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TO: CINCBUR


JCS has approved case and movement auth anytime agreeable to Consulate General Frankfurt. Subs tvlg under Army auspices and CIA representatives will meet upon arr to arrange for nac employment. Rec movement by vessel with destination ABPE. Req name of carrier ETG and ETA.

Czechs

ORIGIN: G-2
CM-OUT-80251 (Mar 50) DTG: 061744Z mid

FILE DIST:
Cables incl.

Secret

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

834021-403

COPY No. 30
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

7 November 1960

Sub: Approval for Payroll Expenditure

TO: Special Procurement Branch, Administrative and Liaison Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, OSD, USA.

Head, Naval Technical Intelligence Center, Office of Naval Intelligence.

Chief, Geographic Register, OSD, Central Intelligence Agency, Attn: Mr. James E. Murphy.

SUBJ: Paparapia Specialist Returned to Germany.

1. Furnished for your information is the following extract from a report by the Department of the Air Force, pertaining to Paparapia specialist Robert SIEG, who returned to Germany on 10 October 1960.

"Reason for Repatriation: Dr. Sieg falsified an affidavit concerning his membership in the NFA and his action would indicate that he might become a security risk.

"He worked as a translator of scientific documents from German to English. His work was excellent for with his technical background he was adept at translating "scientific German." He worked primarily on a project translating and editing a monograph entitled "German Aviation Medicine in World War II." That project has since been completed and the need for his services has been very much reduced.

"Dr. Sieg was in Germany on an emergency leave when the decision was made not to recommend him for repatriation and was notifed not to return to the U.S. but to wire disposition instructions for his possessions and business in the U.S. He acknowledged receipt of that notification but disregarded them and returned to the U.S. As a result there was no opportunity to interrogate him concerning his future activity. His address in Germany is as follows:

F/O Martha Ghee
280 Lenenburger Str.
Cologne, Germany

a/o Naval Repat.
Navy Repat.
JIA Repat.
301 Halley Sieg

234021-748
CONFIDENTIAL

2. Mr. Joe's name is not being added to the JNA objective list.

3. The foregoing has been submitted to the Director, Intelligence Division, Headquarters, European Command.

Dafna L. Ellis
Colonel, USA
Director
**FILE No.: AF Repat, Navy Repat. 201 Wolfgang Luther**

**CROSS REF. FILE: CIA Repat.**

**DESCRIPTION OF PAPERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. &amp; Date</th>
<th>SUBJECT AND/OR SYNDOPSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memo dtd 6 Nov. to AF Navy and CIA. JIOA 2699</td>
<td>Paperclip specialist Returned to Germany. FURNISHING FOR INFO IS THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM A REPORT BY THE ARMY, DTD 21 SEPT. 50, PERTAINING TO PAPERCLIP SPECIALIST WOLFGANG LUTHER, WHO RETURNED TO GERMANY 23 OCT. 50. DR. LUTHER'S NAME HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE JIOA OBJECTIVE LIST.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESTRICTED**

834021-750
MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Biographic Register, OOD, Central Intelligence Agency, Attention: Mr. James H. Murphy

SUBJECT: German Scientists and Technicians.

1. Reference is made to JICA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948.

2. Basic Personnel Records of German specialists who have recently arrived in this country are enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

2 Items:
A - BFR for KITTL, Erich A. M.
B - BFR for SCHABENG, Johannes G.

DANIEL K. KELLY
Colonel, USAF
Director

GIA Arrivals
201 Emil Kitel
201 Johannes Schaberg

RESTRIC TED

834021-751
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

MEMORANDUM FOR Biographic Register, OCD, Central Intelligence Agency, Attention: Lt. James H. Murphy.

SUBJECT: German Scientists and Technicians.

1. Reference is made to JIGA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948, subject as above.

2. Basic Personnel Record of German specialist, Robert H. F. SAUER, who recently arrived in this country, is inclosed herewith for your information and retention.

JAMES H. SKINNER
Lt. Col., USCG
Deputy Director

1 Inc1:
BPR for SAUER, Robert

834021-752
**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CROSS REFERENCE SHEET**

**FILE ID:** Army Repat, Navy Repat, 201 Ingeborg Schmidt

**CROSS REF. FILE:** DIA Repatriation

## DESCRIPTION OF PAPERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JIO. NO. &amp; DATE</th>
<th>SUBJECT AND/OR SYNOPSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memo dtd 12 Oct., 50 to Army, Navy &amp; CIA. JICA 2553</td>
<td>Return of former Paperclip Specialist to Germany, Ingeborg SCHMIDT. Forwarding information regarding subjects repatriation as received from the USAF School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Air Force Base.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONFIDENTIAL** 834021-753
## CONFIDENTIAL

### CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

**FILE ID:** Army Repat, Air Repat, 201 Robert Sauer

**CROSS REF. FILE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JIO No. &amp; Date</th>
<th>Subject and/or Synopsis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memo dtd 12 Oct, 50 to Army, Air &amp; CIA, JIOA 2552</td>
<td>Return of former paperclip specialist to Germany, Robert SAUER Forwarding info on Dr. SAUER in connection with his repatriation as received from Navy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CROSS REFERENCE SHEET**

**FILE ID:** Army & Navy Repat.

**CROSS REF. FILE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOC.</th>
<th>201 Kurt Kramer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION OF PAPERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JIO# NO. &amp; DATE</th>
<th>SUBJECT...ND/OR SYMPHIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Memo dtd 20 Sept. 50 to Army, Navy & CIA.

Former Wapercip Specialist Returned to Germany, KURT KRAMER. Forwarded extract fr report by Dept. of AF dtd 14 June 50 pertaining to former specialist Kurt KRAMER, who ret'd to Germany on 12 Sept. 50. Subject was employed by USAF School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph AFB Texas, while in U.S. Subject name is being added to JIOA Objective List.
**CROSS REFERENCE SHEET**

**FILE ID:** Army Report, 201 Hans F. Mayer

**CROSS REF. FILE:**
- CIA Navy Repat
- CIA CIA Repat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JIOA No. &amp; Date</th>
<th>SUBJECT / ND/OR SYNOPSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Return of Former Paparalp Specialist to Germany. Hans F. Mayer departed for US on 23 July 50 on permanent return to Germany. In this connection data for rep read under date of 14 June 50 forwarded for info. Subj. employed by Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y., since 44. Was granted immig. visa and was lawfully admitted to U.S. for permanent residence on 16 Feb. 50.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMORANDUM FOR Biographic Register, OCD, Central Intelligence Agency,
Attention: Dr. James H. Murphy.

SUBJECT: German Scientists and Technicians.

1. Reference is made to JICA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1946, subject as above.

2. Basic Personnel Records of German specialists who have recently arrived in this country are enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

JAMES E. SKINNER
Lt. Col., OIC
Deputy Director

2 Items:
1 - OFR for WIEHE, Walther
2 - OFR for LUTHER, Wolfgang

REOCTIRED

REOCTIRED
**CROSS REFERENCE SHEET**

FILE NO: Army Repatriations; JOOS, Georg

CROSS REF. FILE: Navy Repatriate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JIGA NO. &amp; DATE</th>
<th>SUBJECT AND/OR SYNOPSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JIGA 794 dtd 30 Mar. 1950</td>
<td>Former Paperclip Specialist Returned to Germany. Mr. dtd 30 Mar. 50 to Army, Navy and CIA forwarding extract fr rpt dtd 12 Jan. 50 submitted by employer of former specialist Georg Joos, who went to Germany on 30 Nov. 51. Mr. Joos was employed by Dept. of AF(AMC) while in U.S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CROSS REFERENCE SHEET**

**FILE NO.:** Neary Repats: PICHOTKA, Josef

**CROSS REF. FILE:** CIA Repats.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JIOA NO. &amp; DATE</th>
<th>SUBJECT AND/OR SYNOPSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JIOA 775, 30 Mar. 1950</td>
<td>Josef PICHOTKA. Extracts fr. rpt. dtd 21 Dec. 49 submitted by employer of former Paperclip specialist PICHOTKA, who ret'd to Germany on 17 Mar. 50. Subj employed by Dept. of AF (School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph AFB, Randolph Field, Texas since his arrival in U.S. on 23 May 47.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CROSS REFERENCE SHEET**

FILE NO: Army Repates; GERMAN, Hans

CROSS REF. FILE: Navy Repates; CIA Repates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JIDA NO. &amp; DATE</th>
<th>SUBJECT AND/OR SYNOPSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JIDA 769 dtd 29 Mar. 1950</td>
<td>Repatriation of Paperclip Specialists. Memo dtd 29 Mar. 1950 to Army, Navy and CIA. Rpt. dtd 29 Dec. submitted by employer of specialist Hans Gebelain, scheduled to return to Germany about 7 Apr 50. says that although he performed his assigned duties at Wright-Patterson AFB in a satisfactory manner, he cannot be classified as being prominent in his field. Subj had limited contact with confidential material while employed by that Command; however, recommended that subject not be placed under surveillance after return to Germany. Name not to be included on any JIDA list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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MORI DocID: 218371
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>SYNOPSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 March 1950</td>
<td>Repatriation of Paperclip Special- Memo dtd 17 March 1950 to Army,</td>
<td>Navy and CIA forwarding for info. A copy of a report submitted by the employer of Paperclip specialist Friedrich K. HARTUNG, who is scheduled to return to Germany on or about 25 March 1950. Mr. HARTUNG has been employed by the Dept of the Air Force at the Air Material Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. Mr. HARTUNG's name will be added to the JICNA Objective List upon his departure from the United States.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16 March 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR Biographic Register, OCD, Central Intelligence Agency, Attention: Dr. James H. Murphy.

SUBJECT: German Scientists and Technicians.

1. Reference is made to JICIA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1945, subject as above.

2. Basic Personnel Record of German specialist, Bruno H. FALKE, who recently arrived in this country, is enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

DANIEL E. ELLIS
Colonel, USAF
Director

1 Incl:
BPR for FALKE, Bruno H.

FILE DIS:
OKR Arrivals
FALKE, Bruno H.

857
7 February 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR Biographic Register, OCD, Central Intelligence Agency,
Attention: Dr. James H. Murphy.

SUBJECT: German Scientists and Technicians.

1. Reference is made to JICA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948, subject as above.

  2. Basis personal records of German specialists who have recently arrived in this country are enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

DANIEL R. ELIDGE
Colonel, USAF
Director

3 packs:

A = BPR for HABER, Fritz
B = BPR for GESTER, Herbert H.
C = BPR for KITLER, Oskar L.

FILE DIST: CIA Arrivals
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365
834021-769
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Joint Intelligence
Office

11 August 1950

SUBJECT: DOID on German Scientists - Duplication of Report

To: Director, Central Intelligence Agency

1. Reference is made to a Scientific Intelligence Committee meeting on 10 August 1950 and to the record it took on the Agency concerning the office of the U.S. Liaison on the Military Intelligence Board, Berlin, (Nordstrom's office) and the apparent need for additional staff qualified to procure scientific intelligence information, and also to the urgent need for duplicating reports obtained through the facilities of that office.

2. In planning for these more intensive uses of Nordstrom's facilities, it will be greatly appreciated if the Central Intelligence Agency can include for JIOA the collection of biographical data and the production of dossiers on the German scientists whose names appear on any of the JIOA lists. This work has been in process in Nordstrom's office but the workload is such that it has been necessary to set up priorities in such a way that there is no immediate prospect of bringing a German scientist to the United States for employment by the military services or American industry. The delay in obtaining these dossiers also prevents an intensive effort to interest the military services and industry in scientists on whom biographical data cannot be presented. If this assistance on dossiers can be furnished JIOA, it is suggested the work should be done in coordination with the dossier compilation now going on there.

3. With reference to the document situation, the FLAT libraries, originally placed in the custody of JIOA, are not transferred to the Central Armed Forces Document Office (CADO), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. As far as JIOA is aware, there is at present no means adopted for sending duplicate copies of Nordstrom's reports and files to the United States for security reasons and therefore it is requested that any plan for the reproduction of the scientific reports and files in Nordstrom's office include facilities for microfilming. For JIOA all scientific reports which come into custody of the U.S. Government through these channels for transmission to the United States shall be microfilmed. This is on the basis of the need for the document from the standpoint of security, for storing duplicate copies in the United States so that in the event of an emergency the files of the Military Intelligence Officer can be destroyed if necessary.

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As I am advised that microfilming equipment and personnel are available in DC and could be either loaned or issued to Dr. Reber's staff for the purpose. An inquiry is being sent to NCO at Heidelberg and IS IN at Mainz on this requirement.

LAMIEL L. MELIS
Colonel, USAF
Director
MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. J. Biographical Register, M/C, Central Intelligence
Agency, Attention: Mr. James H. Murphy

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Scientists:

1. It is requested that an investigation be made of the scientific
affiliations of the below-named German scientists in order to
aid in the work of this Agency:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gerhard SCHUBERT</td>
<td>Nuclear Physics</td>
<td>Goettingen, Reimweg 55,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Niedersachsen, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Karel STALLER</td>
<td>Armament</td>
<td>Ettach (Oberschwaben)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Neckarstr. 73, Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Dr. Schubert is considered to be the most prominent German
nuclear physicist working in the field of medicine and biology,
particularly with reference to research in energetic rays, radioactive
tracers, and general nuclear physics in relation to medicine. Dr.
Schubert is regarded as an excellent investigator who worked for several
years with Dr. Joliot-Curie in Paris with the betatron. He has also shown
interest in the effects of radiation on root growths and chromosomes of
rye seedlings, the curare of s-lycopersis, skin reactions, Bacterium coli,
and Drosophila eggs. Since 1945, Dr. Schubert has served as Professor,
research, and applied medicine, at the University of Goettingen,
University Frauenklinik (gynecological hospital), Goettingen, Germany.

3. Dr. Staller was born 11 March 1896 in Veltl, Bosnia, Montenegro.
He has traveled extensively throughout all European countries, except
Czech, German, Dutch, French, English, Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, and
nearly all Slavic languages. Dr. Staller's facility in English is
excellent with respect to reading and writing and poor in speaking. His
vocabulary is quite extensive. He is not affiliated with any political
party. His physical description is as follows: 170 cm tall, weight
69 kg, oval face, blue eyes, gray hair, and no distinguishing marks.

CIA Escape Clause
201 Gerhard Schubert
QDI Dr. Karel Staller
Since graduation from the Institute of Technology, University of Prague, in 1931, Mr. Oldřich has been employed as follows:

1921-1922  As an assistant professor at the University of Brno.
1923-1927  Employed as construction engineer (1924-1927), technical director (1927-1939), and deputy general manager (1939-1945) of the J. ZVÍKA Company, Brno, Czechoslovakia's leading small arms factory.
1935-1939  Chief of the Czechoslovak INST. KNIHOSVEDNOSTI-790 (Institute for the Study of Censorship)
1947-1949  General manager of PROVODY K TOPOLOGI PRAHA (Czechoslovak Topological Institute)
1949  Escaped to Salzburg, Austria from Czechoslovakia for political reasons.

He has invented and perfected numerous technical devices in the field of small arms.

4. The Department of Justice has been informed that proceedings have been instituted to obtain these specialists for employment in the United States under project PAPADISCI in the interest of national security. It is anticipated that they will be brought to the United States in the near future.

FOR THE DEPT. OF J. [redacted]

MAŠI V. BROKÁN
Major, GSC
Administrative Officer
MEMORANDUM FOR Central Intelligence Agency.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Kilgore

SUBJECT: Forwarding of KISSO Dossiers

Forwarded herewith for your retention, are KISSO dossiers pertaining to the German specialists listed below.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY:

D. L. WILLIAMS
Los Angeles, Calif.
Administrative Officer

5 Enols:
1. Dossier re Karrass KOBRAH
2. 0 0 Clemens KNEPPER
3. 0 0 Emil KONIN

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834021-772
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

7 June 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR Central Intelligence Agency,
ATTN: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

SUBJECT: Forwarding of NCCO Decisions

Forwarded herewith for your retention, are NCCO decisions pertaining to the German specialists listed below.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY:

MIL V. BROZAN
Major, OSS
Administrative Officer

7 Items:
1. Decision re Max GEUBER
2. = = = Rudolf HILDE
3. = = = Otto Peppenborg
4. = = = Walter Kollwagen
5. = = = Winfried SCHUMANN
6. = = = Hans VON MANN
7. = = = Karl ZEILE

80-21-72
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

MEMORANDUM FOR Central Intelligence Agency,
Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

SUBJECT: Forwarding of HICOG Dossier

Forwarded herewith for your retention, is HICOG dossier pertaining to the German specialist listed below.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENT:

MAX V. BROOKS
Major, SFC
Administrative Officer

1 Item:
Dossier re Werner MUNICH
MEMORANDUM FOR Central Intelligence Agency,
Attn: Mr. J. J. Blystone

SUBJECT: Forwarding of HIDOC Dossiers

Forwarded herewith for your retention, are HIDOC dossiers pertaining to the German specialists listed below.

6 Encls:
1. Dossier re Ernst von Administrative Officer
   ANSER
2. Dossier re Heinz RENNER
3. = Karl BURGER
4. = Alfred LANGKAMP
5. = Ernst LEMME, Jr.
6. = Fritz MOW

FILE DIST:
Old Denial
Extra Codes

REOCTED

MORI DocID: 218371
MEMORANDUM FOR Central Intelligence Agency,
Attn: Mr. J. J. Hilpola

SUBJECT: Forwarding of K1000 Decoders

Forwarded herewith for your retention, are K1000 decoders pertaining to the German specialists listed below:

ALBERT F. DEMPITZ
RATJE KENCIES
FRANZ RÖTHER

FILE DIST:

CIR: Denial

DEMPITZ, Albert F.
C/H KENCIES, Ratje
C/H RÖTHER, Franz

780
MEMORANDUM FOR Central Intelligence Agency.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilsen

SUBJECT: Forwarding of K1000 Dossier

Forwarded herewith for your retention in K1000 dossier pertaining to Erich SIEBEL.

I Kaul
Dossier re: SIEBEL.

DANIEL R. NEIS
Colonel, USAF
Director

FILE DIST:

Ora Daniel
SIEBEL, Erich

306
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, JCS
Attention: Major Max Brokaw

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialist

REFERENCE: Memo from JIOA #1980, subj: as above, dtd 8 Aug 50

1. In response to the request contained in memorandum under reference above, a biographic report on Dr. Johannes Schaberg, is forwarded herewith.

[Signature]

JAMES H. MORPHY
Acting Chief, HR/OCD

Incl: Biog. Rpt. (1)

CIA "Escape Clause"
201 Johannes Schaberg
RESTRICTED

Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

8 September 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR Dr. James H. Murphy, Biographical Register, OSS, Central Intelligence Agency.

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists.

It is requested that any information you have on the scientific prominence and political affiliations of the below named German specialists be forwarded to this agency:

NAME                      FIELD            LOCATION
Tanakud, von HAUTVILLE    Simplified field, maintenance Stuttgart, Alben Str. 28, Germany
Karl SCHERER             Simplified field, 155 Bernstadt bei Ulm, Germany

The Department of Justice has been informed that proceedings have been instituted to obtain these specialists for employment in the United States under Project Paperclip, in the interest of national security. It is anticipated that they will be brought to the United States in the near future.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY:

MAX V. BROGAN
Major, OSS, Administrative Officer

CIA "Escape Clause"
201 Tanakud von Hautville
201 Karl Scherer

2077

834021-788
SECRET

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

8 August 1950

MEMORANDUM

To: Chief, OGD, Central Intelligence Agency,

From: Dr. James H. Murphy

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists

1. It is requested that any information you have on the scientific preeminence and political affiliations of the below named German specialists be forwarded to this Agency:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Johannes SCHABERG</td>
<td>Automatic flight controls and navigational aids</td>
<td>France. Employed by French Air Ministry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dr. SCHABERG is a technician of recognized ability in the field of automatic flight controls and navigational aids. He has worked on the development of three-axle platforms for over ten years while under employment of AEG in Germany and SNPE in France, and is considered to be one of the outstanding engineers in this field.

2. The Department of Justice has been informed that proceedings have been instituted to obtain these specialists for employment in the United States under project Paparilip, in the interest of national security. It is anticipated that they will be brought to the United States in the near future.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY:

Max V. Necker
Major, GSC
Administrative Officer

FILE DIST:;

Dr. Johannes SCHABERG

834021-789

Restricted
MEMORANDUM FOR Biographic register, OCD, Central Intelligence Agency, Attn: Dr. James H. Murphy.

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning Specialist.

1. It is requested that any information you have on the scientific prominence and political affiliations of the following named Austrian specialist be forwarded to this Agency:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Kurt Kittl</td>
<td>Power mechanical rectifiers</td>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Dr. Kittl is deemed an outstanding scientist in the field of power mechanical rectifiers. From 1939 to 1944, he worked as a research and development engineer in the Stromrichterwerke of the Siemens and Schuckert Werke in Siemensstadt, Berlin. There, he became an expert in the field of contact converters and had, to a decisive extent, a share in the design and testing of large converter plants. In 1944, Dr. Kittl became the manager of the research section of the Stromrichterwerke for contact converters. It was here that he was able to expand the theoretical fundamentals of contact converters by a thorough study of protection and pre-magnetization problems of the control choke.

3. The Department of Justice has been informed that proceedings have been instituted to obtain this specialist for employment in the United States under project Paperclip, in the interest of national security. It is anticipated that he will be brought to the United States in the near future.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY:

Maj. V. Broad
Major, GSC
Administrative Officer

RESTRICTED

MORI DocID: 218371
MORI DocID: 218371

REDACTED

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

JIOA 291

MEMORANDUM FOR Biographic Register, OGD, Central Intelligence Agency,

Attn: Dr. James H. Murphy.

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialist.

1. It is requested that any information you have on the scientific prominence and political affiliations of the following named German specialist be forwarded to this Agency:

   Name: SCHNITZER, Wilhelm Karl August
   Field: Radio Transmission
   Location: Essewehenstrasse 13, Hachen, Germany (US Zone)

2. From 1925 to 1932, Mr. SCHNITZER was with the firm Telefunken, Berlin, where he worked on such special constructive projects as electro chemical facsimile recorders for navigational purposes, the development and supervision of the fabrication of facsimile or picture transmitter and receiver sets as used in wireless facsimile telegraphy, and on the construction and development of television experimental apparatus and transmitters. From 1932 to 1942, Mr. SCHNITZER was placed in charge of the constructive designing of transmitters. Some of the projects which he completed were: Variable short wave transmitters ranging up to 50 watts, short wave broadcast transmitters with an output of 30 kW and ranging from 6 to 23 MC, short wave transmitters with an output of 500 kW, with a special tube, type IN 566, with a frequency range of 15 to 30 MC (constructed for the German Navy to enable them to contact submarines on the high seas from a station in Berlin, Germany). In 1934, Mr. SCHNITZER was placed in charge of a special program engaged in the construction of transmitters and other equipment for the German Army Laboratories in Posenrade, and in 1944, was made supervisor of a branch plant in Serena. Where the program of the anti aircraft rocket department was carried out. At Serena, also, Mr. SCHNITZER supervised the first production of radar equipment for rockets and worked on transmitters with frequencies ranging in the 6000 MC band. Since the close of the war, Mr. SCHNITZER
RESTRICTED

has been employed as Chief of a construction department and a work shop for four years, where he has been designing and constructing electro-acoustic and high-frequency communications equipment.

3. The Department of Justice has been informed that proceedings have been instituted to obtain this specialist for employment in the United States under project P ansalp, for the interest of national security. It is anticipated that he will be brought to the United States in the near future.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY:

HAJ V. WICKER
Major, USA
Administrative Officer

RESTRICTED
MEMORANDUM FOR Biographic Register, OOD, Central Intelligence Agency,

Attn: Dr. James H. Murphy.

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists.

1. It is requested that any information you have on the scientific prominence and political affiliations of the below named German specialist be forwarded to this Agency:

   Name: Walter WlEKE
   Location: Bremen, Dietrich Schaeferstr. 20,
   Germany
   Field: Propulsion machinery

2. WlEKE was in the employ of Vulcan Works, Ltd., of Kamburg
   and Stettin from 1922 to 1945, serving under direct supervision of
   Dr. C. Bauer in performing all technical and scientific research and
   calculations, proving his capability in craftsmanship, mathematics,
   physics, machinery and ship design. He also assisted in composing
   articles and lectures both in German and English, possessing fluency
   in both. After the German surrender in 1945, he was employed by
   technical agencies of the military government for revising and com-
   piling technical data. He received written commendations from officers
   for loyalty, initiative and particularly his proficiency in mechanical
   engineering, ship construction, and English.

3. The Department of Justice has been informed that proceedings
   have been instituted to obtain this specialist for employment in the
   United States under project Papelip, in the interest of national
   security. It is anticipated that he will be brought to the United
   States in the near future.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY:

FILE DIST:

WlEKE, Walter

CIA Escape Clause

MAX V. MODERN
Major, OOD
Administrative Officer

834021-793
MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Biographic Register, OCD, Central Intelligence Agency.
Attn: Mr. James H. Murphy

SUBJECT: Request for Information.

It is requested that any information in the files of the Central Intelligence Agency concerning Alfred C. Wu, Chinese National, which might affect his admission to this country, be furnished this Agency. A copy of available information concerning this individual is attached.

DANIEL E. ELLIS
Colonel, USAF
Director

CIA NIC
201 Alfred C. Wu
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, JSC
Attention: Lt. Col. Brokaw
Room 2-D-376, Pentagon

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialist

REFERENCE: Memo from JICA #2811, subj: as above, dtd 24 Nov 50.

1. Forwarded herewith in answer to your request, reference above, is a summary of the information available on a German scientist, Werner GEORG.

2. It is regretted that no information was available on the other individuals listed in your request.

Incl: SOL (1)

JOHN M. HUTZEL
Chief, BR/OCID

CIA Misc.
201 Werner Georg

Approved for Release
Date 7 NOV 1985
RESTRICTED

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

24 November 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Biographic Register, OGD, Central Intelligence
Agency.
Attn: Mr. James H. Murphy

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists.

It is requested that any information in the files of the Central
Intelligence Agency on the German specialists listed in the enclosure
which might affect their admission to this country on temporary visas
be furnished to this Agency.

1 incl.
List of Scientists.

DANIEL E. ELLIS
Colonel, GMAF
Director

CIA
201 Friedrich Surmann
C/R Erwin Anderhoggen
C/R Gustav Sattler
C/R Werner Georg

2891

2021-796
MEMORANDUM FOR Central Intelligence Agency,
Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilkins

SUBJECT: Forwarding of HICOS Dossiers

Forwarded herewith for your retention, are HICOS dossiers pertaining to the German specialists listed below.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY:

MAX V. BRICKER
Major, GIC
Administrative Officer

4 Dossiers:
1. Dossier re: Calvin Diem
2. x: Heinrich Ruppers
3. x: Werner Schelitz
4. x: Gustav Siebel

MORI DocID: 218371
SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

27 SEP 1950

RE: This Agency is in full agreement with JIOA as to the urgent necessity of establishing ways and means for the effective duplication and transmission to Washington of scientific intelligence information now held in Europe under custody of NIOG and the several defense agencies.

2. This problem was considered at a special meeting of the Scientific Intelligence Committee on 1 September 1950, and formal arrangements have been concluded with the Department of State which will provide for duplication and transmission of materials in NIOG and State Department custody.

3. Forwarded herewith, for your information, is a copy of a collection request dispatched by this Agency to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, on 8 September 1950. It states the urgency of the problem, and affirms this Agency's readiness to send a competent biographic specialist to Germany for the purpose of working out arrangements for duplication and transmission of materials in Army custody. G-2 has not as yet replied to the request. When such reply is received, CIA will advise JIOA of the steps being taken.

H. E. HILLENKOTTER
Rear Admiral, USN
Director of Central Intelligence

Encl.

CD No. A-1762.1

CIA Misc.

SEC

83-021-778

Approved for Release
Date ___ NOV 1985.
SECRET

VITAL INTELLIGENCE AGE

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

In reply refer to C D No. 6-792.1

SEP 9 37 AM 50

SECRET

834021-799

Approved for Release
Date 2 Nov 1965

SECRET

INTELLIGENCE AGE

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Tel. Ex. 6115.
Extension 736

In reply refer to C D No. 6-792.1

2. Prompt and effective action is required from the Department of the Army in order to ensure that biographic intelligence on foreign scientists -- intelligence which is now scattered in various files under Army control in Europe -- may not be lost to the United States in the event of Soviet advance in that area.

3. After the end of hostilities in N A F, many different headquarters and commands in Europe announced the shifting and reassessment of biographic data on scientists and other foreign scientists. Considerable resources of this information have filtered through to Washington in one form or another, and a minimum copy of the Confidential file is now available here. It is hoped, however, that there exists other files under Army control, and that these have been kept as closely as possible with the present condition of the files. It appears essential that any individual or office in Washington be able to assist and describe all of these files, or to estimate the quantity and value of the information it contains.

4. Both the Special Intelligence Committee and the Joint Intelligence Director-General of the J S C have emphasized the urgency of getting these several biographic files consolidated to increase with the useful information which they contain in the documents maintained by the above-mentioned service. Efforts are made of making arrangements for the effective transmission to Washington of such transfers to any files as may be made on a current basis hereafter.

5. Conference discussions have been held on the subject, but no agreement has been directly reached so to the manner of which effective results are to be obtained. This Agency has offered informally to read a competent biographer specialized in Europe for the purpose of conveying the several biographic files, and for arranging for the microfilm in their current condition, and a) of adding an entity system for transmission to the office so far as may be made on a current basis hereafter.

6. Collection Request No. 6-792.1

7. Collection Request No. 6-792.1

8. Collection Request No. 6-792.1

9. Collection Request No. 6-792.1
SECRET

VITAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
2420 "E" STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

In reply refer to CD No. A-3762.1

-2-

5. It is requested that the Department of the Army either

   a. Signify its readiness to approve the survey and arrangements described in paragraph 4. above, and to issue the credentials necessary to ensure that the CIA biographic specialists will be granted full access to all personality files on foreign scientists in Army custody, or alternatively

   b. Give assurance that the necessary survey and reproduction will be commenced by Department of the Army personnel within a specified short-term time limit.


FOR THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF COLLECTION & DISSEMINATION:

J. R. WILLIAMS, Gnr., USN
Chief, Liaison Division

MA/00d 4 Sept. 1950
MEMORANDUM FOR Director, Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT: Visit of Dr. Fred S. Fortwronn

1. This is to inform you of the arrival of Dr. Fred S. Fortwronn, Chief of the Chemistry Branch, Scientific Research Division, Military Security Board, HISS, for a series of conferences with the three Services in the fields of chemical and biological warfare.

2. If you desire to confer with Dr. Fortwronn, he can be reached through this office.

SAMUEL F. ELLIS
Colonel, WRAP
Director

FILE DIST:
OFFICE Misc.
External Copies

1110
834021-501
SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

JEN 201 (WALDMANN) OPNS MD/LPJ/HR/1
APO 403
08 FEB 1950

SUBJECT: Prof. Dr. O. WALDMANN

TO: The Joint Chiefs of Staff
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Room 2D-650, The Pentagon
Washington 25, D.C.

According to an unconfirmed report received by this headquarters, Subject Scientist, whose name appears on the JIOA Watch List, was murdered in Argentina.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

2/26/50

On the Watch List (Obj) devoted to
Argentina by the government in 1942.
He is a veterinary Prof. and Chemist (wound Penicillin)
was an authority on the hoof and mouth
disease. Also was a CIA agent.

CIA was checked and the only person who
knows about this said there is nothing to
this specialist is being retained on our
Watch list

FILE DIST:

JEN 201

WALDMANN, Prof. Dr. O.

SECRET
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
Washington 25, D. C.

