MATERIAL REVIEWED AT CIA HEADQUARTERS BY
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS STAFF MEMBERS

FILE TITLE/NUMBER/VOLUME: CELLUS RADIO
LOST DOCUMENTS

INCLUSIVE DATES:

CUSTODIAL UNIT/LOCATION:

ROOM:

DELETIONS, IF ANY:

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<th>DATE RETURNED</th>
<th>REVIEWED BY (PRINT NAME)</th>
<th>SIGNATURE OF REVIEWING OFFICIAL</th>
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NO DOCUMENTS MAY BE COPIED OR REMOVED FROM THIS FILE
**TO:** IP/AR

**FROM:** D. Isaac

**SUBJECT:** L. Y. Collins Co., 1718 870 - Venezuela

**NOTE:** Material is received in IP/AR at 1300 and 1430.

1. Special priority requests must be authorized by MRO or authorized designee.

---

**JOB NUMBER** 76 - 133 108

**D.O.C. SYMBOL & NO.** 1 May 44

**ACTION REQUESTED**

**TIME NEEDED**

**DATE** 27 Apr 75

**TIME**

**FOLDER** 16-132

**DOCUMENT TITLE**

**REQUESTS NAME** Please Print

**REQUESTS NAME**

**REMARKS** Immediate
Please change the label accordingly to

COMPANIA BAUER
COMM. AGT.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA
Apartado 806
Enq. de Camaño
May 1, 1944

This trade name is used by ALFREDO BAUER and for further particulars reference is made to the report on him.

-----------------------------------

BAUER, Alfredo
("CIA. BAUER")

COMM. AGT.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA
Apartado 806
Enq. do Camaño (altos del
Bco. Mercantil y Agrícola)

OR - MAY 1, 1944

GENERAL INFORMATION

Alfredo Bauer, the sole owner of this business, which he calls "Cia. Bauer," is past 70 years old and a naturalized citizen of Venezuela. In spite of his advanced age, he is still an aggressive and capable sales representative and recommended as such. However, his commercial antecedents are not clear. For this reason some quarters in Caracas doubt it advisable that the foreign principals of the subject concern refrain from allowing Cia. Bauer to take care of collections and that they do not consider the name a desirable one for direct credit dealings. To solicit orders, however, under strict commission arrangement, the connection has been found a satisfactory one.

Alfredo Bauer came to Venezuela many years ago. He is assisted in the business by his sons: Walter Bauer, a native of Czecho-Slovakia, 37 years old and married, and by a young woman employee who attends to the office work. The office is a modest sized room rented. Bauer does not own real estate, nor does he have other outside investments of commercial significance. He started his present venture in 1928 and the registry now in force is dated Feb. 13, 1942, and was effected under No. 710. It stipulates a declared capital of Bs. 10,000 but the actual net worth of the subject
believed to be smaller.

There have been no irregularities reported later than those of
1934. At that time he reached an agreement with the foreign principal
who had threatened to take legal action because of alleged non-
remittances of certain amounts due.

Not long ago Bauer indicated to an independent credit authority
in Caracas that he represents at this time Eastern Electric Instruments
Corporation, Newark, N. J., The General Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
The Coleman Corp. of America, J. Y. Behn Porcelain Corp., New York,
Byrne Bros., Inc., New York, Fulton Cotton Bag Mills, Atlanta, Ga.,
Royal Glass Works Corp., Long Island City, New York, and American Steel

Because of the circumstances resulting from the war, the subject's
income declined and to offset this decline at least in part he has recent-
ly also acted as an insurance agent.

Some years ago a local credit embargoed the office furniture and
there also had been difficulties encountered in connection with collection
of rental due, but this occurrence also goes back a number of years.

CURRENCY:

The bolivar is currently quoted at 30¢ U.S.

SUMMARY:

The declared capital is Bs. 10,000. The actual net worth is
smaller. No ground is seen for unsecured credit. On the other hand,
the connection is deemed a satisfactory one for a sales agency under a
strict commission arrangement, and only for the purposes of soliciting
orders to be shipped directly to the actual purchasers.
**CONFIDENTIAL**

**TO:**
Alberto Barco,
C/P. Casa, Caracas, Venezuela

**LIST:** Keno

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<tr>
<th>Date of communication</th>
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<td>Air</td>
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**Language:** German, English

**Previous relevant records:** None Relevant

**To be photographed:** No

**To whom photograph is to be sent:** None

**Station distribution:** Mar. 23, 1945

**DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:**

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**Examiner:** 6.1223

**D. A. C.:** 6.1216

**Reviewer:** A. D.

**Examination date:** Mar. 22, 1945

**Typing date acc:** Mar. 23, 1945

**COMMENT**

**REMITTANCE OF FUNDS FROM VENEZUELA TO FRANCE**

In a copy letter, Sender states (quoting translation, cable original):

"To confirm our letter of the 15th inst., and have just received your NLT from yesterday, reading as follows:

'YOUR INFORMATION GLADLY RECEIVED KINDEST REGARDS TO KATE stop INXING STEPS HER TRANSFER TO VENEZUELA stop CALLED FIFTY DOLLARS TO VITTEN (ex: VOGUE, FRANCE) DECEMBER.

"To will forward your communication to Mrs. Kate promptly. We are advising her to inquire in Vittet about the US 250.— remittance, in case the money should not already have been forwarded to her present domicile in Southern France."

Enclosures: None
10th Oct. '44

London

WVenezuelan firm asks blacklisted firm for catalogues and prices.

Copy correspondence:

Writers, alluding to the probable end of the war in a few months, state:

"We hope that the day will not be very far off when you will be able to authorize us to start again the sale of your products. Tell us when we may expect your new prices and catalogues...."

C.L.G. / M.C.
14th December 1944
27th July, '43.

London

B.R.

E.C. N.Y.

Hong Kong

Miami, San Juan, Jamaica

Condemned

None relevant

None

Trade 6 3633 P.W.A. 19th Nov.'43 20th Nov.'43

(Copy correspondence)

Writings state that letters written by them to addresses
between Dec.19th 1942 and Nov.6th 1943 have been returned from
New York Post Office marked "Service suspended". They say that
they mailed addresses on June 21st requesting the address of
the latter's branch in Portland to which they propose to forward
correspondence.

Since however, they have recently received addresses' com-
munications of Feb. 25th and March 15th they request them to con-
firm the receipt of these letters, even though they will only for-
ward the aforementioned letters which contain many errors.

Mail for those addresses were placed on the U.S. 21 CAT. List on March 9-43 and on U.S. FOSE. List on April 5-43.

J.B.K./A.G.
20th Nov.'43.
CONFIDENTIAL

VENEZUELAN REPRESENTATIVE OF PRO-LAISSA LTD. COMPANY IN SWITZERLAND ADVISES TEXTILE FIRM IN ENGLAND OF DIVERSION OF ORDER FROM FEDERATION IN VENEZUELA TO BRITISH STATUTORY LIST.

In copy of air mail letter dated April 27, 1943, miner written (quote—translation):

"Your letter of February 9, orders Nos. 10, 11, & 12: We duly received your cable mentioned in said letter regarding these orders, but could not cancel it before receiving the letter with which you have signed them. We have also received the letter the instructions, order of which will have been sent on to the clients, Dib & Co., Good & Co., but have not yet been able to send the goods. We have not been able to pass this order to another customer as the rest have found the merchandise too expensive and prefer to import from Brazil cheaper qualities which although inferior are more up-to-date.

Also, from your letter of May 9, 1943, translation quoted in full:

"We: 7/1/43 confirmation of F. C. M. No. 22135/50727 No. 10"

Dear Sirs:

As you are aware, you are still in possession of the goods ordered corresponding to the orders under question, but we have not yet been able to deliver them due to the difficulties experienced in the importation of goods from England under the new regulations. I would like to inform you that these goods are in London and in addition to that we are also preparing for the delivery of these goods to the representative Overseas, STAPP, LTD. 20-22 New Oxford St., London, W. I., and to the representative in Paris, STOPPEL & Cie. (Societe Anonyme), 10, Rue du Colomby. Please rest assured that this order will soon be placed in our inventory in the near future. The goods are being held on your behalf in order to guarantee the best opportunity for the final disposition of the goods. We will then attach the order accordingly to the inventory and inform you of any additional

We wish to inform you that the above mentioned firm has been notified of the
transfer of this order, of course, subject to your confirmation. *

Cover also contains copy of cable dated May 10, 1943, covering purchase of 225 pieces of cotton at prices quoted, either 21 or 27 yd. or of 250 pieces, ordered on March 27, 1943, by V. F., 1802, Venkay A Naja & TA,

SPECIAL NOTICE. — The information was taken from other communications, and its use or publication is prohibited.
**LIST:**

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<th>D. A. C.</th>
<th>Reviewer</th>
<th>Examination date</th>
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</table>

**COMMENT:**

Caracas, Venezuela. Order is for delivery to Le Guairé or Puerto Cabello, documents to Tauro & Cía., Sucurs., Le Guairé or Puerto Cabello.

**EXAMINER'S NOTE:** Relevant record # NO 44278 covers a similar diversion of a shipment from address to address in Curacao, the Netherlands, and this record is included here for comparison.

Relevant record # NO 11228 covers correspondence postmarked May 20, 1912, between sender and Stoffel & Co. (Best 10X) re orders and shipment of Sales organy.

Stoffel & Co. are placed on the U.S. Exporters List April 9, 1943.

Note similarity of L. Paje & Co., mentioned above to Elko Paje (US 1900), Crucillas & Co., and a similar record is included here for comparison.

**ENCLOSURES:**

- 4 copies of letter re orders and payments
- 4 copies of order
- 1 statement of completion amount
- No cover letter.

---

**OFFICIAL NOTICE:** The original communication was taken from public records, and no attempt was made to verify the accuracy of the information or the authenticity of the source. All information is presented as received, and the sender or recipient should verify the accuracy of the information before using it. The material shown is the property of the government, and the material shown is not to be reproduced or distributed in any form without the express written consent of the Government of the United States of America.
**Date of communication**: March 4, 1945  
**Date of postmark**: March 14, 1945  
**Kind of mail**: Registered  
**Mail No.**: 133729  
**Register No.:** None  
**Serial No.:** None

**Language**: Spanish  
**Station distribution**: Extensible  
**Previous relevant records**: For interoffice use  
**Hi-PIN-6337 (note)**: To be photographed  
**Photo No.:** No  
**To whom photograph is to be sent**: Extensible  
**Disposal of original communication**: Original

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**Division (or section)**: Table  
**Examiner**:  
**D.A.C.:**  
**Reviewer**:  
**Examination date**: March 17, 1945  
**Typing date**: March 19, 1946

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### COMMENT

EX-PARTISAN LIST NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF II CORPS, FEDERAL EQUADOR  

Writer, addressee's husband, states that LUCAS MUNTA (See Note) was again appointed representative of II Corps Radio Corporation of America in Quito, Ecuador.

Writer further states that MUNTA was previously representative of the concern, until the war broke out, at which time he was placed on the block list, as he was secretary of the Fascist organization in Quito, Ecuador, his name having been deleted after the surrender of Italy.

Writer further states that it is incredible that an ex-Fascist should be deleted from the list, trusted and given the representation of such a big American concern as the Radio Corporation of America so soon after the surrender of Italy.

Writer finally states that even the people at the American Embassy in Quito, were astonished at such an event.

EX-PARTISAN INTERVIEW: HI-PIN-6337 interviewed MUNTA, Spartan A. A., Quito, Ecuador, at that time March 13, 1945, August 24, 1944, when he was editor of the party paper. August 30, 1944, showed me the remnants of business relations with selling radio equipment, which his situation is even now normal. Since recent events, MUNTA bought a large building in the center of the town for which he paid off in two and a half years. MUNTA also states that he intended to devote his activities entirely to radio and electrical equipment.

Enclosure: 1 letter  

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<td>53076</td>
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<td>6-11-1946</td>
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**COMMENT**

- **CC**

   CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MARCH 26, 1946

   **Letter**

   In the closing letter, writer expresses appreciation for the services rendered. The writer isewan that the new contract will be of great assistance. (Sent 7/15/46)

   Sent with comment to—

---

**CONFIDENTIAL**
POSSIBLE AFFILIATION: "TH ECUADORIAN PROCLAIMED LIST INDIVIDUAL"

In a friendly letter, on stationery of Luis Hojita (post-loco) Apartado 124, Cuito, writer congratulates addresses on his coming marriage and tells of addresser's father's satisfaction and desire to meet the new daughter-in-law. He reports that Leonida is not earning enough to keep himself and the two babies, and as he was handing addresser's father's funds, he used addresser's mother's account for checking Don Luis, by falsifying the receipts. Fayer is not working on property, but Luis is depositing his money and is looking out well with his business; his sister gets the remittances twice a week. "He was barely able to settle addresser's estate with the proceeds of the automobile." Forcado may lend writer 100 sucres. With a 15 ton truck addresser's estate could make 400 sucres a day. The age, age, and married 4 months ago and has a 2 month's child and is now selling soles in the store in batal and apron. Addresser's grandmother died. "Don Luis" recalled and Forcado will soon do the same. Writer adds, "Don't forget the visor phone."

ALIMENTOS NO: 81-317196, Francisco Gonzalez Hidalgo, Los Hotes St. 125, Cuito, Ecuador, to same address (12/30/1943) indicates that the "Don Luis" referred to is probably Luis Gonzalez H., source's father, who is furnishing a milk products industry preparatory to establishing a factory.

On U.S. Proclaimed List: Luis, Guallin All, Cuito and Chuanehko P.N., Guayaquil, Ecuador.

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<td>ALVAREZ, FOSCATI &amp; CIA.</td>
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<td>&quot;CLAIDA&quot;, CTA.</td>
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<td>AL Promo UNA AGENCIA C.A.</td>
<td>Guayaquil, Ecuador</td>
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<td>JUAN LERTINI</td>
<td>Guayaquil, Ecuador</td>
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<td>REYES Y CIA.</td>
<td>Guayaquil, Ecuador</td>
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<td>G.C. CONSTRUCCION</td>
<td>Guayaquil, Ecuador</td>
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<td>ULTIMANAS TRADING CO. S.A.</td>
<td>Guayaquil, Ecuador</td>
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<tr>
<td>VDA. Y EURO BERNAL DE JUAN H. EGUIER</td>
<td>Guayaquil, Ecuador</td>
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<tr>
<td>FERNICOTTI &amp; CIA.</td>
<td>Guayaquil, Ecuador</td>
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<td>CASA INGA S.A.</td>
<td>Guayaquil, Ecuador</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASA FOFOSI</td>
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<td>LINNOOLA STANO</td>
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<tr>
<td>LILIO KERMA</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. BENZ &amp; CO.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEDRO P. CIDRADO</td>
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<td>COMPAÑÍA COMERCIALIZADORA S.A.</td>
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<td>LITDA. BAC.</td>
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<td>MIGUEL Y PASTORI</td>
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*Note: The text is in Spanish and contains information about various companies and their locations.*
MAR 21 1944

RF/379

21st March, 1944.

To: "GEORGE"

LUIGI RUTTA & CIA., Quito

Reference: Our H-1500 of March 2nd, 1944.

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Control of Blocked Properties to the Manager of the Banco Central in Quito authorizing the payment of S/. 2,000 to Luigi Rotta's wife, Mercedes Musello de Rotta, the sum to be charged to the blocked account of the Sociedad Radiotecnicas Equatoriana.

Attached also is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Control of Blocked Properties to the Director of the Treasury in Quito notifying him that the Treasurer of the Province of Pichincha has been instructed to deposit S/. 300 to the blocked account of Mr. Luigi Rotta in the Banco Central in Quito.
Control de Propiedades Bloqueadas.

Of. No. 859-QP.

Quito, a 21 de diciembre de 1.945.

Señor
Gerente del Banco Central del Ecuador
Ciudad.

Autorizo a usted pagar a la señora Mercedes Musallo de Notti, esposa del señor Luis Notti, la suma de DOS MIL DOLARES, con cargo a la cuenta bloqueada de la Sociedad Radiotécnica Guatamalana. Dicha suma se invertirá en la construcción que está realizando el señor Notti en Banos.

De usted, atentamente,

Julio Andrade Moscoso,
Secretario Encargado del Control de Propiedades Bloqueadas.
Control de Propiedades Bloqueadas

Of. No. 360-OF.

Cuito, a 21 de diciembre de 1.943.

Señor
Director del Tesoro
Ciudad.

Con el presente, aviso a usted recibo de su atento oficio Nro. 2625, por el que se hace saber de la orden de transferencia acordada por usted por la suma de Tres Cientos Sodales a ordenes del Exequor Provincial de Pichincha, debiendo este mismo funcionario depositar dicho valor en el Banco Central del Ecuador, en la cuenta bloqueada del señor Luigi Notta.

Le usted, atentamente.

Julio Amirado Suárez,
Secretario Encargado del Control de Propiedades Bloqueadas.

Jamas.
MAR 4, 1944

March 2, 1944

George

Luigi Rotta & Cia., Quito

Here is a letter from the Director General of the Control of Blocked Properties to the Banco del Pichincha, Quito, authorizing the payment of S/.319, covering a fire insurance policy taken out by the above mentioned firm.
MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA
CONTROL DE PROPIEDADES BLOQUEADAS.


(note, a 30 de diciembre de 1904).

Señor
Germán del Banco del Pichincha.
Ciudad:

En respuesta a su atenta carta fechada el 27 del actual, solicito manifestar a Ud. que por oficio N° 268-07, esta Dirección autorizó al Banco Central del Ecuador pagud al Banco del Pichincha la suma de $0.019.90 por concepto de prima de la póliza de seguro contra incendio, de conformidad con la solicitud que el señor Luigi Rottas.

De usted, atentamente,

[Signature]

Dr. [Name]
Director General.

