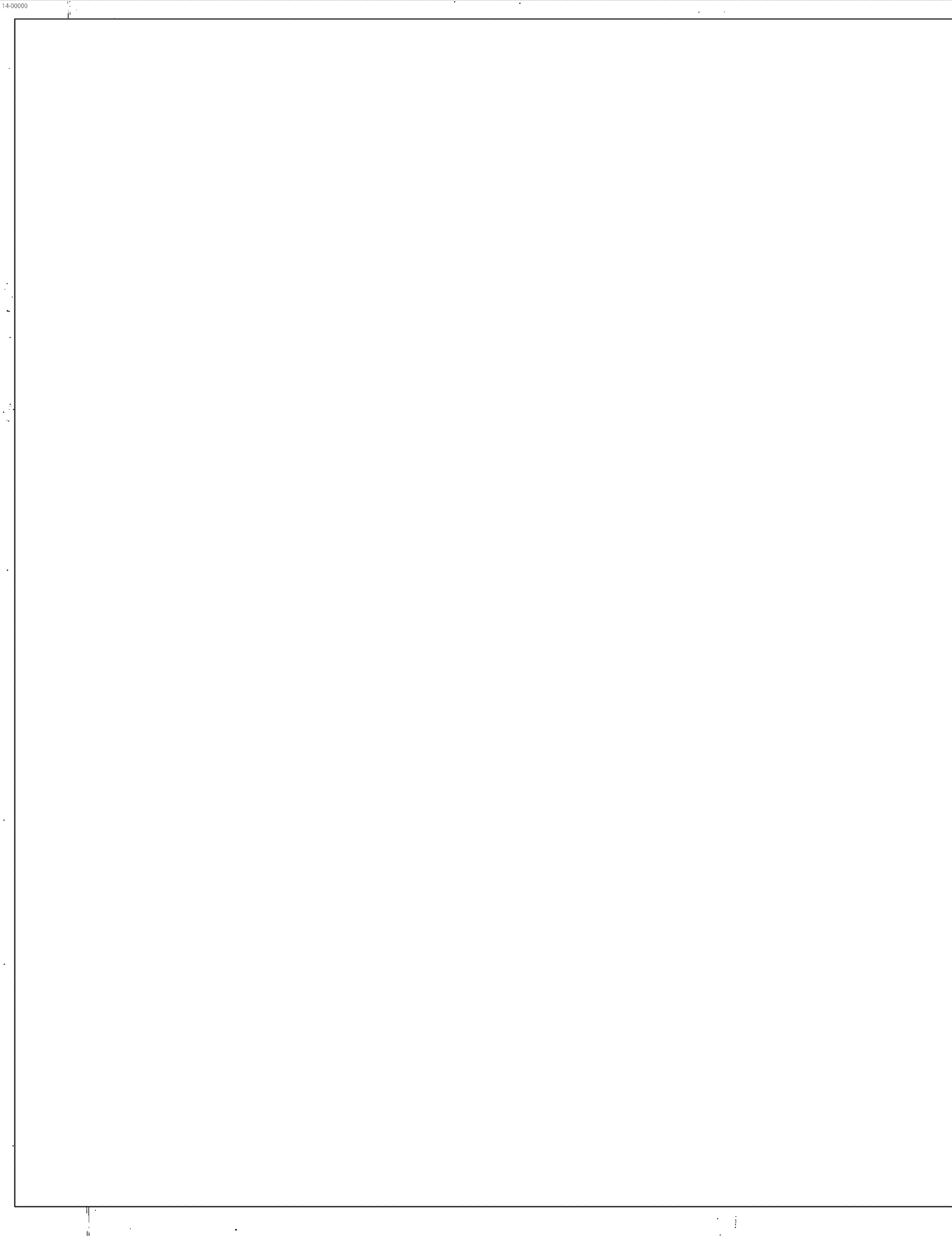
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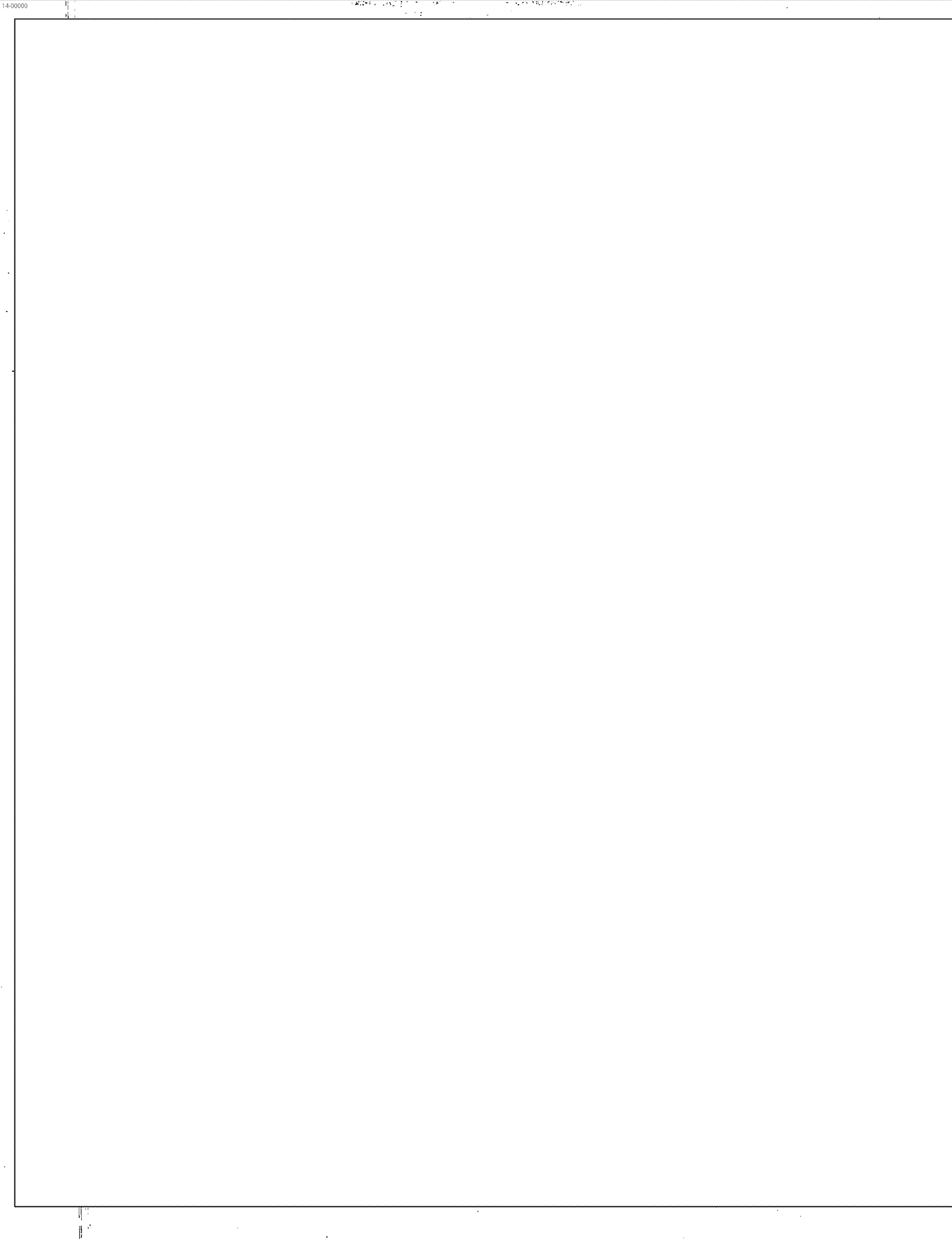
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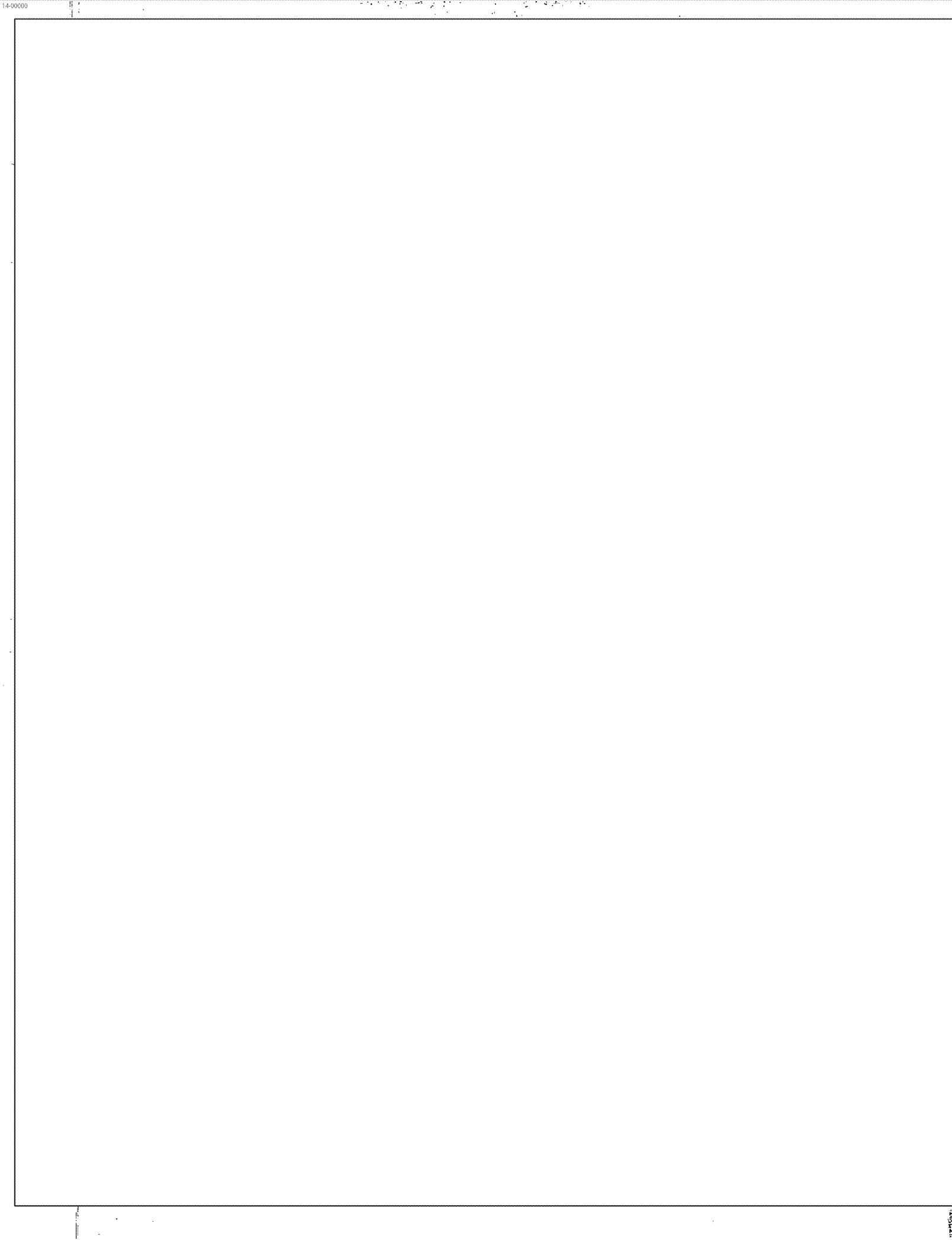