In Reply Refer To:
Op-322F2/nd
RESTRICTED
Serial: 1460LP32

8 November 1950

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To: Distribution List

Subj: Travel of Paperclip Personnel

1. In connection with the temporary return of Paperclip specialists and their dependents to Germany the following policy has been agreed upon by the three military services:

(a) It shall be the policy of the military departments to authorize the temporary return of Paperclip specialists and their dependents to Germany at government expense only under extreme circumstances.

(b) For specialists and their dependents who have lost the "Paperclip" designation due to immigration, the policy of the military services will be to discontinue, for the time being, all returns to Germany of immigrated specialists and their dependents at government expense. Exceptions to this policy will be a matter for determination on an individual case basis by the respective military department having jurisdiction or custody, and therefore first hand knowledge of the contractual requirements in each case. The adoption of this policy by the three military services shall not be construed to abrogate the provisions of any contractual obligation. In cases of exceptions the military department concerned will assume the responsibility of issuing the necessary travel orders, arranging for transportation from within its own space allocations, and for ultimate returns to the United States when these are in order.

2. Any such travel, however, is of course subject to the restrictions imposed by the Internal Security Act of 1950 (HR 8430).

[Signature]
H. C. Landis
By direction

[Stamp]
Navy Repat.

2735
Subject: Travel of Paperclip Personnel

Distribution List:

JIGA
BuOrd (TDJ) - 8
BuOrd (Ad2) - 4
BuShips (Code 260) - 2
BuNcc (Research Div.)
RuDocks
ONR (Code 221) - 2
Spec. Dev. Cenl., L.I., N.Y.
NRT Bethesda
NOL
NEES, Annapolis, Md.
Norfolk Navy Shipyd.
NAMC Philadelphia
NAMTC Pt. Mugu
NADC, Johnsville, Pa.
BAR, Bethpage
InsMat. Philadelphia
InsMat. Detroit
InsMat. Chicago
Intell. Officer FRNC
Naval Gun Factory

InsMat. New York
ONR State College, Pa.
U.S. Naval Station, Long Beach, Calif.
DTIS
NOTS, Inyokern, Calif.
ONR Pasadena, Calif.
Minc Countermeasure Station
NAS, Lakhurst
Nav. School of Aviation Medicine, Ponce, Fla.
Chief of Air Training, Ponce, Fla.

NACA Langley Field
NBSL Philadelphia
ONR Boston
ONR Chicago
ONR New York
ONR San Francisco
BuShips (Code 200) (Capt. Burris) - 2
SRNC Severn River Naval Command
Joint Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency

7 November 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Special Procurement Branch, Administrative and Liaison Division, Office of the Ass't Chief of Staff, O-6, USA. 
Head, Naval Technical Intelligence Center, Office of Naval Intelligence. 
Chief, Geographic Register, OSS, Central Intelligence Agency, Attn: Mr. James H. Murphy.

SUBJECT: Paperclip Specialist Returned to Germany.

Enclosed for your information is the following extract from a report by the Department of the Air Force pertaining to Paperclip specialist Helmut SIEG, who returned to Germany on 15 October 1960:

"Reason for Repatriation: Dr. Sieg failed in an affidavit concerning his membership in the NSDAP and his action would indicate that he might become a security risk."

"He worked as a translator of scientific documents from German to English. His work was excellent for with his technical background he was adept at translating "scientific German." He worked primarily on a project translating and editing a monograph entitled "German Aviation Medicine in World War II." That project has since been completed and the need for his services has been very much reduced.

"Dr. Sieg was in Germany on an emergency leave when the decision was made not to recommend him for immigration and was notified not to return to the U.S. but to wire disposition instructions for his possessions and business in the U.S. He acknowledged receipt of that notification but disregarded that and returned to the U.S. As a result there was no opportunity to interrogate him concerning his future activity. His address in Germany is as follows:

q/o Kurtis Offo
203 Luegbruger Str.
Cologne, Germany"

Army Rept.
U.S. Army Rept.
CIA Rept.
201 Helmut Sieg

2703

MORI DocID: 218371
CONFIDENTIAL

2. Dr. JLC's name is not being added to the JICO Objective List.

3. The foregoing has been submitted to the Director, Intelligence Division, Headquarters, European Command.

RABILL A. LILIS
Col., US
Director
MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Collection Control Branch, Collection Division, Directorate of Intelligence, DIA.

Read, Naval Technical Intelligence Center, Office of Naval Intelligence.

Chief, Biographic Register, OOD, Central Intelligence Agency, Attn: Mr. James E. Murphy.

SUBJECT: Paparazzi Specialist Returned to Germany.

1. Furnished for your information is the following excerpt from a report by the Department of the Army, dated 21 September 1960, pertaining to Paparazzi specialist Wolfgang LUTHER, who returned to Germany on 25 October 1960:

"Dr. Luther worked at the Medical Department Field Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Kentucky, on radiobiological research and radiation injury. His employment was effective 24 April 1960, and he arrived in the United States 6 May 1960.

"His work was satisfactory.

"Dr. Luther did not have access to material classified higher than restricted.

"Dr. Luther is considered to be a good security risk.

"Dr. Luther is of a personality not particularly suitable for intelligence work; he is outspoken. This is not meant to indicate, however, that excessive surveillance is necessary.

"It is understood that this scientist will be Associate Professor of Biology, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany.

1, LUTHER.
RESTRICTED

1. Dr. Lutsko's name has been added to the J-11A Objective List.

2. Dr. Lutsko did not receive an immigration visa.

3. The foregoing is being submitted to the Director, Intelligence Division, Headquarters, European Command.

DANIEL A. ALLIS
Colonel, USA
Director
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

18 December 1951

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection and Dissemination
Biographic Section
3rd Floor, "M" Building
2430 E. Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Milpers

Gentlemen:

Forwarded herewith for your information and retention are
biographical data pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed
below.

Sincerely yours,

2 Incols:
1. File data re Peter WEINZIEHL
2. " " " Michael Karl ZACHERL

R. W. HAGENBACH
Colonel, Armor
Director

S.I.A. Misc.
201 Dr. Peter WEINZIEHL
C/R 201 Dr. Michael K. ZACHERL

RES/KETERS
321-1663
11 December 1941

Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

Chief, Biographic Register, CD
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Selpers

Dear Mr. Selpers:

Reference is made to JIOA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948.

Basic Personnel Record of German specialist Heinrich HELMBOLD, who arrived in this country on 23 November 1941, is enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

Sincerely yours,

1 Inc
BFR for HELMBOLD

B. W. HECHELT
Colonel, USC
Director

RESTRICTED

201 Heinrich HELMBOLD

8-21-1664
29 November 1951

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

JIOA

Chief, Biographic Register, OGD
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 F Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Dilpars

Dear Mr. Dilpars:

Reference is made to JIOA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948.

Basic Personnel Records of German specialists who arrived in this country on 5 November 1951 are enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

No Basic Personnel Record was received for specialist Karl T. DUSEK, who arrived on the same date. Available biographical data for this specialist was forwarded to your office by JIOA memorandum 718 of 24 April 1951.

Sincerely yours,

B. W. BECKMAN

1. BPR for HARISS, Wolfgang
2. BPR for RUSKA, Helmut P. G.
3. BPR for TURENSKA, Julius K.H.

C.I.A. Arrivals

201 Karl T. DUSEK
C/R 201 Wolfgang HARRIES
C/R 201 Helmut P.G. RUSKA
C/R 201 Julius F. TURENSKA

RESTA

121-665
14 November 1941

Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

Chief, Biographic Register, OCD
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, W. N.
Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Dear Mr. Wilpers:

Reference is made to JICA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948.

Basic Personnel Record of German specialist Guenter O. LOESER, who recently arrived in this country, is enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

Sincerely yours,

[Inc.
BFR for LOESER

D. S. BECKMANN
Colonel, OSB
Director

C.I.A. Arrivals
201 Guenter O. LOESER

RESTRICTED

-1667
CONFIDENTIAL

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

2 October 1960

Subject: Return of Former Paperclip Specialist to Germany

2. Former Paperclip specialist, Ingeborg Schmidt, went to Germany on
ordinary leave at her own expense. While there she decided to get married
and asked for a release from the USAF School of Aviation Medicine. In this
connection the following data received from Maj. USAF School of Aviation
Medicine, Randolph Air Force Base, Randolph Field, Texas under date of
18 September 1950 is forwarded for your information:

a. Dr. Schmidt was born on 28 December 1896 at KALOKWELL, ESTONIA.
She was educated at the University of LEIPZIG and VEBLING, and was
awarded the degree of Dr. of Medicine. She worked at the Physiological
Institute in Berlin from 1937 to 1938 and for the Aeron Medical Institute
at Berlin from 1938 to 1947. From 1947 to the present she has worked
for the USAF in Heidelberg and at the USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
At the USAF School of Aviation Medicine Dr. Schmidt worked exclusively
in the field of color vision. She has been very effective in evaluating
factors influencing color vision, for example, the factor of colored
washing lenses on the individual's ability to discriminate colors.
Her work in that field is very good. She has attempted to construct a
new color vision lantern which because of technical difficulties is not
yet completed. Dr. Schmidt's future usefulness will be restricted almost
totally to work in the field of color vision. Outside of that field
her usefulness will be limited.

b. There is a definite security risk involved in returning Dr. Schmidt
to Germany. She did have access to classified information, but nothing
higher than secret. While there is no evidence to indicate that she is by
deed or action disloyal to the U.S. it is known that she speaks Russian
and several other languages and was born in a country which is now within
the Russian Zone. She has traveled considerably in the U.S. on leave and
TDY. It is recommended that she be placed on the Objective List.

Army Repat.
Navy Repat.
C/R CIA Repat.
201 Ingeborg Schmidt

CONFIDENTIAL
Dr. Schmidt was employed at the USAF School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Air Force Base, Randolph Field, Texas. She and her dependents were granted immigration visas and lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Dr. Schmidt has a valid reentry permit. Her sister, with whom she resides, is not to be returned to Germany.

Dr. Schmidt's name is being added to the JIOA Objective List. Her name for intelligence purposes in Germany is recommended by the Department of the Air Force.

For the Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency:

JW. W. HAJAN
Major, USA
Administrative Officer
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

3 OCT 1950

Mr. Chief of Naval Operations

Subject: Transfer of the United States-

1. Transfer the United States to Defendants of Mr. Wiede

2. Transfer certified check for $100.00 payable to the Treasurer of the United States

3. For closure (1) is forwarded herewith to destroy the expenses of transportation to the United States of the defendants. The following is a list of these defendants:

   Margaret Wiebe - Wife - Age 40
   Martin Feldmann - Father - Age 15
   Peter Feldmann - Son - Age 10

2. It is requested that the above sum be transferred to the account of the designated Amby Mahouran Officer in Frankfurt, Germany, for use by an escort officer designated by the Deputy Director of Intelligence. Upon the return of your expenses incident to the transportation of the defendant listed above, it is understood that after all requirements have been satisfied and upon transfer of the above dependent to the Naval Escort Officer at the port of arrival, any residual balance remaining thereof will be turned over to the said Naval Escort Officer with receipt covering account of actual expenditure. This action will constitute the final settlement.

N. C. "P

Commodore, CTR

Technical Intelligence Unit
Office of Naval Intelligence

cc: Secretary

ID: WIA

Navy Transfer
C/R 202 Walther Wiede Dep.

RESTRICTED

2403
U.S. NAVAL ORDNANCE LABORATORY
WHITE OAK
SILVER SPRING 19, MARYLAND

22 SEP 1950

To: Chief, U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory

Subj: Notice, Dr. Robert Sauer - Final Report

Ref: (a) CNO Op-10-522/EN 1-17/50. Notified Ser 1714552
dtd 7 Dec 1949 to Dr. Sauer.

Encld: (1) Summary in accordance with reference (a).

1. Enclosure (1) is here submitted in accordance with reference (a). Dr. Sauer, 13-inch Specialist, has been
   employed by the Naval Ordnance Laboratory on a contract not to exceed three (3) months. He arrived at the Laboratory
   14 July 1950.

2. Dr. Sauer will depart from Weston Field, Massachusetts
   by air on 30 Sep 1950, for his home in Germany.

3. Dr. Sauer will have in his possession a receipt for
   payment of Federal Income Tax paid on his earnings at the
   Laboratory. He will be accompanied to Weston Field by a
   Naval Officer.

Copy to: Naval Ordnance

Navy Rep: 201 Robert Sauer

RESTRICTED

RE 1335
CONFIDENTIAL

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency
JIOA

MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Special Procurement Section, Technical Branch,
Intelligence Division, Office of the Asst Chief of Staff, G-3, USA.
Head, Naval Technical Intelligence Center, Office of Naval Intelligence.
Chief, Biographic Register, OCU, Central Intelligence
Agency, Attn: Mr. James M. Murphy.

SUBJECT: Former Papercally Specialist Returned to Germany.

1. Furnished for your information is the following extract from
a report by the Department of the Air Force, dated 26 June 1940,
pertaining to former Papercally specialist Kurt Kramer, who returned to
Germany on 29 September 1940. Dr. Kramer was employed by the USAF
School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Air Force Base, Randolph Field,
Texas, while in the United States:

"Dr. Kramer’s work at the School has consisted of research
in the Physiology of Respiration and Circulation, including the
development of an estimator for measuring blood oxygen saturation.
In approximately three years at the School he has been extremely
productive, having represented the School at seven scientific
meetings and being author or co-author of an equal number of
papers. From a scientific viewpoint, Dr. Kramer is an interna-
tionally known authority on the estimator. His work on the
School has added materially to its prestige.

- Dr. Kramer has accepted the position of Professor and
Chairman of the Department of Physiology at the University of
Nursery in Roscoe, (American Zone). He will continue his work
in the field of Respiratory and Circulatory Physiology.

- Dr. Kramer’s attitude toward his employer has been excellent.
He is not in possession of information which would make him a
security risk; however, it is recommended that his name be placed
on the JIOA Objective List for future surveillance."

2. Dr. Kramer’s name is being added to the JIA Objective List.

Army Report.
Navy Report.
C/R CIA Report.
C/R 2011 Kurt Kramer

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

8. The foregoing has been submitted to the Director, Intelligence Division, Headquarters, European Command.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY:

MAX V. HEGEMAN
Major, G-2
Administrative Officer
**CROSS REFERENCE SHEET**

**FILE NO.** Army Repat., 201 Hans F. Mayer

**CROSS REF. FILE** C/R Navy Repat.  
C/R CIA Repat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JICU No. &amp; Date</th>
<th>Subject and/or Synopsis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memo dtd 13 Sept. 50 to Army, Navy, and CIA. JICU 2900.</td>
<td>Return of Former Paperclip Specialist to Germany. Hans F. MAYER departed for US on 25 July 1950 on permanent return to Germany. In this connection data fr AP rec'd under date of 14 June 50 forwarded for info. Subj. employed by Cornell Univ, Ithaca, N. Y., since 48. Was granted immig. visa and was lawfully admitted to U.S. for permanent residence on 16 Feb. 50.</td>
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**RA 851-1339**
From: Director of Naval Intelligence
To: Director of Intelligence, General Staff, U.S. Army

Subj: Return to Germany of Paparlip Specialist, Robert Sauer

1. It is requested that travel orders be issued and arrangements made for repatriation to Germany, via government air, for Paparlip specialist, Robert Sauer. Dr. Sauer arrived in the United States on 13 July 1950 under a short-term Paparlip contract for a period of three months' employment with the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Maryland.

2. Dr. Sauer desires to be in Munich on 5 October 1950 in order to take examinations and requests travel via government air beginning on or about 30 September 1950.

E. C. LANDER
Commander, NIS
Head, Technical Intelligence Unit
Office of Naval Intelligence

cc: Board (422)

2285
CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

FILE NO. AP(FC) 754

CROSS REF. FILE:

DESCRIPTION OF PAPERS
JICA NO. & DATE SUBJECT &/OR SYNOPTIC

JICA 754 NO. 5 Dec. 1947

For Grs. M. F. I. specialist returned to Germany. Mr. Jost 50 yrs. old was in Army, Navy, and CIA forwarding extract to rpt std. Jan. 30 submitted by employer of former specialist Georg Joos, who ret'd to Germany on 30 Oct. Mr. Joos was employed by Dept. of AP(AE) in U.S.
MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Administrative and Liaison Group, AS of S, O-2, USA
Attn: Chief, Special Procurement Branch.
Head, Naval Technical Intelligence Center, Office of Naval Intelligence, NIA.
Biographic Register, CIO, Central Intelligence Agency,
Attn: Dr. James H. Murphy.

SUBJECT: Return to Germany of Former Paperclip Specialist Josef FICHERTEX.

2. The following has been extracted from a report dated 21 December 1949 submitted by the employer of former Paperclip specialist Josef FICHERTEX, who returned to Germany 17 March 1949. Mr. FICHERTEX was employed by the Department of the Air Force (School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Air Force Base, Randolph Field, Texas) since his arrival in the United States on 23 May 1947.

"Dr. FicherTEX's request for repatriation is based upon his own desire to return to Germany in order that he may resume his teaching activities and commitments at the University of Freiburg (Breisgau). During his employment at this Headquarters, Mr. FicherTEX has been working for the Department of Pathology, under the direct supervision of Lt. Colonel Robert A. Lewis, USAF (MC), who states: 'Mr. FicherTEX has been doing research investigations in the Department of Pathology, since June 1947. During that period he has shown exceptional ability as a research scientist. His industry, researchfulness and cooperation have been excellent.' Since joining this Command, Mr. FicherTEX has worked on several projects, four of which have been completed. It is deemed that Mr. FicherTEX will be of future value, and that his services can be utilized by this organization upon his return to the United States. Interrogation of Dr. FicherTEX reveals that he intends to assume the position of Associate Professor of Physiology at the University of Freiburg, Freiburg (Breisgau), Germany, for a period of three years; at the end of which time he desires to return to the United States and resume his employment with the USAF School of Aviation Medicine. It is felt that Dr. FicherTEX's return to Germany will not involve any security risks; however, he should be placed on the Objective List for possible return to this country."
RESTRICTED

2. The foregoing is submitted for your information.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY:

MAX V. BECKH
Maj, OIC,
Administrative Officer

FILE DCS:
MODIFY, Secret
\$207 Repatriations
\$10 OIR Repatriations

2

RESTRICTED
**CROSS REFERENCE SHEET**

FILE NO: AR
date: sheet

CROSS REF. FILE: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JICA NO. &amp; DATE</th>
<th>SUBJECT AND/OR SYNOPTIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JICA 769 dtd 29 Mar. 1950</td>
<td>Repatriation of Vaperclip Specialists. memo dtd 24 Mar. 1950 to Army, Navy and CIA. Rpt. dtd 29 Dec. submitted by employer of specialist Hans Gebelain, scheduled to return to Germany about 7 Apr. 50, says that although he performed his assigned duties at Wright-Patterson AFB in a satisfactory manner, he cannot be classified as being proficient in his field. Subj had limited contact with confidential material while employed by that Command; however, recommendation that he be placed under surveillance after return to Germany. Name not to be included on any JICA list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>SUBJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 March 1950</td>
<td>Repatriation of Paperclip Special - Memo dtd 17 March 1950 to Army, Navy and CIA forwarding for Info.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A copy of a report submitted by the employer of Paperclip specialist Friedrich K. HARTUNG, who is scheduled to return to Germany on or about 28 March 1950. Mr. HARTUNG has been employed by the Dept. of the Air Force at the Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. Mr. HARTUNG's name will be added to the JICA Objective List upon his departure from the United States.
From: Director of Naval Intelligence
To: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Subj: Case of Dr. Hans BONKE (CAL)

Ref: (a) JIOA 1969 dated 7 August 1950

1. Reference (a) requested information as to whether the Department of the Navy might be interested in utilizing the services of Dr. Bonke either directly or through Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

2. This is to advise you that the Department of the Navy is unable to utilize the services of Dr. Bonke.

3. The Office of Naval Research has informed this Office that Central Intelligence Agency is negotiating to employ Dr. Bonke under their jurisdiction.

4. Transmission by Registered Guard Mail or U. S. registered mail is authorized in accordance with Article 7-5, United States Navy Security Manual for Classified Matter.

H. B. LAMBER
By direction

SECRET

2567

8-3-52
SECRET

5 November 1948

SUBJECT: Request for information concerning German Specialists

REMARKS: Memo from Chief, Exploitation Div., JIQA, dtd 7 Oct 43, sub: as above, JIQA 3479.

1. Forwarded herewith is biographic sketch of Professor Hartmut Kallmann.

2. Central Intelligence Agency has no other reported information to add to that furnished by your Agency in connection with this request concerning the German scientists in reference above.

Kenneth K. Addicott
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

Incl.

See JIQA 3479 dtd 7 Oct 1948 to CIA.

C/R KAR

3758

SECRET

Approved for release
Date 2 Nov 1985
Professor Hartmut Kallmann, present Chief of the Physics Department, Kaiser-Wilhelm Institut for Physical Chemistry,1/ was a student of Professor Haber at that Institut before 1933 and had to leave because he was Jewish.2/ During the Nazi regime Kallmann's books were not allowed to be sold.2/ He returned to the faculty of KWI to continue his research in June 1945. At that time he was reported to have refused an offer to work for the Russians and he is said to have western orientation.2/

In January 1947 Kallmann visited Paris but it could not be learned whether or not he visited any of the French nuclear physicists. At this time he was working on new methods of counting and measuring energies of alpha particles, fast ions, x-rays, and gamma rays. Rompe, whom Kallmann told about his experiments, passed the information on to the Russians who became very much interested.4/

Mr. Nordstrom, Chief, Research and Control Section, Economic Division, OCMUS, Berlin, thinks Kallmann is more interested in science than politics and is willing to discuss ideas with the French, the Russians, or anybody else. Nordstrom did not think Kallmann could be considered an informant of the Russians.4/

In February 1948 Kallmann disclosed the development of a radioactivity measuring service which he contends will greatly facilitate atomic research and the use of Geiger counters.1/ In this device the light flash caused by a single alpha particle in a fluorescent body is made to go through a multiplier tube. The impulses produced are amplified and indicated by a cathode ray oscillograph. The amplitude of the deflection is proportional to the intensity of the flash. Because the intensity is directly related to the energy of the particle, the amplitude of the deflection is used as a measure of the energy of the particle. It is claimed that the advantages of this method over the current means are that the amplification required is smaller and the plate of fluorescent material can be exchanged easily. This method was extended to measure the weak light flashes caused by single electrons and by gamma rays.
and it is claimed furnished data about the energy of the quanta involved.2/

A recent report believed reliable states that Professor Kallmann has been contacted several times in recent months about joining the Russian controlled Berlin University and that he has refused all offers. Kallmann has applied for emigration to the United States.3/

---

1/ Philadelphia Bulletin, 17 February 1948
2/ IAC Agency, Washington, June 1946
3/ IAC Agency, Washington, September 1945
5/ IAC Agency, Washington, February 1948
6/ IAC Agency, Washington, 3 November 1948
SECRET
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

9 August 1945

MEMORANDUM

From: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

Subject: Biographic Report on MATTANICH, Josef

Reference: Informal request from Chief, Exploitation Division, JIOA, dated 5 August 1948.

Transmitted herewith in response to the request contained in reference above is a biographic report covering the following individual:

MATTANICH, Dr. Josef.

KENNETH E. ADDICOTT
Executive Assistant Director
For Collection and Dissemination

Encl: 1

FILE DIST: 303.7 Nuclear Physicists
383.7 CIA

SECRET

Approved for Release
Date: 7 Nov 1985

86-021-1422
Dr. Joseph Mattauch, German nuclear chemist and former assistant-director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry in Berlin, was rated as one of the top personalities in the German nuclear research program based only on his previous record. 2/ A specialist in the field of mass spectrometry, 3/ he came to the Institute in 1939 from Vienna and brought with him his double focusing precision mass spectograph which was used as a model for a new one. 1/

In October 1943 Mattauch collaborated with A. Flassersfeld on a paper "On a pressure generator now in construction and the possibilities of its use" presented by the former in a lecture at the KWI in Berlin-Dahlem. Mattauch also lectured at that time "On the use of Inactive Isotopes as Indicators". 1/

He was slated for transfer from the KWI to Mainz University to take over the chair of inorganic chemistry in the fall of 1946. His work there was to be primarily concerned with KWI research but the University itself was not to be affiliated with KWI. 3/

In January 1947 he left for Switzerland for reasons of ill health and as of June 1947 he was still at Lugano, Switzerland. 2/

Mattauch has written many articles some of which are listed below:

In collaboration with Hahn and Flugger, "Isotope Weights and Packing Fraction Curve".

"The Numbers of Neutrons Occurring in the Fission of U-235 and U-238", 1940.

In collaboration with Flugger "Nuclear Physics Tables", 1942.

Approved for Release
Date 7 Nov 1953
MATTACH, Dr. Joseph (cont.)

"Measurements of Relative Frequencies of Isotopes", 1943.

"On the Appearance of Isomeric Atomic Nuclei", 1941.

"The Chemical Elements and Natural Isotopes According to the State of Research on Isotopes and Nuclei", (Report on papers from end of 1937 to end of 1939), 1940 in collaboration with Hahn and Flugge.

"Reports on Isotopes", 1940-41, 42-43, in collaboration with Flugge.

"On a New Method of Measurement of Relative Abundances of Isotopes. Isotopic Constitution and Atomic Weight of Hafnium", 1943 in collaboration with Bwald.

"Isotopic Constitution and Atomic Weight of Neodymium, Samarium, Tungsten", (not published). 1/

In December 1947 it was reported that Prof. Mattauch and Prof. Strassman were continuing the work of Hahn and Heisenberg at the KWI in Tübingen and that it was planned that the KWI at Tübingen would be moved to Mainz University in the spring of 1948. 2/

---

1/ IAC Agency, Washington, D. C. undated, (Secret)
2/ IAC Agency, Washington, D. C., undated (Secret)
3/ IAC Agency, Washington, D. C., undated (Secret)
MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Special Procurement Branch, Collection and Dissemination Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, O-S, Department of the Army.

FROM: Technical Intelligence Unit, Office of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy.

SUBJECT: Austrian Specialists

3 August 1941

1. The following is an extract from a letter from 0-2, U.S.A, subject, "Austrian Objective List," dated 17 July 1941:

"Austrian Objective List shows HAGLER, A., with residence Steyr. He was by this name been registered at Steyr Registry Office. The Registry Office did list Ing. Oscar (Oskar) HAGLER, who was then contacted. His dossier is forwarded for information and comparison with available information on A. HAGLER."

2. This Agency has no information on A. HAGLER other than that shown on the Austrian Objective List, which was received from U.S.A when the Austrian Objective List was being compiled.

3. It is requested that the enclosed dossier on Oscar HAGLER be compared with any data on A. HAGLER which may be available, and that your department's opinion as to whether A. HAGLER and Oscar HAGLER are the same person, and recommendation on to inclusion of either in the Austrian Objective List be submitted to this Agency as soon as practicable.

[Signature]

[Name]

Colonel, USAF
Director
SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY

SUBJECT: (Unclassified) Dr. Karel STALLER

Forwarded herewith for your information and file is a copy of a memorandum from the Central Intelligence Agency, dated 6 June 1951, concerning subject.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

1 Incl

[Signature]

ELVIN S. LEISARD
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Planning Branch
Policy Division
Director of Intelligence

Air War
201 Karel STALLER

If inclosure No. ______/_______ is withdrawn (or not attached), the classification of this correspondence will be downwarded to RESTRICTED in accordance with paragraph 220, APR 205-1.

SECRET

MORI DocID: 218371

83-021-1506
MORI DocID: 218371

DESCRIPTION OF FOLDER

JIOA. No. 4 L.T.E.  

End Ind. dtd 19 March 51 fr  
Air Force, signed Kieling, in  
dupl., on basic Corres. dtd  
2 Feb. 51 fr Air Force  

to  

JIOA 650  

(UNCLASSIFIED) Case of Dr. Karel STALLER  
and dependents.  

Subject case is returned for action as requested  
in basic memo previously. Further attached is ltr.  
dtd 10 March 51 fr CIA in which they state that the  
considerations in para. 5, 4, and 5 of certificate  
recommending AF sponsorship are regarded as still  
valid. The Dept. of the Air Force requests that  
this matter be given most expeditious treatment.

83-021-1507
### CROSS REF. FILE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JPEA NO. &amp; DATE</th>
<th>SUBJECT AND/OR SYNOPSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memo 6th 24 Feb. 51 fr GIA</td>
<td>REVISION OF OBS/ER REPORT OF 20 NOVEMBER 1950 ON KAREL STALLER, 4999999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPEA 343</td>
<td>Attached is a copy of the revision of the biographic report on Karel Staller. Since all copies of the original report have been recalled through GIA Top Secret channels it is requested that the attached report, 6th 21 Feb. 51, be considered to contain the sum of all info. on subject available in the above office at this time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

834021-1508
MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY

SUBJECT: (Unclassified) Immigration of Dr. Wellington Esiao-Tung Loh and Wife, Mrs. Wang Lin Loh

1. It is requested that the Joint Chiefs of Staff consider the case of Dr. Wellington Esiao-Tung Loh and his wife, Mrs. Wang Lin Loh, Chinese nationals, for recommendation to the Department of State for entry into the United States in the first priority nonpreference class of quota immigrants. The Department of the Air Force considers them to be aliens whose admission is highly desirable because of certain military implications attending the case. Information to support the case is enclosed herewith.

2. On the basis of the security investigation conducted by the Office of Special Investigations, HQ, USAF, Dr. Loh is not considered to be a security threat to the United States. The Federal Bureau of Investigation report has not been submitted, but correspondence from the Acting Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, authorizing preexamination for Dr. Loh implies the existence of a favorable security report from the FBI. A name check on Mrs. Loh reveals no derogatory information in the files of the Office of Special Investigations, HQ, USAF, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A check of the records has been requested from the Directorate of Intelligence, Far East Air Force, and the Air Mission Officer, Hong Kong, China.

3. It is requested that a special effort be made at the earliest possible date to bring into the United States on a temporary basis, pending permanent immigration, Mrs. Wang Lin Loh. The Directorate of Intelligence, HQ, USAF, considers the entry of Mrs. Loh to be in the national interest from a military point of view. Mrs. Loh, because of her present residence in Hong Kong, is subject to abduction by, and forced cooperation with, Chinese Communists, both of which would create a situation inconsistent with the maintenance of national security. Dr. Loh, who has been cleared for work on highly classified projects, could be induced, outside the security control now exercised by the United States military, to communicate with Mrs. Loh and reveal to her such classified information as she might ask for, should she fall into the hands of anti-American forces.
AFDIN-C/CC-8

Subject: (Unclassified) Immigration of Dr. Wellington Heao-Tung IOH and Wife, Mrs. Wang Lin IOH

1. Mrs. Ioh, whose transportation will be arranged on a commercial basis by her husband's employer, the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., is now living at the following address:

Second floor
No. 10 Wingon Road
Hong Kong, China

She possesses Passport No. 27619 issued by the Chinese Nationalist Government. She will apply for her visa at the American Consulate in Hong Kong.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

John B. Ackerman
Brigadier General, USAF
Chief, Collection Division
Directorate of Intelligence

Air Force WC
201 Wellington Lab Dep.
Extra Copies

2
CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT OF SECURITY INVESTIGATION

Following is an extract of correspondence from the Directorate of Special Investigations, IG, Hq, USAF, dated 9 June 1950, subject: Dr. Wellington Chiao-Tung Loh - Contractor Employee:

2. The OSI records contain no record of the subject and the files of DO/GSUSA contain no references to this individual.

3. The Air Provoost Marshal records at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base were checked and reflect that on 13 September 1948 subject was granted a Secret Clearance based on the provisions of Par 6c of Army Memorandum 380-5-10. Loh was at that time employed by Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation. The investigation was conducted by the First Army and consisted of checking four (4) references and two (2) Agency Checks, namely, ONI, 1st Naval District, Boston, Massachusetts and the Police Department, Boston, Mass.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE EXTRACT COPY:

Richard O. Colley
Richard O. Colley, Captain USAF
CERTIFICATE

Name checks were conducted on Mrs. Wang Lin LOH by the following Agencies:

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Central Intelligence Agency
Department of the Army, IG, G-2
Department of the Navy, DNI
Office of Special Investigations, Hq, USAF

No record by name was revealed, according to telephone conversations with Major Detwiler (for OSI and FBI), Lt. Cooper (for G-2 Army), Mr. Brown (for DNI) and Capt. Roe (Hq USAF, for CIA), via Mr. Harvey, CIA.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE STATEMENT:

RICHARD O. OLIVER
CAPTAIN, USAF
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

17 September 1951

JIC. 1501

Chief, Biographic Officer, CG
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention: John J. Hilsers

Dear Sirs:

It is requested that any information you have on the scientific pre-eminent and political affiliations of the below named German specialists be forwarded to this Agency:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FULL NAME</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MURDER, Hermut</td>
<td>Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>Oberfelden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Broadcast Transmitters)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRUMHOLZ, Walter-Paul</td>
<td>Military Medicine</td>
<td>7707 AN, Kemp King, Oberursel/Taunus, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Dr. med.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 21 March 1893 at Berlin, Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEINRICH, Helmut</td>
<td>Weapons Technology</td>
<td>c/o Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Berlin, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 10 January 1909 at Greiz, Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dr. MURDER has had at least eight (8) years experience involving analysis, design, development and the installation of high power broadcast transmitters ranging from 20 to 500 kilowatts, as well as design, development, and testing mobile transmitters from one (1) to three (3) kilowatts for military purposes.