Juez.
LUIGI ROTA, ECUADOR

FILE: ECUADOR - ECONOMIC WARFARE
Report to State - No. 994 - Jan. 28, 1944
CASA DRUG, S.A., Ecuador

BOTA, Luigi, Ecuador

GUBITZ & SCHWARTZ, Ecuador

STORMAILO, COSIMO, Ecuador

FILE: BANCO CENTRAL DEL ECUADOR, Ecuador

Memo 4-1031 - Nov. 30, 1963
August 24, 1943

rc.1 r.LUIGI ROTA
Casilla 416
Quito, Ecuador


Subject, who has also a store in Guayaquil, is a retailer in electrical and radio goods with a capital of S/ 550,000 to 1,500,000. He was originally agent for R.C.A. VICTOR and sold a great many transmitting sets and spares for radios. As an Italian, he was forced to take on duties in the local Fascist Party of which he became secretary for a short period. ROTA is not considered to be dangerous.

Attached please find copy of a letter from subject to the President of the Blocked Funds Committee in Quito asking permission to withdraw the amount of S/ 18,000, from his blocked account in order to purchase land on which he wishes to build a small house; and copy of a letter from the President of the Blocked Funds Committee in Quito to the Minister of Finance, asking for authority to unfreeze the above-mentioned amount from subject's account in order to allow him to purchase land at a place called Mares in the Province of Tungurahua.
QUITO, JULIO 6 DE 1943

Señor Presidente de la Comisión de Control de Valores Bloqueados
En su despacho

Señor:

Para poder adquirir un terreno en Banos (Tungurahua) donde piénsase construir un chalet para descanso de mi familia, solicito a Ud. que se haga autorizar el pago, con mi fondo bloqueado, de su cesión en 100 MIL DOLARES, al Sr. Dr. Jaime Chaves Ramírez.

Esta cantidad corresponde al valor de aproximadamente 4,100 metros de terreno. La decisión de esta lote se ha efectuado con precisión, de manera que una vez que esto se haga, puede hacer algún reajuste sobre la cantidad que solicito. Si la cantidad solicitada fuese mayor que la que se necesita, el Dr. Jaime Chaves reintegrará la sobra. En caso contrario yo solicitaré el saldo que fuere necesario.

De antemano se que en todo caso se tratará de alguna diferencia pequeña.

En vista de que no existe ningún motivo de negación por falta de salud los que no se quieren presentar a Ud., esta solicitud, espero se discúran favorablemente.

De Uds., etc.

(f) Luis Rota.

COMITÉ DE KVALIFICACIÓN DE VALORES BLOQUEADOS

QUITO, JULIO 7 DE 1943

No. 67

Señor Ministro de Hacienda
En su despacho

Señor Ministro:

He cumplido adjuntar a la presente, una solicitud enviada al Comité de la Presidencia por el señor Luis Rota, en la que pide autorización para comprar un terreno en Banos (Tungurahua).

Como se trata de una adquisición y que se sirviera provisorias en su acta número 2822, de 18 de marzo último, el Comité espera se dé con determinar lo que esté sujeto.

De Uds., con atenciones.

[Signature]
Presidente del Comité
August 15th 1943

Memo. No. W.797

Aug 21 '39

George:

Luigi ROTA - QUITO
(Stat. & Proc.)

Here is a letter from the President of the Blocked Funds Committee in Quito to the Minister of Finance asking for authority to unfreeze S/28,000 from Luigi ROTA's account in order to allow him to purchase land at a place called Banos in the province of Tungurahua; and one from Luigi ROTA to the President of the Blocked Funds Committee asking permission to withdraw the above mentioned amount from his blocked account in order to purchase land on which he wishes to build a small house.

Luigi ROTA is an Italian who was secretary of the Fascist Party for a short period, but he is not considered dangerous as he was forced to take on this duty. He was originally agent for the R.C.A. Victor and sold a great many transmitting sets and spares for radios.
Quito, julio 6 de 1943

Señor Presidente de la Comisión de Control de Valores Bloqueados
En su Despacho

Señor:

Para poder adquirir un terreno en Baños (Tungurahua) donde pienso construir un chalet para descanso de mi familia, solicito a Ud. que se digne autorizar el pago, con mis fondos bloqueados, de cuantos VEINTIÓS A OCHO MIL SEISCIENTOS, al Sr. Dr. Jaime Chaves Ramírez.

Esta cantidad corresponde al valor de aproximadamente 4,100 metros de terreno. La medición de este lote se ha efectuado con precisión, de manera que una vez que ésto se haga, puede haber algún reclamo sobre la cantidad que solicito. Si la cantidad solicitada fuese mayor que la que se necesita, el Dr. Jaime Chaves reintegrará lo que sobra. En caso contrario yo solicitaré el saldo que fuere necesario.

De antemano se que en todo caso se tratará de alguna diferencia pequeña.

En vista de que no motivos de negocio sino de salud los que me mueven a presentar a Uds. esta solicitud, oprobio se dignen despacharla favorablemente.

De Uds. etc.

(f) Luigi Sota
QUITO
julio 7
1943

No. 67

Señor Ministro de Hacienda
En su Despacho

Señor Ministro:

Me siento adjuntar a la presente, una solicitud enviada al Comité de mi Presidencia por el señor Luigi Rota, en la que pide autorización para comprar un terreno en Baños (Tungurahua).

Como se trata de una adquisición y según se envió provisoriamente en su acta n° 2852, de 18 de marzo último, el Comité espera se diga dictaminar lo que estime conveniente.

De Ud., mui atentamente.

F. A. Wither H.
Presidente del Comité.
**TO:**  
IP/AR  
GA-50  
TURK, CT-7

**FROM:**  
(DIVISION OR STAFF & BRANCH)  
ROOM NO. / TUNE: ITF EXT.

**REQUESTORS NAME:** PLEASE PRINT  

**DATE (MM/DD/YY):** 27/AFT 75  
**JOB NUMBER:** 76-433  
**FOLDER:** 28  
**DOCUMENT FILE NUMBER:** 414753

**SUBJECT:** N.Y. CIT., 87-T214  
**TITLE:** Collins Co.

**ACTION REQUESTED:**

**NOTE:**  
1. Material is received in IP/AR cr 1300 and 1630.  
2. Special priority requests must be authorized by IMO or authorized designate.

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**FILE NO.:** NY-5  
**DOCUMENT:**  
**FOLDER:** 5-5

**RETURN TO:** IP/AR

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
CL. BR. 062184

**REMARKS:** Immediate
GENERAL MOTORS ARGENTINA, S.A.

C. P. GUNDLACH & CIA.

CORP. CONFECIONAL BOLIVIANA

GENERAL MOTORS DO BRASIL, S.A.

H. HERNANDEZ SCHLEYER

TODÓ ELECTRICO CIA., LTDA.

ARGENTINA

BOLIVIA

CHILE

COLOMBIA
FILING DOC.: GENERAL MOTORS CORP., NYC
NY FIN 23439 of Dec. 25, 1943

FILE: GENERAL MOTORS CORP., NYC
NY FIN 23439 of Dec. 25, 1943

FILE: COMPL. COM. BOLIVIANO, Bolivia
Filed under act of Nov. 3, 1943

FILING DOC.: COM. BOLIVIANO, Bolivia
JUAN KAISER Y CIA., BOLIVIA
CÉSAR SIEGEL, BOLIVIA
YVES HABERMANN & CIA., BOLIVIA
C.F. GUEVARA Y CIA., BOLIVIA
BERNARDO KLEINER & CIA., BOLIVIA

FILE: BOLIVIA = ECONOMIC SURVEY
End. report no. 75-11/30/64 - pg. 10
G. F. GUNDLACH  

BOLIVIA

SICKINGER Y CIA.

FABRICA DE CONSERVAS DE JORGE STEGA  

BOLIVIA

SALCHICHERIA Y FABRICA DE CONSERVAS COCHABAMBA  

BOLIVIA

GUSTAVO SCHOMANN Y CIA.  

BOLIVIA

FILE: BOLIVIA - ECONOMIC WARFARE
Embassy report 4192, Aug.18, 1944  pg.2
JUN 20 1944

June 19, 1944

TO: George

FROM: Edna E. Wright

Attached is a copy of Dispatch No. 2361. of October 8, 1943.

We had asked for this. Enquiry report in connection with [illegible] GILLINACH & CO.

[illegible] Rolbiez - [illegible] Rolbiez
Miss Edna Wright
George's Office
Gundlach & Company, La Paz, Bolivia - Our letter of April 24, 1944

June 18, 1944

Were you able to secure for us a copy of United States Embassy Dispatch No. 2551, dated La Paz, October 8, 1943?

Thank you very much for checking this.

Gundlach & Co.
La Paz, Bolivia
April 25, 1944

Sundman & Co., Cornelius P.

Address: Calle Reyes Ortiz (Cajon de Correo 15), La Paz and all Branches in Bolivia. 4/29/41

This is one of the 16 "big" commercial companies in Bolivia.

Evidence of activities: It is reliably reported that Gundlach has been contributing $600 a month to Nazi propaganda funds. He had in his employ an auditor until last November, Wilhelm Grupp, a member of the committee handling propaganda funds. When he was discharged in an unsuccessful attempt to avoid the British Black List, Grupp was employed by the Press and Propaganda Department of the German Legation in La Paz and has desk there. Carlos Hertzog, one of his ranking employees, is considered almost as active as Grupp in Nazi propaganda activities.

Gundlach is known to preach Nazi doctrine to his Bolivian employees, and, in fact, granted raises in pay to all his employees except two or three not sufficiently Nazi. This information was furnished the Legation by an ex-cashier in Gundlach's employe, now working for the British Legation. Although Gundlach is regarded by the Legation as a first class agent commercially, it has little confidence in his character, owing to his participation in certain shady operations in connection with the raising of list prices on a government contract by which he and certain government officials profitted greatly.

Gundlach claims that all of the foregoing is the result of activities of his personal enemies. However, he took no action toward stopping publicly known pro-Nazi activities within his own organization until faced with the prospect of being placed on the British Black List where he now is.
He loaned "El Dario" $15,000 just before it began publishing a daily page of anti-Allied and more recently anti-American propaganda. He refused to advertise in "La Noche", least probably the anti-American of minor La Paz newspapers, because of that paper's anti-American policy. The Legation considers this part of desperate attempt to save American agencies.

Later he suspended advertising in local press because of orders "from the United States" according to Hertzog, acting manager. This includes "Ultima Hora" one of the two pro-American newspapers; he had not advertised in the other pro-American newspaper "La Razon" for many months. However, on February 20th an advertisement of Delco products of the General Motors Corporation was inserted by Gundlach in "La Calle", probably most dangerously anti-American paper. Neither this advertisement nor any other appeared in the pro-American papers.

Chilean connections Gundlach and Crosswell Ltd., was organized 1939 in Chile. While Gundlach's partner, Edward J. Crosswell, British, is anti-Nazi, there is a serious charge that Gundlach may act as liaison man between Nazi organizations in Bolivia and Chile. It is reported in La Paz that Gundlach keeps carrier pigeons in his automotive building, and the travelling group, who noticed at least ten antennae on the roof of his building, were advised in October that Gundlach brought a number of carrier pigeons into Chile.

General Motors Visit: A representative of General Motors came to La Paz to investigate Gundlach's representation, early in the fall, living with Gundlach during stay there, and apparently submitted a satisfactory report on Gundlach notwithstanding the Legation's
recommending to the contrary. The subject of Gundlach's Nazi affiliations were subsequently taken up with another General Motors representative from Santiago, Chile, in December, also with no results. However, a representative of Dupont made an investigation in February, and as a result of this investigation recommended to his company that Gundlach be dropped.

Possible reorganization: An employee of the Gundlach firm has informed the Legation in confidence that Mr. Hertzog, its acting manager, has received a letter from Gundlach, who was in Chile February, to the effect that, as the firm seems in real difficulty of losing its agencies, Gundlach contemplates reorganizing it by giving control of it, at least in theory, to ranking employees, headed by Mr. Hertzog, who is a native born Bolivian citizen. Any such reorganization would apparently be a mere subterfuge.

The South American Agent for Veedol Oil, Mr. Henry Webel, has come to Bolivia (it is guessed by the order of his company) to investigate Veedol Oil's pro-Nazi agent, Mr. C. F. Gundlach. In a conference with a secretary of the American Legation, this agent, who talks with a German accent, said that he had no idea of changing the agency at the present time. He said that his company would lose many if they tried to make a change of agents now and that in any case, we are not at war with Germany. There are many pro-American and pro-British firms in Bolivia that would like to secure the agency for Veedol Oil. It is not believed that Mr. Henry Webel is any better representative for an American business organization in South America than Mr. Crowley, of General Motors.

(4/21/41)
Mr. Gundlach has, for some years, had the agency of the North American Aviation, Inc. of Inglewood, California. Recently, he has been quoting prices on North American Training Planes for the Bolivian Government. It is to be hoped that a license will not be issued for North American Planes to be shipped into Bolivia as long as their agent is pro-Nazi, [Mr. Gundlach.] A percentage from the profits of such a deal would surely find its way into the channel of anti-American propaganda, [Mr. Gundlach being one of the biggest contributors to this fund.] Mr. Willie Gropp, who has a desk in the German Legation, and who had theoretically been discharged by Mr. Gundlach because of pressure brought by General Motors, is now handing around Mr. Gundlach's establishment again. [It cannot be proven, but it is certain that he is still receiving remuneration of some sort from Mr. Gundlach.

[It is to be hoped that Mr. Gundlach will lose his agency for General Motors, Veedol Oil, Pilot Radios, Case Tractors and North American Air Planes, at the earliest possible moment.] As far as the General Motors agency is concerned, [the Military Attaché] has been informed, that Mr. Carlos Victor Aramayo and Mr. Mauricio Hochschild, two of the richest men in Bolivia, are organizing a company with twice the capital of Mr. Gundlach's organization, for the sole purpose of taking over the General Motors agency. [The policies of] British educated, Mr. Aramayo, and United States educated, Mr. Hochschild, are beyond question and they should receive all possible assistance in taking this richest American agency out of the hands of the Nazis.

(MID - 5/26/41)
It has been urged very insistently by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that Gundlach be retained as General Motors agent. The President is also, according to the Minister, very much interested in aiding Gundlach. I am informed by another source that Gundlach has been given a letter by the President in which the President urges that Gundlach be retained as agent for General Motors.

I strongly feel that we should take a firm stand and at this late date not yield to official pressure in this case. I realize also how difficult it is to ignore requests made by the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Accordingly, I have told Ostric Gutierrez that his request was being conveyed to the Department immediately, at the same time suggesting that the decision seemed to be one which ultimately rested with General Motors.

(Tel. 124 - 6/10/41 - American Legation, La Paz)

In reply to the inquiry concerning Gundlach contained in the Department's strictly confidential telegram of June 10, it is stated by sources that the Hochschild-Armeyo firm would like to receive the General Motors agency, but has not yet gotten it. Local business circles report that Gundlach some time ago tried to reorganize as a corporation under another name, but that his attempt failed. He is still making vigorous efforts to retain the agency for General Motors. [A visiting American business man informs the Legation that Gundlach has already been told by General Motors that his agency will be cancelled. No confirmation obtainable here.]

I told the Minister of Foreign Affairs that Gundlach was considered unfriendly to the United States and pro-Nazi. It was
pointed out to him that Gundlach probably retained his original
German citizenship despite naturalization in Bolivia.

(Tel 126 - 6/20/41 - American Legation, La Paz)

I have the honor to refer to the Legation's despatch No. 592
of June 16, 1941, reporting a conversation with Dr. Alberto Ostria
Gutierrez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who urged that Mr. C. F.
Gundlach be retained as the representative in Bolivia of General Motors.
Reference is also made to my telegrams of June 19 and June 20 supplying
additional information in regard to Mr. Gundlach and his efforts to
bring pressure to bear on us through high Bolivian officials.

Since the last telegram referred to Gen. Sanjines, until recently
Bolivian Minister to Italy and Germany, has also spoken to me in
Gundlach's behalf. Gen. Sanjines went so far as to say that Gundlach
was not Nazi and that he is in fact partly Jewish. I told the General
that I naturally received with respect anything that he had to say,
but that I was afraid it was rather late to do anything in regard to
Mr. Gundlach.

The Department may also be interested to know that I have been
told by two fairly reliable persons that Gundlach still expresses
the opinion that Germany will win the war and that his policy has
been based on this assumption.

It is also said that he does not think the United States will
become a belligerent and that he thus hopes to retain the business
of General Motors as well as the good will of the German Minister and
other Germans in Bolivia with whom he seems to be on close and
friendly terms.

Since my last despatch, I have had another talk with Dr. Ostria
Outierrez in regard to Gundlach. I told the minister frankly that we were satisfied Gundlach was pro-Nazi and by no means friendly to the United States and that I did not think there was any likelihood of our attitude's changing in regard to this man at this late date. However, I assured him that any request from him, especially when backed up by the President, would receive careful consideration. The Minister again referred to the interest of President Fenerandas in Gundlach's affair and expressed the hope that something could be done in the latter's behalf.

As I have already informed the Department, I feel very strongly that Gundlach should not be allowed to continue as the agent of General Motors or any other American company and trust that the Department and the Coordinator will be able to convince the management of General Motors export business to this effect.

(Embassy - 6/25/41)

General Motors has officially notified Gundlach, according to him, that his contract will end with that company on August 15 and that there has been frozen in the United States 150 trucks belonging to him and more than $100,000. He says he will fight. There is no indication that a reorganization of his firm will be attempted. No news, however, as to the appointment of a new agent by General Motors has been received.

(Tel 143 - 7/3/41)

I have the honor to refer to despatch No. 391 of June 15, 1941, reporting the conversation between the Bolivian Foreign Minister and Mr. Pool regarding the Bolivian political situation and to report
that during the same conversation the Foreign Minister brought up the subject of American representation of C. F. Gundlach & Co.]

The Foreign Minister began by stating that the company was a Bolivian firm and that Gundlach was a Bolivian citizen who had conducted himself "very correctly" during the Chaco war and whose employees were all Bolivians. He added that he understood the United States Government was planning to get the various companies for whom Gundlach acted as an agent to change their representative, and he had instructed Minister Guachalla in Washington to speak favorably of Gundlach to the State Department.