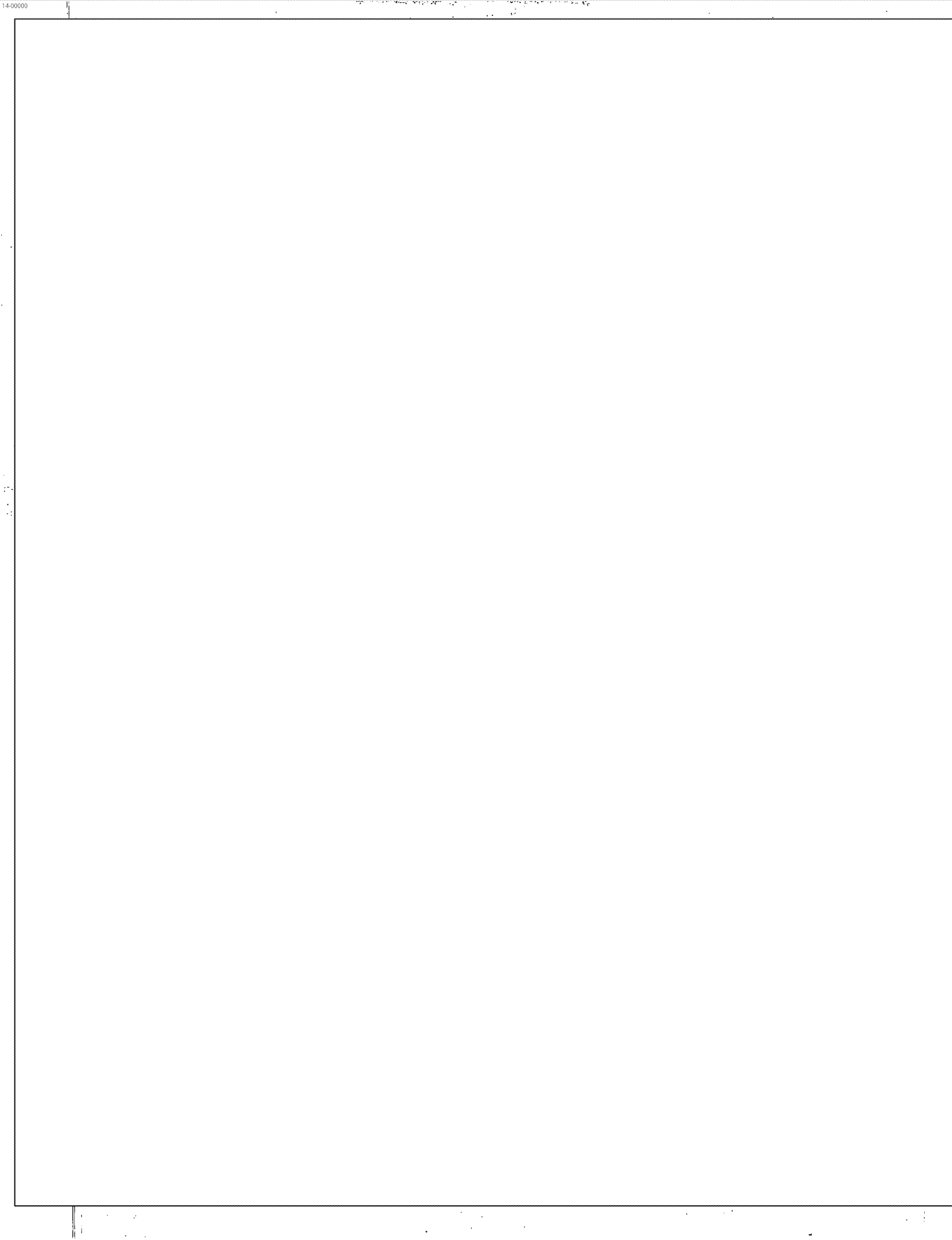


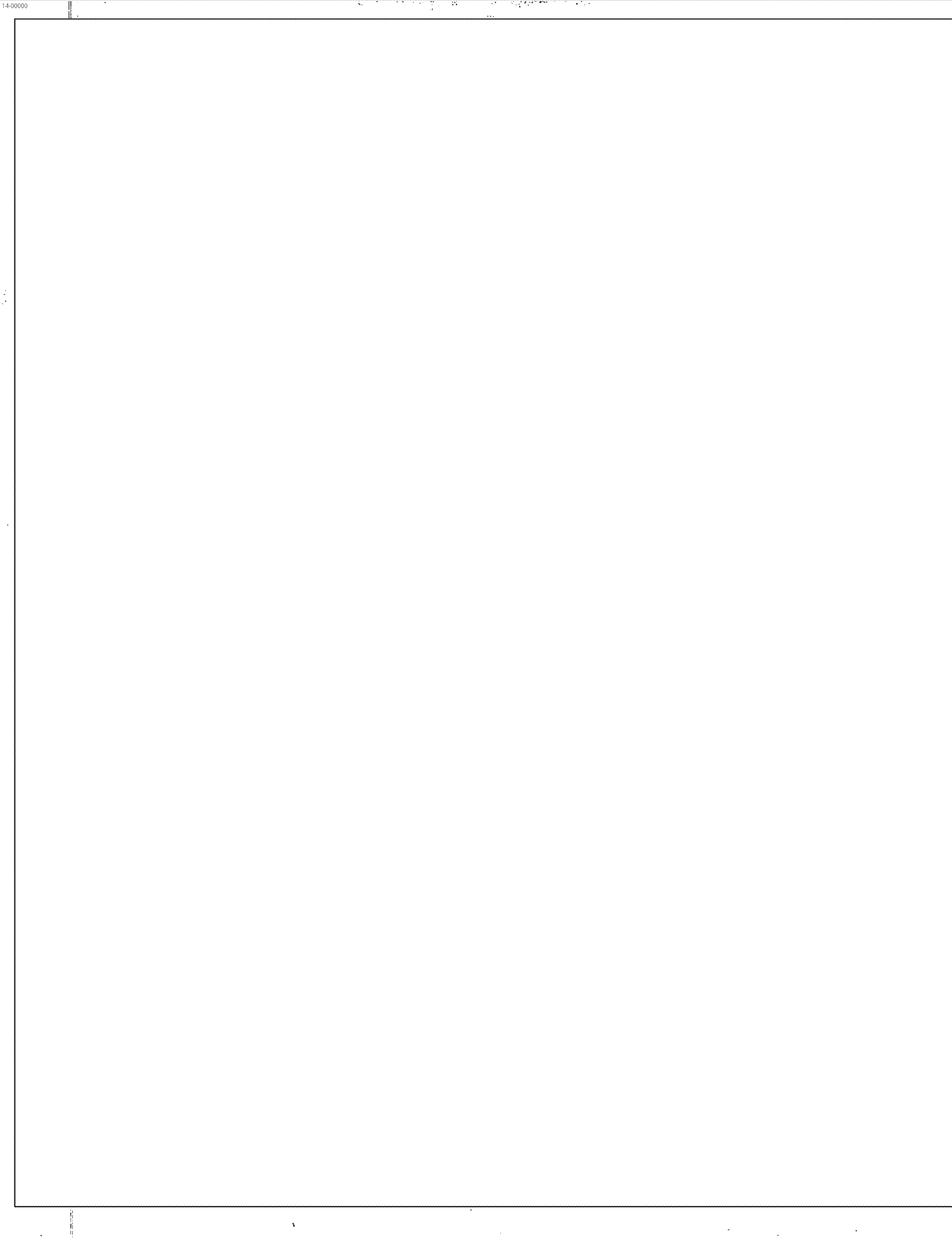


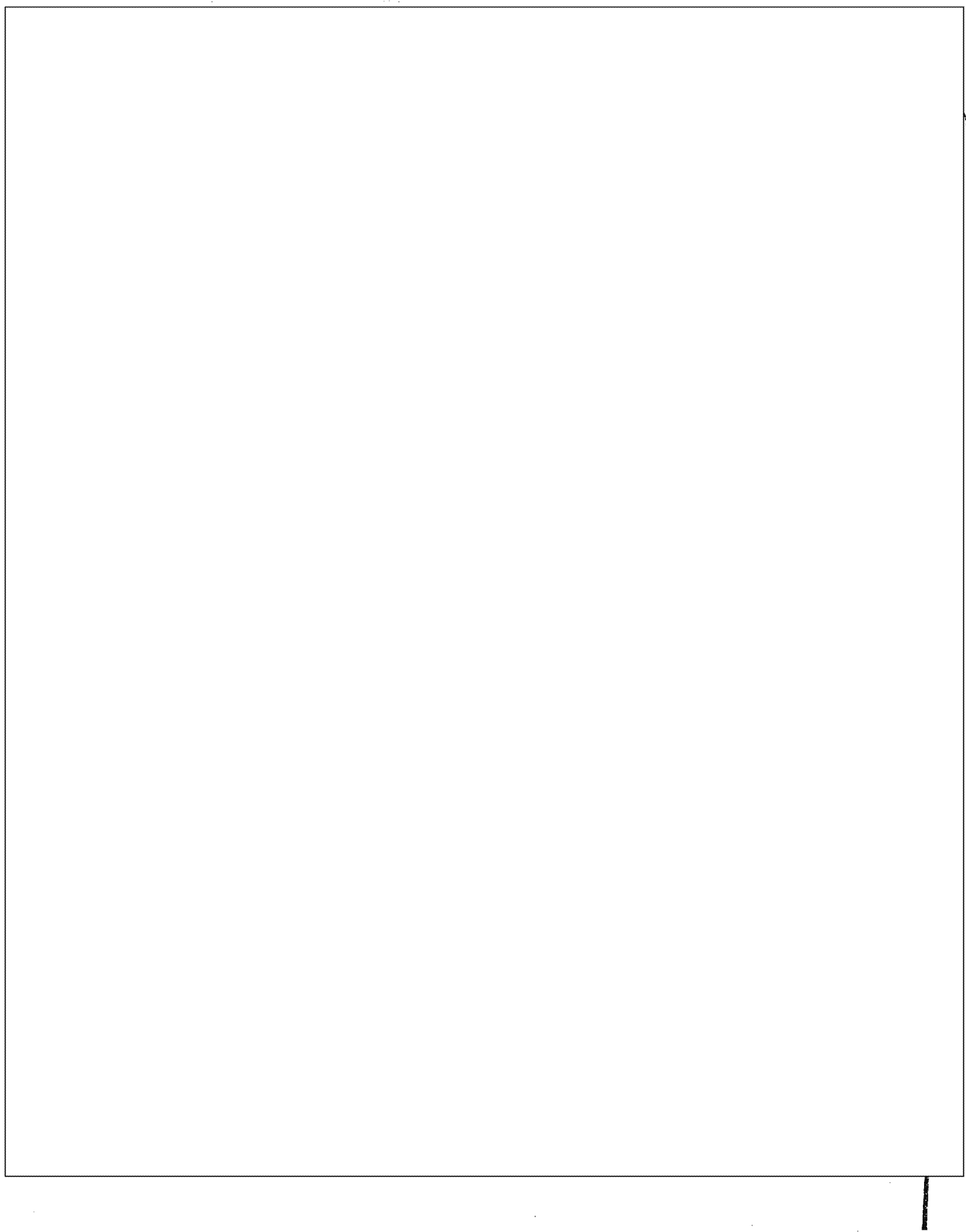


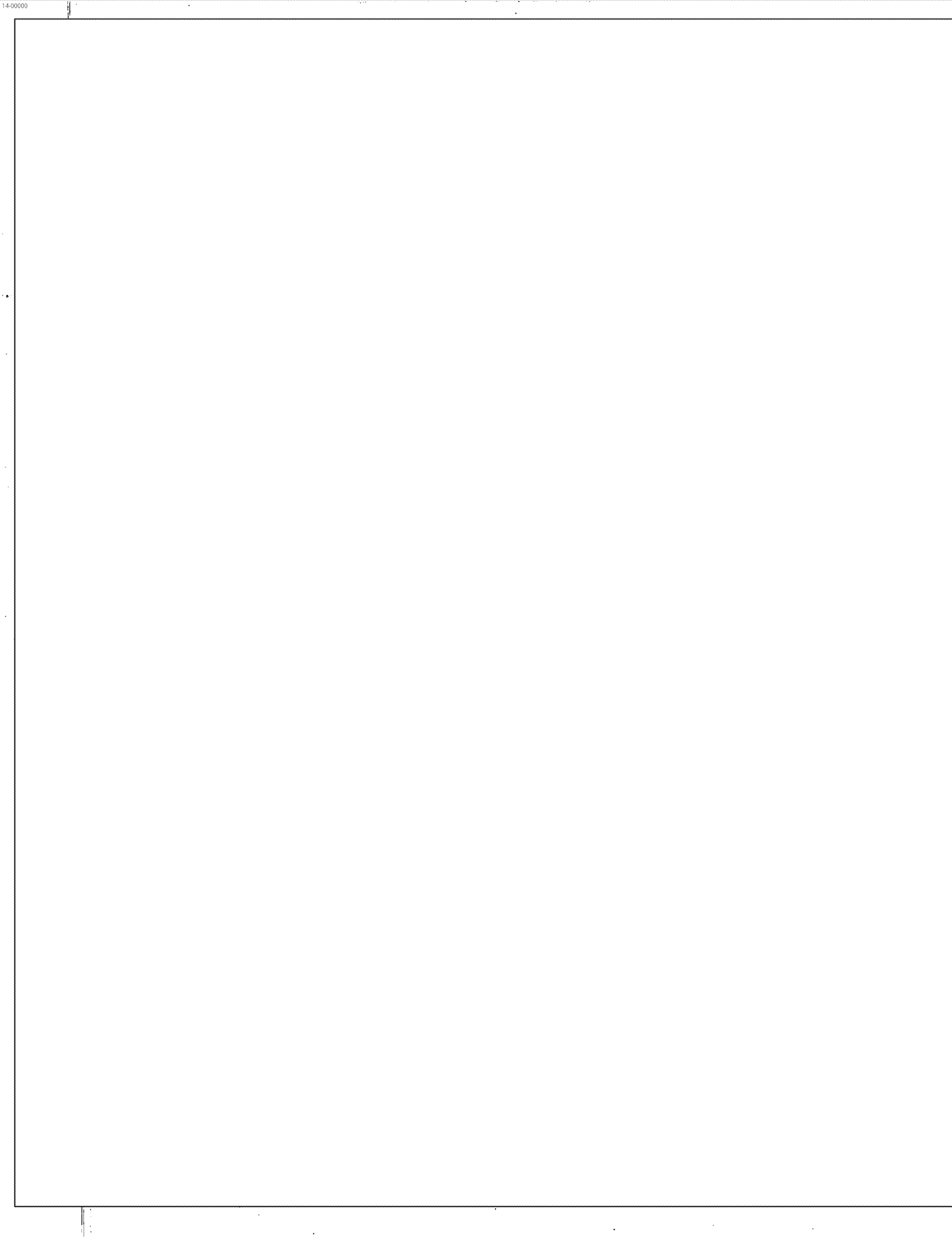


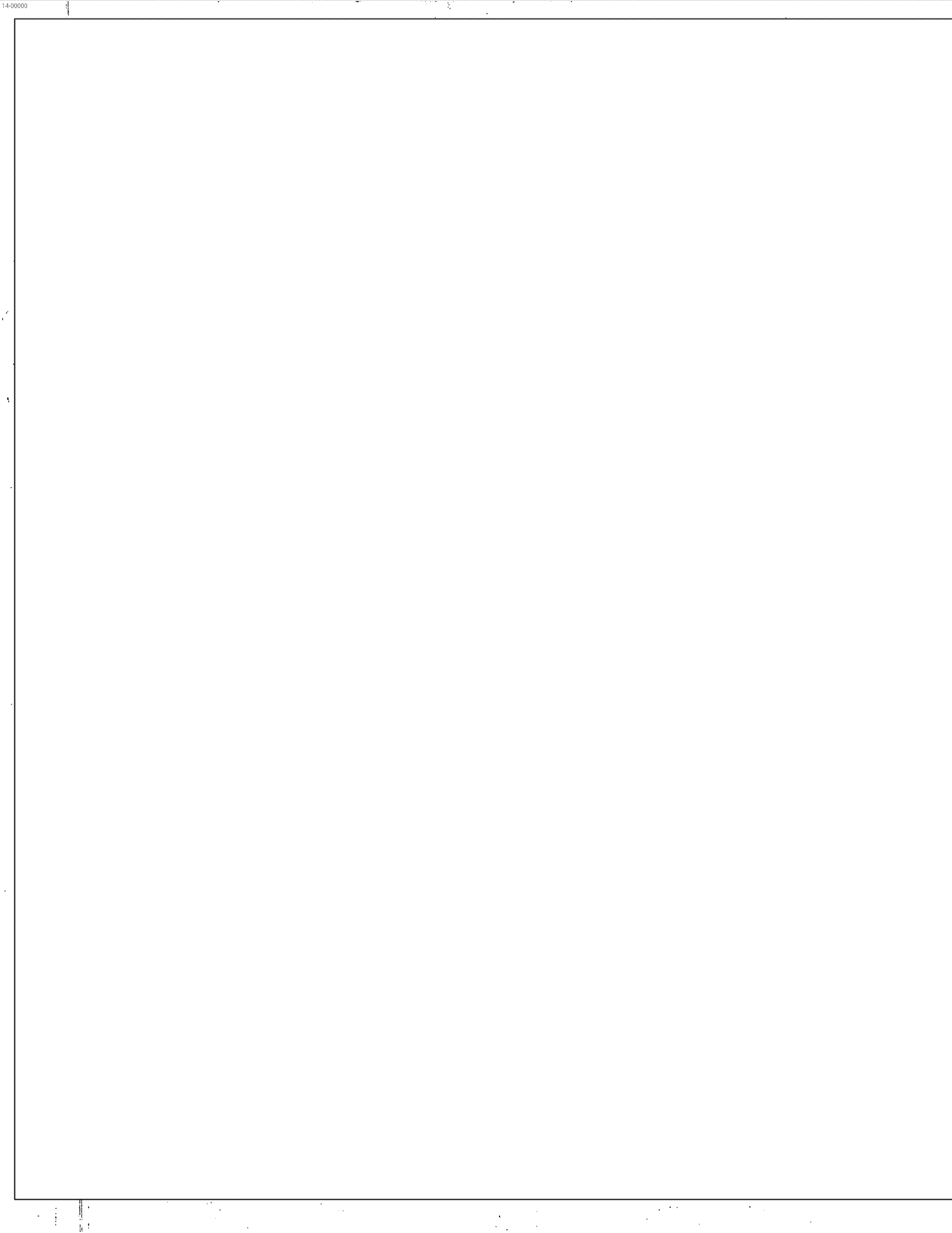




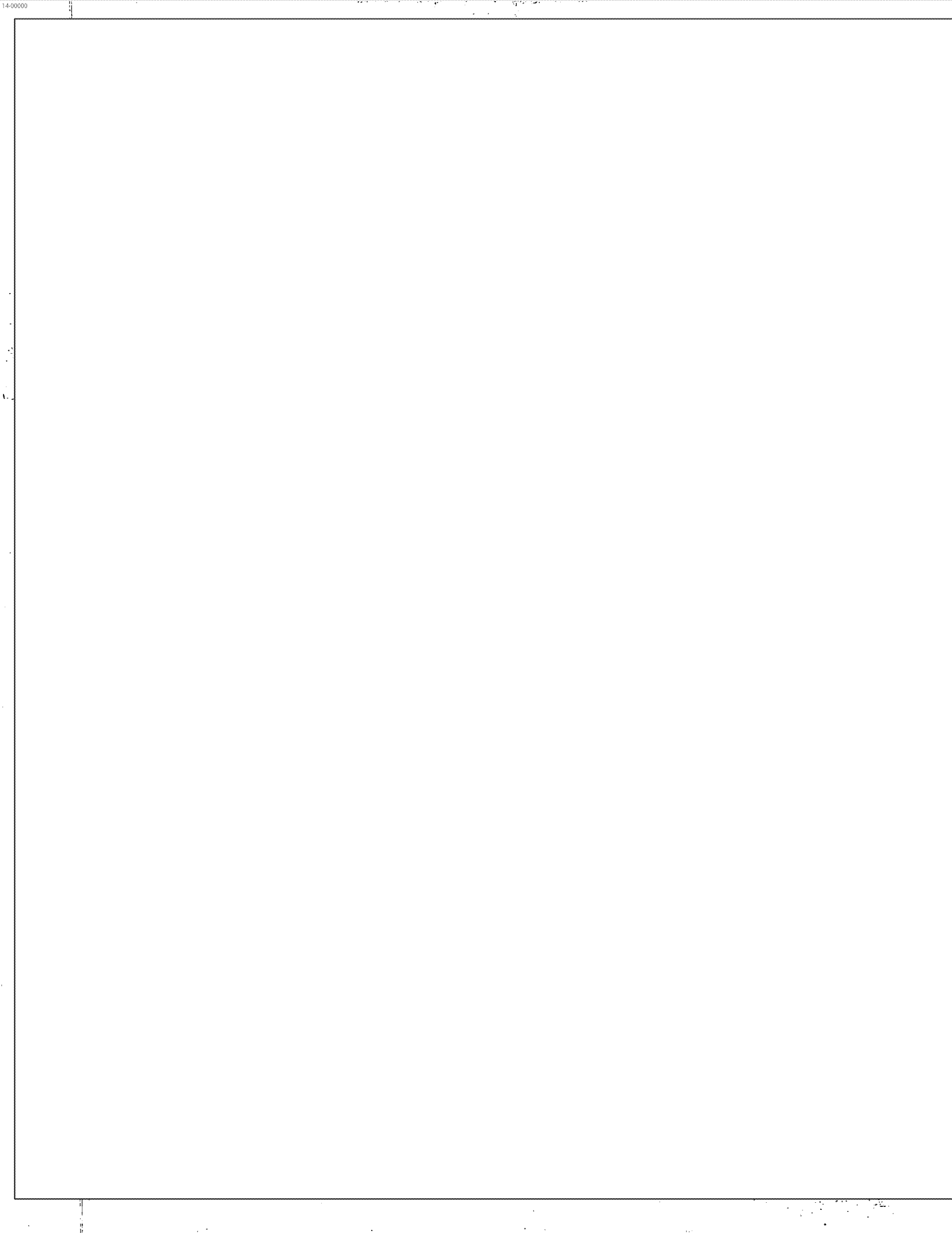


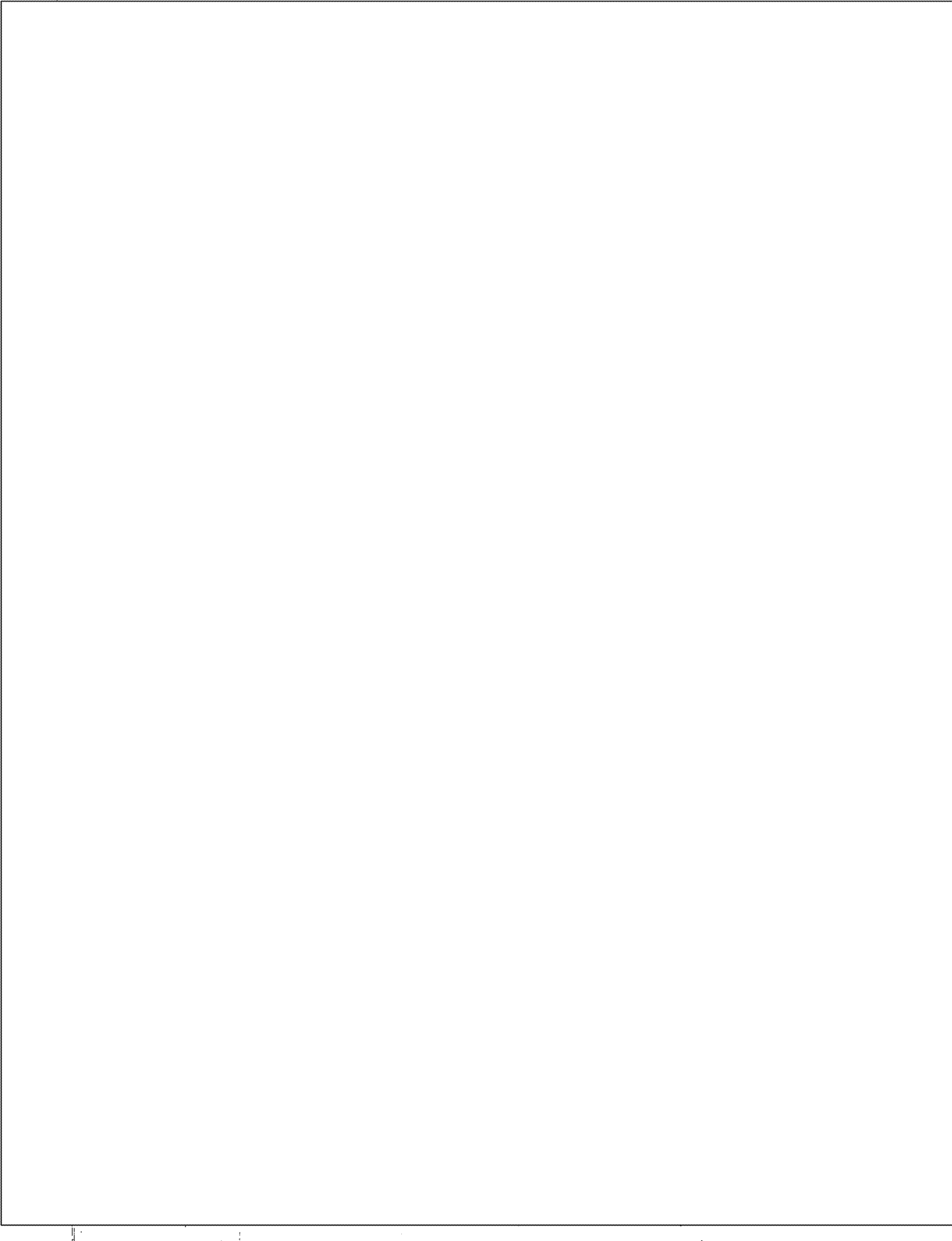




