

Introduction

The following documents from The National Archives and Library of Congress reveal that beginning in 1924, American political icon W. Averell Harriman and George Herbert Walker, the maternal great-grandfather of President George W. Bush, served as U.S. partners of and private bankers for Nazi industrialist Fritz Thyssen, the financial architect of The Third Reich and Adolf Hitler's rise to power.

Beginning in 1926, the partnership included E. Roland Harriman and Prescott Bush, the grandfather of President George W. Bush.

Beginning in 1942, as a result of an article in the *New York Herald Tribune*, the U.S. Congress began investigating and then seizing a number of U.S. businesses managed by Bush, Walker and the Harriman's. After the seizure of five primary Nazi front enterprises in late 1942, and despite warnings from the U.S. Treasury and Justice Departments, Bush and the Harriman's continued their concealed relationships with "enemy nationals" until 1951, when the last of 23 Bush-Harriman client assets were seized by the U.S. Office of the Alien Property Custodian.

Later in 1951, Bush and E. Roland Harriman each received \$1.5 million in settlement of their business assets that had been seized.

The following documents provide conclusive and irrefutable proof of an airtight, 60-year cover-up of a vitally important piece of American history that had been expunged from the public record, until journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan confirmed their existence on September 17, 2003 and took possession of authenticated copies.

These documents are authenticated copies of U.S. government records from The National Archives and Library of Congress. Some of them were only declassified and cleared for public release as of September 13, 2003. Four days later, on September 17, journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan became the first reporter in 60 years to prove the existence of such documents.

Document 1

Newspaper article: *New York Herald Tribune*

Date: July 31, 1941

This article prompted the investigation of Prescott Bush and his partners at Brown Brothers Harriman because it exposed their role as U.S. partners of and private bankers for Nazi industrialist Fritz Thyssen, the financial architect of The Third Reich. In his autobiography, *I Paid Hitler*, Thyssen admitted direct personal relationships with Joseph Goebbels, Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess and Adolf Hitler himself.

The article did not, however, mention Bush, George Herbert Walker or the Hartiman brothers by name, nor did it reveal that they were partners in Brown Brothers Harriman. By neglecting to publish this information, the *Herald Tribune* began the 60-year cover-up. No such article ever again appeared in a "reputable" U.S. newspaper. The few brief references that appeared since then, most notably in *The Boston Globe* in April 2001, served as pro-Bush propaganda that subtly dismissed the now well-documented Bush family Nazi past as unproven "allegations."

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Washing in Hitler's

Hitler's Angel Has 3 Millions In N. Y. Bank

By M. J. Rucan

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New York, July 28.—Hidden in the tides of economic warfare now surging over the world, the New York Herald Tribune has discovered that Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist who was Adolf Hitler's original patron a decade ago, has three million dollars in American assets hidden away in the bank vaults of downtown New York.

In the American custody of Thyssen's fortune, perhaps the most interesting is the Union Banking Corporation, 30 Broadway, nominal possessor of the three million dollars worth, all in United States currency—a sort of nest egg for Thyssen or perhaps some of his high-placed Nazi friends when the present troublous days are over.

Real Ownership Is Mystery

Among other Thyssen interests in New York are half a dozen corporations engaged in the shipping, export and import trades, centering chiefly about the coal and steel industries and operating under the wing of the Union Banking Corporation. These organizations did a thriving business in raking up dollars for Thyssen in years past, but have been brought virtually to a standstill during the last year by the war.

One of the most fascinating aspects of this story is the mystery surrounding the real ownership of the Thyssen fortune. At the moment, of course, no one can get at this Thyssen nest egg, because it is part of the \$1,500,000,000 foreign assets frozen by the United States Government since Adolf Hitler's

forces began overrunning Europe. Government circles assert that the assets of the Union Banking Corporation and its subsidiaries were frozen because capital and control came from a Netherlands institution called the Bank Voor Handel en Scheepvaart (Bank for Trade and Shipping) in Rotterdam, one of the Thyssen string of banking houses on the continent. It was subject to the freezing order, however, as a Dutch corporation, and not as a German-owned property.

As the custodian of all Dutch property outside the Netherlands, the Netherlands government in exile represents that it, too, would seem to have some rights in the matter. Nevertheless, all of Thyssen's properties were confiscated by the Nazi regime back in 1939, and thus it might appear that the assets here are legally a part of the German government's assets in the United States.

The Thyssen bank in Rotterdam which nominally owned the New York corporation was banned out of existence by the invading Nazis.



FRITZ THYSSEN

In May, 1940. No one in New York professes to know what has happened to the officers of the Rotterdam institution. Not a word of instruction or advice has come from abroad.

But Believed Not Genuine

Perhaps it wasn't Thyssen's money at all. Some persons suggest maybe he sent it here for safekeeping for some of the Nazi bigwigs—perhaps for Hermann Wilhelm Goerring, for Paul Joseph Goebbels, for Heinrich Himmler, or even Hitler himself.

No matter how the story comes out, the United States Government has the situation in hand. Every penny of known Thyssen assets is frozen, under the strictest control.

There are many Americans in responsible positions who do not think that the rift between Thyssen and the Nazis was genuine at all, preferring to believe that Thyssen was in reality a sort of economic advance agent of the Hitler forces—a financial surveyor and softener-up posing as a refugee.

Reliable private information is that Thyssen has been wandering about Switzerland, France and other

MY PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE NAZI PARTY

from *I Paid Hitler* by FRITZ THYSEN, translated by César Saerchinger

I DID NOT become a member of the National Socialist Party until December 1931. This was after my collaboration in a great mass meeting in Harzburg, at which Alfred Hugenberg, as leader of the German National People's Party, and Hitler, as leader of the German National Socialist Labor Party, announced the co-operation of the two parties. The German National People's Party was the heir of the old Imperial Conservative Party. The German National Socialist Labor Party is, of course, the official title of the National Socialists, commonly known as Nazis. That this partnership in principle did not become a real union, which might long have survived the appointment of Hitler as chancellor of the Reich, was probably due more to Hugenberg than to Hitler. I personally had worked zealously for the German Nationals, but finally had fallen out with their leader. Even while I was a member of the German National Party, the National Socialists were congenial to me. I considered them to be sensible and rational.

As I have already mentioned, I came to know Adolf Hitler in Munich, when I was still a member of the German National Party. I did not enter into closer relationship with him until sometime later on, and even then we never became very intimate.

Rudolf Hess was instrumental in bringing about a closer personal association between the Nazis and myself. He came to me sometime during 1928, on the initiative of old Geheimrat Kirdorf, for many years the director general of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate, with whom I was on friendly terms. Hess explained to me that the Nazis had bought the Brown House in Munich and had great difficulty in paying for it. I placed Hess in possession of the required funds on conditions which, however, he has never fulfilled. For by no means did I want to make the Nazis a present; I merely arranged a foreign loan for the National Socialist Party through the banks. At that time Hess received the money, which he was obligated to pay back. But he returned only a small part of it; for the rest I myself simply had to 'acknowledge receipt.'

Geheimrat Kirdorf had been a member of the National-Socialist Party long before me. His importance in Germany had always been rather exaggerated. Even the creation of the Coal Syndicate, which made his name known far beyond the borders of Germany, is not to be credited to him alone, but jointly to him and his colleague, Unkel. But Kirdorf was its first president, and he always assumed a very domineering manner *vis-à-vis* the outside world. As far back as the time when Kaiser William II brought out his first social welfare laws, Kirdorf was aroused to violent opposition to the emperor. For at bottom he was a reactionary, although he was by no means unkind. He simply had the bad habit of making a quick decision whenever he was in anger. During his famous quarrel with the Kaiser he named the little castle in which he lived the 'Battle Yard.'

Nor did he always remain on good terms with Hitler, the party's chief. One day he wrote Hitler a letter, which he gave me to deliver personally. He was afraid that otherwise the missive might not reach its destination, because Hitler's staff often held back letters which contained disagreeable matter. In this letter Kirdorf protested against the persecution of the Jews which went on in Germany in 1933. For it happened that Kirdorf was much beholden to the Jews for the success of his career. In spite of this he then became the great financial backer of the Nazis. Also he had renounced his membership in the state Church—even before the Nazis came to power. But as he was afraid of death, he allowed himself to be converted by Mathilde von Ludendorff (wife of the general) and entered the neo-pagan church, 'At the Fountainhead of German Strength,' which she had founded.

Kirdorf died at the age of almost ninety years, and I attended his funeral. It was terrible. The coffin had been set on a Nazi flag, which made a beautiful effect. But then the Reich Minister of Economics, Dr. Walther Funk, made a very bad speech; it consisted entirely of flattering tributes to Hitler, who was present. At the end the *Horst Wessel Song* was sung. I left immediately at the end of the ceremony. Hitler left at the same time. I hid behind a tree, so he wouldn't see me. But I was able to see how the Führer stood up in his automobile, obviously in expectation of an ovation from the assembled workmen. But as nobody was prepared for a demonstration, this made a painful impression, not to mention the tastelessness of Hitler's posture. I was sorry for old Kirdorf because of this burial; he deserved a better one.

Hermann Göring I came to know in the following manner. One day the son of one of the directors of my coal mining companies, a certain Herr Tengemann, came to me. 'Listen to me,' he said, 'there exists in Berlin a Herr Göring. He is trying very hard to do some good for the German people, but he is finding little encouragement on the part of German industrialists. Wouldn't you like to make his acquaintance?' In consequence of this suggestion I met Göring in due course. He lived in a very small apartment in those days, and he was anxious to enlarge it in order to cut a better figure. I paid the cost of this improvement.

At that time Göring seemed a most agreeable person. In political matters he was very sensible. I also came to know his first wife, Karin, who was a Swedish countess by birth. She was an exceedingly charming woman and showed no signs of the mental derangement which clouded her life before she died. Göring idolized her, and she was the only woman who was able to guide him—as though he were a young lion. She also had a great influence on him. Sometime after her death Göring made his estate, Karin Hall, into a fantastic memorial to his first wife.

As for Hitler, I saw him again in Munich, at a meeting concerning the Young Plan. Later I met him occasionally at Göring's house, but I have never visited him at Obersalzberg and I have never been inside the Brown House. On one occasion Hitler, Hess, and Röhm slept at my late father's house. That was about the extent of our acquaintance.

But I did in fact bring about the connection between Hitler and the entire body of Rhenish-Westphalian industrialists. It is common knowledge that on January 27th, 1932--almost a year before he seized power--Adolf Hitler made a speech lasting about two and a half hours before the Industry Club of Düsseldorf. The speech made a deep impression on the assembled industrialists, and in consequence of this a number of large contributions flowed from the resources of heavy industry into the treasuries of the National Socialist Party.

The preliminaries to this 'historic' speech are worth noting. It was not my original intention to let Hitler speak to this gathering. In fact, no provision had been made for the delivery of a National Socialist address. On the contrary, the committee of the Industry Club had given permission to a Social Democrat to make a speech, with the result that the members became greatly excited, and many threatened to resign. At a very stormy session of the committee I said there was only one way of making good this mistake, and that was to invite a National Socialist to address the assembly as well. The proposal was adopted.

However, in making it I had certainly not immediately thought of Adolf Hitler, but rather of Gregor Strasser, as the man to make the speech. For Strasser was in those days the most popular figure among the National Socialist representatives in the Rhineland. He was an educated man, a pharmacist by profession; and generally people took him seriously, despite his National Socialist leanings. That was because one could argue with Strasser, and because he made not nearly so disagreeable an impression as, for instance, Dr. Robert Ley, who at that time published a paper in Cologne and who is today the head of the German Labor Front. So I asked Gregor Strasser to make the speech at the Düsseldorf Club. But shortly after this I accidentally met Adolf Hitler in Berlin. When I mentioned to him the projected address before the Düsseldorf Industry Club he said, 'I think it would be better if I came myself.' I duly agreed; and it was actually through this invitation that Hitler first became properly known in the Rhineland and in Westphalia. So far as I was concerned the origin of the invitation had no political significance. But Hitler, no doubt, immediately saw the political value of the opportunity which was thus offered to him.

I have personally given altogether one million marks to the National Socialist Party.

Not more. My contributions have been very much overestimated, because I have always been rated the richest man in Germany. But after all, what does it mean to own factories? It does not follow that a man has a lot of cash to spare. In any case, Hitler had other sources of money besides me. In Munich, for instance, there was Herr Bruckmann, the well-known printer; and in Berlin there was Carl Bechstein, the world-renowned piano manufacturer, who also contributed large sums. Aside from this, Hitler did not receive many subsidies from individual industrialists.

It was during the last years preceding the Nazi seizure of power that the big industrial corporations began to make their contributions. But they did not give directly to Hitler; they gave it to Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, who placed about one-fifth of the donated amounts at the disposal of the National Socialist Party. All in all, the amounts given by heavy

Document 2

Biography: *Duty Honor, Country – The Life & Legacy of Prescott Bush*

Date: February 2003

This is the publisher's statement and the relevant pages from the actual book, rushed into print by former President George H.W. Bush and published by Rutledge Hill Press. Written not by a historian or impartial biographer, but by a former *Houston Chronicle* sportswriter close to the Bush family, it is a poorly executed attempt at revisionism. Instead of honestly admitting to the activities revealed in the following documents, the book denies them. In fact, except for a one-page reference to Union Banking Corporation, there is no mention to the other 22 Bush-Walker-Harriman enterprises and client assets seized between 1942 and 1951.

Given the facts as shown in this collection of documents, records and correspondence, the "book" is a fraud. Mr. Buchanan has formally requested that the publisher publicly acknowledge it as such and withdraw it from bookstores. It was this book, along with a *National Review* essay to be published later in 2003, that formalized and institutionalized the Bush family's aggressive attempt to protect their airtight 60-year cover-up of the facts.

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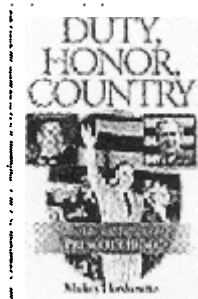
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Length: 272 Size: 6 x 9 Weight: 1.13 lbs

Description:

Prescott Bush is the only person in U.S. history to be father of a U.S. President, grandfather of a U.S. President, and grandfather of a state governor. *Duty, Honor, Country* is more than a biography of the U.S. Senator from Connecticut, although it is that. It looks at the principles that Prescott Bush passed on like family heirlooms to his five children, including George H.W. Bush, the 41st President of the United States: discipline, duty, ethics, commitment, courage, honor, honesty, loyalty, and responsibility. And it looks at the ways the Bush family legacy has made Prescott Bush, former President George Bush, George W. Bush, and Jeb Bush give themselves to public service. "My father believed in the concept of *noblesse oblige*," said former President George Bush. "You made your money and you had a duty to serve the community or your country."

Written with the encouragement and enthusiasm of former President Bush, the book is a readable story of *noblesse oblige* in action, from the time Prescott Bush served in town government in Greenwich, Connecticut, to his career as a U.S. Senator from Connecticut, to his role in passing far-reaching legislation in the Eisenhower years. It also deals honestly with Prescott Bush's alleged business relationships with Nazi industrialists and other accusations. Half of the book also shows how the commitment to public service was lived out in the lives of Prescott's children and grandchildren, focusing on his son George H.W. Bush and his grandsons George W. Bush and Jeb Bush.

"While there is a natural American enchantment with history as nostalgia," says the author, both Georges and Jeb resist - even detest - the words *dynasty* and *legacy*. "Dynasty means something inherited," said President George W. "We inherited a good name, but you don't inherit a vote."

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Acknowledgments

First, for his kindness and openness, I am hugely indebted to former President George Herbert Walker Bush. He allowed me access to documents and scrapbooks that were part of his private collection, and put me in touch with members of his exceptional family. For their cooperation and support, I thank Jean Becker, his chief of staff, and Linda Casey Popiel, another member of the former president's office.

Many curators and archivists rendered invaluable assistance: Mary Finch and Robert Holzwiss, of the George Bush Presidential Library at Texas A&M; and Betsy Pittman, of the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center at the University of Connecticut.

Janice Manuel was a meticulous copy editor. James Walden provided additional research. Two father-and-son teams were indispensable: Larry Stone, the creative publisher of Rutledge Hill Press, and Geoff Stone, a diligent and talented editor; and Bill Adler, whose fertile mind was never far from the project, and Bill Adler Jr., who surfed the Internet for us.

Foreword

My father was a remarkable man who not only believed in public service, but embodied the spirit of it.

He was a man in full: a patriot; a role model as a husband and father; a business leader, who created companies; and a scholar-athlete at Yale. He was a standout first baseman and a heavy hitter for the baseball team. He loved close harmony music and had a quartet until the day he died. He was the best golfer on campus and later in the Senate.