[Kr. Pool inquired whether or not the Foreign Minister had any knowledge that Mr. Gundlach had possibly been engaged in activities on behalf of the Nazis.] The Foreign Minister replied he did not know but that Mr. Gundlach had informed him he had not engaged in such activities. [Kr. Pool remarked that it would seem to be a question of establishing the facts, and made no further comment other than that he would inform me of the conversation. He, of course, omitted to mention that the State Department had already requested the principal American firm concerned -General Motors- to change its representation.]

(6/28/41)
The Pilot Radio agency in Bolivia has been held in the past by C. F. Gundlach but has apparently been given to Mr. MacDonald.

In addition, the Legation understands that Mr. MacDonald is carrying on correspondence with the Collins Co. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and that it is quite possible this agency will be given to him. The Collins representative in Bolivia at the present time is also Mr. Gundlach.

(Embassy, La Paz - 7/10/41)

[...... Report of a conversation with President Puno y Raya at the Presidential Palace this morning be referred amongst other things to our so-called Black List and expressed the hope that the authorities concerned in Washington would find it possible to omit the names of such individuals, and concerns as the Vida de Velasquez, Vivienda Propia, and C. F. Gundlach.

(Embassy, La Paz - 7/30/41)

[According to my information, a report is being spread by Gundlach to the effect that from that list of blacked nationals his name will soon be removed. For what it may be worth I report this although there is no basis for it.] Evidently he has the former Bolivian Secretary of the Legation in Washington, Jorge de la Barr, on his payroll and also has retained the former Vice President of Bolivia, Dr. Feldivendio, as his attorney.

(Embassy, La Paz - 8/28/41)
Summary of a translation of a statement by Cornelius F. Gundlach dated September 16, 1941, to the United States Minister, La Paz, Bolivia.

Mr. Gundlach states that he does not know the reason why his firm has been included in the FL but that he assumes that it is based on:

(1) The suspicion that he might belong to Nazi organizations and further their propaganda, and

(2) On the idea that his firm is German in its capital commercial connections and general activities.

Mr. Gundlach's statement is designed to refute these two assumptions.

In attempting to refute the first assumption, he states that he was born in 1884 in Leerdam, Holland, and that from the year 1903 when he abandoned Europe at the age of 19 to work in Bolivia until the present time, he has remained completely isolated from the old continent, and is foreign to all political activity in a moral and spiritual sense, and has not given financial support or assistance "to certain tendencies" which he considers to be inimical to his adopted country. Gundlach then reviews the assistance he has received from the Bolivian Government in his attempts to have his name removed from the FL, his arguments being that if he were a Nazi or a Nazi supporter, he would not have merited this support from the Bolivian Government.

In refuting the second assumption referred to above, he sets forth a history of his commercial endeavors in Bolivia so as to prove that his enterprise is the original investment and its present capital is Bolivian. He then recites the national honors which have been conferred upon him in an endeavor to show his patriotism to Bolivia. He then expresses a willingness to accept conditions which may be
laid down by the American Government as prerequisite to removal of his name from the FL. (This apparently refers to the appointment of an intervenor). Gundlach closes with an expression of confidence in the Minister.

(10/13/41)

****

Twenty-five cases of Chevrolet dump trucks and parts consigned to C.F. Gundlach "for the Minister of Public Works" arrived in La Paz on September 9. [I have been informed by] The Minister of Public Works that the Bolivian government did not place any such order through Gundlach. That the President's proclamation regarding blocked nationals may have been violated seems a possibility.

(American Embassy, La Paz-9/30/41)

****

The informant further advises that one Carlos Hertzog, 937 Avenida 6 de Agosto, an employee of C.F. Gundlach is pro-Nazi and has said that he thinks the masses need system, discipline and hard work.

(Embassy - 10/15/41)

[... A representative of the New York Regional office of the Department of Commerce called upon Records, Inc., 50 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and discussed the subject of their representation in Bolivia with Setok, Manager of the Export Department.]

Mr. Setok told our representative that Decca entered into a distribution contract with Gundlach on April 11, 1941, the contract
to run for a year. Upon the appearance of Gundlach's name on the FL Decca wrote to Gundlach under date of July 31 cancelling the agreement. On August 9 Gundlach wrote to Decca asking Decca to hold the appointment of any successor in abeyance as Gundlach felt that his name would be eliminated from the FL within a short time. On August 14 Decca wrote to Gundlach (telling him) that he would be given a reasonable time to clear his name before a new agent was appointed. (It is apparent that Gundlach took this to mean that he could still act as a representative for Decca, but Mr. Sebok informed our New York office that he will lose no time in writing Gundlach immediately cancelling the agreement, and telling him that he has no authority to advertise as Decca's representative.)

Mr. Sebok stated that he had received an application for the agency from A. y. F. Eauer, Casilla B15, La Paz, Bolivia, which firm is made up of two brothers formerly employed by Gundlach. They have sent Decca a sworn statement that Gundlach has no interest of any character in their business.

(It is requested that the Mission submit their latest findings regarding A. y. F. Eauer and a report with regard to their desirability as representatives of United States firms to replace undesirable connections.)

(La Paz - 10/1/41)

\No. 1285 - La Paz, Bolivia - November 4, 1941.

Subject: Frozen funds of A. y. F. Gundlach, FL national.

With reference to my despatch No. 1284 of November 2, 1941, in regard to the difficulties of Mr. Jose Menestrielos, a Bolivian
citizen, in connection with an order for Chevrolet trucks made through C. F. Gundlach before the latter was placed on the PL of blocked nationals. A number of similar cases will probably be brought to the Department's attention by the Bolivian Minister in Washington in the near future.

The dollar funds of the Gundlach firm blocked in the United States under the President's order freezing assets of PL nationals in large part represented deposits of Bolivians who ordered General Motors and other equipment through Gundlach. Under the peculiarities of Bolivian law, it is extremely doubtful that these persons will be able to recover anything from the Gundlach firm if they attempt to bring suit against him in Bolivia for the return of funds turned over to him, since the allegation of "force majeure" is one which is usually accepted by the Bolivian courts.

[It occurs to the Legation that, in fairness to these persons who made their orders before the issuance of the PL, it might be possible to consider the unfreezing of Gundlach funds representing their deposits.] If this could be accepted, it is the Legation's opinion that adequate safeguards should be taken. For example, the funds in question might be unfrozen only for use in purchasing the equipment which was ordered and not released unconditionally.

If the Department and the Treasury were inclined to take such steps, it would be possible for the Legation to secure an authenticated list of such deposits and make a careful investigation to ascertain the bona fide in each case. By this means, it should be possible to prevent subterfuge by which the Gundlach firm might get hold of some of its blocked funds and, at the same time, take action to prevent
suffering on the part of innocent Bolivian citizens and firms.

Gundlach & Co. (The Minister did not attempt in any way to discuss the possibility of the deletion of this name from the PL. He stated that this firm is probably the best organized distributing house in the entire country. Up to the time of the publication of the PL, Gundlach & Co. were the general agents in Bolivia for the General Motors Co. As a result of its fine organization, 60 to 70% of all the automobiles and trucks in Bolivia were produced by General Motors.

Mr. Dickey then explained to the Minister that the Department is now pressing the matter of a new agency for General Motors in Bolivia, and the Minister was quite satisfied that if such could be found, the immediate problem of obtaining the necessary trucks for the Bolivian Government could be easily met. The main concern of the Minister in connection with the discussion of this firm was that according to his information, trucks were now being held in Panama and in New York which are now required by the Bolivian Government.

Mr. Dickey then explained that such a problem would probably have to be handled by a license which was not within the jurisdiction of this office. He assured the Minister, nevertheless, that he would discuss the question with Mr. Hiss in attempting to reach a satisfactory solution. The Minister stated that he also would attempt to see Mr. Hiss in this connection.

(12/13/41)

... Gundlach, whose most important agency was that of General Motors, enjoyed probably the most profitable business in Bolivia based on
American representations. He has, of course, lost all of these agencies since his inclusion on the PL and, rather than undergo the trouble of reorganization, has decided to liquidate his business. A great many of his representations have been secured by other local firms but General Motors has as yet failed to appoint an agent. [As has been pointed out by the Legation in numerous despatches.] It seems very important that General Motors be represented in Bolivia, if for no other reason than to furnish spare parts for the hundreds of General Motors automobiles and trucks which have been sold here, many of them to the Government. [Two of Gundlach's employees are attempting to organize a firm with the hope of obtaining this agency and the Legation has advised with them in an effort to aid in obtaining a satisfactory organization; whether or not they are able to secure the General Motors representation is of course not the Legation's proper concern.] In any event, the entire Gundlach organization will not be reorganized.

Gundlach's capital is some $400,000 and the number of his employees probably 350.

(American Legation, La Paz - 1/12/42)

***

The Legation has learned that during the past three or four months several shipments of agricultural machinery have been made by M. I. Chase Co. consigned to C. F. Gundlach but marked 'Sociedad Rural Boliviana'. Sociiedad states it has no interest in shipments and it appears that Gundlach probably used its name merely as subterfuge.

Part of this merchandise is now in local customs house and in
Arica. Legation is prepared to attempt its diversion into other hands if Department can ascertain from Cave who now has the documents covering shipment. Final lot is understood to be still awaiting shipment in New York; suggested that it possibly be delayed.

"Gundlach is thoroughly unscrupulous and no shipment in which his company is in any way involved should be countenanced without previous clearance by the Legation if violations of PL are to be avoided.

(American Legation, La Paz - 2/6/42)

As of possible interest, information has been received from a confidential source believed reliable to the effect that C. F. Gundlach of La Paz, Bolivia, liquidated his business which appears on the American list of Blocked Nationals and announced that he intended to retire to a ranch in Chile. [The informant advised,] However, that a new company was being formed which will be a "Bolivian Co." The partners in the new company are to be Carlos Hertzog, Julio Arenas, Dr. J. Virreine and Jose Rojas and Sra. Ana Machado. The new company will be called "Sociedad Comercial Nacional del Atacaco." The informant stated that the above named persons were formerly employees of C. F. Gundlach.

Further information received from a reliable confidential source reflects that C. F. Gundlach, his secretary and a Mr. and Mrs. Hertzog arrived in Santiago, Chile, via Panagra plane from Bolivia on December 23, 1941. It was reported that all of these individuals were proceeding to a fishing lodge, owned by Gundlach, at Panguipuil, east of Valdivia, Chile. Additional information indicates that
this fishing lodge is a headquarters for Nazi meetings.

(F.B.I. Let. 2/7/42 - Washington)

The firm listed below is reported to be Nazi:
C.F. Gundlach - Plaza 14 de Septiembre.
Manager: Enrique Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman lives at #52 Calle
Ecuador. He is a German and is said to be Nazi.

(F.B.I. Let. 2/4/42)

A source of information of unquestionable reliability states that C.F. Gundlach had transferred $5 million bolivianos of his capital to Carlos Hertzog, Manager of Gundlach's firm in Bolivia. The informant showed a portion of a recent letter from a Bolivian friend which stated: "I guess you already know that Carlos Hertzog is trying to get a seat in 'diputados' and that CGO (Gundlach) has authorized him to spend 100 thousand bolivianos in his elections out of the firm's money."

The informant said that he knew Hoffman personally and knew him to be a fanatic Nazi.

(4/27/42 - Santiago)

A number of smaller business houses, especially those owned by Japanese NL Nationals, have been sold to acceptable purchasers, with the purchase price subjected to varying degrees of freezing.

In Sucre, C.G. Pacheco closed up his store; in Tarija, Cordero
Cordero has closed his and other Axis officials on the first voyage of the "Arcadia".
sold his business interests in Tarija to a desirable purchaser, and C. F. Gundlach has closed his branches in Tarija, Villazon, Potosi, and Santa Cruz. Numerous reports which the Legation has received from reliable sources indicate that even those firms, such as Kyllmann, Bauer y Cia., which have thus far shown no outward sign of strain, actually have suffered considerably in terms of reduced sales and have had to undergo very definite belt tightening. For instance, Kyllmann, Bauer is known to have encouraged the departure for Germany of any of its employees who would volunteer to leave Bolivia via the "Arcadia"; those who stayed with the firm have been complaining during recent months that they have "nothing to do".

(Legation, La Paz - 5/9/42)

Gundlach, former General Motors agent for all of Bolivia, has withdrawn from Tarija completely, and his building is now occupied by a government agency.

(Legation, La Paz - 5/9/42)

Antonio Delius, La Paz, is an employee of C. F. Gundlach. It has been proved that Delius has effected local purchases of spare parts and automotive equipment for the Gundlach firm in his own name. An employee of Jorge Saenz e Hijos, and admitted to an officer of the Legation that he had sold spare parts to Delius, but pleaded innocence as to his own part in the transaction. The firm of Corporacion Comercial Boliviana (Cobana), through its manager, Guillermo Zalas, has revealed that Delius purchased tires for
Gundlach by using a third party, Agrio Velasquez, employee of a small local garage, to make purchases. The advisability of including Velasquez and Limpias on the PL is being studied, but for the moment it is not believed necessary due to the purely local activities of these individuals.

These three cases indicate that the latest trends in cloakage seem to be confined to local purchasing (or to businesses with neighboring South American countries) and that listed firms have apparently given up the risky business of ordering through their "palos blancos" from the United States, where they are too likely to lose their original investment and never receive the merchandise.

(Legation, La Paz - 5/19/42)

Grupp, Willy, La Paz. Since Willy Grupp departed from Bolivia with the Axis deportees returning to Germany on April 10, it is recommended that his name also be deleted from the Confidential List.

(Embassy, La Paz - 6/11/42)

Referring to Miss Anna K. Nachtman, an American citizen, who was added to the PL in Supplement No. 3 of June 13, 1942, to Revision II of the PL as recommendation to that effect from the Embassy at Santiago, Chile. It will be recalled that Mrs. Nachtman was recommended for inclusion on the PL in large part because of her close connections and apparent cloakage for C. F. Gundlach, a FL national having dual German and Bolivian nationality.

Miss Nachtman was married in La Paz a few days ago to Mr. Gundlach with Mr. Carlos Hertzog, another FL national (who has
associated with Miss Nachtmann in the abortive organization of the Compania Nacional de Comercio which turned out to be a cloak for Gundlach, acting as one of the witnesses. About ten days prior to this event, Miss Nachtmann called at the Embassy and spent an hour proclaiming her innocence of any connection with Gundlach since Pearl Harbor to two officers of the Embassy. Her wedding would seem to characterize these protestations adequately.

[It occurs to the Embassy that the Department may consider that passport facilities should be denied Miss Nachtmann in view of the circumstances.]

(Embassy, La Paz - 7/11/42)

Gundlach This firm has closed all of its agencies outside of La Paz, which numbered some 8 or 10, bringing depleted left-over stocks back to La Paz for sale. It has also offered for sale some of its property holdings in La Paz, including two warehouses.

(Embassy, La Paz-7/2/42)

..... [It will be further recalled that the Legation despatch No. 1453 of December 16, 1941, recommended deletion from the PL of the firm of Sinitovsky & Ogawa, La Paz, since Ogawa, one of the two partners, had returned to Japan, and Sinitovsky, a Lithuanian believed to be pro- totalitarian, had taken over the business in his own name. Since his removal from the list, Sinitovsky has been open to suspicion of clocking on more than one occasion. His business, a prosperous one devoted to general electrical and hardware supplies, as well as occasional lots of clothing goods, was considered as a possible source of supplies for PL interests, but no proof was available to substantiate]
what appeared to be vague rumors by Snitovsky's competitors.

In view of the information provided by the Minister of Economy, the Embassy recommends that both Leblem Snitovsky and his firm, Casa Universal, Calle Loayza 88, Casilla 478, La Paz be included in the PL.

(Embassy, La Paz - 7/31/42)

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MI - 63273

From: C. F. Gundlach, Cajon No. 15, La Paz, Bolivia.

To: Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Sender is forwarding check for $794.00 on the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. to the addressee for his life insurance premium. Since the sender's funds are frozen, he asks addressee "make the necessary applications in order to have the amount of my check released."

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Cornelius Gundlach, wealthy merchant, formerly of La Paz, Bolivia, and reported to be pro-Nazi, is presently residing at Lake Panguipulli, Chile, with his secretary Ana Nachman, United States citizen. It is said that Gundlach has transferred all his property to Miss Nachman, the same being valued at several thousand dollars.

It is said that when Gundlach first came to Chile, he began building his house on the southern edge of Lake Panguipulli with the help of a former Chilean pilot for Panagra in Santiago, and Mr. Furviande, wealthy former-term bootlegger. The idea at first was to build a hunting and fishing lodge. Furviande is said to
have dropped out when he saw the enterprise getting so large. Smith dropped out, according to reports, when Gundlach was blacklistlisted. The lodge ended up as a mansion with twelve bedrooms and almost as many baths. There is a rear portion of the basement which is kept locked. Gundlach claims he keeps vegetables there.

Gundlach was visited by [illegible], Press Attache of the German Embassy in Santiago and once, Pierre von Dohren, son of Percy von Dohren, freight broker of Valparaiso. Gundlach is reported to have made derogatory remarks concerning President Roosevelt in the presence of these persons. It is believed that Ana Nachman is traveling on an American passport [Illegible: Gundlach is believed to have come to South America in 1906 or 1907. He is described as follows:

Age - about 55
Height - 5' 6"
Weight - 140 pounds
Hair - gray
Complexion - florid
Moustache - small, gray
Features - regular, not "Teutonic"!
Peculiarities: seamed face, large hands, small feet, dapper dresser, very egotistical.