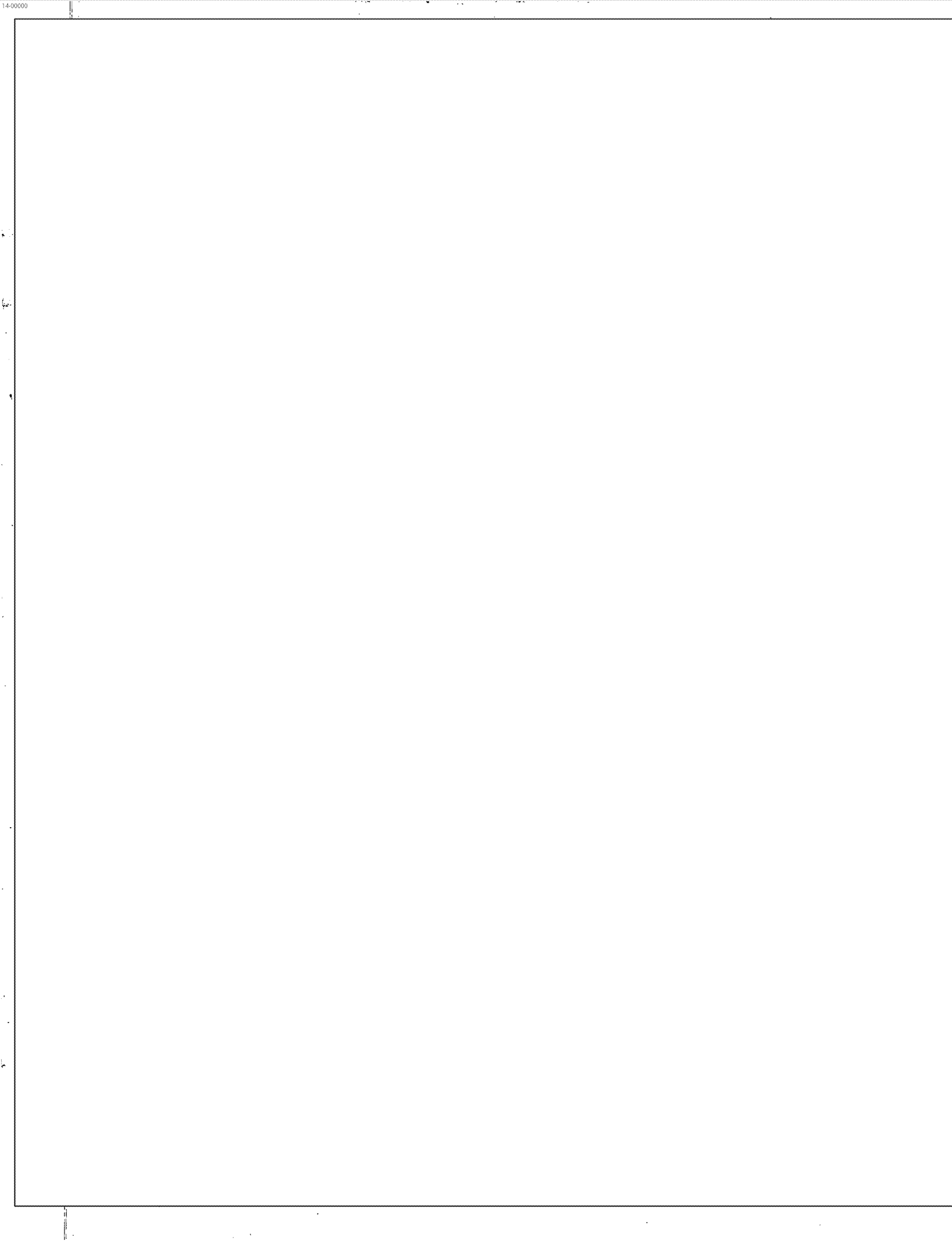


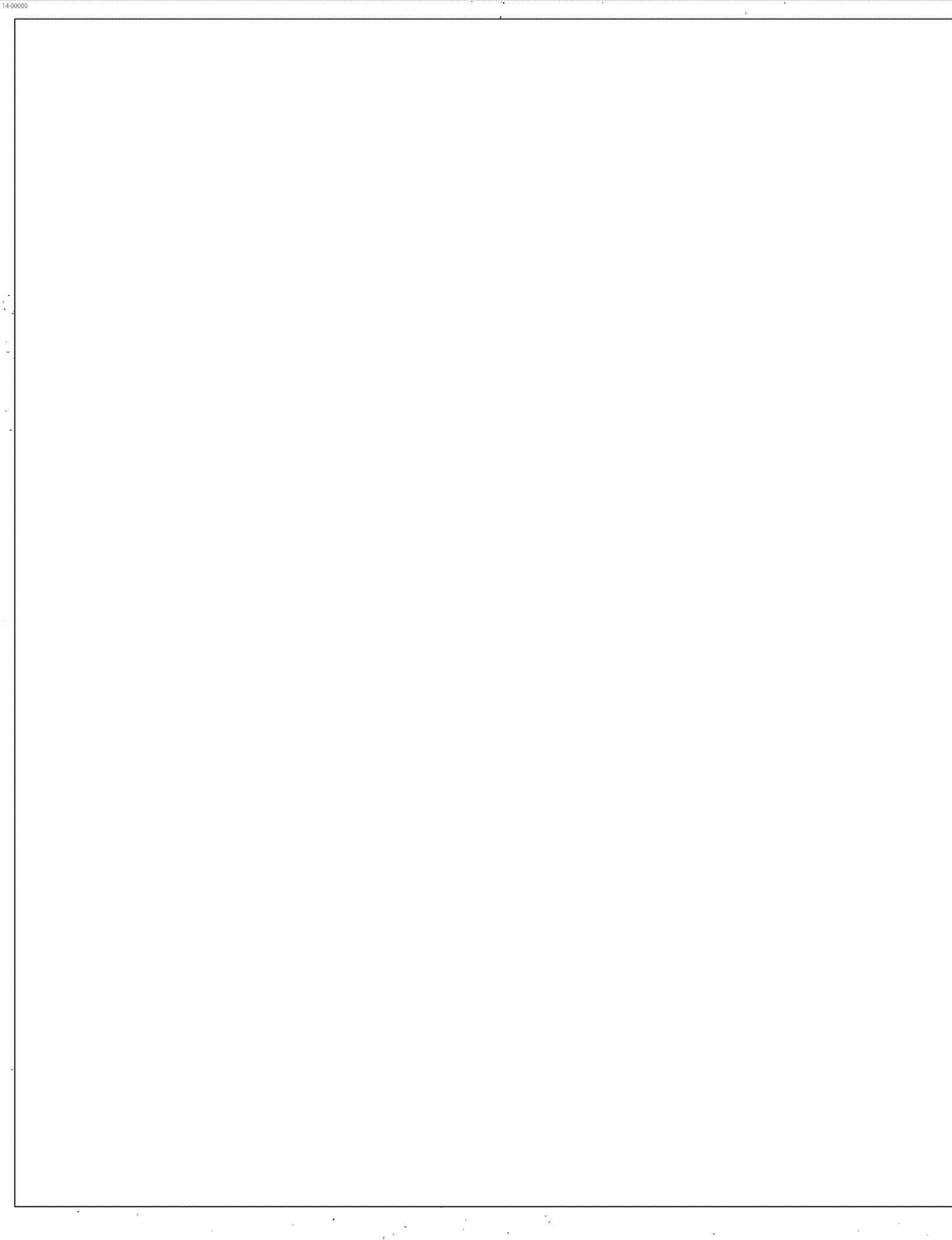


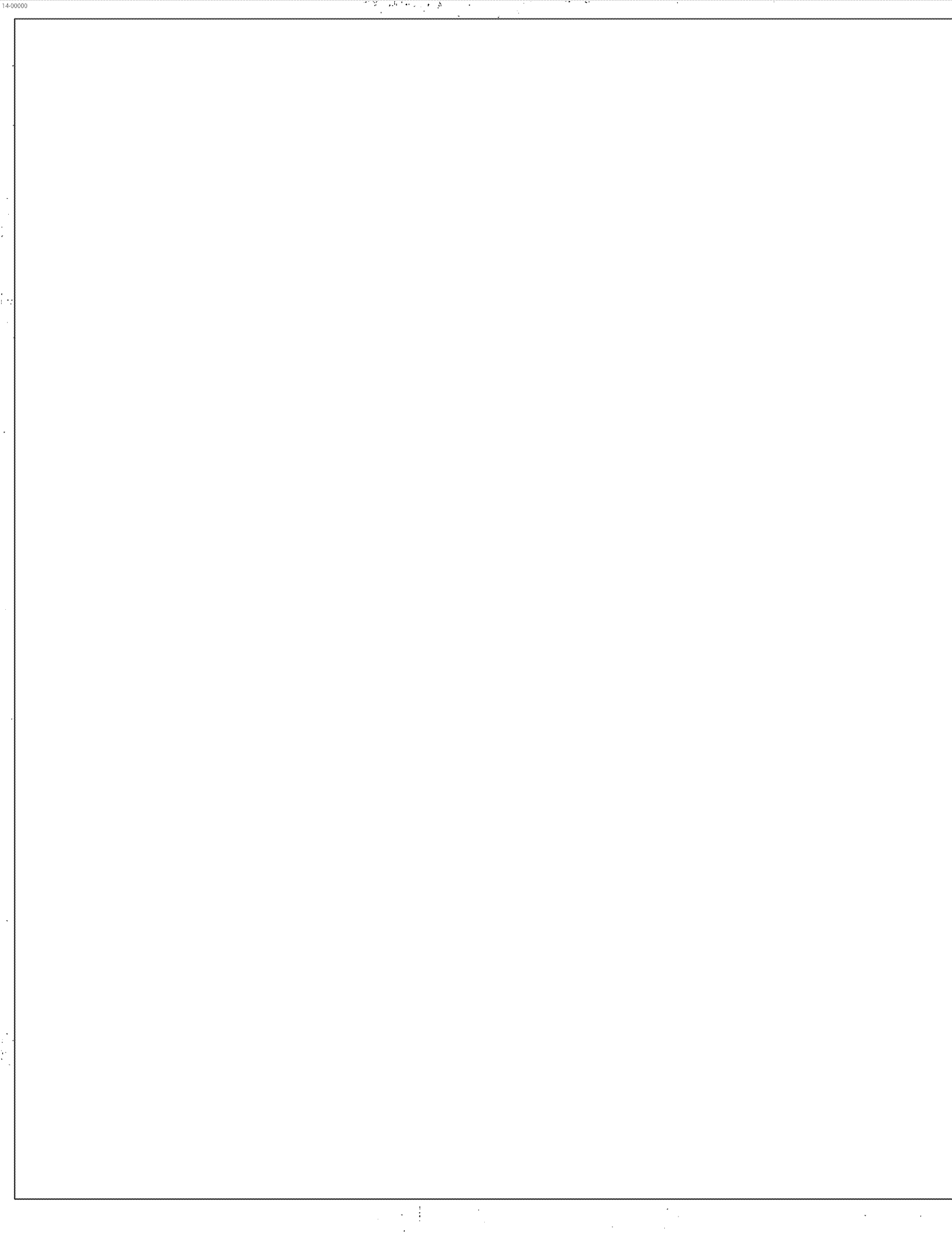


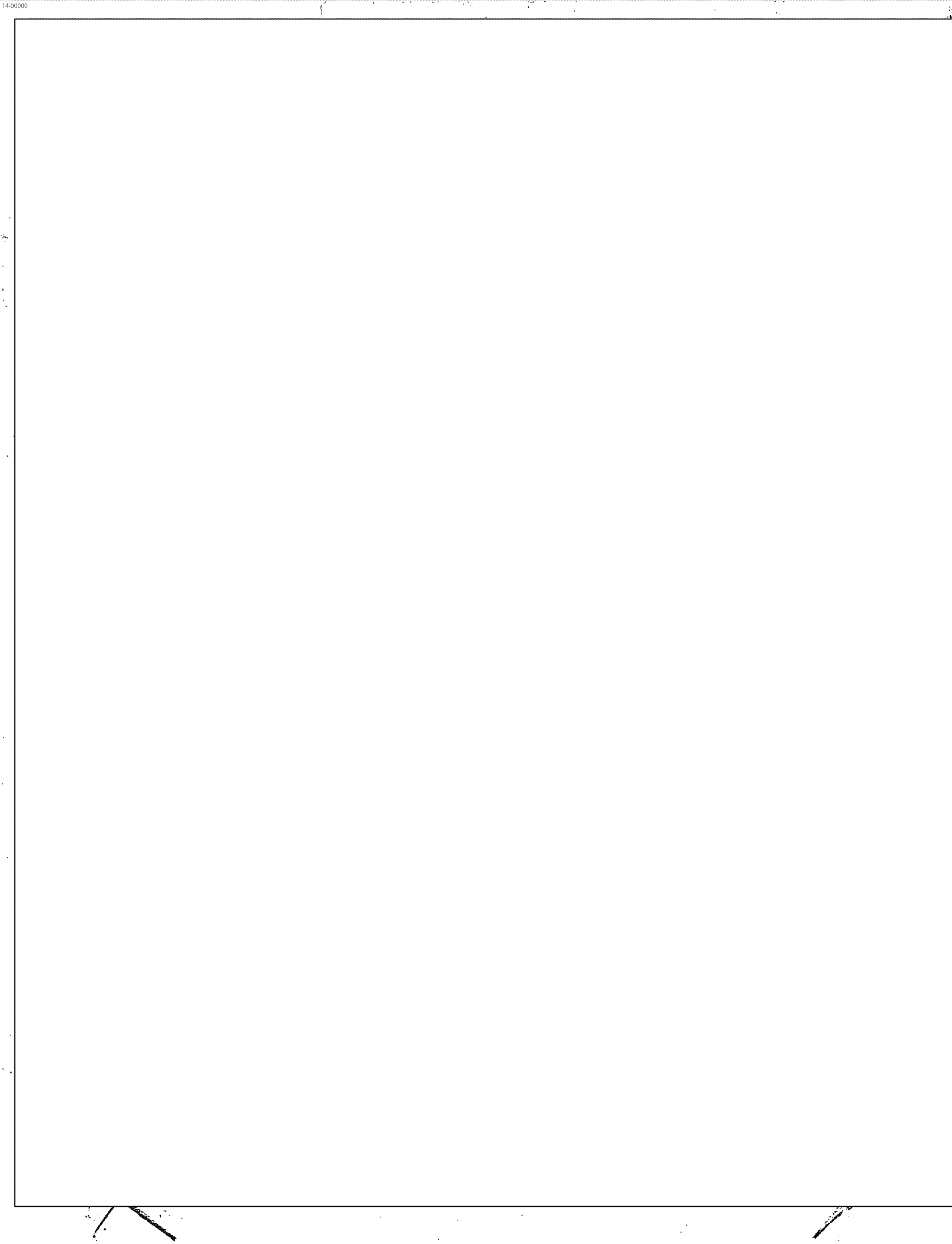


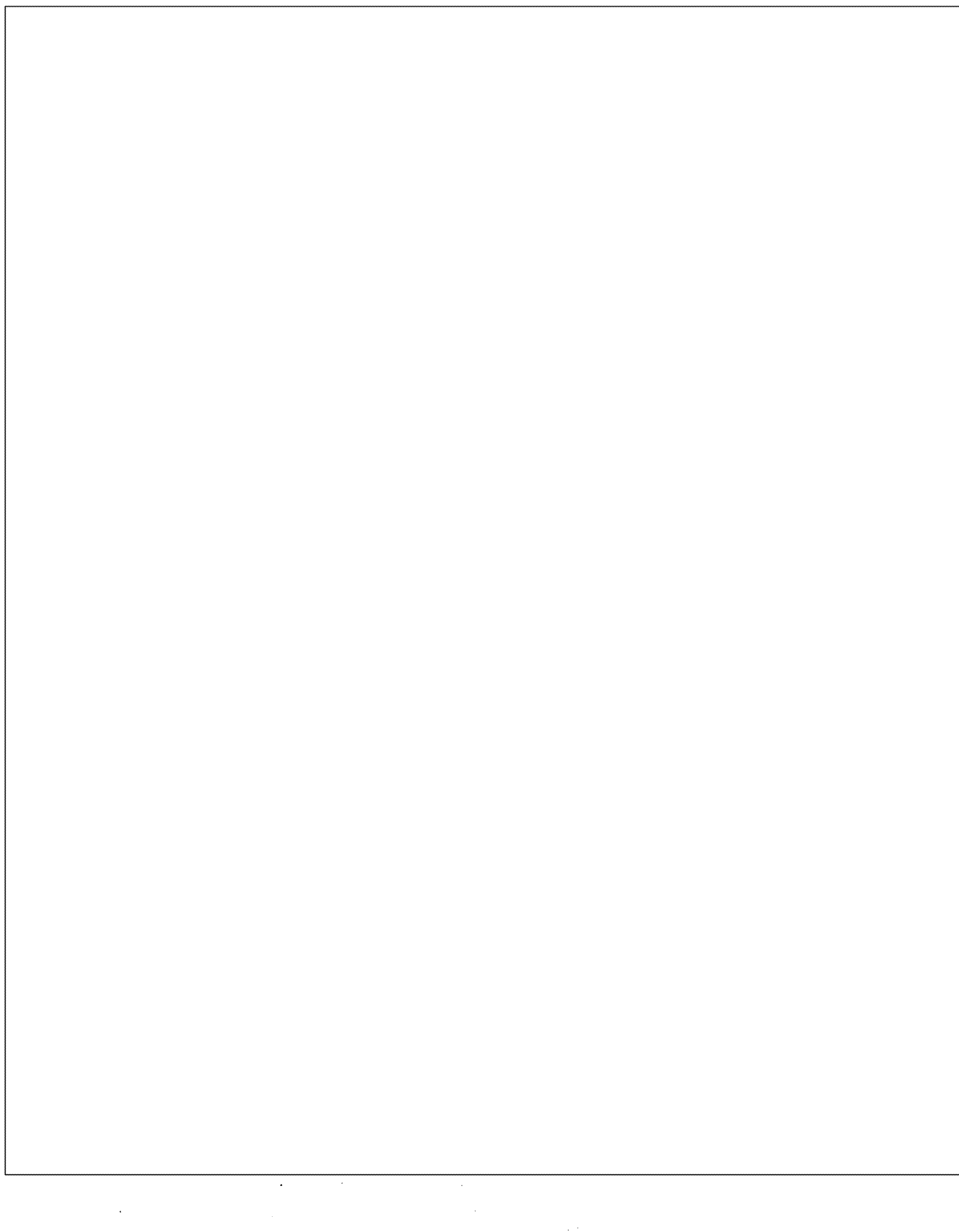
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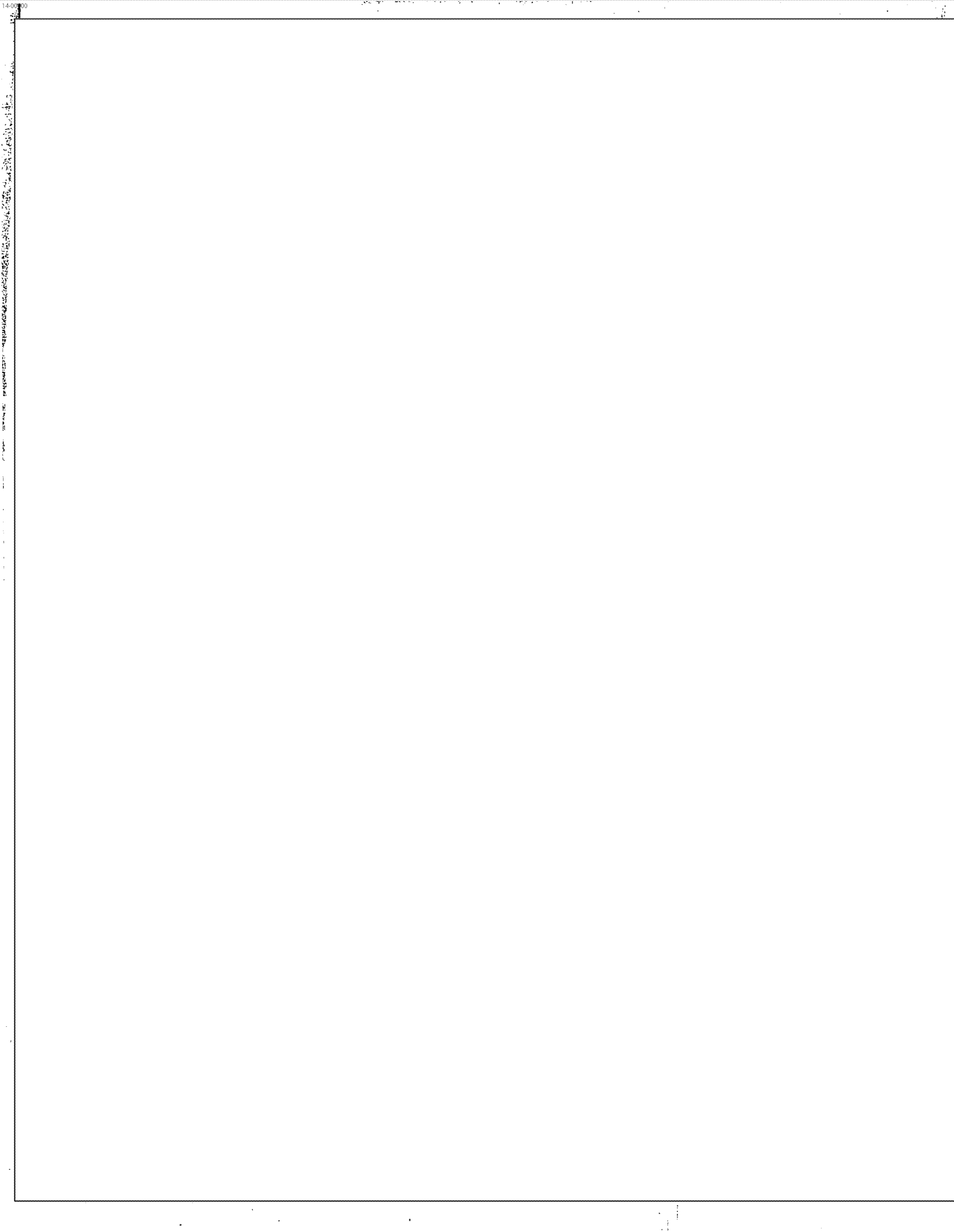