Mr. WEINRICH was the proprietor of an industrial plant at Chemnitz, Germany, with a branch at Adelsberg (near Chemnitz). Before and during the war he cooperated with Messrs. Brueckner, Canis & Co., of Dresden, Germany, and with Professor Walter (who successfully conceived and developed
JICA 1801

24 Sept. 1961

Lt. to Chief, Bio. Mag., OSS,
CIA, Wash. 25, D.C.

The Walter cycle method of marine propulsion, WEINHILZ developed a gas turbine, first of 100 b.h.p., then of 2,000 b.h.p. and ultimately of 10,000 b.h.p. Designs for these turbines were basically completed. After the war Mr. WEINHILZ produced machine tools for the Russians in his Chemnitz plant. In addition, the Russians asked him to design a wind motor which they said was intended for serial production in Russia. Mr. WEINHILZ had completed this design by mid-1946, when the Russians arrested him apparently for political reasons, on the strength of an informer's report. Mr. WEINHILZ continued to run the plant. In July 1947, she turned the plant of the gas turbine over to Dr. Eng. Fliining in Western Germany.

Morgental data on Dr. WEINHILZ is enclosed.

Proceedings have been instituted to obtain these specialists for employment in the United States under Project "Paperclip", in the interest of national security. It is anticipated that they will be brought to the United States in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. MUCKUSTER
Colonel, OSS
Director

1 incl
Morgental data on WEINHILZ

-1677
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

30 July 1961

JIOA 1224

NAME: Duane K. E. G., Chief, Planning Branch, Policy Division,
Directorate of Intelligence, Department
of the Air Force.

SpuD CT: German Specialist Dr. Guenter LEBER

1. The enclosed CIA Biographical Report on the subject
specialist is submitted for your information and retention.
It was received in response to a routine request for infor-
mation on prospective "Paperclip" employees.

2. Dr. LEBER is on order for the Department of the Air
Force under "Paperclip."

1 Inc1s:
CIA Nio Ret. case
No. 90I9619, 23 July 61

JIL K. ELLIS
Colonel, USAF
Director

Air Paperclip
201 Dr. Guenter LEBER

31 Jul 1961
MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Special Procurement Branch, Administrative and Liaison Division, Office Ass't Chief of Staff, O-S, USA

Head, Technical Intelligence Unit, Office of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy

Chief, Planning Branch, Policy Division, Directorate of Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

SUBJECT: German Guided Missiles Experts Potentially Available for Employment in the United States

Recommendations are requested from your Department regarding inclusion of the specialists listed in paragraph 6 of CIA Information Report No. (J-3)-35904, dated 23 May 1961, subject as above, in any of the "denial" lists maintained by this Agency.

DANIEL E. KILLIS
Colonel, USAF
Director

✓ Army Denial
✓ Navy Denial
✓ C/R Air Denial
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE CENTER
OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED

QAO/S ADMIN BR SPECIAL
PROC BR LT COL R M
JONES COL W H BRUNEKIRK
G2/ASFP 72192

TO:
CINCUS HEIDELBERG GERMANY

FR:
DA 86127

17 MAR 51

From G2 mymsg 82580 of 2 Feb.

CIA informs that Dr. Richard Kieffer is scheduled
to arrive in US on 26 March. Request verification, present
status of security report and any other details.

Cancel request for Konrad Zuse.

Contemplate employment as a national interest case
of Mr. Florenz Hiders. Request HICOG security report and name
check data for family group as in accordance with current
procedure.

ORIGIN: G2

DISTR: JIOA, NAVY, AF

DA 86127

(MAR 51) DTG: 170047Z gbo

SEC: 83-921-1522

Army Air Corps
C/R 201 Dr. Richard KIEFFER
C/R 201 Konrad ZUSE
C/R 201 Mr. Florenz Hiders

COPY NO.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
7 November 1951

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

JIOA

Chief, Biographic Registry, CDD
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 I Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Wipper

Dear Mr. Wipper:

Reference is made to JIOA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948.

Basic Personal Record or Biographical Data of German specialists
who have recently arrived in this country are enclosed herewith for
your information and retention.

Basic Personal Record is not available on the specialist for
whom only Biographical Data is submitted.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. J. W. Eggertson
Colonel, GSC
Director

2 Items
1. Mic. Data for
   BURKHA, Eberhard K.
2. BPR for KLEMM, Fritz K.

CIA Arrivals
201 Botho E.K. BRUEDA
C/P 201 Fritz K. KLEMM

SECURITY INFORMATION
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

Subject: Forwarding of Biographical Data

To: Central Intelligence Agency, Attn: Mr. J. J. Vilpura

Forwarded herewith for your information and retention are biographical data pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

Inc: 1. BIO data re Johann HABUSLER
    2. = = = Gustav HUBITZ
    3. = = = Fritz SIPPL
    4. = = = Anton WACEN

B. W. ENGELSTEIN
Colonal, OSS
Director

CIA Misc.
201 Johann HABUSLER
C/R 201 Gustav HUBITZ
C/R 301 Fritz SIPPL
C/R 301 Anton WACEN

RESTRricted
10 October 1951

Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
JIOA

Chief, Biographic Register, ODU
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Wlpers

Dear Mr. Wlpers:

Reference is made to JIOA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1951.

Basic Personnel Record of German specialist Erwin MUeller, who recently arrived in this country, is inclosed herewith for your information and retention.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

1 incl
Bk for MUeller

P. A. Heckerweyer
Colonel, GSC
Director

//CIA Arrivals
201 Erwin MUeler

[Signature]

R. C. 21-1172
1 October 1951

Chief, Biographic Register, OCD
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Dear Mr. Wilpers:

Reference is made to JICA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948.

Basic Personnel Record of German specialist Walter SCHREIBER, who recently arrived in this country, is enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

Sincerely yours,

1 incl

RFS for SCHREIBER

B. U. SCHREIBER
Coloniol, GSC
Director

C.I.A. Arrivals
201 Walter SCHREIBER

-1673
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

JIOA

Chief, Biographic Register, C.I.
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Attn: J. J. Wilpers

Dear Sir:

The enclosed dossier on Bellweath WALLER is furnished in compliance with your verbal request of 26 September.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

1 incl
Dossier

S. W. Milliken
Colonel, OSS
Director

SIA Miso.
201 Bellweath WALLER
18 September 1951

Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Wilpere

Dear Mr. Wilpere:

Reference is made to JIOA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948.

Basic Personnel Record of German specialist Hermann G. A. KUENNE, who recently arrived in this country, is enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

Sincerely yours,

1 Encl

B. W. RECKENWAR
Colonel, GSC
Director

CIA Arrivals
201 Hermann G.A. KUENNE

RESTRICTED

8 21-1675
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

JIOA

14 September 1951

SUBJECT: Forwarding of Biographical Data

TO: Central Intelligence Agency, Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Forwarded herewith for your information and retention are biographical data pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

10 Items:

1. Bio. data re Victor DUFFER
2. = = = Erwin FISCHER-COLBRAI
3. = = = Johann HAGER
4. = = = Otto KEATY
5. = = = Wilhelm LOWENDER
6. = = = Johann MOHR-LACHNER
7. = = = Manfred von STEIN
8. = = = Hubert TSCHEFFER
9. = = = Kurt WINKLER
10. = = = Emil WALLAUSCHER

B. A. HECKLMAYER
Colonel, OSC
Director

CIA Misc.
Extra Copies

RESTRICTED
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
27 July 1951

Mr. Arthur E. Alexander
Central Intelligence Agency
2450 E Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Alexander:

This is to advise that Colonel Benjamin W. Heckmeyer, U.S. Army, has been designated Deputy Director, JIOA, effective 10 July 1951, as the replacement for Colonel James H. Skinner, who has been assigned to the next course at the Army War College.

Due to the fact that I will have completed the normal two-year tour of duty with the Joint Chiefs of Staff in my present assignment on 25 August, Colonel Heckmeyer will at that time replace me as Director of JIOA, since this assignment is rotated on a two-year basis among the Army, Navy, and Air Force. I hope there will be an opportunity for him to meet you before I leave.

I should like at this time to express my great appreciation for your ever ready interest in the success of the Paperclip Program, and for your very great help in solving the problems as they came up during the past two years.

Sincerely,

DANIEL E. ELLIS
Colonel, USAF
Director

2 - 1650
29 August 1951

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency
JICA

Chief, Biographic Register, OGD
Central Intelligence Agency
2450 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Dear Mr. Wilpers:

Reference is made to JICA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948.

Biographic Personnel Record of German specialist, Werner F. M. JEHN, who recently arrived in this country, is enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

Sincerely yours,

1 Encl
BFR for JEHN

B. W. HECKEMEYER
Colonel, GSC
Acting Director

Central Intelligence Agency Paperclip
201 Werner F. M. JEHN
RECEIVED FOR: Joint Chiefs of Staff
Attention: Colonel Daniel E. Ellis
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Room 2D 876
The Pentagon

SUBJECT: Roster of Specialists Brought to the United States
Under the Paperclip Program

REFERENCE: JIOA Number 1210

1. I wish to thank you for your memorandum of 27 July 1951,
which enclosed a copy of the July issue of the Roster of Paperclip
Specialists.

2. One copy of the list is already received in the Agency,
but we would greatly appreciate receiving future issues for retention
in this office and thank you for calling it to our attention.

R. MARSHALL CHADWELL
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

CIA Paperclip
Roster, Paperclip

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R. MARSHALL CHADWELL
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

CIA Paperclip
Roster, Paperclip
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

17 August 1951

CHIEF, HISTORIC LOGISTICS, OCD
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, W. N.
Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Dear Mr. Wilpers:

Reference is made to JICR memorandum 1120 of 2 April 1948.

Basic Personnel Record of German specialist, Hermann T. SCHLICHTING, who recently arrived in this country, is enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

B. V. HECKMANN
Colonel, OCD
Deputy Director

1 File
BPR for SCHLICHTING
10 August 1951

Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

Chief, Biographic Register, OCD
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Dear Mr. Wilpers,

Basic Personal Records or Biographical Data of German specialists who have recently arrived in this country are enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

Basic Personal Records are not available on those specialists for whom only Biographical Data is submitted.

Sincerely yours,

6 Items

1. BPR for GUERRE, Fritz
2. BPR for GREILACH, Franz
3. BPR for LEITSCHE, Helmut V.
4. BPR for SCHRODER, Ermi H.
5. BPR for SCHULTE, Helga
6. BPR for UNDesser, Karl

B. W. BACHMAYER
Colonel, GSO
Deputy Director

CIA Paperclip

Reference: OPR/123

CIA Arrivals
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
27 July 1952

JIOA

SUBJECT: Roster of Specialists Brought to the United States under the Paperclip Program

TO: Central Intelligence Agency, Washington 25, D.C.
Attn: Mr. W. Marshall Chadwell,
Director Scientific Intelligence
Room 2505 H Bldg

1. As a matter of interest in connection with the JIOA program for the employment and denial of precidemt German and Austrian scientists, enclosed for your information and retention is a copy of the July 1951 issue of the Roster of Paperclip specialists who have been brought to the United States, up to this date, giving the names, the employing agency and the residence addresses.

2. You will be put on our distribution list for future issues if you so desire.

1 Inc:
Paperclip Roster

[Signatures]

CIA Wise
Paperclip Roster

[STRICTED]
8-21-1685
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

26 July 1951

Attention: R. J. J. Wilkens

SUBJECT: Forwarding of Biographical Data

Forwarded herewith for your retention, are biographical data pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

3 Items:
1. Bio data re Oskar HACKEN
2. = = = Hans HINTEREDER
3. = = = Friedrich OESSKLY

DANIEL E. MANN
Colonel, USAF
Director

The following items are for your information:

CIA Viso.
Extra Copies
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objective Agency, JCS
Attention: Lt. Col. G. A. Little

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialist

REFERENCE: Memo from JIOA # 1047, subj: as above, dtd 2 July 1951.

1. Attached herewith in answer to your request of 2 July 1951 is a biographic report on German scientist Quenter LOBSER.

2. A check of CIA files has revealed no further information on the remainder of listed individuals.

[Signature]
JOHN J. WILFERS
Chief, Scientific Branch, HR/OCD

Incl: Biog. Bpt. (1)
EC/as

SECRET U.S. OFFICIALS

Approved for Release
Date 29 Nov 1983
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

2 July 1961

MANCHADO

FOR Central Intelligence Agency

Attn: Mr. James H. Murphy

SUBJ.: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists

1. It is requested that any information you have on the scientific prominence and political affiliations of the below-named German specialists be forwarded to this agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JENN, Werner</td>
<td>Precision mechanics</td>
<td>5 Heusselitz/Mecklenburg,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Luisenstr. 11/12, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLING, Fritz Rudolf</td>
<td>High altitude flight</td>
<td>Saarbrücken/Saar,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>equipment</td>
<td>Petersburgerstr. 71, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KURZ, Hermann</td>
<td>Technical glass</td>
<td>Berlin-Wilhelmsruhe,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blowing</td>
<td>Ilmenaustr. 22, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LITZSCH, Helmut</td>
<td>Optics</td>
<td>Colmar,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ufer Str. 7, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOESER, Guenther</td>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>Bad Soden/Taunus,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meteorology</td>
<td>Stauferstr. 9, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHULZ, Heinz</td>
<td>Improved photographic</td>
<td>Braunschweig-Volkersrode,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>phenomena</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Mr. John is said to have been looked upon by his superiors in the German government as a very outstanding man in his field. During his performance at Mecklenburg, he invented and developed an automatic rapid cargo time release, an automatic time release for parachutes, and other mechanisms pertaining to oxygen equipment and release mechanisms.

CIA Paperclip

201 Werner JENN

C/R Rest of 201
3. Mr. Allem has been active in aviation since 1928, in such capacities as designer, test pilot, development engineer, and later as technical director of the central organization within the German Air Force concerning applied research and development in the field of flight at extreme altitudes. He has been particularly successful in problems concerning pressurized and climatized cabins, pressure suits, emergency pressure suits for explosive decompression, breathing equipment and emergency bail-out equipment.

4. Proceedings have been instituted to obtain these specialists for employment in the United States under Project Paperclip, in the interest of national security. It is anticipated that they will be brought to the United States in the near future.

WILLIAM E. ELLIS
Colonel, USAF
Director
MEMORANDUM for Central Intelligence Agency,
Attn: Mr. J. J. Kilpers

Subject: Forwarding of biographical data.

Forwarded herewith for your retention, are biographical data pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

4 Incls:
1. Bio data re Karl DUSSIK.
2. " = = Karl KILLIAN.
3. " = = Georg OMERWUELLER.
4. " = = Mario ZIPPERMATH.

DAVID L. ELLIS
Colonel, USAF
Director

CH Mise
Extra Copies
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

19 April 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: Central Intelligence Agency
ATTN: Mr. J. J. Hilgers

SUBJECT: Forwarding of biographical data.

Forwarded herewith for your retention, are biographical data pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

8 Incls:

1. BIO data re Friedrich O. Z. W.
   MASCHER
2. BIO data re Alfred H. HIDER.
3. " " Ludwig SCHLAG.
4. " " Theodor SELS.
5. " " Friedrich SLECHTING.
6. " " Johann Salach.
7. " " Walter WUNDERLICH.
8. " " Hugo H. H. ZELLNER.

CIA Misc.
18 April 1951

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

MEMORANDUM for: Chief, Biographic Register, DCI, Central Intelligence
Agency, Attention: Mr. James H. Murphy.

SUBJECT: German Scientists and Technicians.

1. Reference is made to JICA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948.

2. Basic Personnel Record of German specialist, Wilhelm K. A.
SCHNEIDER, who recently arrived in this country, is enclosed herewith
for your information and retention.

DANIEL H. ALLEN
Colonel, USAF
Director

1 Inc:
RPR for SCHNEIDER, Wilhelm K. A.

CIA Arrivals
201 Wilhelm SCHNEIDER
MORANDO

The Central Intelligence Agency

Attn: Mr. J. J. Hilpers

SUBJECT: Forwarding of Biographical Data

Forwarded herewith for your retention are biographical data pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

S. Inc:
1. Johann KALOK
2. Johann SCHIDING
3. Hermann ZUDE
4. Hans THIRLING
5. Alfred WOGLEMAULH

JAMES H. SINKEL
Colonel, G3C
Deputy Director

J. S. MB.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Colonel Daniel E. Ellis, Joint Intelligence
    Objectives Agency, Room 2D87C, Pentagon

FROM: A. H. Alexander, OSS, CIA

SUBJECT: Employment of German Specialists

Thank you for your memorandum of 26 March enclosing letter from Dr. Francis Parkman. I have no further immediate suggestions for finding employment for German scientists in the United States. I will canvass our people here, however, and if any bright ideas come up, I shall be happy to let you know.

A. H. Alexander

[Signature]

Approved for Release
Date: 2 Nov 1965
Joint Intelligence

Objective: France

JIN 60

SIR: Mr. Arthur H. Klemmer, Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT: Employment of German Scientists

1. In accordance with your suggestion, a letter was sent to
Dr. Francis Parkman, National Council of Independent Schools, informing
him of the program to place certain German and Austrian scientists with
U.S. educational institutions. A copy of his reply is attached for your
information.

2. Your interest is very much appreciated and I am certain, if
you can offer any further suggestions which might be followed for
finding employment for these scientists in the United States. Any
suggested employers will be furnished with the necessary data to
enable them to make a decision.

I am

Cyril A. 1.: Edh
Director, USAF

J. A. Inc.

F. 1021-1700
MEMORANDUM FOR Central Intelligence Agency, 
Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilpers 

SUBJECT: Forwarding of Biographical Data 

Forwarded herewith for your retention, are biographical data pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

17 Names:

1. Bio data re Alfred BRUCKL. 
   Colonel, USAF

2. = = = Heinrich von PICKERN. 
   Director

3. = = = Rudolf GEHLING.

4. = = = Herbert HABERLANDT.

5. = = = Friedrich MIRALEGRO.

6. = = = Michael P. HABECON.

7. = = = Edmund ELAWA.

8. = = = Anton KUBER.

9. = = = Marta KARL.

10. = = = Alfred Anton P. KREPA.

11. = = = Leo A. KREST.

12. = = = Herbert Wilhelm A. KONNO.

13. = = = Helga Stefanie P. KOONER.

14. = = = Karl MILL.

15. = = = Karl Rudolf J. LITZER.

16. = = = Hans KROMTH.

17. = = = Leopold WIENER.
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency JCS: Attention: Colonel Daniel E. Ellis

SUBJECT: Request for Information

REFERENCE: JIOA Memo J372, dated 1 March 1951

1. A check of the files of this agency for information on Ing. Konrad TRUMPER and Ing. Walter ZIEGLER revealed nothing which might affect their admission to this country.

2. It is our understanding that the Security office (SY) of the Department of State has run a name check on these individuals which likewise produced no derogatory information.

JOHN K. HUTZER
Chief, BR/OCD

J/A JIC
201 Konrad Trumper
C/A 201 Walter Ziegler

Approved for Release
Date NOV 1985
MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Biographic Register, OCL, Central Intelligence Agency,
Attn: Mr. J. J. Silpers.

SUBJECT: Cases of Ing. Konrad TRUMPP and Ing. Walter ZIEGLER (CAL).

It is requested that any information in the files of the Central Intelligence Agency on the subject German specialists which might affect their admission to this country on temporary visas be furnished to this Agency. Biographical information attached.

2 Items:
1. Bio data re TRUMPP.
2. Bio data re ZIEGLER.

DANIEL H. ELLIS
Colonel, USAF
Director

CIA - WIC
201 Konrad Trumpp
G/2 201 Walter Ziegler

372
R: 21-1763
MEMORANDUM FOR Assistant Director, Office of Collection and Dissemination, Central Intelligence Agency

Attn: Mrs. Smith
Room 1037, Temporary Building N.

SUBJECT: Biographic Information on Foreign Scientists.

20 February 1961

1. The enclosed correspondence is returned in accordance with a verbal request by Mrs. Smith on 19 February 1961.

2. Only the report on SCHUBERT is attached. The report on STALLEN (Top Secret) was forwarded by this Agency to the Department of the Air Force; it is understood that it has already been returned to your office.

3. Your memorandum, enclosed, has been downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL by this Agency.

JAMES M. SKINNER
Colonel, GSC
Deputy Director

1 Enclosed:
Memo, CIA, 21 Nov 60, subj.
"Biographic Info on Foreign Scientists," w/1 Enc.

4. CIA Paperclip
To: Gerard Schubert
C/o 701 Earl St.

313
MEMORANDUM FOR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
Attn: Mr. J. J. Kilpere

SUBJECT: Forwarding of biographical data

Forwarded herewith for your retention, are biographical data pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

JAMES M. SKINNER
Colonel, GSC
Deputy Director

1. Bio data re Traude BERNHARDT
2. = = = = Beatha BRAUDA
3. = = = = Erich BORCK
4. = = = = Karl Josef DOBESCH
5. = = = = Felix EBENHAUS
6. = = = = Ludwig FETTBERGH
7. = = = = Gottfried JANISCHMANN
8. = = = = Karl KRELL
9. = = = = Fritie HAMILTON
10. = = = = Friedrich HERTZ
11. = = = = Hermine HILBERT
12. = = = = Karl HAINIL
13. = = = = Edith KARL-KREUFE
14. = = = = Gerhard KIRSCH
15. = = = = Helmut LAMER
16. = = = = Francoise SKIDL
17. = = = = Georg STETTLER
18. = = = = Ernst J. L. VERMEL

[Signature]

CIA MI6

201 Bernard, Trente Dr.
CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

3 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, JCS
Attention: Colonel Daniel E. Ellis

SUBJECT: Request for Information

REFERENCE: Memo from JIOA #2965, subj as above, dtd 27 Dec. 50

1. A check of the files of this agency for information on Alfred C. Wu revealed nothing which might affect his admission to this country.

2. It is our understanding that the Security Office (ST) of the Department of State ran a name check on Wu in August of 1950 which produced nothing derogatory concerning him.

[Signature]

JOHN M. HUTZEL
Chief, ER/CID

[Signature]

CIA NIC
201 Alfred C. Wu

Approved for Release Date __________

81021-1706
Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection & Dissemination
Biographic Section
Room 1116, "B" Building
USA
Washington, D.C.

To: Mr. J. J. "Spyer

Subject: Request Name Checks for the following personnel:

- 1st Lt. Fred G. D. Lawrence
  1st Lt. T. J. O'Toole, Jr.
  2nd Lt. R. K. M. Babcock
  Col. Helen N. "Maggie"
  Mrs. Gerhard Weiss

GPA Outgoing:
- Dr. Johannes G. L. Ginzburg (Dep.)
- Albert A. Marograp
- Walter B. Parker (Dep.)
- Gerhard Weiss (Dep.)

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Date: 9 December 1962]

[Additional notes]

- 1946

[Date: 1907]
State Department

From: Secretary of State, Acheson (Airgram)
To: HICOG, Frankfort, Germany

Date: 18/NfJ Jul. 51

Rota, Holland, General Handy.

Project 63, ref Frankfurt 10467, June 23, discussed with JIOA. Army teletype JCS 95184, June 28, suggest CINCUS subject for this telegram will be resolved between EUCOM and HICOG. Department agrees. Project 63 not new project but continuation of existing project accelerated, with certain modifications such as paid transportation and choice of employment between military and private industry, with priority to military needs.

Department urges full HICOG support and assistance to project. With reference specific question raised urt:

A. JIOA reports complete information project 63. covered in JCS directive and implementing regulation transmitted to EUCOM. Implementation will be handled on case to case basis along lines approved policy for PAPERCLIP in United States reception, housing and administrative details including initial interviews for subsequent permanent contracts to be at Army Reception Center, hotel downtown New York. JIOA responsibility for interviews and permanent employment by industry to follow initial screening by military services to fill their needs. Military needs to have first priority. Acceptance of permanent contracts to be voluntary. While we do not understand SRD need for specific details each project will be glad to request JIOA cooperation in supplying such information if you consider essential for your purposes.

B. JIOA agrees departure scientists should be staggered to avoid unfavorable publicity reaction in Germany.

C. See advantage in creation of special coordinating committee. Believe regular established channels, including HICOG-EUCOM coordination sufficient for purposes of the project.

ACTION: CINCPAC

INFO: G2, G3, JCS

Col. Navy (C)
For SAT Section

Contact Colonel Ellis of J.I.O.A. in regard to Project 63 (Hiring German Scientists for employment in U.S., etc.) See JCS-95164 of 28 June 61.

The SAT Committee met today (16 July) and concluded that:

(1) There was no coordinated hiring program here. Duplicate canvassing exists and multiple bidding is taking place.

(2) There is a lack of information available to interested parties as to the fields and subjects being worked.

(3) Certain fields are being drained of good men, with the result that unfavorable comments are being made in the press and certain industries, plants, universities, etc., are being badly hit.

The Committee agreed that a coordinator be appointed and that he be a State Department man from HICOG, other than Nordstrom. Anyone will be acceptable to other agencies. In the meantime it is being recommended that hiring be suspended.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Joint Chiefs of Staff
Attention: Colonel Daniel F. Ellis
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Room 2D 376
The Pentagon

SUBJECT: Roster of Specialists Brought to the United States Under the Paperclip Program

REFERENCE: JIOA Number 1210

1. I wish to thank you for your memorandum of 27 July 1951, which enclosed a copy of the July issue of the Roster of Paperclip Specialists.

2. One copy of the list is already received in the Agency, but we would greatly appreciate receiving future issues for retention in this office and thank you for calling it to our attention.

H. MARSHALL CHADWELL
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

CIA Paperclip
Roster, Paperclip

Approved for Release
Date 2 - NOV - 1985

[Signature]
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

27 July 1951

JIOA

SUBJECT: Roster of Specialists Brought to the United States under the Paperclip Program

TO: Central Intelligence Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

Attn: Dr. H. Marshall Chadwell,
Director Scientific Intelligence
Room 2505 M Bldg

1. As a matter of interest in connection with the JIOA program for the employment and denial of prominent German and Austrian scientists, enclosed for your information and retention is a copy of the July 1951 issue of the roster of Paperclip specialists who have been brought to the United States, up to this date, giving the names, the employing agency and the residence address.

2. You will be put on our distribution list for future issues if you so desire.

[Incl.]

Papercip, roster

Colonel, USAF
Director

RESTRICTED
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIL. J.</th>
<th>Army Denial</th>
<th>2/8 Air Denial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Navy</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/8 201 (PEN) KIRKENDALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2/8 201 9. KIRKENDALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2/8 201 (PEN) W. KIRKENDALL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECRET**

**SECURITY INFORMATION**

Letter dated 34 June 1953 to Army, Navy and Air Force

JICA 949

Forwarding information (except from letter) received from CIA regarding KIRKENDALL, KIRKENDALL, and W. KIRKENDALL associated with biological warfare and their retention on Watch List. JICA requests each Department's comments regarding this deletion or retention.

**SECRET**

**SECURITY INFORMATION**

83-021-1903
CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

TRANSMITTAL OF NON-CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

1. Transmitted herewith for the use and retention of Lt. Col. Lloyd L. Hanes, Deputy Director, JIDA, and Lt. Col. G. W. Crabbe, JICA, are completed name checks of Scientists and Dependents. This is in answer to informal requests made directly to this Agency.

2. The list of twelve names (von Roerstor---Addresses) is for Col. Hanes, the longer list (Peck---ermil) is for Col. Crabbe.

3. The results as tabulated represent a check of the biographical files of this office only.

HARRIE A. JAMES
Chief, Liaison Division
Collection and Dissemination

Enclosures:

Name card lists in duplicate.

CIA INCOMING
Extra Copy

Approved for Release Date

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
12 Dec 1962

MEMO FOR RECORD:

11 Dec '62 telecon with Mr. J. J. Wilpers, CIA and Lt Col Hanes and Lt Col Gardner of JNCA, concerning the meaning of the comments "BR dossier # and Brief info available" typed on attached roster by CIA.

Mr. Wilpers stated that such comments indicate only that a dossier or brief information is in possession of CIA.

Lt Col Hanes asked if any derogatory information could be contained in such files.

Mr. Wilpers answered that in each case where derogatory information existed a statement to that effect and the information were furnished. The dossier or brief info statement indicates that while information is in the CIA files, it is NOT derogatory.

ANN H V GARDNER
Lt Col, WAC
Administrative Officer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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<td>Charlotte H.</td>
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CIA

11 Dec 52 Telephone with Mr. J. J. Wilkins and
Concerning the
meaning of the comments "HR dossier" and
Brief Info available" typed on attached notes by

CIA:

Mr. Wilkins stated that such comments indicate only
that a dossier or brief information is in possession
of CIA.

Hanes asked if any derogatory information
could be contained in such file.

Mr. Wilkins answered that in each case where
derogatory information existed a statement to that
effect and the information was furnished. The
dossier or brief info statement indicates that while
information is in the CIA files it is not derogatory

G
CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

Joint Intelligence Objective Agency

JIOA 1370

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection & Dissemination
Biographic Register
Room 1112, "A" Building
2450 F Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Gentlemen:

Request name checks for the four (4) specialists and/or dependents listed on the enclosed DA Form 540's.

These specialists are being considered for immigration to the United States under Joint Chiefs of Staff programs.

Sincerely yours,

4 Inc1
J. DA Form 540 re Kurt Schneider
E. DA Form 540 re Anna Jullian,
wife of Kurt Schneider
3. DA Form 540 re Paul E. Weiser
4. DA Form 540 re Cordia Anna,
wife of Paul E. Weiser

G. W. GRAHAM
Lt Col, USAF
Director

CIA Outgoing

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

834021-1967
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

24 November 1968

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection & Dissemination
Biographic Registrar
Room 1118, "H" Building
3450 E Street, N.W.
Washington DC, D.C.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Gentlemen:

Request a name check be made of the specialists and/or dependents listed in enclosure.

The persons listed are scientists and dependents processed under JMA programs and whose immigration status has not yet been regularized. This Agency is desirous of completing action on these cases prior to 30 December 1968, the effective date of FL 426.