(F.B.I. Let. - 5/21/42)

Another Axis sympathizer is Manuel Hote, a Chilean-born German, who is owner of the Casa Julio. He was formerly associated in Cochabamba with C. F. Kohn & Co., a U.S. national, and is now acting as shipping agent for Kohn and has been doing business with C. F. Gundlach. Hote has never been an Axis propagandist and could not possibly be convinced to drop all his business with Axis firms. If so he might be the most logical outlet for American goods. In this firm there is also one Ernesto Belin, a German, but with
no Axis connections. Delin is also owner of the local theater.
but has not shown Axis propaganda films. Most popular are "westerns"
since Trinidad is a cow town. The local weekly paper "Frente Unico",
owned by Senator Napoleon Solares, supports the Socialist Party and
carries no international news.

(Embassy, La Paz - 6/4/42)

Recerra, Alberto - La Paz. [U.S. Mission in La Paz, after
consultation with their U.S. colleagues, have agreed to recommend
for inclusion in the SL and PL the above person who] is stated to
have acted as a cloak for C. F. Gundlach.

(WTD report - 9-23-42)

There are some unfavorable reports about the President of the
Cochabamba Chamber of Commerce, Raimundo Berdecio, said to be an
Italian Fascist, but these have not been well substantiated; furthermore,
Berdecio is the Cochabamba manager of the R. A. Grace & Co.,
an American firm. There are also charges against Carlos Rodriguez,
General Secretary in Cochabamba, that he is an active Bolivian
Fascist.

(Embassy, La Paz - 9/11/42)

MI/69196

From: Corporacion Comercial Boliviana S.A., "Cubana", Calle 778,
La Paz, Bolivia.

To: General Foods Corporation, Foreign Distributors Division,
1775 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Sender states "A short time ago we received a microphoed copy of
the enclosed letter addressed to Mr. Allan Dawson of the American
Embassy, by Mr. Carlos Hertzog of the firm of C. F. Juniasch, former
General Motors distributor in La Paz.

The above mentioned enclosed letter is dated May 9, 1942,
in La Paz, Bolivia. In it Mr. Hertzog states that he is Bolivian and
that the Political Constitution of his country protects his right
to think as he pleases.

He states that he does not believe in the Liberty and Democracy
of English-American Imperialism. He complains that Bolivia has been
awaiting this moment to build up her economy, but instead goes down
to submission and defeat, as a result of the English-American
Imperialism.

He also states that in Bolivia there are numerous Bolivians
who think that their country is still independent. He states that
he has made public this letter and that he does not care that his
name appears on the "Black List."
I was born in Leiden, Holland, in 1894 of a German father and a Dutch mother, and when I was 14 years of age my father took me to Germany, where, after two more years at school, I entered an export business in Hamburg as office boy. After serving my three years of apprenticeship, I immediately emigrated to Bolivia, arriving here in October 1903 at the age of 19. Sailing from Hamburg, I had to use a German passport based on my father's nationality and not yet being of age myself. I have lived in Bolivia and made my home here ever since. I established my own business in 1911 (ore trading; mining and imports in general).

From August 1906 until October 1917 I have acted as Vice-Consul "ad honorem" of the Netherlands in Oruro. However, after this time, I applied for and obtained my honorable discharge because I could not attend this office due to my mining activities.

During the last war I shipped over US$2,500,000.00 worth of tungsten (besides other metals such as tin, silver and lead ores) to the United States of America, and continued to do so up to 1921. In this year I gave up mining activities, as well as, mineral exports altogether in order to concentrate solely on introducing and selling American products. Since 1916 I am the sole distributor in this country for General Motors, followed in 1918 by Tide Water Oil, Firestone and Goodyear and many others. Since the last war to date I have built up and established a selling market for American industrial products amounting to more than US$12,000,000.00 in the aggregate.

In June 1919 I became a citizen of Bolivia. As proof, I enclose herewith a notarial testimony.

On the basis of my aforesaid record and my work in behalf of American business interests, I believe myself to be completely safe.
from measures taken against Germans, Italians and other members of
the Axis Powers.

However, in August of last year I was suddenly informed that an
article had appeared in the Buenos Aires "Herald" in which I was
accused of pro-Nazi activities and propaganda. I read this article
in Santiago, Chile, and did not give it any importance, reserving for
a later day the necessary investigation as to how this article came
to be published.

At the beginning of September, upon my return to Chile, I
traced the source of the false information reported in the "Herald"
to be Mr. Gutierrez, manager of the newspaper "La Razon" of this
city. At the beginning of November 1940 the above mentioned manager
of "La Razon", during a visit to New York, told a number of newspaper
men there about the situation of Nazi propaganda in Bolivia, and
between other falsities, also found it very convenient (for his own
interests) to sling mud, not only against my person, but even against
the late President Bulch. Those American newspaper men, unfortunately,
gave to Mr. Gutierrez a much higher mental and moral rating than he
ever had or will attain in his own country. Consequently, without
any stock taking, his story was published in full, whereby I received
my pay for not advertising in his sheet, and not enjoying his
"protection" thereby. The local criminal courts will have their last
say in this slender campaign against me by Gutierrez.

I returned to Chile and arrived in Santiago again on October 22,
1940. The reason for my continuous and lengthy stay in Chile is
connected with the building of a fishing camp and summer home in the
lake region in Chile, and has already taken more than seven months
of my time during 1940 and five months during 1941. At the beginning
of November, due to reports that I had been included on the British Black List (which later turned out to be premature), I went to see Mr. Pack of the British Embassy in charge of commercial activities in Chile in company of my two business partners, Mr. E. K. Creswell and W. Philipps, both British subjects, and co-members of the firm of Gundlach, Creswell & Co. Ltd., Santiago, in order to ascertain how much of these reports were true. I was told by Mr. Pack that he had heard from Bolivia something in the way of my being under suspicion.

At the end of November 1940 I was called from the south of Chile to Santiago by Messrs. R. Bryon and E. C. Crowley, both representatives of General Motors for S.A. At Santiago I heard from these gentlemen that the danger of my being included in the British SL was eminent, whereupon we decided to travel to Bolivia and investigate the matter.

In the company of Mr. Crowley (Mr. Evans had been urgently called back to New York) I arrived in La Paz on the 2nd of December 1940, and we immediately went to the officials of the British Legation here, where we were received by Vice Consul Howell. During the entire conversation, which turned out satisfactorily, Mr. Anthony Ashton also assisted for a short time. It appeared that I was not yet on the British Black List, that my case was under further investigation, and there had not been as yet sufficient cause so as to apply any drastic measures by London, and that a report of my defense would be forwarded to the proper quarter in London. Mr. Crowley and I also obtained information confidentially that not the British Legation, but the American Consulate of this city, was the center of activities and the focal point of information, and charges against my person.

Under such impressions, Mr. Crowley and I went to see you, but were told that Mr. Allen Dawson would attend to us. Immediately, Mr. Dawson opened up with accusing me of advertising in pro-German.
newspapers, of having financed with interest the monetary case
of Carasco, owner of El Diario, and of having a man of notorious
pro-Nazi tendencies in my employ.

I proved to Mr. Dawson that he was mistaken with regard to
advertising and exhibited to him my firm's contract with all the
newspapers in La Paz, the only exception being "La Razon". By
showing clippings of articles very hostile and even of a calumnious
nature against me that had appeared during the last five years in said
newspaper "La Razon", I told Mr. Dawson that I had every reason to
retaliates, and emphasized the fact that it was bare coincidence
that "La Razon" was a pro-British newspaper, and that if it had been
pro-German my position would have been exactly the same, i.e., refusing
to have any kind of business relations with it. This newspaper, by
the way, still followed totalitarian tendencies only a few years ago.

As to my financing the owner of "El Diario", it is true that I made
possible the financing of the new "Diario" building, but not on an
interest free basis. The case was as follows. Mr. Ivica Kraul, a
building contractor of Yugoslavian nationality, owed me $700,000.00
and could not pay because Mr. Carasco owed Kraul about the same
amount for work on his "Diario" building. So, between the three of
us, it was agreed to make the necessary transfers thereby enabling
Carasco to finish his building and securing a first mortgage on
same for myself. The interest paid to me was 6%. I might state
here that for me it is a matter of policy during the last ten years
to aid and support all newspaper enterprises for the sake of keeping
myself free from attacks and adverse propaganda liable to hurt my
business. For instance, owner of the very pro-British "William Horn"
received a loan of $400,000.00 from me only about a year ago.

Furthermore, Mr. Dawson mentioned that Mr. Willi Grupp (of
German descent and member of my staff since 1932, whom I had engaged on the basis of his perfect knowledge of English, having served the firm of W. R. Grace and Co. for more than ten years in high positions) was an active Nazi propagandist. This being true as I had ascertained, I promised that I would immediately discharge Mr. Grupp.

Thus I was able to refute by written proofs and testimonies Mr. Dawson's insinuations and thereby was also in a position to prove to the complete satisfaction of the General Motors representative my innocence, as shown by Mr. Crowley's letter herewith enclosed.

After Mr. Crowley and I left the office of your Consulate, I decided to write Mr. Dawson a letter in which I asked him to be sure to carefully weigh as to their worthiness and check as to their truthfulness one-sided reports adverse to my reputation, and give me every opportunity wherever the case arose to defend myself and clarify situations before they were forwarded to Washington. I asked for this because by now I had reached the complete conviction that I was being picked for an easy victim by means of false accusations and with the yet hidden intentions of stealing my business, put up by people whose names today are known and whose aid by now is clearly shown. Both Mr. Crowley and I had now gathered sufficient evidence that all the charges raised against me were unjust and lacking in basic proof, and most of them the result of loose gossip. The General Motors representative's opinion to this effect is also reproduced in his letter to me.

I thereupon dispensed with the services of Mr. Grupp in order to comply and prove by so doing my desire to take all and every motive away that could give cause to densify the web of suspicion that was slowly being woven around me. I notified both Mr. Dawson
and Mr. Howell of this decision. At the same time, seeing that some further steps had to be taken to keep away from being involved in situations that for logical reasons I did not want to become hazardous, I wrote a circular letter to all members of my organization, both in La Paz and in the provinces, forbidding them all and every propaganda in favor or against either of the two warring nations. Besides, I sent another circular letter to all my American business relations stating the situation and mentioning my position.

Thinking that everything was in order, the day before Christmas I again went to Chile where I stayed in my fishing camp until the first of May, 1941. On January 12 I was informed by the representative of General Motors, Mr. Crowley, from Santiago, Chile, that notwithstanding all my efforts in proving both verbally and by written documents my innocence, I had been included in the British SL. Later on, my office management in La Paz asked me for instructions as to the advisability to take further steps that by now should be of an emergency nature in order to fight the situation. However, always firmly convinced of not being guilty of any of those latent charges and imputations, and knowing that I never could be proven to be anti-American in sentiment and action, I let matters go. I could not very well imagine that the British "Trading with the Enemy Act" could have, in my case, any harmful bearing on my friendly and loyal business relations with American concerns during a quarter of a century.

But, at the end of the first trimester of this year American newspaper reporters reached this country, one Mr. Walter Kerr of the New York Herald Tribune, another Mr. Harold Cullender of the New York Times, both setting themselves to the task of reporting conditions in this country relating to the war in Europe and Nazi
propaganda in Bolivia, both newspaper writers must have thought it a very heroic deed, indeed, to give my humble personnel also some "advertising", undoubtedly obtained from the same biased sources. The New York Times reporter went so far as to write that I had been staking German propaganda activities at the rate of US$500.00 per month, without considering the moral necessity of verifying these wanton lies by investigating the truth of statements before their release to publicity. To my mind, it is very deplorable, therefore, that such calumnious information is being given space and publicity in prominent American newspapers and that the reaction, immediately or remote, is producing only one result, i.e., disrupting old established friendly relations between American exporters and their Bolivian agent. The information given those reporters, I assure you, Mr. Minister, are completely false and are only the consequence and the doings of an already well defined syndicate set up here in La Paz with the object in view of getting the spoils of my business, which are the result of 30 years of hard work. To attain this objective, the principal thing was first to get me by all means on the British Black List and from there on, step by step, the thing would become easier and easier. It is all so clear to me now.

I repeat here in writing what I already verbally said to you, that I have never supported Nazi propaganda, either with money or by personal activities. I also say that I have been absent from Bolivia 60 percent of the time of this war's duration and could not very well be doing what I am being accused of while being away in the wilds of Chile's trout streams.

In the course of our conversation, I also mentioned my position in defense of American interests, such as the Standard Oil issue, to
you. I stated in detail to you my efforts with the Minister of Mines and Petroleum, Dr. Dionisio Feliúman, and how I convinced him in which way the Standard Oil question could be settled in a manner satisfactory to both American, as well as Bolivian interests. I also told you of an interview entertained one month before his election with our actual President, General Enrique Peñaranda, about the beginning of 1940 concerning the Standard Oil, and I advised you in detail of my having given advice to the Standard Oil's legal representative Dr. Metzger in the presence of Mr. Henry E. J. Smith of this city.

All of the above is more or less a resume of my verbal story to you and it is upon your suggestion that I have condensed it into this present writing.

In the meantime, happenings have occurred, such as the freezing of my remittances in advance payment of pending orders with General Motors and other American firms, coupled with the withholding of shipments of merchandise already on board outgoing steamers and seizure of my goods in the territorial waters of Peru.

I am still expecting that my situation can be arranged in an atmosphere of understanding and good will and that diplomatic action finally undertaken here and in Washington will have the expected success. After long hesitation, I find that I can not be forced and will not accept the consequences of injustice and its ensuing measures of duress that I am actually being submitted to.

The object of my visit was to give you a full explanation of the happenings as they occurred and which have lead to the actual circumstances. By my interview with you, for the first time I have had an opportunity to defend myself and I am, therefore, thankful
to you for having given me this chance. I will hope that it will enable you to cooperate towards an ultimate satisfactory conclusion.

(Embassy, La Paz - 7/14/41)
April 25, 1944

La Paz, Bolivia - October 15, 1943

Subject: Recommending the inclusion of Luis Concha, La Paz, in the FL, and reporting intervention of high Government Officials in favor of FL interests.

I have the honor to refer to the FL of certain Blocked Nationals, and to the Embassy's telegram No. 1655, of October 15, 1943, and to recommend that Luis Concha, La Paz, be included in that list, on the basis of the following information indicating that he is cloaking for his employers, the FL firm of C. F. Gundlach and Co.

The Embassy has long been aware that Concha was an employee of Gundlach, and that he has on several occasions acted as a cloak for his employer. None the less, he has not until this time been thought worthy of listing. In view of the situation outlined below, however, it is considered necessary, despite the policy outlined in the Department's circular instruction of August 20, 1943, to take action in order to forestall what appears to be an elaborate plan of C. F. Gundlach to "pad" his business in anticipation of the post-war period.

As the Department is aware, C. F. Gundlach held the general agency for Bolivia of General Motors before the war. In this connection, before the outbreak of war in September, 1939, Gundlach leased under an informal contract, one of the two largest warehouses in La Paz from the Guaqui Railway. The consideration in this contract is understood to have been the freight involved, inasmuch as Gundlach contracted to carry all General Motors products to Bolivia via the Guaqui Railway from Callendo, Peru. (It is interesting to note that several weeks before the actual outbreak of hostilities, Gundlach approached the manager of the Guaqui Railway, Mr. Stuart Ainsworth, and requested...
that the informal agreement be drawn up in the form of a public escritura, incapable of annulment during its period of validity). The lease contract between Gundlach and the Guayaquil Railway expires as of December 31, 1943.

When the General Motors' agency was taken away from Gundlach it was given to Palacios y Cia., La Paz, who have naturally since that time been desirous of effecting the same type of agreement with the Guayaquil Railway. Accordingly, in May of 1942, Palacios commenced negotiations with the Guayaquil Railway, which finally resulted in an exchange of notice which actually bestows an option upon Palacios.

Recently, inasmuch as Gundlach's contract has but two months to run, Palacios reopened negotiations for the purpose of signing a formal contract. Before this could be achieved, however, Mr. Ainsworth received a formal intervention from Mr. Jorge Castillo, Secretary of the President, to the effect that it would be appreciated if the warehouse were leased to Luis Concha. Mr. Ainsworth is understood to have received similar interventions from other government officials.

Concha has informed Mr. Ainsworth that he has left Gundlach's, and that he intends to start out in business on his own. He alleges that he intends to sub-let the warehouse as a service station for Bolivian army vehicles.

Although the above may be true, as Gundlach is known not to have used the warehouse recently, due to the fact that he was deprived of the General Motors agency, and Concha may have received, as he claims, an assignment of the last three months of the Gundlach lease, it is felt more than probable that he is in actuality still acting
for Gundlach. This assumption bears weight insomuch as it is known that Concha has filled several confidential missions for Gundlach. It is believed, therefore, that should Concha become the lessee, he might in fact use the warehouse as a military service station until the end of the present war, that it would then develop that Gundlach retained a beneficial interest in the lease. It is thought that Gundlach may have gone through the formality of discharging Concha to lend weight to Concha’s claim that he is going into business on his own account.

[One further fact that leads the Embassy even further to believe that the above is indeed the case, is that] Concha has attempted to bring every type of political pressure upon the Guasqui Railway. It might be mentioned here that Enrique Hertzog, newly appointed Minister of Labor, Health and Social Welfare, is a brother of Carlos Hertzog (FL), manager of Gundlach. Concha has also pointed out to Mr. Ainsworth that he (Concha) might approach his “good friend”, Bolivian Ambassador Eitel Hertzog in Lima, Peru, seat of the head office of the Guasqui Railway, in connection with his application for the lease.

It appears to the Embassy that Gundlach is still more than hopeful of resuming the General Motors agency after the war, and that in this connection it would be extremely good business for him to deprive Palacios, his principal competitor, of the facilities of the warehouse for the duration of the war, especially if he could regain control of the warehouse himself.

Mr. Ainsworth is going to endeavor to stand on his option with Palacios, but he anticipates that towards the actual end of Gundlach’s tenure of warehouse, even more pressure may be brought upon him. He has stated that he expects that Concha will endeavor to force the
issue by actually establishing a military service station during the next two months, in which event it will be extremely difficult to evict them and to give the lease to Falacios. It is anticipated that Concha's inclusion in the PL will immeasurably facilitate this, in the eventuality that Concha actually does move in.