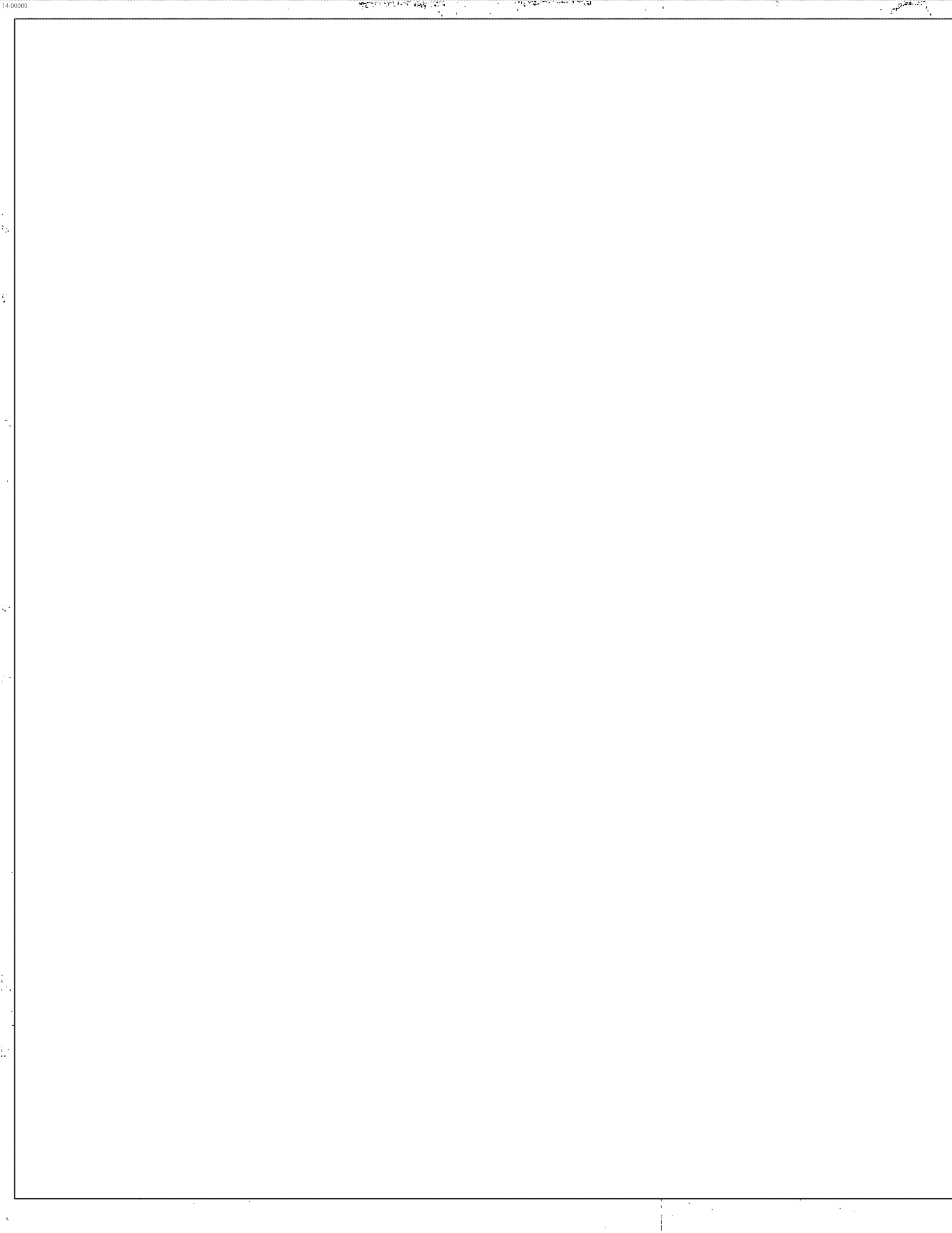


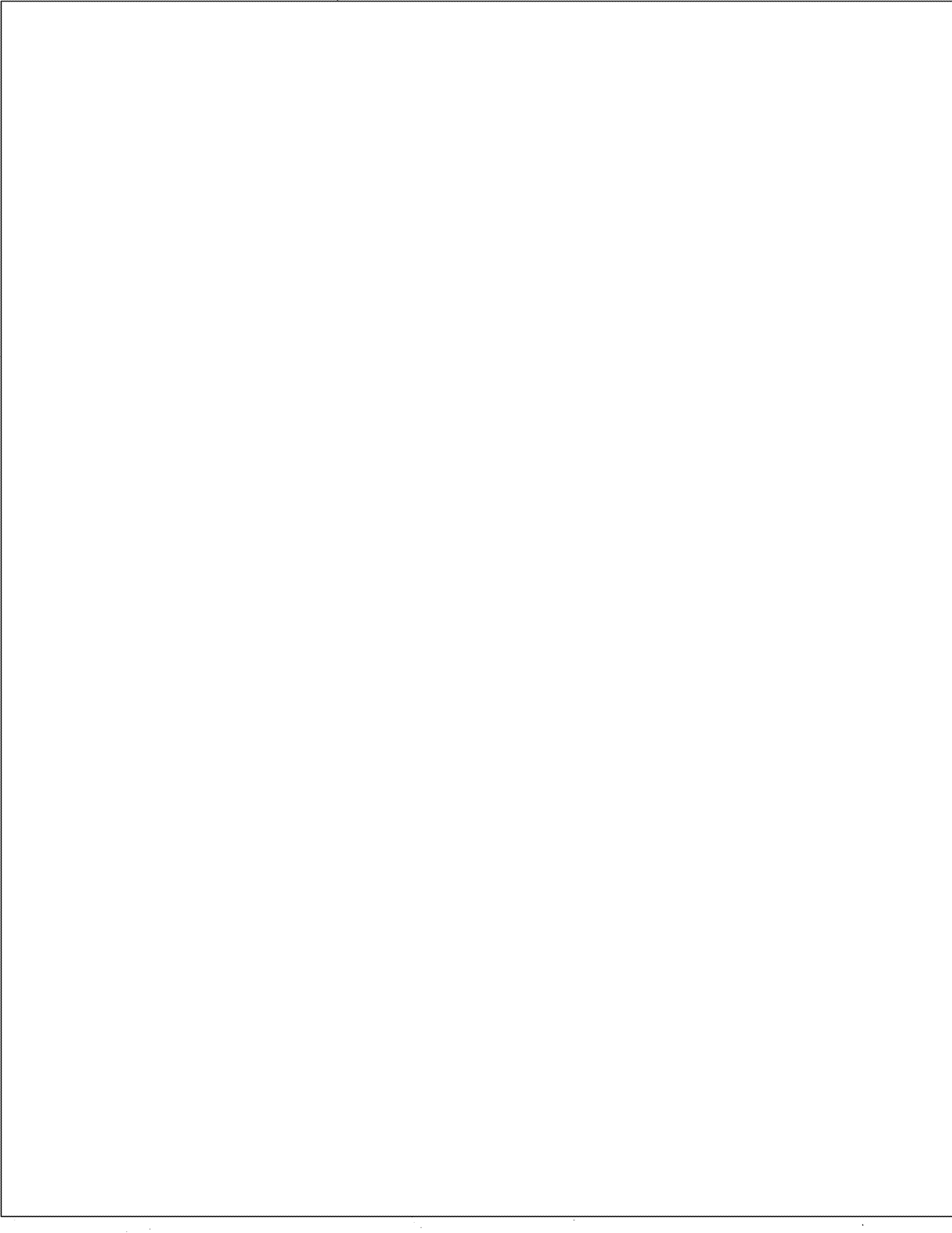


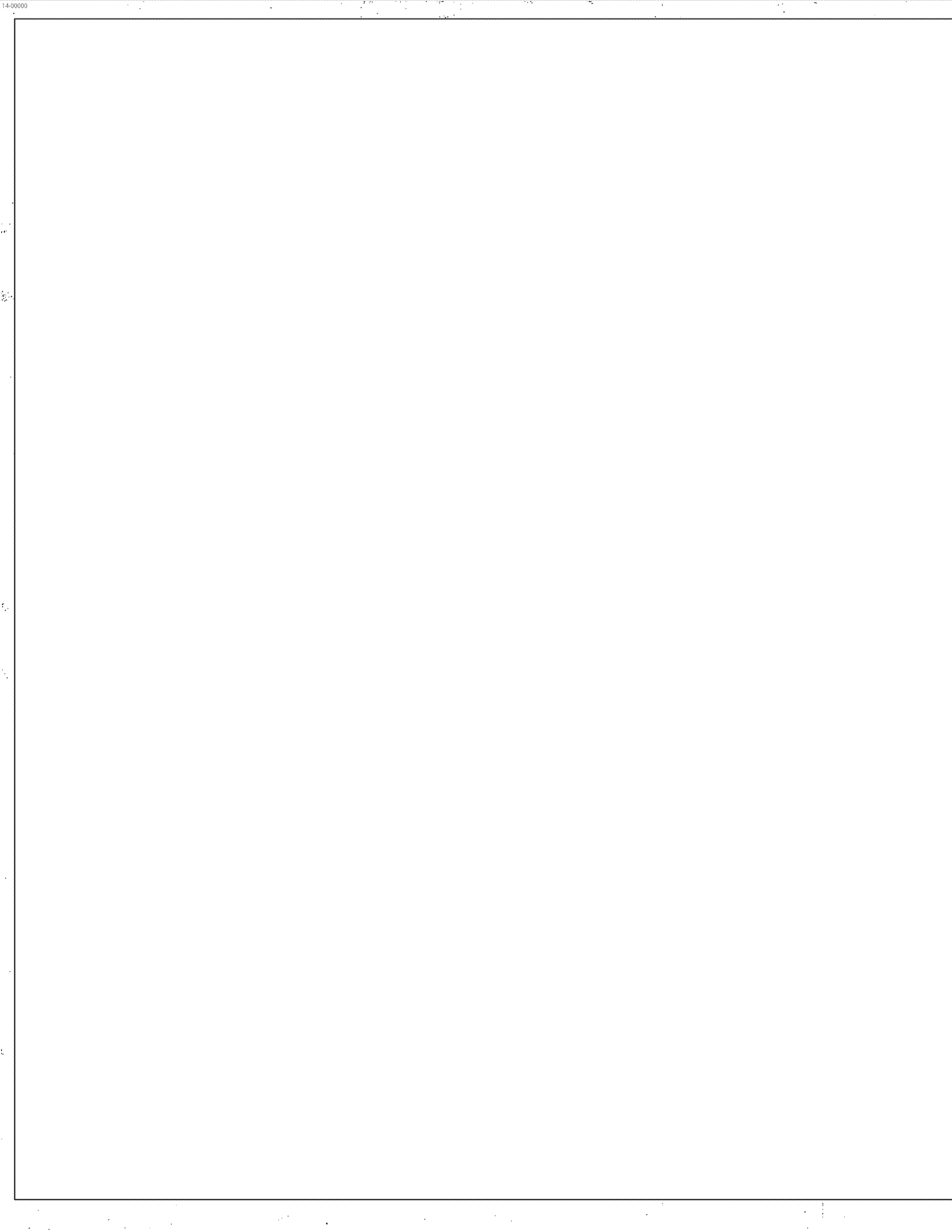


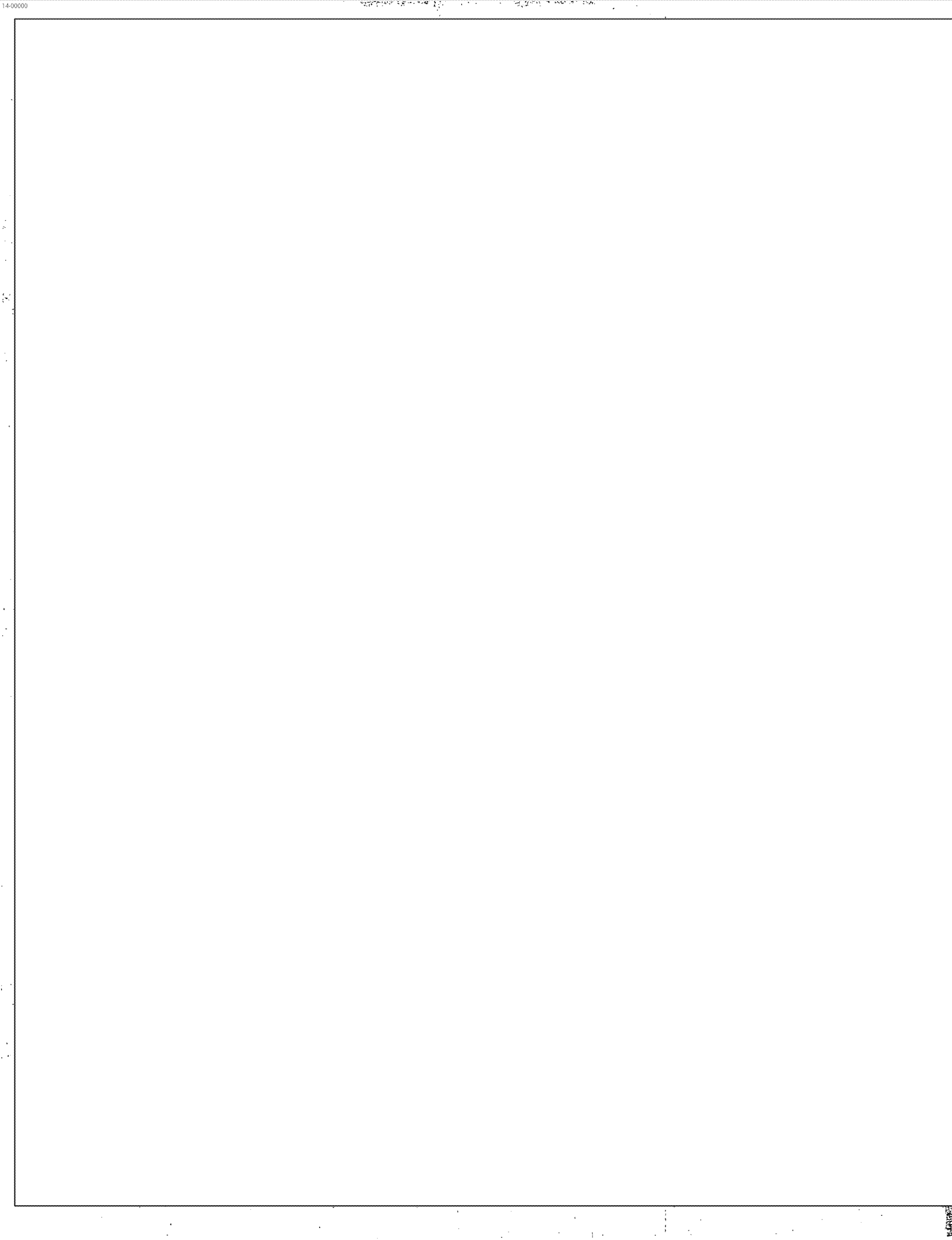


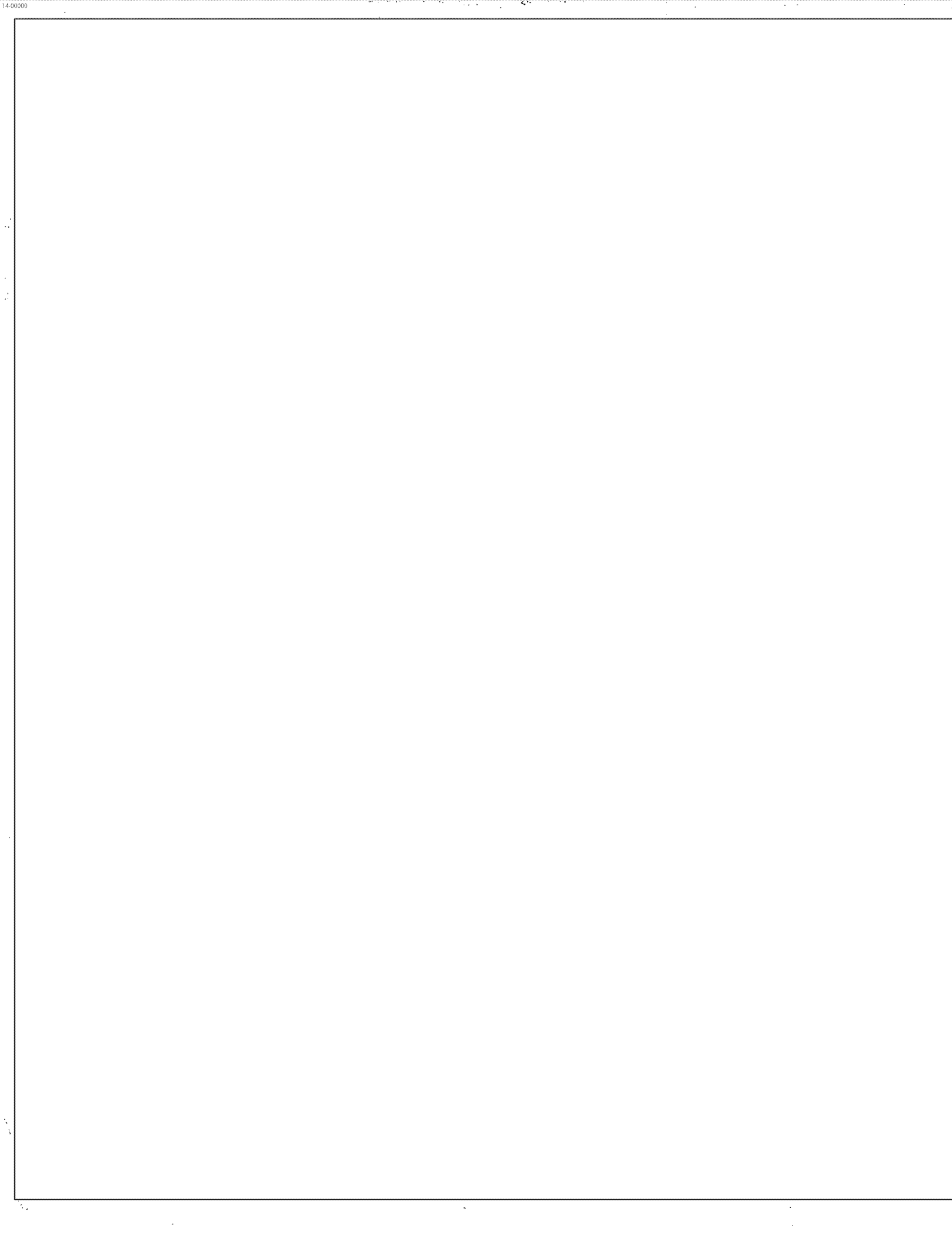


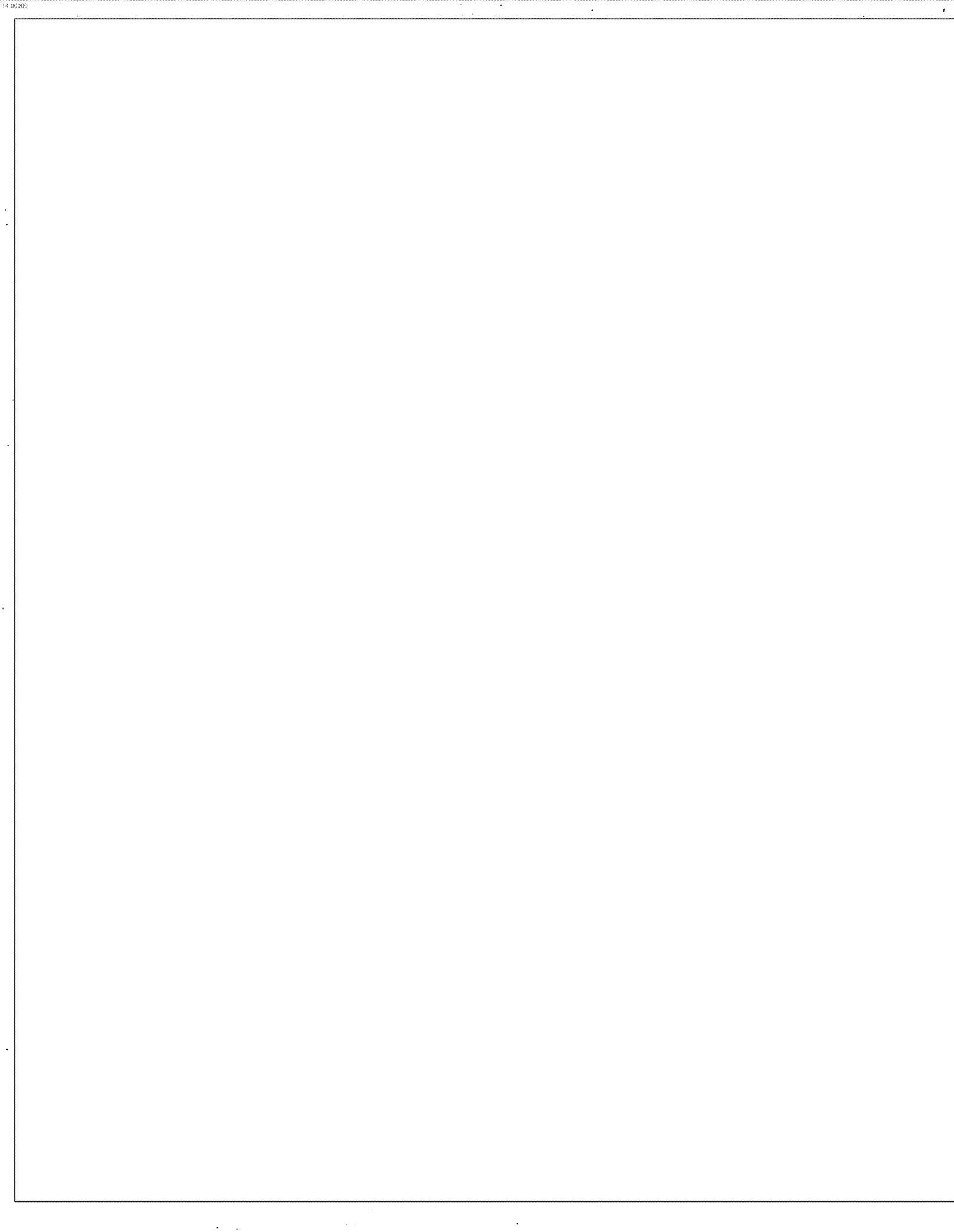


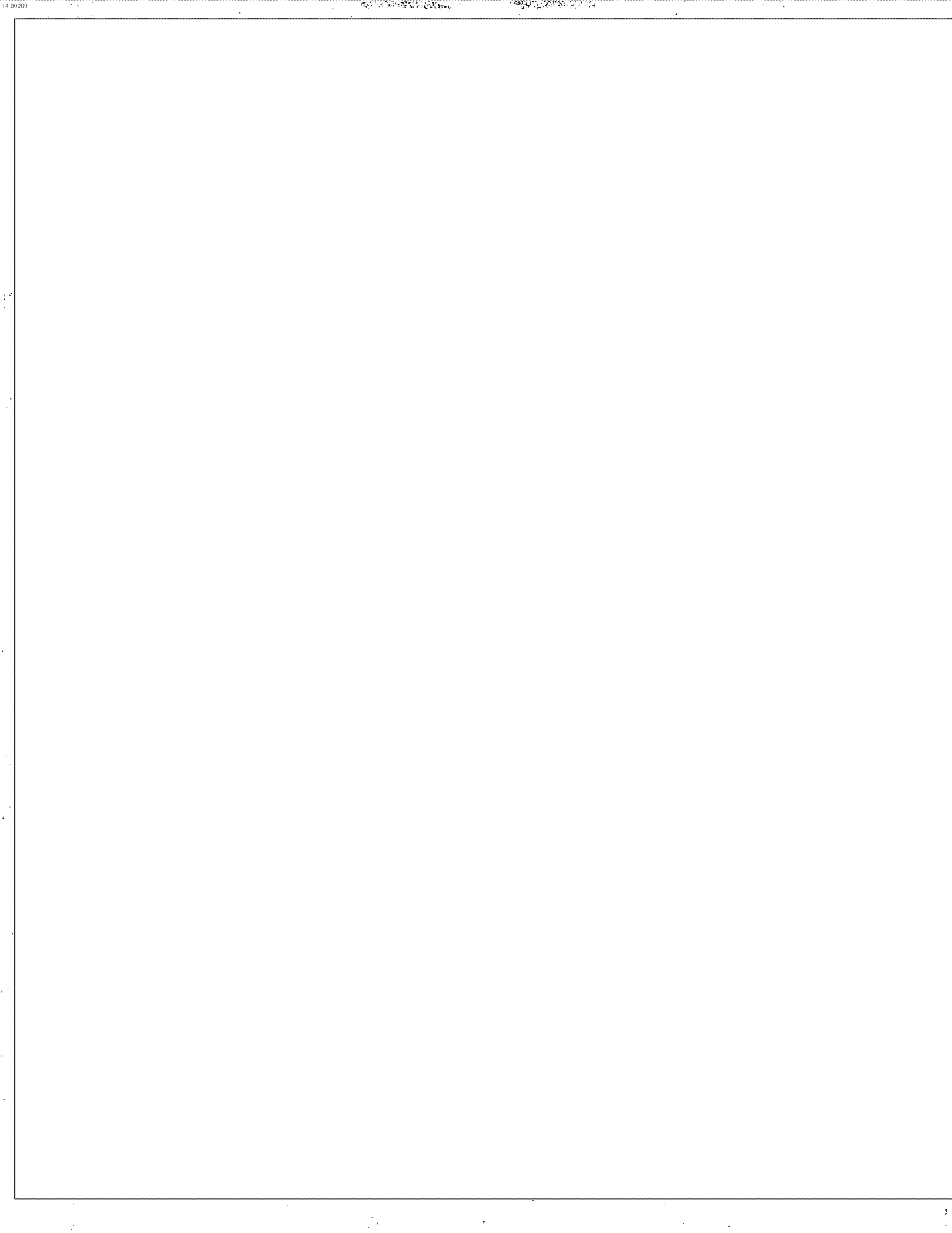


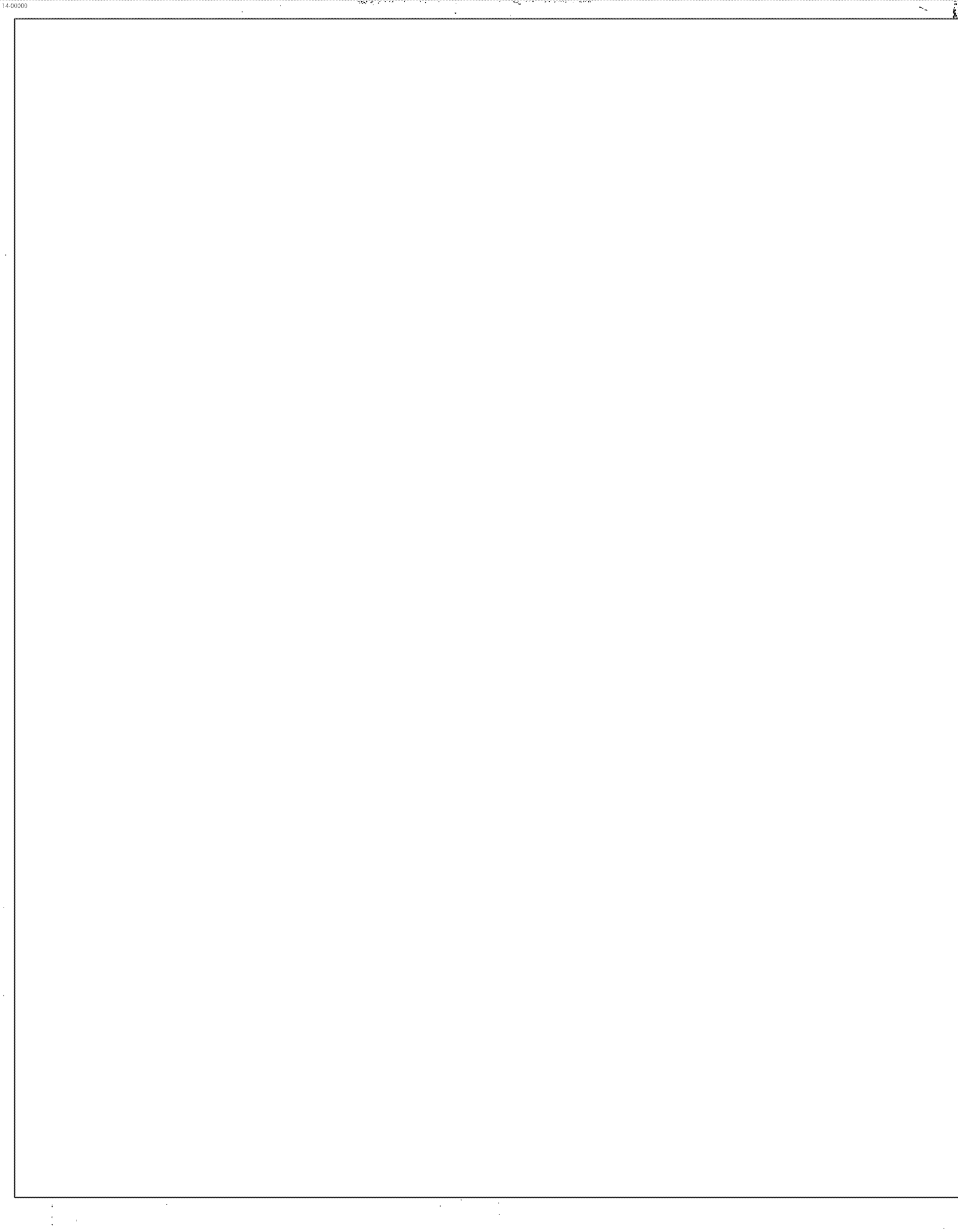


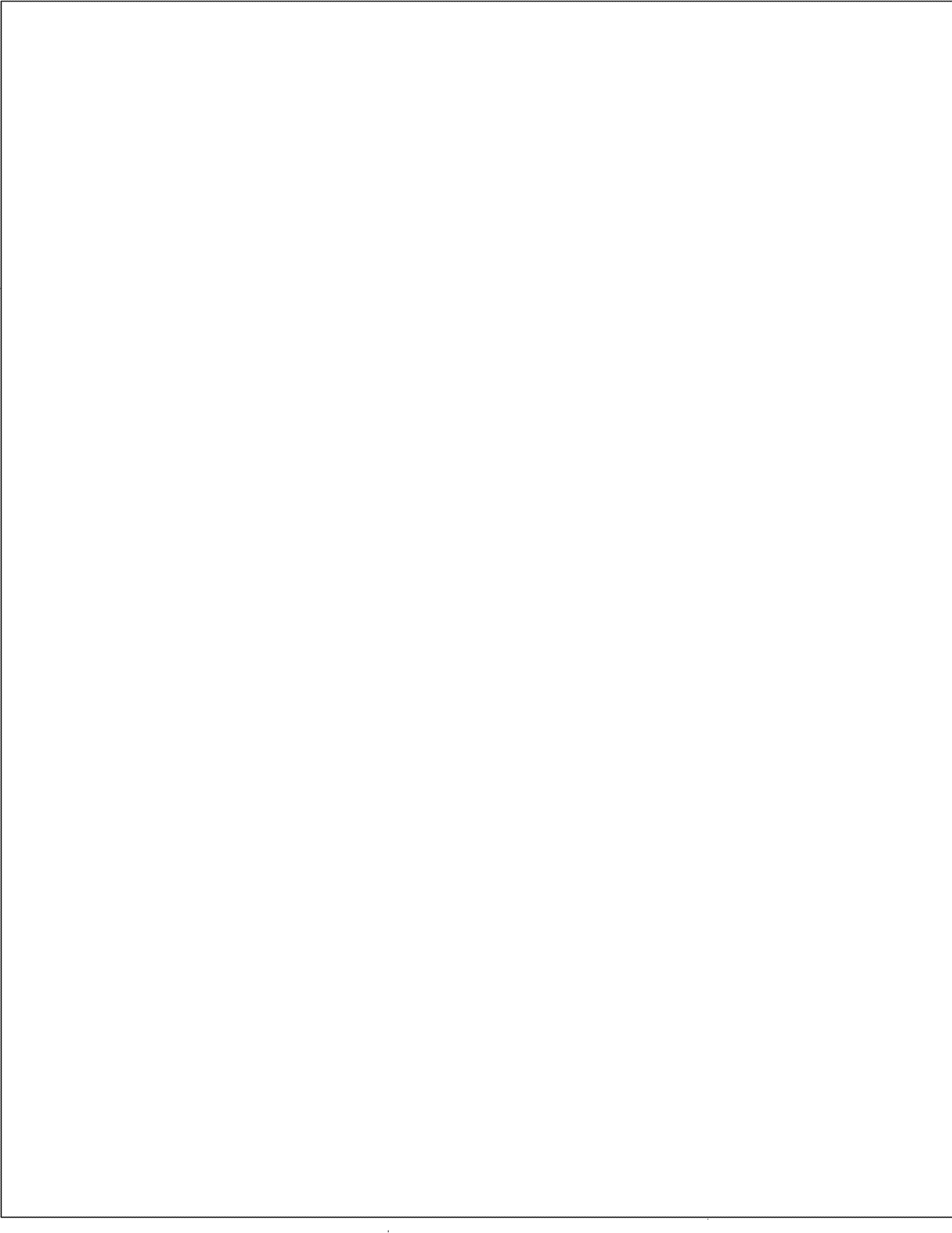