It is requested that this check be accomplished as expeditiously as possible and the enclosed roster be returned directly to this Agency.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

2 Item
List (in dup)

[Signature]

U.S. Gov't.
Director

Form filed in Justice Outgoing
with JMA 2399-99 12/14/68

834021-1949

1615
Reckel, Brigitte Bach (nee Bringswald)
Born: 18 Mar 28, Berlin-Weissensee, Germany

Father, Herbert Felix
Born: 3 Nov 99, Berlin, Germany

Mother, Ilse Julie Auguste (nee Mehl)
Born: 2 May 95, Frankfurt/Oder, Germany

Father, Olivi
Born: 23 Jul 31, Berlin, Germany

Gruenka, Erich H.F. Dr.
18 Dec 1893, Vienna, Austria

Gruenka, Erziska (nee MUST)
Born: 18 Jan 89
Vienna, Austria

Christoph, Christian Hartmann (w)
Born: 18 Sep 1917
Breslau, Germany

Rebekka, Katharina Marie (nee Koch)
Born: 23 Jun 1898
Golbarg/Schlesien, Germany

Debus, Kurt
29 Nov 1908
Frankfurt-Main, Germany
(see next page for wife)
Delius, Eugen
8 June 1918, Frankfurt/Main, Germany
(w) (see BUCHMANN)

Eitel, Antonia
Eva Maria (w) 18 Nov 1890, Bartenstein, East Prussia
(see HECHLER)

Eitel, Luise
Pammy Anna (d) 11 Jan 1925, Königsberg/Prussia

Eitel, Joachim
Albrecht (s) 29 Dec 1925, Berlin-Charlottenburg

Eitel, Johann Michael (s) 8 Nov 1929, Berlin-Zehlendorf

Eranks, Katherina (w)
(see WEBL) 15 May 1921, Schmig, Bavaria, Germany

Eranks, Margot, Lisel, Erika (w)
1 July 1926, Huppertal-Marburg, Germany
(see SCHÜLER)

Eranks, Vernonika (w)
28 Oct 1924, Johann, Konrad, Wolfgang, Gabriel

Elendt, Verena (w)
29 Mar 1922, Berlin
(see HOFFERACK)

834021-1950
Hermann, Hedwig Anna, m. Berlin.
Born 21 July 1845 at Halle, Germany

Hedwig, Maria
Born 24 December 1911 at Vienna, Austria

Hedwig, Chisa
m. Hesse 1929
Set 1940 at Kremenchuk, Austria

Hessee, Wolfgang
Born 17 Oct. 1930 at Halle, Germany

Hessie, Axel Marie Grete, b. Grete
Born 3 May 1931 at Halle, Germany

Hessie, Heinke
Born 28 July 1930 at Grete Plauingen, Germany

Hessie, Silke Maria
Born 14 August 1935 at Grete Plauingen, Germany

Helmbrold, Heinrich
Helmbrold, Elise
Born 5 January 1899 at Elise, Velten, Germany

Helmbrold, Elizabeth, née Helmbrold
Born 29 February 1899 at Mulheim, Austria

Hinterberger, Franz
C. 2 Oct. 1919 at Klein, n.i. Ybbs, Austria

834021-1951
Hinteregger, Emilie Emma, née M. Schweizer
Born 25 September 1921 at Vienna, Austria

Hofmann, Margarete Sofia, née M. Schweizer
Born 25 June 1926 at Vienna, Austria

Holz, Else, née Wetting
Korn 9 August 1916 at Nuremberg, Germany

Huebner, Ruth Arwa, née M. Schweizer
Born 29 September 1920 at Königsberg, Germany

Huebner, Frieda, née Wetting
Born 16 July 1895 at Berlin, Germany

Zwirz, David
Born 27 October 1891 at Krakow, East Siberia, Germany

Zwirz, Olga, née Hofle
Born 5 December 1893 at Berlin, Germany

John, Werner, née Marie
Born 18 February 1911 at Denver, Colorado, American/Germany

John, Edward, née Fradeler
Born 28 March 1913 in Hambach, Germany

Klemm, Erich, née C
Born 14 December 1914 at Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany
Klemm, Martha Elisabeth née von Engel born 30 May 1916 in Meiningen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Kohler, Christiana née Flohching born 10 Mar 1916 at Vienna, Austria

Kosim, Rudiger Ernst Kurt born 23 Oct 1919 at Neustadt, East Prussia

Kosim, Erich née Stehl born 13 Feb 1919 in Oldenburg, Germany

Kuckner, Hermann Gustav born 19 Jan 1902 at Rummelsburg, Brandenburg, Germany

Kuckner, Hedwig Kathe née Huppert born 5 Aug 1908 at Rummelsburg, Kreis Medebach, Germany

Kuckner, Joachim Wolfgang born 15 Nov 1935 at Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Leitzsch, Helmut Walter born 12 Sep 1916 at Jena, Thuringia, Germany

Leitzsch, Brunhilde Leona née Zitzsch born 17 Feb 1920 at Baalfeid, Thuringia, Germany

Lacord, Emmerich Otto born 14 Jan 1914 at Billingen, Saar, Germany

834021-1953 5
Medicine, Ella Sophie nee Daeschlein, born 6 June 1912 at Munich, Bavaria, Germany.

Mueller, Germain Walter Wilhelm, born 13 June 1911, at Berlin-Drerworth, Germany.

Mueller, Klaus Ernie Thussing, born 13 May 1913 at Berlin-Weissensee, Germany.

Mueller, Constant, born 4 Apr. 1899 at Munich, Rheingau, Germany.

Mueller, Hildegard Anna Marie Kriechel, born 19 Nov. 1908 at Dresden/Bastorf, Germany.

Rudeck, Helmut Philipp Georg, born 7 June 1908 at Heidelberg, Germany.

Rudeck, Carla Marie Meng, born 4 Sept. 1922 at Frankfurt/Oder, Germany.

Salmin, Emil Walter, born 7 Oct. 1892 at Frankenthal/Pfalz, Germany.

Salmin, Levin (Magdalena-Lena) nee Koch, born 28 Sept. 1896 at Ludwigshafen/Rhine, Baden, Germany.

Schwerer, Wilhelm Karl August, born 29 Sept. 1902 at Hermsdorf-Meiningen, Germany. 
Schneider, Luise Charlotte, nee Blank
born 1 February 1904 at Mainz, Germany

Schneider, Bernhard - 16 Dec. 1921 at Berlin, Germany

Deutscher, Rudi May, born 25 April 1926 at Mainz, Germany

Schaefer, Elisabeth, nee Seiler
born 4 May 1907 in Querenfurth, Austria

Schaefer, Jürgen, born 2 Oct. 1933 at Berlin, Germany

Schaefer, Brigitte Elisabeth, born 16 Aug. 1935 at Berlin, Germany

Schaefer, Erna, nee Kiefer
born 22 Oct. 1919 at Berlin, Germany

Ziehne, Margarete, nee Kiefer
born 1 November 1917 at Munich, Germany

Sturm, Theodor, Zürich
born 29 April 1908 at Flensburg, Germany

Deez, Adalbert, nee Sturm
born 22 Nov. 1919 at Flensburg, Germany
Frankle, Chryla Anna C., nee Lindenfeld
Born 5 December 1913 at Hamburg, Germany

Frank, Blanka Kamile, nee Blanka
Born 20 November 1915 at Stuttgart, Bad Cannstatt, Germany

Frank, Walter Herbert
Born March 27, 1925 at Princeton, New Jersey

Tuchbecker, Juliane Rose Frieda
Born 15 July 1907 at Berlin, Germany

Tuchbecker, Friedrich, nee Eichstaut
Born 1 August 1915 in Frey, Germany

Wagelt, Emma, nee Griebschammer
Born 2 April, 1921 at Ceska, Czechoslovakia

Wagelt, Valerie Alline
Born 24 September 1924 at Cheb, Czechoslovakia

Grieschhammer, Margareta
Born 10 December 1896 at Alltollen, Belam, CSR 834021-1956
Wessel, Curt
Born 27 November 1892, at Steyr, Austria.

Wessel, Annedora, nee Scher.
Born 27 September 1892, in Ober-Astendorf, Germany.
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THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection & Dissemination
Biographic Register
Room 3118, "M" Building
2410 E Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilkins

Gentlemen:

This Agency has been requested by various government agencies to consider recommending priority for nonpreference quota immigration of the individuals listed on the enclosure.

Due to security requirements, it is requested that a name check be accomplished as expeditiously as possible and the enclosed roster be returned direct to this Agency.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd L. Hanes
Lt Col, Inf
Deputy Director

1 Enc

DIA Outgoing

121-1962
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<td><strong>GANTZENHOOG, Gottfried</strong></td>
<td>25 Oct 1909</td>
<td>Izenburg, Wolfseberg, Austria</td>
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<td><strong>GIEL, Karl</strong></td>
<td>4 Oct 1912</td>
<td>Eied, Austria</td>
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<td><strong>UVESER, Karl</strong></td>
<td>25 Feb 1918</td>
<td>Vienna, Austria</td>
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<td><strong>Ingo (Smoliner)</strong></td>
<td>16 Dec 1925</td>
<td>Moosburg, Austria</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Letter dated 31 Oct. 1962 to CIA

S/4 CIA 1123 of 2 April 1946.

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

26 September 1962

Central Intelligence Agency

3 Floe of Collection on an Observation

Biographic Register

K. 1113, "B" Building

2431 I Street, N.W.

Washington 25, D.C.

To: J.J. Milpars

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to SAAI Special Cable 44 of "Pacerslip" specialist FRANZ HUNGLACH, submitted to you with JICA letter 1295, dated 10 August 1961.

Franz HUNGLACH departed from the United States voluntarily on 15 July 1962, on permanent return to Germany. In this connection, the following information submitted by the Department of the Air Force, by whose employment while in the United States, is furnished:

a. Biographical Sketch: Mr. HUNGLACH is a physicist interested in nuclear physics. His experience in the nuclear physics field has been in basic research. At Wright-Patterson Air Force Base he has been engaged in exploring a new method for surface investigation. Dr. HUNGLACH has used a Miger Counter as a method of research, and has had a great deal of success with it. His work could be considered as verifying or proving false a theory that came out in connection with surface investigation.

b. Inquiries as to Future Residence and Scientific Activity: Dr. HUNGLACH was interviewed and stated that he had no plans for future employment or scientific activity.

CIA Outgoing
201 Dr. FRANZ HUNGLACH

12-1-1967
JICA

Central Intelligence

Of: JCAL fise mission

Bio Reg.

2633 7th St. N.W., Wash 25, D.C.

To: Dr. J. Lipers

Statement of Security Risk: Dr. UNNACH is not considered a security risk insofar as the Department of the Air Force is concerned in connection with his return to Germany. Dr. UNNACH has not been exposed to any classified equipment as the laboratory employing him was aware of his intentions to return to Germany and for that reason he was not assigned any project on a long-range program. His past experience and qualifications are not considered sufficient to be placed on the JICA list for future surveillance in Germany.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. G. GRAHN

Lt. Col., USAF
Director

26 Sep 62

[Signature]

21-1961
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

9 September 1952

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection and Dissemination
Biographic Register
Room 116, "A" Building
2430 E. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Willars

Gentlemen:

The following information pertaining to the repatriation
of German specialist Dr. Wolfgang Finnellburg is submitted:

Dr. Finnellburg returned to Germany on or about 20
June 1952. He worked at the Engineer Research and Development
Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, in the field of high

His character was above reproach. He was conscientious
and persistent in the performance of his work. He had a pleasing
personality.

The project on which Dr. Finnellburg worked was classified
Restricted, however, by his association with American engineers
and other Paparazzi specialists who were involved in work with
a classification up to secret, he does have knowledge of the
overall EAM program.

Dr. Finnellburg is not considered to be a security risk
to the United States, however, since he has knowledge of the
EAM program, he is being placed on the J12 lists in "F"
category, for surveillance.
CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

Mr. Finkelnburg's future residence for at least one (1) year will be c/o Siemens-Schuckert-Werke A.G., Allgemeines Laboratorium, Siebeldingstrasse 5, Erlangen, Bavaria 85-Zone, Germany. His scientific activities will center around electric discharges in gases research, further editions of books, and teaching physics at German universities and institutes of technology. There is a possibility that Mr. Finkelnburg will desire to return to this country after approximately one year in order that he may accept a professorship at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York.

Mr. Finkelnburg was imigrated on 21 March 1969.

Sincerely yours,

O. W. CHABOS
Lt. Col., USAF
Director

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

[Stamp: 21-1970]
Joint Intelligence
Objective: June
JICA

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection and Counterintelligence
Biographic Register
Room 1117, 9th Floor
2430 E. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Bryer

Gentlemen,

Forwarded herewith for your information and retention are
documents pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

Sincerely yours,

2 Items
1. dossier re Otto BÖRM
   C. O. GRAEBE
   Lt. Colonel, DRP
2. * " Friedrich BLARA
   Director

CIA Outgoing
201 Otto BÖRM
C/R 201 Friedrich BLARA

RESTRICTED

20-Jul-1971
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection & Dissemination
Biographic Register
Room 1118, W. Building
2430 E. Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

14 July 1962

Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilpere

Gentlemen:

Forwarded herewith for your information and retention in
a dossier pertaining to the Austrian specialist listed below.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. HICKLIT
Colonel, J. E.
Director

I. Ismal
Dossier re Horst SCHREINER

The making of the
Espionage Law, Section
793 and 794, or the
revelation of its contents in any manner
to an unauthorized person is prohibited

1973
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

1 July 1962

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection & Dissemination
Biographic Register
Room 1110, 10th Building
2600 E Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

To: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Gentlemen:

Forwarded herewith for your information and retention are dossiers pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

Sincerely yours,

R. Yzel

1. Dossier for Erwin SCHWARZ
2. Dossier for Josef SPALEK

S. W. DRECHSLER
Colonel, Army
Director

KIA Illinois
201 Erich SCHWARZ
C/O 201 Josef SPALEK

1974
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

JIOA

24 June 1962

Mr. P. C. Strong
Assistant for Operations
Scientific Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Strong:

Reference is made to your letter, dated 18 June 1962, subject, "JIOA Watch List of 17 March 1962."

Your recommendation regarding deletion of ENSCHEDE, K PPP N and von EICHERM from the JIOA Watch List has been referred to the Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force for comments.

You will be advised of action taken as soon as their replies are received.

Sincerely yours,

E. H. COONIN
Colonel, Armor
Director

JIOA Serial
201 (F8m) EISCHEID
C/R 201 J. KEPPEL
C/R 201 (Fwm) EICHNER

21-1976
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

27 May 1952

Chief, Geographic Section. J.C.
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 I Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Wipars

Dear Mr. Wipars:

Reference is made to JICA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948.

Basic Personnel Records of German specialists Hans a. BOKKE and Theodor RFETZ, who arrived in this country on 11 May 1952, are enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

Sincerely yours,

2 Inc's
1. BPD for BOKKE
2. WPD for RFETZ

[Signatures]

CI: Arrivals
201 Hans BOKKE
C/R 201 Theodor RFETZ

[Signature]

Date: 8-10-21-1977
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

26 May 1952

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection and Dissemination
Biographic Register
Room 1118, "M" Building
2430 E Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Attn: Mr. J.J. Hilpers

Gentlemen,

The Department of the Navy has advised that former "Topsecret" specialist Georg F. REINELIN departed from the United States on 18 January 1952 on permanent return to Germany. Additional information as follows has been furnished by the Navy:

a. Mr. REINELIN was employed at the David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Md. His contract was terminated 18 January 1952.

b. Mr. REINELIN's address in Germany is:

University of Hamburg
Hamburg
Kehrendamm 1

c. The Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice has been notified that he should not be allowed re-entry into the United States, and that he will not be sponsored or employed by the Department of the Navy.

"Dr. REINELIN's name is being added to the JIO Watch List, "critical" category.

Sincerely,

E. B. REINELIN
Colonel, Director
Director
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
JIOA

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection and Dissemination
Biographic Register
Room 1118, "B" Building
2430 E Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Alpers

Gentlemen:

Forwarded herewith for your information and retention are dossiers pertaining to one German and three Austrian specialists listed below.

Sincerely yours,

4 Infiles:
1. Dossier Hans Joachim DIELS
2. Arndt REUSCHEL
3. Walter SCHRETER
4. Rudolf STAUFEL

E. H. HICKSHIRE
Colonel, Armer
Director

"This document contains information affecting the national security of the United States and is subject to the Espionage Act of 1917."

SIA Misc.
C/A 201 Hans Joachim DIELS
C/A 202 Arndt REUSCHEL
C/A 201 Walter SCHRETER
C/A 201 Rudolf STAUFEL

June 21, 1980
RESTRICTED

21 April 1952

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency
JIOA

Chief, Biographic Register, OCD
Central Intelligence Agency
2130 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Dear Mr. Wilpers:

Reference is made to JIOA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1945.

Basic Personnel Record of German specialist Georg J. GASSMANN, who arrived in this country on 2 April 1952, is enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

Sincerely yours,

B. E. MECKEMEYER
Colonel, Armor
Director

JIOA

Security Classification: Top Secret

Not to be released outside the national defense of the United States within the meaning of 18 U.S.C., Title 18, U. S. C., 793 and 794. The transmission or revelation of its contents in any form to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

CIA Arrivals, Repatriation & Deaths
201 Georg J. GASSMANN

RESTRICTED

SECURITY INFORMATION

831-21-1991
Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection and Dissemination
Biographic Register
Room 1118, 45th Building
2450 E. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Gentlemen:

Forwarded herewith for your information and retention are the dossiers pertaining to the following Austrian specialists listed below.

Sincerely yours,

B. W. Heckmeister
Colonel, Armor
Director

4 Items
1. Dossier Erich Lippert
2. Frits Regler
3. Eugen Steiner
4. Franz Thomas
29 February 1952

Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
JIOA

Chief, Photographic Register, JIOA
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 I Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

ATTENTION: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Dear Mr. Wilpers:

Reference is made to JIOA memorandum 1123 of 2 April 1948.

Basic Personnel Records of German specialists Rudiger K. ROSIN and Ernst MUEHNER, who arrived in this country on 5 February 1952, are enclosed herewith for your information and retention.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. HICKELBERGER
Colonel, Armbr
Director

2 Inccls
1. DFR for ROSIN
2. RFR for MUEHNER

CIA Arrivals
201 Rundiger R.K. ROSIN
C/R 201 Ernst MUEHNER

RESTRICTED

4:3 - 52 - 1983
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection and Dissemination
Biographic Register
Room 118, "B" Building
2430 E. Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Gentlemen:

Forwarded herewith for your information and retention are
dossiers pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

Sincerely yours,

M. W. HECHEMETER
Colonel, Armor
Director

CIA Misc.
201 Friedrich BRANDSTAETTER
C/R Rest of Incls. 201

RESTRICTED
Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

JIOA

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection and Dissemination
Biographic Register
Room 118, "A" Building
2430 E. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Wilpers

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to telephone conversation on 26 January 1952 between Mrs. Lawson of your agency and Mr. Phillips of this agency. Forwarded herewith for your information and retention is background data pertaining to Johannes PAELEL.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

1 Imel:
Background data re
Johannes PAELT

[Signature]

B. J. RESCHER
Colonel, Armor
Director

CIA Miss.
201 Johannes PAELEL
Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Collection and Dissemination
Biographical Register
Room 111D, "Q" Building
2430 E. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attn: Mr. J. J. Kilburn

Gentlemen:

Forwarded herewith for your information and retention are biographical data pertaining to the Austrian specialists listed below.

Sincerely yours,

3 Items:
1. Bio data re Karl EKELAUSCH
2. == == Karl STEINERTZ
3. == == Adolph SEKAL

R. J. Kilburn
Colonel, Armor
Director

It is the policy of the Central Intelligence Agency to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information contained herein. Any unauthorized disclosure of this material is prohibited by law.

J. J. Kilburn
201 Karl EKELAUSCH
C/R 201 Karl STEINERTZ
C/R 201 Adolph SEKAL

85-02-19/196
Joint Intelligence
Objective Agency

20 May 1962

JIOA 759

Mr. Frank Searlidi
Attorney Advisor, Office of
General Counsel
National Production Authority;
Department of Commerce
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Serralidi:

I am sorry that the press of business here delayed me in
getting the list of names which you requested drawn up and sent
to you before now.

Each of these represents a completed case and will, I believe,
show you the variety of technical and scientific skills which have
been considered in the past.

For your further information, I am listing below the names of:

a few people who will be useful to you in discussing the require-
ments of their services regarding sponsorship of alien scientists
for their own and civilian employment:

Maj. Gen. R. Medlock, Air Technical Intelligence Center,
Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio

Col. J. H. Costello, Office Chief Chemical Officer, Washing-
ton, D.C., ext 5-5557

Mr. J. Harrington, Office Chief Ordnance, Washington, D.C.,
ext 7-3300

Capt. Jack Campbell, Hq, Air Research Development Command,
Baltimore, Md.; telephone, Lexington 2816, ext 701.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Date: 20 May 1962]
20 May 52

Mr. Frank Bordillli
PA, Post Commerce

All of the above officers are quite familiar with the problem
and will be glad to give you any assistance you might require, Capt.

On pbril is specifically connected with the contracting operation
and should be of considerable help in that respect.

I sincerely hope that this information is useful, so please do
not hesitate to call on us for any further help you may require.

Sincerely yours,

Col. W. H. CHAMPLIN
Colonel, Armor
Director

List of Mat'l Inter cases
processed by JJOA

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALIST</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>SPONSOR</th>
<th>EMPLOYER</th>
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<tr>
<td>BENEDICT, Hans C.</td>
<td>Typewriter mechanic</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Herman Lassig Typewriter Repair Co., Rochester, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETTEL, Hans</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>C.P. Goers American Optical Co., WTC</td>
</tr>
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<td>BODNER, Martin</td>
<td>Aircraft Engineer</td>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>Lockheed A/C Corp.</td>
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<td>BRES, Wilhelm</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Firestone &amp; Rubber Co., Akron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPER, R. Johan</td>
<td>Neurophysiology</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Vets. Adv., Armed Forces Inst. of Pathology, Wash, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHU, Dr. Victor F.H.</td>
<td>Research in photo products</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>du Pont de Nemours &amp; Co., Inc., Parsling, NJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEPPEL, Heinrich K.</td>
<td>Research &amp; design engineer (parachutes)</td>
<td>A.F.</td>
<td>Irving Air Chute Co., Dayton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOWHES, Dr. Michael G.F.</td>
<td>Neuropsychology</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Army Med Services Grad School, Wash, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEISLER, Willi</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Campbell, Wyant &amp; Cannon Foundry Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GINZBERG, Dr. Konrad</td>
<td>Elec engineer</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>International Resistance Co., Phila.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GONZALEZ, Dr. Johannes G.L. Jr.</td>
<td>A/C engineer</td>
<td>A.F.</td>
<td>Ampatoe Laboratories Corp., Chicago 1411 W. Jackson Blvd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAHN, Dr. Christoph</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Munitions Bd.</td>
<td>Mathieson Chemical Corp., Chicago</td>
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<td>HAHN, Albert P.</td>
<td>Turbine engineer</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Worthington Pump &amp; Machinery Corp., Wash, DC</td>
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<td>HARTMANN, Paul</td>
<td>Chemistry research</td>
<td>Atomic Energy</td>
<td>Rensselaer Poly. Inst., Troy, NY</td>
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<td>HEINE, Guenter P.</td>
<td>A/C Engineer</td>
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<td>Ampatoe Labs., Corp., 1411 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOFFMANN, Gisela</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Munitions Bd.</td>
<td>Mathieson Chemical Corp.</td>
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* With Dr. C. Helen

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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>EHRHAUß, H. Willy O.</td>
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<td>A/C Engineer</td>
<td>Air Force</td>
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<td>van der MORS*, Johannes M.A.</td>
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<td>JEFFREY, Dr. Rene G.</td>
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<td>Chemistry Research</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Burke Research Co., Van Dyke,</td>
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<td>KLOPP*, Ernst H.O.</td>
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<td>Mich</td>
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<td>Electric motor control</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Allen-Bradley Co., Milwaukee</td>
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<td>Army for Commerce</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
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<td>KOSEVICH, Mike L.</td>
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<td>Mich</td>
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<td>KUHLMANN, Dr. Werner</td>
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<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Fenna Salt Mfg. Co., Phila</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAPIZIO, Tibor S.</td>
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<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>A.F.</td>
<td>Fordham Univ., NYC 65</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARCOS, Kurt A.</td>
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<td>A/C Engineer</td>
<td>A.F.</td>
<td>Amatoco Labs. Corp., Chicago</td>
</tr>
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<td>MASSMANN, Werner F.K.</td>
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<td>A/C Engineer</td>
<td>A.F.</td>
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<td>MEYER, Hans J.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A/C Engineer</td>
<td>A.F.</td>
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<td>MERT, Liselotte</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Scientific Assistant</td>
<td>M.S.</td>
<td>Mathieson Chemical Corp.,</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOUTON, Edouard V.</td>
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<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
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<tr>
<td>MÜHLER, Hans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aerodynamics</td>
<td>A.F.</td>
<td>U.S. Public Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MÜGLER, Dr. Bruno A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Designer of Helicopter</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAUMAT, Walle J.C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Neurophysiology</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>National Pneumatic Co., Inc.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVATIL, Dr. Jaroslav</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>A.F.</td>
<td>Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAUH, Wall E.J.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Army Grad. School of Medicine,</td>
</tr>
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<td>Wash, D.C.</td>
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<td>B. Schumand &amp; Sons, N.YC</td>
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R 3 0 2 1 - 1970
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRAMER, Gerhard</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Mathieson Chemical Corp., Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADELT, Johannes W.G.</td>
<td>Designer of cameras</td>
<td>Graflex, Inc., Rochester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAND, Walter</td>
<td>Hydraulic research</td>
<td>Univ. Iowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORDIG, Adolf</td>
<td>Engineer &amp; Inventor</td>
<td>Bearing Locknut &amp; Machine Co., West Orange, NJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMANOFF, Pr. Stephan</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Mapping &amp; Charting Service Lab., Ohio State Univ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSE, Wilhelm W.</td>
<td>Glassblower</td>
<td>Kahl Scientific Instrument Corp.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHUETZMANN, Gerhard M.</td>
<td>A/C Engineer</td>
<td>Amperoo Labs. Corp., Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHMIDT, Hans-Joergen</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Mathieson Chemical Corp., Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHAW, Dr. Frederick S.</td>
<td>A/C Engineering</td>
<td>Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIEKIEV, Nikolai T.</td>
<td>Climatologist</td>
<td>American Meteorological Society, Cambridge Field Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIEKIEV, Nina S. (wife)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITALI, Massoud</td>
<td>Metallurgy</td>
<td>Nav. Research, Carnegie Inst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SISIICH, Gerhard J.</td>
<td>Aerodynamics</td>
<td>Kellett Aircraft Corp., of Camden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINDT, Klaas</td>
<td>Rehabilitation &amp; Physiol. Med.</td>
<td>Fellowship NY Univ. &amp; Bellevue Medical Center, NYC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HONNEBROEG, Hildegard W.</td>
<td>A/C Engineer</td>
<td>Amperoo Labs. Corp., Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STALLER, Karel</td>
<td>Scientist</td>
<td>CIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOMMERMANN, Dietrich</td>
<td>Rolling mill Engineer</td>
<td>Continental Foundry &amp; Machine Co., Pittsburgh 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WECKS, Gerhard</td>
<td>A/C Engineer</td>
<td>Amperoo Labs. Corp., Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEISS, Quenten</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Mathieson Chemical Corp., Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WENDT, Otto B.</td>
<td>Research - Photo emulsions</td>
<td>Consolidated Hamer Dry Plate &amp; Film Co., St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINTER, Martin</td>
<td>A/C Engineering</td>
<td>Glenn L. Martin Co., Balt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KONG, Lip Fou</td>
<td>A/C Engineering</td>
<td>Reynolds Metals Co., Louisville, Ky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WU, Aldred C.</td>
<td>Chemical Engineer</td>
<td>Mah Co/man Corp, Koolworth Bld, NYC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WU, Villian Eue-Laing</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>Panoramic Radio Corp, Mt. Vernon, NY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

JIOA 775

9 March 1943

Central Intelligence Agency, Attn: Mr. E. H. Angier
Deputy Chief, Office of Coordination

Mr. David L. Bealke, Chief, Intelligence

The Research and Development Board

MECHANISMS Perm Collection Branch, Air Intelligence Requirements Division

Arthur Director of Intelligence

Intelligence Division, USRA

Director, Code and Cryptographic Section

SUBJECT: Expulsion of Alien Specialist, Wilhelm Fleischkorn.

Enclosed herewith, for your information, is a copy of an evaluation report on Wilhelm Fleischkorn, a German technician, whose contact with the Army Department expired in February 1943. Subject specialist is being reinitialized in accordance with his request.

DIRECTOR

[Signature]

1 Enclosure

Evaluation Report on Wilhelm Fleischkorn

REGISTERED MAIL

1354594

FILE DENT:

EXPERIMENT

BY MESSNGER

REGISTRATION

1359632

CONFIDENTIAL 834021: 2019
MORI DocID: 218371

CONFIDENTIAL

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency
JIOA 1035

Central Intelligence Agency, Attention: Dr. K. H. Addisott,
Deputy Chief, Reference Center
F. David Z. Beckler, Chief, Intelligence Section, The
Research and Development Board
Executive, Intelligence Division, CIA
Attn: Chief, Exploitation Section
Collection Branch, Air Intelligence Requirements Division
Attn: Directorate of Intelligence

SUBJECT: Exploitation of Alien Specialist, Wilhelm Steckicht.

1. Reference is made to JIOA memorandum 775 dated 9 March 1942, subject
   as above.

2. The following additional information has been received from the
   Navy Department concerning the proposed repatriation of subject specialist:

   "Wilhelm Steckicht states that he will live at No. 3
   Erika-Straße, Munich-Colln, Germany, and that he
   plans to take up the same work he was doing before he
   came to America which was designing gear units,
   particularly planetary gears. He further states that
   he intends to do this work in his own office."

FILE DIST:
283.7 AAF Misc.
283.7 0-2 (Misc)
C/B 283.7 Central Intelligence Agency
C/B 283.7 Research and Development
C/R 283.7 STECKICHT, Wilhelm

ROBERT B. HJV
Captain, USA
Director

MAN 1324022

834021 2019
TO: Joint Chiefs of Staff  
Joint Intelligence Objective Agency  
Attention: Lt. Col. C. W. Crabbe, USAF

FROM: Frank C. Wisner  
Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Request for Name Checks

1. Reference is made to your letter, JIOA 1707, of 9 December 1952, requesting information concerning four specialists and/or dependents.

2. A check of the files of this office reveals no pertinent identifiable information pertaining to the subjects of your inquiry.

SD 61974

1. Christa Lucie THIERS, wife of Dr. J. G. L. THIERS, Jr.  
2. Kurt A. MAROGRAF  
3. Charlotte I. P. PANZER, wife of Walter B. PANZER  
4. Susanne J. WEISS, wife of Gerhard WEISS
TO: Joint Chiefs of Staff
Joint Intelligence Objective Agency
Attention: Lt. Col. C. W. Crabbe, USAF

FROM: Frank C. Wisner
Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Request for Name Checks

1. Reference is made to your letter, JIOA 1679, of 4 December 1952, requesting information concerning four specialists and/or dependents.

2. A check of the files of this office reveals no pertinent identifiable information pertaining to the subjects of your inquiry.

SC DB-61915

Kurt Schneider & wife - Juliane
Paul E. Weber & wife - Gertrud
RESTRICTED

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP AGENCY
2400 E STREET NW.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JIOA 4179

8 December 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency (JIOA)

SUBJECT: Werner Osenberg Files on German Scientists

1. The Biographical Intelligence Register, Reference Center, Central Intelligence Agency is charged with the establishment and maintenance of biographical central records and required files.

2. A photostated copy of a set of files compiled by Dr. Werner Osenberg and consisting of biographical records on approximately 18,000 German scientists is at present in the possession of the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, Commander Felte's office, Room 2D 265, Defense Building.

3. It is our understanding that these files are not being used by the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency and that the office to which they are now assigned is willing that they be transferred to CIA for the Reference Center to be incorporated into its files.