[The British Legation is understood to be forwarding a similar recommendation to the proper British authorities.]
April 24, 1944

To: Lt. Col. Francis P. Miller

From: George

Attention: Miss Edna Wright

To: GUELLECK & COMPANY
La Paz, Bolivia.

We should appreciate it if, in addition to
Report No. 2380 of October 15, 1943, you could obtain
for us U.S. Embassy La Paz Dispatch No. 2551, of
October 8, 1943.
April 19, 1944

Re: GUNDLACH & CO.,
C. Cornelius F.
La Paz, Bolivia

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Cornelius F. Gundlach, La Paz, owner of subject firm (Casa Gundlach) recommended for inclusion in PL.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ, DEC. 8, 1942)

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Mrs. Julia Greer Gundlach, whose address is Coronal 2387, Santiago, Chile, wrote to Miss Eleanora Gundlach, 7503 Baltimore Ave.,
College Park, Maryland.

Mrs. Gundlach is a well-known American resident of Santiago who has been President of the Association of American Women of Chile during 1932. She was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on December 29, 1895 and is currently registered in the Consular Section of the Embassy. She has been very active in the affairs of the American Colony at Santiago and is believed by the officers of the Embassy to be completely and enthusiastically loyal and patriotic.

She was divorced in October 1940 from Mr. Cornelius F. Gundlach, who is on the PL of Certain Blocked Nationals. The former Mrs. Ann Nachtman to whom the latter refers is an American citizen who was placed on the PL and then married Mr. Gundlach.

"...one of my officers who knows the Gundlachs well has expressed the opinion that it would be a pity if suspicion were attached to Mrs. Gundlach or to Miss Gundlach because of a letter mentioning
the former husband. I agree that the intercept (letter in question) should not prejudice Miss Gundlach with the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice."

(EMBASSY SANTIAGO - Nov. 18, 1942 - Bowers)

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Subject firm appears to have been harder hit than any other large Aris firm in Bolivia, with the possible exception of Casa Bernardo, but he was always the most vulnerable because of the nature of his business. Nevertheless, in La Paz he continues to secure merchandise through cloak. Two current cases are under investigation. He has turned to selling linoleum and rugs and continues to display small radio sets. However, the fact that he features Arnold Schwinn bicycles, J. C. Smith typewriters and Pilot radios, although it is definitely known that he has secured none of these particular products since his inclusion in the PL, indicates that his turnover is very small. Other suppliers of similar goods no longer have any stocks on hand which date from such a long time back. Gundlach has only recently disposed of his agricultural machinery which he obtained from the same firm in the U.S.; the buyer being Banco Agricola, the Government agricultural bank. Gundlach is also reported to be selling two open warehouse sheds located opposite his garage, and it appears that he may be intending to liquidate all similar properties.

This is thought to indicate that Gundlach no longer hopes to recover the General Motors agency following the war.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ - Dec. 6, 1942)
Mr. Armagnac de Minda is an important tin mining firm and rents store facilities to subject firm, and has done so for a number of years. Unfortunately in La Paz there are no other firms large enough to utilize that space, which have not their own quarters at the present time.

The Guqui Railroad rents warehouse facilities in the La Paz freight yards to the subject firm under a contract which also predates the war.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ Dec. 9, 1942)

Arturo Equino, an employee of subject firm and Alberto Monje, an independent salesman who has admitted selling American merchandise to Equino which the latter turned over to his employer, are recommended for inclusion in FL.

The Embassy bases its recommendation on the following information:

Both Equino and Monje are understood to be native-born Bolivians. Monje is probably 35 years of age. Nothing is known about the political sympathies of these men.

Two months ago or more, it was noted that the subject firm was displaying Zenith Radios in its store windows. A week or so later, a sizable shipment of Congoleum linoleum was also on display.

In so far as Equino is concerned, the Embassy learned last March that he had acted on behalf of his employer when he attempted to dispose of some merchandise in his name to the firm of Santiago Salgueiro, a radio dealer in Oruro. The transaction fell through; however, when Salgueiro learned from whom he was purchasing the goods.
This information was reliably confirmed at that time by a former employee of subject firm, who was then working with the Ateneo Flores, A.D.E.C.A.

Since it is obvious that Arturo Eguino Z., as long as he remains in the employ of Gundlach, may find other occasions in which to serve as "palo blanco," the Embassy believes that his name should be added to the FL along with that of Alberto Monje P.

The British Legation is understood to be forwarding a similar recommendation to Washington.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ, Jan. 20, 1943).

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"Positively confirmed here that Canedo Reyes, Chaves, Cochabamba, has contracted to sell 100 bicycles to Gundlach, La Paz, through intermediary Miguel Mercado, Gundlach's sub-manager who visited Cochabamba during Carnival. Since source is extremely confidential, urgently recommend that you approach Canedo Reyes immediately stating that you know through sources in Cochabamba who heard a recent telephone conversation that the deal has been made and that if it is not broken off immediately, Canedo Reyes and firm will be immediately recommended for inclusion in FL.

Also suggested that Canedo Reyes' books be inspected and that if no other desirable transactions are learned, he be forced to sign a standard undertaking such as that secured from Augusto Canache, La Paz.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ - March 13, 1943).

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Mexico. D.F.

"At Fort Custer, Michigan, I ran into a Cornelius (Casey) Gundlach from Santiago, Chile. His father is Dutch, sympathetic to the Axis, and his mother American, leader of American War Activities in Santiago. Casey went to GM Tech. in Flint. He speaks Spanish and English, so I had a chance to limber up my Spanish; he was a corporal in the Bolivian army for 6 months — they hooked him on the compulsory military training. What he told me about the treatment in the Bolivian Army is unbelievable. He just came up from Mexico City where he had a big time."

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[Embassy Report #1432, April 2, 1943, La Paz, Bolivia]

"...recommend that the name of Jello Herrera Urioste, co-manager of the firm of C.P. Gundlach (PL), be included in the PL. It is not known what former connections Herrera may have with Carlos Herrmann, formerly included in the British Stat. List, and at present general manager of Comercial Industrial "Titan", S.A., La Paz.

[As will be recalled from the Embassy's despatch #1466 of March 30, 1943, three employees of the Gundlach firm, two of whom have recently resigned, have independently verified that Horrera Urioste and Carlos Herrmann (PL) work together in attempting to secure merchandise through cloaks and any other possible means at their disposal. These same three employees of the Gundlach firm have also unanimously and independently branded Horrera Urioste as a Nazi sympathizer.]"
Whether or not this list is in last charge is true (and the Embassy has every reason to believe that it is), it is thought that Herrrn Urioste by virtue of the high position he holds with a listed firm is a logical candidate for the PL.

[The British Legation is understood to be forwarding a similar recommendation to the Washington office of the Ministry of Economic Warfare.]

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"..........to recommend that the name of Arturo Equino Z., La Paz, included in the PL, be deleted from the List, as the result of his severance of relations with the firm of C.F. Gundlach (PL), and the facts detailed below."

Three days before Equino's inclusion in the PL was to be announced publicly, he visited the Embassy in the company of Mr. Cordova, in La Paz, Bolivia, another Gundlach employee. Cordova and Equino disclosed that they had both been given an opportunity to resign from the Gundlach firm without losing their right to receive the usual indemnities required by Bolivian law. Equino had left Gundlach's employ at the beginning of February, and Cordova some weeks later. They each showed documents to prove this.

Since available information concerning Cordova failed to indicate that he had any connection with deals affected by the Gundlach firm, where he held the job of minor accountant, it was not believed necessary to question him further.

Equino made several interesting statements about the Gundlach firm, which were confirmed by both Cordova and Natalio Mercado, a sub-manager of Gundlach who visited the Embassy several days later.
to discuss his own status in connection with a possible inclusion in the PL.

It is apparent from the information which these three employees of Gundlach have given to the Embassy that the concern is not doing well. All of these employees showed a deep personal affection for C. F. Gundlach himself, who has been in Chile now for more than a year. They had never known him to "talk or act like a Nazi", they said.

They stated, on the other hand, that Carlos Hertzog, (PL) and Julio Herrera Urioste, whose name is being considered for inclusion in the PL, as managers of the Gundlach firm were engaged in trying to keep the firm alive purely for their own interest, so that they could draw their salaries and commissions, although the firm itself was losing money. Mercado, Egino and Cordova all independently classified Hertzog and Herrera Urioste as "Nazis cien por ciento" (Nazis 100%).

The only other employees of Gundlach who were open "Nazis", they declared, were Antonio Delfino (PL), and Federico Alzerega, a minor employee (the last was named only by Mercado). Otherwise, they said, with the exception of the repatriated Billy Guppy, nearly all of the employees of Gundlach were sympathetic to the Democracies, and they agreed unanimously that never had any of them been subjected to political pressure or propaganda of any sort.

Egino was able to explain satisfactorily his part in the several transactions known to the Embassy. He disclaimed, however, knowing anything of the purchases of corrugated iron sheeting, calcium carbide and other similar products which were made by the mining and automotive supplies section of the firm, the offices of which, until January 1943, were housed in another building.
Equino said that Herrera and Hertzog themselves arranged for all
deals through intermediaries, such as Jorge Hinojosa (PL), who had
made the purchase of English rugs from Linale & Weiss. In that
specific case, Equino said, he himself was merely instructed to
arrange with Jorge Hinojosa for the delivery to Gundlach of the
rugs, to check the quantity and to sell them later as best he
could. In his letter Equino has declared categorically: "The
post I held as Chief of Sales of household articles did not allow
me to make purchases around town, particularly those of importance
such as the purchase of Temptor rugs from "El Condor" (4x) and
those from Linale & Weiss, through Mr. Hinojosa."

............Equino stated that he began to hate both Hertzog
and Herrera for what he described as their "manipulations" within
the firm. ............The Zenith Radios which Alberto Monje
F. purchased from "Martin Fornalin S.A." were in such a poor state
that nearly half of them proved to be non-serviceable.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ - March 30, 1943)

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"There are 20 firms in Bolivia, which by virtue of their
national or local importance must be classed as essential to the
country. In only two instances is it believed that a re-
organization (as distinct from replacement) would be sufficient
to meet the problem. These 20 firms, divided into 5 classifications
are as follows:

D. AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIERS, RETAILERS & DISTRIBUTORS:

(15) Cornelius F. Gundlach & Co.
Cornelius F. Gundlach, owner, resident of Chile
(German-Swiss)

Carlos Hertzog, manager, La Paz (Bolivian)
Antonio Delius, garage manager, La Paz (German)
Arturo Eguino Z., employee, La Paz, (Bolivian)
Anna K. Nachtmann, wife of Gundlach, resident Chile (American)

This firm maintains its only office in La Paz, but may own properties throughout Bolivia, where it used to maintain a chain of agencies.

Since it deals in automotive parts and has a large backlog of General Motors parts, mining and shop equipment, it should be replaced.

None of the above names should be considered for deletion from PL, with the exception of Eguino, who has already left the firm.

(US. EMBASSY LA PAZ - May 4, 1943)

Julio Herrera Ureoste, La Paz, is recommended for deletion on the following basis:

1) Herrera U. voluntarily severed all relations with the Gundlach firm on Feb. 12, 1943, when he accepted a high post with Ovica F. Kraul & Co., La Paz, owned by Ovica F. Kraul, a Yugoslav building contractor of major importance who at his own expense currently published a weekly anti-Nazi newspaper known as "Accion".

2) Both Kraul, who holds the confidence of the Embassy since he is an active leader of the violently anti-Nazi Yugoslav colony, and Herrera U. deny that the latter is sympathetic to the Nazi cause.

The Embassy is satisfied that Herrera U. left Gundlach
voluntarily, after more than 3 years of service with it, without receiving any special payments or considerations for past services, beyond those legally required under Bolivian law in such cases.

Herrera U. stated that he did not know whether or not Gundlach was a contributor to Axis funds but he had never received any evidence to show that such was the case.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ, MAY 14, 1943)

The firms to be intervened include all of the three essential listed firms recommended to the Economic Defense Board by the U.S. Embassy and transmitted with dispatch No. 1683, May 14, except Gundlach & Co. (Reprenta Antoniana, and Empresa Abel (whose only important asset, a launch, has recently been sunk).

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ - Telegram 998, May 29, 1943)

Deletion of Julio Herrera Urioste, La Far, is approved.

The Committee requests that a standard undertaking be obtained.

(FIL ACTION taken at meeting of June 3, 1943)

Undertakings have been secured from Mejia and Herrara.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ, June 15, 1943)

Embassy recommends to the sub-Committee of the Economic Defense Board of Bolivia that subject firm should be replaced by,
and their assets transferred to, a desirable firm or person of Bolivian nationality who are acceptable to the Bolivian Government and to the Embassy.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ - May 14, 1943)

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With the exception of subject firm Excalibrum, La Paz, Imprenta Antoniana, Tarija, Helmut Abel, Trinidad, and Koehler e Hijos (Ernest Koehler), Guayaramerin, the firms to be intervened are those which the Embassy recommended to the Economic Defense Board as essential to the national economy and as candidates for replacement.

The case of subject firm presents a special problem because of Gundlach's Bolivian naturalization; his firm, therefore, may not be encompassed with in Article 2 of Supreme Decree #146, which provides that only the business enterprises of Axis subjects shall be intervened. No definite determination has been made. Inasmuch as Gundlach has definite and notorious Axis sympathies and since his Bolivian nationality in no way naturalizes such proclivities and does not affect his German citizenship, the U.S. Embassy will after an appropriate interval recommend that his firm be intervened unless, of course, the Department perceives some objection.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ, June 8, 1943)

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Subject firm closed all their business in Tarija, and their building now houses a government agency. Gundlach was never as
Important to Pedro Vadillo, the Ford agent, but was in second place. His spare parts were apparently sold for fuel.

(F.B.I. - May 22, 1943)

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ALFREDO CONCHA, La Paz, is urgently recommended for inclusion in the next supplement of FL due to official government pressure on British railway to renew Gundlach contract for extremely valuable warehouse in the name of this employee cloak.

U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ, Oct. 15, 1943)

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At present time the Board is in consultation with the Embassy on the matter of including the following additional firms:

Gundlach, Andean and Wilkes (or Wilke), La Paz, Miguel K.
Xiyoto, La Paz and Cochabamba, Almecos "El Globo" de Hugo
Medina, Santa Cruz, Sucre and Potosi, Soc. Industrial "Mario"
Fabrical de Fideos, Tarija, and the mining properties of Segur

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ - Sept. 17, 1943)

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Embassy Report #2380 - La Paz - Oct. 15, 1943 - Requested Miss Wright to obtain it.

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Inclusion of Alfredo Concha in next supplement is approved.

Oct. 18, La Paz.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ, October 21, 1943)

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Cornelius F. Gundlach, the owner of subject firm. According to confidential informant ytd, Gundlach was a member of the Nazi
Party in Bolivia and one of the first contributors to the Nazi Party Fund. Various reliable sources state that there is evidence that he was connected with the Nazi putsch of July 1941, and had ideas of becoming the Nazi chief of Bolivia. As a representative of General Motors and because of his financial standing he wielded a great deal of political and economic influence in the country. However, since the unsuccessful putsch and the loss of his General Motors representation he has gone to Chile and has not returned as of the date of this writing.

Three of his employees recently approached Norman Stickney, PL Section of the Embassy, and volunteered facts and opinions regarding their listed employer. Sub-Manager Natalio Mercado explained that there was considerable respect for Gundlach among the employees, but the firm is not doing well financially. Mercado professed to have democratic tendencies, stating that with the exception of four employees all of the employees in the firm were democrats and had never been subjected to any pressure by Gundlach. Luis Cordova, no longer with the firm, indicated his personal liking for Gundlach and was puzzled as to why he was on the PL unless it was because of some of the employees. The other employee, Arturo Eugino Z. ventured that “rumors” had been circulated by Arellano and Hochschild interests in an attempt to acquire the General Motors agency.

Gundlach at the present time is the subject of an open case in this office.

(F.B.I. - Nov. 8, 1943)
Intercept NY FOB 24339, December 23, 1943, from LUC.

La Paz, Bolivia. C. C. CROWLEY, c/o General Motors Corp.,
Foreign Distributors Division, 1775 Broadway, New York City, states that writer asks address for exclusive representation of the
"Chevrolet" agency throughout Bolivia. Writer states that he was associated with Gundlach and encloses a copy of his resignation from that firm. He had bought some installation and equipment from Gundlach and attempted to operate his own business. Shortly thereafter he discovered his name appeared on the FL. Upon inquiry, he was told by the American Embassy that the reason was that he had bought this equipment from Gundlach. He subsequently sold all this equipment, having been promised by the American Embassy to be re-instated by the end of the month.

Writer further states that he has a partner, EDUARDO SANTOS, who is willing and anxious to invest $100,000 to $200,000 in this agency.

La Paz, January 4, 1944:

"It may be of interest to the Department that the P.I.R. org. "PERSON" is continuing to publish regularly a full page advertisement for C. F. Gundlach who is on the FL. Their newspaper is small and its newsprint requirements are commensurately small, so that it has managed to obtain paper through the presses printing plant when it is published. (Embassy Telegram)

"It is believed probable that the re-appearance of a Gundlach advertisement in "PERSON's" edition of January 1, 1944, may have no more than a purely commercial significance. It will
be recalled the "La Calle", official organ of the MHF and therefore of the new Villarroel-Paz Entensoro Government, blossomed forth on Christmas Day with four PL firms (including Gundlach) in its advertising columns. An apology and explanation from Armando Arce, editor of the "La Calle", was received the same evening. "La Calle's" subsequent daily editions have not repeated the "error" of December 25.

However, the Embassy has no such understanding with "Fregon" but in the event that next week's edition of this paper should again contain Gundlach or other PL advertising, Fregon's management will be approached directly and formally requested to dispense with undesirable clients.

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ - Jan. 4, 1944)

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About two series of P.O. box numbers in La Paz. The first series, which includes 22 post office boxes, are listed as "Ca\n


"Cajon de Correo" (which are larger than "Casillae") whereas the second of these series, which includes upwards of 1400 post office boxes, are known as "Casilla". Both series start with number one.