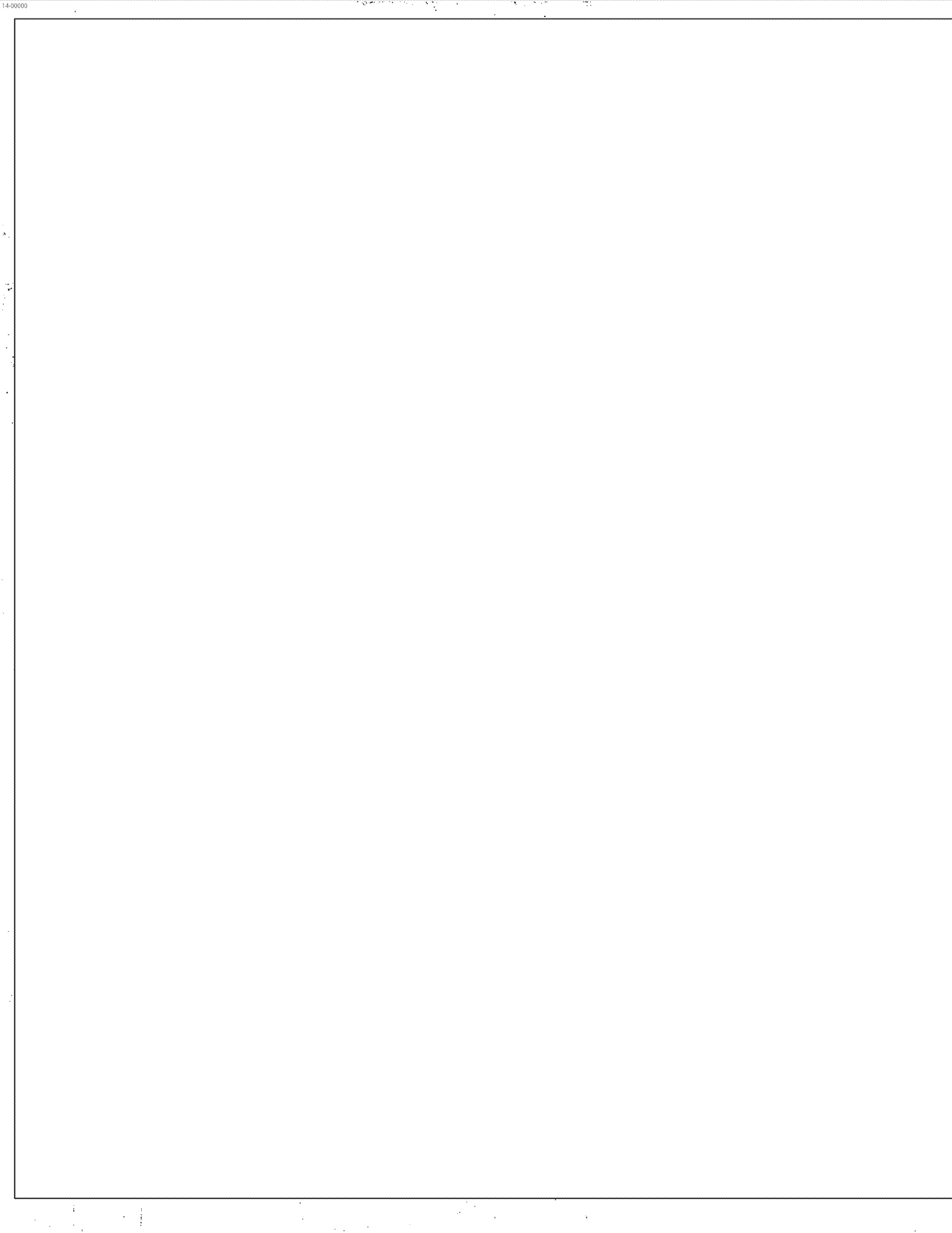


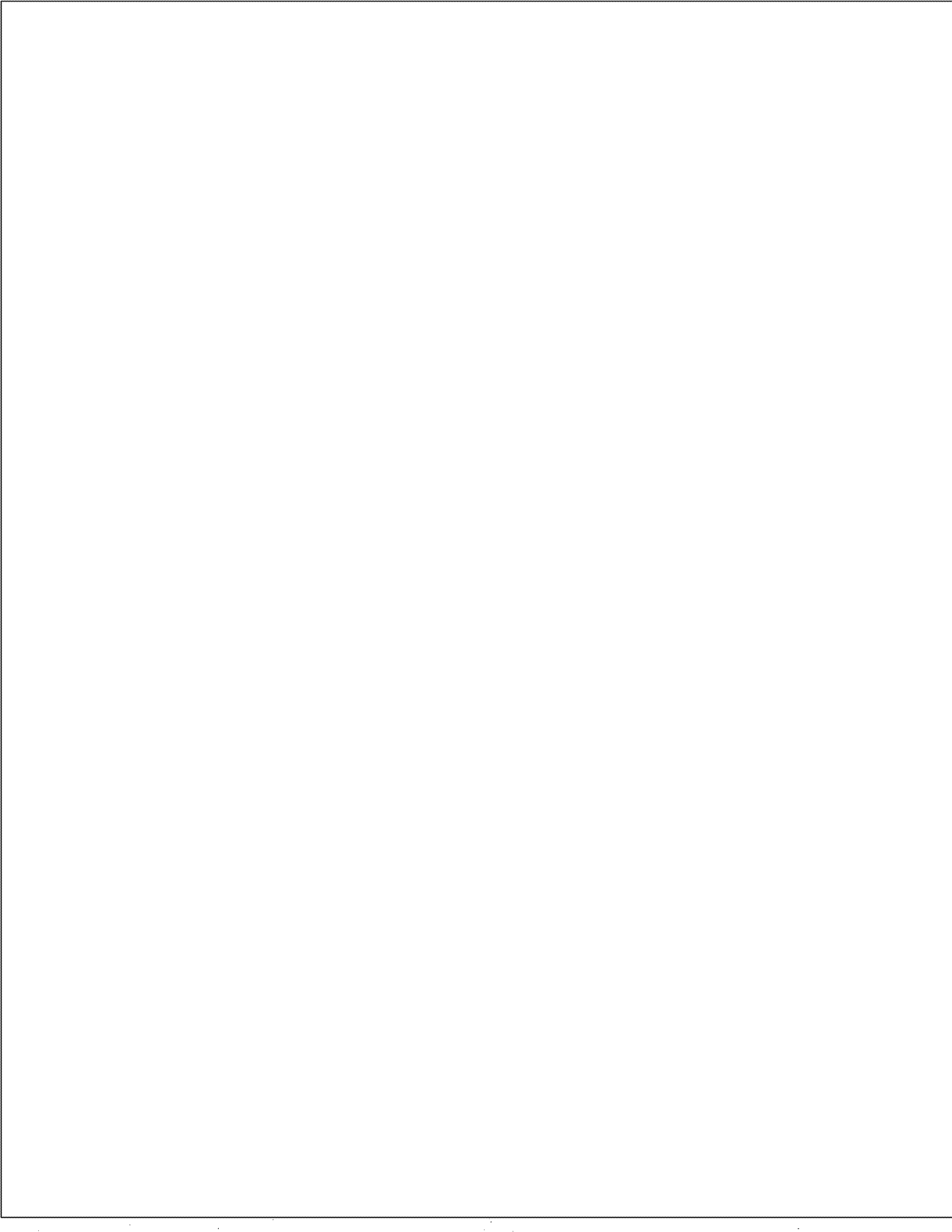


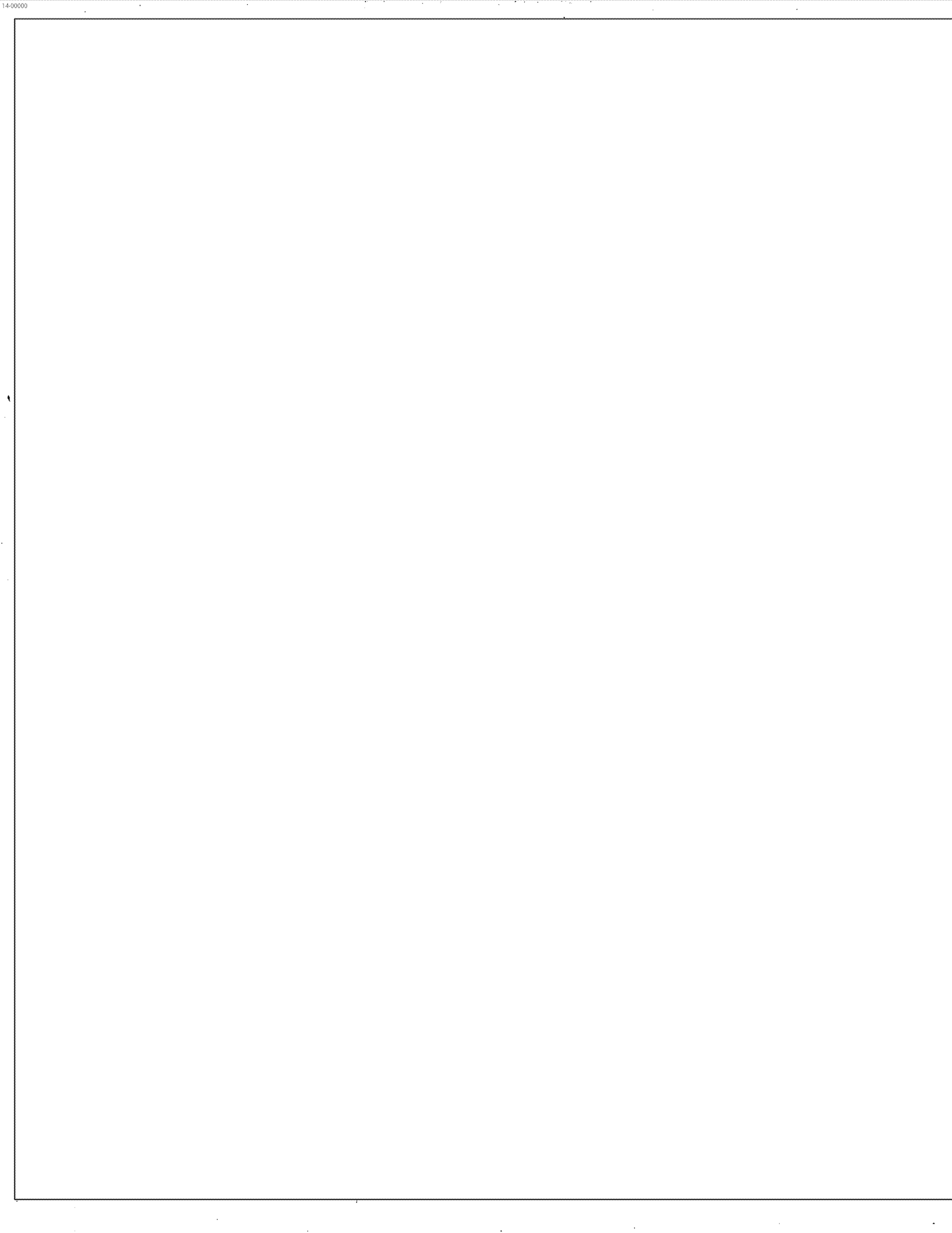






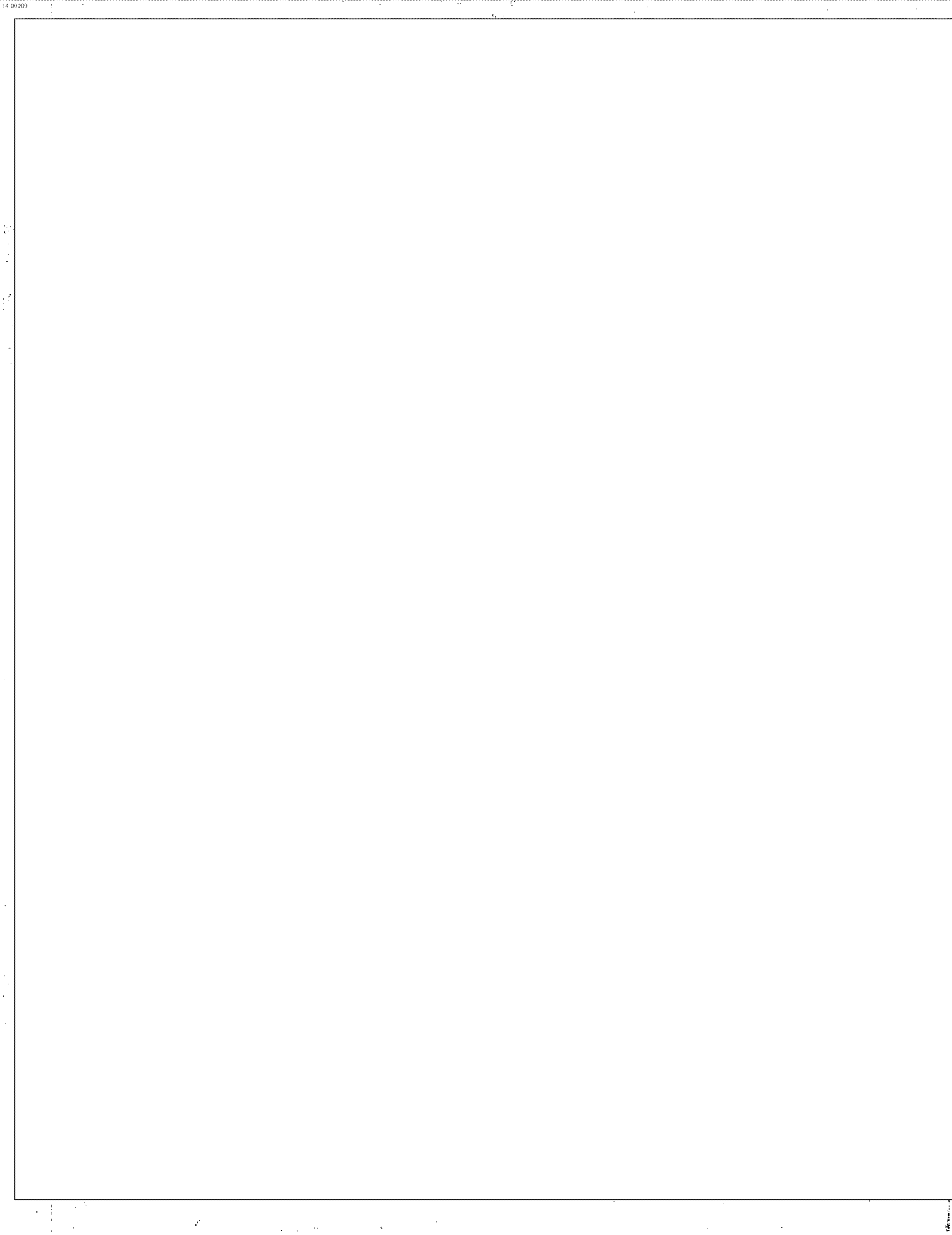




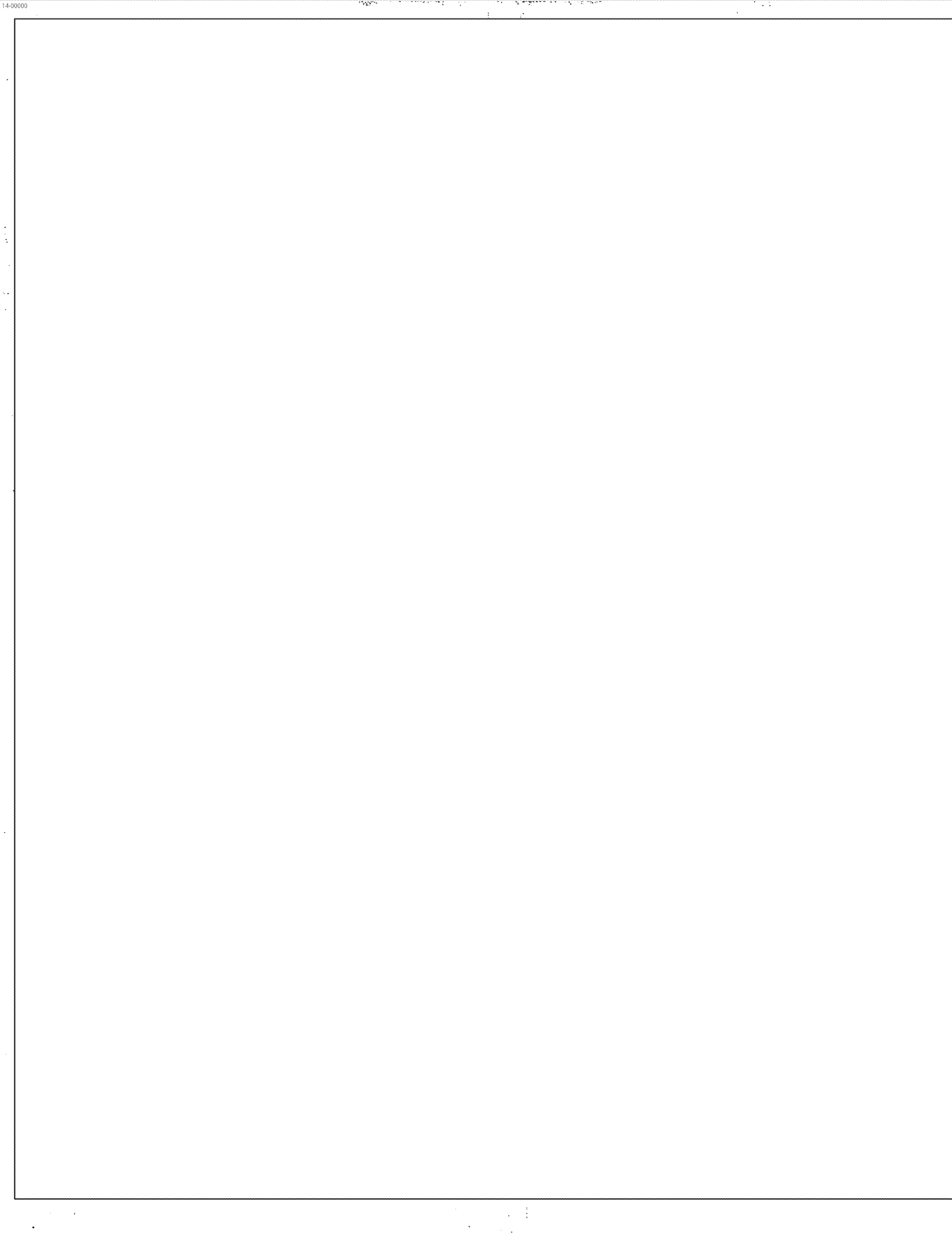


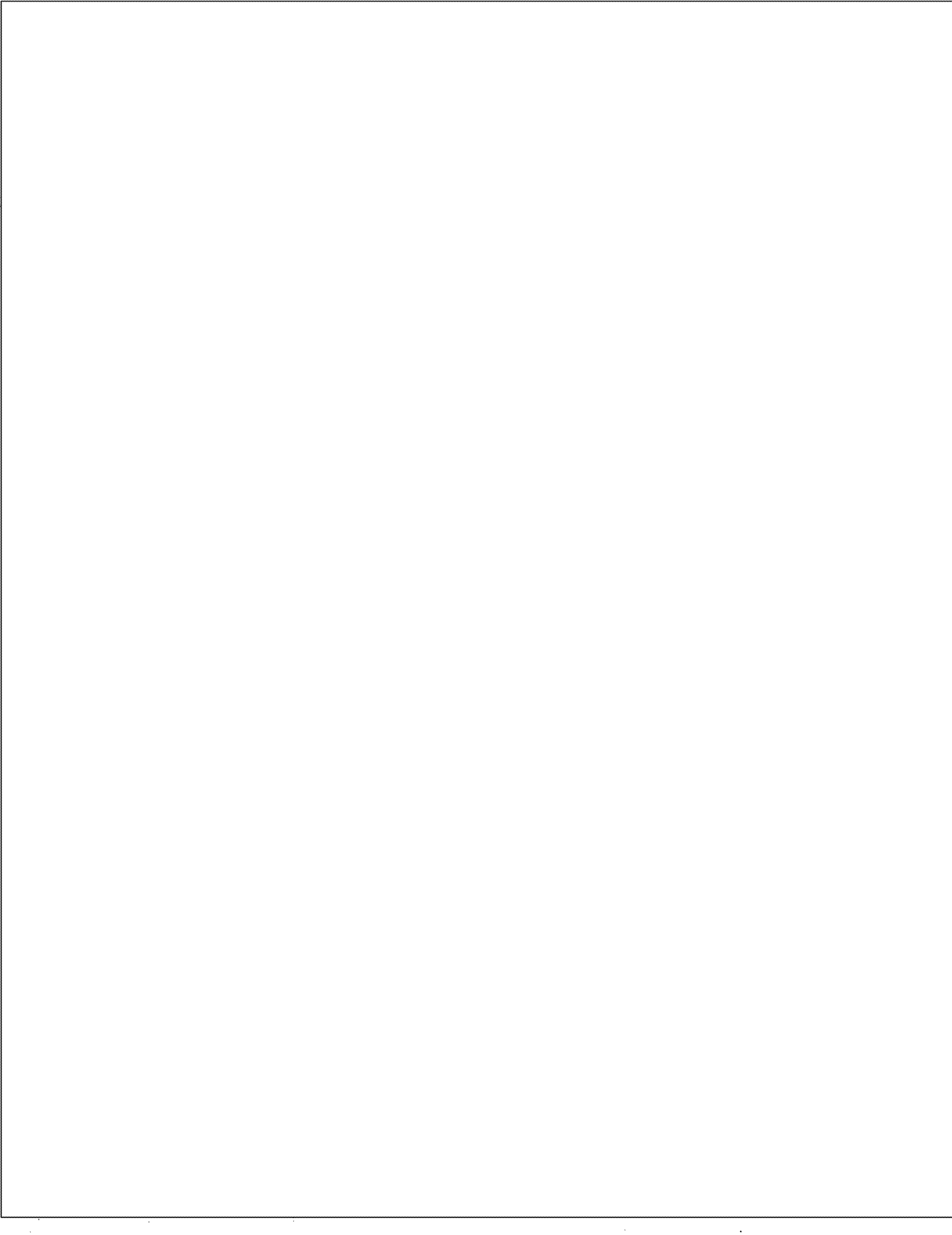


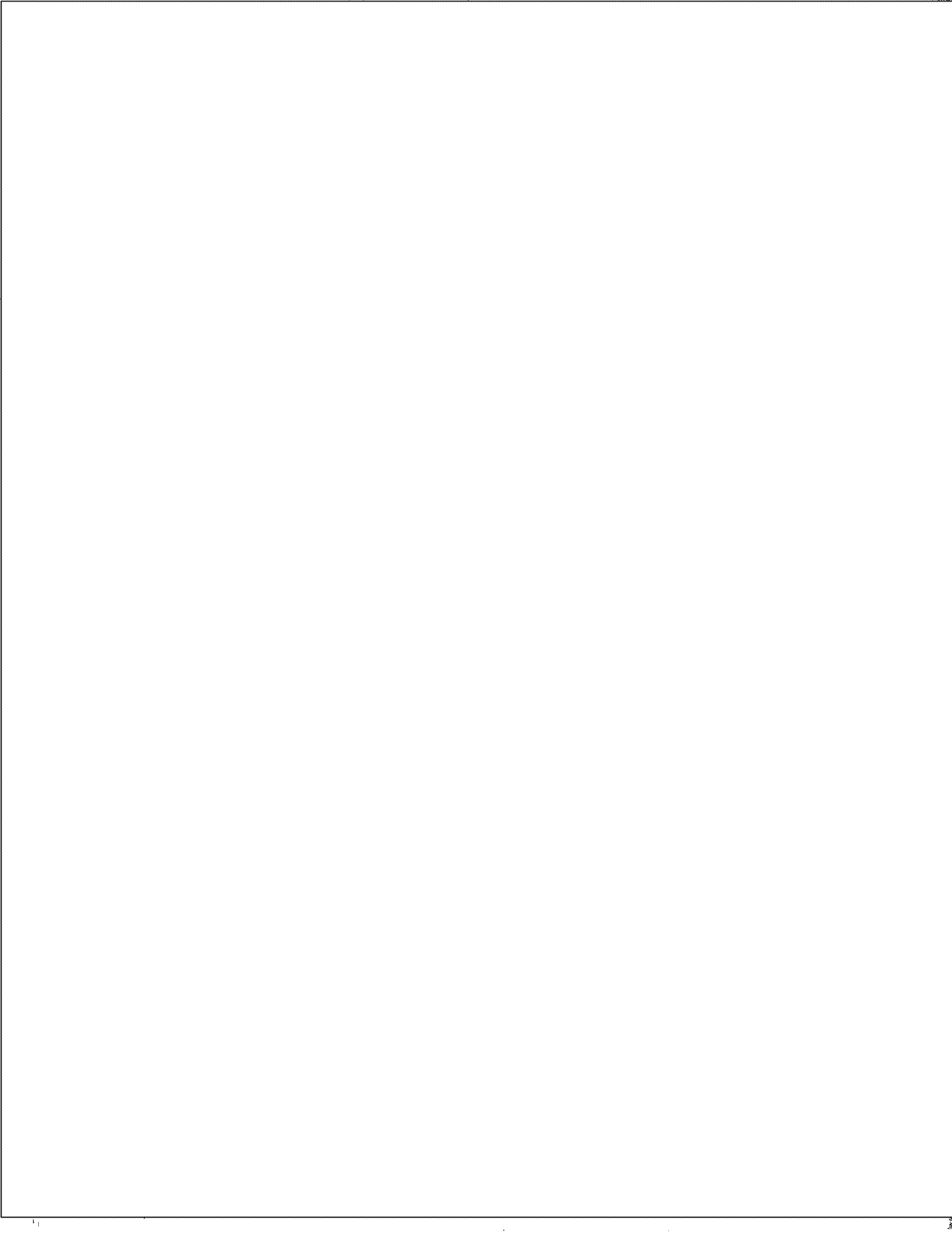
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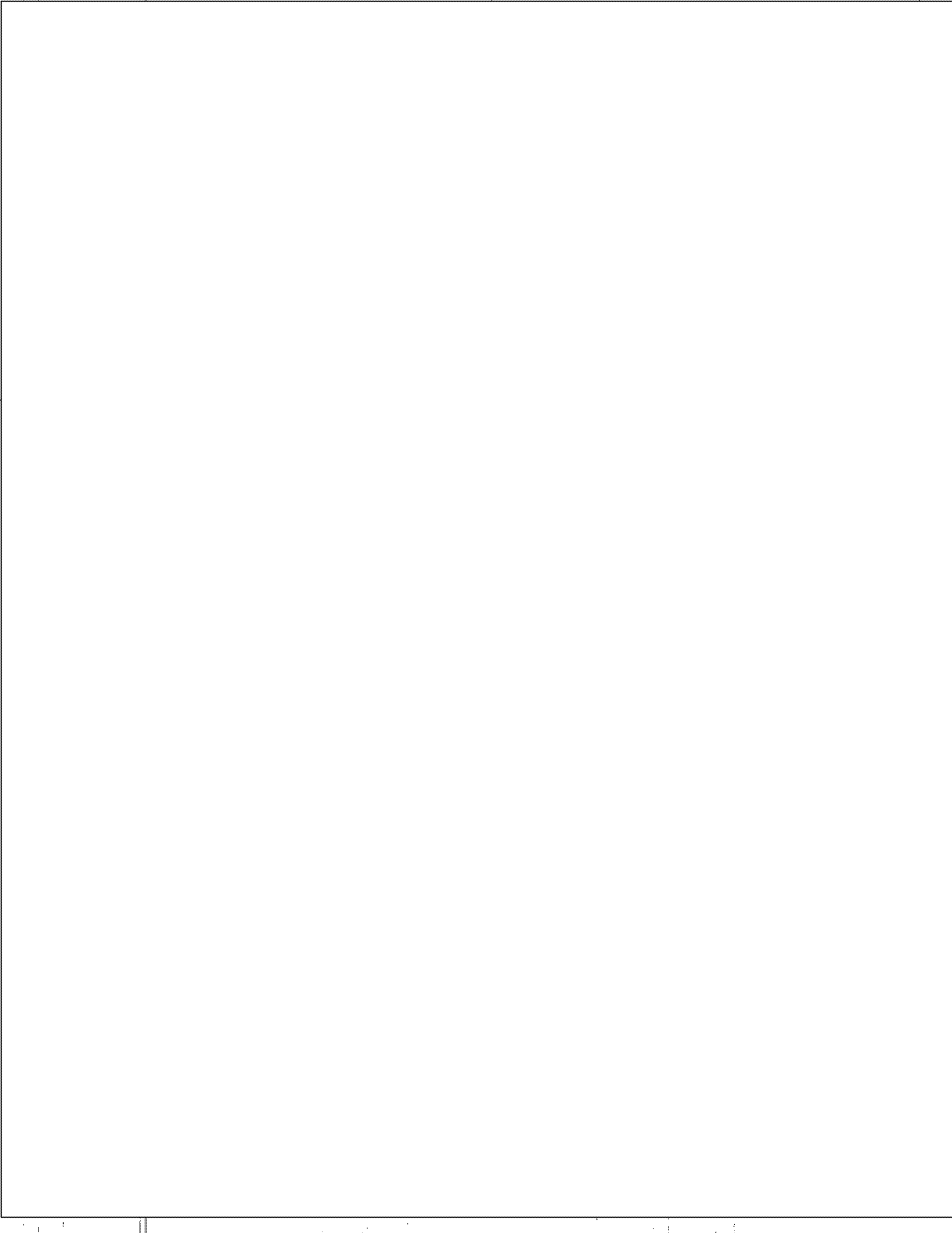