4. Kindly inform this office if this transfer meets with your approval.

THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

L. T. SHANNON
Executive for
Administration and Management

FILE-DIST:
383.7 Executive
Central Intell. Agency
383.7 Extra Copies

Approved for J. No. 4179
Date 27 NOV 1955

4179

RESTRICTED
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVE AGENCY
Room 4A 674
National Defense Building
Washington 25, D. C.

SUBJECT: Collection Request No. 1780.3

1. Pursuant to informal arrangements made by a representative of this Agency with Captain Bosquet Wev of JICA, it is requested that the following German specialists who are employed under Operation PAPERCLIP, be interrogated for information as specified in the enclosed list of questions:

   a. Hendrik Wahl - specialist in Estonian oil shale at Jackson and Moreland, Boston, Massachusetts.

   b. Erich Sarapun - oil shale expert, at University of Missouri School of Mines.

2. Please forward the reports of these interviews to the following address, making specific reference to CD No. 1780.3:

   CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
   Attention: Liaison Branch, OCD
   2430 "E" Street, N. W.
   Washington 25, D. C.

   [Signature]
   JAMES M. ANDREWS
   Assistant Director
   Office of Collection and Dissemination

Incl: List of questions

[Stamp: WITHDRAWN]

[Stamp: SECRET]

[Stamp: Approved for Release]

Date 1-25-66

MORI DocID: 218371
Questions for Use in the Interrogation of Hendrik

Wahl and Erich Sarapun

The following questions are suggested for use in the interrogation of Hendrik "ahl and Erich Sarapun:


2. Describe as detailed as possible the oil shale deposit there. How many horizons are there? What is the thickness of each? What is the dip and strike of the horizons? Give sequence of formations from bottom to top. What is the oil content in each of the oil shale horizons? Where, in relation to the others, is the dictyonema horizon? Is there a difference in the appearance of this horizon and the so-called "lukersite" oil shales? What is the carbon content of the dictyonema shale? Are there any exposed outcrops of the dictyonema shale? If so, what area are they located in?

3. What portion of the oil shale horizon was worked under German occupation? Were mining operations and plants located?

4. Any idea as to what and where the Soviets are operating?

5. Was any work done on the vanadium and uranium content of the shales? If so, what was the content and describe work done.

6. What method of mining was used in these oil shales? Open pit or underground mines? What machinery was used?

7. Was any work done on the residuals or by-products of the oil refining plants? If so, describe in detail.

8. What was the average daily tonnage of shale mined in the area? What was the average daily oil production?

9. Any idea of what production Soviets are getting now?

10. Any knowledge of the degree of modernization and mechanization of mines now, under Soviet operation?

11. Any knowledge of other oil shale deposits in the Soviet Union and/or satellite countries? Describe state of exploitation, if so.
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Chief, Exploitation Division, JIOA, dated 6 December 1948, subject as above, JIOA 4024.

1. The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information to add to that furnished by your Agency in connection with its request concerning the German scientists named in reference above.

KENNETH K. ADDICOTT
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

See JIOA 4024 dtd 6 Dec. 1948 to CIA

FILE DIST:
383.7 CIA
383.7, escape clause

Approved for Release
Date 7 Nov 1965

RESTRICTED

Approved for release
Date 28Nov 1965

1135

-27
The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information to add to that furnished by your Agency in connection with its request concerning the following German scientists:

- Dr. Gustave Reddenus
- Dr. Wolfhard Weidel
- Dr. Ulrich Nestphal
- Dr. Karl Zeile

Information on file on the other individuals listed in reference above is limited to that contributed to the Central Intelligence Agency by the agencies of the JICA Governing Committee, and since it was indicated in paragraph three of your letter that the members of the Governing Committee would check their files, this data is not being forwarded.

Approved for Release
Date 7 NOV 1985

RESTRICTED
MEMORANDUM

To: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, Joint Chiefs of Staff

From: Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Subject: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists

Reference: Memo from Chief, Exploitation Div., JIOA, dtd 7 Oct 43, subj as above, JIOA 3479.

1. Forwarded herewith is biographic sketch of Professor Hartmut Hallmann.

2. Central Intelligence Agency has no other reported information to add to that furnished by your Agency in connection with this request concerning the German scientists in reference above.

Kenneth R. Addisott
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

Incl.

See JIOA 3479 dtd 7 Oct, 1943 to CIA.

FILE DIST:
CIA
383.7 Central Intelligence Agency
383.7 Nuclear Scientists

C/R Hallmann, - Biographic sketch of Hartmut Hallmann
24 September 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists.

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Chief, Exploitation Division, JIOA, dated 26 August 1948, subject as above, JIOA 2979.

1. The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information to add to that furnished by your Agency in connection with its request concerning the German scientists named in reference above.

KENNETH K. ADDICOTT
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

See JIOA 2979 dtd 26 Aug. 1948 to CIA

FILE DIST:
- 889.7 Central Intelligence Agency
383.7 Escape Flights

Approved for Release
Date 8 NOV 1985 -45
The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information to add to that furnished by your Agency in connection with its request concerning the German scientists named in reference above.

Kenneth R. Addisott
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

See JIOA 2065 dtd 9 June 1948 to CIA.

FILE DIST:
383.7 Central Intelligence Agency
383.7 Escape Clause

RESTRICTED  3310

Approved for Release
Date  7 Nov 1965
In reply refer to C D No. 4799.1

7 SEP 1948

Attention: Clint Stilwell, L.S.E...
Room 2D37, Pentagon Building

SUBJECT: Procurement of photographs from German scientists under U.S. control.

1. It is requested that the German scientists working in this country under the auspices of the Joint Intelligence Objective Agency, Joint Chiefs of Staff, be exploited for photographs, as indicated below, which are required by the Agency:
   a. Photograph of each German scientist, including the name of each scientist, his age, and specialty.
   b. Photographs of other significant personalities in the field of science.
   c. Photograph of strategic factories, installations, etc.

2. Photographs are desired for retention by the Agency if possible, otherwise on loan for thirty (30) days, would be acceptable.

3. In transmitting the above requested photographs, please attach thereto the enclosed Information Dispatch Slips.

See JIOA 3105 dtd 14 Sept. 1948 to CIA

FILE DIST:
3D3.7 Central Intelligence Agency
3D3.7 Extra Copies

3106

CONFIDENTIAL

Date 7 SEP 1948
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff
SUBJECT: Biographic Report on MATIAUH, Josef
REFERENCE: Informal request from Chief, Exploitation Division, JICA, dated 5 August 1948.

Transmitted herewith in response to the request contained in reference above is a biographic report covering the following individual:

MATIAUH, Dr. Josef.

LAWRENCE E. ADDETT
Executive Assistant Director
For Collection and Dissemination

FILE DIST:
353.7 Nuclear Physicists
353.7 CIA

SECRET
Name: NETTENAUZ, Dr. Joseph

Variants:

Next Position: Research at

KVI, Tullingen

Location: Tullingen

Gen. Occupation: Nuclear chemist

Education:

Languages:

Honors:

Publications:

Case No. 6061242

Date: 19 July 1945

Dr. Joseph Nettenauz, German nuclear chemist and former assistant-director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry in Berlin 1/, was rated as one of the top personalities in the German nuclear research program based only on his prewar record. 2/ A specialist in the field of mass spectrometry, 3/ he came to the Institute in 1939 from Vienna and brought with him his double focusing precision mass spectrometer which was used as a model for a new one. 1/

In October 1943 Nettenauz collaborated with A. Flammersfeld on a paper "On a pressure generator now in construction and the possibilities of its use" presented by the former in a lecture at the KWI in Berlin-Dahlem. Nettenauz also lectured at that time "On the use of inactive Isotopes as Indicators". 1/

He was slated for transfer from the KVI, Tullingen to Mainz University to take over the chair of inorganic chemistry in the fall of 1946. His work there was to be primarily concerned with KVI research but the University itself was not to be affiliated with KVI. 2/

In January 1947 he left for Switzerland for reasons of ill health and as of June 1947 he was still at Ingenbo, Switzerland. 2/

Nettenauz has written many articles some of which are listed below:

In collaboration with Rahn and Fluegge, "Isotope weights and Focusing Fraction Curve".

The Number of Neutrons Occurring in the Fission of U-235 and U-238", 1540.

In collaboration with Fluegge, "Nuclear Physics Tables", 1942.
MATTACH, Dr. Joseph (cont.)

Measurements of Relative Frequencies of Isotopes", 1943.

"On the Appearance of Isomeric Atomic Nuclei", 1941.

The Chemical Elements and Natural Isotopes According to the State of Research on Isotopes and Nuclei", (Report on papers from end of 1937 to end of 1939), 1940 in collaboration with Hahn and Flugge.

"Reports on Isotopes", 1940-41-42-43, in collaboration with Flugge.

"On a New Method of Measurement of Relative Abundances of Isotopes. Isotopic Constitution and Atomic Weight of Neptunium", 1943 in collaboration with Fernald.

"Isotopic Constitution and Atomic Weight of Neodymium, Samarium, Tungsten", (not published). 1/

In December 1947 it was reported that Prof. Mattle and Prof. Strassman were continuing the work of Hahn and Heisenberg at the KVI in Tullingen and that it was planned that the KVI at Tullingen would be moved to Mainz University in the spring of 1948. 2/

---

1/ IAC Agency, Washington, D. C. undated, (Secret)
2/ IAC Agency, Washington, D. C., undated (Secret)
3/ IAC Agency, Washington, D. C., undated (Secret)
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Deputy Director, JIOA, dated 9 June 1944, subject as above, JIOA 2065

The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information to add to that furnished by your Agency in connection with its request concerning the German specialists named in reference, above.

Kenneth K. Addicott
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

This answers JIOA 2065 to CIA fr JIOA, 9 June 1944

FILE LIST:
383.7 Central Intelligence Agency
383.7 Escape Clause

Approved for release
Date 9 Nov 60

RESTRICTED
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff
ATTN: Dr. C. R. Welte, Chief, Exploitation Division

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Director, JIOA, subject as above, dated 24 May 1948

1. Transmitted herewith in response to the request contained in reference, above, is a biographical report covering the following individual:

BERGMANN, Prof. Dr. Ludwig

2. This Agency does not have any reported information to aid to the other specialists named in the request.

KENNETH K. AUDIGER
Executive Assistant Director
For Collection and Dissemination

Encl: 1

nEF: JIOA 1867 to CIA, 24 May 1948

FILE DIST:
383.7 Central Intelligence Agency
383.7 BERGMANN, Prof. Dr. Ludwig
C/H 383.7 Escape Clause

Approved for Release
Date

2080
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

26 May 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR:  Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialist

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Director, JIOA, dated 18 May 1945, subject as above.

The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information
concerning Dr. Karl KLÄGER, subject of the request under reference
above.

KENNETH K. ADDICOTT
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

FILE DIST:
393.7 Central Intelligence Agency
393.7 Escape clause

Approved for Release
Date 7 Nov 1985

1882
SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

26 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Director, JIOA, dated 6 May 1948,
subject as above.

1. Transmitted herewith in response to the request contained in reference, above, is a biographical report covering the following individual:

   JORDAN, Prof. Dr. Pascual

2. This Agency does not have any reported information to add to the other specialists named in the request.

KENNETH K. ADDICOTT
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

Enc: 1

FILE DIST:

5 1615 6 May 1948 X C 1 8
383.7 Central Intelligence Agency
383.7 JORDAN, Prof. Dr. Paul

Approved for Release
Date

SECRET

1881
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Attn: Commander J. K. Welte, Cif., Exploitation Division

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning Dr. Maier-Liebnitz

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Dir., JIOA, dated 11 May 1945, subject as above

1. A check made on subject individual in response to reference, above, reveals that the CIA has no reported information other than that contained in the Basic Personnel Records, Bncom, furnished by your Agency.

2. From his Personnel Record, it can be assumed that Dr. Maier-Liebnitz has training in his fields which would undoubtedly attract the attention of the USSR. He might also be of interest to Western European countries such as the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. In addition there is also a definite chance that he could be highly useful to the Argentine government.

3. Since Dr. Maier-Liebnitz has just completed a project for the Air Force, it is believed that that Department would be in an excellent position to give an objective appraisal of his present scientific capacity and possibly his political inclinations.

KENNETH E. ALLPORT
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

FILE DIST: 383.7 Central Intelligence Agency
383.7 MAIER-LIEBNITZ, Dr.
CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
2400 E STREET NW.
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

10 May 1946

SUBJECT: Bio-graphic report on Dr. Walther Schieber

1. Forwarded herewith in answer to your request of 25 April 1946 for a biographic sketch of Dr. Walther Schieber.

2. Additional information on subject is available in IA-FLD-I-356-G-15, November 1945, filed in the Intelligence Division Library under the number ID-223235.

3. It is sincerely hoped that the information will prove to be of value.

Kinsman K. Abbot
Deputy Chief, Reference Center

Enclosure - 1

JJ/CA

FILE DIST:
33.7 Central Intelligence Agency
33.7 SCHIEBER, Dr. Walther - w/ incl

Approved for Release
Date 7 NOV 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

1681
MEMORANDUM FOR: Captain Bosquet N. Wev, Director,
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

SUBJECT: German Scientists and Technicians (JIOA 1123)

1. Thank you for the Basic Personnel Records of German scientists and technicians which you sent to us under cover of 2 April 1948.

2. In accordance with your request we are returning the BPR's which were in enclosure 2 together with an additional copy of each of the records.

3. The JIOA Objectives Lists which you were also kind enough to send us are in the process of being checked and we hope to have some information for you in the near future.

4. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

KENNETH K. ADDICOTT
Deputy Chief, Reference Center

Enclosures, 2 copies each:
1. Boske, Hans
2. Czerny, Marianus
3. Hodapp, Karl
4. Jentschke, Willibald
5. Krnemeyer, Siegfried
6. Krawinkel, Guenther
7. Piloty, Hans
8. Rahr, Kurt Adolf
9. Ramm, Wolfgang Julius
10. Ranft, Ludwig
11. Rief, Hans
12. Schapper, Hannes
13. Schilling, Hermann, von
14. Stoebel, Wilhelm Gustav
15. Schuls, Werner P.
MEMORANDUM FOR: THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF,  
Attention: Captain Bosquet N. Wev, Director JIOA

SUBJECT: JIOA 900 re: German Scientist, Prof. Hartmut Kallmann

1. Attached is a biographic report concerning Professor Hartmut Kallmann which has been prepared in answer to your request of 16 March.

2. All reports indicate that Kallmann's first name is Hartmut rather than Yartmut.

3. A member of the staff of CIA has said that Kallmann's most recent discovery, as described in the attached report, is "not earth-shaking, but sound and useful."

4. We sincerely hope that this information will prove to be of value.

Kenneth K. Addisott
Deputy Chief, Reference Center

Encl: 1
Biographic report on Prof. Hartmut Kallmann

FILE DIST:
393.7 Central Intelligence Agency
C/n 393.7 KALLMANN, Prof. Hartmut
MEMORANDUM

TO: Director of Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

SUBJECT: Werner Osenberg Files on German Scientists (Ref: JIOA 4179)

1. Reference is made to your memorandum of December 11, 1947, subject as above.

2. Arrangements were made through Major J. P. Linden, Secretary of JIOA for the transfer of the Osenberg files to this Agency and they are now on deposit here where they will be available for the use of your Agency at any time. Should representatives of your Agency wish to consult the files, arrangements for so doing may be made with Dr. Kenneth K. Addicott, Deputy Chief, Reference Center, Executive 6115, Extension 2243.

3. Your cooperation in placing these files at our disposal is greatly appreciated.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

L. T. SHANNON
Executive for Administration and Management

FILE DATE: 1/7/47 Central Intelligence Agency

Approved for Release
Date 7 NOV 1985
15 December 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists.

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Chief, Exploitation Division, JICA, dated 6 December 1948, subject as above, JICA 4024.

1. The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information to add to that furnished by your Agency in connection with its request concerning the German scientists named in reference above.

KENNETH K. ADDICOTT
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

See JICA 4024 and 6 Dec 48 re CIA
FILE DIST: 383.7 CIA
383.7 Escape Clauses

JW: on

Approved for Release
Date 7 Nov 1965

RESTRICTED

4185
834021-136
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists.

REFERENCE: Memo from Chief, Exploitation Division, JEC, dtd 4 November 1943. subject as above, JEC 3769.

1. The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information to add to that furnished by your Agency in connection with its request concerning the following German scientists:

   Dr. Gustave Medicus
   Dr. Krollhard Weidel
   Dr. Ulrich Westphal
   Dr. Karl Zeile

2. Information on file on the other individuals listed in reference above is limited to that contributed to the Central Intelligence Agency by the agencies of the JEC Governing Committee, and since it was indicated in paragraph three of your letter that the members of the Governing Committee would check their files, this data is not being forwarded.

KENNETH K. ADDICOTT
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

See JEO 3769 dtd 4 Nov. 1943 to CIA.

FILE DIST:
383.7 Central Intelligence Agency
385.7 Escape Clause

Approved for Release
Date: 7 NOV 1985

RESTRICTED
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists.

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Chief, Exploitation Division, JIOA,
dated 25 August 1948, subject as above, JIOA 2979.

1. The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information to add
to that furnished by your Agency in connection with its request concerning
the German scientists named in reference above.

KENNETH K. ADDICOTT
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

See JIOA 2979 dated 25 Aug. 1948 to CIA
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists

REFERENCE: Memoranda from Deputy Director, JIOA, dated 9 June 1943, subject as above, JIOA 2065

The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information to add to that furnished by your Agency in connection with its request concerning the German scientists named in reference above.

Kenneth E. Addicott
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

Approved for Release
Date 7 Nov 1985

See JIOA 2065 dtd 9 June 1943 to CIA.

FILE DIST:
383.7 Central Intelligence Agency
389.7 Escape Clause
18 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Deputy Director, JIOA, dated 9 June 1948, subject as above, JIOA 2065

The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information to add to that furnished by your Agency in connection with its request concerning the German specialists named in reference, above.

Kenneth K. Addisott
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

This answers JIOA 2065 to CIA fr JIOA, 9 June 1948

FILE DIST:
383.7 Central Intelligence Agency
365.7 Escape Clause

RESTRICTED
26 May 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialist

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Director, JIOA, dated 16 May 1945, subject as above.

The Central Intelligence Agency has no reported information concerning Dr. Karl Kliasser, subject of the request under reference above.

KAREN K. ARDJOFT
Executive Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

Approved for release
Date: 2 Nov 1985

1882

1882
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
21 October 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objective Agency, JCS
Attention: Major Max Brokaw

SUBJECT: Request for Information Concerning German Specialists

REFERENCE: Memo from JICA 43502, subj as above, dated 7 Oct 49.

1. In response to the request contained in memorandum under reference above, a report is submitted on the following German specialist:

LUTHER, Wolfgang

2. A thorough check of the files failed to reveal any information other than that previously supplied by your Agency on the individuals contained in your request.

Signed:
JAMES H. IRPHY
Deputy Chief, ER/GCJ

encl: (1)
SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2 September 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, JCS
Attention: Administrative Officer

SUBJECT : Request for Information Concerning German Specialists

REFERENCE : Memo from JIDA, subj as above, dtd 11 Aug 49

1. In response to the request contained in memorandum under reference above, reports are submitted on the following German specialists:

ARNDT, Wilhelm (Prof. Dr. Eng.)
BELIG, Hans Joachim (Dr.)
HUST, Paul
DENZER, Hans W.
FREITAG, Walter (Dr.)

2. Much of the information in these reports is fragmentary and in several cases consists solely of data supplied to this Branch by the JIDA. Checks made with local sources other than the military services failed to produce anything additional.

3. The Biographic Register has no information whatever on the remaining persons named in the request.

Encls: (10)

JAMES H. MURPHY
Deputy Chief, ER/OCD

FILE DIST:

Approved for Release Date
3485 - 292

NOV 1985

Inclosures filed in individual files.
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

28 July 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Biographic Information Concerning German Specialists

REFERENCE: Memo from Chief, Exploitation Division, JIOA,
dated 12 July 1949, JIOA No. 2732.

1. Forwarded herewith in answer to your request contained in
reference above, is a summary of the information on file in this
Agency on the following German scientists:

KILLIAN, Karl
STRUCKER, Siegfried
ZIPPERMAYER, Mario

2. A check of the files revealed no information on the other
individuals listed in your request.

3. It is sincerely hoped that this information will prove to
be of value.

JAMES H. MURPHY
Deputy Chief, ER/OCD
Central Intelligence Agency

FILE DIST:
CIA—Escape Clause
Extra Copies
Incls, filed in individual's file.

SECRET

Approved for Release
Date 2 Nov 1988
MEMORANDUM FOR:  Director, Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Biographic Information Concerning German Specialists

REFERENCE: Memo from Chief, Exploitation Division, JIOA, dated 6 April 1949, JIOA No. 1343.

1. Forwarded herewith in answer to your request contained in reference above, is a summary of the information on file in this Agency on the following German scientists:

   COLLATZ, Lothar
   GRAMMEL, Richard
   MARGUERRE, Karl
   SCHMIEDER, Curt Otto

2. A check of the files revealed no information on the other individuals listed in your request.

3. It is sincerely hoped that this information will prove to be of value.

Encl: Summary of Info.

FILE No.: Can escape clause -w, incl.
Extra Copies

MORI DocID: 218371

Approved for Release
Date 9 Nov 1985.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birthdate</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLLATZ, Lothar, (Dr)</td>
<td>6 June 1910</td>
<td>Karlsruhe-Ruppurr, Kleiststr. 9, Germany.</td>
<td>Mathematician who worked in the Inst. for Practical Mathematics at the Technische Hochschule, Darmstadt during the war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAMMEL, Richard</td>
<td>3 Mar 1889</td>
<td>Alexanderstr 121 A, Stuttgart, Germany.</td>
<td>German physicist and mechanical engineer, was Rector and professor at the Stuttgart Technical College in 1946. A Ph.D. in natural sciences, Grammel was first lecturer in physics (1915) at the Danzig Technical High and later (1917) at Halle University. By 1920 he was professor of physics at the Technical College in Stuttgart. An honorary Dr. of Engineering (Zurich Technical College) and a Fellow of the Inst. of Aeronautical Sciences, he specializes in mechanics, thermodynamics and practical analyses and has written the following: &quot;Die hydrodynamischen Grundlagen des Fluges&quot; 1917, &quot;Der Kreisel, seine Theorie und seine Anwendungen&quot; 1920; &quot;Die Mechanischen Beweise für die Bewegung der Erde&quot; 1922; &quot;Technische Dynamik&quot;, Berlin 1939.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARGUERRE, Karl</td>
<td>28 May 1906</td>
<td>7 Rue Baudant, Paris, France (a/o Dec 46).</td>
<td>A Ph.D. in Engineering formerly with the Deutsche Versuchsanstalt für Luftfahrt, Berlin. Marguerre worked in Berlin in 1947 specialising in testing materials. In Dec 46 he resided in Paris and was a frequent visitor to Meil am Rhein (Fr. Zone) where a group of German scientists employed by French is billeted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHMIEDER, Curt Otto</td>
<td>23 June 1905</td>
<td>Darmstadt, Germany</td>
<td>Dr. Schmieder Geman specialist in mathematics, hydro-aero- and gasdynamics, was a professor at the Institute for Mathematics of the Technische Hochschule, Darmstadt during the war. He is married and has one son and one daughter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVE AGENCY  
Room 4A 67b  
National Defense Building  
Washington 25, D. C.  

SUBJECT: Collection Request No. 4780.3  

1. Pursuant to informal arrangements made by a representative of this Agency with Captain Bosquet Wey of JIOD, it is requested that the following German specialists who are employed under Operation PAPERCLIP, be interrogated for information as specified in the inclosed list of questions:  

   a. Hendrik Wahl - specialist in German oil shale at Jackson and Mainland, Boston, Massachusetts.  
   b. Erich Sarupun - oil shale expert, at University of Missouri School of Mines.  

2. Please forward the reports of these interviews to the following address, making specific reference to CD No. 4780.3:  

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Attention: Liaison Branch, OCD  
2130 "F" Street, N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.  

JAMES M. ANDREWS  
Assistant Director  
Office of Collection and Dissemination  

Incl: List of questions  

Approved for Release  
Date 7 Nov 1965  

SECRET
30 December 1947

Joint Chiefs of Staff
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
2D267, The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Re: Dimitri Petrou

Gentlemen:

Forwarded herewith is a file in support of the application of Dimitri Petrou for a recommendation from the Joint Chiefs of Staff for an immigration visa in the priority non-preference quota provided for in Title 29, Part 61 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Kr. Petrou was a civilian employee of the Office of Strategic Services, the records of which were transferred to the Strategic Services Unit of the War Department on 1 October 1943.

This office has carefully reviewed the documents submitted in the attached file, and the facts stated therein are supported by the official records of the Office of Strategic Services and the Strategic Services Unit, War Department. We wish to point out one factor which does not appear to be sufficiently emphasized in the attached record. Kr. Petrou worked as a trusted employee of the Secret Intelligence Branch of OSS, both in Athens and later in Cairo. He was well acquainted with the personnel of the office, the methods of operation, intelligence techniques, and outside contacts.

The passage of time has made some of this knowledge obsolete, but Mr. Petrou has much information which would still be of great interest to foreign powers or their agents, and the release of which would be dangerous to the national security of this country.

The attached papers clearly point out the difficult position in which Mr. Petrou would be placed if returned to the Middle East, and such return would further remove him from any protection against attempts by foreign powers to obtain the information he possesses. While not a public figure in his native land, to feel that he was well-known in political circles, and his return would be remarked with interest.
In view of these points and the belief in his general worthiness to become a citizen of the United States, your recommendation for the granting of a non-preference priority to Mr. Petrou is respectfully requested.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

KNOX F. PUCKET
Colonel, ATT
Adjutant

FILE DIST:
383.7 Immigration
O/R 383.7 Misc. Corres.
Joint Chiefs of Staff
Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency
2D267, The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Re: Ludwig Karl Vogel

Gentlemen:

This office understands that the case of Ludwig Karl Vogel has been submitted to your office for consideration of a recommendation for a non-preference priority quota visa under Title 22, Part 61 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Mr. Vogel came in contact with the Office of Strategic Services during the liberation of France and worked with the Office of Strategic Services for some months thereafter. This office is the official custodian of the records of the Office of Strategic Services, which were transferred to the War Department on 1 October 1945. These records reveal very little on Mr. Vogel, due doubtless, to the informality of his connection with the Office of Strategic Services. There is, however, nothing derogatory in the files available to us.

There has recently been delivered to this office the attached record, containing letters, copies of papers, and affidavits in support of Mr. Vogel's application. We understand that official sponsoring on behalf of Mr. Vogel is now being awaited by your office. This office, therefore, is merely in the position of an intermediary and is forwarding the attached documents for your information, and to complete your files, without further comment.

FILE DIST:
L-383.7 Misc. Corres.
383.7 VOGEL, Ludwig Karl

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

KNOX P. PRUDEN
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant

4357

83-0-1-19

Approved for Release
Date 7 Nov 1985
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

12 APR 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY,
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Dr. Karl Siebel

REFERENCE: JIOA Memorandum No. 893 dated 7 March 1949

1. In connection with paragraph 3 of reference, the Central Intelligence Agency does not believe that any further action by CINCPUR will be necessary.

2. Pertinent information from reference and its attachments has been given to the Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior, and to the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce for their information, and Central Intelligence Agency has asked to be advised of action taken or information obtained by those agencies as a result.

R. H. Hilleikoetter
Rear Admiral, USN
Director of Central Intelligence

FILE DIST:
CIA Misc.
SIEBEL, Br. Karl

Approved for release
Date 2 Nov. 1950

1412

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE

Information Report

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA CHARGING UNITED STATES
WITH THE USE OF BW IN KOREA

CIA/SI 29-51

20 August 1951

WARNING

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U. S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Approved for Release
Date 7 FEB 1965

SECRET

834021-1604
COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA CHARGING UNITED STATES WITH USE OF BW IN KOREA

CONCLUSIONS

1. Current propaganda takes the form of:
   a. Outright prevarication
   b. Distortion of facts
   c. Imputation of insidious motives to innocent acts

2. The majority of propaganda is directed from Moscow toward the Far East and Western Europe - while a proportionately small amount of material, mostly from newspapers, is planned for "home" consumption.

3. An effort is underway to reach the Chinese, whose political and military affection need to be solidly won, and those West Europeans whose remilitarization by and for the West would present a precarious situation for the USSR.

4. Charges of inhuman methods of warfare by bacteriological means would have a definite emotional and psychological effect upon those nations considered "on the edge" in political affiliation.

5. The wide "Hate America" campaign launched by the USSR propagandists endeavors to disillusion and demoralize the defenders of Korea and advance the cause of staunch Communism in the Far East.

DISCUSSION

1. Shortly before the outbreak of the present Korean hostilities, Kim Song Yun, chief of the Epidemic Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Public Health, North Korea, warned Koreans of the possibility of summer epidemics emanating from South Korea where no preventive measures had been undertaken to combat them. Mr. Yun stated it would be difficult to forecast what kind of epidemics might be permitted to spread northward from South Korea.

2. When the Communist Army captured Seoul, it purported to discover in the intelligence offices of the General Staff of the South Korean Army documents written in rather technical detail and designated "Plan A" and "Plan B." Some chapters entitled
"Destruction," "Arson," and "Bacteriological Dissemination," supposedly mapped out reconnaissance work for 1950 and described how rivers and reservoirs of North Korea were to be infected with bacteria. Whether the capsules of bacilli were to be obtained from American Camp Detrick or from Japanese stocks was left in question.

3. USSR press reported an alleged typhus epidemic raging in American occupied areas of Korea and that the population was receiving no medical aid. It was further claimed that, within two weeks, each village in the region had been penetrated with the disease with an increase in the overall death rate up to ninety (90) per cent. American authorities were reported as inoculating only servicemen and Syngman Rhee government officials, and it was also charged there had been numerous cases where seriously ill persons had been killed. Actually, the situation is quite different in that:

a. Shortly after the beginning of the war, RK Ministry of Health, with vaccine furnished by ECA, began a vaccination program against smallpox for civilians, concentrating especially upon children under fifteen years of age. No records were kept, and the efficiency of the program cannot be ascertained.

b. United Nations reported vaccination of millions of Koreans against smallpox, typhus, typhoid, and cholera.

c. There are confirmed reports of typhus epidemics and a substantiated presence of smallpox in the Wonsan area. Many Communist troops are suffering from both diseases. All civilian doctors have been mobilized; penicillin and other drugs have been confiscated for Communist Army needs; civilians have been evacuated.

4. It is also purported that a serious skin disease is caused by a new United Nations' weapon and that the disease, where it is encountered, is responsible for fifty (50) per cent casualties. This propaganda may refer, of course, to casualties from the United Nations' use of napalm incendiary weapons.

5. Soviet propaganda also depicts American forces as prepared to use bacteriological weapons against the Korean people to excuse the failure of their troops in the field. MacArthur's headquarters in Japan was purported to have been producing bacteria with the aid and assistance of unpunished Japanese war criminals. For this activity the Yoshida government had appropriated 1.5 million yen.
The propaganda then resolved into a condemnation of MacArthur by Soviet scientists and an assurance that they (the Soviets) are discovering methods to combat such warfare.

6. Reports have also been disseminated by Communist sources that plague-carrying fleas have been employed by American forces to spread plague in Korea. It is claimed MacArthur sent eighteen Japanese bacteriologists, in 1946, to War Department laboratories to continue the culture of BW agents.