Case Gundlach should read: "Cajon de Correo 15", instead of "Casilla 15". (These two are entirely different addresses or boxes)

(U.S. EMBASSY LA PAZ - Feb. 12, 1944)

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In Paz, Bolivia, February 10, 1944

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Subj: Report that Cornelius F. Cundlach, an individual included in the Proclaimed List, has been promised the Chevrolet Agency after the war by the General Motors Corporation.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Embassy has learned from a reliable source that during the past month or two Cornelius F. Cundlach (PL), former agent for all General Motors products in Bolivia until his inclusion in the Proclaimed List on July 17, 1941, has been privately assured by a "high representative" of General Motors that he will be given the Chevrolet Agency after the war. This report has come to the Embassy in the following manner:

Mr. Karl Klusner, Manager of Cobena, which firm now has the General Motors representation for spare parts only, states that several months ago he was approached by Natalio Lescano, bookkeeper and sub-manager of the Gundlach firm (PL) in La Paz, Nercedo told Klusner, according to the letter, that he (Nercedo) and other Bolivian members of the Gundlach firm, not including Carlos Hertzog (PL), were hoping that if the Bolivian Government ever reached a decision on nationalizing Axis firms they would be in a position to form a new company for the purpose of taking over the General Motors Agency after the war and buying out the Gundlach concern. He asked Klusner if perhaps Cobena might not be interested in forming part of the capital of this organization which would be independently administered from Cobena.

Mr. Klusner states that he informed Nercedo it was quite likely he and Cobena would be interested. It is well known that Cobena, a politically acceptable firm, unsuccessfully attempted to secure the General Motors Agency for itself slightly more than a year ago.

No further conversations were held between Mr. Nercedo and Mr. Klusner until February 6, when the two met casually at the La Paz Tennis Club. Klusner drew Nercedo aside and asked him if any further developments had taken place with regard to the letter which they had discussed several months previously. Nercedo said that the whole proposal now appeared to be impracticable of realization since he knew definitely that a top official of the General Motors organization who was apparently in Chile recently (where Gundlach has resided for the last two years) told Gundlach personally that he could be assured of securing the Chevrolet Agency following the termination of the present conflict.

The Embassy
The Embassy is inclined to give full credence to this report for the following reasons:

1. smiles for frequently spoken to the Embassy of his plans and has in fact proved to be such a good informant about what is going on within the Guandiach organization that, despite the fact his name was involved in two separate cynical attempts on behalf of the Guandiach firm, it has not been found advisable to recommend inclusion of his name in the Prohibited List.

2. During the absence of Carlos Marzoy from La Paz (he left in November, 1943, for Brazil and Chile), Marzoy has been in full charge of all of the firm’s books and correspondence. Marzoy has not been returned to La Paz at the end of January 1944. It is not known whether Mertzoy has returned, although he was reported on January 24 to be on his way back. Marzoy’s temporary management has enabled him to keep himself fully informed.

3. The Embassy has received a copy of confidential postal censorship intercept No. 174332, which summarizes the contents of a letter from Coca-Cola Co. (PL) of La Paz to Eduardo C. Guandiach, Cookies, Distributors Division, General Motors Corporation, New York. This communication, dated December 23, 1943, discloses that Coca-Cola has known as a loyal and devoted employee of Guandiach since 1929, and has asked that he be granted a Chevelle Motors agency. Coca-Cola states that he has a position of Guandiach (who is a Bolivian member of the firm) and has an average deposit of 100,000 to 600,000 dollars to invest in the agency. This intercept would indicate that Coca-Cola may be acting on behalf of his former employee, Guandiach (Coca-Cola officially removed from the Coca-Cola firm on September 1, 1942), since it is to be noted that, if Eduardo Guandiach (who is in good standing) were really actively interested in the Chevrolet agency or the General Motors representation, he would allow a person on the Prohibited List to solicit this representation for him without first consulting with this Embassy. Guandiach maintains close contact with Embassy officers.

4. It is known that several months ago, C. P. Guandiach personally instructed his La Paz manager, Carlos Marzoy, to liquidate everything, “including the chalk.” Later this instruction was explicitly changed and Guandiach indicated he didn’t want to sell anything and requested that any of his properties had already been sold. This would indicate that Guandiach now hopes to continue in business after the war and by maintaining his legal status one of the two best equipped in La Paz, hopes to secure automobile representation.

5. It is significant that a Chevrolet agency alone would represent to him 250,000, not much more, of General Motors’ total business in Bolivia. This agency would be sufficiently attractive to Guandiach, he thought, perhaps not as attractive as the representation of the other General Motors line.

To will
It will be the embassy's intention to investigate the
matter further as discreetly as possible, but meanwhile it has
occurred to the embassy that the department may wish to approach
the General Motors Corporation itself with a view to learning
just what its plans are for Bolivia after the war. This matter,
it is believed, is of particular interest at this time in view
of the attention which has been paid to the question of post-war
policy toward Axis firms which was discussed by the embassy's
Despatch No. 2852 of October 2, 1942.

The reluctance of the General Motors Corporation to award
the General Motors' agency to any Bolivian firm following the
enforced termination of the very satisfactory agency arrange-
ment with Gundlach in 1941, is noteworthy and has occasioned
general comment in Bolivia. The belief was widely prevalent
in Bolivian circles, long before the present corroborative
evidence came to light, that General Motors had not cleanly
severed all its ties with Gundlach and that, in accordance
with a possible tacit understanding, General Motors was refus-
ing to award its agency to any other firm so that a connection
with Gundlach might readily be reestablished after the war.
Regardless of whether this belief has any substantial founda-
tion in fact, its existence has added to the prestige and
ability to survive of the Gundlach organization and has been
prejudicial to the embassy's economic warfare effort.

Although the embassy has no present intention of calling
into question the policies or activities of Mr. Crowley or the
General Motors Foreign Distributors Organization, in view of
the inconclusive nature of the evidence, it may be advisable
for the department confidentially and unofficially to call to
the attention of high General Motors executives the undeniable
fact that through their treatment of the Bolivian agency
question they, no doubt unwittingly, have given aid and comfort
to a dangerous enemy firm which is considered one of the im-
portant spearheads of Axis penetration in Bolivia.

Respectfully yours,

for the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

[Signature]

[Title]

As Mr.'s Aid

[Signatures]

[Title]

British Legation
Le Fevr, Bolivia, January 23, 1945

No. 2390


To the Department
The Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a memorandum prepared by an official of the Embassy on the basis of fully reliable information concerning the activities of Carlos Hertzog (FL), son of C. Y. Gundlich (FL), who is at present in Chile, where he is in contact with Cornelius Y. Gundlich (FL), owner of the Gundlich firm. In view of the Department's interest in the Gundlich firm, which was for many years the distributor for General Motors in Bolivia, it is believed that this memorandum may be found of value.

In connection with the recent political events and the overthrow of the Presidente government by the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR) it is also interesting to observe that Hertzog, one of the first real Bolivian born Nazis, was a contributor in November 1935 of the sum of No. 3,600,000 (approximately $7,000,000) to the MNR. Hertzog is also known as a member of the MNR Political Committee.

Yours respectfully,

For the Ambassador

Hartley H. Lewis

Commercial Attaché

Hatler H. Lewis

Commercial Attaché
The following is a note received from a reliable source and is believed to be accurate:

1) do insist that it is Bolivian.
2) to convert all liquid interests into bonds and foreign exchange.
3) to try to avoid continuing to do business on its present scale.

Lactose thus becomes avoid being nil, with no bonds or assets. In fact, lactose can be sold at a profit. In summary, the

crisis in Bolivia is not as serious as it appears. The

resultant effect is a beneficial one. The

average person is not being adversely affected. The

crisis in Bolivia is not as serious as it appears. The

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January 7, 1935

1) I have purchased the following list of five cents, representing foreign exchange for the sum of $115.00, purchased by a friend for the account of F. C. Smith. This list is sold only on the condition that it be returned to the individual who purchased it.

2) I have also sold a statement of account, representing payments made by the client's firm to F. C. Smith for a undisclosed purpose. The total of this balance sheet equals approximately $7,500.00, and included the list of nearly $50,000 written off to "other bad debts" for F. C. Smith. The list of foreign exchange on file returned to the individual who purchased it.

3) I have been informed of the intent of a similar action by a representative of the bank.

The reason I am not able to give figures accurately is that the above documents were only shown to me, and I was able to examine them only.

4) Certain reports made to the firm are not substantiated by my knowledge, but was merely in connection with the letters of credit at the behest of a client. It has been noted in the report that the client has been: number of the letters of credit, the purpose, and the senders. I consider these important, as they provide a basis for further action.
COLLINS RADIO CO. DE LEXICO, S. A.
MEXICO CITY,
Mexico.
Av. Juarez 4-1002.

JANUARY 29TH, 1943

This company was organized legally on March 13, 1935, for a duration of 99 years. Its objects were to engage in general mercantile and industrial activities; to manufacture, buy, and sell, radio apparatus and electrical equipment in general; and to engage in related operations. Authorized capital stock was 25,000 pesos, consisting of 250 shares of 100 pesos par, of which 246 shares were subscribed to be Frank H. Goodrich, and one certificate each by R. R. Billings, Fidel Royna, Baltazar Katz, and Pedro Chapa. It is the general understanding, however, that from the outset the share capital was controlled by Arthur A. Collins and Merrel H. Collins, both of whom are officers of the Collins Radio Co., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U. S. A., which Goodrich represented as a stockholder. The Mexican entity was established for handling the sale of the products of the American organization in the Mexican field, and from the beginning it was considered a direct dependency of the U. S. outfit.

William E. Houk figured as manager in Mexico City, but he relinquished his post about a month ago and retired to the United States to participate in the world war. It is reported that the subject concern virtually has suspended operations in Mexico City, and its offices have been closed. During the years that the concern was active, it functioned mostly as a representative of the American enterprise. It did not have occasion to contract obligations locally, or to seek credit. The concern always enjoyed a good general standing, but at present it is virtually out of business and is expected to be dissolved in the not too distant future. It has no liabilities, neither commercial or banking. Matters relating to the company in Mexico City are being looked after by Goodrich, who is a member of the local firm of BILLINGS & GOODRICH.

2-16-43.
COLLINS RADIO CO., DF MEXICO, S.A.

V. Suarez 4-1002
Mexico, D.F.

Engaged in general mercantile & industrial activities; buys and sells radio apparatus and electrical equipment in general; engages in related operations.

Organized in March 1925, with authorized capital stock of 25,000 pesos (250 shares), subscribed to as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 246    | FRANK H. GOODRICH | Died 3 or 4 years ago, place
| 1      | R.R. BILLINGS     | In firm taken over by brother
| 1      | RIDEIL REYNA      | BURNELL M. GOODRICH
| 1      | BALTAZAR MATA     |                  |
| 1      | PEDRO CHAPA       |                  |

Share capital controlled from outset by ARTHUR A. COLLINS and MIRIEL N. COLLINS, both of whom are officers of Collins Radio Co., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A., which Goodrich represented as a stockholder. Subject is considered direct dependency of the U.S. outfit. Subject has virtually suspended operations in Mexico City, and its offices have been closed. Matters relating to subject are being looked after by Goodrich, who is member of local firm of BILLINGS & GOODRICH.

WILLIAM E. HOUK - Was Mgr. of subject, but retired to U.S.A. about a month ago to participate in the war.

R.R. BILLINGS - Came to Mexico upwards of 11 years ago. Was associated with the law firm BASHAM & RINGE. Withdraw. Established office with late FRANK GOODRICH. Native of Pittsfield, Mass., graduated from GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY. Has lived in NYC for several years and is connected with law firm of BEID & PRIEST, #3 B st 2nd St there. Reported to have a house at #14 Kemper Rd., Scarsdale, NY worth between $20,000 and $25,000. 42 years old - married.

BURNELL M. GOODRICH - about 39 years old - married. Graduate of the UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (1925). Understood to have some small property interests in Brownsville, Texas.

1/20/43 4/10/43
TO: IP/AR
   GA-50

FROM:

REQUESTERS NAME: PLEASE PRINT

REMARKS:

ACTION REQUESTED:

RECORDS CENTER

JOB NO.  76-780

SPACE NO. 320382

FILE NO.  which Reg. Inta 8

DOCUMENT. H.567

FOLDER NO.  567

BOX NO.  55

RETURN TO:
   IP/AR/DC/PSU
   GA-50

CL. BY:  062147

□ SECRET  □ CONFIDENTIAL  □ INTERNAL USE ONLY  □ UNCLASSIFIED
<table>
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<th>To</th>
<th>Room No.</th>
<th>Rec'd.</th>
<th>Ewd'd.</th>
<th>Officer's Initials</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.
A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
Officer Designations should be used in To column.
Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.
Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

Have called Helen.

Initial for reason of policy (will edit to get the document) we hold best interest involved.

320382
Lisbon, May 12, 1943

Dear George Bovden:

About a year ago, the Portuguese Government approached an American concern called "Collins", for the express purpose of obtaining American radio equipment for the new Lisbon airport at Scaoven. They have now been advised that Collins cannot obtain the necessary equipment and permission from the American Government for the exportation of this equipment from America.

Through a contact of this office, one George Black, who is considered the Portuguese "Lindberg", it has come to my attention that the Portuguese Government is now dickering with a British concern for the procurement of the required apparatus.

I believe it worth while for our unit to revive these negotiations with a company, separate and distinct from Collins, thus affording our organization a good front whereby we could send to Portugal some of our men as radio experts.

Conditions being what they are, and the ever present talk of a Peninsula invasion by Germany, it is no more than fitting and proper that we take advantage of this situation to install men in the Scaoven airport, which is the most important military and commercial airport in all of Portugal.

I am attaching hereto a copy of "Diario Municipal" issued March 4, 1940, and refer you to pages 9 to 12, which contain the complete requirements covering this matter.

Enclosure:
Copy of "Diario Municipal".

C.E.
DIRECCÃO DOS SERVIÇOS CENTRAIS

1.º Repartição (Central)

Requerimentos despachados:

Cerelão deferrados:

5358—Alberto Almeida. — (1 f. papel selado; 1480 (C) e 16560 (E).)
6289—Rita O. Silva.
7938—Amélia N. Bastos.
1 3/4 f. p. selado; 6510 (C) e 6570 (E).

Requerimentos entrados, em 29 de Fevereiro de 1940:

Relativos a esta Direcção:

0982—Joaquim S. Goulartino.
1184—Alcino António.
1988—Francisco M. Chaveiro.
1910—Fernando Deus.
9125—Aires Lourconcio.
1124—Carlos L. S. Leal.
1124—Carlos Domingos.
1114—Augusto Silva.
9128—Eduardo Bento.
9126—Joaquim M. Teixeira e ohn.
1121—Leonel Pereira.
1081—Daniel Freitas.
1977—Eduardo M. Mendes.
9158—Domingos R. Moreira.
9116—José Salvador.
9127—José M. Gonçalves.
1076—Vincente & Micaela.
9128—Oliveira R. A. P. Mello.
1822—Paul P. N. & Guedes.

Remetidos à D. S. U. O.:

0982—José V. H. Godinho.
1114—Carreiro Pires.
1121—Gorbeiro & Rodrigues.
9127—Nogueira Jr. & C.
1121—Leopoldo Pires.
1114—Leopoldo Peixoto.
1126—Maria A. C. C. Cavalcante.
1126—David Margerum.
1121—Ema P. Porto.
1121—António C. Oliveira.
9127—Manuel C. Guimarães.
9127—Vicente Silva.
9127—Oliveira.
9127—João L. Guimarães.
1121—Eduardo A. Silva.
9127—Francisco F. Silva.
1076—Mário J. Mendes.
9127—Francisco L. Jordens (Hrd.).
1127—Joaquim A. Vieira.
1114—António L. Jesus.
1076—Alcino C. Pinheiro.
1978—Mario Silva.
1076—Manuel Grapa.
9127—Vincente J. Estevan.
9127—Joaquim Cordoso.
9127—António Morais.
9127—O mesmo.
9127—Antónia Abreu.
9127—Antónia E. Domingues.
9127—José A. Gomes.
9127—Augusto F. Reis.

Remetidos à D. S. F. I.

0970—Aliança Silva.
Os sistemas de transmissão de radiodifusão devem respeitar os seguintes princípios:

1. **Estabilidade de frequência:** Os transmissores devem manter a frequência estacionária.
2. **Estabilidade de potência:** Os transmissores devem manter a potência de transmissão constante.
3. **Potência máxima:** A potência máxima permitida é limitada por lei.
4. **Distância:** A distância entre transmissores deve ser suficiente para evitar interferências.
5. **Operação:** A operação dos transmissores deve ser supervisionada por um profissional qualificado.

**CADERNO DE ENCARGOS**

**CAPÍTULO I**

**Objetivo do curso**

O curso tem como objetivo fornecer aos estagiários as bases teóricas e práticas para a instalação e manutenção de sistemas de transmissão de radiofrequência. As instalações de rádio devem atender a normas de segurança e eficiência, garantindo a transmissão clara e confiável de mensagens.

**CAPÍTULO II**

**Instalações emissores**

**Art. 4.** O número de postos emissores a funcionar e indicados a serem operados por cada emissor não pode exceder o limite estabelecido pela legislação.

**Art. 6.** A transmissão de rádio deve ser feita a partir de antenas e torres de transmissão.

**Art. 8.** As antenas devem ser instaladas de forma a garantir a uniformidade da radiodifusão.

**Art. 10.** As antenas devem ser mantidas em boas condições de funcionamento.

**Art. 12.** A distribuição de energia elétrica para o funcionamento das antenas deve ser feita por meio de instalações adequadas.

**CAPÍTULO III**

**Instalação receptora**

**Art. 9.** O número de receptores a serem instalados deve ser de tal forma que garanta a cobertura da área a ser atendida.

**Art. 11.** A instalação receptora deve ser equipada com todos os componentes necessários para o recebimento e reprodução do sinal de rádio.