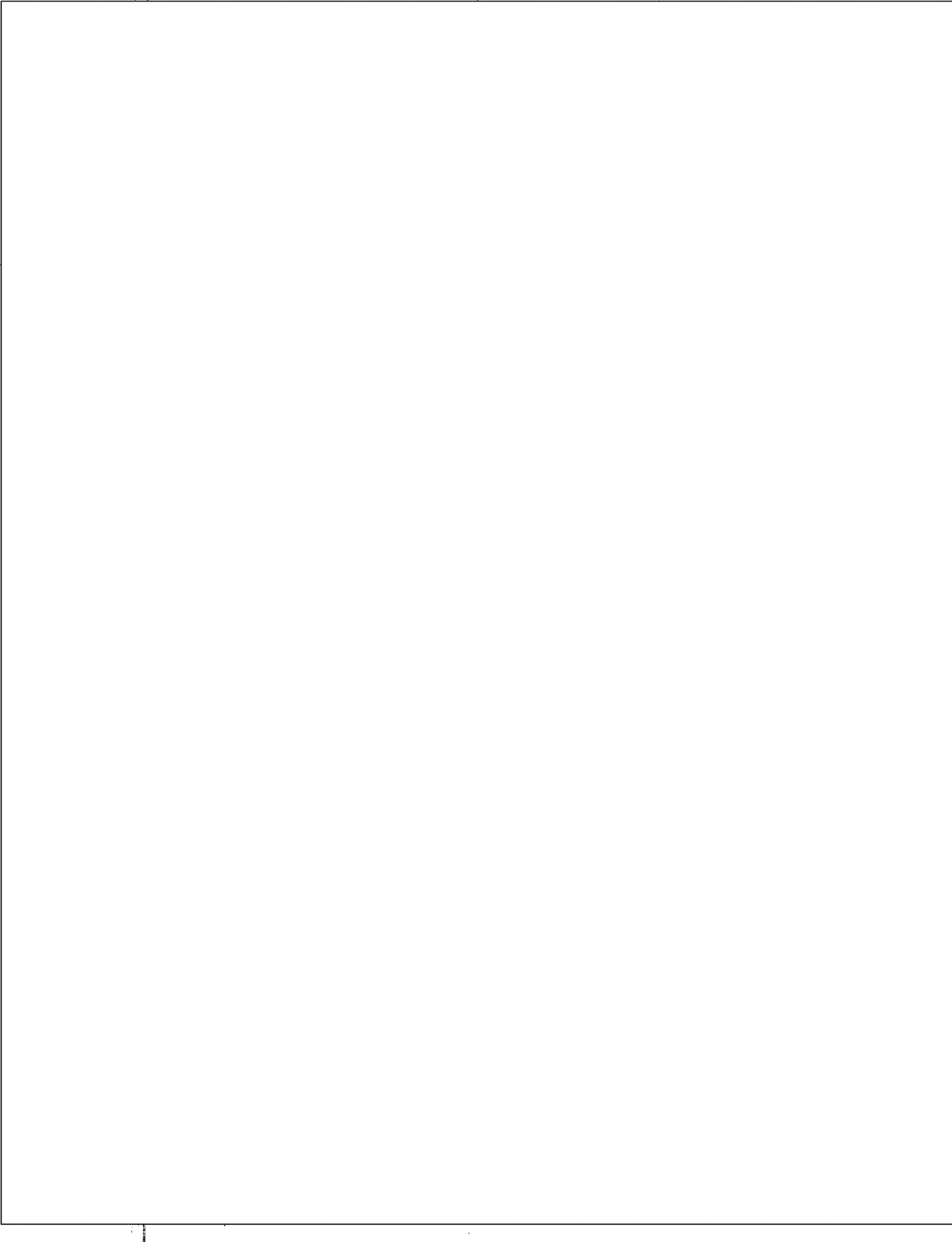


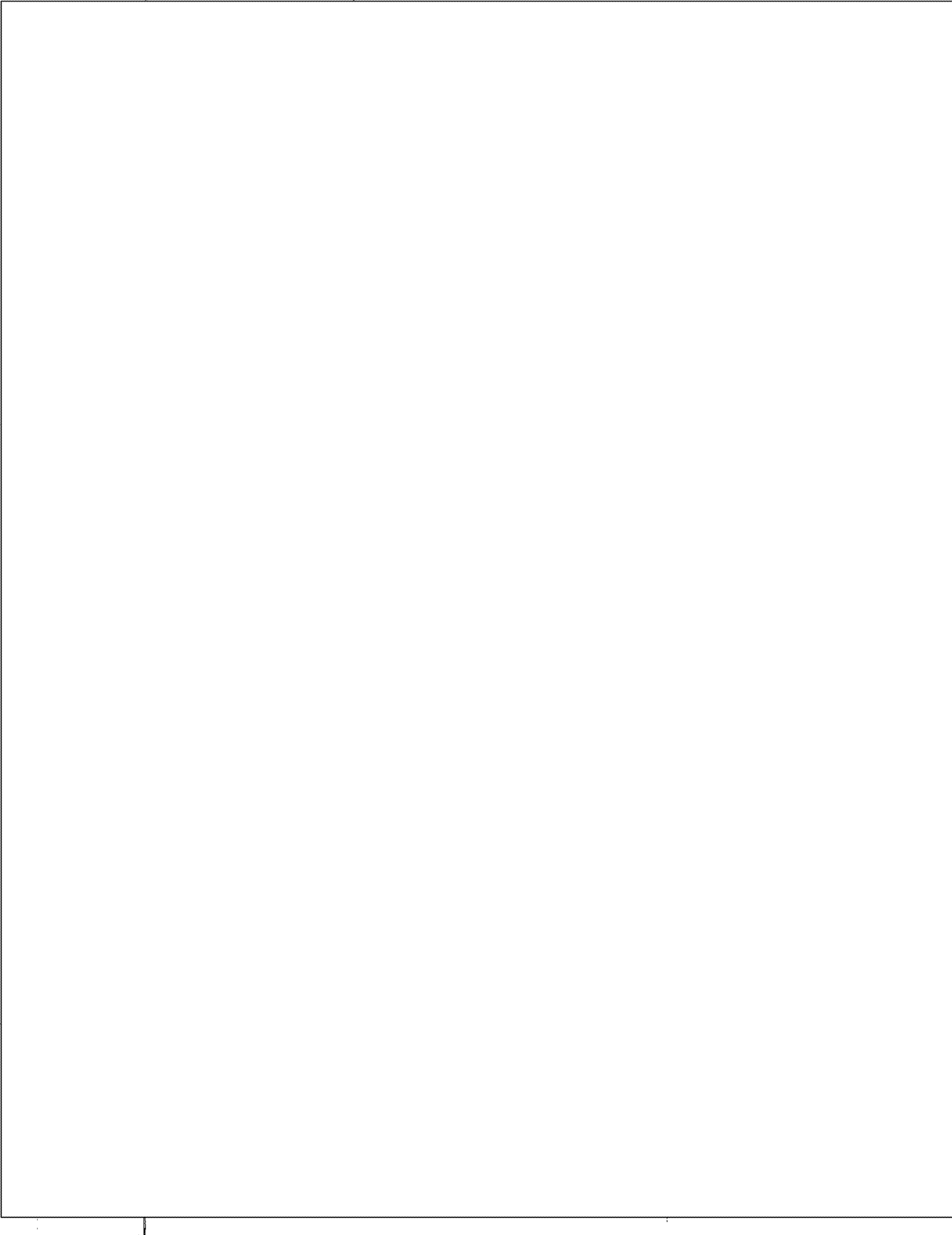


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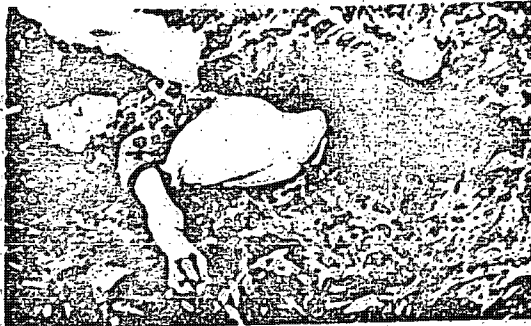


THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

Since the start of the Cold War the International Rescue Committee has organized voluntary American assistance to aid refugees fleeing from Communist oppression.

When the tide of persons fleeing Soviet dominated countries into the free city of West Berlin reached more than 3,000 per day during the Spring of 1953, the Committee successfully marshalled more than \$700,000 in gifts and donations of clothing, drugs and other necessities. This earned the commendation of President Eisenhower and leaders throughout America.

As the historic emergency increases, the Committee's work continues to uphold America's belief in the indivisibility of freedom.



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THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

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62 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

I am glad to add my contribution to help refugees from Communism.

Enclosed please find check for \$ _____ as my subscription for the continuance of this vital work.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Checks should be made payable to the International Rescue Committee

(All Contributions deductible from taxable income)



The Turning Point

On June 17th, 1953 one of the most significant events of the 20th century took place. The inhabitants of the Soviet Zone of Germany rose in rebellion against their Communist overlords. For eight years they had been living under conditions of slavery and starvation.

The insurrection began in East Berlin on June 16th. It was begun initially by a few workers but within hours it had spread to every level of the population. By the 17th of June the uprising had spread throughout the East Zone — a completely unorganized, spontaneous revolt.

At 11:00 o'clock the morning of June 16th the workers in block 40, Stalin Allee, decided to organize a demonstration to protest the raising of the work norm by the regime. By 2:00 o'clock that same afternoon, the mob of people which had grown from 200 to over 20,000 became revolutionaries. Surging in front of the East Zone Government building in East Berlin, they demanded not only the lifting of the norms but free secret elections, the unification of Germany and the abdication of the East German government.

The stories contained here are the stories of a few of those brave men and women from East Germany who played leading roles in the revolt and had to flee to the West. They are representative of 1,000 leaders, many of whom have subsequently been sentenced to death by Communist courts. Some were intellectuals and professionals. Most of them were workmen. All are men who deserve the undying gratitude and support of free men everywhere.



Bare Fists Against Armed Might. Historical Proof of the Perennial, Inextinguishable Urge of the Human Heart for Freedom.

Stalin Allee Block 40 . . .

A CONSTRUCTION WORKER

(WOLFGANG THEURICH was a building construction laborer working on Block 40, Stalin Allee.)

"When the work norms were increased the men were furious. We began daily to gather in small groups before and after work. The fear that had made us so cautious gradually began to dissolve. There was, after all, little more to lose.

"By the morning of June 16 we were resolute. As always, we entered the building on which we were working and took our stations. But this day we sat down and refused to work. There was no organization, no leader, but each man knew what had to be done. The foreman dashed in gaping with disbelief. His eyes turned to the spot where the norm increase order had been posted. Two men walked in with a freshly painted sign — 'The Work Norms Must Be Decreased.' The courage of these men inspired the rest of us to action.

"A concrete worker leaped onto a heap of stones. 'I leave it to you as individual!' Those

who wish to demonstrate against the injustice of the norms, step to the right. Others go to the left! All chose the right. One man was weeping with joy.

"Immediately we began to march in the street unafraid. We started out with 80 resolute men. By the time we arrived at the government building we were 6,000 strong. Over the tumult of the crowd, a man shouted into my ear. 'This is the most beautiful day of my life!'"

The "Free Youth" Revolt . . .

A 20-YEAR-OLD GIRL

(HELE SÄRRE, an instructor within the Communist Youth Movement [FDJ] is a dark haired girl of twenty with pert, intelligent eyes.)

"As I stood in the crowd before the government building, a fellow instructor came up to me and told me to take careful note of the people sympathetic to the demonstration and give him a complete report that evening. I was embarrassed by his apparent hurry to leave the square and told him if he was so afraid for his life he had better jump on a tram in a hurry and get out.

"A few minutes later I forced my way through the crowd and jumped to the rostrum. Many people recognized me as a devoted member of the FDJ. They hooted and taunted me. Never before had I realized how hated the FDJ was. Infuriated by the refusal of the Communist leaders to appear and by the open cowardice of my male FDJ companion, I tore off my FDJ jacket and threw it to the ground. The jeers became cheers.

"I gathered my strength and shouted a warning to the crowd that members of the FDJ and SED were in the crowd and would not only try to dissuade them from the demonstration but also would report them. I shouted, 'Do not allow them to break you up! Stick together!' People began to examine their neighbors. Fist fights started as the hated Communists were spotted. I wanted to say more, but my strength was gone. A new life had begun for me."

The Revolt Spreads . . .

AN ENGINEER

(N.N., A Mechanical Engineer, Brandenburg.)

"There were only twenty in my group as we marched into the Brandenburg area. At that time we knew only that, according to a broadcast from West Berlin, the workers in East Berlin were on strike. Although we knew that strikes in the Communist Zone were considered political crimes and punishable by two years in prison, we marched on with a feeling of exhilaration. As we strode along we beckoned to the people on the pavement and in a few minutes our number had increased to about five hundred.

"As we approached a factory protected by high iron gates, we noticed employees shouting from the windows. 'We have been locked in. Come, help us. We will go with you.' A pile driver was found and we stormed the gates. The employees rushed out and embraced us.

"At this time, we still thought we were the only demonstrators in the city. As we neared the center of the city, we were amazed and overjoyed to find thousands of people converging from all directions. We had not fully realized that our people, constantly intimidated by spies and police controls, could rise up as one man without a strong central leadership, no weapons—nothing but determination and hope. We were overwhelmed at what we saw."

The Red Flag At Brandenburg Gate Comes Down . . .

A TRUCK DRIVER

(HORST BALLENTIN is a 20-year-old truck driver of East Berlin.)

"I looked down into the crowd and saw three Soviet officers looking helplessly upward as I climbed to the top of the tower and shinned up the pole. I flung the flag to the ground with great contempt and watched the people tear it to pieces. They applauded and shouted in a way I had never heard before."

Two hours later when I had the honor of installing the Bear Flag of West Berlin, the Russians had brought three tanks into the square. As I began pulling up the flag they began to fire. Somehow I was able to finish my task and jump to the ground. The flag of West Berlin was in its right place and, miraculously, I was safe."

At Magdeburg . . .

A BAND LEADER

HANS HENZWIG, band leader at the city theatre, was the strike leader under whose guidance the FDJ (Communist Youth Movement) seized Communist Party Headquarters and the home of the Chief Commissioner of Police were stormed. No event of the day impressed Hans as much as the occurrence at Magdeburg station.)

"After we disarmed the Vopos (People's Police) on duty at the station, we tore down the hated 'Passage of Interzone-Dispatching Sign.' As though this in itself could accomplish the task, the crowd began shouting, 'There are no borders anymore.'

"As the interzonal train arrived in the station, the frightened passengers locked the doors and windows, fearing an attack by Communist soldiers and police. As soon as they saw our sign 'The SED is beaten,' the windows and doors were opened and the people burst out, embracing each other, shouting, crying and some even giving away their possessions in celebration, assuming that the union of the East and West was an accomplished fact.

"We asked them to spread the word along on their way to Berlin. At this time we still thought that rebellions were taking place only in Magdeburg and Berlin. We were jubilant a few hours later when we learned from RIAS (Voice of America) and NWDR (West Berlin station) that uprisings were occurring all over East Germany.

"The next train to arrive contained a prisoner car. After a few tense moments we managed to gain control of the train and get the cells open. One of the prisoners was a 74-year-

old farmer who was imprisoned a year before because he had not been able to meet his quota. He was speechless with fright and disbelief. When he was finally convinced that he was a free man, he broke down and wept, overcome with joy. I had to carry him away."

Prisoners Are Freed . . .

A LOCKSMITH

WERNER MENGELSDORF is a locksmith. He led the heroic liberation of 80 political prisoners in Magdeburg.)

"A mob 3,000 strong stormed into the courtyard of the prison in Magdeburg. The prisoners pressed their worn, pale faces against the bars. A woman in the crowd started to scream as she recognized her husband who had been arrested only two days before.

"The wooden doors of the prison splintered under the weight of the surging crowd. The guards fled. The metal door to the cell block was pried open. Mengelsdorf called for the locksmiths and together they opened the cell doors. Indescribable scenes followed. One prisoner cried, 'Freedom! Freedom!'; then fell to the floor crying. A young man sentenced to 25 years for crimes against the state stepped out of his cell into the arms of the girl to whom he had been engaged. Neither knew the other was there until the doors opened. They embraced, wordless.

"Soviet tanks rumbled into the prison yard before all the prisoners could be released. Mengelsdorf himself barely escaped with his life. His only route of escape lay in swimming the Landwehrkanal which separates East and West Berlin at certain spots. He waited until dark and then made it, narrowly escaping death from Soviet bullets which peppered the water around him. He is today in one of the camps in West Berlin, destitute but resolved that one day will come when all of East Germany as well as the satellite countries will again be free."

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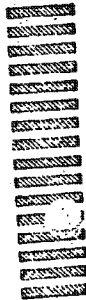
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Enclosed please find check for \$ _____ as my subscription for this vital work.