Dad played with some of the greatest golfers of his day, including Francis Ouimet and Bobby Jones, and he gained a special distinction as President Eisenhower's favorite partner.

He may have been the first candidate for the U. S. Senate who had members of the Yale Whiffenpoof Society sing at his rallies. This may not qualify as grass roots campaigning but music was a reward he gave the voters for listening to his speeches. When I led a seminar at Yale as part of the university's 300th anniversary, the longtime

head of the Glee Club told me, "Your father was a legend here."

These are personal, not political thoughts. I always felt his career in the Senate was underrated. Yet his life was an inspiration to his sons and daughter, his grandchildren, and to those he served.

— GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH

*F*irst, for his kindness to me, President George H. W. Bush. His comments and suggestions put me in touch with cooperation and Linda Casey Poirer.

Many curators, Mary Finch and the Library at Texas Tech Research Center.

Janice Manue for additional research. Larry Stone, the Librarian, a diligent worker, was never far from the Internet for us.

He came to understand the power of television, as did few politicians of his era. Almost coincidentally he eased into the financial security it would take to enter into politics, even as the world was being set up for another major conflict in which his son George would eventually play a role.



In everyone's life there is a summer of '42; Prescott Bush spent his on Wall Street, where nostalgia and romance are not the hot commodities they were in the motion picture that made the phrase symbolic.

A headline that landed on the front page of the New York *Herald-Tribune* in July of that year read: "Hitler's Angel Has 3 Million in U.S. Bank." The reference was to the Union Banking Corporation. Prescott may have been upset or alarmed by the disclosure—he was one of its seven directors. A person of less established ethics would have been panicked.

The story claimed that the bank held \$3 million in deposits for a German businessman, described as a "financier" for Adolf Hitler. There was speculation that the account may have been intended for the later use of "Nazi bigwigs."

Buried in the databases that dealt with the Bush family political tradition, the article was rediscovered and reported in the *Boston Globe*, in April 2001, by Michael Kranish. He concluded in the article that the connection had represented a potential "embarrassment" for Prescott. No one actually knew what purpose the fortune had been meant to serve, or who controlled it. Possibly, the money had been socked away as a hedge against Germany's defeat.

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THE BUSINESSMAN

Bush and his partners at Brown Brothers Harriman informed the government regulators that the account, opened in the late 1930s, was "an unpaid courtesy for a client. The situation," wrote Kranish, "grew more serious when the government seized Union's assets under the Trading with the Enemy Act, the sort of action that could have ruined Bush's political dreams." The phrase was an ominous one.

The client was believed to be a friend of Charles Lindbergh, according to Roland Harriman. Prescott Bush acted quickly and openly on behalf of the firm, served well by a reputation that had never been compromised. He made available all records and all documents. Viewed six decades later in the era of serial corporate scandals and shattered careers, he received what can be viewed as the ultimate clean bill.

A decade later when he ran for the Senate, his involvement in the bank went untouched by the press or his political opponents.

Earlier that year he had accepted the chairmanship of the USO (United Service Organizations.) He traveled the country over the next two years raising millions for the National War Fund and, as the *Boston Globe* noted, "putting himself on the national stage for the first time . . . (and) boosting the morale of U.S. troops." Out of adversity good things came.

Document 3

Magazine article: *Newsweek Polska* (Polish edition)

Date: March 5, 2003

As bad luck and poor timing would have it for the Bush family, the Polish edition of *Newsweek* "broke" the Bush-Nazi story last spring – less than a month after the bogus biography of Prescott Bush hit bookstores. This brief item, based on documented information received from a Dutch intelligence agent in possession of still-classified World War II documents, links the Bush family fortune directly to slave labor at Auschwitz. It also notes the 1942 seizures of the five primary Bush-Walker-Harriman Nazi front enterprises in the U.S. An English translation of the article is attached herewith.


Despite the explosive historical revelation of its sister edition, the U.S. edition of *Newsweek* spiked the story. The magazine's star reporter, Michael Isikoff, confirmed to Mr. Buchanan on the record by phone in early September that the U.S. editors had killed the story. He promised to find out why and call back. He never did. *Newsweek's* director of communications Ken Wein has repeatedly refused to explain why the story did not appear in the American edition and get followed up. Please note the letters, in English, from U.S. and international readers, complaining that *Newsweek* and the rest of the U.S. media have failed to cover this story.

New records discovered at the Library of Congress on September 29, 2003, and attached herewith, reveal that W. Averell Harriman was an owner of *Newsweek* in the 1930s.

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john buchanan

From: Tomas Lansky [Tomas@coolpool.info]
 Sent: Saturday, September 06, 2003 3:59 PM
 To: john buchanan
 Subject: forum newsweek.pl

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PERYSKOP

Newsweek numer 05/03, strona 4.

Bushowie i naziści Historia

Rodzina Bushów czerpała zyski z niewolniczej pracy więźniów obozu koncentracyjnego w Oświęcimiu. Prescott Sheldon Bush, dziad prezydenta USA George'a Walkera Busha, podczas II wojny światowej miał powiązania finansowe z hitlerowcami, dzięki którym pomnożył rodzinną fortunę jako bankier. Prescott Bush był kierownikiem i udziałowcem spółki United Banking Corporation, która odkupiła od nazistowskiego przemysłowca Fritza Thyssena firmę Consolidated Silesian Steel Corporation, gdzie pracowali więźniowie pobliskiego Auschwitz. Latem 1942 roku sprawę nagłośniła prasa amerykańska, a rząd USA zbadał księgi UBC. 20 października władze zajęły akcje spółki na mocy ustawy o handlu z wrogiem, którą prezydent Franklin D. Roosevelt podpisał tydzień po ataku na Pearl Harbor w grudniu 1941 roku. Spółka mogła dalej funkcjonować, ale z zastrzeżeniem, że jej działalność nie będzie oznaczać jakiegokolwiek pomocy nazistom. Dopiero w 1943 roku Prescott Bush wycofał się z UBC, a nawet zaangażował się w zbieranie pieniędzy dla ofiar wojny jako prezes National War Fund.

Artykuł ukazał się w tygodniku Newsweek Polska, w numerze 05/03 na stronie 4

Forum | Dyskusja



Bushowie i naziści (odpowiedzi: 42)

Autor: eksZHA

Data: 28.01.2003 21:51

A teraz Krzywousty jr. bedzie nas uczyl moralnosci.

Autor: Wilfred

Data: 31.05.2003 19:42

It's about time RU and Europe come liberate the North American people from the Nazis. At least someone has noticed. Finally.

Autor:

Data: 02.06.2003 15:05

I hope I reach an English-speaking Pole when I say that I am ashamed of our President's remarks at Aushwitz, when indocd his grandfather,

~~SECRET~~ 16

Prescott Bush, helped finance the Nazi party. Such arrogance. My heart goes out to your people and your ancestors. Please do not take the hypocrisy of one man to represent the whole of America.

peterret@msn.com

Autor: **Data:** 02.06.2003 16:05

PRESIDENTS BUSH AND FAMILY HAVE MADE A FORTUNE FROM THE MURDERS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS. BUSH SHOULD BE ASHAMED OF HIMSELF, HE HAS REAPED THE BENEFITS OF THE DEATH OF JEWS IN THOSE VERY CAMPS HIS GRANDFATHER HELPED TO FINANCE. HIS TRIP TO AUSCHWITZ WAS A SLAP IN THE FACE TO JEWS WHO HAVE SURVIVED, BUSH DOES NOT CARE ABOUT ANY ONE BUT THOSE FROM HIS SECRET SOCIETY. DO NOT FORGET SKULL AND BONES WAS ESTABLISHED IN GERMANY AND ALL THE MEN BEFORE HIM ARE SKULL AND BONES JUST LIKE HIM.

Autor: cranky100@mchsi.com **Data:** 02.06.2003 16:22

None can push life down. Every seed, seedling, soil wants to reach up for light enough to grow rich enough to share. But the Bush administration assumes erroneously, as did Hitler, that one private self of only one private point of view can push the many down to climb up onto the backs of the many to take from the many to get for the private self. This is wrong. This causes curse:

In nature's law, every action causes an equal and opposite reaction, positive actions causing positive outcomes to lift all up to light slowly enough to produce prosperity.....negative actions causing negative reactions, deadly downward tailspins to suck all down easy, cheap, quick.

That is why Bush's "economy" is failing. That is why dictatorships sink.

Autor: **Data:** 02.06.2003 16:29

Why is this article not being published in Newsweek America?

Autor: cranky100@mchsi.com **Data:** 02.06.2003 16:55

Thank you, Newsweek Poland for exposing the terrifying fact that Prescott Bush, G.W. Bush's grandfather served on the board of the Union Bank that helped finance the rise of Hitler, the Bush family profiting from slave labor at Auschwitz, which means that the Bush family owes victims of the Holocaust reparations. But I'm sure that Jim Leach, R-Iowa will refuse to investigate.

Frankly, I am embarrassed to be an American now. To me, America represents the dying hope that we can lead the many toward satisfying self-determination, toward "liberty and justice for all," toward freedom from want, to freedom from fear, fright, flight, fight and war,.....a hope sparked by Judaism. But G.W. Bush is crushing that dream, as did

Hitler.
-An embarrassed America

Autor: cranky100@mchsi.com **Data:** 02.06.2003 17:13

I hope that our dying democracy will survive in America, but today, the Federal Communications Commission, that should be protecting the public, will probably decide to allow some secretive few to seize totalitarian control of our cashmedia in a decision that will probably signal the death of our democracy, our ability and will to stand up and speak out relatively freely to help America guide human history out of despair.

Blood stains the remains of so many peoples because they worshiped cash more than life, and I am very saddened that some secretive few are pushing our great nation down into gravity's heavy weights of hate. Stand up and speak out to challenge the negative... We owe it to our children. Remember the children and their children's children's children.

Autor: zcus920@yahoo.com **Data:** 02.06.2003 17:14

The war did not end in 1945--The US and CIA welcomed Nazis with open arms and the goal of the government and the 'secret' corporazis is the same goal that Hitler had-a one world order with one army, one bank, one church, etc., all benefitting the corporazis. Human life meant nothing to them in 1945 and it means even less in 2003. This is not an exclusively Amerikan problem-it is a worldwide problem which portends slavery, poverty and genocide for all who don't kiss the boots of the neo-nazi, fascist corporate greedy warmongers. The US fell to the fascists with the Kennedy murder in 1963. That date marked the END of our republic! We have no country! We have a dictatorship!

Autor: cranky100@mchsi.com **Data:** 02.06.2003 17:20

We cannot afford to allow some secretive and cash-driven few dictate totalitarian absolutes of quantity, of empty numbers to the many, crushing the many, the will to live, crushing abilities and will to produce positives that any need to produce prosperity of any definition: We need a new type of economy, an ecoeconomy that values the invaluable, that counts life as much as cash. We need a new type of economy that quantifies quality of logic as much as it qualifies quantities of cash. We need to value nature's lands and worlds and lives' ability to produce enough supplies to carry the many toward a safer future enough to count.

Judaism connects life with land, and we need the teachings of Judaism to help guide us and many toward a safer future enough

Autor: apierson@gwi.net **Data:** 02.06.2003 17:23

I agree with others that this should be published in Newsweek USA! What has happened to freedom of the press in America?

Autor: **Data:** 02.06.2003 17:34

There is absolutely NO freedom of the press in USA! Americans don't even know that there is a new Gulf War Syndrome. This news was on aol for about 2 minutes and mysteriously disappeared. Americans don't

know or seem to care that nukes took down the WTC or that the planes were remote controlled. None of this will be printed by the fascist press! Americans are stupid, comatose, ignorant sheep who believe anything the government tells them and they'll do NOTHING, just go along with the program as the German people did with Hitler. We've murdered our freedoms, our rights and our country!

Author: WW2 vet **Data:** 02.06.2003 17:57

That's how the fascists take over--they depend on the people to do nothing--they count on it. We are already setting up a death camp at Guantanamo and what do the people say about that? Nothing! The German people were to blame for Auswitz just as the American people are to blame for their own fascist dictatorship that will indeed result in the same kind of mass genocide,

Author: Mercury2723@aol.com **Data:** 02.06.2003 20:50

It's time for the Bushes to be brought to justice for the decades of crimes committed against humanity. We are doomed to continue repeating these patterns otherwise.

Author: polobames@yahoo.com **Data:** 02.06.2003 22:30

The Bush-Nazi connection/collaboration/profitteering should have been exposed before the 2000 election. The fact that it wasn't proves that the fascist media whores are complicit in this illegal, unelected government. We, the people demand that you expose these liars, thieves and murderers for who they are. The people are waking up and we will not forget and we will not forgive!

Author: marilyndin@aol.com **Data:** 03.06.2003 01:07

Thank you Newsweek Poland for publishing this and for bringing out the truth. This should be published in Newsweek America. When Bush stole the election in 2000, all the hopes that I have had all my life as a loyal American have been dashed to pieces. I am not wholly of Jewish descent, but I probably have some Jewish ancestors. It is terrifying to live in America when our leader Bush is from a family who aided and abetted the Holocaust. The first death camp of the Bush administration is proposed to be built in Guantanamo Bay Cuba. As an American, I have the right to expect that there will not ever be a holocaust in America, but we are living in fear these days, I am sorry to have to admit.

Author: AMERICAN PATRIOT **Data:** 03.06.2003 18:52

LISTEN PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, BUSH AND FAMILY HAVE PILAGED, PLUNDERED AND RAPED THE WORLD OF ITS RESOURCES. THE BUSH FAMILY HAS HELPED THOSE WHO WERE TRULY EVIL(HITLER)AND THEY USE THEIR PLITICAL POWER TO CONTINUE THEIR PILAGE. AMERICANS HAVE BECOME COWARDS SELLING THEIR SOULS FOR THE POWERFUL DOLLAR.BUSH AND FAMILY NEED TO BE EXPOSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A WAR CRIMES COURT FOR THEIR PROFITEERING OFF THE TOILS OF

JEWS.AMERICANS NEED TO WAKE UP AND SEE WHAT IS
 REALY GOING ON WITHOUR COWARDLY PRESIDENT WHO
 NEVER FAUGHT A WAR AND DODGED HIS NATIONAL
 GAURD DUTY.HE IS RACIST,JEW HATER, AND BELIEVES
 GOD HAS CHOSEN HIM TO RULE THE WORLD. HE IS
 INSANE.THE BUSH FAMILY NEEDS TO BE EXPOSED AND
 NOW.SEND ANY INFORMATION TO
 {WWW.AMERICANPATRIOT@YAHOO.C
 OM}GOD SAVE US FROM BUSH

Author: **Data:** 03.06.2003 19:30

Do you remember Polanski's "The Pianist"?
 In one scene Szpilman's father said ..."we suffer
 because of the American Jews, bankers, who do not help us,
 who do business".
 You want justice? Who would listen to you, to us?
 ...at least Bush went to Austchwitz-Birkenau and "shaken"
 said a few words of acknowledgment of Germans atrocities
 against another human fellows!

What about MILLIONS (silent) victims of the communist system
 supported by the "western world" ???? during the "cold war"?
 Are you there? Are you raised your voice against it?
 We, "Yalta Victims" suffered too, until 1989 !!!
 Everything in the name of "peaceful co-operation"!!!

Author: **Data:** 04.06.2003 00:08

This won't be printed in any US print media or television news
 media if any US media period. Welcome to 1930's Germany Part
 2 or the United States of Oceania. Take your pick.

Author: nallcando@juno.com **Data:** 04.06.2003 04:19

I have mix feelings about this article, I would like to see the
 documents that the author used for his resources. If it is ture, I;m
 not suprisd about Pres. Bush and family I live in Dallas Texas..
 Dubba is a crook! He has no concept of what it is like to be poor
 in my country. He is like an old mule, his cabinet holds a carrot
 over in front of his face and he will follow it until given another
 carrot for another direction. God speaks to him, and he is very
 proud that he keeps his promises to his Big Bussiness friends,
 who cares if it is at the expense of We the People. We are loosing
 our Basic freedoms here... If we march we are arrested, the FCC
 just gave away our air waves to the Four Large Media compamys.
 Sounds a lot like the Nazis, Doesn't

Author: apierson@gwi.net **Data:** 04.06.2003 18:48

The bush family is composed of criminals. Even their wives and
 children are guilty.
 Liars, thieves, murderers, no crime is to heinus for them to
 commit, no act too low, no lie too big. When a bush speaks, look

out. The most manipulative people in the USA, even parts of the truth serve their interest, which is to legitimize their lies and actions. bush jr has deleted the freedom of information act and his and his fathgers actions are now secret. the media is co-opted

Autor: Patrick in Kentucky **Data:** 05.06.2003 04:01

America no longer has a free press. Congratulations to the Poles who are carrying on with the tradition Americans have abandoned.