**Art. 13.** As antenas de recepção devem ser instaladas de forma a garantir a recepção clara e estacionária do sinal de rádio.

**Art. 15.** As instalações receptoras devem ser mantidas em boas condições de funcionamento.

**Art. 17.** A instalação receptora deve ser protegida contra danos causados por fatores naturais e humanos.
CAPÍTULO IV
Instalações radiogoniométricas

Art. 61. — Será fornecido e instalado um radiogoniômetro para cada estação tipo Adcock.

Art. 62. — A instalação do radiogoniômetro será feita dentro de limites marcados na planta anexa, em local a determinado próximo ao emplacamento do radiométrico.

Art. 63. — O radiogoniômetro Adcock deslocará a indicação da determinação de ângulos, como também a recepção instantânea.

Art. 64. — Para efeito do deslocamento antecipado da instalação permitirá um diagrama de recepção, circular, em cima e em frente.

Art. 65. — Indicará-se a intensidade de campo necessária para a obtenção de ângulos com um erro máximo de 2 graus.

Art. 66. — Será igualmente indicada a sensibilidade para a recepção com o diagrama circular.

Art. 67. — Será fornecida e instalada a instalação completa de elétricos.

Art. 68. — O radiogoniômetro Adcock per forma que o sistema de comunicação e comunicação ficará adaptado do sistema de elétricos e situado no ponto de recepção.

Art. 69. — A instalação do radiogoniômetro será probatório e substituída a 220 volts, 50 hz.

Art. 70. — Com a proposta apresentada, no ân d o ano de 1940, o emplacamento do radiogoniômetro ficará junto do sistema de elétricos, um edifício de dois pisos.

Art. 71. — Indicar-se-á a sensibilidade de campo para a obtenção de ângulos com um erro máximo de 1 grau.

CAPÍTULO V
Sistemas de interligação e comandos

Art. 72. — Além do sistema de comando dos emissores, será previsto entre estes e o ponto de recepção, um sistema de comunicação para comunicação de serviço.

Art. 73. — Além do sistema de comando de ângulos, será previsto um sistema de interligação, com a sensibilidade dos radiogoniômetros e com o regra dos sinais.

Art. 74. — Os sistemas de comunicação e comando utilizados, de preferência, cabos subterrâneos instalados no longo

ANÚNCIOS

Venda de terrenos

Em 43.940, às 12 h., vendem-se, em muito público, os seguintes lotes de terreno:
1-nos R. de Artilharia, n.º 45;
2-nos R. da Fonseca e D. Francisco,
3-nos R. Padre António Vieira;
4-nos R. Castilho entre as Ruas Bramcamp e A. A. A. Para;
5-nos R. de Artilharia, n.º 21;
6-nos R. a. V. Valmor, Def. de Chaves e António J. de Almeida;
7-nos R. Carlos Mardel;
8-nos R. A. M. Maciel;
9-nos R. Escadaria Cabral.

As condições estão potentes, com os descornos e projetos, na Secret. do Patrimônio e Estatística, das 11 às 17.

Rio de Janeiro,

O Presidente,

(a) E. R. de Cunha,

Anúncio para o fornecimento

cabeça de alta tensão para a Fábrica da Banda de Matinha.

Este anúncio, que estava marcado para 12, foi transferido para 17, às 3 mesmo hora.

Rio de Janeiro,

O Presidente,

(b) E. R. de Cunha.
TO:
IP/AR
CA-50
TUBE GT-7

FROM:
D. Zinn
REQUESTORS NAME

REMARKS:
Immediate

RECORDS CENTER

JOB NO. 56-10
SPACE NO. 401752

FILE NO. DEC-WRTEQ 50-2
DOCUMENT 088 1172
BOX NO. 6

NOTE:
1. Material is retained in IP/AR or 3000 and 104.
2. Special priority requests must be authorized by IMO or authorized designer.
FULL TEMPLE GUMBO DIVISION

The following side material is charged out to:

- Chief, P. & S.
- Auditor, P. & S.
- Chief, Priority Divs.

CONTRACT NO. OSS-1172

Collins Radio Company

Other Material

Received at

Approved 2. 20.46
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**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CL. BY: 062147**

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**RECORDS CENTER**

**JOB NO.: 76-433**

**SPACE NO.: 414763**

**FILE NO.:**

**DOCUMENT**

**FOLDER NO.: 598**

**BOX NO.: 38**

**E2 INPIET CL. BY: 062147**
Foreign Report

Foreign Report

FIECKMANN & CIA.

HIDE, INTELS., ETC.

SACRULO, BRAZIL

Rua Florencio Abreu 209.

OR. NOV. 13, 1944.

REGISTRY:

Declared capital Cr$ 2,000,000 on Feb. 5, 1943.

Fieckmann

Act. Part.

Cr$ 500,000

Werner Fieckmann

#

400,000

Julio Willy Piccatti

#

400,000

Friedrich Ludwig Winkler, Act. Part.

400,000

Euge Fieckmann

Limited Partner.

300,000

ANTECEDENTS:

This business was founded in 1899 as Brunsche & Cia., succeeded by Rodolphe Richter & Cia., which in turn was succeeded by Richter Branco & Cia., which was succeeded in 1906 by the subject company. After a number of changes in the capital structure, etc., the declared capital of Cr$ 2,000,000 was listed on February 5, 1943. Julio Willy Piccatti is reported to have died in 1943, and no change was made in the registry, up to the present time.

The partners are Brazilians, married, aged from 44 to 52 years of age, their general reputation is good, and they are considered active and competent.

Werner Fieckmann was a shareholder in the Ind. S. Pedro Ltda., a company specializing in the salt-producing field.

The subject company's payments are reported prompt.

METHOD OF OPERATION:

The concern is engaged in importing and also trade in hardware, agricultural machinery, general actions, etc., operating on a fair scale. It has salt deposits which it owns in Santo Andre, a suburb of this city, with a railroad siding of its own.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

When interviewed on this date, Werner Fieckmann estimated the company's total assets at Cr$ 10,000,000, and said that monthly sales reach Cr$ 1,500,000. He also intimated that the place of the deceased partner would be taken by the latter's only son. Independent sources indicate that the company has developed normally, shown good results. They consider the liabilities moderate. The components of the directorate are credited with unencumbered assets, including land and savings.

SUMMARY:

AN OLD COMPANY OF GOOD STANDING. ALTHOUGH FINANCIAL DETAILS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, THOSE OBTAINED SPEAK WELL OF THE COMPANY.

CURRENCY:

The Cruzeiro is quoted at 5½ in U.S. Cents.

WHIP
1/23/45
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<td>5285</td>
<td>5421</td>
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<td>Jan. 10-45</td>
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**COMMENT**

PAGE 1 NOTIFIES U.S. FIRM THAT BRAZILIAN COMPANY IS NAZI SYMPATHIZER.

Writer advises as follows:

FRIEDKIN & CIA., Sao Paulo: Order No. 42/44. These people have been in the "gray list" for a long time but seem to have been able to clear their situation. They assure me you will have no difficulty in obtaining an export license for them now. Personally, however, I feel that although an old and good customer of yours, no American merchandise should be sent to them. They are as Nazi as I am Brazilian and make no secret of it. Ever at the moment they were insisting on my accepting this order, they made a crack at the German counter-offense in Europe. This is just my opinion and you will naturally do as you think best."

Enclosures: 4-5 Orders, 1 newspaper

**Examiner's Note:**

NY 387870, dated October 6, 1944, from the Empire Flow Company, 3140 East 65th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, to Lorin Stonekoff, box 2140 East 65th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, to Lorin Stonekoff, Box 3825, Sao Paulo, Brazil, reveals that FRIEDKIN & CIA. (9490) F. Juan Florinco de Abreu 209, Sao Paulo, Brazil, is regarded as an undesirable contact for American business firms."
Contract

Collins Radio Company
175 - 45th Street, N. W.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Regarding purchase M7200, contract 052-1270; balance of items
one, two, three, urgently needed. Please earliest delivery date
otherwise may have to procure from other source in accordance with
paragraph 4, subject contract.

Warner Stutler
Chief, Purchase Section
War Dept., Strategic Services Unit
VOY V VARU NR09

FROM R H HOLLISTER COLLINS RADIO CO CEDAR RAPIDS IA MAR 13 1946 1948

TO WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE ASST SECRETARY WAR

STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT 23RD AND E STS NORTHWEST ATTN M I MCHUGH

CHIEF PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY WASH DC

CRNC

REFER OUR LETTER 4 MARCH FORWARDING BID ON CONTRACT OSS-1172
REQUEST ADVISE STATUS YOUR ACCEPTANCE HAVE ENTERED ORDER TO
FACILITATE URGENTLY REQUIRED DELIVERY HOLDING FURTHER ACTION
PENDING RECEIPT ACCEPTED COPY CONTRACT ULTIMATE DELIVERY SIXTY
DAYS AFTER OUR RECEIPT YOUR ACCEPTANCE

12192

4 OSS-1172

CONFIRMATION CODE OF A

TRAM ( ) INCOMING

( ) DATE ( ) DATE

205P

WASH DC
11 March 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO:     Mr. Douglas Ogan
        Mr. John Chooli

FROM:   Chief, Contract Division

SUBJECT: Contractual Documents

1. The following contractual documents, in triplicate, are forwarded for your files and for transmittal to the General Accounting Office and the Disbursing Officer. The manually signed copies are for transmittal to the General Accounting Office.

2. Please initial the attached copy of this memorandum and retransmit it to the Contract Division, Procurement & Supply Branch indicating the receipt of all documents listed therein.

OSB-411 = Termination Letter
OSB-598 = Supplemental Agreement, Public Vouchers, and Purchase Order No. 45090, Sub. 2
OSB-1077 = Supplemental Agreement, Public Vouchers, and Purchase Order No. 46640, Sub. 1
OSB-1080 = Letter dated 7 March 1946 and Purchase Order No. 46260, Sub. 1
OSB-1094 = Supplemental Agreement, Public Vouchers, and Purchase Order No. 46886, Sub. 1
OSB-1171 = Letter providing additional floor space (24 October 1946), and letter reserving floor space (21 February 1946)
OSB-1172 = Contract and Purchase Order No. 67260
OSB-1172 = Agreement
P.O. #63500 = Sub. 1, Public Vouchers, and Settlement Agreement

Encls. (as listed)

due

001: Courtesy

Seat Jacket

P-606 File

mailed

Joseph B. Kelley
Lt. (jg), USA
20 February 1946

Collins Radio Company
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Gentlemen:

SUBJECT: Contract No. OSS-1172

We are enclosing herewith in triplicate Contract No. OSS-1172 for your signature.

Please execute and return all copies to this office for acceptance by the Government, at which time a copy will be sent you for your files and future reference.

In your letter of 20 January 1946, quoting prices you specified delivery within sixty (60) days. In view of the urgency with which this material is required, it will be greatly appreciated if you can advance this date as much as possible. In filling out the enclosed bid will you therefore indicate the earliest possible delivery date you can meet.

Very truly yours,

M. J. McHugh
Chief, Procurement & Supply Branch

Encl. (2)

RMs/dum

01: Courtesy
OSS-1172
Mr. McHugh
file

mailed FEB 21 1946
WA36

WAY V WAR PM106/11 WD
FROM CEDARAPIDS IOWA 11 257P
TO WAR DEPARTMENT STRATEGIC SERVICE UNIT AT TN FRESTON
GRMC

RE ORDER OSS1172 SHIPPING COMPLETE QUANTITIES OF 571 AND 572
0965 30 AND PARTIAL QUANTITIES OF OTHER ITEMS SETT 12 GRAHAM
COLLINS' RADIO

112140Z
OSS1172 971 572 0965 EP 12

Modified: 9-12-46

General
Memo to file:

Talked with Mr. Graham at Collins Radio Co. today. He advised he would check into the status of material under this control and advise immediately.

A. G.

Sept 10, 1946
War Department
Office of the Assistant Secretary of War
Strategic Services Unit
25th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attn: Procurement Supply Branch, H. I. McHugh

Subject: Short form contract OSS-1172 dated 20th of February, 1945
Reference: Strategic Services letter of 20th of February, 1945 to
Collins Radio Company, signed H. I. McHugh

Gentlemen:

We are enclosing herewith three copies of subject bid/contract which
have been executed under date of 1st of March, 1946.

By referenced letter bidder was requested to advance proposed shipping
date of material required by subject bid, and to this end we have
initiated preliminary action towards filling proposed subject contract.
It is respectfully requested that a signed copy indicating government
acceptance of this bid be returned at the earliest possible time, to the
attention of the writer.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R. H. Hollister
Manager, Service Engineering Dept.
War Department
Office of the Assistant Sec. of War
Strategic Services Unit
25th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Attn: Mr. Howard J. Preston

Dear Mr. Preston:

IN RE: Contract No. 0SS-1172
Purchase Order No. 56200
Our Sales Order No. 202306

We are in receipt of your letter of July 26 of which copy is attached referring to the delivery of material listed on the subject order.

We regret very much that unexpected difficulties were encountered which made it entirely impossible to meet the scheduled delivery date of 60 days from receipt of order. The shipments made to you against this order represented the total quantities in stock and it was necessary to fabricate the remainder.

We expect and believe that production and shipment of the remaining units can be made within the next 30 days or at least during the early part of September and request your indulgence until that time with the assurance that we will use every possible means to effect delivery of the material on the order at the earliest practicable time.

Yours very truly,

L. J. Thompson, Mgr.
SALES ORDER DEPARTMENT
26 July 1946

Collins Radio Company
636 - 35th Street, M.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Attention: Mr. R. S. Gates
Subject: Contract No. 028-1178
Purchase Order No. 56600

Gentlemen:

We mailed your company on the 11th day of March 1946 the subject contract and purchase order formalizing the procurement of material listed therein.

The terms of the contract provide for delivery of the material contracted for within sixty (60) calendar days after receipt of the order by your company.

This agency received the following items on the 7th of May 1946:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>50 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>50 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The balance of the items which have not been received were due May 10, 1946. This material is URGENTLY needed and we request that shipment be made as soon as possible. Please notify this office as to the date shipment will be made.

Very truly yours,

Howard J. Preston
Chief, Contract Section

cc: Capt. Conrad
cc: F.O. File
cc: Contract
cc: File

sailed 7-26-46

[Signature]
**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**  
**COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH**

**RECEIVED**  
Bethesda  
WAREHOUSE  
**No.** 9078

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>3 May 1946</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collins Radio Company</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coils, center or buffer, consisting of the following components: (partial shipment)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>50 each</td>
<td>Part #572 0961 30.</td>
<td>F-751-C/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>20 each</td>
<td>Part #573 0961 30.</td>
<td>F-761-C/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>50 each</td>
<td>Part #574 0961 30.</td>
<td>F-761-C/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The items listed above are available to the purchase order of 1946. They have been received, examined and accepted by the Office of Strategic Services on behalf of the Office of Strategic Services on May 3, 1946.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Received</th>
<th>3 May 1946</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signed</th>
<th>Owen M. Conrad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Captain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>OFS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Purchase Order

Office of Strategic Services

Order No. 56200

Point of Issue: Washington, D.C.

Date: 7 March 1944

Appropriation Symbol and Title: 4101-44-46

To: Collins Radio Company

56200

855 39th Street, N.E.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Consignee and Destination:

S

Capt. Owen H. Conrad

H

Signal Property Officer

I

4809 Bethesda Avenue

P

J

To: Bethesda, Maryland

Invitation No.

Contract No. 025-1172

Time for Delivery: 60 days

Discount Terms: Net

F.O. Point

Ship Via

CoV. N/L No.

Bethesda, Maryland

Item No.

Articles or Services:

Quantity

Unit

Unit Price

Amount

1. Part 571 0364 50

150 each

$12.52

$1,879.24

2. Part 572 0364 50

150 each

$12.52

$1,879.24

3. Part 573 0364 50

150 each

$12.52

$1,879.24

4. Part 574 0364 50

150 each

$12.52

$1,879.24

5. Part 575 0365 50

200 each

$12.54

$2,508.00

6. Part 576 0365 50

200 each

$12.54

$2,508.00

Req’d and Req’d Copies to Capt. Conrad

Mar 9 1944

Bill To:

Office of Strategic Services

25th & 2 Streets, N.W.

Washington, D.C.

Total: $11,784.64

Signature

Name: Joseph B. Kelley, Lt. (JG), USNR

Title: Chief, Contract Division

This order is placed subject to the conditions applicable as stated on the reverse side hereof.

FILE COPY

2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PURCHASE ORDER</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VENDOR</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>75 ea.</td>
<td>571-096130 Range 6-1.5-2.1.</td>
<td>Calling Radio Company</td>
<td>T-7612/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100 ea.</td>
<td>572-096130 Range 6-2.5-3.5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>T-7612/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100 ea.</td>
<td>573-096130 Range 6-4.0-5.5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>T-7612/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100 ea.</td>
<td>574-096130 Range 6-6.0-8.2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>T-7612/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>200 ea.</td>
<td>571-096530 Range 6-9.0-12.0.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>200 ea.</td>
<td>572-096530 Range 6-12.0-15.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above items are subject to the Purchase Order dated 27 Oct. 1946 and have been examined and accepted by the Communications Branch on behalf of the War Department Office of the Assistant Secretary of War, STRATEGIC SERVICES.
Office Memorandum

TO: Mr. Martin I. McHugh
FROM: Capt. Owen M. Conrad

DATE: 21 Feb. 45

SUBJECT: Req. No. 66200
Collins Radio Company

1. The coils requested in subject requisition are a part of the Collins model 52-RA Transmitter and therefore are manufactured by this company. This being the case, the Collins Radio Company is the only available supplier.
**INVITATION, BID, AND ACCEPTANCE**

**SHRIFT FORM CONTRACT**

**STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT, WAR DEPARTMENT**

25th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.  
20 February 1946

**INFORMATION**

subject to the conditions on the reverse hereof.