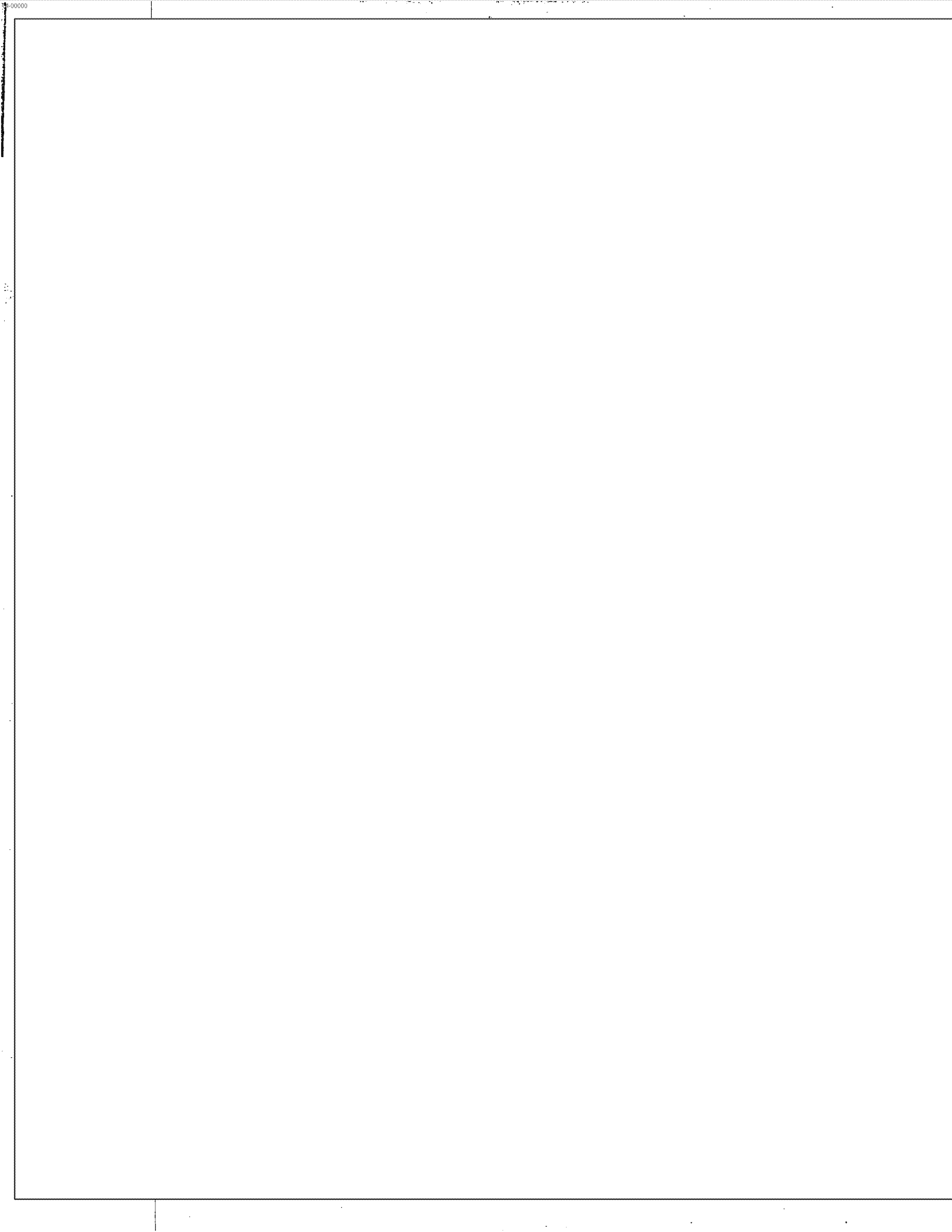
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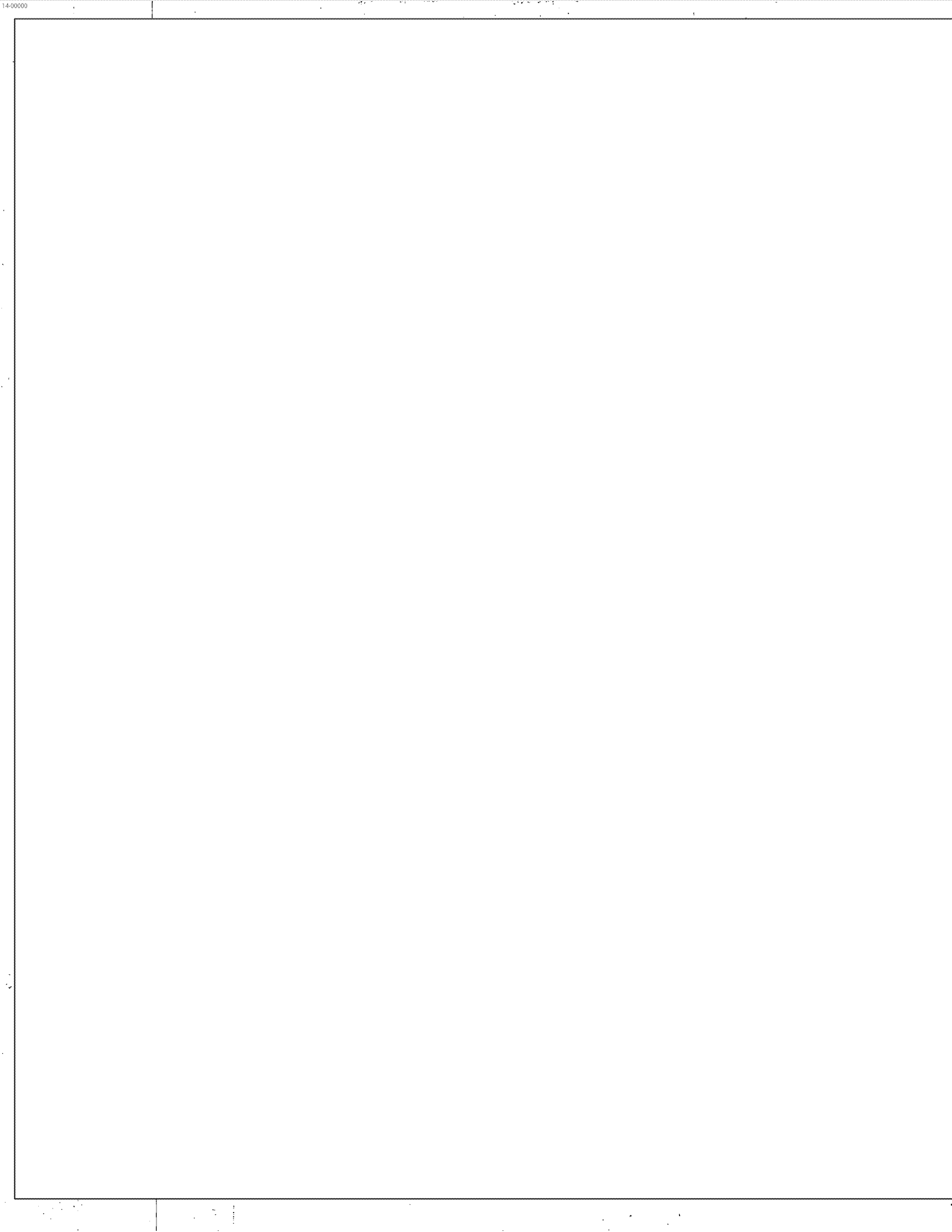
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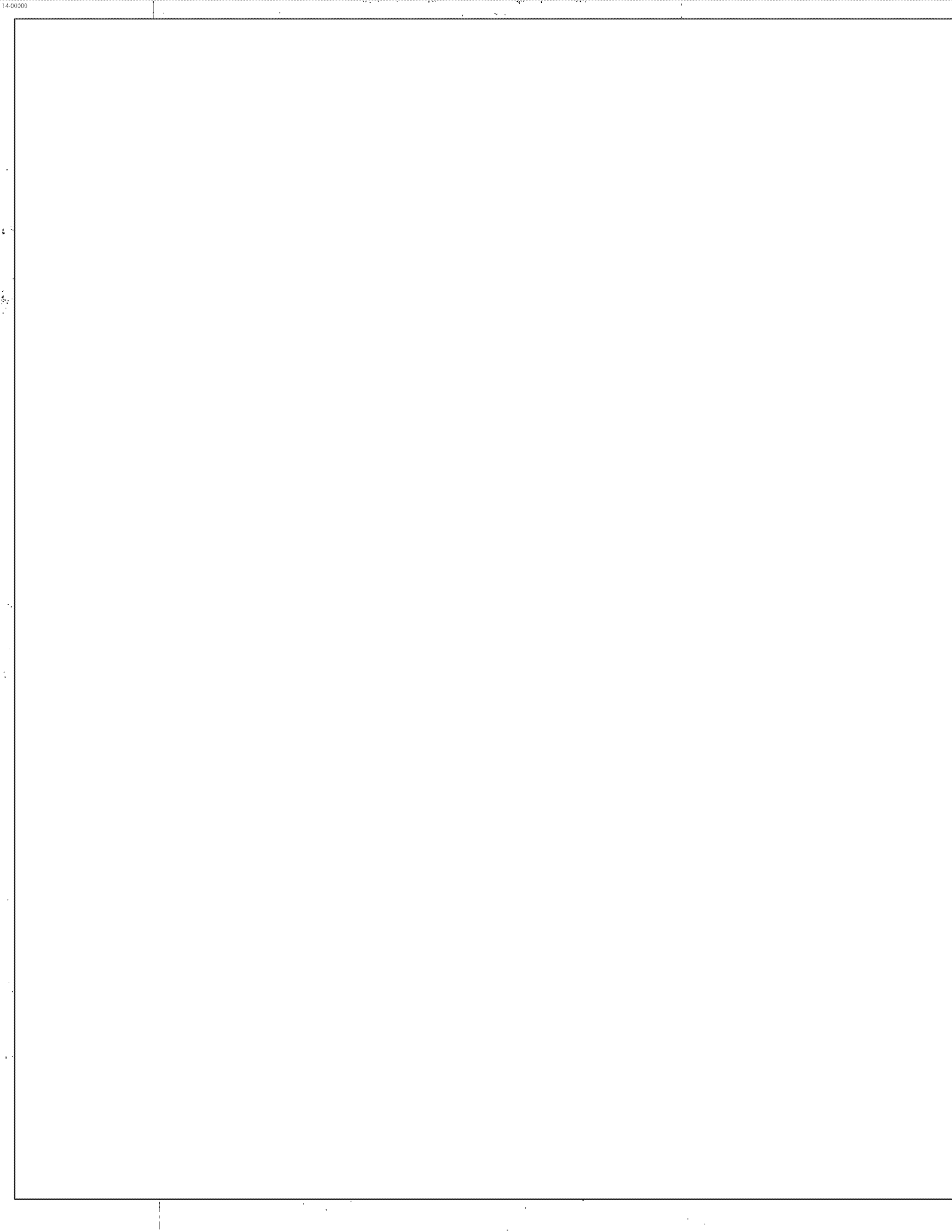
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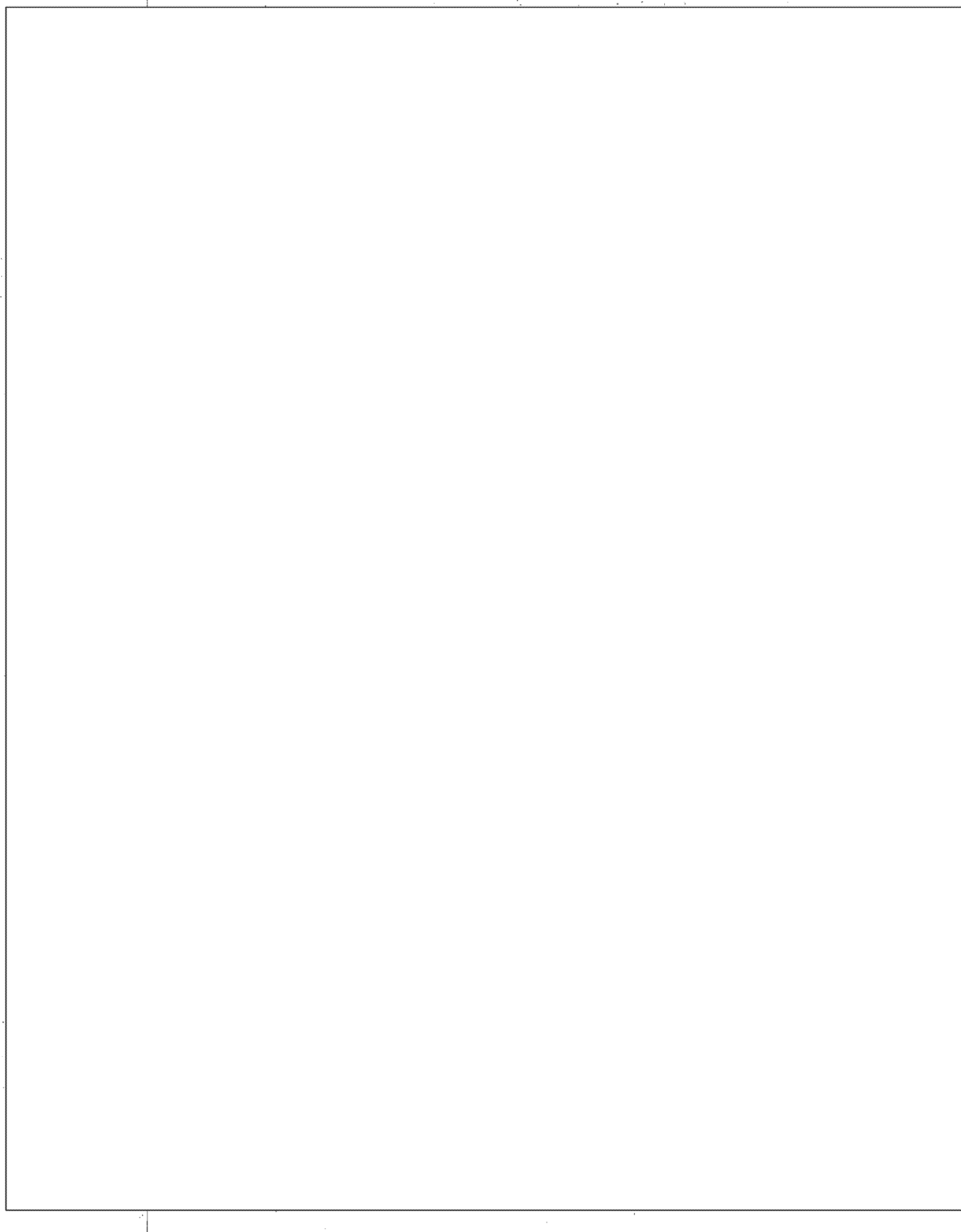
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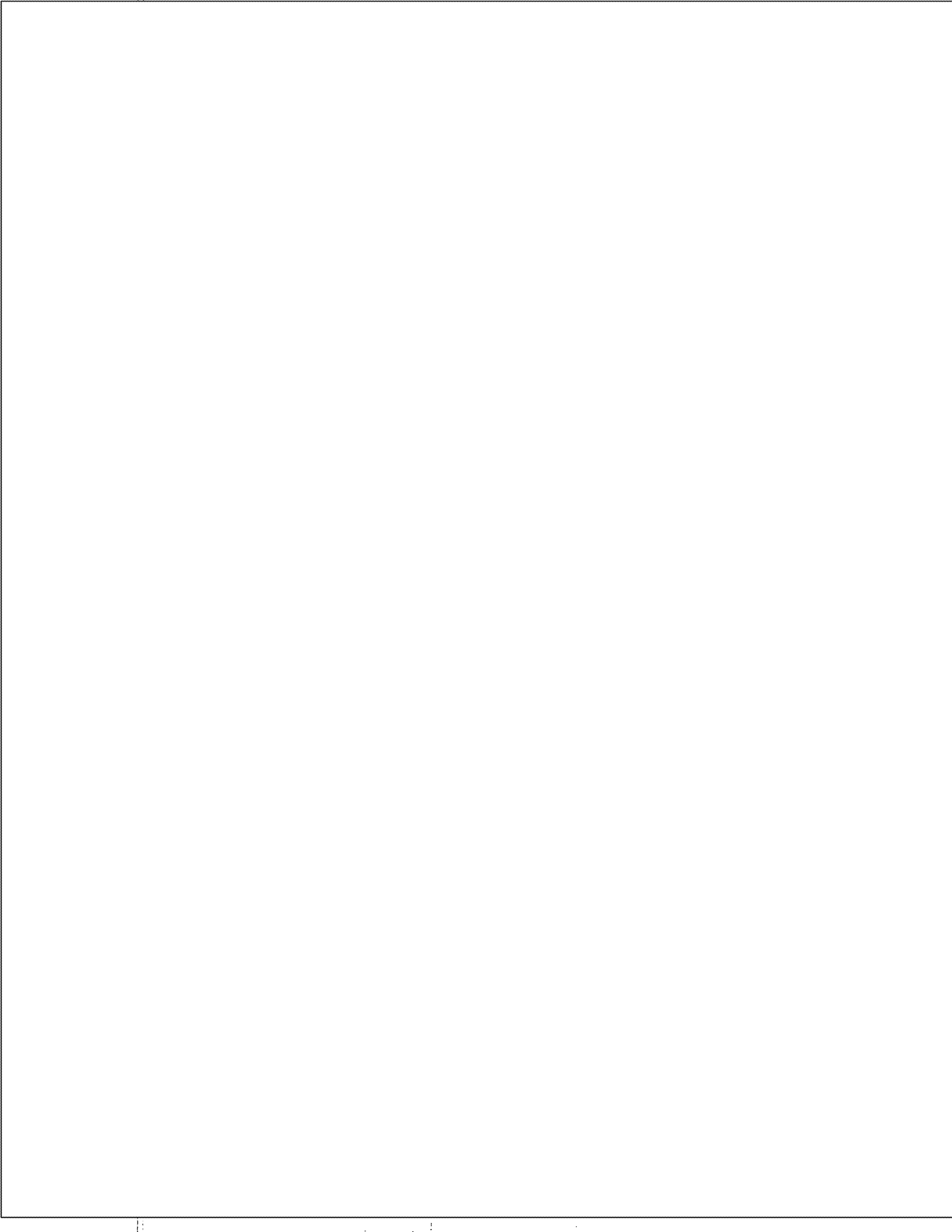