Autor: Patrick in Kentucky **Data:** 05.06.2003 04:42

America no longer has a free press. Congratulations to the Poles who are carrying on with the tradition Americans have abandoned.

Autor: **Data:** 05.06.2003 08:38

IF this is true, what does it have to do with the grandson? The concept of inherited guilt is unadulterated buffoonery!

Autor: Paul **Data:** 05.06.2003 15:24

This is a great article that should be printed in the United States.

Autor: bmccarthy@class-ic.com **Data:** 05.06.2003 16:34

This must be printed in the United States and it must make the cover. I appeal to Europe to help us here in America. We have all but lost our democracy. Our media stays silent and our Congress lacks courage. Bin Ladan has succeeded not in gaining sympathy for his cause or a change in our policy, but in giving a corrupt "President Bush" and his administration the power to eliminate many of the checks & balances we had in our country. His policy's will affect not only just the U.S., but eventually the world.

Autor: pmarq32@yahoo.com **Data:** 05.06.2003 19:35

I'm an American and very interested in reading this article. Could Newsweek Poland post an English translation? Thank you for covering this subject.

Autor: **Data:** 05.06.2003 20:20

Why is there no English translation of this article in the US version of Newsweek?

Autor: Mr. Kosikowski **Data:** 06.06.2003 05:39

Shame, what else can one say? This family of "EVIL doers" will kill us all. Bush will start W.W.3 to curb the exploding population problem in the third world. The only thing stopping him, must be they haven't figured out how to profit from it yet.

Jesus hear our prayers, we need you now more than ever!

Autor: Sam **Data:** 07.06.2003 05:27

Hey cranky 100 if you are an American how come you can't even

Speak basic English properly, much less American English?
Even the KGB speaks better English so who are you?

Author: GDost3

Data: 08.06.2003 19:31

Is Newsweek afraid of letting the American public in on the vile "secret" that should be front page news! Don't continue to insult us. Managing this president's news is going to be impossible. This administration has gone too far, in many ways. The band of liars will be brought to justice! The pathetic media will wither.

Author: Scoop

Data: 09.06.2003 06:54

Translation Of Newsweek Article On Bush Nazi Ties

<http://www.scoop.co.nz/mason/stories/HL0306/S00055.htm>

Author:

Data: 10.06.2003 01:35

I wish to apologise on behalf of us Americans who DO NOT follow the Fascist Regime of Bush in this country. His remarks at Auschwitz was an affront to all people who viewed the atrocities of Hitler & the NAZI's as evil and wrong. The American people are largely ignorant of Bush's family connections to the NAZI's because of the censorship of the American Press. We will continue to fight for our birth right of a Free America which we lost when Bush illegally took over the Government much like Hitler did with Germany.

Author: David A. Jones

Data: 10.06.2003 01:40

Long live "Old Europe" and "New Europe"! Thank you for printing the truth regarding the Bush family and allowing the American people to obtain information that has been suppressed in the United States. Can we borrow Lech Walesa to come over here to help us get this mess straightened out?

Author: Barry Booth

Data: 10.06.2003 04:48

Now the New World Order makes sense, as does Project New American Century.

The same theme of taking over of the world. This time it is to be run by this group which includes, Chaney, Bush, Rumsfeld, Wolfowitz (sp), Perle. Spreading Democracy is what is used as the excuse, but it really has to do with this group. They think they are superior to everyone and have the right to take over these countries and their resources for their friends who own most of the wealth of this nation. They are and have been willing to go to war to get these nations and use our sons and daughters to kill and be killed for their greed.

It all has to do with money. They are making America into a 3rd world nation also.

Author: business@starplace.com

Data: 10.06.2003 14:58

Funny you can't see this news on CNN! I wonder why?

[REDACTED]

Autor: PAUL, Pawel z USA **Data:** 11.06.2003 06:01

In a country where the poor and old cannot afford health care, in a country where the economy is falling apart, in a country where 44 million people live on less than \$12,000 dollars a year, in a nation where 5 million people are homeless, in a country where the entire media system is owned by only six media mega conglomerates, in a nation with the highest crime rate, in a country with the world's largest prison population, in a society where 60% of marriages end in divorce, in a country where 25% of kids under 12 live in poverty, in a country that cut 25 billion dollars out of veterans benefits to help pay for a new war, in a country where the gulf between the rich and poor is growing everyday, in a nation that supports dictatorships in Saudi, Egypt, and Tu

Autor: Pawel **Data:** 11.06.2003 06:01

Turkey, in a country where the government is full of corruption, in a country with the world's highest teen suicide and stress rates, and you're telling me our biggest problems are TERRORISM and DRUGS?

BULLSHIT!

Autor: rjgreene@yahoo.com **Data:** 17.08.2003 19:32

Thank you Polska Newsweek from America. You don't know how much this means to us to finally have a credible source of the truth. The Nazi's in American have complete control of the TV media and newspapers and magazines. The 2004 presidential election will soon be here and most Americans still do not know or believe that George Bush is a Nazi. If they did no one would vote for him. Therefore, we need your continued help to get this message out so that George Bush loses the election. We have found one man who is honest and will help us to get our democracy back. His name is Dennis Kucinich. You can help us by joining his campaign to help us against the Nazi's. For example, if you know polska people or friends in the U.S. write to them and tell them.

Autor: rjgreene@yahoo.com **Data:** 17.08.2003 19:32

Thank you Polska Newsweek from America. You don't know how much this means to us to finally have a credible source of the truth. The Nazi's in American have complete control of the TV media and newspapers and magazines. The 2004 presidential election will soon be here and most Americans still do not know or believe that George Bush is a Nazi. If they did no one would vote for him. Therefore, we need your continued help to get this message out so that George Bush loses the election. We have found one man who is honest and will help us to get our democracy back. His name is Dennis Kucinich. You can help us by joining his campaign to help us against the Nazi's. For

10/9/2003

example, if you know polska people or friends in the U.S. write to them and tell them.

Autor: Jeff..Ciniciinati, Ohio, USA **Data:** 18.08.2003 00:49

Im really suprised this article about the Bush-Nazi connection didn't show up in the US version of Newsweek. It would be a real scandal over here if this became widely known.

Autor: **Data:** 21.08.2003 21:34

For those of you reading this you are watching Nazi censorship in action. However, we will continue to use this porthole to a free press as long as we can. What the Nazi censors have done in America is to first to break the link to the "Translation Of the Newsweek Article On Bush Nazi Ties". The way around this is to use your search engine and to instead type in this title and search for the web site.

The second thing the Nazi censors have done is to add a new front page to Newsweek Polska which no longer shows the comments in English so that they cannot be read.

The way around this is to simply click on the blue button that says: Buśhowie i nazisci and the original newsweek page will again appear. Thankyou again NcwsWeek Polska.

Autor: rjgreene@yahoo.com **Data:** 23.08.2003 19:38

We must stop the Nazi's in their world wide attempt to take over the world. George Bush has now started a Nazi youth movement in the U.S. universities where he has taken over the fraternities and sororities. They are now recruiting and turning students into Devil worshipping Nazi's for the New World Order. I have tried to publish this story with no success and it is one of the major news events in the U.S. Please help us to release this story to the world. We now have translators on web sites. Thank you Newsweek Polska.

john buchanan

From: Tomas Lansky [Tomas@coolpool.info]
Sent: Saturday, September 06, 2003 3:58 PM
To: john buchanan
Subject: Newsweek.pl: May 2003 . Bushowie i nazisci incl. translation

<http://www.scoop.co.nz/mason/stories/HL0306/S00055.htm>

Translation Of Newsweek Article On Bush Nazi Ties

Monday, 9 June 2003, 2:28 pm

Article: The Scoop Editor

NOTE: The following is a translation of the Polish Newsweek article linked to by Scoop last week. A big thankyou to Scoop readers Luke and Mateusz for providing the translations. – The Scoop Editor

Translation from the Polish of the Newsweek article on Prescott Bush and the Nazis

"The Bush family reaped rewards from the forced labour prisoners in the Auschwitz concentration camp. Prescott Bush, the grandfather of the US president George W bush, during WW2 had financial links with the nazis, thanks to whom he made his fortune as a banker.

Prescott Bush was a director and shareholder of the United Banking Corporation, which acquired from the nazi industrialist Fritz Thyssen, the Consolidate Silesian Steel Corporation, where prisoners from Auschwitz worked.

During the summer in 1942, this was reported in the American press and the US government examined the books of UBC. On the 20th of October, the government commenced action against the company under the trading with the enemy act (sic) which Franklin D. Roosevelt enacted a week after the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941.

The company could continue to function under the limitations that it's functions would not result in any help being given to the Nazis. Only in 1943, Prescott Bush distanced himself from UBC and had even engaged in the collection of funds for the victims of the war in his role as president of the National War Fund."

Another translation has been provided by Scoop reader Mateusz.

"The Bush family made a profit from the Auschwitz prisoners' slave labour. Prescott Sheldon Bush, 'Dubya's' grandfather, had tight financial connections with the Nazis, thanks to which he multiplied the family's fortune as a banker.

Prescott Bush was an executive and shareholder of the United Banking Corporation, which bought the Consolidated Silesian Steel Corporation from the Nazi industrialist Fritz Thyssen, who had been employing prisoners from nearby Auschwitz.

In the summer of 1942, the case was made public by the American press, which lead to the investigation of the financial records of UBC by the government.

On the 20th of October that year the authorities took over the company's shares on the basis of an enemy trade act, which President Franklin D. Roosevelt had signed one week after the attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941.

The corporation could still operate, but only if its actions would not in any way benefit the Nazis. Prescott Bush pulled out of the UBC as late as 1943 and for a period of time committed himself to fundraising for the casualties of war as CEO of the National War Fund. "

To view the original see...

<http://newsweek.redakcja.pl/archiwum/artukul.asp?Watek=7159&WatekStr=1&Artykul=4903>

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PERYSKOP

Newsweek numer 05/03, str

Bushowie i naziści

Historia

Rodzina Bushów czerpała zyski z niewolniczej pracy więźniów obozu koncentracyjnego w Oświęcimiu. Prescott Sheldon Bush, dziad prezydenta USA George'a Walkera Busha, podczas II wojny światowej miał powiązania finansowe z hitlerowcami, dzięki którym pomnożył rodzinną fortunę jako bankier. Prescott Bush był kierownikiem i udziałowcem spółki United Banking Corporation, która odkupiła od nazistowskiego przemysłowca Fritza Thyssena firmę Consolidated Silesian Steel Corporation, gdzie pracowali więźniowie pobliskiego Auschwitz. Latem 1942 roku sprawę nagłośniła prasa amerykańska, a rząd USA zbadał księgi UBC. 20 października władze zajęły akcje spółki na mocy ustawy o handlu z wrogiem, którą prezydent Franklin D. Roosevelt podpisał tydzień po ataku na Pearl Harbor w grudniu 1941 roku. Spółka mogła dalej funkcjonować, ale z zastrzeżeniem, że jej działalność nie będzie oznaczać jakiegokolwiek pomocy nazistom. Dopiero w 1943 roku Prescott Bush wycofał się z UBC, a nawet zaangażował się w zbieranie pieniędzy dla ofiar wojny jako prezes National War Fund.

Artykuł ukazał się w tygodniku Newsweek Polska, w numerze 05/03 na stronie 4

Mr. Harriman's letter to Mr. Achilles

Memorandum

From L. A. Koons

To Mr. N. J. Sept. 17, 1942.

Sub Mr. Theodore C. Achilles, Mr. N. J. (Mr. Achilles, Ch. Int.)
European Division State Department,
Room 380,
Washington, D. C.

I am enclosing copies of correspondence with Mr. Achilles of the State Department.
Dear Mr. Achilles:-
We are now sending NEWSWEEK to you via the Diplomatic Pouch. I have asked Mr. Hall's office to be sure to send the back numbers which they were unable to send. Since Mr. Harriman has been in London we have been air-mailing to him regularly a copy of NEWSWEEK* which, as you no doubt know, is a weekly publication. Because of the new Postal regulation prohibiting the air-mailing of printed matter in excess of two ounces, we are unable to send NEWSWEEK to Mr. Harriman. Will you kindly let me know if it is possible to send a copy via the Diplomatic Pouch, and, if so, just what I am to do.

Washington, stating that one of his clients, the National Automobile Dealers' Association of which he is the Executive Assistant, desired to have a talk with Mr. Jeffers and he wanted you either to speak to Mr. Jeffers about him or give him a letter of introduction. I explained your absence to Mr. Jeffers. Very truly yours,

(Signed)

L. A. Koons

Chair's letter and telling him that he was connected with the Committee for Safety Among Commercial Carriers by Railroad and Highway when Secretary to Mr. W. A. Harriman, and that he had been Transportation Assistant to Mr. W. A. Harriman. I have just made the contact with Mr. Jeffers and you very much for your help. The officials of the National Automobile Dealers' Association accompanied me to see Mr. Jeffers and they were greatly pleased with the results for meeting the Russian situation as outlined by him."

*Mr. Harriman is part owner of NEWSWEEK.

- COPY -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Mr. Thomas Watson's *Washington* is a cooperation house organ for the south of October carries your address and is published by The Russian War Relief, Inc. under the caption of "The Spirit of Russia". It is illustrated with a number of Russian war pictures.

October 6, 1942

My dear Miss Koons: Harriman returned from the beach yesterday and is looking very well. He enjoyed his visit and said there were plenty of fish.

I am sorry it has taken so long to answer your letter of September 17 concerning Mr. Harriman's copies of Newsweek. I have now been advised that it will be possible to send them to him by pouch. They should be sent in an envelope addressed to Mr. Harriman in care of the Department of State with the notation "by air pouch".

Sincerely yours,

Theodore C. Achilles.

collections

of

Document 4

Magazine article: *National Review*

Date: September 1, 2003

As a result of the *Newsweek Polska* article, found on the Internet and forwarded among personal online networks around the world, the “Bush Nazi” story took on a life of its own, particularly at the popular Web sites BuzzFlash.com and TakeBackTheMedia.com.

Despite the general accuracy of these Internet dossiers, most of them based on U.S. government records confirmed at The National Archives and Library of Congress by Mr. Buchanan and others, the historical “allegations” came under direct attack by the powerful right-wing magazine, *National Review*. In the attached essay, entitled “Annals of Bush-Hating” and published September 1, 2003 by NR White House correspondent Byron York, the notion that the Bush family could have been traitors to their country is categorically dismissed – and ridiculed as unpatriotic after 9/11 – by Mr. York, who has refused to answer inquiries about whether he went to the Archives or Library of Congress to investigate the possibility that these documents existed.

Based on the documents in his possession, Mr. Buchanan has formally requested that NR editor Rich Lowry retract the essay and apologize to the American people for the magazine’s intentional deceit on behalf of the Bush family and sitting President of the United States after the long-concealed facts had surfaced this year.

These documents are authenticated copies of U.S. government records from The National Archives and Library of Congress. Some of them were only declassified and cleared for public release as of September 13, 2003. Four days later, on September 17, journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan became the first reporter in 60 years to prove the existence of such documents.

Byron York

NA White House Correspondent

[Author Archive](#)
[E-mail Author](#)
[Send to a Friend](#)
[Print Version](#)

September 4, 2003, 9:45 a.m.

Annals of Bush-Hating

Have you seen what's out there? And do the media care?

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article appears in the September 1, 2003, issue of *National Review*.

Are you aware of the murderous history of George W. Bush — indeed, of the entire Bush family? Are you aware of the president's Nazi sympathies? His crimes against humanity? And do you know, by the way, that George W. Bush is a certifiable moron?

If you haven't heard the news, you're not on the cutting edge of Bush-hating. Anyone with Internet access and a little curiosity can discover an extensive network of websites like [Bushbodycount.com](#), which accuses the president and his family of involvement in "mysterious" deaths; [Fearbush.com](#) and [Takebackthemedias.com](#), which traffic in images of Bush in Nazi regalia; and [Presidentmoron.com](#) and [Toostupidtobepresident.com](#), which portray the president as a drooling idiot. Taken together, the sites, and dozens of others like them, represent the far Left's online equivalent of the infamous *Clinton Chronicles* and *Clinton Body Count* videos and websites of the 1990s, which accused Bill Clinton of all sorts of murders and criminal deeds.