7. Chinese Communist radio broadcast from Peiping, allegedly quoting from the American magazine, "Weekly Newspaper" (NEWSWEEK) and Allied war prisoners, states Chinese Communist prisoners were subjected to bacteriological experiments on a small island outside Wonsan. Moscow, in a broadcast quoting Peiping sources, states that the Chinese Red Cross has revealed the Americans are testing bacteriological weapons on captured Chinese volunteers and gruesome experiments are being conducted under the guise of epidemic control. These facts were reportedly admitted by the United States magazine, NEWSWEEK, 9 April 1951. The Chinese Red Cross called on all sixty-eight countries belonging to the International Red Cross and on all peace-loving peoples to punish this vicious enemy. Actually, the excerpts from the NEWSWEEK item referred to involved an article about a Navy epidemic control laboratory ship off Wonsan harbor on the east coast of Korea... where Navy landing parties have been capturing a number of Chinese Reds from the tiny island and have taken them back to the ship where they are tested for symptoms of bubonic plague because of reported epidemics among enemy troops which may endanger our troops. The ship is an infantry landing vessel on which a laboratory complete with mice and rabbits is installed.

An American naval medical officer immediately and publicly denied these charges and stated that the United States does maintain an "epidemic control ship" docked near a small island off the coast of South Korea. For the benefit of United Nations forces, this laboratory provides facilities for studying all types of diseases contracted by the military personnel so that epidemics may be prevented. This officer further stated that no prisoners have been taken aboard nor has any experimental work been performed.

8. Pak Hun Yong, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, protested in a message to the Chairman of the United Nations General Assembly and the President of the Security Council against the use of bacteriological weapons by American forces. He cited the following incidents:

   a. American Far East Command, under orders from General MacArthur, has been preparing BW with the aid of Japanese finances and personnel.
b. Documents, "Plan A" and "Plan B," found in ROK headquarters in Seoul, outlined, for 1950, sabotage plans, based on use of bacteria, against vital North Korean installations, towns, and army units.

c. American armed forces, temporarily holding areas of North Korea, contaminated the inhabitants of these areas with smallpox. In this connection, Yong pointed out no cases occurred in areas not occupied by the Americans and that outbreaks in Japan were undoubtedly caused by infected American troops involved in covert dissemination (of the germs) in North Korea.

Yong then concluded that Americans have thereby violated Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925, prohibiting the use of bacteria in warfare and that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demands the arrest and trial of MacArthur and Ridgway who have followed in the steps of the Japanese war criminals.

9. The Department of State of the United States has issued to all consular offices a statement of policy guidance advising that such charges should not be dignified by direct refutation. On the contrary, every opportunity should be used to demonstrate that the epidemics were the result of Communist leaders' disregard of troops and civilian population as shown by their failure to take adequate measures to prevent disease. Emphasis should be directed to the fact that United Nations forces, ROK civilians, and POW's are subject to inoculation and sanitation programs throughout the Republic of Korea. (The United Nations fosters this preventive measure.)

10. Last March (1951), the United Nations command in Korea knew some sort of epidemic, feared to be bubonic plague, was raging north of the 38th parallel. Brigadier General Crawford Sams, United Nations Army Chief of Public Health and Welfare, volunteered to obtain details. With three other officers, Sams entered North Korean territory and learned that the epidemic was not plague but hemorrhagic smallpox. For this exploit, he received the D.S.C. The Communists, learning of this mission, broadcast the fantastic story that the United States had deliberately planted germs in North Korea thereby causing the epidemic, and, with the clear intention of perverting these facts, IZVESTIA published a statement, supposedly attributed to a United Press release, which recounted a fantastic story of the "miraculous salvation of the United Nations forces from a smallpox epidemic as the result of a special raid by a group of American doctors in the North Korean rear:" For this "heroic exploit," according to the purported United Press report, the American Brigadier General Crawford SOAMES (Sams), who is "head of the public health and social security department at the headquarters of the United Nations forces," received a very high
military award since Soames' detachment "discovered" the presence of a smallpox epidemic in North Korea.

11. Moscow propagandist again quoted an alleged Associated Press dispatch of 18 May 1951, furnishing details of United States preparations for EW by using Korean PW's as guinea pigs aboard the American landing vessel No. 1091 off Koje (Koje-do) Island. The ship was reported to have installed "a modern laboratory, completely equipped with all gear her scientists would need."

TASS, again quoting the alleged Associated Press dispatch of 18 May 1951, adds to the above the charge that the landing vessel was relocated from Wonsan to Kojede (Koje-do) Island, 40 kilometers S-W of Pusan, in order better to utilize the PW's confined in some half-dozen nearby convict prisons. According to TASS's version of the Associated Press dispatch, 3,000 experiments on oral bacteria and rectal bacteria are being made daily by a 38-man medical team. Brigadier General Crawford Sams is mentioned again as participating in these experiments.

12. The propaganda picture was further enlarged by a Moscow Korean-language broadcast which claimed that 3,000 Korean families have been banished from Japan and that General Ridgway's headquarters were making every possible effort to conceal where the expelled Koreans were sent and what became of them after their deportation. The broadcast raised the conjecture that some of these Koreans had been taken to some deserted island and used for testing new types of bacteriological weapons.

13. A special delegation from the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), an international Communist organization, has been dispatched to Korea to investigate United Nations "war crimes." Their report is being widely publicized by Communist propaganda media and will, undoubtedly, provide background for additional stories of atrocities.
A DIGEST OF SOVIET MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE MATERIAL
AS CONTAINED IN THE FIRST NINETY-THREE APRIS INTERROGATION
REPORTS FROM GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND

CIA/SA 28-51

25 August 1951

Note: This report has been coordinated with the Joint
Medical Sciences Intelligence Committee.

WARNING: This document contains information affecting
the national defense of the United States, within the
meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U. S.
Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its
contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is
prohibited by law.
A DIGEST OF SOVIET MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE MATERIAL AS CONTAINED IN THE FIRST NINETY-THREE ATIS INTERROGATION REPORTS FROM GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND

I. PURPOSE

A digest of the first 93 ATIS Interrogation Reports from GHQ, Far East Command.

II. TABLE OF CONTENTS OF ATIS INTERROGATION REPORTS

A. Nature of Survey.
B. Contribution to Intelligence of Far East Command Interrogation Program.
C. Level of Soviet Medical Standards.
D. Shortage of Medical Supplies in the USSR.
E. Pharmaceutical Plants.
F. Biological Warfare Activities.
G. Assignments of Soviet Medical Officers.
I. Conscription of Japanese Medical Personnel by the USSR.
J. Medical Intelligence Information on Geographical Areas of the USSR.

III. CONCLUSIONS

A. Japanese repatriates consider Soviet medical standards at low level.
B. There is a critical shortage of medical supplies within the USSR.
C. Japanese repatriates could report very few pharmaceutical plants in the USSR.
D. Japanese repatriates reported nothing of consequence in the field of biological warfare activities in the USSR.
E. Japanese medical personnel were conscripted into the Chinese Communist Forces, and the majority are presumably so serving.
F. Japanese medical officers were also conscripted by the Soviets to serve prisoners of war and Soviet civilians.
IV. DISCUSSION

A. Nature of Survey

An analysis has been made of the first ninety-three publications in the ATIS Interrogation Reports series, prepared by the Military Intelligence Section of GHQ/FEC, in order to establish what material of medical intelligence value concerning the USSR is available in these reports.

1. The ATIS Interrogation Reports, numbered 1 to 93 (the last dated December, 1950), present significant information on a broad variety of subjects and areas where Japanese were detained subsequent to the end of the war in 1945. The published documents consolidate records of interrogation derived from the accumulated reports on interviews of selected repatriates from the Soviet and Soviet dominated areas.

2. In this digest, primary attention has been paid to information of medical intelligence interest, particularly in the Soviet Union. Medical intelligence is only one of the substantive fields covered by these Interrogation Reports.

3. For the most part, the sources interrogated were not trained observers, and their stories indicate they have been subject to the familiar pitfalls common to all eye witnesses. It must be emphasized that, because the interrogators used were not always specialists in the field of the medical sciences, there is much lack of detail.

B. Contribution of Interrogation Program

1. The contribution of the Interrogation Program has made available information on the interior conditions of the USSR which could not be obtained in any other way. Although only a small part of the operation, interrogation in the medical field has produced at least 8,973 items for the files of Military Intelligence, GHQ/FEC. Of these items, 1,761 have been published (up to December, 1950) in the Interrogation Reports. The coverage of the USSR, from the over-all intelligence point of view, has been very good in the eastern part but spotty in western Siberia. (After the Survey was initiated, GHQ/FEC published in March 1951, two summary "Interrogation Reports," No. 97 and No. 98, of the series titled "Medical Facilities in the USSR." These summary reports have apparently made use of much of the FEC file material since 6,01ah items are now reported as published "Medical Items" in the "Interrogation Reports" - see Interrogation Report, No. 98, page 1.)

2. For the clarification of published reports or for elaboration of the information of fragmentary nature, resort may be had to the FEC files of unpublished data as well as to the possibility of reinterrogating the sources.
SECRET

C. Soviet Medical Standards.

Selected references, see Annex A, demonstrate the Soviet medical situation leaves much to be desired. Taking into account the chauvinistic attitude of the Japanese criticism, the items indicate Soviet medicine is backward; this condition might imply the medical situation would receive little consideration when the USSR was weighing the decision of whether or not to wage war.

D. Shortage of Medical Supplies in the USSR.

The reports indicate (see Annex B) that the Soviets were in desperate need of medical supplies during the immediate post-war period. The Soviets appropriated medical equipment including drug supplies from many former Japanese-controlled institutions.

E. Pharmaceutical Plants.

Producing pharmaceutical factories are very few in the areas covered by the published Reports. This would be expected especially since so many references indicate the shortage of drugs throughout the USSR. The interrogates supplied only meager information on such factories. Annex C lists the cities in which these producing units are located.

F. Biological Warfare Activities

The Interrogation Reports give essentially no information on the subject of BW interest in the USSR. Such information as is available on Bacteriological Warfare is found in Annex D.

G. Assignments of Soviet Medical Officers.

1. The Reports contain numerous references to the location of Soviet medical officers (e.g., Book No. 30, TIS 629 and TIS 729; Book No. 35, p. 16; Book No. 2, p. 15-18; Book No. 10, p. 57; Book No. 50, p. 75; Book No. 13, p. 51). The names given are generally spelled phonetically, and there is danger of misinterpreting the names supplied. Personnel assignments change frequently in the Red Army, and, in the event of hostilities, knowledge of definite locations and assignments of outstanding medical personnel would be of value to the Medical Division, Scientific Intelligence, so re-examination of these sources would be helpful.

2. Book No. 75 lists general officers; Book No. 76 lists field grade officers and includes the names of some medical officers. The latter list has considerable source-book value to J/81.


1. The Reports indicate that the Communist armies suffered from severe shortage of medically trained personnel.
SECRET

2. Numerous references are made to the conscription of Japanese medical personnel into the forces of the Chinese Communists. Selected references are found in Annex E. It seems reasonable to expect that these Japanese must still be in the Chinese armies.

I. Conscription of Japanese Medical Personnel by USSR.

The Soviets also are reported to have conscripted Japanese medical officers. See Annex F.

J. Medical Intelligence Information on Geographical Areas of the USSR.

1. The intelligence published in the Reports is presented in a condensed form and includes various substantive fields. This Survey is confined to the field of medicine, and all other references were excluded. It must be remembered that the persons interrogated were used or "exploited" by the Soviets in many fields of endeavor, such as mining, farming, construction, factory jobs, etc. Only a very limited number of repatriates were trained in the medical field so their reports about medical conditions are limited in technical background and should be carefully weighed before acceptance. Besides the material from which these reports have been culled, there still remains in the FEC files considerable data which will assist in the interpretation of the information presented in the following geographical review. It has been difficult from the context of the reports to determine precisely whether or not a specific hospital served Soviet civilians, military personnel, or PW's exclusively.

2. The Interrogation Reports Series does not furnish sufficient information to determine how much the Soviets knew about medical specialties, methods of treatment, methods of sanitation, and control of disease. In only very few instances do sources mention specific names of vaccines and medicines. Also, very little information is supplied concerning civilian health problems (e.g., malaria occurrence, drug scarcities, or veterinary problems). Such lack of statements concerning conditions would seem to be evidence that the Japanese repatriates were largely withheld from contact with civilian medical officers as well as excluded from research or development in the medical sciences. These conditions might also indicate that those knowledgeable Japanese prisoners who were productive technicians have not yet been repatriated from the mainland.

3. Concerning the places listed in Annex G, it can be stated that the Military Intelligence Section of GHQ/FEC has begun, and is continuing, the preparation of an Atlas of Town Plan Maps. Volumes I and II of this Atlas, dated 18 September 1950, have been consulted in an attempt to include in this report that evidence therein which was acceptable to compiling specialists who have had access to the bulk of the data on the Towns. The researchers have compiled lists of certain Towns and Reports. Annex G lists such Towns, and the Reports concerning them, as "Atlas Source" and shows accepted locations.

4. 8:31 021 - 1614
h. The following areas are covered in the extracts from reports found in Annex G:

Georgian SSR
Kazakh SSR
Kuriles and Sakhalin
R.S.F.S.R.
Altai Territory
Buryat-Mongol ASSR
Chita Region
Chkalov Region
Irkutsk Region
Jewish Autonomous Region
Kemerovo Territory
Khabarovsk Territory
Krasnoyarsk Territory
Maritime Territory
Novosibirsk Region
Rostov Region
Tatar Region
Ukraine SSR
Uzbek SSR
1. A Japanese doctor states that the Russian medical standards were twenty years behind Japan (Book No. 1, p. 50).

2. In the opinion of a Japanese medical officer, Russian medical equipment and supplies were said to be twenty years behind those of the Japanese Army (Book No. 1, p. 50).

3. Russian medical officers took charge of all patients (1946) at the Tavrichanka PW camp. Treatment was poor, and medical supplies were scarce (Book 12, p. 12). Only very ill patients were sent to a hospital at Artem.

4. At the Komusan (129°40' E - 42°05' N) PW camp, 2000 of 8000 ill PW's died. The Russians were said to lack necessary food and medical supplies (Book 12, p. 25).

5. The hospital staff at Stanchihoru (?) 25 miles N of Khabarovsk were unskilled Russian female doctors and nurses. Of a total of fifty appendectomy cases, all died. The nurses took the PW's food (Book No. 12, p. 68).

6. In 1946, at Lenin - Kuznetskiy (54°40' N - 86°08' E), the Russians are said to have had almost no medical supplies (Book No. 13, p. 1).

7. A report states 10,000 PW patients were suffering mainly from malnutrition (1946). Adequate quarters were not available, and patients were put in caves, fifty to a cave (Book No. 13, p. 45). (See also para 5, supra).

8. The only Russian medicine available at Gogolevka (127°45'E - 52°45'N) in 1946 was a cough medicine (Book No. 13, p. 45).

9. Russian doctors are described as poorly trained. The Russian civilians went to Japanese doctors for treatment at Vyatka, near Bureya (49°48'N - 129°48'E) (Book No. 13, p. 57).

10. At Novoritsk (?) the general treatment of five female and five male Soviet doctors is described as poor.

11. At a PW camp at Kakuiski, near Sretensk (52°15'N - 117°40'E) the Soviet doctors were said to be not very skillful, and all treatment was performed by the Japanese doctors.

12. Facilities at a civilian hospital in Nakhodka are described as poor, and medical supplies as lacking (1946) (Book No. 18, p. 23).

13. Russian nurses at the hospital in Sovetskaya Gavan (18°59'I N - 140°18'E) are said to have taken no interest in their patients (Book No. 18, p. 34).

14. A report (1946) on a Prokopieevsk (53°53'N - 86°45'E) hospital states that though medical supplies were lacking, the Soviets maintained strict sanitary conditions (Book 25, p. 15).
15. Almost twenty-five per cent of the PW's in Berezovka Camp died from lack of medical care (Book No. 25, p. 23).

16. It is stated that at Slyudyanka PW Camp Hospital, the Russian medical standards were lower than those of the Japanese and that Russians had no medicines of their own (Book No. 25, p. 25).

17. The statement is made that the Soviets are ten years behind Japan in medical science in a reference to the Nakhodka area (Book No. 32, p. 4).

18. It is asserted that the Soviet medical officers did not have adequate medical knowledge, and the progress of medical science is far behind that in Japan (Book No. 34, p. 10).

19. Treatment at a hospital in Novosibirsk (1946) is described as poor (Book No. 34, p. 10).

20. At a PW hospital in Tomsk, in a two-story wooden building, facilities are described as better than average with no acute medical supply shortage (Book No. 34, p. 11).

21. A National Hospital in Chernogorsk (1947) is said to have poor sanitation and few medical supplies (Book No. 34, p. 11).

22. In a new hospital in Krasnoyarsk (1947), medical supplies are said to be scarce, but sanitation and treatment were described as good (Book No. 34, p. 11).

23. In Artem, dead bodies were dissected by the inexperienced Soviet medical officers under the instruction of Japanese medical officers (Book No. 37, p. 8-10).

24. Facilities in Nikolayevsk hospital (1947) are described as inadequate (Book No. 37, p. 137).

25. Surgical facilities in the Main Nikolayevsk hospital are described as inadequate (Book No. 37, p. 138).

26. In Dairen, Russian medical status was judged to be ten years behind the Japanese (Book No. 23, p. 9). "Surafamin" (phonetic, probably "sulfamyl") was used by the Russians to treat syphilis and external wounds. The Russians claimed to have penicillin (1947), but none was ever seen.

27. According to a Japanese doctor, Russian medical supplies were very scarce and of poor quality. The level of Russian treatment and sanitation was low in comparison with Japanese standards.

28. At Slyudyanka (in March 1947), the Soviet hospital treatment is said to be inferior to that in Japanese hospitals (Book No. 28, p. 13).

29. At Nikolayevsk, reference is made to fair treatment of patients, though supplies are scarce (June 1946) (Book No. 28, p. 14).
30. At Komsomolsk, the General Hospital (1946) is said to have obsolete equipment and to suffer a shortage of foods and medicines (Book No. 28, p. 14).

31. At Nakhozda (March, 1947), the Soviet doctors at the POW hospital are said to have had little medical knowledge (Book No. 28, p. 17).

32. At a Tashkent civilian hospital (in April, 1947) it was stated, in the event of broken bones, the Russians amputated the member rather than reset the bones (Book No. 38, p. 7).

33. At Kokan (May 1947), the Soviets took no measures to eliminate mosquitoes but apparently had a good supply of quinine (possibly American?). They treated tuberculosis with calcium and glucose injections but took no X-Rays (Book No. 38, p. 7).

34. At Petrovsk (Zabaykalskiy), the Japanese are reported to have performed the autopsies for the Russian doctors (Book No. 40, p. 4-7) (1947).

35. At Artem (1946) the Russian doctors were described as hardly more skilled than nurses (Book No. 11, p. 15).

36. At Iman Hospital (1947) the Russian medical technique was described as very poor, ten years behind the Japanese (Book No. 11, p. 20).

37. At Ust'Kamenogorsk (1947) Japanese doctors are considered superior to Soviets in surgical technique (Book No. 45, p. 9).

38. At Tayshet, the Japanese performed operations because the Soviets lacked experience (Book No. 45, p. 9).

39. At Raychikhinsk (1945), the Soviet medical personnel at a PW camp are described as incompetent (Book No. 49, p. 5).

40. A special report (Book No. 49, p. 125-127) indicates that the consensus of opinion of 299 Japanese officer repatriates, as of 1947, was that in the areas of Public Health and Sanitation, the Soviets are about 30 years behind other first-class countries, and 20 years behind Japan in the medical field. Approximately 60% of the population is alleged to suffer from venereal disease. The Soviet medicines, largely of Japanese make, lacked curative power, and surgical equipment was both insufficient and of poor quality. There existed an acute shortage of medicine and medical equipment in the Soviet Army. Two-thirds of the Army doctors were said to be women, and the standard of competency among them is very low, about that of the ordinary Japanese nurse.

41. A new surgical hospital in Balkhash (1947) is reported as modern and well-equipped (Book No. 51, p. 3).
42. Informants generally report (Book No. 80, p. 8) that the alleged shortage of doctors in the USSR is being "remedied" by a practice under which experienced Soviet nurses upon successful completion of a written examination are awarded medical degrees and authorized to practice medicine. Attendance at medical schools is not required in these cases.

43. The Suchan medical and sanitary facilities are reported to be obsolete and inadequate (Book No. 85, p. 7).
1. From the Kwantung Army Hospital No. 1 (Book No. 1, p. 7). This source stated that Russian medical officers did not have their own stethoscopes, and the women doctors needed 4-5 more years of training.

2. From the largest Japanese hospital in Mukden (Shen-Yang, 123°27'E - 41°08'N) located a short distance S of the RR station (Book No. 1, p. 22). This hospital, reported as being in Nationalist's hands in 1946, is probably controlled now by the Chinese Communists. It had facilities to care for 2,000 persons, and the medical supplies presumably were adequate for this number.

3. From another Japanese hospital in Mukden (Book No. 1, p. 22).

4. From the Ekka hospital near Tunghwa (Tunhwa, 43°22'N - 126°15'E) (Book No. 1, p. 58).

5. From the P'ai-Ch'eng-Tzu (122°52'E - 45°37'N), Army Hospital, to the extent of 70% of the equipment and 90% of the medical supplies (Book No. 4, p. 1).

6. From the Red Cross Hospital at Mukden (or at Sun-Wu) to the extent of over one-half of the supplies on hand (Book No. 4, p. 20).

7. From the Harbin area. Source states that the Russians took practically all the medicines away (Book No. 4, p. 29).

8. Presumably from a hospital in Harbin, one and one-half miles NE of RR station. The statement is made that a year's supply of medicine was on hand before the Russians came (Book No. 4, p. 33).

9. From a hospital in Harbin (Book No. 4, p. 38).

10. From various sources. In a concentration camp of the Russians at Yen-Chi, all equipment and supplies were captured Japanese material (Book No. 4, p. 44).

11. From the Ch'ang-Ch'un Hospital (Book No. 4, p. 45).

12. From unidentified sources. A hospital for tuberculosis patients in Vladivostok used Japanese-manufactured medicines, the supply of which was very scarce (Book No. 12, p. 16, 1946).

13. From Japanese sources. Most supplies and instruments used in dispensaries seen by a Japanese superior private were recognized as confiscated Japanese material, (Book No. 34, p. 10).

14. From Japanese sources. The Russians at Rostovka Hospital are reported to be using (in 1946) captured Japanese medicines (Book No. 22, p. 5).
15. From Mukden, now used in Ulan Ude (1916), (Book No. 22, p. 6).

16. From Dairen—all hospital equipment, including apparatus, medical supplies and books were removed by the Russians on April 30, 1916 (Book No. 22, p. 64).

17. From Hu-Lun. The Russians confiscated medical supplies (Book No. 23, p. 21).

18. From Ch'ang-Ch'ün. The Russians confiscated medical supplies from two Japanese Army hospitals (Book No. 23, p. 29).
1. Dairen. A pharmaceutical plant consisting of about ten brick buildings of various sizes is located in the Sha-No-X'on District, a western section of Dairen. The area measures 220 yds x 170 yds and is surrounded by a high brick wall. Reported production includes injection medicines (all types), pills, pharmaceutical drugs, and clothing dye. An estimated 50,000 ampules in 1-cc, 5-cc, and 20-cc units of all types of serum are produced monthly and sent to the 8th Route Army. The staff, up to July 1918, included 7 Japanese and 2 Chinese chemists, and 35 Chinese laborers (Book No. 66, p. 50).

2. Mukden. A pharmaceutical plant is located about 1/2 mi. W of RR station in a brick building, 100 ft x 65 ft x 1.0 ft, and manufactures injection serum such as calcium chloride (gluconate?) for tuberculosis, glucose for nutrition, sulfanilamide for gonorrhea and quinophene for rheumatism. About 2,000 ampules in 20-cc units of serum are reportedly produced daily (Book No. 66, p. 53).

3. Tbilisi. One report locates a pharmaceutical plant, consisting of one 2-story brick building, 130 ft x 60 ft, and five 1-story brick buildings, about 1 mile S of RR station (Book No. 66, p. 21). (N.B. This may be the Chemical Pharmaceutical Factory reported as being 1.2 miles S of RR station by a source other than the FEC Interrogation Reports).

4. Voroshilov (L3°47′N, 131°56′E). A chemical laboratory built into a hill about 6 miles N of RR station, known as an agricultural college, is reported as carrying on secret experiments during the post-war years, especially since Soviet military officers were constantly seen, and the armed guard was disproportionately heavy for an agricultural college (Book No. 66, p. 39).

5. Irkutsk. A drugs factory is reported here (Book No. 63, p. 87). (This may be the Irkutsk Anti-Plague Institute of Siberia and the Far East which produces vaccines).

6. Mukden (and Dairen). According to five informants (Book No. 62, p. 59), two pharmaceutical factories, the Onishi Factory (formerly called the Inui Pharmaceutical Company) and the 33rd Chemical Factory (formerly the Sanyo Pharmaceutical Company) were both removed to Mukden from Dairen in July or August of 1918. They were combined and were to be incorporated into another pharmaceutical plant already in Mukden. The pharmaceutical factories in Dairen, apparently controlled for a short period by the USSR, were producing mainly serums and vaccines. The 33rd reportedly employed 100 Chinese workers, mostly bacteriologists; its annual output was said to be 300,000,000 units of tetanus vaccine, 1,000,000 units of pest serum, and smaller quantities of vaccines for typhus, hydrophobia, diphtheria, dysentery, and whooping cough. The Onishi Factory allegedly had a similar output.

7. An'ero Sudzhenak (Kemerovo Region). A chemical plant here is reported to be producing medicines (Book No. 66, p. 30).
1. Book No. 1, p. 33. In a training talk during the war, Japanese Lt. Soejima is reported to have told Japanese medical corpsmen that the Americans had used BW by plane against Okinawa. Lt. Soejima stated that the Japanese army was doing experimental work along these lines. It was added by source, that Soejima was reported to be with the Communist Army (summer 1946).

2. Book No. 23, p. 39. The name of General Ishii is mentioned as being the Commander of the Ishii Unit associated with Japanese BW. Ishii was said to be an authority on BW.


4. Book No. 66, p. 13. Repatriates appear to have no direct knowledge of post-war Soviet activities in the field of BW, and their reports of wartime use are confined to hearsay and to the defen­sive measures taken by their units to prevent outbreaks of epidemics. There is evidence that the USSR has confiscated all bacterial laboratories and detained all personnel who have training in this field.

5. Book No. 2, p. 32. A research laboratory in Harbin was said to be set up for BW and attached to the Kanno Unit.

6. Book No. 3, p. 9. In August 1939, during the Nomonhan Incident, the Russians are alleged to have placed dysentery germs in the Harau River, and 200-300 men were infected.

7. Book No. 3, p. 50. The Russian army is alleged to have poisoned an unknown number of prisoners about January, 1946.

8. Book No. 7, p. 37. In August, 1945, a germ capsule was said to have been buried by the Russians in Namun, subsequently dug up by Korean children. Cholera, black plague, typhus and typhoid broke out, and the Japanese were blamed.

9. Book No. 6, p. 48. A reference is made to experiments with plague by Gen. Shiro Ishii at a sanitation and water purification unit in Ch'ang Ch'un. The method allegedly tried was placing plagued lice on rats and distributing them over enemy lines or dropping the rats from planes.
1. Book No. 1, p. 33. Japanese medical personnel were taken by the Chinese from the Tunghua Field Hospital.

2. Book No. 1, p. 59. In September 1946, 8 Japanese doctors, 20 NCOs and nurses, are reported to have "elected" to remain at the Harbin (Pin-Chiang) Army Hospital to aid the staff there with Dr. Sankoia, the 8th Route Army health adviser.

3. Book No. 4, p. 40. Some Japanese doctors were taken over by the 8th Route Army.

4. Book No. 9, p. 12. In April 1946, Capt. Hamada and Lt. Niimura, medical officers, and five Japanese student nurses, were taken from Wu-Lung-Pei by the 8th Route Army. (See also Book No. 23, p. 13).

5. Book No. 23, p. 12. Three Japanese doctors were conscripted into the Hsiu-Yen Communist Hospital (March 1946).

6. Book No. 23, p. 32. In March 1946, the Chinese Communists moved equipment and took 7 doctors from the Harbin Medical College and Municipal Hospital to Chia-Mu-SSu. The equipment was from laboratories of anatomy, physiology, pathology, medicine, physics, chemistry, internal medicine, surgery, dentistry, dermatology, gynecology, otorhinology, ophthalmology, radiography, and bacteriology. This material was probably put into the Chia-Mu-SSu Medical College which was renamed the Northeast Medical College.

7. Book No. 23, p. 38. The Chinese removed all remaining Japanese staff members from the Harbin Army General Hospital and placed them in Tung-An.
ANNEX F

1. Japanese Medical Officers Hamada, Nishimura, and Yosogawa are reported to have been sent into Russia (Book No. 4, p. 18).

2. Fifty doctors were taken to Siberia from the Ku-Tan-Chiang Hospital. The hospital was turned over to the 8th Route Army, (Book No. 4, p. 38).

3. Drs. Ebihara, Ota, and Nemoto were taken to Siberia (Book No. 4, p. 40). Dr. Arita was sent to work at a Khabarvosk hospital.

4. About 500 hospital personnel and recovered patients were sent to Russia from the Harbin Army General Hospital on April 13, 1946 (Book No. 23, p. 38).

5. Innumerable references are scattered throughout the Geographical Section below, which demonstrate that the Soviets utilized conscripted Japanese medical officers not only in PW camps but also in civilian institutions.
Georgian SSR

Tbilisi

1. The No. 1563 hospital is described as a 4-story concrete building, 1.8 miles NW of RR station, accommodating 2000. Staff consists of 15 German and 12 Soviet doctors. Medical supplies are scarce and sanitation is poor (Book No. 43, p. 5). (1947).

2. Another report describes a 4-story concrete hospital (33 ft. x 49.5 ft.), two and one-half miles NE of RR station. Staff consists of German doctors and 20 Soviet nurses. Treatment and food are described as bad (1947). (Ibid).

3. A hospital accommodating 700 persons (November 1946) is located in a 4-story concrete building (264 ft. x 66 ft.) 9/10 mile S of No. 2 RR station. Staff was comprised of German doctors and orderlies (Book No. 45, p. 6).

4. A hospital accommodating 2000 persons (August, 1947) is located in a 5-story concrete, flat roof building (150 ft. x 65 ft.), 9 miles W of RR station. Staff consisted of 20 Soviet and many German doctors. Facilities and equipment were poor. Sanitation and treatment were fair (Book No. 45, p. 6).

5. Four similar reports (1947) refer to the 4-story concrete FW hospital staffed with Soviet and German doctors (Book No. 48, p. 5).

6. References are made to a 4-story brick hospital (1947) with a slanted slate roof 1.8 miles W of RR station, and to a 4-story concrete hospital 2.4 miles W of the RR station. Both hospitals were staffed with German and Soviet doctors, and medical supplies were reported as scarce (Book No. 50, p. 5).

Kazakh SSR

Alma-Ata

1. A hospital for military and civilian personnel is located (April 1947) two miles S of No. 2 RR station, and 1/2 mile S of sawmill in a 4-story brick building (660 ft. x 100 ft.) (Book No. 38, p. 8).

2. A Government-operated hospital is located (June 1947) on Stalin Street, 1980 ft. S of RR station. It is described as the largest in the area (Book No. 38, p. 8).

3. A Scientific Research Laboratory was reported under construction here, as of May, 1947 (Book No. 51, p. 105).
Balkhash (46°19'N - 75°00'E)

1. A new surgical hospital (August, 1947) is located in a 4-story concrete building (115 ft. x 66 ft.), painted white, with black slate roof. 4.8 miles NE of RR station. The staff consisted of Soviet doctors, and the hospital was modern and well-equipped.

Berezovka

1. A hospital caring for 100 persons is located 32 miles NE of the RR station. Medical supplies were scarce. The staff consisted of three male Soviet and one female Soviet doctor and one Japanese doctor. Although treatment is described as fair, it is stated that almost 25 per cent of the POW's in the Berezovka Camp died from lack of medical care.