**ITEMS**

Subject: For furnishing the following supplies, and/or services, for delivery to Capt. Dean M. Conrad, Signal Property Officer, 4309 Bethesda Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM No.</th>
<th>ARTICLES OR SERVICES</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>UNIT PRICE</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Coils, emitter or buffer, consisting of the following components:</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>set</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Part 571 096a 30</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$12.523</td>
<td>1,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Part 572 096a 30</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>7.523</td>
<td>1,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Part 571 096b 30</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>12.528</td>
<td>1,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Part 572 096b 30</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>12.528</td>
<td>1,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Part 571 0965 30</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>12.524</td>
<td>2,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Part 572 0965 30</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>12.524</td>
<td>2,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,764</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Provisions**

All prices are f.o.b., Bethesda, Maryland. Payment for the equipment contracted for herein under is authorized by and is chargeable to Procurement Authority "S.0.1-120-7-120-63-41901051 44-139, Salary and Expense, Strategic Services Unit, War Department, 1946."

BID

1. March 1946

In compliance with the above invitation for bids, and subject to all the conditions thereof, the undersigned offer, and agree, if this bid is accepted within thirty calendar days from the date of invitation, to furnish any or all of the items upon which prices are quoted, at the prices set opposite each item, delivered at the point(s) and in the manner specified within thirty calendar days after receipt of order.

Discounts will be allowed for payment as follows: 5.00 percent 10 calendar days; 10.00 percent 20 calendar days; [other percentage, if applicable] percent 30 calendar days. Terms: Net Cash.

**BIDDER**

COLLINS RADIO COMPANY  
Address: 855 35th St. N.E.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

By: [Signature]

Vice President

**ACCEPTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT**

7. March 1946

Accepted as Item numbered: All

Name: [Signature]  
Chief, Procurement & Supply Branch

[Signature]  
Chief, Procurement & Supply Branch
**STANDARD GOVERNMENT FORM OF CONTINUATION SCHEDULE FOR STANDARD FORM 31, OR 33**

*SUPPLIES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM No.</th>
<th>ARTICLES OR SERVICES</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>UNIT PRICE</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>DOLLARS</th>
<th>CENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Conditions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The attached supplemental form headed &quot;General Contract Conditions&quot; is made a part of this Invitation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Mathias**

- **10-1900 [OVER]**
GENERAL CONTRACT CONDITIONS

8. PRICE CERTIFICATION: "The Bidder certifies that the prices quoted in the bid are not in excess of any applicable price ceiling established by the Office of Price Administration."

9. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT: The Contractor shall state the contract number and make the following certification on his invoices:

"I certify that the above bill is correct and just; that payment therefor has not been received; that all statutory requirements as to American production and labor standards, and all conditions of purchase applicable to the transactions have been complied with; and that State or local sales taxes are not included in the amounts billed."

10. COVENANT AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES.— The Contractor warrants that he has not employed any person to solicit or secure this contract upon any agreement for a commission, percentage, brokerage or contingent fee. Breach of this warranty shall give the Government the right to annul the contract, or, in its discretion, to deduct from the contract price or consideration the amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fees. This warranty shall not apply to commissions payable by contractors upon contracts or sales secured or made through bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the Contractor for the purpose of securing business.

11. PATENTS: The Contractor shall hold and save the Government, its officers, agents, servants, and employees, harmless from liability of any nature or kind, including costs and expenses, for or on account of any patented or unpatented invention, article, or appliance manufactured or used in the performance of this contract, including its use by the Government.

12. TERMINATION AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT: In the event circumstances should compel termination of this contract at the option of the Government, as distinguished from the right of termination as reserved to the Government in Article 4 of the "Conditions," an adjustment between the Contractor and the Government will be made on an equitable basis, following, insofar as may be administratively practicable, the procedures established in the Joint Termination Regulation and the Joint Termination Accounting Manual of the War and Navy Departments, as modified from time to time by the regulations of the Office of Contract Settlement.
13. **INSPECTION:** Final inspection and acceptance will be made after delivery, unless otherwise stated. Final inspection shall be conclusive except as regards latent defects, fraud, or such gross mistakes as amount to fraud. Final acceptance or rejection shall be made as promptly as practicable, but failure to inspect and accept or reject the equipment shall not impose liability on the Government for such materials or supplies as are not in accordance with the specifications.

14. **DISPUTES:** Except as otherwise specifically provided in this contract, all disputes concerning questions of fact, arising under this contract shall be decided by the contracting officer, subject to written appeal by the Contractor within 30 days to the Director of the Strategic Services Unit or his duly authorized representative, whose decision shall be final and conclusive upon the parties hereto. In the meantime the Contractor shall diligently proceed with performance.

15. **RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPPLIES TENDERED:** The Contractor shall be responsible for the articles or materials covered by this contract until they are delivered at the designated point, but the Contractor shall bear all risk on rejected articles or materials after notice of rejection. Where final inspection is at point of origin but delivery by Contractor is at some other point, the Contractor’s responsibility shall continue until delivery is accomplished.

16. **TIME OF DELIVERY:** When no time of delivery is stated by the bidder, it is understood and agreed that deliveries are to be made within (10) days after receipt of order.

17. **TAXES:** Unless otherwise indicated in this contract, (A) the prices herein do not include any state or local sales tax, and (B) the prices herein include all applicable Federal Taxes in effect at the date of this contract unless the procurement falls within the exceptions of the Internal Revenue Act of 1943, in which case the Contractor has clearly indicated in the contract that the prices shown are exclusive of the Federal Excise Tax. Upon request of the Contractor, the Government will issue tax exemption certificates or furnish other similar proof of exemption with respect to all Federal Excise taxes properly excluded from the price.

18. **ANTI-DISCRIMINATION:** The Contractor in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin. The Contractor further agrees that each subcontract made under this contract will contain a similar provision with respect to Anti-Discrimination.
19. **Assignment of Claims:** No claims against the Government arising under any purchase or contract which provides for payments aggregating $1,000.00 or more shall be assigned except in accordance with the Assignment of Claims Act, 1940 (Public No. 811, 76th Congress, approved October 9, 1940).

20. **Walsh-Healey Act:** Where applicable, the representations and stipulations required by Section I of the act of June 30, 1936 (Walsh-Healey Act, Public No. 846, 74th Congress) to be included in all contracts therein specified are hereby incorporated and made a part of this contract with the same force and effect as if fully set forth in the contract.

21. **Modification:** No change or modification of this contract shall be valid unless the same be in writing and signed by both of the parties hereto.

22. **Alterations:** The following alterations were made before this contract was signed by the parties hereto:

   (1) Inventions and/or Discoveries Clause is added hereto and made a part herof as page 4.

   (2) Article 14 is to read as per typewritten changes therein.
2. INVENTIONS AND/OR DISCOVERIES: The Contractor agrees, as part of the consideration and without further cost to the Government, to grant to the Government an irrevocable, non-exclusive, royalty-free right and license to make, use and sell or otherwise dispose of, and cause to be made, used and sold, or otherwise disposed of, for any purpose, devices, materials and processes utilizing any and all inventions and/or discoveries made and/or reduced to practice in the performance of this contract, whether patented or unpatented; provided, however, that the Contractor shall not be required to deliver to the Government any rights under any dominating patent held by any bona fide third party. Nevertheless, in any subcontract which the Contractor may enter into for the performance of any of the work herein contemplated, the Contractor will provide for and obtain such irrevocable, non-exclusive, royalty-free right and license to the Government with respect to inventions and/or discoveries made and/or reduced to practice in the performance of such subcontracts.
IN INVITATION, BID, AND ACCEPTANCE  
(SHORT FORM CONTRACT)  

STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT, WAR DEPARTMENT  
25th and S Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.  
20. February 1946  

INVITATION  

subject to the conditions on the reverse hereof.  

for furnishing the  

following supplies and services, for delivery to  

R. C. Brown,  

C.O. 1073, Post Office,  

Baltimore, Maryland.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM No.</th>
<th>ARTICLES OR SERVICES</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>UNIT PRICE</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Codine, salt or buffer, consisting of the following components</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>set</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Park 771, 904, 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Park 772, 904, 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Park 773, 904, 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Park 774, 904, 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Park 775, 904, 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Park 776, 904, 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,704.50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Delivery  

To commence as soon as possible.  

Provisions  

All prices are F.O.B. Baltimore, Maryland.  
Payment for the equipment contracted for hereinunder is authorized by and is chargeable to Procurement Authority 6514-J200-75-30 and 74-131, Salaries and Expenses, Strategic Service Function, War Department, 1946.  

BID  

1 March 1946  

Collins Radio Company  
856 35th St., N. W.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  

By R. H. Work, Vice President  
Title Vice President  

ACCEPTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT  

7 March 1946  

Accepted as to items numbered.  

Name W. H. McPhail  
Title Chief Procurement Supply Branch  
Chief of Services
CONDITIONS

1. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in whole or in part, or to change the specifications or requirements, if such action will be to the advantage of the Government. The Government may also amend, delete, or add to the specifications or requirements at any time before the acceptance of the contract. The decision of the Government in all matters of interpretation of the specifications shall be final.

2. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids if the bidder is not in compliance with any laws or regulations governing the use or disposal of labor, material, equipment, or other items purchased. The Government may also require the bidder to submit evidence of compliance with such laws or regulations, and stated herein.

3. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids if the bidder is not in compliance with any laws or regulations governing the use or disposal of labor, material, equipment, or other items purchased. The Government may also require the bidder to submit evidence of compliance with such laws or regulations, and stated herein.

4. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids if the bidder is not in compliance with any laws or regulations governing the use or disposal of labor, material, equipment, or other items purchased. The Government may also require the bidder to submit evidence of compliance with such laws or regulations, and stated herein.

5. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids if the bidder is not in compliance with any laws or regulations governing the use or disposal of labor, material, equipment, or other items purchased. The Government may also require the bidder to submit evidence of compliance with such laws or regulations, and stated herein.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

1. Invoices must be furnished in all cases as required by the terms of the contract. Invoices must be in a standard form, unless otherwise specified by the Government. Invoices must be signed by the authorized representative of the bidder.

2. Invoices must be furnished in all cases as required by the terms of the contract. Invoices must be in a standard form, unless otherwise specified by the Government. Invoices must be signed by the authorized representative of the bidder.

3. Invoices must be furnished in all cases as required by the terms of the contract. Invoices must be in a standard form, unless otherwise specified by the Government. Invoices must be signed by the authorized representative of the bidder.

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5. Invoices must be furnished in all cases as required by the terms of the contract. Invoices must be in a standard form, unless otherwise specified by the Government. Invoices must be signed by the authorized representative of the bidder.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRACTING OFFICERS

1. Although the Government may accept or reject any or all bids, in whole or in part, or to change the specifications or requirements, if such action will be to the advantage of the Government. The Government may also amend, delete, or add to the specifications or requirements at any time before the acceptance of the contract. The decision of the Government in all matters of interpretation of the specifications shall be final.

2. Although the Government may accept or reject any or all bids, in whole or in part, or to change the specifications or requirements, if such action will be to the advantage of the Government. The Government may also amend, delete, or add to the specifications or requirements at any time before the acceptance of the contract. The decision of the Government in all matters of interpretation of the specifications shall be final.

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The attached supplemental form headed "General Contract Conditions" is not a part of this invitation.
GENERAL CONTRACT CONDITIONS

8. **PRICE CERTIFICATION:** "The Bidder certifies that the prices quoted in the bid are not in excess of any applicable price ceiling established by the Office of Price Administration."

9. **CERTIFICATION STATEMENT:** The Contractor shall state the contract number and make the following certification on his invoices:

   "I certify that the above bill is correct and just: that payment therefor has not been received; that all statutory requirements as to American production and labor standards, and all conditions of purchase applicable to the transactions have been complied with; and that State or local sales taxes are not included in the amounts billed."

10. **COVENANT AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES:**— The Contractor warrants that he has not employed any person to solicit or secure this contract upon any agreement for a commission, percentage, brokerage or contingent fee. Breach of this warranty shall give the Government the right to annul the contract, or, in its discretion, to deduct from the contract price or consideration the amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fees. This warranty shall not apply to commissions payable by contractors upon contracts or sales secured or made through bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the Contractor for the purpose of securing business.

11. **PATENTS:** The Contractor shall hold and save the Government, its officers, agents, servants, and employees, harmless from liability of any nature or kind, including costs and expenses, for or on account of any patented or unpatented invention, article, or appliance manufactured or used in the performance of this contract, including its use by the Government.

12. **TERMINATION AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT:** In the event circumstances should compel termination of this contract at the option of the Government, as distinguished from the right of termination as reserved to the Government in Article 4 of the "Conditions," an adjustment between the Contractor and the Government will be made on an equitable basis, following, insofar as may be administratively practicable, the procedures established in the Joint Termination Regulation and the Joint Termination Accounting Manual of the War and Navy Departments, as modified from time to time by the regulations of the Office of Contract Settlement.
13. **INSPECTION:** Final inspection and acceptance will be made after delivery, unless otherwise stated. Final inspection shall be conclusive except as regards latent defects, fraud, or such gross mistakes as amount to fraud. Final acceptance or rejection shall be made as promptly as practicable, but failure to inspect and accept or reject the equipment shall not impose liability on the Government for such materials or supplies as are not in accordance with the specifications.

14. **DISPUTES:** Except as otherwise specifically provided in this contract, all disputes concerning questions of fact, arising under this contract shall be decided by the contracting officer, subject to written appeal by the Contractor within 30 days to the Director of the **Strategic Services Unit** or his duly authorized representative, whose decision shall be final and conclusive upon the parties hereto. In the meantime the Contractor shall diligently proceed with performance.

15. **RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPPLIES TENDERED:** The Contractor shall be responsible for the articles or materials covered by this contract until they are delivered at the designated point, but the Contractor shall bear all risk on rejected articles or materials after notice of rejection. Where final inspection is at point of origin but delivery by Contractor is at some other point, the Contractor's responsibility shall continue until delivery is accomplished.

16. **TIME OF DELIVERY:** When no time of delivery is stated by the bidder, it is understood and agreed that deliveries are to be made within (10) days after receipt of order.

17. **TAXES:** Unless otherwise indicated in this contract, (A) the prices herein do not include any state or local sales tax, and (B) the prices herein include all applicable Federal Taxes in effect at the date of this contract unless the procurement fails within the exceptions of the Internal Revenue Act of 1943, in which case the Contractor has clearly indicated in the contract that the prices shown are exclusive of the Federal Excise Tax. Upon request of the Contractor, the Government will issue tax exemption certificates or furnish other similar proof of exemption with respect to all Federal Excise taxes properly excluded from the price.

18. **ANTI-DISCRIMINATION:** The Contractor in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin. The Contractor further agrees that each subcontract made under this contract will contain a similar provision with respect to Anti-Discrimination.
19. ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS: No claims against the Government arising under any purchase or contract which provides for payments aggregating $1,000.00 or more shall be assigned except in accordance with the Assignment of Claims Act, 1940 (Public No. 811, 76th Congress, approved October 9, 1940).

20. WALSH-HEALEY ACT: Where applicable, the representations and stipulations required by Section I of the act of June 30, 1936 (Walsh-Healey Act, Public No. 845, 74th Congress) to be included in all contracts therein specified are hereby incorporated and made a part of this contract with the same force and effect as if fully set forth in the contract.

21. MODIFICATION: No change or modification of this contract shall be valid unless the same be in writing and signed by both of the parties hereto.

22. ALTERATIONS: The following alterations were made before this contract was signed by the parties hereto:

   (1) Inventions and/or Discoveries Clause is added hereto and made a part hereof as page 4.

   (2) Article 21 to be read as part B appended hereto.
2. INVENTIONS AND/OR DISCOVERIES: The Contractor agrees, as part of
the consideration and without further cost to the Government, to grant to the Government an irrevocable, non-exclusive, royalty-free right and license to make, use and sell or otherwise dispose of, and cause to be made, used and sold, or otherwise disposed of, for any purpose, devices, materials and processes utilizing any and all inventions and/or discoveries made and/or reduced to practice in the performance of this contract, whether patented or unpatented; provided, however, that the Contractor shall not be required to deliver to the Government any rights under any dominating patent held by any bona fide third party. Nevertheless, in any subcontract which the Contractor may enter into for the performance of any of the work herein contemplated, the Contractor will provide for and obtain such irrevocable, non-exclusive, royalty-free right and license to the Government with respect to inventions and/or discoveries made and/or reduced to practice in the performance of such subcontract.
**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**

**REQUEST FOR SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, OR SERVICE**

**Procurement and Supply Branch**

**Mr. Warner Stutler**

**Charge Appropriation**

**Charge Adjustment**

**Signature**

**Colonel Owen M. Conrad**

**Chief, Procurement and Supply**

**DATE**

31 Jan 1946

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**TOTAL**

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**Purchase Order**

Please issue a Purchase Order to Collins Radio Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

---

**Receipt**

[Signature]

**DATE**

[Signature]
Dear Sirs;

As per your referenced request the following price and delivery information is submitted on the fifty sets of exciter or buffer cells to equip your model 32-RA transmitters:

1. Quantity 150, part #571 0961 30, $12.50 - $1575.00 or $1875.24 F.O.B. Bethesda, Md.
2. Quantity 150, part #572 0964 30, $37.50 - $31125.00 or $31125.24 F.O.B. Bethesda, Md.
3. Quantity 150, part #573 0961 30, $12.50 - $1875.00 or $1875.24 F.O.B. Bethesda, Md.
4. Quantity 150, part #574 0961 30, $12.50 - $1875.00 or $1875.24 F.O.B. Bethesda, Md.
5. Quantity 200, part #571 0966 30, $12.50 - $2500.00 or $2500.80 F.O.B. Bethesda, Md.
6. Quantity 200, part #572 0964 30, $12.50 - $2500.00 or $2500.80 F.O.B. Bethesda, Md.

Shipment of these cells can be made sixty days after receipt of your order.

The remainder of your inquiry, concerning the 55 Step-down transformers will be answered at a later date.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. H. Weber
Service Engineering Dept.