Back then, the Clinton compilations troubled liberal observers and spurred a series of disapproving articles — not to mention armchair psychoanalyses — about Clinton-hating. Today, there appears to be less concern. But perhaps the political world should take more notice. Yes, some of the Bush-hating sites are obscure, but others are not, and given the upcoming presidential race and the intense passions it will likely generate, it seems reasonable to predict that they will all become better known. And it seems just as likely that some of the material they publish will inexorably seep into the wider political discussion. Bush-hating, already intense in some circles, could well become a growth industry in the coming year.

THE BUSH REICH

A staple of Bush-hating is the portrayal of the president as a Nazi. That has, of course, been a prominent part of other attacks against other presidents, but today it seems to be deployed with particular aggressiveness against Bush. There are thousands of references, across the vastness of the Internet, linking Bush to Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich. Do you want to buy a T-shirt with a swastika replacing the "s" in Bush? No problem. Do you want to collect images of Bush in a German army uniform, with a Hitler mustache Photoshopped onto his face? That's easy. Do you want to find pictures of Dick Cheney and Tom Ridge and Ari Fleischer dressed as Bush's Nazi henchmen? That's easy, too.

And it's not just doctored photos. There is a lot of writing, much of it quite serious, claiming similarities between Bush and Hitler. "It's going a bit far to compare the Bush of 2003 to the Hitler of 1933," writes Dave Lindorff in "Bush and Hitler: The Strategy of Fear," which appeared in February on the far-left site [Counterpunch.org](#). "Bush simply is not the orator that Hitler was. But comparisons of the Bush administration's fear-mongering tactics to those practiced so successfully and with such terrible results by Hitler and Goebbels . . . are not at

all out of line."

Lindorff is not an obscure, solitary blogger. The author of *Killing Time: An Investigation into the Death Row Case of Mumia Abu-Jamal*, he has contributed to *The Nation* and *Salon*, and has appeared on National Public Radio. And Counterpunch is not an obscure website. It is edited by the leftist journalist Alexander Cockburn, features writing by Edward Said and Philip Agee, and claims to attract 60,000 visitors each day. Nor was Lindorff's Bush/Hitler reference an aberration at Counterpunch. The day before Lindorff's article appeared, another author, Wayne Madsen, wrote that Bush is "borrowing liberally from Hitler's play book." The Föhrer, Lindorff said, "would be proud that an American president is emulating him in so many ways."

A significant portion of the "Bush is a Nazi" rhetoric has its origins in the antiwar movement. One antiwar site, Takebackthemediasite.com, which attracted some attention in the press during the run-up to war in Iraq, features a variety of anti-Bush "flash movies." One, entitled "Bush is not a Nazi, so stop saying that," begins with ominous music and the warning: "The media will not tell you of the Bush family Nazi association." The movie goes on to accuse the Bushes of first financing the Third Reich — and then coming up with a clever plan to conceal their treason: "To offset their reputation as World War II traitors, former President Bush joined the U.S. Navy as a pilot." Then the viewer sees a series of statements equating the current President Bush with Hitler. "Both leaders had catastrophes occur allowing them to remove many civil rights," the movie says, showing side-by-side pictures of the Reichstag fire and the World Trade Center attacks. The screen switches to a photo of Bush with a young woman athlete and a picture of Hitler with an adoring young fan. "Imperialism seems to be a real turn-on," the text says. Later, the movie shows Bush with a small child alongside a picture of Hitler with a young man; the caption reads, "You don't mind if I kill your brother/father/uncle to get rich, do you kid?"

Such material will undoubtedly seem crazy to most readers. But it received a kind of scholarly seal of approval with the recent publication of a study of political conservatism — written by professors at Stanford, Berkeley, and the University of Maryland — that likened Hitler and Mussolini to Ronald Reagan and Rush Limbaugh. All were "right-wing conservatives," the authors wrote in the American Psychological Association's *Psychological Bulletin*, and as such shared traits like "mental rigidity and closed-mindedness," "increased dogmatism and intolerance of ambiguity," and "fear, anger, and aggression." "One is justified in referring to Hitler, Mussolini, Reagan, and Limbaugh as right-wing conservatives," the professors concluded, "because they all preached a return to an idealized past and favored or condoned inequality in some form." If the nation's leading scholars can lump together Hitler and Reagan, why not Hitler and George W. Bush, as well?

[Author's note — As if to prove the contention that Bush-hating which starts on the Internet fringe can move into the mainstream, shortly after this article was written, *Vanity Fair* magazine, on page 146 of its September issue, featured a letter from a reader who said he noticed something interesting about a photo of Bush administration military adviser Richard Perle. The picture reminded the reader of a famous Alfred Eisenstaedt photograph of Nazi propaganda chief Joseph Goebbels. "Here it is: the same arrogance, the same malice toward the photographer, the same all-around creepiness," the reader wrote. "Perle isn't the first government official to use deceit and fear mongering to force an extremist, irrational, and ultimately violent view on an entire nation or globe." A letter like that — with rhetoric that could have come straight from Counterpunch — is usually tossed in the trash at major magazines, but *Vanity Fair*'s editors found the argument so compelling that they published the

letter in a special box with the Perle and Goebbels photos side-by-side.

AN EVIL EMPIRE?

When web surfers tire of reading about the president's Nazi tendencies, they can turn to the history of the Bush Crime Family, or what is sometimes known on the web as the BFEE, or Bush Family Evil Empire. The website Bushbodycount.com tells the story of hundreds of deaths in which the president and his relatives were allegedly implicated. "This is a list of bodies, a roster of the dead, who might have been called Witnesses had they not met their untimely ends," Bushbodycount says. The site accuses the president, as well as George H. W. Bush, of involvement in dozens of suspicious deaths, beginning with the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Bushbodycount tells readers that "an internal FBI memo reported that on November 22 [1963] a reputed businessman named George H. W. Bush reported hearsay that a certain Young Republican had been talking of killing the president when he came to Houston." The site refers to an old, discredited story from *The Nation* that came out during the 1988 presidential campaign alleging that the elder Bush had been in the CIA in 1963. "George H. W. Bush has denied this," Bushbodycount concludes in classic conspiratorial style, "although he was in Texas and cannot account for his whereabouts at the time."

Of course, not all the deaths with which the Bushes were allegedly involved were so momentous. For example, Bushbodycount connects the Bush family to the death of Mark Lombardi, a New York conceptual artist whose work took its inspiration from the Iran-Contra, Whitewater, and savings-and-loan scandals (one of his pieces included an image of Neil Bush, the president's brother). "On the evening of March 22, 2000," Bushbodycount writes, "Mark Lombardi was found hanging in his loft, an apparent suicide," another potential "witness" — to what is not clear — who met an untimely end. A similar fate awaited J. H. Hatfield, author of the George W. Bush biography *Fortunate Son*, a book that achieved momentary notoriety for its allegation that Bush had used cocaine. But Hatfield's fortunes fell after the charge was debunked and his role in an alleged credit-card-fraud scheme, as well as his imprisonment for a 1987 car bombing, came to light. "He was found Wednesday, July 18, [2001] in a motel room, an apparent suicide," Bushbodycount notes. With his death, Hatfield joined Bushbodycount's "silent voices," those "daring souls who kept the candles of democracy burning while their ignorant neighbors were helping the George Bush clan extinguish the fire."

All this might seem silly were it not for the fact that similar scandal-mongering was taken quite seriously during the Clinton years. The notorious 1994 video *The Clinton Chronicles* tied Bill Clinton to a series of "mysterious" deaths — "Since August 1991, an alarming number of Clinton associates have died of unnatural causes," it said — and helped spawn a small industry of Internet "Clinton body count" lists. Condemning *The Clinton Chronicles* and tying its unfounded accusations to the mainstream political opposition became a standard part of White House defense strategy in times of scandal. For example, in her famous "vast right-wing conspiracy" appearance on the *Today* show in January 1998, then-First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton complained about the "mean-spirited give and take of American politics right now," which included, she said, "accusing my husband of committing murder, of drug running." A few years earlier, Clinton operative George Stephanopoulos, speaking to the *Washington Post*, angrily said of the president's enemies, "They're accusing him of murders. . . . That's unheard of." The paper reported that Stephanopoulos "senses a conspiracy of sorts — a campaign of 'manufactured hate.'" And Bill Clinton himself often mentioned the accusations in an effort to show how unreasonable his opponents had become. "I've been accused of murder and all kinds of things," he said at a 1999 news conference.

And the Clintons did more than talk. In 1995, White House aides prepared a 311-page study entitled "Communication Stream of Conspiracy Commerce," which outlined a complex scheme of Clinton conspiracy theories. The still-young Internet, it said, took scandal stories and "bounced [them] all over the world." The document even singled out a lone website operator, a graduate student at Dartmouth, who posted a body count on his site. The death list was "one of the wackiest examples of the conspiracy theories that pass for news on the Internet and talk radio," wrote the late New York *Daily News* columnist Lars-Erik Nelson in a 1999 article, "Conspiracy Nuts Hit New Low with the Body Count." "It is ignored by the mainstream media as too nutty for serious comment. But it is widely circulated and widely muttered over."

The same might be said of the Bush body count, which is likely being seen by more people than one might imagine. The bible for Bush murder-and-conspiracy aficionados is a book titled *The Immaculate Deception: The Bush Crime Family Exposed*, which promises readers a "shocking" look into "the unsavory past of George Bush and his family." The book, originally published during the first Bush presidency and re-issued for the second, has been invisible in the press, but sells at a steady pace. On Amazon.com recently, it ranked No. 385 in sales — not a best-seller, but well ahead of several other books that appeal to the anti-Bush audience, including *The Bush Dyslexicon: Observations on a National Disorder*, by Mark Crispin Miller, *Rush Limbaugh Is a Big Fat Idiot*, by Al Franken, and *Shrub: The Short but Happy Political Life of George W. Bush*, by Molly Ivins.

PRESIDENTMORON.COM

In July 2001, a fictional "study" purporting to show that George W. Bush had the lowest IQ of any recent president spread across the Internet. According to a "press release" on the web, the "Lovenstein Institute" of Scranton, Pa., conducted a "four month study of the intelligence quotient of President George W. Bush" using the "Swanson/Crain system of intelligence ranking." The fictional researchers determined that Bush's IQ was 91 — precisely half that of Bill Clinton's 182, which was said to be the highest of recent presidents.

The hoax should have been easy to spot. A check of any number of databases (and even the phone book) would have shown that the "Lovenstein Institute" did not exist. In addition, the report cited the work of "Dr. Werner R. Lovenstein, world-renowned sociologist," and "Professor Patricia F. Dilliams, world-respected psychiatrist"; a simple check would have shown that both were fictional characters. Nevertheless, the IQ story struck some of the president's critics as so believable that a few of them, including newspapers in Britain and Europe and *Doonesbury* cartoonist Garry Trudeau, reported it as fact. It can still be found on the web today. There, it's just a small part of the wider discussion about George W. Bush's "stupidity." Surfing the web, readers will find dozens of sites devoted in whole or in part to declaring that the president is irredeemably dumb.

There is Toostupidtobepresident.com, the introduction of which reads, "Surely, there have been smug, duplicitous, rich whelps who have served as President of the United States. But, none of them have been quite as dumb as George W. Bush. . . . Perhaps, his brain was damaged by a 20 year alcoholic binge. Maybe it was all the alleged cocaine, or even a combination of both the former and the latter." There is also Presidentmoron.com, which features phony news stories that, instead of referring to "President Bush," refer to "President MORON." And there is Bushisamoron.org, which says that it is "dedicated to preserving the legacy of Bush's idiocy."

There's also Buzzflash.com, a popular leftist news site that regularly refers to the president as

the "moron-in-chief." And then there are Bushorchimp.com and Smirkingchimp.com, which juxtapose images of Bush and chimpanzees. Again, such material might not seem worth taking seriously, but the kind of smash-mouth discourse one sees on the web can sometimes make its way into the larger political world. For example, last year Françoise Ducros, Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chr tien's director of communications, was forced to resign after calling Bush a "moron" at a NATO summit. Ducros was cheered in some quarters of the web, where she was seen as bringing into the mainstream dialogue something that's said online every day.

BUSHOPHOBIA!

In April 1994, *Time* magazine's Nina Burleigh wrote a story titled "Clintonophobia! Just who are these Clinton haters, and why do they loathe Bill and Hillary with such passion?" (Readers might remember Burleigh for the brief celebrity she enjoyed in 1998, when she confessed her sexual desire for Clinton and told the *Washington Post* that she would be "happy to give him [oral sex] just to thank him for keeping abortion legal.") In the *Time* article, Burleigh quoted historian Alan Brinkley, who declared that Clinton was "the first president who has generated this kind of right-wing hatred" and suggested that a conservative president would not have had to suffer such attacks from his opponents. "Liberals tend to value tolerance highly," Brinkley said, "so there's a greater reluctance to destroy enemies than among the right."

There is now a conservative president, and Brinkley's dictum is being put to the test. It appears to be failing; one could wander through the anti-Bush world on the web for a long time looking for the liberal tolerance that Brinkley cited.

Furthermore, Burleigh classified as Clinton-haters those who simply raised questions about Whitewater or opposed the First Lady's health-care plan. If a similar standard were applied today, everyone who questioned the war in Iraq or opposed the president's tax cuts would be a Bush-hater. Clearly that's not the case. But there *are* Bush-haters out there. Just as there were people during the Clinton years who accused the president of murder or imagined him snorting cocaine in the White House, there are now those who see George W. Bush as Hitler and fantasize that his family is an international crime organization. Perhaps it will all somehow remain confined to the Internet. But experience tells us it probably won't, and, sooner or later, the ideas of Counterpunch and Bushbodycount and Presidentmoron will find their way into the political debate of 2004.

<http://www.nationalreview.com/york/york090403.asp>

Document 5

Newspaper ad: Brown Brothers Harriman

Date: 1946-47

These documents show that Prescott Bush, E. Roland Harriman and W. Averell Harriman remained partners as of a new partnership agreement dated October 1, 1946. Despite the action taken by the U.S. government against the Brown Brothers Harriman-managed businesses during the war and afterward under The Trading with the Enemy Act, Mr. Bush and his partners did nothing to divest themselves of their "enemy national" relationships. As a result, the seizure of various Brown Brothers Harriman-controlled Nazi assets would continue until 1951.

The financial document shows the size of Brown Brothers Harriman after World War II. It had become a \$250 million behemoth, the largest private bank in the world at the time.

To this day, Brown Brothers Harriman continues its relationships with a number of German and international clients whose U.S. assets were seized from Brown Brothers Harriman clients and associates during the war, including giant Deutsche Bank. Brown Brothers Harriman has never acknowledged or apologized for its conduct before and during the war with regard to its secret and extensive Nazi collaboration.

These documents are authenticated copies of U.S. government records from The National Archives and Library of Congress. Some of them were only declassified and cleared for public release as of September 13, 2003. Four days later, on September 17, journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan became the first reporter in 60 years to prove the existence of such documents.



Business Established 1818

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO.

PRIVATE BANKERS

NEW YORK

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

Statement of Condition, June 30, 1947

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	\$ 50,906,977.32
United States Government Securities	80,792,954.50
State, Municipal and Other Public Securities	46,247,205.30
Other Marketable Securities	4,721,368.86
Loans and Discounts	56,142,925.71
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	11,230,138.86
Other Assets	930,405.22
	<u>\$250,952,015.77</u>

LIABILITIES

Deposits—Demand	\$221,629,570.57
Deposits—Time	2,596,940.85
	<u>\$224,226,511.42</u>
Acceptances	\$ 11,907,903.65
Less Held in Portfolio	649,914.20
	<u>11,257,989.45</u>
Accrued Interest, Expenses, etc.	162,231.36
Reserve for Contingencies	1,500,000.00
Capital	\$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus	11,805,283.54
	<u>\$250,952,015.77</u>

As Required by Law \$1,600,000 U. S. Government Securities are Pledged to Secure Public Deposits

PARTNERS

MORFAD D. BROWN STEPHEN Y. HORD
 TRACER M. BROWN THOMAS MCALPINE
 FREEMONT S. BLISS RAY MORRIS
 LOUIS CURET H. D. PENNINGTON
 E. P. HARRIMAN KNIGHT WOOLLEY

Limited Partner—W. A. HARRIMAN

FACILITIES

COMPLETE FACILITIES FOR DOMESTIC AND
 FOREIGN BANKING
 DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, LOANS, ACCEPTANCES
 COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT
 BROKERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE
 OF SECURITIES
 INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

Managers

EDWARD ABRAHAM
 DAVID G. ACKERMAN
 CHARLES F. REED
 JOSEPH R. KENNY
 F. H. KINGSMORE, JR.