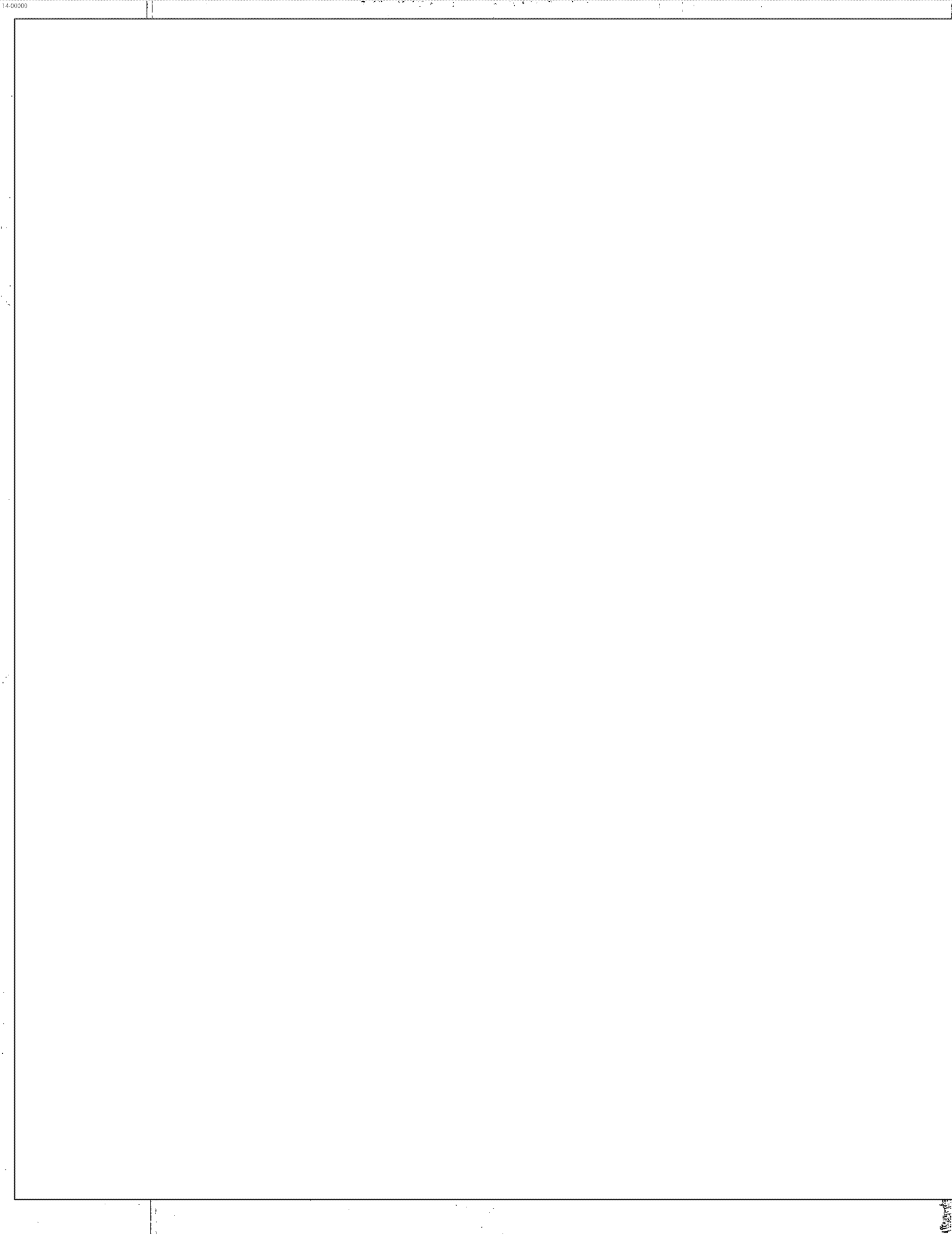


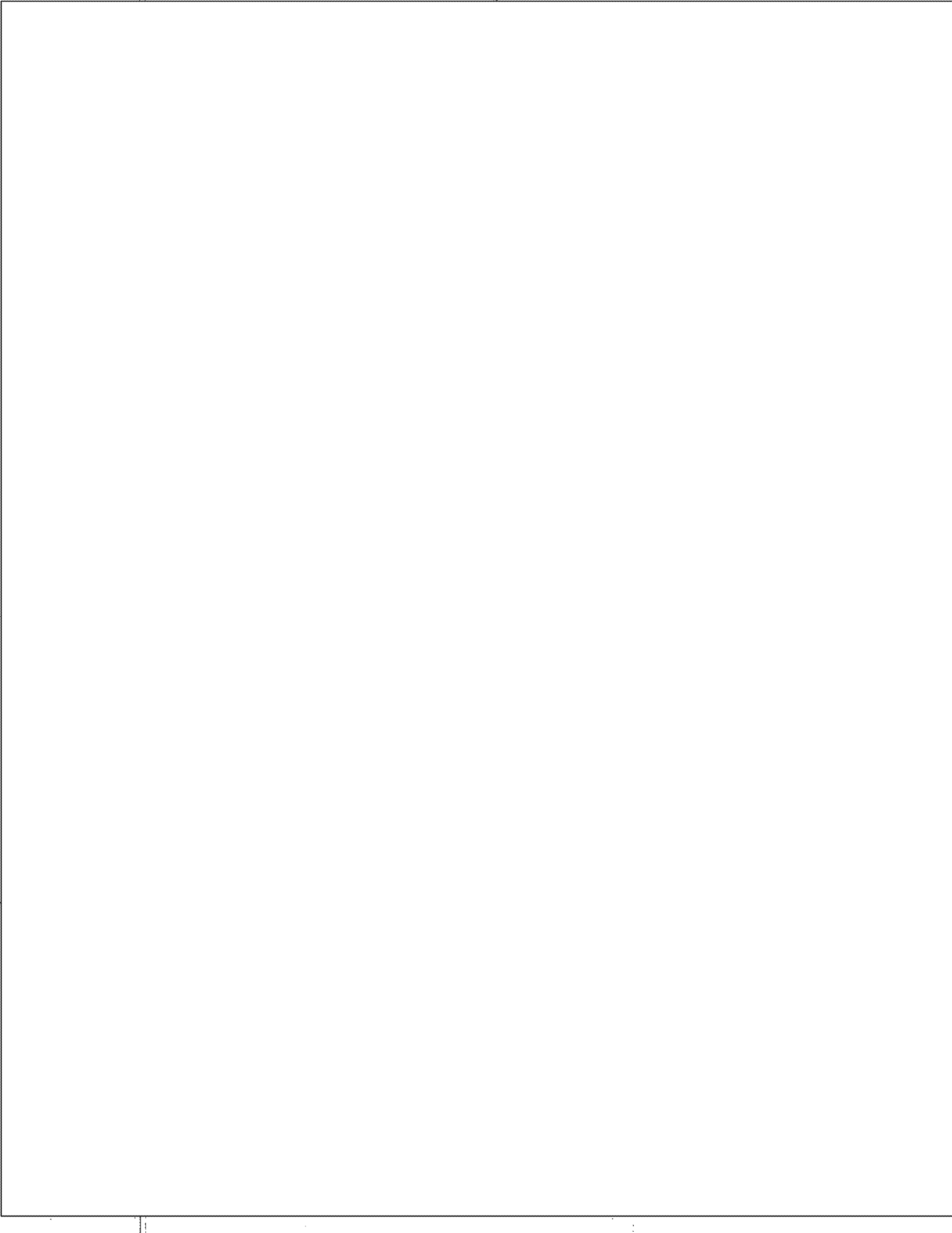




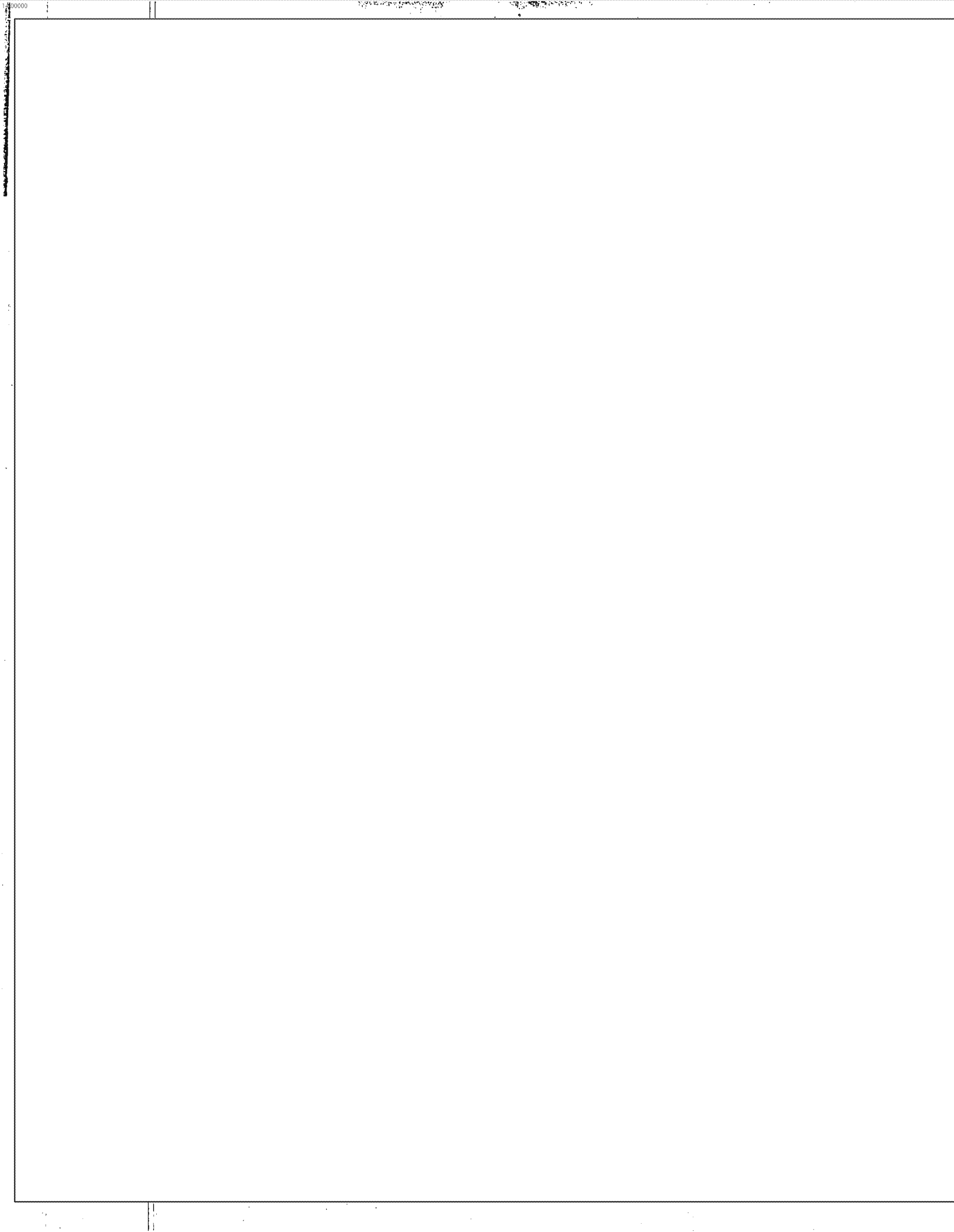


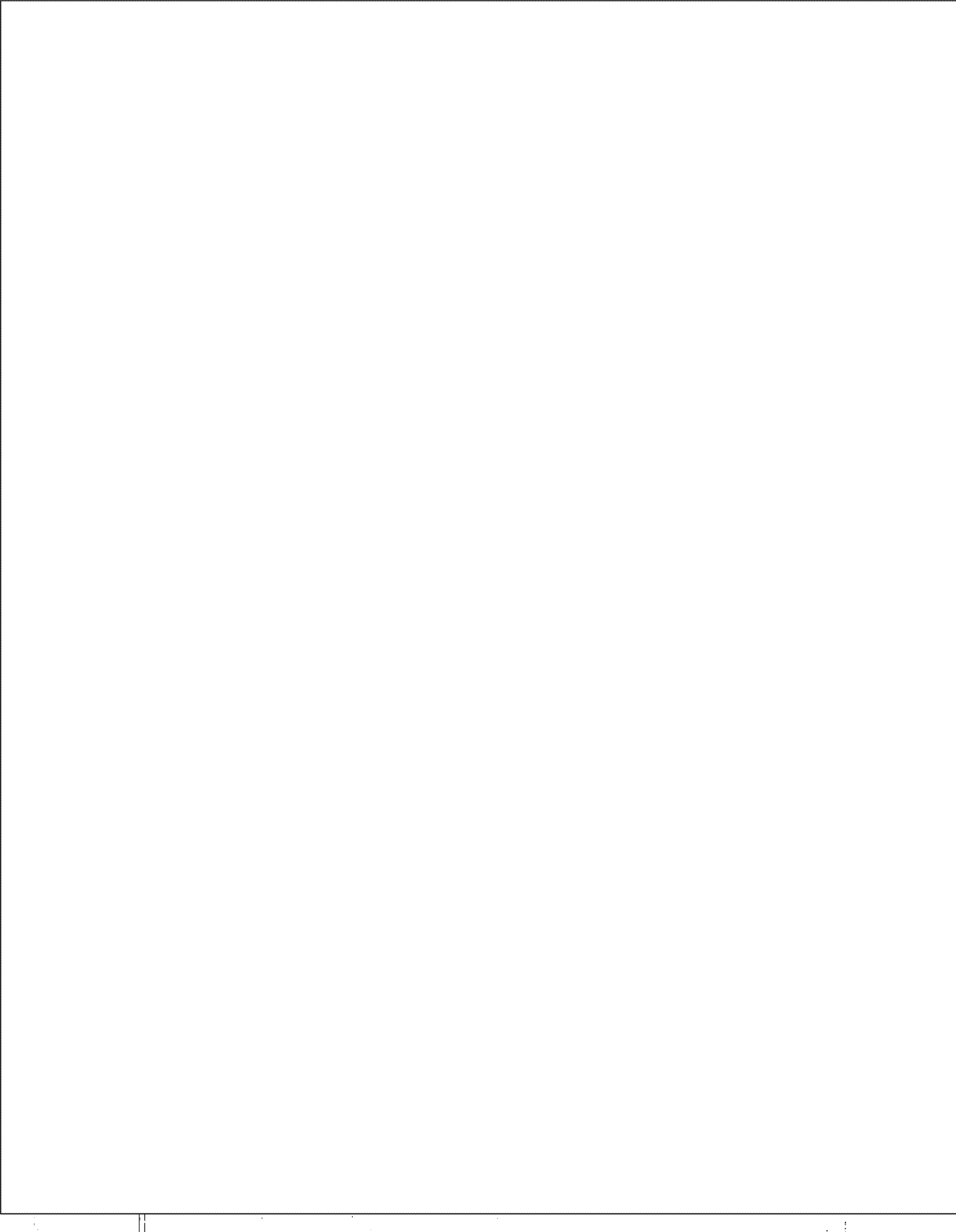








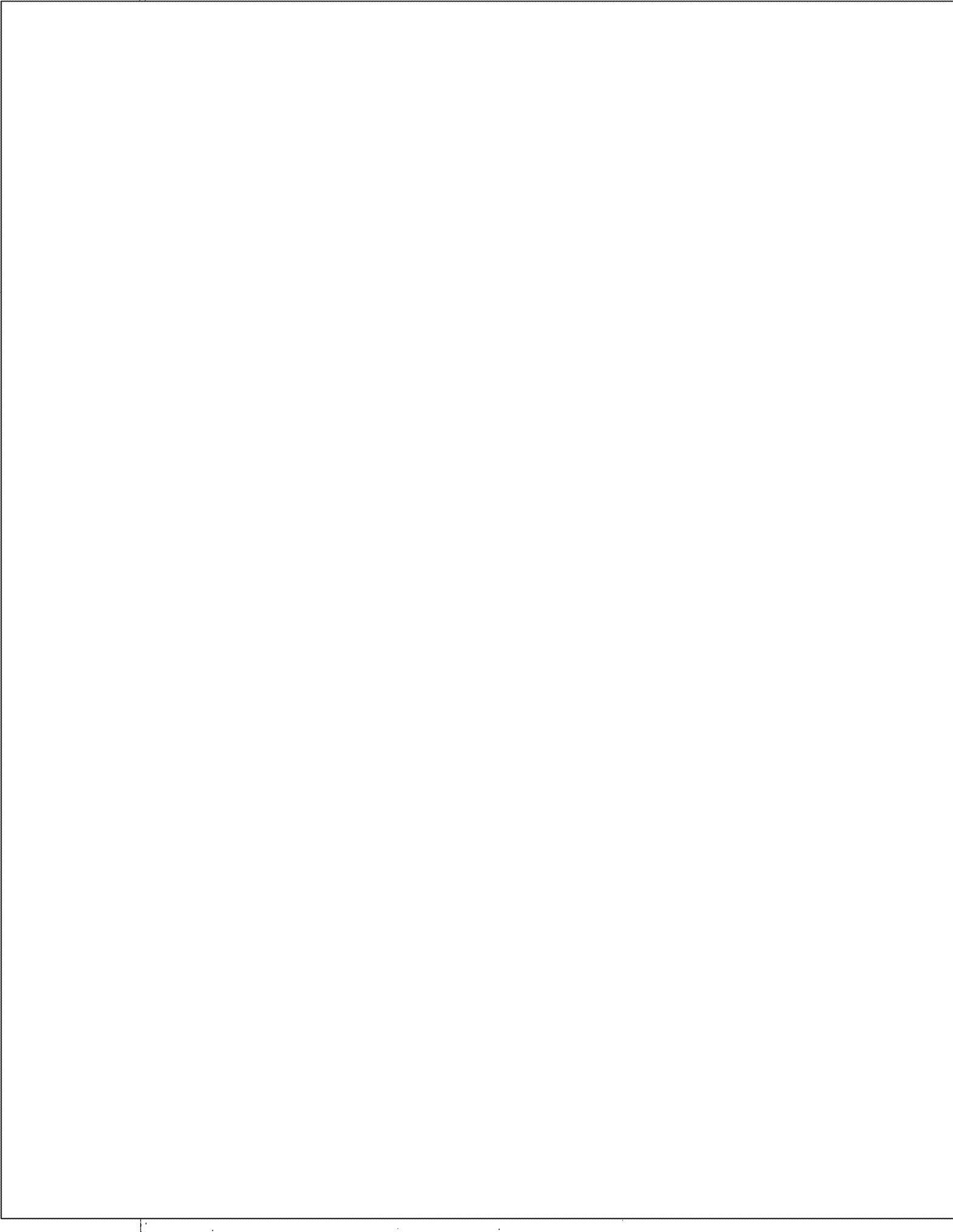


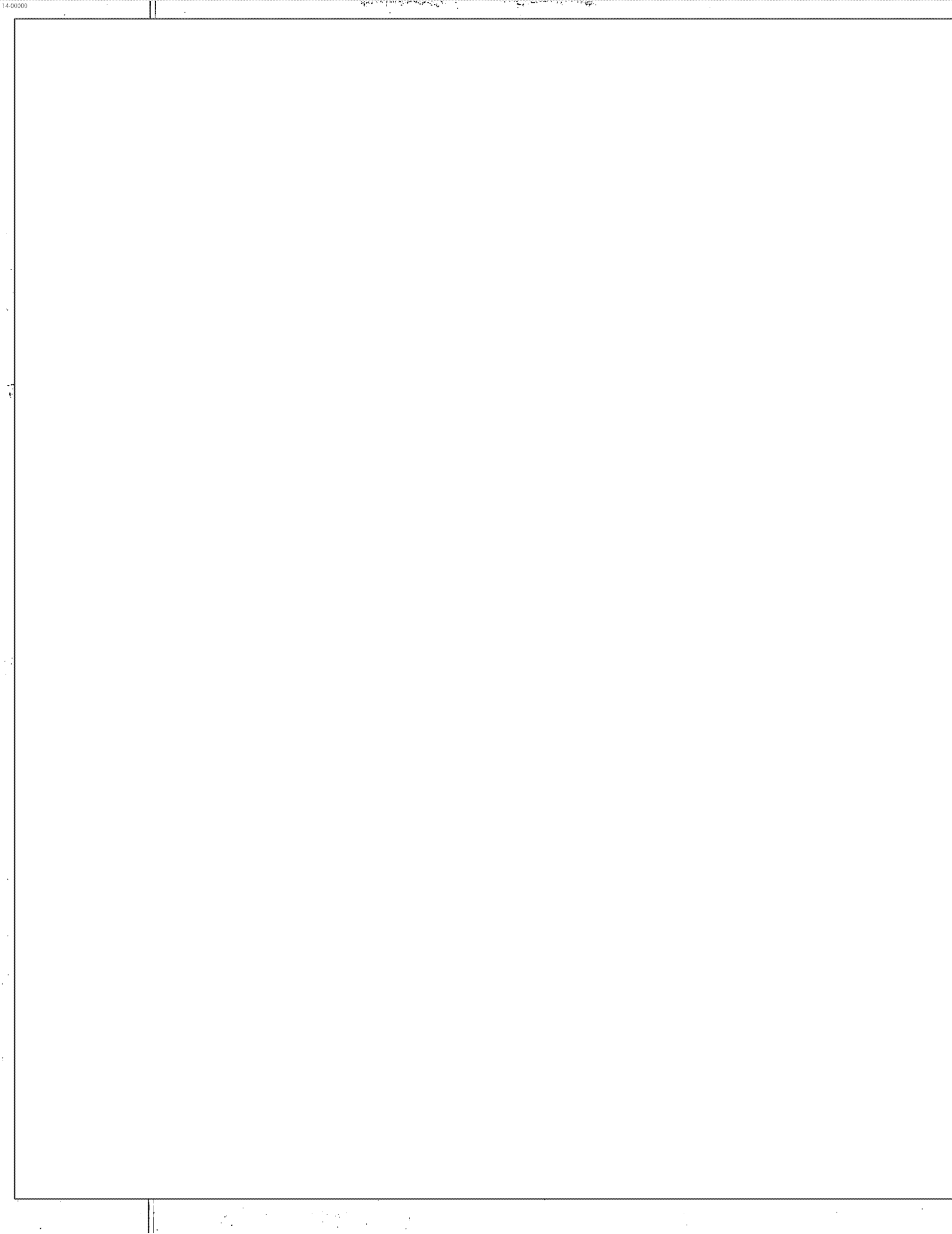






14-00000





Date: Feb 23, 1953

Memo to: ABE (cc: Munich, Frankfurt)

From:

Dear Abe:

I am sorry that I must bother you with my personal problems, but since I don't know what to do under the present circumstances I am begging you for understanding.

As you know I always had trouble with "the other side". If somebody works in this field he must be endangered after a certain time. I believe I told you about the calls in Russian and about the spies who are constantly around me since about 1951. I am used always to be on the alert and to look around me carefully, this is the only thing I can do. In addition to that I bought a dog in the summer of last year.

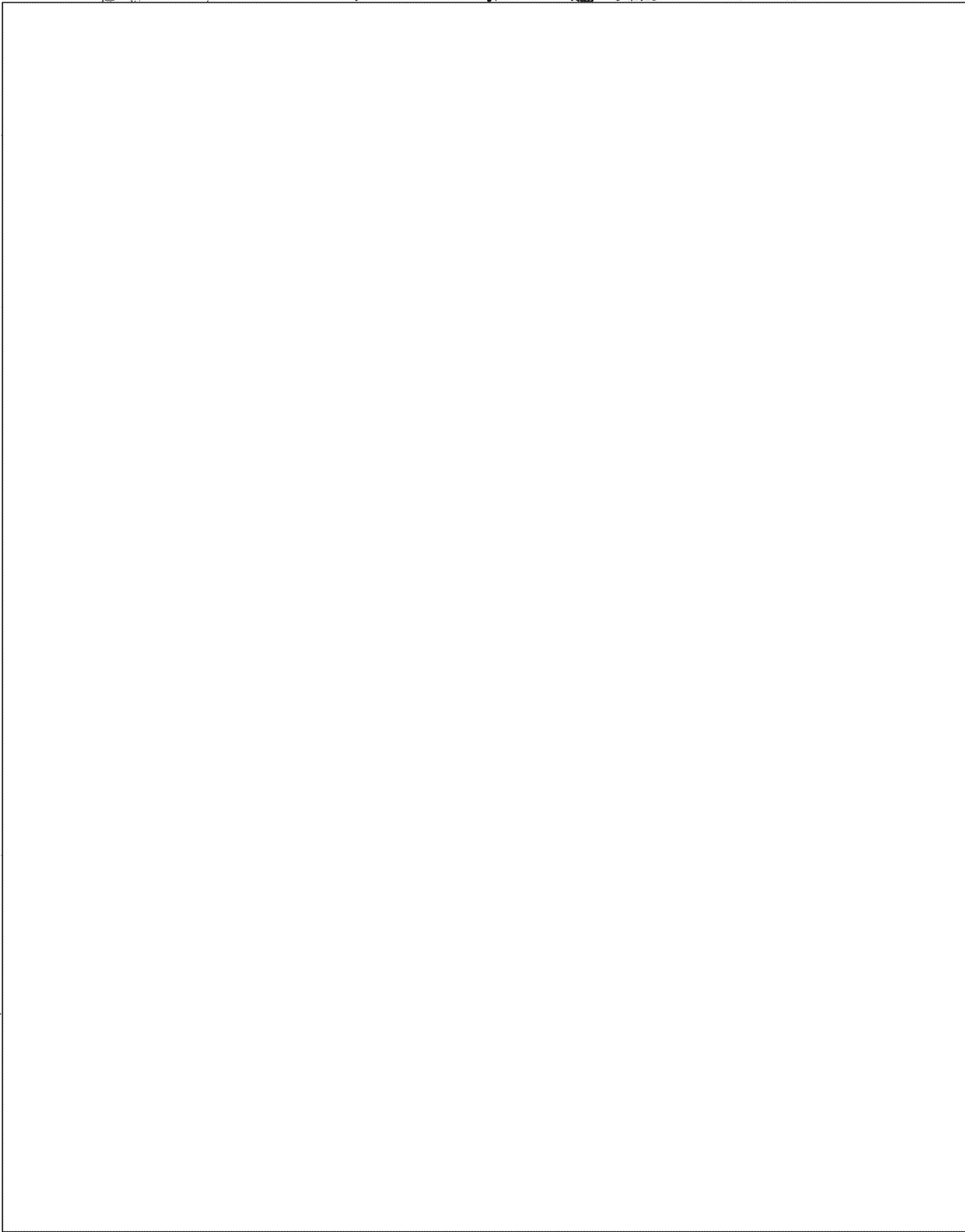
Since about four months the attempts of the East to get have increased. I had several rencontres with them and have informed the police. But since we have so many people here in Berlin who have good reasons to feel endangered they cannot watch everybody constantly and the person in question is more or less left to his own measures.

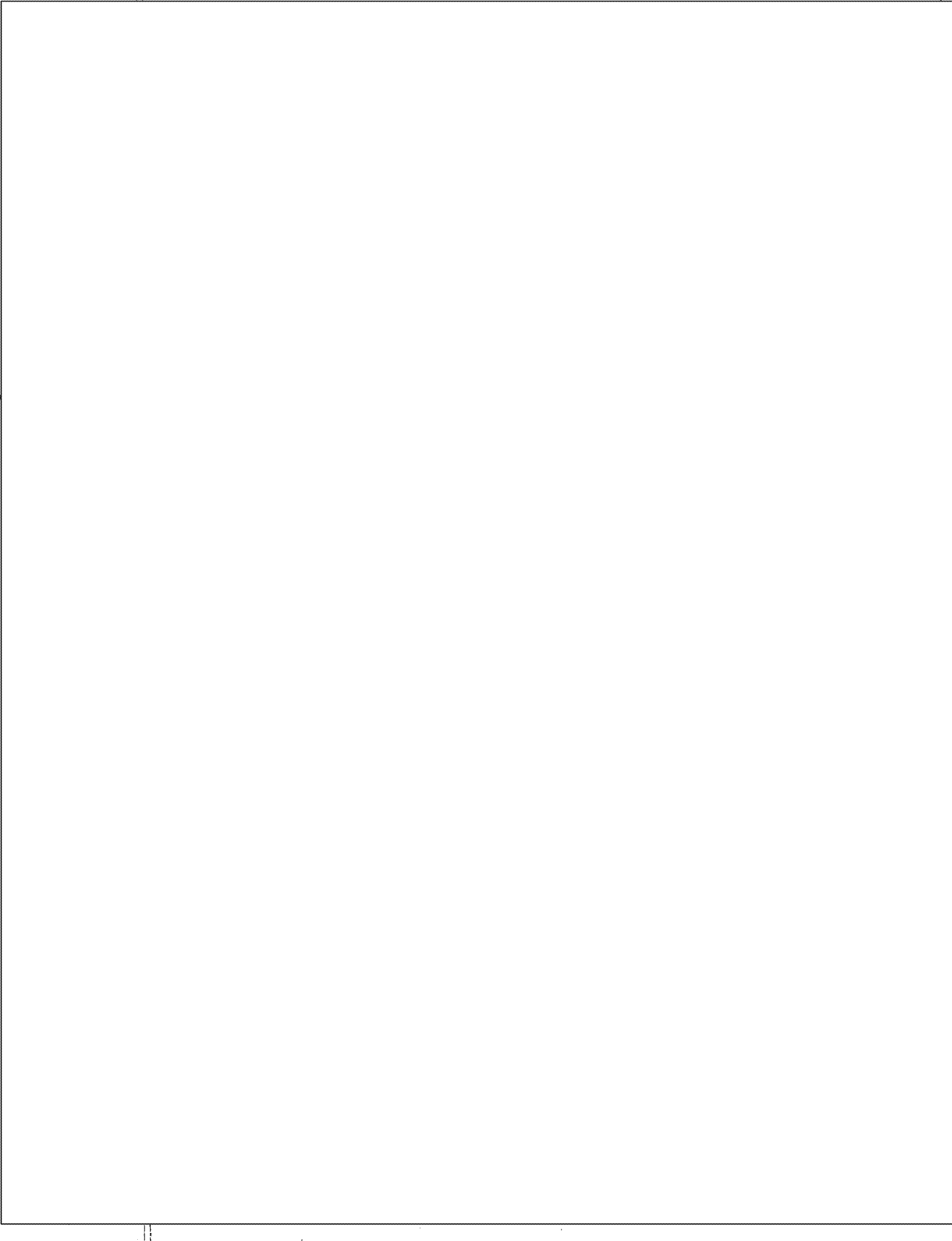
Last Wednesday night I ran into a situation which would have meant the end for me if a friend of mine had not happened to be with me. This way they did not dare to because they are accustomed to see me always walking alone; and cars and helpers disappeared (not around). I have reported my situation again to the police, they promised to do what they can, but it is so that I have to work out something that makes it a little more difficult for them to complete their plan.

With friends who work in the same field and who know about these things I have worked out the following: I must sell my dog and buy a sharper one. When I bought him in July last year the situation was completely different. I did it merely as a measure of precaution not because I had proofs of the danger I was living under. For this purpose he is good but not for the purpose for which I need him now; he is not sharp enough. They have already calculated my dog into the plan. I absolutely need another such sharper one. But I must tell you frankly that even if I sell my dog I would not be able to buy the new one, because they are terribly expensive. Then I have decided that I cannot go to the office and come home alone anymore. I can move from one of my friends to the other for a certain time but not constantly. A friend will pick me up every morning and bring me home at night in his car. In the meantime I'll talk to who has an office car and arrange with her that her driver pick me up. But this will take some time until I have reached her and discussed the matter with her.

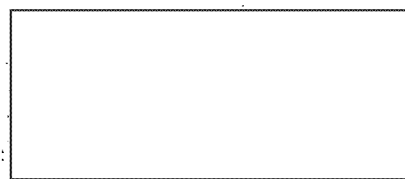
Please don't believe that I am hysterical, on the contrary. But now it is so that I not only feel endangered but I have knowledge of their intentions and I am sure I would not get out again, once they have had hold of me.

Cordially yours,





~~SECRET~~
Security Information



Files

27 Feb 53

Alien Branch

F-5564.

Case 12,667

1. Info was telephoned to in NY/P's office.
2. requested additional info concerning and our relations with him.
3. Request was telephoned to New York.

Orig - Case 12,667
cc: Index ✓

~~SECRET~~
Security Information

Security Information

Files

26 Feb 1953

Alien Branch

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

1. On 24 Feb 53 [Redacted] in the AD/P's office requested information [Redacted]

[Redacted]

2. [Redacted] telephoned [Redacted] Field Office and transmitted the request [Redacted]

3. This has been set up as Case 12,667.

Orig - Case 12,667
cc: Index

Security Information