Borovoe (53°04'N - 20°19'E)

1. A POW hospital accommodating 500 persons (August 1946) is located in a wood and stucco building (a former dance hall and theatre) 2,640 ft. SW of RR station. German, Hungarian, Romanian, and Japanese prisoners were treated here (Book No. 45, p. 7).

Chinkent (42°19'N - 69°36'E)

1. A hospital accommodating 500 persons (1947) is reported located 1.2 miles N of RR station in a 3-story building. Twenty Soviet doctors were on the staff, and the principal disease was malaria (Book No. 48, p. 3).

Karaganda (40°52'N - 73°06'E)

1. A POW camp hospital caring for approximately 1,700 prisoners (April 1947) is located in twelve 1-story brick buildings (49.5 ft. x 19.8 ft. x 26.4 ft.) 2½ miles S of the RR station. The hospital was rumored to be a former army hospital in World War II. The staff consisted of 6 Soviet, 6 Japanese, and 20 German doctors. Medical supplies were scarce, but treatment was fair (Book No. 42, p. 7).

2. A somewhat similar hospital is described as being 2.4 miles S of RR station (not 2½ as above). (Book No. 42, p. 7.)

3. A third hospital, quite possibly the same, is described as located 30 miles SE of the RR station (Book No. 42, p. 7).

4. Three other reports describe a similar area and conditions. There is a suggestion that the hospital center was a convalescent area for POW's before they were returned to the coal mines (Book No. 42, p. 7).
Karaganda (Cont'd)

5. A POW hospital, possibly different from the above, and accommodating 2,000 German POW's, is located 30 miles W of RR station, in 10 wooden buildings (Book No. 43, p. 5).

6. Another hospital occupying 7 brick buildings (1947) is reported 16.8 miles SW of the city. Facilities and supplies were inadequate (Book No. 43, p. 5).

7. Other references are made to the large POW hospital about 30 miles S of RR station (1947). A POW hospital is also reported 24 miles E of town (Book No. 50, p. 5).

Kizil Orda (46°51'N - 65°30'E)

1. Reference is made to a proposed leper hospital, 4-1/5 miles SW of RR station.

Leningorsk (50°21'N - 63°33'E)

1. Reference is made to a POW hospital here (Book No. 51, p. 3).

2. In Leningorsk a 1-story brick hospital (230 ft. x 100 ft.), painted white, and accommodating 100 persons, is located (1947) 1 mile E of RR station. Medical supplies were adequate here (Book No. 45, p. 9).

Spasskii Zavod (49°32'N - 73°17'E)

1. At the No. 1 POW Camp hospital located in 20 adobe and wood buildings, accommodations were available for 2,000 persons (July 1947). The staff consisted of 1 Soviet, 5 Japanese, and 12 German doctors, 3 Soviet nurses and 5 Soviet nurses' aides, 100 German and Rumanian orderlies, and 100 Japanese orderlies. Medical, surgical, dental, and X-ray equipment were available, but facilities were poor. The Japanese medical supplies were insufficient (Book No. 38, p. 8).

2. Two other reports describe a POW hospital in two 2-story brick buildings, possibly 24 miles S of the RR station (Book No. 42, p. 7).

3. Eight other reports describe a POW hospital very similar to that near Karaganda, or as described above for the No. 1 POW Camp hospital (Book No. 45, p. 8).

4. In this area, diseases reported were chiefly malaria, malnutrition, and lung diseases. About 800 of 2,000 German POW's are reported to have died from malnutrition (Book No. 45, p. 9).
Spassky Zavod (Cont'd)

5. A hospital with a capacity of 3,000 persons is located (June 1947) 6/10 mile N of town, consisting of three 1-story wood barracks (165 ft. x 33 ft.) with dirt covered wooden roofs, housing 1200 Japanese, and a 3-story brick building (231 ft. x 165 ft.) with a galvanized roof, housing 2,000 Germans. The staff included 5 Soviet male and 5 Soviet female doctors, 4 Japanese, 10 German, 7 Soviet nurses, and 40 Japanese and German medical corpsmen. Sanitation was poor; medical supplies were scarce (Book No. 45, p. 7).

6. A 1947 reference states that the No. 1 POW Camp hospital was in this area (Book No. 48, p. 3).

7. A 1947 reference locates a hospital in ten 1 and 2-story buildings (64 ft. x 33 ft.) in the mountains near the city. Staff consisted of several Soviet, 35 German, and 10 Japanese doctors. The patients suffered chiefly from lung and heart diseases.

Ust'Kamenogorsk (49°36'N - 82°37'E)

1. A Central Hospital accommodating 500 persons (February 1947) is located in a 3-story brick and concrete building 1/2 miles S of RR station. Facilities were very poor (Book No. 45, p. 9).

2. A No. 2 Camp Hospital (1947) is reported in Ust'Kamenogorsk (Book No. 48, p. 5).

Syryanovskaya (49°45'N - 84°16'E)

1. A hospital accommodating 1,000 persons (1947) is located in one 2-story and five 1-story wooden buildings, with galvanized iron roofs, situated 1-2/10 miles from the center of town.

Kuriles and Sakhalin

Horomushiro Shima (55°52'E - 50°25'N)

1. A Medical Branch and Main Hospital with 700 beds is reported (1947) (Book No. 21, p. 84).

- 19 -
Sakhalin

1. Former governmental, public, and private hospitals were confiscated and re-established as national hospitals. Free clinics are now maintained, and individual practice by Japanese doctors is permitted. As the comparatively large number of Japanese doctors are repatriated, it is said that sanitary conditions will gradually become endangered because of the low degree of technical skill of the Soviet doctors and the lack of medicines and medical supplies (Book No. 41, Special Report).

Okha (142°56'E - 53°38'N)

1. There are apparently two hospitals here. The first is 1,650 ft. NE of the main RR station, in a 2-story brick building (100 ft. x 35 ft.) and accommodates 100 persons. Facilities are inadequate here. The second is 650 ft. SE of the main RR station in a 1-story wooded building (80 ft. x 90 ft.) and accommodates 100 persons. Facilities here are also inadequate (Book No. 41, Special Report).

2. Hospitals in the Kuriles are referred to as located in Oteani and Toro (1947) (Book No. 41, p. 3); in Tenei, Seseki, Muzashi, Kitaoku (Book No. 41, p. 51). Medical facilities in the Kuriles are described as very limited. There is one civilian hospital at Rubetsu (45°06'N - 147°12'E) on Iturup Island and a military hospital on Paramushiro. A new hospital clinic and pharmacy have been built at Kurilek Shama) (45°14'N - 147°53'E) since the advent of the Soviet settlers. No epidemic diseases are considered peculiar to the islands (Book No. 58, p. 3).

Amwa (Rutaka) (146°43'N - 142°32'E)

1. Atlas Source reports in Amwa: (a) Barracks for a medical unit; (b) a civilian hospital; (c) a national hospital (Watanabe Hospital); (d) a maternity hospital; and (e) an Army hospital.

Dolinsk (Ochia) (147°20'N - 142°42'E)

1. Atlas Source reports in Dolinsk (Ochia): (a) An isolation hospital; (b) national hospital (Oji Hospital); (c) national clinic (Nishio Hospital); (d) an army hospital; and (e) a hospital medical supply.

Kholnisk (Maaka) (147°03'N - 142°03'E)

1. Atlas Source lists in Kholnisk: (a) Military hospital; (b) military hospital; (c) soldiers' dependent hospital; (d) railroad hospital; (e) sanitarium.
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ANNEX G (Cont'd)

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (56°58'N – 142°44'E)

1. Atlas Source lists (a) Pharmaceutical plant, (b) five hospitals, and (c) an army hospital.

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Altai Territory

Barnaul (53°21'N – 83°47'E)

1. A hospital at Barnaul caring for 600-650 persons is located in a brick building. Few supplies were available and sanitation was poor (Book No. 25, p. 11).

2. A Public Hospital is reported one mile S of RR station in a 4-story concrete building; 500 ft. x 165 ft. POW's were also treated here (Book No. 34, p. 10).

3. A hospital in a 5-story concrete building is located 1-1/4 miles E of RR station (Book No. 34, p. 10).

4. A Central Hospital in a 3-story building, accommodating 300 persons, is located in the city. Medical supplies were limited (Book No. 34, p. 11).

5. A hospital accommodating 500 persons is located (February, 1947) in a 3-story concrete building (700 ft. x 330 ft.) at a distance of 1.2 miles SW of RR station (Book No. 38, p. 81).

6. A hospital is rumored to be located in a large reinforced concrete building N of RR station (Book No. 36, p. 8).

7. A hospital accommodating 500 persons is reported (1947) located 2 miles SE of RR station in three 3-story reinforced concrete buildings. Staff consists of 20 Soviet doctors. Medical supplies were insufficient (Book No. 43, p. 5).

8. An Army Hospital accommodating 1,500 persons is reported in a 2-story brick building 2.4 miles SE of RR station. The staff consisted of Soviet and Japanese doctors, and medical supplies were scarce (Book No. 50, p. 5). Another hospital accommodating 500 persons, with Japanese and Soviet staff, is reported in a brick building 3 miles S of RR station. Medical supplies were scarce here too.

Blysk (52°36'N – 85°15'E)

1. A No. 1 Army Hospital in a 2-story brick building accommodating 500 persons is located six miles S of RR station. A No. 2 Army Hospital in a 2-story brick building accommodating 300 persons is located nine miles SE of RR station.
2. Reference is made to the Rostovka Hospital 6 miles SE of Biysk and located in a crude building accommodating 700-1,000 persons. The Russians are said to be using (1946) captured Japanese medicines.

3. At Rostovka, a hospital accommodating 700-1,000 patients is located 1-2 miles NE of the RR station. A German POW camp is reported near the Japanese POW camp.

Rubtsovsk (S1°36' N - 81°16'E)

1. At a POW camp hospital here, facilities were available for 1,700 patients with a staff of two Japanese and two Russian doctors. But the hospital facilities were poor, and there was not enough food nor medicines (Book No. 18, p. 7).

2. In 1945-46, about 2,000 Japanese and 1,000 German POW's are said to have died from malnutrition and eruptive typhus (Book No. 25, p. 7).

3. A hospital in Rubtsovsk is reported located 1-1/2 miles NE of RR station. This is a 3-story brick and wooden building with facilities for 400, but medical and other supplies were scarce (1946). A former Nazi is reported as director with a staff of thirty German Army doctors and seventy nurses. Typhus was the most prevalent disease (Book No. 25, p. 9).

Buryat-Mongol ASSR

Gorodok (S0°21'N - 103°24'E)

1. A POW Camp Hospital is mentioned (Book 35, p. 9). At Gorodok few medical supplies were available, and only one doctor, a female Soviet major (Book No. 13, p. 21).

Ulan Bde (S1°49'N - 107°43'E)

1. Approximately 20 miles E of the city, a military hospital is reported (1946) where serious cases were taken from the POW camps in the area. Two Japanese doctors worked with the Russians. Tuberculosis was common (Book No. 25, p. 27).

2. An acute shortage of medical supplies was reported in 1946. The Russians were using Japanese supplies confiscated in Mukden. Russian army hospitals, not otherwise identified, were reported in this area (Book No. 22, p. 6).
3. At a POW hospital in the area, diseases were chiefly tuberculosis and intestinal afflictions. Medical supplies were low. Three deaths daily were reported (1946) (Book No. 43, p. 5).

4. In Atlas Source, the following installations are listed for Ulan Ude: (a) A hospital and POW camp; (b) a hospital; (c) an army hospital; (d) a medical supply warehouse.

Chita Region

Bel'kino (51°03'N - 113°36'E)

1. A Russian army hospital is reported here in 1946, described as a 1-story wood building and accommodating 300 persons. Its staff consisted of two male and five female doctors and ten nurses (Book No. 13, p. 21).

Borzya (50°24'N - 116°33'E)

1. A Soviet hospital is reported located here (1946) 150 ft. N of RR station under the command of a major. Medicines are declared sufficient, but equipment was lacking (Book No. 13, p. 34).

2. A POW hospital, formerly an army hospital, is reported to be 5/8 mile N of RR station (same as above?), in two wooden buildings. This took care of 350 persons, but medicines are said to be scarce (Book No. 32, p. 4).

3. A Red Cross hospital is said to be located NE of RR station (Book No. 28, p. 29) (June 1946).

Chita (52°03'N - 113°30'E)

1. A Russian army hospital is reported as located in this vicinity, and a surgical hospital is located in Blyzk. The latter is said to be a 2-story wooden building caring for 700 persons, with a staff of 3 Russian (2 women) doctors, 2 Japanese doctors, and 2 Russian nurses. Medical supplies were scarce (Book No. 18, p. 10).

2. A fragmentary bit of information indicates that medicines are scarce here (Book No. 25, p. 31) (1946).

3. At a hospital in a POW camp here, the staff consisted of 6 Soviet and 1 Japanese doctor. The medical supplies were of Japanese origin, and the Soviets could supply only aspirin and vitamin C.
4. An underground army medical supply depot with heavy concrete walls, 1/4 mile N of military RR station is said to be used to store anti-gas medicines for all types of war gas (Book No. 66, p. 37).

5. A medical college, a clinic, a nurses' training center, a pediatrics center, and maternity hospital are reported in the city, and, in addition, 9 civilian hospitals, 3 army hospitals, a sanitarium, army rest camp, a municipal dispensary and a RR dispensary (Book No. 61, p. 2).

6. Atlas Source lists in China: (a) Two railroad hospitals; (b) medical treatment center; (c) chemical manufacturing plant; (d) sanitarium; (e) five hospitals; (f) pediatric treatment station; (g) medical college; (h) army hospital; (i) old army hospital; (j) cooperative housing hospital; (k) old hospital; (l) pediatrics hospital; (m) Lenin hospital annex; (n) yeast factory; (o) maternity hospital; (p) military hospital.

Karymskaya (51°37'N - 114°19'E)
1. Nobaya and Nalem (7) are said to have had no hospitals, only dispensaries, serious cases being sent to Karymskaya hospital. The dispensaries had practically no medicines or supplies; the medicines available were apparently those confiscated from the Japanese armies (Book No. 13, p. 31) (1946).

2. A hospital is described caring for 200 POW patients. The medical supplies were mostly Japanese, but some Russian made medicines were used (1945).

Khilk (51°23'N - 110°28'E)
1. A POW hospital in a 2-story brick building accommodating 250 persons is reported here. Treatment is described as good, though medical supplies are low (Book No. 35, p. 10) (1947).

2. A hospital here (1945) is described as located in two concrete buildings (Book No. 40, p. 4-7).

Mercha (51°54'N - 116°36'E)
1. At nearby Pokhadzhdzha, a 2-story wooden hospital accommodating 300, is reported to be located (Book No. 22, p. 7). Sanitation is described as poor. Reference is made to a hospital in the camp at Pokhadzhdzha (Book No. 22, p. 47).
ANNEX G (Cont'd)

Petrovsk (51°16'N - 108°50'E) (Also known as Petrovsk-Zabavnytskii).

1. A POW hospital is located 300 ft. W of RR station in a 2-story brick building accommodating 300 persons. A No. 2 hospital 1,000 ft. NE of RR station accommodating 100 persons is also reported. Medical supplies here are low. Two hospitals, one 55 yards S of the RR station, and another 550 yards SW of the RR station are reported by the same source (Book No. 35, p. 10).

2. Two other reports refer to POW hospitals in the area. In addition a 2-story concrete hospital, staffed by Soviet and Japanese doctors, is mentioned (1947) (Book No. 40, p. 4-7).

3. At a hospital here (1946) built of wood and concrete, there were accommodations for 200 persons. The majority of the doctors were female; medical supplies were insufficient and sanitation was poor (Book No. 11, p. 72).

4. A hospital is reported as located 1/2 mi. E of RR station in a 3-story brick building, 75 ft. x 50 ft., with accommodations for 500. When facilities at the POW camps were insufficient, the POW's were treated at this hospital (Book No. 43, p. 5).

5. A hospital (1947) is reported 165 yds. SW of RR station in two 2-story wooden buildings, accommodating 800, and staffed by 6 Soviet doctors.

6. In Petrovsk the Atlas Source lists: (a) Hospital; (b) dispensary; (c) municipal hospital.

Skовородино (53°59' N - 123°59'E)

1. A military and civilian hospital, built by POW's, is said to be located (1946) 1,000 ft. S of RR station. (Book No. 32, p. 4).

2. Reference is made to a new hospital 1,000 ft. S of RR station (1946) (Book No. 32, p. 94) (same as above 7).

3. Atlas Source lists in Skовородино: (a) A hospital, and (b) a railroad hospital.

Sretensk (52°15'N - 117°40'E)

1. At a POW camp at Kakiuski, nearby, all medical supplies were Japanese (Book No. 18, p. 18).
Yerofey Pavlovich (53°57'N - 121°57'E)

1. In 1946 a Soviet Army Hospital is located here, said to occupy a 1-story building with six wings, and accommodating 1,000 persons (Book No. 32, p. 4).

2. A POW hospital (1947) is reported located here. Medical supplies are reported as very low.

Chkalov Region

Chkalov (51°46'N - 55°08'E)

1. A hospital accommodating 500 persons (1947) is located in this town (Book No. 63, p. 5).

Irkutsk Region

Cheremkovo (53°08'N - 103°04'E)

1. At the No. 1 POW Camp, a dispensary and convalescent center (July 1947) is located in twelve 1-story-wooden buildings (132 ft. x 33 ft. x 33 ft) located 1.8 miles NNE of RR station. Facilities included X-ray and surgery. Medical standards were low (Book No. 65, p. 8-10).

2. A polyclinic is reported in a 2-story white structure (165 ft. x 50 ft.) 1/2 mile SW of main RR station. This is for Soviet personnel only. A Red Cross hospital is reported 1 mile SW of town in a 2-story brick building. A new hospital near the Kirov Coal Mine and a separate hospital for POW's are also reported (Book No. 68, p. 4).

3. In Cheremkovo the Atlas Source lists: (a) Red Cross hospital; (b) polyclinic, and (c) hospital under construction.

Irkutsk

1. References (Book No. 35, p. 9-10) are made to several hospitals in this area (in 1947):

   a. A 3-story red-brick hospital 3.6 miles NE of No. 1 RR station.
   b. A POW hospital 3 miles SE of No. 1 RR station.
   c. A central hospital 1 mile SW of No. 1 POW Camp in a 4-story brick and concrete building, staffed by Soviet, German, and Japanese doctors.
   d. An army hospital in seven 1-story brick and wood buildings, accommodating 3,500 persons. German instruments were used.
Irkutsk (Cont'd)

e. A central hospital (same as c.?)
f. A hospital 1 mile S of No. 1 RR station.
g. A central hospital (similar to c. and e.).
h. A 4-story concrete hospital (similar to c., e., and g.).
i. A 3-story wooden hospital accommodating 200 persons, 500 yds. W of No. 2 RR station.
j. A POW hospital similar to b. above.
k. Two hospitals, one 3/5 mile, another 4/5 mile NW of RR station (Book No. 35, p. 121).

2. A railway hospital (September 1917) is located in three buildings 275 yards NW of the No. 2 RR station. Facilities were good, medical supplies were adequate, and Soviet civilians were rumored to be treated here. Another railway hospital in a cream-colored 3-story brick building (165 ft. x 66 ft.) is located 1,650 ft. S of the station (No. 2?). Accommodates 150 persons.

3. Four hospitals are described in the city which are said to serve the Soviet population exclusively, and hospital care for POW's is furnished elsewhere (Book No. 35, p. 1).

4. In Irkutsk, in that portion of the city designated No. 1, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Army hospital; (b) POW hospital; (c) three hospitals; (d) university; (e) quarantine station and bathhouse; (f) agricultural experimental station.

Makar'yevo (53°03'N - 103°22'E)

1. An army hospital, called the best in town, in a 4-story concrete building (330 ft. x 100 ft.) accommodating 700 persons, is located in this city (Book No. 35, p. 9).

2. A report states that in the spring of 1916 typhoid (and hunger) took the lives of 600 POW's (Book No. 25, p. 17).

3. A national hospital is referred to (1916) as located in a 4-story brick building accommodating 1,500 persons. There were few medical supplies, and conditions were unsanitary.

Novosel'skaya (56°02'N - 99°17'E)

1. Reference is made to a No. 3 POW hospital (Book No. 51, p. 3).

Slyudyanka (51°38'N - 103°14'E)

1. A POW camp hospital is located here (1916) (Book No. 28, p. 25).

2. In March 1917, a hospital is described as a 2-story brick building accommodating 500 persons. Medical supplies were scarce.
Tayshet (55°57'N - 98°02'E)

1. Hospitals here and in Zim-Malo Biryusinskoe (54°06'N - 98°06'E) are said to have had few medical supplies and to offer only casual treatment, being more rest centers than hospitals (1946) (Book No. 13, p. 11).

2. At Ossar (?), 51 miles SW of Tayshet, at No. 8 POW camp, 15 wooden buildings caring for 60 patients per building comprised the hospital facilities (Book No. 13, p. 12). Medical supplies were few, and sanitation was poor. Staff consisted of 3 Japanese doctors and 5 female Russian doctors (1946).

3. At the No. 5 Hospital, 9 miles SW of Tayshet, crude log buildings accommodated 700 persons, but medical supplies and equipment were scarce (Book No. 13, p. 16). Staff consisted of 10 male, and 10 female Soviet doctors (1946).

4. At Nebnoiaskaya (57°58'N - 102°34'E) medical supplies were low, and sanitation was described as fair. Most of the POW's suffered from typhus (?) and dysentery (1946) (Book No. 13, p. 17).

5. At Novoriska, near Tayshet, a hospital was made up from 10 barracks, accommodating 200 persons per-barrack. Serious cases were sent to Tayshet hospital. Japanese medicines were used, but medical supplies were not sufficient (Book No. 18, p. 10) (1946). Staff included 5 female and 5 male Russian doctors, and the treatment provided was described as poor.

6. A 2-story wooden hospital caring for 1,000 persons is located 40 miles NE of Tayshet; another caring for 1,000 persons is located 72 miles NE of the city.

7. The No. 3 POW hospital is reported in Tayshet (1947) (Book No. 34, p. 12).

8. At the No. 3 POW camp (April 1947) the hospital was located in four 1-story wooden buildings (Book No. 38, p. 8).

9. A hospital accommodating 500 persons is located (June 1947) at the No. 117 POW camp, 70.2 miles E of RR station, in a 1-story wooden building. Staff consists of 5 Soviet male and 3 Soviet female doctors, and 5 Japanese surgeons (Book No. 45, p. 9). Medical supplies were inadequate, and treatment and sanitation were bad. Diseases were chiefly tuberculosis and malaria.

10. The No. 7 POW hospital (1947) is located here in seven 1-story wooden buildings (Book No. 48, p. 5).

11. A reference (1947) is made to the No. 3 POW hospital as located in Tokushu, 10 miles SW of Nebnoiaskaya which is 35 miles SE of Tayshet (Book No. 48, p. 5).
Tulun (54°33'N - 100°33'E)

1. Nine references (Book No. 35, p. 8) are made to hospitals in this area, but some may be duplicative. One of the hospitals is described as an army hospital in a 2-story brick building accommodating 1,000 persons and located 300 ft. SE of RR station. In general, medical supplies are described as scarce.

Usolye-Stbirskoye (52°45'N - 103°38'E)

1. A civilian hospital in a 3-story brick building, accommodating 500 persons, is reported 2.4 miles N of RR station. A civilian hospital is described also as a 1-story wood building, 1-3/4 miles NW of RR station, surrounded by a 10-ft. concrete wall (August, 1946), (Book No. 28, p. 13).

Zima (53°58'N - 102°01'E)

1. A small hospital here is said to be located 300 yards W of RR station, with facilities for 100 persons. It was staffed by Russians assisted by Japanese. Little equipment or medical supplies were available. Japanese medicines were used (Book No. 18, p. 11).


3. Medical supplies are reported to be scarce in this city (1946) (Book No. 40, p. 4-7).

Jewish Autonomous Region

Birobidzhan (48°47'N - 132°56'E)

1. An army hospital is reported here in front of the RR station in a 4-story white brick building (695 ft. x 66 ft.) with an iron roof. Accommodations are for 800 persons (Book No. 45, p. 9).

2. Atlas Source in Birobidzhan lists: (a) Military hospital; (b) three hospitals.

Kemerovo Region

Anzhero Sudzhensk (56°05'N - 86°00'E)

1. A chemical plant here is reported to be producing medicines (Book No. 66, p. 30).
Kemerovo (55°21'N - 86°02'E)

1. Reference suggests a possible pharmaceutical plant 1.2 miles N of RR station in two 3-story concrete buildings (Book No. 55, p. 13).

Lenin-Kuznetsky (54°40'N - 86°08'E)

1. This area is located 75 miles NW of Stalingrad on the Tom River and has a population of 81,980. Here the Russians are said to have had almost no medical supplies (Book No. 13, p. 1).

Prokopyevsk (53°53'N - 86°45'E)

1. Lack of medical supplies is reported here in 1945, but Soviets are said to maintain strict sanitary conditions (Book No. 25, p. 15).

Khabarovsk Territory

Eлаговеженск (50°17'N - 127°32'E)

1. An isolation hospital is reported 10 miles from the RR station (Book No. 4, p. 20).

2. The Eлаговеженск hospital is reported able to accommodate 1,000 persons, (Book No. 22, p. 10). The staff consisted of a Russian major assisted by 5 other Soviet officers. One Japanese lieutenant took care of the POW's. Medical supplies were scarce, and all available medicines had Japanese labels.

3. Reference is made to the presence of scurvy among the POW patients (Book No. 51, p. 3).

4. Separate hospitals in Eлаговеженск give service to military and to civilian personnel; other facilities are for Japanese POW's. For civilians, a general and a contagious disease hospital are reported (23/4 miles SW of RR station, and 1-1/3 miles SW of RR station. The Soviet military hospital is reported 3 miles SW of RR station in a 5-story white brick building (120 ft. x 75 ft.) (Book No. 57, p. 21).

5. A nursing school, a school for doctors' assistants and midwives, and a veterinary school are reported in Eлаговеженск. The regional sanitary-epidemiological station, and regional chemical-bacteriological and hygiene laboratory are also located here. The plague control service which operates laboratories along the Siberian border also maintains an installation in the city (Book No. 57, p. 23).
6. In Blagoveshchensk, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Civil hospital; (b) army hospital; (c) contagious disease hospital.

Bureya (49°48'N - 129°48'E)

1. At nearby Byatka, in 1946, the POW camp had two hospitals, and medical supplies were never replenished (Book No. 13, p. 57).

2. Another report states that the medical supplies at the Byatka POW camp were mostly from Japanese army hospitals in Manchuria (Book No. 13, p. 57).

Gogolevka (52°45'N - 127°45'E)

1. In 1946 almost all available medical supplies were Japanese. Limited amounts of morphine and bandages were on hand, and the only Russian material was a cough medicine (1946) (Book No. 13, p. 49).

Izvestkovaya (49°00'N - 130°30'E)

1. A hospital in a 1-story wooden building, accommodating 300 persons, is reported 1,000 yards SW of RR station. Medicines are scarce here (1946) (Book No. 32, p. 4).

Khabarovsk (48°29'N - 135°05'E)

1. At Sovtovka, seven miles N of Khabarovsk, the POW hospital is described as located in a 2-story concrete building, with 250 rooms, and staffed by Japanese physicians (Book No. 12, p. 64). About 1,200 POW's are said to have died of typhoid and malnutrition.

2. At Stanchihoru (?), 25 miles N of Khabarovsk on the Siberian RR, a hospital cared for 250 patients of which 70% were malnutrition cases. Medical supplies were low (Book No. 12, p. 68).

3. At Khabarovsk (January 1947) are located a 2-story wooden, and a 2-story concrete hospital accommodating respectively 1,000 and 2,000 (?) patients (Book No. 26, p. 14).

4. A reference is made to a 2-story brick hospital in Khabarovsk, accommodating 1,000 persons, though medical supplies were few and sanitation was poor.

5. Hall hospital in Khabarovsk is located 18 miles SE of RR station in 8 wooden buildings (65 ft. x 15 ft., x 15 ft.) accommodating 100 persons. It is operated by the city. Medical supplies are inadequate. Staff consists of 5 Soviet and 4 Japanese doctors (Book No. 44, p. 9).
6. It is reported that at least four hospitals administer to the needs of both Soviet military and civilian personnel. (These include a general hospital, a naval hospital, a children's hospital and a large industrial hospital). A medical school and a medical supplies warehouse is reported here (Book No. 61, p. 27).

7. In Khabarovsky, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Naval hospital; (b) railroad hospital; (c) children's hospital; (d) medical supply warehouse; (e) medical school.

Khor (40°25'N - 130°04'E)

1. The No. 1893 Hospital accommodating 400 persons is reported (October 1947) as located in three 2-story wooden buildings painted white, 1.2 miles SW of RR station. Supplies were insufficient but an X-Ray apparatus was available (Book No. 32, p. 3).

2. Reference is made to a former military hospital here now (October 1947). A POW hospital (Book No. 54, p. 4). Two references are made to hospitals in Khor (Book No. 37, p. 8-10).

Kivdinskiye Kip (49°38'N - 130°36'E)

1. A national hospital (in 1947) was located in four 1-story wooden buildings (79 ft. x 66 ft.) in an area 200 yards square, surrounded by a 7-foot fence, 800 yards N of RR station. This hospital was for Soviet civilians and emergency POW cases (Book No. 49, p. 5).

Komsomol'sk (50°33'N - 136°38'E)

1. At Komsomol'sk Hospital, near the POW camp, POW's were treated by Russian medical officers. The building is described as wooden with facillities to care for 100 persons (Book No. 18, p. 33).

2. The general hospital in Komsomol'sk (1946) is described as comprising four 1-story white wooden buildings (100 ft. x 450 ft.) accommodating 400 persons, with a staff of 26 which included two Soviet doctors, one Japanese doctor, three Soviet nurses and twenty Japanese orderlies. The hospital equipment was obsolete, and foods and medicines were scarce (Book No. 24, p. 14).

3. The Staruto army hospital is located 13 miles S of RR station, and includes (August 1947) an assembly hall, office, bathhouse and women's section, 4 tents (49.5 ft. x 23.1 ft.) accommodating 80 persons in each, and four 1-story log buildings (330 ft. x 49.5 ft.) accommodating 200 persons in each. The buildings were - 33 -
divided into 11 sections. Personnel included 8 male
and 10 female doctors, 6 female NCO as nurses and office
clerks, 30 civilian employees as nurses, office clerks,
janitors, and pharmacists (Book No. 52, p. 3).

4. A hospital in Komsomol'sk is located (1947) in a
1-story wood building (3,300 ft. x 60 ft.) in which
Japanese and German medical items were used (Book No.
44, p. 8).

5. A central hospital accommodating 1,000 persons (1947)
is described as located in three 1-story wooden buildings,
3 miles E of RR station. Staff consisted of 50 Japanese
and 20 Soviet doctors. Other reports refer to POW hospi-
tals in the No. 2 and No. 18 camp (Book No. 18, p. 6).

6. Reference is made to a pharmaceutical warehouse in
Komsomol'sk, and Hospital No. 893, two unidentified
hospitals, a civilian, two POW, and an army hospital
(Book No. 61, p. 49).

7. Atlas Source lists in Komsomol'sk: (a) Army hospital;
(b) civil hospital; (c) pharmaceutical warehouse; (d)
two POW hospitals; (e) hospital.

Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya (50°56'N - 128°29'E)

1. A POW hospital was located here (1946). It was described
as a 2-story red brick building with facilities for car-
ing for 400 Japanese patients. The staff consisted of 20
Russian doctors (one-half were female), 6 nurses, and 2
Japanese doctors (Book No. 13, p. 45).

2. A Soviet army hospital capable of accommodating 1,000
persons is located here in a 2-story concrete building.
The medical equipment is described as adequate (Book No.
32, p. 4) (December 1946).