JOSEPH C. LUCKY
 EDWARD P. MARDER
 EDWIN K. MERRILL
 M. DUTTON MORSEDALE
 ERNEST E. NELSON

L. PARES SHELLEY
 DONALD K. WALKER
 JOHN C. WEST
 GALE WILLARD
 HARRY L. WILLS

Assistant Managers

KORRELL H. CHAMBERLIN
 MERRITT T. COCKE
 JAMES HALE, JR.
 WILLIAM A. HESS
 WILLIAM C. HORN

JOHN A. KNOX
 THOMAS J. MORSEDALE
 FREDERICK MURKIN
 ARTHUR L. NASE

ARTHUR E. PADDOCK
 RICHARD PLATT
 WILLIAM F. RAY
 ARTHUR R. ROWE
 LAURENCE W. SIMMONS

GEORGE E. PAUL, Treasurer

CHARLES S. CARLSON, Comptroller

ARTHUR B. SMITH, Auditor

Licensed as Private Bankers and subject to examination and regulation by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and by the Department of Banking of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Subject to supervision and examination by the Commissioner of Banks of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Reproduced from the Collections of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

Final

Proof of October 3, 1946.

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO.

Supplement to Articles of Partnership

Dated as of October 1, 1946

SUPPLEMENT, dated as of October 1, 1946, to Articles of Partnership of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., dated as of January 1, 1940, as supplemented.

WHEREAS, W. Averell Harriman has been appointed Secretary of Commerce of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Firm and W. Averell Harriman desire that he shall take no part whatever in the control of the business of the Firm, shall contribute no services to the Firm, shall receive no salary therefrom, shall share in none of its profits, shall become a limited partner therein and shall receive only the income from his limited deposited capital and a fixed rate of interest on his limited contributed capital; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto desire to amend the Articles of Partnership to provide that W. Averell Harriman shall henceforth be only a limited partner of the Firm; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto in the interest of clarity and easier reference desire that this Supplement shall contain the entire Articles of Partnership of the Firm hereafter in effect;

Now, THEREFORE, effective October 1, 1946, the parties hereto agree that the Articles of Partnership of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. shall be amended to read in their entirety as follows:

1. Moreau D. Brown, Thatcher M. Brown, Prescott S. Bush, Louis Curtis, E. Roland Harriman, Stephen Y. Hord, Robert A. Lovett, Thomas McCance, Ray Morris, H. D. Pennington, and Knight Woolley, as general partners, and W. Averell Harriman, as a limited partner, have agreed to, and hereby do agree, to continue the partnership of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. on the terms of these Articles. Said partnership as presently constituted and as from time to time constituted as a result of the retirement or termination of membership or death of any partner or partners or as a result of the amendment of any of the provisions of these Articles of Partnership (including the introduction of a new partner or partners) is hereinafter sometimes referred to as the "Firm".

2. The purpose and business of the Firm shall be the carrying on of a private banking business including receiving deposits, making loans,

Document 6

U.S. Office of Alien Property Custodian Vesting Order – Hamburg-American Line

Date: August 28, 1942

This document confirms the seizure, under Vesting Order #126, of the first Bush-Walker-Harriman-managed U.S. business, Hamburg-American Line, which reportedly smuggled Nazi spies into the U.S. before the war and encouraged U.S. “patriots” to travel to Germany and proselytize for Hitler in the early 1930s.

United American Line was its U.S. sister company.

The partners included the Warburg family, another industrial and financial force behind Hitler and the Third Reich.



OFFICE OF
ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
120 Broadway

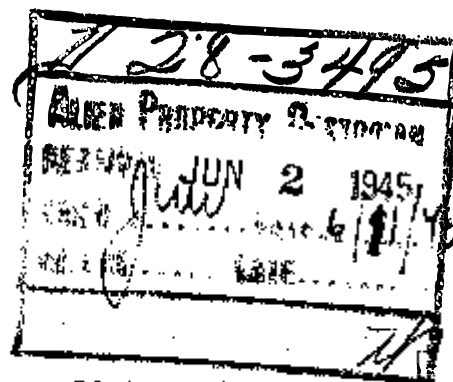
Replying, please
refer to DWP:FJC:mk:mmg
file No. F-58-717

May 29, 1945

Mr. Lloyd L. Shaulis, Secretary
Office of Alien Property Custodian
National Press Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Hamburg American Line -
North German Lloyd.

Dear Mr. Shaulis:



Vesting Order No. 126, dated August 28, 1942, vests all of the assets of the Hamburg American Line - North German Lloyd in the United States.

United American Lines, Inc., of Delaware, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hamburg American Line and its capital stock, therefore, was one of the vested assets in this case. All of the outstanding stock of United American Lines, Inc., (500 shares) which was issued in the name of Hamburg American Line, has been cancelled and re-issued in the name of the Alien Property Custodian and the company restaffed with officers and directors who were employees of this office.

From our limited information with respect to this company, it appears that it has done no business for a number of years. A certificate of its dissolution was issued by the Secretary of State of Delaware under date of July 19, 1944, and certificate of surrender of authority was filed by the company with the Secretary of State of New York under date of March 13, 1944. The sole asset of the company at this time is its bank account in the amount of \$325.77 as of this date, and it has no known liabilities. No separate audit of the company's accounts by an independent public accounting firm has been made, but the report of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., on the affairs of the Hamburg American Line - North German Lloyd, as of the vesting date, reflects no information other than given above as to this subsidiary.

We attach hereto a Dissolution Order prepared by the Office of General Counsel in New York with respect to this company and it is requested that the Custodian execute the same thereby authorizing the actions necessary for the termination of this company.

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Garvey
FRANK J. GARVEY
Manager - New York Office

attachment

Inc., in accordance with the Statutes of the State of Delaware in such cases made and provided; and

WHEREFORE OPERS that the said Office and the said...

Vesting Order No. 128, dated August 28, 1942, vests all of the assets of the Hamburg American Line - North German Lloyd in the United States.

United American Lines, Inc., of Delaware, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hamburg American Line and its capital stock, therefore, was one of the vested assets in this case. All of the outstanding stock of United American Lines, Inc., (500 shares) which was issued in the name of Hamburg American Line, has been cancelled and re-issued in the name of the Alien Property Custodian and the company restaffed with officers and directors who were employees of this office.

From our limited information with respect to this company, it appears that it has done no business for a number of years. A certificate of its dissolution was issued by the Secretary of State of Delaware under date of July 19, 1944, and certificate of surrender of authority was filed by the company with the Secretary of State of New York under date of March 13, 1944. The sole asset of the company at this time is its bank account in the amount of \$325.77 as of this date, and it has no known liabilities. No separate audit of the company's accounts by an independent public accounting firm has been made, but the report of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., on the affairs of the Hamburg American Line - North German Lloyd, as of the vesting date, reflects no information other than given above as to this subsidiary.

We attach hereto a Dissolution Order prepared by the Office of General Counsel in New York with respect to this company and it is requested that the Custodian execute the same thereby authorizing the actions necessary for the termination of this company.

Very truly yours,


FRANK J. GARVEY
Manager - New York Office

attachment 1

Inc., in accordance with the Statutes of the State of Delaware in such cases made and provided; and

FURTHER ORDERS, That the said Officers and Directors wind up the affairs of the corporation and distribute the assets thereof coming into their possession as follows:

- a. They shall first pay the current expenses and reasonable and necessary charges of winding up the affairs of said corporation and the dissolution thereof; and
- b. They shall then pay all known federal, State and local taxes and fees owned by or accruing against said corporation; and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Office of Alien Property Custodian
Washington, D. C.

DISSOLUTION ORDER NUMBER 15

In re: Hamburg American Line - North German Lloyd

United American Lines, Inc.

WHEREAS, by Vesting Order No. 126, dated August 28, 1942, (7 Fed. Reg. 7061, September 5, 1942) the Alien Property Custodian vested all property of any nature whatsoever, owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, or held on behalf of or on account of or owing to Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt, A. G. (Hamburg-American Line), Hamburg, Germany, and Norddeutscher Lloyd (North German Lloyd), Bremen, Germany, or any or all of the American branches operated by such German corporations under the name of Hamburg American Line - North German Lloyd, and

WHEREAS, included among the assets of Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt, A. G., (Hamburg-American Line) were 500 shares, constituting all of the issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of United American Lines, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and

WHEREAS, United American Lines, Inc. has been completely liquidated under the supervision of the Alien Property Custodian, with the exception of \$325.77 in the bank account of the corporation,

NOW, under the authority of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation:

1. Finding that the claims of all known creditors have been paid, except such claim, if any, as the undersigned may have for monies advanced or services rendered to or on behalf of the corporation; and
2. Having determined that it is in the national interest of the United States that said corporation be dissolved and that its assets be distributed, and a Certificate of Dissolution having accordingly been filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware, and a Certificate of Surrender of Authority having been filed with the Secretary of the State of New York,

HEREBY ORDERS, That the Officers and Directors of the United American Lines, Inc., (to wit: D. W. Pratt, President and Director, E. W. Hardy, Treasurer and Director, Charles T. Cronan, Secretary and Director, Martin S. Watts, Director and H. D. Weiser, Director, and their successors, or any of them) continue the proceedings for the dissolution of United American Lines, Inc., in accordance with the Statutes of the State of Delaware in such cases made and provided; and

WHEREAS, by Vesting Order No. 126, dated August 28, 1942, (7 Fed. Reg. 7061, September 5, 1942) the Alien Property Custodian vested all property of any nature whatsoever, owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, or held on behalf of or on account of or owing to Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt, A. G. (Hamburg-American Line), Hamburg, Germany, and Norddeutscher Lloyd (North German Lloyd), Bremen, Germany, or any or all of the American branches operated by such German corporations under the name of Hamburg American Line - North German Lloyd, and

WHEREAS, included among the assets of Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt, A. G., (Hamburg-American Line) were 500 shares, constituting all of the issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of United American Lines, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and

WHEREAS, United American Lines, Inc. has been completely liquidated under the supervision of the Alien Property Custodian, with the exception of \$325.77 in the bank account of the corporation,

NOW, under the authority of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation:

1. Finding that the claims of all known creditors have been paid, except such claim, if any, as the undersigned may have for monies advanced or services rendered to or on behalf of the corporation; and
2. Having determined that it is in the national interest of the United States that said corporation be dissolved and that its assets be distributed, and a Certificate of Dissolution having accordingly been filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware, and a Certificate of Surrender of Authority having been filed with the Secretary of the State of New York,

HEREBY ORDERS, That the Officers and Directors of the United American Lines, Inc., (to wit: D. W. Pratt, President and Director, E. W. Hardy, Treasurer and Director, Charles T. Cronan, Secretary and Director, Martin S. Watts, Director and H. D. Weiser, Director, and their successors, or any of them) continue the proceedings for the dissolution of United American Lines, Inc., in accordance with the Statutes of the State of Delaware in such cases made and provided; and

FURTHER ORDERS, That the said Officers and Directors wind up the affairs of the corporation and distribute the assets thereof coming into their possession as follows:

- a. They shall first pay the current expenses and reasonable and necessary charges of winding up the affairs of said corporation and the dissolution thereof; and
- b. They shall then pay all known federal, State and local taxes and fees owned by or accruing against said corporation; and

40

- c. They shall then pay over, transfer, assign and deliver to the undersigned all other funds and property, if any, remaining in their hands after the payments as aforesaid, the same to be applied by him, first in satisfaction of such claim if any as he may have for monies advanced or services rendered to or on behalf of the corporation and second, as a liquidating distribution of assets to the undersigned as holder of all the issued and outstanding stock of the corporation; and

FURTHER ORDERS, That nothing herein set forth shall be construed as prejudicing the rights, under the laws of the State of Delaware, of any person who may make claim against said corporation: PROVIDED, However, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as creating additional rights in such persons; and such persons or any of them may file claims with the undersigned against any funds or property received by the undersigned and applied by him as a liquidating distribution of assets to the undersigned as stockholders as above set forth: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that any such claim shall be filed with or presented to the undersigned within the time prescribed for such claims by the Statutes of the State of Delaware; and

FURTHER ORDERS, That all actions taken and acts done by the said officers and directors of United American Lines, Inc., pursuant to this Order and the directions contained herein shall be deemed to have been taken and done in reliance on and pursuant to paragraph numbered (2) of subdivision (b) of section 5 of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and the acquittance and exculpation therein provided.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 5, 1945.

(Official seal)

(Signed) James E. Markham
James E. Markham
Alien Property Custodian

I hereby certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the original paper on file in this office.

James E. Markham
Alien Property Custodian
By: John W. Watson
Assistant Secretary for Records
Office of Alien Property Custodian

FURTHER ORDERS, That all actions taken and acts done by the said officers and directors of United American Lines, Inc., pursuant to this Order and the directions contained herein shall be deemed to have been taken and done in reliance on and pursuant to paragraph numbered (2) of subdivision (b) of section 5 of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and the acquittance and exculpation therein provided.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 5, 1945.

(Official seal)

(Signed) James E. Markham
James E. Markham
Alien Property Custodian

I hereby certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the original paper on file in this office.

James E. Markham
Alien Property Custodian

By: *John W. Watson*
Assistant Secretary for Records
Office of Alien Property Custodian

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE
FILED AND MADE AVAILABLE
FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

JUN 11 11 00 AM '45

FEDERAL REGISTER

Document 7

Chronological document set: Union Banking Corporation (UBC)

Date: August 1941 – April 1943

These documents give the 18-year history (1924-1942) of and confirm the seizure of Union Banking Corporation (UBC) on October 20, 1942, as a result of Vesting Order #248. The company was not a bank, but was in fact a U.S. clearing house for the vast fortune and U.S. assets of Fritz Thyssen and his family, via a Thyssen-controlled bank in the Netherlands, Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., whose own U.S. assets would later be seized.

In their denials of their Nazi business relationships to U.S. investigators, Prescott Bush and his partners claimed that UBC was “an unpaid service for a client,” according to a report by *Boston Globe* reporter Michael Kranish in April 2001. In October, Kranish claimed his work had been used without his knowledge or the newspaper’s permission. The publishers repeatedly declined to comment or confirm whether the author knew of the documents at The National Archives.

These documents are authenticated copies of U.S. government records from The National Archives and Library of Congress. Some of them were only declassified and cleared for public release as of September 13, 2003. Four days later, on September 17, journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan became the first reporter in 60 years to prove the existence of such documents.

August 18, 1941

TO: Mr. Pahle

FROM: Mr. May

Re: - UNION BANKING CORPORATION

Reference is made to your memorandum of August 6, 1941, and to my memorandum to Mr. Tawson of August 1, 1941, as dictated to his secretary.

My investigation regarding Union Banking Corporation and other associated companies is now nearing completion and a full report will be submitted within a short time. In the meantime the following preliminary information may be of interest.

Union Banking Corporation, incorporated August 4, 1924, is wholly owned by the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., of Rotterdam, The Netherlands. My investigation produced no evidence as to the ownership of this Dutch bank. Mr. Cornelis Lieveense, president of the Union Banking Corporation, claims to have no knowledge as to the ownership of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., but believes it possible that Baron Heinrich Thyssen, brother of Frits Thyssen, may own a substantial interest. Heinrich Thyssen is said to have acquired Hungarian citizenship.

In 1931 to 1933 the Union Banking Corporation made extensive purchases of gold amounting altogether to over eight million dollars. All of this gold, except for about three million dollars, was shipped abroad during the years in question. The balance, amounting to \$3,685,000.00, was delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank on June 15, 1934. It is possible that these gold purchases may have given rise to the rumor that Frits Thyssen has large gold deposits hoarded in the United States. However, in my examination of the books and ledgers of the Union Banking Corporation all of the purchases have been satisfactorily accounted for.

In the fall of 1938, during the Munich crisis, Union Banking Corporation held two million dollars in currency in a safe deposit box in New York, but this sum was subsequently deposited in the company's account with Brown Brothers, Harriman. This transaction also is satisfactorily accounted for in the books.

An examination of Union Banking Corporation's balance sheets for the period 1924 to 1940, inclusive, shows current assets of approximately three million dollars during the entire period, with the exception of the years 1934 to 1935 when assets fell below a million dollars. Practically all of these assets are accounted for in the credit balance of the company's account with the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. There was a constant shifting of funds during the seventeen year period in question but the transactions indicate nothing of an unusual nature as they pertain principally to the purchase and sale of securities, extension of loans, etc. The large influx of funds during 1931 and 1932 for gold purchases is also satisfactorily accounted for in the books of the company. All such funds, and indeed practically all monies received by the Union Banking Corporation, were credited to the account of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., and came from various banks in The Netherlands, Great Britain and sometimes France.

The books of the company disclose frequent transactions for N.V. Handels en Transport Maatschappij Vulcan and Wodan Handelsmaatschappij N.V., both of Rotterdam. Such transactions are usually for account of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., and not in the names of the two companies as no accounts are carried for either of them on the books of the Union Banking Corporation. Both of these companies are believed to be closely associated with the Vereinigte Stahlwerke A.G. (Union Steel Works) of Dusseldorf, Germany, and it is believed that the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., is likewise associated with the German concern. If this is the case then it would appear that the beneficial ownership of Union Banking Corporation is German rather than Dutch.

HOLLAND AMERICAN TRADING CORPORATION, incorporated August 25, 1924, is another company of which Mr. Lieveuse is the president. This company, organized for the purpose of doing a general merchandising business here and abroad, is wholly owned by the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. Examination of the company's books for the period 1929 to date discloses nothing of an unusual nature.

Another company mentioned in your memorandum is the DOMESTIC FUEL CORPORATION, incorporated August 18, 1927. Mr. Lieveuse is also the president of this company, the ownership of which is 50% German with distribution of shareholders as follows:

Holland American Trading Corporation	125 shares
Frans Handel & Cie, G.m.b.H., Duisburg	175 "
Handels en Transport Mij. Vulcan	125 "
Hiberna Del Plata Cia Sudamericana	
de. Com. S.A.	75 "
	300 "

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Prior to September 14, 1937, the 250 shares held by Frans Haniel & Cie, G.m.b.H., and Riberna Del Plata Cia. Sudamericana de Com. S.A., were held by the Deutsches Kohlen Depot G.m.b.H. of Hamburg. Riberna Del Plata Cia. Sudamericana de Com. S.A., is said to be a subsidiary of Deutsches Kohlen Depot G.m.b.H.

Domestic Fuel Corporation was engaged in the importation of coal from Germany, Belgium and Wales, a large part of the imports being sold in Canada to a company known as La Cooperative Catholique des Consommateurs de Combustible, Limitee, of Montreal. This company appears to be owned by the Holland American Trading Corporation.

The bookkeeping entries for the Domestic Fuel Corporation pertain almost entirely to purchases and sales of fuel, payment of shipping charges, storage, etc., and are of no especial significance. At the present time the company has an outstanding credit of over a million dollars which has been sequestered in Canada as enemy-alien property. This credit represents amounts due from the La Cooperative Catholique des Consommateurs de Combustible, Limitee, for coal sent to Canada on consignment prior to the outbreak of the war.

Another associated company is the SEAMLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION which was incorporated November 19, 1926, for the purpose of dealing in manufactures of steel. Mr. Liewens is the president of this company and the nominal owner of all outstanding stock. Strangely enough, he claims that he does not know the actual ownership of the company but believes that it is divided equally between Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., and the Press und Walzwerke, A.G., of Reisholbel, Dusseldorf, Germany. The capitalization of the company is fifty thousand dollars, a check for which amount was received in 1926 from the Union Banking Corporation which in turn debited this amount to the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V.

An examination of Seamless Steel's books shows that the company was engaged largely in the purchase and sale of steel products which were imported from the Press und Walzwerke, A.G. Another source of income was the company's agency for Rheinmetall Borsig, A.G., Berlin-Tegel. The agency agreement started in 1930 and is still in effect although during the past two years there have been no shipments of merchandise from Rheinmetall-Borsig. Mr. Charles V. Karlson, Vice-President of Seamless Steel, is an engineer and handled most of the sales and installations which were made under the agency agreement with Rheinmetall-Borsig. Mr. Karlson resigned from Seamless Steel some time ago. The books of Seamless Steel indicate that frequent merchandise purchases were made both from Press und Walzwerke A.G., and from Rheinmetall-Borsig, A.G.

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The books and records for the following companies of which either Mr. or Mrs. Lievens is president were also examined but disclose nothing of interest. These are small companies which were established for various reasons and which have been mostly inactive for the last several years:

1. RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED, apparently owned by Mr. H. J. Kouwenhoven, manager of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V.

2. CEDAR SWAMP ROAD REALTY CORPORATION, organized to invest in real estate, particularly a property known as High Farms Estate in Oyster Bay, Long Island. The ownership of this company rests with Mr. Kouwenhoven and Mr. D. C. Schutte, also a manager of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. The assets of the company consist almost entirely of land and buildings.

3. CORNELIUS HOLDING CORPORATION, organized for the purpose of acquiring real estate in Nassau County, New York. Stock owned by Cedar Swamp Road Realty Corporation.

4. KEMARI TRADING CORPORATION. This was organized by Mr. and Mrs. Lievens in 1939 to carry on a general trading and manufacturing business. The company has never actually engaged in business of any kind and Mr. Lievens is simply holding the corporate charter against some future time when the corporation might be useful for some activity covered by its broad charter.

A detailed report as to the foregoing companies will be submitted at an early date.

R.G.M.

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Aug. 18, 1941

REPORT

Re: UNION BANKING CORPORATION

Union Banking Corporation, a New York investment banking firm incorporated in 1924, is wholly owned by the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. Rotterdam (hereafter called B.H.S.) The president of Union Banking Corp., Mr. C. Lievense, has no positive knowledge as to the ownership of B.H.S., but believes it possible that Baron Heinrich Thyssen, brother of Fritz Thyssen, may own a substantial therein. Heinrich Thyssen is said to be a Hungarian, living in Holland. ^{interview}

Union Banking Corp. carries on frequent transactions for N.V. Handels en Transport Maatschappij "Vulcan" (on British Black List) and Wodan Handelsmaatschappij N.V., both of Rotterdam, although such transactions are not in the names of these companies but rather for the account of B.H.S. It is believed that both of these companies, as well as B.H.S., are closely associated with the Vereinigte Stahlwerke A.G. of Dusseldorf, Germany. It would seem, therefore, that the beneficial ownership of Union Banking Corp., is German rather than Dutch.

Mr. Lievense, the president of Union Banking Corp., is president also of the following companies: Holland American Trading Corp., Domestic Fuel Corp., Seamless Steel Equipment Corp., Religious Publications Inc., Cedar Swamp Road Realty Corp., Cornelius Holding Corp., and Rexari Trading Corp. These companies are all indirectly associated either with B.H.S. or with German interests.

P. Garlick

PG:hn 9/2/41

SEP 16 1941

John W. Pehle, Esquire,
Assistant to the Secretary,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: Re: UNION BANKING CORPORATION
 FRITS THYSEN, etc.

Reference is made to your memorandum of August 6, 1941, with respect to an article published on July 31, 1941, in the New York Herald-Tribune and in the Washington Post regarding a fortune of about \$3,000,000.00 allegedly concealed in this country for the account of Fritz Thyssen, German steel tycoon. Mentioned in connection with this matter are the following corporations, all situated at 39 Broadway, New York City, room 2501:

Union Banking Corporation
Domestic Fuel Corporation
Holland American Trading Corporation
Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation
Knuffen & Company
Kumari Trading Corporation
Ribbons Fuel & Chartering Co., Inc.,
Religious Publications, Inc.

Preliminary reports in response to your memorandum were made on August 1 and 18, 1941, the former having been dictated over the telephone to Mr. Thyssen's secretary. A detailed account of the investigation is now submitted in this report. Information was obtained orally from Mr. Cornelis Lievense, president of the corporations named above, and from an inspection of books and records at the offices at 39 Broadway, New York.

Summary:

All of the corporations named, and some others

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to be mentioned later, are inter-related through stock ownerships and directorships involving the following firms and persons:

Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N. V., Rotterdam	
Johann Groeninger, director of above,	"
H. J. Kwenhoven, manager	" " " "
D. G. Schutte,	" " " "
Cornelis Lieverse,	New York
Walter Kaufmann,	"

The financing of the several corporations concerned herein appears to have been done largely through funds supplied by the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart of Rotterdam (hereinafter referred to by its telegraphic code name MOBIEL) to the Union Banking Corporation of which it is the sole owner. While the investigation has produced no evidence of a positive connection as to the actual ownership of Mobiel, and thus of Union Banking Corporation, there is ample reason to believe that substantial German interests are involved. These interests, it is believed, may be identified with those of the United Steel Works, Inc., (Vereinigte Stahlwerke A. G.) of Duesseldorf, Germany, whose marketing activities in the Western Hemisphere have been discussed in an earlier report from this office concerning the Steel Union Sheet Piling, Inc., of New York, N. Y. (see report of August 4, 1941, file 5-77)

The sum of \$3,000,000.00 mentioned in the newspaper articles as "hidden away in the bank vaults of downtown New York" represents the total assets of the Union Banking Corporation which the latter has held on deposit continuously since about 1927 for account of Mobiel. This money has been used for investment purposes in the purchase of securities, Treasury bills, inter-company financing, loans, gold, currency and foreign exchange. During the latter part of 1939 Union Banking Corporation held \$3,000,000.00 in currency in a safe deposit vault but

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by action of the board of directors this sum was deposited, early in 1940, to the company's regular account with Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company, New York.

During 1931-1933 the company made extensive gold purchases for shipment abroad but these have all been satisfactorily accounted for, including a balance of \$3,085,000.00 delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on June 15, 1934. A further discussion of these gold purchases will be found below.

Whether all or any part of the funds held by Union Banking Corporation or companies associated with it, belong to Frits Thyssen could not be established in this investigation. Practically all funds received by Union Banking Corporation came from, or for the account of, Mobil with no disclosure as to individual beneficial interests. Mr. Cornelis Lievense, president of Union Banking Corporation, claims to have no knowledge as to such individual interests and particularly as to whether or not such money may belong to Frits Thyssen. Mr. H. D. Pennington, manager of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company, who has been on the board of directors of Union Banking Corporation for many years, also states that he knows nothing as to the beneficial ownership of Mobil or any of the funds held for its account with the Union Banking Corporation.

UNION BANKING CORPORATION

Organization:

Harriman & Company (now Brown Bros., Harriman & Co.) appear to have been instrumental in the formation of the Union Banking Corporation since several of the partners were signers of the certificate of incorporation, dated at New York City, August 4, 1924, as follows:

E. Roland Harriman	New York City	1 Share
Samuel P. Poyor,	Greenwich, Conn.	1 "
Joseph P. Riple,	Garden City, L. I.	1 "

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James D. Sawyer,	New York City	1 Share
Gerrard Glenn,	" "	1 "
William B. Walsh,	Brocklyn, N. Y.	1 "
Dewitt C. Jones, jr.,	Englewood, N. J.	1 "
		10 Shares

The incorporators paid a total of \$1250.00 into the corporation's treasury for their ten shares of stock, of which amount \$1000.00 applied to capital and \$250.00 to surplus. At the first directors' meeting on August 6, 1924, the following officers were elected:

President:	Cornelis Lievensse,
Secretary:	Joseph P. Ripley,
Treasurer:	Joseph P. Ripley.

The directors accepted an agreement of subscription, received from Mr. E. Roland Harriman, for 3990 shares (out of 4000 authorized) at a price of \$125.00 each, of which \$100.00 applied to capital and \$25.00 to surplus. The directors then elected H. J. Kouwenhoven and Johann G. Groeninger as directors, vice Dewitt C. Jones, jr., and William B. Walsh, resigned.

At a directors' meeting held February 1, 1932, the receipt of \$100,000.00 as added surplus is recorded, this payment having been made by Mobil. The present directors of Union Banking Corporation, elected May 9, 1941, are as follows:

Johann G. Groeninger,	Rotterdam
H. J. Kouwenhoven,	"
E. Roland Harriman,	New York
Ray Morris,	"
H. D. Pennington,	"
P. S. Bush,	"
Cornelis Lievensse,	"

Foreign Ownership:

The directors merely held the shares of Union Banking Corporation as nominees as the actual ownership

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of the company rests with Mobil. In 1934, for example, Union Banking declared a dividend of \$4.00 per share; at a meeting held June 7, 1934, each of the directors named above signed an individual declaration to the effect that since he was merely acting as nominee for the actual owners of Union Banking Corporation, his dividend payment should be sent to the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart of Rotterdam. These declarations covered 3998 out of 4000 shares issued. Union Banking's cash book shows that on July 2, 1934, Mobil's account was credited as follows:

Dividend, 4000 Shares Union Banking Corp., at \$4.00	\$16,000.00
" 500 " Holandra " "	2,000.00
(Holandra is the Holland American Trading Company)	

As previously stated, nothing was learned in this investigation as to the ownership of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart. The bank's annual report for the year 1938, a copy of which is enclosed as Exhibit "A", shows a paid-in capital of Hfl. 12,000,000 and total deposits of about Hfl. 61,000,000 (equal to about 3-1/2 million dollars at current exchange rates.) The names of directors and managers are given as follows:

D. G. Schutte	Manager
H. J. Kouwenhoven,	"
A. Den Bandt,	Director
J. Groeninger,	"

According to Mr. Lievense, both Mr. Schutte and Mr. Kouwenhoven are Dutch citizens by birth while Mr. Groeninger is a naturalized citizen of The Netherlands, having been born in Germany.

While disclaiming any knowledge as to the real ownership of Mobil, Mr. Lievense believes that there is no longer any German interest in the bank. He bases this belief upon information which he received from Mr. Kouwenhoven during a trans-atlantic telephone conversation which was held a few months after the outbreak of war in Europe. At that time Mr. Kouwenhoven is said to have

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informed Mr. Lievense that "whatever the ownership had been there were now no longer any German interests, and since quite sometime." (The quotation is Mr. Lievense's verbatim statement.)

Mr. Lievense also believes it possible that Baron Heinrich Thyssen, a brother to Fritz Thyssen, may own a substantial interest in Mobil. Baron Heinrich is said to have acquired Hungarian citizenship, although residing in The Netherlands.

Relationships:

Whatever the real ownership of Mobil may be, the books of the Union Banking Corporation show numerous transactions for Dutch firms which are generally believed to be subsidiaries of the United Steel Works, Inc., of Dusseldorf, Germany. During the seventeen years of its existence, Union Banking Corporation has regularly received funds and made payments for the following two concerns, all such transactions being booked to Mobil's account:

1. H. V. Havels on transport Maatschappij "Vulcan"
2. "Noden" Handelsmaatschappij B. V.

The "Vulcan" company is believed to be a United Steel Works subsidiary which operates Rhine River barges between Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Rotterdam while "Noden" is a finance company engaged in handling collections for the United Steel Works. Both companies, as well as Mobil, were mentioned in connection with the Steel Union Sheet Piling, Inc., in report of August 4, 1941, file 3-77. The "Financieel Adresboek voor Nederland, 1938" lists the following directors for "Noden":

Alfred G. P. J. Honigman,
Dr. O. Sappell,
H. B. von Goerschen
M. E. Krosenberg

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Dr. Oskar Seapell is known to be a director of the United Steel Works and is shown as managing director of that corporation in a prospectus issued in 1926 in connection with a \$30,000,000 bond issue (United Steel Works Corporation 25 Year 6 1/2% Sinking Fund Mortgage Gold Bonds Series A, June 1, 1926). Mr. von Gosschen is the managing director of the Dutch company which wholly owned Steel Union Sheet Piling, Inc., the N. V. Handelsmaatschappij voor Hijvermolen en Commissiesaken of Rotterdam (DEHNICO).

Transactions on the books of Union Banking Corporation for United Steel Works, Vilsen or Wodan were always debited or credited to Mobiel's account and appeared to cover ordinary commercial financing such as loans, advances, payment of shipping charges, acceptances, etc. Entries for United Steel Works were limited to the period 1931 to 1933 inclusive but those for Wodan extended into the early part of 1940. Prior to 1930 Union Banking Corporation also handled a revolving florin credit for the Thyssen Gas and Water Works of Hameln, Germany.

An account was noted in the company's general ledger for the August Thyssen Bank A. G. of Berlin but there appears to have been no activity in this account since 1931 at which time it held a credit balance in favor of the Berlin Bank of \$1,000,923.25. On February 28, 1931, a repayment was made in the sum of \$999,265.94 and by the end of 1931 the balance had dwindled to \$652.29. This balance declined steadily in the following years until on January 1, 1941, it reached the nominal sum of \$7.34.

In an examination of correspondence, it was noted that on December 30, 1933, Union Banking Corporation wrote to Mobiel in Rotterdam as follows:

"At close of business on December 30, 1933, you were holding in safekeeping for our account the securities mentioned below. Please confirm to Haskins & Sells, New York.....

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Exh. 4,000,000 Shares of August Thyssen Bank A.G., Berlin
Fl. 700,000 Dutch Treasury Bills (due 2-1-34)
Fl. 30,000 Shares of Royal Dutch (Kon. Ned.
Petr. Rij.)"