3. A POW hospital, said to be a former Soviet hospital, is
reported 4 miles NE of RR station (Book No. 32, p. 4).

4. A POW hospital, using Japanese medical supplies, is re-
ported in a 3-story brick building, 6 miles S of RR sta-
tion (Book No. 32, p. 4).

5. A hospital consisting of 4 buildings for different types
of cases (internal, surgery, external and epidemic) is
located 1½ miles E of the RR station. Each building held
300 patients. One supervisor (Soviet) had charge of all
sections with 5 officers assigned to each section.
Japanese medical supplies were used for internal medicine
(Book No. 28, p. 11).

6. A POW hospital is said to be located 6 miles S of RR sta-
tion (Book No. 28, p. 29).

7. The No. 888 Army Hospital is reported (1947) housed in a
2-story red brick building 1-2 miles NE of the RR station.
It served POW's and had a Japanese and Soviet staff
(Book No. 44, p. 7).
8. A POW hospital is reported (1947) as located here in a 2-story brick building (120 ft. x 36 ft.) and a wood building (120 ft. x 36 ft.) accommodating 700. Staff consists of Japanese and Soviet doctors. (This may be the No. 888 Hospital.) (Book No. 44, p. 7.)

9. The No. 888 Hospital is described as a 2-story brick building (November 1947) (Book No. 51, p. 3).

10. Atlas Source lists in Kuybyshevka: (a) Railroad hospital; (b) hospital; (c) No. 528 Children's Hospital; (d) No. 306 Hospital; (e) No. 888 Hospital; (f) medical warehouse and laboratory.

Magadan (59°34′N - 150°18′E)

1. Two hospitals are reported (Book No. 44, p. 128) in the eastern part of town: (a) 1/2 mile S of city hall, 2 concrete buildings (150 ft. x 60 ft.) with galvanized iron roofs. A laboratory is located 150 ft. S of hospital in a 1-story brick building (60 ft. x 30 ft.); (b) 1/2 miles SE of RR station and 1/2 mile S of the above hospital, 2 concrete buildings (82 ft. x 20 ft. x 50 ft.) with an iron roof.

2. In Magadan the Atlas Source lists two hospitals.

Manzovka (68°11′N - 130°26′E)

1. The Voroshilov Hospital is reported as located 3 miles SE of RR station, has 27,265 sq. ft., and is surrounded by 3 barbed wire fences. It is said to be able to care for 700 patients, although medical supplies and surgical equipment were insufficient (1946). Staff consisted of 10 Soviet female doctors, 20 nurses, and 3 Japanese physicians (Book No. 44, p. 45).

2. The Manzovka Hospital is reported (1947) in a 4-story concrete building (330 ft. x 99 ft.), painted dark red, on a dirt road 2.7 miles NW of the RR station. Only Soviets were hospitalized here, to the extent of 1,000 (Book No. 44, p. 9).

3. Other reports (Book No. 63, p. 33) list a military hospital capable of accommodating 1,000 persons, 500 yards NE of the RR station; and a non-military hospital accommodating 200 persons. A dispensary is reported at the Monastyrskaja RR station.

4. In Manzovka, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Hospital; (b) military hospital.

Never (53°57′N - 124°08′E)

1. Reference is made to a POW hospital here (1946) (Book No. 51, p. 3).
1. For this city the reports contain references (Book No. 37, p. 137-138) to a POW hospital. In addition a hospital capable of accommodating 220 persons is located in a 2-story building (160 ft. x 60 ft.) 300 ft. W of city park. The staff consisted of 9 Soviet doctors and 30 nurses. Another hospital, called the Main Hospital, is located 1.8 miles NW of No. 21 POW camp in a 2-story brick building (165 ft. x 66 ft.). This building, accommodating 200 persons, might be the POW hospital referred to above. In this hospital (in July 1946) about 132 are said to have died from eruptive typhus and malnutrition.

2. A hospital is located (June 1946) in the center of town and is described as a 2-story concrete building. A shortage of medical supplies exists, but the patients are treated fairly well (Book No. 28, p. 1h).

3. In the city a hospital is said to be located 1,000 yards east of the former Japanese consulate.

4. Hospitals are reported (Book No. 11j, p. 10) in Pian (2), and Muli-Data, (No. 3099 Hospital).

5. In Nikolayevsk, two reports locate a government hospital NW of the city wharf. Medical supplies were inadequate (Book No. 11h, p. 10).

6. In Nikolayevsk, the Atlas Source lists two hospitals.

Ozemaya Pad' (51°58'N - 128°27'E)

1. A hospital here is said to be located in 2 wooden buildings (132 ft. x 33 ft.) (Book No. 51, p. 3).

2. Four reports of hospitals in this area are given (for 1947). Diseases prevalent here were typhus and dysentery (Book No. 54, p. 3).

Petropavlovsk (53°00'N - 158°10'E)

1. A General Hospital is reported in Petropavlovsk. Departments include a children's consultation clinic, a general dispensary, several children's homes and nurseries, and a good laboratory. The hospital offers a two-year training course for nurses.

2. A training school with a 3-year curriculum for fieldshers (physician's assistant) was reported established in 1939. Annexes to this hospital are being constructed. Only 3 or 4 doctors are reported in the town (Book No. 67, p. 3).

3. Atlas Source lists in Petropavlovsk: (a) Hospital; (b) army hospital; (c) agricultural research office.

Raychikhinsk Coal Mine (49°48'N - 129°25'E)

1. A hospital in Raychikhinsk (49°48'N - 129°48'E) is reported to have handled severe cases for which no facilities existed at the POW camp (Book No. 12, p. 6) (1946).
2. A POW camp hospital with a staff of 1 Russian and 6 Japanese doctors is reported here in 1946 (possibly at the POW camp above 7). Supplies were few, and sanitation was poor (Book No. 13, p. 53).

3. A Soviet army hospital is reported (1947) in a 1-story wooden building (100 ft. x 35 ft.) 6,000 ft. SE of RR station (Book No. 32, p. 4).

4. A hospital accommodating 300 persons is reported in Raychikhinsk, 2 miles SW of Ssu-F'ing-Kei RR station (Book No. 11, p. 26).

5. A No. 19-2 POW Camp Hospital (November 1945) is reported in Raychikhinsk. Japanese and Soviet doctors were on the staff. Medicines were said to be scarce (Book No. 69, p. 5).

6. A report states that in the Raychikhinsk Mine area, there were 3 civilian hospitals and a POW hospital. The Zavitaya Hospital was used to care for POW's, but supplies were inadequate (Book No. 73, p. 45).

7. Atlas Source in Raychikhinsk Coal Mine lists: (a) Two civilian hospitals; (b) hospital.

Zavitaya (50°07'N - 129°21'E)

1. Two references (1946, 1947) are made to a POW hospital here (Book No. 69, p. 5).

2. A hospital here is described as located in two 2-story concrete buildings (99 ft. x 49.5 ft.).

Krasnoyarsk Territory

Artemovsk (58°36'N - 38°00'E)

1. A hospital for Soviet enlisted men (1947) is located here in a 2-story brick building (300 ft. x 70 ft. x 35 ft.) with four 6-ft. brick chimneys, 1.2 miles W of RR station (Book No. 48, p. 3).

Chernogorsk (52°50'N - 91°22'E)

1. A National Hospital in two 2-story wooden buildings capable of handling 180 persons is located 2½ miles W of RR station. Few medical supplies and poor sanitation are reported (Book No. 24, p. 11).

2. A hospital accommodating 50 persons in a 1-story wooden building is located 1½ miles N of RR station.

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Krasnoyarsk (56°07'N - 92°48'E)

1. A hospital in a new 5-story brick and concrete building, accommodating 1,600 persons, is located 6 miles NE of RR station. Staff consisted of 50 Soviet doctors and 130 nurses. Medical supplies are extremely scarce; sanitation and treatment, however, are described as good (1947) (Book No. 34, p. 11).

2. A hospital in a 4-story concrete building accommodating 500 persons is located 10 miles E of RR station. Staff consisted of 20 Soviet doctors. Supplies were scarce, but sanitation was good (Book No. 34, p. 11).

3. A hospital in a 2-story brick building accommodating 600 persons is reported here. Has a staff of 50 doctors (Book No. 34, p. 11).

4. In Zlobin, 22 miles E of Krasnoyarsk, reference is made to a 5-story concrete hospital 1 mile N of POW camp (Book No. 34, p. 11).

5. A hospital accommodating 200 persons is located (April 1947) at the No. 5 POW camp in a 2-story brick building. Staff consisted of 1 Soviet and 2 Japanese doctors. No medical supplies were available.

6. Atlas Source in Krasnoyarsk lists: (a) Medical college; (b) 2 army hospitals; (c) railroad hospital; (d) chemical plant with medical supply warehouses; (e) agricultural and mechanical school.

Maritime Territory

Artem (43°20'N - 132°10'E)

1. A hospital here is reported as located 6 miles NE of RR station, and described as composed of crudely constructed buildings (Book No. 12, p. 41). It is alleged to have facilities to care for 1,200 patients (in 1946) but supplies were few. Sanitation is described as good by source.

2. An army hospital accommodating 1,000 persons (1947) is located in three 1-story wooden buildings 1.2 miles S of RR station. Five Japanese and 1 Soviet doctors and 40 medical corpsmen made up the staff. Supplies were described as sufficient (Book No. 49, p. 5).

3. Dysentery and typhus were reported (September 1947) as prevalent in this area. A POW hospital, the former Central National Hospital, is located 7.2 miles W of RR station (Book No. 51, p. 3).
4. A reference states that there are 1 or 2 hospitals in Artem. The medical facilities for the POW's were badly lacking in supplies and equipment. All medicines used at the POW installation were Japanese or German supplies (Book No. 79, p. 2).

5. Atlas Source in Artem lists only 1 hospital.

Chokuroya (10 miles E of Birakan, 49°02'N - 131°00'E)

1. A hospital accommodating 500 persons (1946) is reported here in five 1-story wooden buildings, 660 ft. N of RR station. Staff consisted of 4 Soviet and 10 Japanese medical officers. Supplies were adequate, and equipment was the same as that in a third class field hospital. Patients suffered from tuberculosis and malnutrition (Book No. 54, p. 9).

Gorbusha (45°31'N - 135°44'E)

1. A 3-story concrete hospital accommodating 300 persons is reported in a town 6 miles W of Gorbusha (Book No. 49, p. 6).

Iman (46°55'N - 133°44'E)

1. A hospital here is said to have accommodations for 1,000 patients (1946). Japanese and German supplies and medicines were used (Book No. 12, p. 55).

2. At Lesozavodsk (45°28'N - 134°25'E) the POW camp hospital is reported to have had few medical supplies on hand (1946), and surgical equipment was lacking at both Iman (see above) and Lesozavodsk (Book No. 12, p. 50). The staff is said to have included 3 Russian female doctors and a Japanese eye specialist.

3. At the POW camp here, no facilities were available to take care of serious cases so those were transferred to the field hospital in the city (Book No. 28, p. 17).

Ipolitovka (46°40'N - 132°16'E)

1. A POW hospital (November 1947) is located in 2 wooden buildings (6 miles SW of RR station. The hospital is said to be equipped with Roentgen apparatus (Book No. 54, p. 3).

Kamen Rybolov (46°45'N - 132°01'E)

1. In this city, two hospitals are reported. One accommodates 200 persons and is in a 2-story brick building, 1-2/3 miles NE of RR station; the other, a small one for military use, is reported in an army camp 2-1/4 miles NE of RR station. The POW camps are said to have been equipped with dispensaries (Book No. 79, p. 59).
ANNEX G (Cont'd)

2. Atlas Source lists in Kamen Rybolov: (a) Civilian hospital; (b) military hospital.

Lipovtsy (42°10'N - 131°45'E)

1. In February 1946, 200 of 1,000 POW's died from malnutrition and an unidentified communicable disease (Book No. 28, p. 17).

Nakhodka (42°48'N - 132°51'E)

1. A small hospital here is said to have been used by local residents as well as POW's. Facilities were poor, and medical supplies were lacking (Book No. 18, p. 23) (1946).

2. A Soviet army hospital, accommodating 100 persons, is located 4½ miles S of the harbor. Japanese medicines are used (Book No. 32, p. 4).

3. A POW hospital accommodating 150 persons is located 4 miles S of RR station in a brick building (196 ft. x 96 ft.). The staff consisted (March 1947) of 4 Soviet doctors and 10 other Soviet personnel. Medical supplies and facilities were poor (Book No. 28, p. 17).

4. The No. 590 POW Hospital, staffed by Soviet and Japanese, is reported 4.5 miles E of RR station (Book No. 44, p. 8).

5. A Navy hospital is reported under construction here, 4.6 miles N of RR station in two 4-story concrete buildings, 66 ft. x 33 ft. x 27 ft., occupying an area of 30,000 sq. ft. (1947) (Book No. 44, p. 8).

6. A reference to the No. 590 Hospital describes it as located (1947) in one brick building (99 ft. x 66 ft.) and 8 tent wards, in an area 110 yds. sq., on a hill 3-6 miles SW of harbor. This accommodated 350 persons and had a staff of 3 Soviet and 6 Japanese doctors and 6 Soviet officers. Medical supplies were scarce, and tuberculosis and dysentery were prevalent.

7. Two hospitals are said to be located here, one 4 miles S of Khamen RR station and another, the No. 590 Army Hospital, 4 miles SW of Khamen RR station. Overflow from this hospital is cared for in tents. A Navy hospital is reported under construction 5 miles N of the Khamen RR station (July 1947).

8. In Nakhodka, the Atlas Source lists: (a) One or two hospitals; (b) Naval chemical plant.

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'Novo-Nikolskoye (k3°51'N - 131°50'E)

1. A POW hospital is reported here. Japanese medicines were used (Book No. 51, p. 3).

Okeanskaya (k3°13'N - 132°02'E)

1. A Central Hospital accommodating 500 persons is reported (1947) 30 miles W NW of RR station in 3 wooden buildings. Staff consists of Japanese and Soviet doctors. Sanitation is poor, and only a small amount of medicines (Japanese) are on hand (Book No. 44, p. 9).

2. References are made to a rest camp and a sanitarium (army ?), a naval hospital in 5 brick buildings (in an area 330 ft. x 200 ft.), a civilian sanitarium, and a rest home (for VIP ?) (Book No. 67, p. 25).

3. Atlas Source in Okeanskaya lists: (a) Civilian sanitarium; (b) military sanitarium; (c) free hospitals; (d) naval sanitarium; (e) private sanitarium.

Osinovka (k3°57'N - 131°14'E)

1. A hospital is reported in this town (1946) (Book No. 11, p. 78).

Posyet (k2°46'N - 130°47'E)

1. A military hospital was described as seen 2 miles E of Posyet POW camp (Book No. 13, p. 29).

2. A Russian army hospital is reported located 300 yards N of the port (Book No. 25, p. 29).

3. A hospital is described as located 700 yards E of the harbor in a 3-story concrete building. Its staff comprised 20 Russian doctors and 100 Russian nurses. It could accommodate 1,000 patients and had (May 1946) one year's supply of medicines (Book No. 28, p. 14).

Ras'dol'noye (k3°33'N - 132°55'E)

1. Four or more hospitals are reported in this city (Book No. 67, p. 15).

2. Atlas Source in Ras'dol'noye lists: (a) Five hospitals.

Semenovka (k4°08'N - 133°17'E)

1. A hospital in Semenovka is described (1947) as consisting of five wood and canvas tents. Staff on duty was composed of Japanese and Soviet personnel (Book No. 44, p. 9).
2. A hospital here is reported (1946) as exclusively for the use of Soviet military and civilian personnel. It is housed in a 2-story wooden building (250 ft. x 50 ft.) and accommodates 100 persons. A POW hospital is located in a former Soviet army installation S of the military hospital and about 3 miles S of RR station. According to a dental POW, it was adequately equipped and showed gradual improvement up to June 1948. The staff included 5 Soviet male and female doctors, 3 Japanese doctors, 8-9 nurses, and 20 POW orderlies (1948) (Book No. 73, p. 21).

3. In Semenovka, the Atlas Source lists one hospital.

Sovetskaya Gavan (l8°59'N - l40°18'E)

1. At Aleyon, near Sovetskaya Gavan, medical facilities at No. 315 POW camp hospital in 1946 were very poor and medical supplies were scarce (Book No. 13, p. 71).

2. The statement is made (Book No. 18, p. 34) that in 1946 there was only one hospital in Sovetskaya Gavan, accommodating 600 persons. It was a 1-story wooden building of poor construction, staffed by 4 Russian women doctors, 5 nurses, 1 pharmacist and Japanese medical staff. There was a limited supply of medicines, those used being from the Japanese medical aid men. The nurses took no interest in the patients.

3. A report concerning an Army Hospital in Sovetskaya Gavan (150 miles W of town) describes it as five 1-story wood and five small attached buildings. Medical supplies were scarce (Book No. 14, p. 10) (1947).

4. In the city, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Naval hospital; (b) proposed hospital.

Spassk-Dal'ny (l4°37'N - 132°48'E)

1. At Spassk-Dal'ny, it is reported that the medical supplies used were of Japanese manufacture (Book No. 22, p. 13).

2. In the city, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Two hospitals.

Suchan (l3°07'N - 133°05'E)

1. The No. 1396 Central Hospital (POW), accommodating 690 persons, is reported 2 miles W of RR station in nine 1-story concrete buildings. Medical supplies were insufficient (1947). A Japanese and Soviet staff is reported (Book No. 14, p. 9).
ANNEX G (Cont'd)

2. A POW hospital, accommodating 1,000 persons (1947) is located 4 miles SW of RR station (Book No. 69, p. 6).

3. A 1-story concrete hospital with a slate roof is reported approximately 2 miles S SW of RR station. It is reported open to the general public. Malaria is reported to be the most common disease. Also, a POW hospital is reported here (Book No. 85, p. 7).

4. Atlas Source Lists in Suchan: (a) No. 1396 POW Hospital; and (b) hospital.

Staro-Sysoyevka (46°12'N - 133°20'E)

1. Medical supplies were scarce in this area, and POW's relied on medicines brought from Sakhalin (Book No. 13, p. 61).

Sysoyevka (46°13'N - 133°22'E)

1. This city is important because reports locate a medical supplies warehouse here in four 1-story wooden buildings, 3 miles NE of the station. The two large buildings measure 330 ft. x 60 ft.; the two smaller ones are said to be 60 ft. x 30 ft. Items include bandages, absorbent cotton, plaster, vaccines, medicines, veterinary items, chloride of lime, water-purifying equipment, artificial arms and legs, 6 trucks carrying field showers, and 3 trucks with clothing fumigators. These medical supplies are said to include American-made items as well as confiscated Japanese army material. Damaged medical supplies were stored prior to salvage (Book No. 84, p. 33).

2. An air corps general hospital is also reported here 1 mile E NE of the station. It is the only hospital in the area and is enclosed by a 6 ft. board fence on the east and 5 ft. barbed wire on the other sides. It accommodates 300 persons. It is reported to have been completed in 1941, is built of white concrete, 3 stories in an E-shape, measuring 240 ft. x 135 ft., with 50 ft. wings. Hospital uses many foreign made supplies and provides medical attention primarily for military personnel and their dependents. It is reported to be staffed by Soviet army officers (Book No. 84, p. 33).

3. In Sysoyevka are listed: (a) Military hospital compound; and (b) medical supply warehouse.

Tetyukhe (46°22'N - 135°51'E)

1. Reference is made to a POW hospital here (Book No. 54, p. 3).
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Annex G (Cont’d)

Tummin (49°16’N - 140°20’E)

1. A hospital, poorly equipped, accommodating 300 persons, is located here in a stucco building. Its staff numbered 5 Soviet doctors. More than 50% of the patients suffered from malnutrition.

Tyurma (50°28’N - 131°17’E)

1. A POW hospital (1947) is located here 1 mile E of RR station. Another report describes a POW hospital as consisting of four 1-story buildings, accommodating 400 persons. Supplies were scarce (Book No. 40, p. 5).

2. Another report describes a hospital here as accommodating 1,200 persons, and located in 15 wooden buildings (66 ft. x 19 ft.) in a 330 yard square area, 1.2 miles NE of RR station. Staff consisted of 10 Soviet and 6 Japanese doctors and 13 Soviet nurses. Medical supplies were said to be plentiful (1947), and medical facilities very adequate (Book No. 54, p. 3).

Uglovaya (43°21’N - 132°05’E)

Ugol’Mays (43°18’N - 132°01’E)

1. A hospital accommodating 600 persons, probably POW’s, is reported 2-4 miles NE of Uglovaya RR station, in four 1-story wood buildings. Medical supplies are reported inadequate (1947), and treatment primitive.

2. Reports indicate that 4 hospitals in this area can accommodate 1,200 persons. These include (a) a POW hospital; (b) the Uglovaya Central Hospital; (c) a hospital located 1/4 mile E SE of Ugol’Mays RR station, caring for some POW’s; and (d) a civilian hospital 4/10 mile E of Ugol’Mays RR station (Book No. 64).

3. In this area, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Uglovaya Central Hospital; (b) POW Camp No. 3428 Hospital; (c) Hospital at former POW camp; (d) POW hospital.

Vladivostok (43°08’N - 131°55’E)

1. A tuberculosis hospital here (in 1946) used Japanese medicines which were scarce (Book No. 12, p. 16). Source reports, in a sketch, another hospital located here.

2. In this region hospitals are reported (Book No. 37, p. 8, 9, 10) in Svetertnina (131°54’E - 43°16’N), Razuval’Mays (131°55’E - 43°33’N), Voroshilov (3 references) (131°56’E - 43°17’N), "Apolol’Mays" (Voroshilov ?), Nakhtodka, Okzemska, Artem (5 references), Abramova, Kamensk, Rybolov (3 Soviet army hospital, Tppol’tovka, Suchan (6 references), Vyazemskaya, and Mali’Data (43°58’H - 139°55’E).
3. In Vladivostok (1947) a hospital, accommodating 500 persons, is reported in three 1-story brick buildings (33 ft. x 16.5 ft.) 1-2 miles NE of RR station. The staff consisted of 20 Soviet doctors, 3 Japanese doctors and 15 Japanese medical orderlies. Medical supplies are reported as plentiful.

4. Other hospitals are reported in Kurezol (18 miles W of Izvestkovaya); Juldur, which had a POW hospital in 1947, located 1,650 ft. W of the RR station, and an army hospital, 2 miles N of RR station; Tyuma; Ozernoye; and Iman.

5. A hospital, accommodating 300 persons, is reported (1947) in Poni (7) 49 miles SE of Pivan (50°33'N - 137°01'E) (Book No. 49, p. 6). Another report describes this as located in four wooden buildings on a RR six miles E of RR station. Staff consisted of 5 female Soviet doctors and 20 nurses under a major. The Poni Branch Hospital is reported in three wooden buildings, 3 miles E of RR.

6. Reference is also made to the No. 3099 Hospital in Muli Data (see above) (1946), as situated in three or four wooden buildings, 12 miles W of town (Ibid).

7. A POW hospital in Kasghambo (12.5 miles W of Muli Data) is reported (1947). The medical supplies are described as coming from Germany and Manchuria. Other hospitals are referred to in Mogokot (1.8 miles SW of RR station), in Enkur Data (1.2 miles S of RR station), and in Vanino (three hospitals) (Book No. 49, p. 7).

8. The Uliss Hospital in Vladivostok is reported located 6/10 mile SE of gravel road intersection at the innermost point of Bukhta Diomed (Book No. 51, p. 3). Japanese medicines are said to have been used at this hospital at least up until April 1947 (Book No. 79, p. 6).

9. Atlas Source lists in Vladivostok: (a) Two army hospitals; (b) two naval hospitals; (c) two hospitals; (d) Uliss Hospital.

Voroshilov (43°47'N - 131°56'E)

1. Special Report in Book No. 55, p. 69 names medical institutions in Voroshilov. These include: (a) An insane asylum; (b) a tuberculosis sanitarium; (c) an army hospital located 5 miles SW of RR station in a 2-story white brick building (198 ft. x 83 ft. x 33 ft.) with a black galvanized iron roof, with several small buildings; this services military personnel only; (d) a RR employees hospital, 1 mile E of RR station, serviced by 5 Soviet doctors; (e) the Apolostok Hospital in a 1-story wood building, 1.8 miles N of RR station, accommodating 1,000 persons and staffed by 8 Soviet, 7 Japanese doctors and
9 Soviet nurses; (r) a large government hospital in three 3-story brick buildings, completed in March 1947, and accommodating 2,000 persons. Staff consisted of 100 Soviet doctors. Medical supplies were Japanese.

2. Atlas Source lists in Voroshilov: (a) Chemical research laboratory (2.4 miles N of town); (b) an army hospital; (c) medical supply warehouses.

Novosibirsk Region

Novosibirsk (55°02'N - 82°55'E)

1. A 3-story brick hospital, accommodating 500 persons, (1946) is located 2½ miles SW of RR station. Staff consisted of 10 Soviet doctors and 50 nurses (Book No. 3L, p. 10).

2. A 3-story brick hospital, accommodating 300 persons, (1946) is located 2 miles NW of town. Staff consisted of 4 Soviet doctors and 7 nurses. Treatment was poor, and supplies were scarce.

Tomsk (56°29'N - 85°00'E)

1. A POW hospital, capable of handling 4,000 (?) patients, (1946) is reported in a 2-story wooden building. It is described as better than average with no acute medical supply shortage (Book No. 3L, p. 11).

Rostov Region

Taganrog (47°13'N - 38°57'E)

1. A report states that at least 4 hospitals serve both civilians and military personnel. The first is in two 1-story brick buildings (100 ft. x 30 ft.) two miles SW of RR station. The second is a 1-story building 1,000 yards SE of RR station. The third is known as the Taganrog Hospital and is in a 2-story building (90 ft. x 30 ft.), 300 yard SW of RR station. The fourth is in two 2-story brick buildings (100 ft. x 30 ft.) 1-8/10 miles NW of RR station (Book No. 7L, p. 13). Other hospitals or dispensaries which handle accident cases or illnesses only are reported in each large factory. (The city is a highly developed industrial center.) A municipal asylum is located 1 mile SW of RR station, 500 yards from the coast.

2. Atlas Source lists in Taganrog: (a) Three hospitals; (b) municipal asylum.
Tatar ASSR

Kazan (55°45′N - 49°08′E)

1. In Kazan, a hospital suspected of being a prison, is described as a 3-story U-shaped building of concrete (330 ft. x 66 ft.) with barred doors and windows (Book No. 41, p. 5).

2. Medical facilities in Kazan are reported to be adequate. Among the installations reported are 6 hospitals (including one for ophthalmology; one which is used by the medical school; a maternity hospital; a surgical hospital; a university clinic; and an insane asylum), and a medical college (Book No. 80, p. 33).

3. Atlas Source lists: (a) Maternity hospital; (b) college; (c) isolation hospital; (d) hospital; (e) insane asylum; (f) surgical hospital; (g) district hospital; (h) ophthalmological hospital; (i) national hospital.

Yelabuga (55°45′N - 52°29′E)

1. Two hospitals are reported in this city for the use of Soviet civilians. One is located 1 mile NE of the wharf in a 1-story brick building accommodating 200 persons; the second, located 1-1/2 miles E of the pier, is in a wooden building (50 ft. x 30 ft.). The POW camps A and B are said to have a hospital and a dispensary (Book No. 80, p. 79).


Tambov Region

Morshansk (53°27′N - 41°51′E)

1. The largest hospital in the city, with a reported accommodation for 500 persons, is said to be located in a pine grove 5 miles E of No. 1 RR station. Civilians, military residents, and POW's are treated here. The staff had 7 Japanese, 10 German and 7 Soviet doctors, and 60 Soviet nurses. Equipment and supplies are reported to have been inadequate (Book No. 80, p. 8). A hospital for military personnel primarily but treating civilians as well is reported 2 miles NE of No. 1 RR station. The venereal disease rate was said to be high among civilian and military personnel and "sulfamide" was used to combat it, but supplies were small. Malaria was prevalent in this area (N.B., this is 230 miles SE of Moscow), and "acrin chin" was used to combat it (Ibid).
2. Atlas Source lists in Morshansk: (a) Army hospital; 
(b) hospital.

Tambov (52°45'N - 42°30'E)
1. At a POW camp here, the hospital (1947) is reported located 
in 8 barracks (165 ft. x 33 ft.) with many Soviet female 
doctors. Reference is made to the use of the Soviet 
medicines (acrichin" for malaria, "bacteriophage" for 
dysentery and "kalcez" (kalteska) for the common cold 
(Book No. 50, p. 5).

2. A hospital (1946) is located 6/10 mile NE of RR station 
in a 3-story concrete building (99 ft. x 99 ft.) (Book 
No. 48, p. 3).

Ukraine SSR

Druzhkovka (48°35'N - 37°35'E)
1. A hospital, accommodating 600 persons, (February 1947) 
is located on the outskirts of the town, in three 
2-story brick buildings (150 ft. x 75 ft.) painted 
grey. Staff consists of 6 German and 3 Soviet doctors. 
Medical supplies were inadequate (Book No. 48, p. 6).

Kramatorsk (48°00'N - 37°00'E)
1. A POW hospital (1947) is located 6/10 mile W of RR 
station. Medicines here were scarce (Book No. 48, 
p. 3).

Uzbek SSR

Andizhan (40°48'N - 72°28'E)
1. A POW hospital (1947) is reported using American medi-
cines (Book No. 48, p. 3).

Angren Coal Mine (41°05'N - 70°17'E)
1. This is reported to be a malarial area. Dependents of 
military personnel are rotated every six months because 
of the unhealthy climate, but convicts, POW's and Uzbek 
natives remain throughout the year. German atabrine is 
reported used here. Two hospitals are reported in the 
town (one for the POW's). A new hospital is reported 
under construction (Book No. 71, p. 3).

2. Atlas Source in the Angren Coal Mine District lists: 
(a) POW hospital; (b) college; (c) medical supply 
warehouse; (d) Russian prison hospital; (e) hospital.
Fergana (40°22'N - 71°43'E)

1. A POW hospital, accommodating 300 persons, (1947) is reported 10 miles NW of RR station.

2. POW's do not report a medical school in this city although official Soviet statistics (1939) refer to it (Book No. 71, p. 33).

Kagan (39°42'N - 67°34'E)

1. Reference is made to a hospital for Japanese and German POW's (July 1947) located in five 1-story stone buildings (165 ft. x 66 ft.) 1.2 miles S of RR station (Book No. 51, p. 2).

2. A POW hospital is located 2-1/2 miles N of RR station (1947) in two brick and wood buildings in a 50 ft. square enclosed by two barbed wire fences. Accommodations were for 250 persons. The Soviets are reported to have had almost no medical supplies, and those available were of American origin. Japanese surgical instruments were used (Book No. 38, p. 7).

Kokand (40°32'N - 70°57'E)

1. A POW hospital is located 1-1/4 miles SW of RR station in a 3-story brick building (200 ft. x 90 ft.). A staff of 50 nurses under 20 years of age were learning medical techniques. After one year's training, they became doctors. The ranking doctor at the civilian hospital was 21 years old. Supplies were very scarce (Book No. 38, p. 7).

2. A hospital, accommodating 500 persons, is located (1947) 1,600 ft. E of RR station in a 2-story brick building (165 ft. x 100 ft.). It had an X-Ray unit and lamp. Food and medical supplies were scarce (Book No. 40, p. 8-7).

3. A civilian hospital (1947) is located 1,650 ft. W of RR station in a concrete building (600 ft. x 330 ft.) and in smaller buildings surrounded by an 8 ft. concrete wall (Book No. 58, p. 3).

4. An army hospital (1947), accommodating 2,000 persons, is located 12 miles NE of RR station in twenty 2-story concrete buildings (330 ft. x 165 ft.) (Book No. 58, p. 3).
5. A hospital for the accommodation of army and civilian personnel is reported (August 1947) (Book No. 51, p. 104).