Mr. Lievense could produce no other correspondence regarding the shares of August Thyssen Bank A. G., other than a confirmation from Mobiel as requested in the above letter and also evidence that the shares were finally released on January 18, 1935. Although president of Union Banking Corporation and a director of the August Thyssen Bank of Berlin, Mr. Lievense claims to have no knowledge as to the character of the transaction involved in the depositing of the above shares with his company. He says that whatever the transaction may have been, it was handled entirely in Holland and the shares were deposited in the name of Union Banking Corporation merely as a matter of convenience. August Thyssen, it might be added, was the father of Fritz and Heinrich but it is believed that there is no longer any relationship between the August Thyssen Bank of Berlin and the United Steel Works of Dusseldorf.

While there is unquestionably a close relationship between Union Banking Corporation, Mobiel and United Steel Works, it should be remembered that the first two companies came into existence before the last. It is possible, then, that Union Banking Corporation was incorporated to handle certain of the Thyssen interests and later, when these were merged into the United Steel Works, Union Banking as a matter of course became closely associated with the new corporation. Mobiel was founded in 1918, Union Banking Corporation in 1924 and United Steel Works in 1926. The following German coal and steel interests were merged into the United Steel Works when it was founded on January 14, 1926:

1. The Rheinsilbe-Union Group
2. The Thyssen Group, via:
 - A. G. fuer Huettenebetrieb, Duisburg
 - Aug. Thyssen Huette, Hamborn

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Gewerkschaft Friedrich Thyssen, Hamborn
 Gewerkschaft Lohberg, Hamborn
 Gewerkschaft Rhein I, Hamborn
 Thyssen & Co., A. G., Muelheim-Ruhr

3. The Phoenix Group
4. Rheinstahl.

Of the foregoing the largest group is said to have been the Thyssen, and Fritz Thyssen occupied for many years the position of board chairman of the United Steel Works.

Origin of Funds:

A careful examination of Union Banking Corporation's general ledger, cash books and journals from 1929 to the present date clearly establish that the principal, and practically the only, source of funds has been the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, Rotterdam. These funds, coming from the Netherlands and sometimes also from other countries for credit to the Mobil account, were constantly shifted about in the purchase and sale of securities, gold and banknotes, and in inter-company loans and advances. In the company's balance sheets the principal item of liability has always been "Accounts Due Foreign Banks", that is, the credit balance on the Mobil account. In the following schedule, prepared from Haskins & Sells audited annual reports of Union Banking Corporation, there may be seen the distribution of current assets and their relationship to Mobil's credit balances for the seventeen year period, 1924 to 1940:

<u>Dec.</u> <u>31st</u>	<u>Cash</u> <u>in Banks</u>	<u>Loans</u> <u>Receivable</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Total Cur-</u> <u>rent Assets</u>	<u>Due For-</u> <u>eign Banks</u>
1924	\$ 73,450.83	1,230,000.00	434,536.16	1,737,986.99	1,230,000.00
1925	148,773.13	1,300,000.00	727,505.31	2,176,278.44	1,926,161.82
1926	25,544.24	800,000.00	1,932,940.63	2,758,484.87	2,466,809.51
1927	293,030.74	1,800,000.00	1,047,077.19	3,140,107.93	2,800,256.72

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<u>Dec. 31st</u>	<u>Cash in Banks</u>	<u>Loans Receivable</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Total Cur- rent Assets</u>	<u>Due For- eign Banks</u>
1928	\$ 177,108.42	1,250,000.00	1,794,639.03	3,221,747.47	2,897,200.83
1929	116,915.49	1,300,000.00	1,436,782.45	2,853,697.94	2,919,979.94
1930	1,552,944.34		1,776,972.74	3,329,917.08	2,782,044.96
1931	1,010,111.28		1,491,095.50	2,501,206.78	1,903,611.41
1932	644,382.51	582,000.00	1,084,962.50	2,311,345.01	1,296,923.28
1933	321,457.58	166,936.87	642,355.54	1,130,751.99	440,412.62
1934	337,403.19	123,667.07	511,191.73	972,262.01	338,282.78
1935	533,987.59		202,186.58	736,094.17	165,254.45
1936	672,759.83		304,545.92	1,177,305.75	594,096.06
1937	785,110.50		423,201.79	1,208,312.29	615,093.13
1938	3,082,827.01	56,579.64	363,750.46	3,508,157.11	2,779,534.95
1939	2,155,795.83	57,000.00	236,713.30	2,449,449.13	1,736,739.34
1940	2,817,763.95	53,000.00	209,377.07	3,080,141.02	2,377,926.34

The difference between "Total Current Assets" and amounts "Due Foreign Banks" is practically all accounted for by Union Banking Corporation's capital and surplus accounts which (disregarding undivided profits) were:

4000 Shares at \$100	\$ 400,000.00
Original Surplus	100,000.00
Additional Surplus, 1932	<u>100,000.00</u>
	600,000.00

Between 1926 and 1930, the difference amounted to about \$300,000; from 1931 to 1937 to about \$600,000 and from 1937 onward to about \$700,000.

An examination of Mobil's account in Union Banking Corporation's general ledger shows the close relationship between total amount "Due Foreign Banks" and credit balances in favor of Mobil, as follows:

<u>Dec. 31st</u>	<u>Mobil's Credit Balance</u>	<u>Due Foreign Banks</u>
1929 (see note 1)	\$ 2,919,352.86	2,919,979.94
1930 (see note 2)	1,773,675.27	2,782,044.96

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Nederlandsche Handel Mij.	25,000.00
Ned. Ind. Esc. Mij.	25,000.00
Samuel Montague, London	20,000.00
American Express Co., Rotterdam	10,000.00

During 1939 the greatest activity in Mobil's account occurred in the month of March when payments into the account totalled \$3,568,735.96 while transfers out of the account amounted to \$3,734,145.19. The principal receipt items were as follows:

De Nederlandsche Bank	\$ 3,217,500.00
Albert de Bary & Cie.	100,000.00
Montague & Co., London	50,000.00
Amsterdamsche Bank	50,000.00
Incasso Bank N. V.	40,000.00
Continental Handelsbank N. V.	35,000.00
De Twentsche Bank, Amsterdam	20,000.00

Payments out of the account were made principally to the following:

Samuel Montague, London	\$ 3,273,749.00
Asiatic Petroleum Company	225,000.00
Ned. Ind. Handelsbank	100,000.00

It might be added that the banks named in the foregoing lists appear regularly on the books of Union Banking Corporation in connection with receipts for or payments from the account of Mobil.

Gold Purchases:

During the period from September 18, 1931, to March 3, 1933, Union Banking Corporation made extensive gold purchases with funds received for credit to Mobil's account. Some purchases were also made for the ROTTERDAMSCH TRUSTEES KANTOOR of Rotterdam which is said to be a trust and auditing subsidiary of Mobil in which both Mr. Greeninger and Mr. Kouwenhoven hold directorships. A

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few gold purchases were also made for others as indicated below:

1931	For Mobil's account	\$ 5,375,000.00	
	" Hdm. Trust Kantoor	480,000.00	
	" Cornelis Lieverse	<u>30,000.00</u>	5,885,000.00
1932	" Mobil's account	2,125,000.00	
	" Hdm. Trust Kantoor	30,000.00	
	" H. J. Kouwenhoven	10,000.00	
	" Seamless Steel	15,000.00	
	" Others	<u>20,000.00</u>	2,200,000.00
1933	" Mobil's account		<u>700,000.00</u>
			\$ 8,785,000.00

These purchases, made through Guaranty Trust Company, Chase National Bank and National City Bank of New York, consisted chiefly of "eagles" and "double eagles" which were shipped abroad on various dates as follows:

9-25-31	per s/s Rotterdam	\$ 500,000.00	
10-2-31	" " Volendam	<u>500,000.00</u>	1,000,000.00
4-27-32	" " Aquitania	200,000.00	
5-3-32	" " Berengaria	1,000,000.00	
5-24-32	" " Berengaria	300,000.00	
5-27-32	" " Olympic	200,000.00	
5-27-32	" " Mauretania	115,000.00	
6-2-32	" " Rotterdam	<u>100,000.00</u>	1,915,000.00
2-17-33	" " Burgerdyk	100,000.00	
2-20-33	" " Majestic	550,000.00	
3-3-33	" " Veendam	50,000.00	
9-27-33	" " Mauretania	<u>2,165,000.00</u>	<u>2,865,000.00</u>
			\$ 5,780,000.00

The balance of the gold, \$3,025,000.00, was delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on June 15, 1934. (Note: It will be observed that deliveries exceed purchases by \$80,000. This is undoubtedly due to an error

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in copying individual transactions from the cash book but the difference does not seem sufficiently important to warrant a re-check of all gold entries which were booked during 1931-1933.)

As by far the largest gold purchases were made during the latter part of 1931 a careful analysis has been made of Union Banking Corporation's receipts and disbursements for the period June 1 to December 31, 1931. During this period the following monthly totals were paid into or out of the company's several bank accounts:

<u>Month, 1931</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Payments</u>
Balance, June 1	\$ 573,254.65	-
June	1,746,277.72	1,624,941.75
July	1,823,481.12	1,828,021.39
August	3,922,552.79	1,103,481.97
September	5,129,689.54	8,083,733.83
October	2,123,779.48	2,532,299.03
November	286,564.41	293,380.61
December	1,862,205.69	1,950,485.92
Totals	17,467,805.40	17,476,564.50

Analysis of Receipt Items:

From sale of U. S. Treasury bills	6,295,000.00
Remittances from London banks	3,050,000.00
From Kilder, Peabody for Hope	500,000.00
From Ned. Ind. Hand. Bank	1,200,000.00
" Amsterdamsch Bank	500,000.00
" Banque de Pays Bas	475,000.00
" Robauor, Rotterdam	375,000.00
" R. Maas & Zoon, Rotterdam	695,000.00
" Various banks (remittances of less than \$100,000 each)	4,377,805.40
	<u>17,467,805.40</u>

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Analysis of Payments:

Purchase of U. S. Treasury Bills	4,140,000.00
Purchase of other securities	2,335,962.64
Gold purchases	5,885,000.00
Remittances to London	1,270,000.00
Payments for United Steel Works	300,000.00
Checks on National City Bank	2,000,000.00
Gold Notes purchased	60,000.00
Miscellaneous remittances	<u>1,481,601.86</u>
	17,476,564.50

A closer examination of receipts and disbursements from about June 1st to September 30th (gold purchases started the latter part of September) indicates an influx of funds during those months from England and from The Netherlands. These funds were first invested in securities, principally United States Treasury bills, and were later used for gold purchases. A check of receipt items of \$100,000 or more shows a total of \$5,200,000 received, equally divided as between England and the Netherlands. During the four months period securities purchased amounted to \$5,935,795 while sales were \$5,966,380. The following tabulation shows monthly totals:

1931	<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Securities</u>	
	England	Netherlands	Purchased	Sold
June	\$ 1,050,000.00	250,000.00	10,795.00	16,380.00
July	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	1,625,000.00	25,000.00
August	100,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,625,000.00
September	<u>450,000.00</u>	<u>800,000.00</u>	<u>3,300,000.00</u>	<u>3,300,000.00</u>
	2,600,000.00	2,600,000.00	5,935,795.00	5,966,380.00

It is possible that knowledge of the heavy gold purchases made by Union Banking Corporation during 1931-1933 may have given rise to the rumor of large gold hoards in the United States for the account of Frits Thyssen. However, the records of the banking corporation satisfactorily account for all of the gold which was pur-

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chased during the period in question and Mr. Lievenas positively states that neither he nor the bank nor anyone connected with it has knowledge of any gold deposits held in the United States for Frits Thyssen.

Currency Deposits

The books of the company show that in the autumn of 1938, at the time of the Munich crisis, and again in September of 1939, the Union Banking Corporation turned a large part of its assets into banknotes which were deposited in a safe deposit vault with the Chase Safe Deposit Company. In each case, however, these cash holdings were re-deposited into the company's regular bank accounts. The transactions are verified by the following cash book entries:

		<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Sept. 30, 1938	Cash	\$ 2,000,000.00	—
Nov. 30, 1939	"	—	\$ 2,000,000.00
Sept. 30, 1939	Cash in vault	3,000,000.00	—
Oct. 30, "	" ex vault	—	500,000.00
Nov. 30, "	" " "	—	500,000.00
Jan. 23, 1941	" " "	—	2,000,000.00

As to the second transaction, it will be observed that for a period of about 17 months Union Banking Corporation held actual cash in the sum of \$2,000,000.00 which was then deposited with Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a directors' meeting of February 4, 1941, which provided for:

"Deposit with Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company the \$2,000,000 in the vault at Chase National Bank, in order to invest in prime commercial paper, bankers acceptances and short term United States bonds.....
Also, all securities in safe deposit box to be placed in custody with Brown Brothers, Harriman who agree to waive their usual custody fee." (from Minutes of Meeting).

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Confirmation of the re-deposit of the first \$2,000,000 is found in the minutes of a directors' meeting which was held on November 21, 1938, wherein it is stated that the banknotes had been deposited with the Chase National Bank.

Present Obligations:

As of June 30, 1941, Union Banking Corporation carried the following amounts as "Due to Foreign Banks" which amount represented practically the sum total of the company's liabilities:

Due to Mobil	\$ 2,276,071.22
" " H. J. Kouwenhoven	\$2,886.14
" " D. C. Schutte	25,000.00
" " Aug. Thyssen Bank	7.84
	<u>2,391,965.20</u>

In addition, Mr. Lievense is holding about \$20,000 in banknotes in a safe deposit box at the Chase Safe Deposit Company. Though the box is in his name the funds belong to Mr. Kouwenhoven. A further sum of \$240,000 in banknotes is held in a box at the Underwriters Trust Company, 37 Broadway, also in Mr. Lievense's name. Mr. Lievense says that he received the latter sum personally from Mr. Kouwenhoven just before the Munich crisis in 1938 at which time Mr. Lievense was in Rotterdam. When Mr. Lievense filed a TFR-100 (Netherlands) on June 3, 1940, he made mention of \$21,082 in currency which he is holding for Mr. Kouwenhoven but neglected to mention the larger sum. In a revised return, filed June 5, 1941, the sum of \$248,994 is mentioned as "Accounts Payable (H. J. Kouwenhoven)". Mr. Lievense explains that actually this refers to the currency in the safe deposit box at Underwriters Trust Company which Mr. Kouwenhoven had turned over to him unconditionally, without promise of repayment or instructions of any kind. In the circumstances, Mr. Lievense regards the money as his, to do with as he chooses but acknowledges nevertheless a debt

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owing to Mr. Kouwenhoven for an equal amount. On this curious theory, Mr. Lievense executed the revised TFR-100 to show the sum as a debt rather than as a cash holding.

In further explanation, Mr. Lievense states that he and Mr. Kouwenhoven are boyhood friends and that each has unreserved confidence in the other.

A complete statement of Union Banking Corporation's securities holdings is included in Form TFR-100 (Netherlands) which was filed by the corporation on June 6, 1940. No mention is made of the currency holdings for Mr. Kouwenhoven as they are said to have no connection with the bank's business and were therefore separately reported for Mr. Lievense personally.

HOLLAND AMERICAN TRADING CORPORATION

The Holland American Trading Corporation was incorporated on August 23, 1924, for the purpose of carrying on business in merchandising, importing and exporting, in the United States and abroad. At the first directors' meeting, held on September 4, 1924, the following officers and directors were elected:

President:	Cornelis Lievense
Secretary:	Jos. P. Ripley
Treasurer:	Jos. P. Ripley
Directors:	E. Roland Harriman, Samuel F. Pryor, Joseph P. Ripley, Jas. D. Sawyer, Johann Greeninger, H. J. Kouwenhoven.

The president reported that an offer had been made for the purchase of 490 shares (out of a total of 500) of the capital stock at par value of \$100 per share, which offer was accepted. While the minutes for this meeting do not name the person or firm from whom this offer had been received, the ownership of the company is revealed in the minutes of a meeting which was held

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on May 31, 1934. At this time a dividend of \$4.00 per share was declared and each of the following directors thereupon signed a declaration that since he was only a nominee for the actual owners, the dividend payment should be made to the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart for whom he was acting:

E. Roland Harriman	491 shares
C. Lievense	1 "
Ray Morris	1 "
H. D. Pennington	1 "
Knight Woolley	1 "
J. G. Groeninger	1 "
H. J. Kouwenhoven	1 "

A second dividend of \$4.00 per share was voted in a directors' meeting of May 4, 1936.

An examination of the company's general ledgers, cash books and journals from 1929 to the date of this investigation indicated that Holland American Trading Company was engaged largely in financing the operations of affiliated companies in the coal trade. Investments and securities consisted almost entirely of stock holdings in such associated concerns, as for example:

<u>Affiliated Companies:</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 1939</u>
Bay State Briquet Company	\$ 362.66
Chastwick Coal Yards of	
Cambridge, Inc.	1,750.00
Domestic Fuel Corporation	12,500.00
O'Brien Coal Company	1,940.37
La Cooperative Catholique des	
Consommateurs de Combustible	<u>27,234.62</u>
	<u>43,787.65</u>

There had been no change in these holdings as of December 31, 1940.

An inspection of certified balance sheets for the

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period 1934-1940 inclusive showed that total assets of the company had ranged from a low of \$53,642.35 (1934) to a high of \$192,922.85 (1937) although the latter figure is reduced to about \$104,000 after deducting a "Loans payable" item of \$89,000. As accumulated undivided profits in 1937 amounted to about \$51,000 it is apparent that the net assets are accounted for by the original capitalization of \$50,000 plus accumulated profits, thus indicating that no new capital had been added to the company. Balance sheets for the last five years and for June 30, 1941, showed the following:

		December 31st				June 30
<u>Debit:</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
Cash	5271.96	5325.57	1426.52	14349.71	37245.91	3512.33
Securities	26702.79	28804.91	28745.03	53439.65	55296.65	59296.65
Loans & Accts. Rec.	71983.27	153649.55	85636.28	70500.00	57000.00	84260.70
Total assets	104156.02	192922.85	116964.81	142024.56	149621.69	147845.14
<u>Credit:</u>						
Undiv. Profits	53220.93	50808.87	50114.59	50375.85	48560.84	48560.84
Loans Payable	---	88859.68	14579.64	40000.00	50000.00	50000.00

The bookkeeping entries for the Holland American Trading Company seemed to be without especial significance so far as the purpose of this investigation is concerned except that between September 21, 1939, and July 31, 1940, there were frequent entries for account of the HALCYON LINE (Line) to cover freights, commissions and charges in connection with the steamships "Vlaardingen", "Dreilbergen" and "Stad Maastricht". The Halcyon Line has been rumored to be a Thyssen enterprise.

DOMESTIC FUEL CORPORATION

Certificate of incorporation for the Domestic Fuel Corporation was filed at Albany, New York, on August 18, 1927. The first directors' meeting was held at the Hotel

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Kaiserhof in Essen, Germany, with the following present:

J. G. Groesinger, C. L. Molenz,
A. Lange, Oskar Godeffroy.

The directors elected the following officers:

President: J. P. Routh, 16 Exchange Place, New York
Secretary-Treasurer: Cornelis Lievenas, New York

Mr. Routh resigned as president on June 28, 1932, and Mr. Lievenas was elected in his place. He is still president of the company while Mr. Walter Kauffmann, an employee of the Union Banking Corporation, is the secretary. The original ownership of the company, as shown by proxies for shareholders meeting of February 17, 1928, was as follows:

125	Shares	N.V. Handels en Transport Mij. "Vulcaan", Rotterdam
250	"	Deutsches Kohlen Depot G. m. b. H., Hamburg, Germany
125	"	Holland American Trading Corporation, New York
500	"	

The total capitalization of the company is \$30,000 divided into 500 shares of a par value of \$100 each.

In 1937 the Deutsches Kohlen Depot sold or assigned 75 of its shares to its subsidiary, Riberna del Plata Cia. Sudamericana de Com. S. A. and in 1939 the remaining 175 shares were sold or assigned to FRANZ. HANIEL & CIE. G. M. B. H. of Duisburg, Germany. Present shareholdings therefore are as follows:

125	Shares	Vulcaan of Rotterdam
175	"	Franz. Haniel & Cie., Duisburg
125	"	Holland American Trading Corp., New York
175	"	Riberna del Plata Cia.
500	"	

The present directors of Domestic Fuel Corporation are

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the following who were elected on July 1, 1940, and re-elected on May 12, 1941:

Cornelis Lievense, Johann George Groeninger, Carl Leopold Nolans, Hans W. Lange, Walter Kauffmann and Horst Kurnik.

Mr. Kurnik, an attorney, is likewise retained as legal counsellor. According to Mr. Lievense, he is a native born German but naturalized citizen of the United States who was sent to Domestic Fuel Corporation to represent the interests of Deutsches Kohlen Depot of Hamburg. It was noted that Mr. Kurnik occupies a small office adjoining the offices of Union Banking Corporation.

An examination of Domestic Fuel Corporation's general ledger, cash books and journals from 1927 to the present time showed that the company was engaged in the importation and distribution of coal which was shipped from Germany, Belgium and Wales to the United States, Cuba and Canada. Bookkeeping entries pertain largely to charges for freights, duties, loading, storing and handling of coal cargoes received from Vulcan or Deutsches Kohlen Depot. A regular item of expense is a "representation fee" of \$4000.00 per annum, payable to Holland American Trading Company. There have been no journal entries and practically no cash book entries since May, 1940.

The company's financial position since 1937 is best shown by the following data taken from its annual balance sheets, audited by Joseph Henry Ide & Company, Certified Public Accountants, New York:

	Year Ending April 30				
<u>Debits:</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
Cash	9,570.91	2,466.89	5,896.35	23,214.44	12,342.74
Notes & Notes Rec.	247,100.30	258,698.86	586,400.07	1,201,013.88	1,201,013.88

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<u>Debit:</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	28,936.21	953.35
Inventories	-	350,544.09	162,842.84	-	-
Machinery & Equip.	-	11,223.20	11,405.72	10,106.78	10,106.78
	<u>256,671.21</u>	<u>623,103.04</u>	<u>966,544.98</u>	<u>1,263,271.31</u>	<u>1,224,416.75</u>
<u>Credits:</u>					
Due Vulcan	159,950.15	241,689.84	704,969.31	576,539.14	576,539.14
" Deut. Kohlen Dep.	7,518.11	271,998.48	-	-	-
" Frans Handel Cie.	-	-	-	625,327.19	625,327.19
" Affil. Cos.	55,437.12	68,547.33	4,062.28	27,567.62	383.00
Other Accts. Payable	1,471.13	40,267.39	2,197.99	11,291.34	1,185.59
Capital less Deficit	<u>41,294.70</u>	<u>40,267.39</u>	<u>55,315.40</u>	<u>22,546.02</u>	<u>20,981.83</u>
	<u>256,671.21</u>	<u>623,103.04</u>	<u>766,544.98</u>	<u>1,263,271.31</u>	<u>1,224,416.75</u>

The large item of \$1,201,013.88 under "accounts receivable" for 1940 and 1941 is for coal which had been shipped on consignment to Montreal, Canada, to the La Cooperative Catholique des Consommateurs de Combustible, Limited, prior to the outbreak of the war. The control of this Canadian company had been with the Domestic Fuel Corporation but on September 6, 1939, the directors of the latter passed a resolution approving the sale of 62,138 shares of common and 2722 shares of preferred stock in La Cooperative to the Holland American Trading Corporation for \$27,350.00 (Canadian currency). The purpose of this sale, apparently, was to bring the Canadian company under neutral Dutch and American ownership so that the large amount outstanding against La Cooperative could be transferred to the American company. The Canadian authorities, however, were not taken in by this maneuver and ruled, after extensive investigations here and abroad, that the sum due from La Cooperative was to be sequestered as enemy alien property, to be held subject to final settlement after the war.

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The amounts due to Vulcan and Franz. Haniel & Cie. represent moneys owing to those firms for coal cargoes which had been shipped on consignment to La Cooperative in Montreal.

In general, the accounting records of Domestic Fuel Corporation pertain strictly to transactions in the purchase, shipping and distribution of coal and appear to have no especial significance so far as this investigation is concerned. As shown by the balance sheets, the business of the company has been carried on at a loss until the original capitalization of \$50,000.00 has shrunk to about \$21,000. The company's bank accounts with Brown Bros., Harriman & Company and with the Bank of Manhattan are blocked.

RYHEENA FUEL & CHARTERING COMPANY

This company, which is owned by the Deutsches Kohlen Depot of Hamburg, has been inactive for the past several years. Its only assets consist of a credit balance of about \$2000.00 on the books of the Domestic Fuel Corporation.

SEAMLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

Certificate of incorporation for this company was filed at Albany, New York, on November 19, 1926. The capitalization of the company is \$50,000 divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. At the first directors meeting on November 19, 1926, the following officers were elected:

Cornelis Lievens	President
Chas. B. Karlson	Vice President
P. Kanninga	Secretary-Treasurer

The directors were Mr. Lievens, Mr. Kanninga, Mr. H. J. Kouwenhoven and Mr. J. H. Grossinger. On January 31, 1927,

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following the resignation of Mr. Groeninger, there was elected as a director, Dr. Ing. e. h. Paul Thomas, managing director of the Press und Walzwerk A. G. of Reichels-bell-Bussardorf, Germany. When Dr. Thomas died in 1930, he was replaced by Rudolf Krauthelm, likewise director of Press und Walzwerk A. G. The present officers and directors of the Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation are as follows:

President: Cornelis Lievense, New York
Vice-President: Walter Kauffmann, New York
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Minet Batka
Directors: Mr. Lievense, Tom Garrett of Staten Island, N.Y.,
Mr. Kouwenhoven, Mr. Kauffmann and Miss Batka.

Both Mr. Kauffmann and Miss Batka are employees of the Union Banking Corporation in New York.

The single stock certificate which has been issued since the date of incorporation is made out to Mr. Lievense for the full 500 shares. He states that he accepted this certificate on instructions of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart of Rotterdam who supplied the original capital of \$50,000. Mr. Lievense disclaims definite knowledge as to the actual ownership of the company but believes that it may be equally divided between Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart and Press und Walzwerk A. G. That the latter company has a substantial interest in Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation is indicated in a letter which it wrote to Mr. Lievense on July 27, 1927. In this letter Director Thomas of the German company confirmed the receipt of the minutes of a directors meeting held sometime previously and agreed to the nomination of Mr. Carlson as a director and Mr. Kauffmann as secretary-treasurer, adding:

(Translation from German)

"I hope that the business with America will continue to develop favorably and I have

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Kauffmann & Company:

This is simply a partnership which was formed in August, 1934, to provide a "street name" for securities purchased and sold by Union Banking Corporation. The partnership agreement provides that the partnership "shall be limited and restricted to the holding of legal or registered title to stocks, bonds and other securities and property as nominee or agent (other than commission agent or broker) designated by Union Banking Corporation". It is further provided that if any of the partners should cease his present employment, he shall also cease to be a partner in Kauffmann & Company. Moreover, the partners shall have no claim or beneficial interest in the stocks, bonds or other securities held in the name of the partnership.

The partners are Walter Kauffmann and Cornelis Lievenas of Union Banking Corporation and Mr. H. D. Pennington of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company. The partnership holds no assets and keeps no books of any kind.

RECOMMENDATION

Just as Union Banking Corporation is the financial mechanism for the group of companies affiliated with it in the United States, so in turn is Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart of Rotterdam the mechanism which feeds funds into the Union Banking Corporation. For reasons previously given in this report, and from information which I have received in interviews with European bankers now in the United States, I am of the belief that Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart represents German interests and German capital. In the circumstances I believe that the following companies, whose accounts are now blocked as Dutch, should also be blocked as German:

Union Banking Corporation
Holland American Trading Corporation
Domestic Fuel Corporation
Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation

JCCJureuch-ek

EXAMINER'S REPORT

October 5, 1942

NAME AND ADDRESS:

Union Banking Corporation
Room 2501
39 Broadway
New York, New York

TELEPHONES: D1, by 4-0577 and 4-0578PRESENT STATUS OF BUSINESS:

The corporation is presently operating under Treasury supervision and was granted licenses 360013 Ext. and 417430 to buy \$1,000,000 Bankers Acceptances and \$2,000,000 prime commercial paper, respectively, the latter license expiring September 30, 1942. 1/

NATURE OF BUSINESS:

The Union Banking Corporation is an investment company and prior to the outbreak of the war was engaged in buying and selling securities principally for the account of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. Y., Rotterdam, The Netherlands. At present the corporation is buying and selling United States securities and prime commercial paper through Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company for its own account. 2/

CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE:

Subject corporation was incorporated August 4, 1924 under Article VII of the Banking Laws of the State of New York with an authorized capital of \$400,000, represented by 4000 shares of common stock, par value \$100, all of which have been issued and are outstanding. 3/

1/ TAME-1 Affidavit dated August 1, 1942 signed by Cornelis Lievense, President. (APC File D-49-283).

2/ Ibid.

3/ Ibid.

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As of June 30, 1942, assets were listed as \$3,180,735.72, with current liabilities of \$2,397,186.62, of which \$2,280,734.39 was due to the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart. ^{4/} A copy of the balance sheet and Profit and Loss statement is attached as Exhibit 1. The corporation's accounts are audited by Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, 67 Broad Street, New York, New York.

BANKING FACILITIES:

The subject corporation banks with Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company, 69 Wall Street, New York City, and maintains inactive accounts with the Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, Chase National Bank, 11 Broad Street, and National City Bank, 62 Wall Street, all of New York City. ^{5/}

HISTORY OF CORPORATION:

Union Banking Corporation was originally organized by several of the partners of Harriman and Company (now Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company). W. Averill Harriman was in Europe sometime prior to 1924 and at that time became acquainted with Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist. Thyssen had formed the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart in Rotterdam and presumably controlled that institution. At one of his meetings with Harriman, Thyssen told Harriman that he was forming a bank in New York to look after his interests in the United States and asked Harriman to serve on the Board. Harriman agreed that certain of his associates would serve as directors and as a result various members of the Harriman organization have been on the Board of the Union Banking Corporation ever since. ^{6/}

^{4/} TFEH-1 Affidavit dated August 1, 1942, supra.

^{5/} Ibid. ~~1-253-1-1, 1-253-1-2, 1-253-1-3, 1-253-1-4, 1-253-1-5, 1-253-1-6, 1-253-1-7, 1-253-1-8, 1-253-1-9, 1-253-1-10, 1-253-1-11, 1-253-1-12, 1-253-1-13, 1-253-1-14, 1-253-1-15, 1-253-1-16, 1-253-1-17, 1-253-1-18, 1-253-1-19, 1-253-1-20, 1-253-1-21, 1-253-1-22, 1-253-1-23, 1-253-1-24, 1-253-1-25, 1-253-1-26, 1-253-1-27, 1-253-1-28, 1-253-1-29, 1-253-1-30, 1-253-1-31, 1-253-1-32, 1-253-1-33, 1-253-1-34, 1-253-1-35, 1-253-1-36, 1-253-1-37, 1-253-1-38, 1-253-1-39, 1-253-1-40, 1-253-1-41, 1-253-1-42, 1-253-1-43, 1-253-1-44, 1-253-1-45, 1-253-1-46, 1-253-1-47, 1-253-1-48, 1-253-1-49, 1-253-1-50, 1-253-1-51, 1-253-1-52, 1-253-1-53, 1-253-1-54, 1-253-1-55, 1-253-1-56, 1-253-1-57, 1-253-1-58, 1-253-1-59, 1-253-1-60, 1-253-1-61, 1-253-1-62, 1-253-1-63, 1-253-1-64, 1-253-1-65, 1-253-1-66, 1-253-1-67, 1-253-1-68, 1-253-1-69, 1-253-1-70, 1-253-1-71, 1-253-1-72, 1-253-1-73, 1-253-1-74, 1-253-1-75, 1-253-1-76, 1-253-1-77, 1-253-1-78, 1-253-1-79, 1-253-1-80, 1-253-1-81, 1-253-1-82, 1-253-1-83, 1-253-1-84, 1-253-1-85, 1-253-1-86, 1-253-1-87, 1-253-1-88, 1-253-1-89, 1-253-1-90, 1-253-1-91, 1-253-1-92, 1-253-1-93, 1-253-1-94, 1-253-1-95, 1-253-1-96, 1-253-1-97, 1-253-1-98, 1-253-1-99, 1-253-1-100, 1-253-1-101, 1-253-1-102, 1-253-1-103, 1-253-1-104, 1-253-1-105, 1-253-1-106, 1-253-1-107, 1-253-1-108, 1-253-1-109, 1-253-1-110, 1-253-1-111, 1-253-1-112, 1-253-1-113, 1-253-1-114, 1-253-1-115, 1-253-1-116, 1-253-1-117, 1-253-1-118, 1-253-1-119, 1-253-1-120, 1-253-1-121, 1-253-1-122, 1-253-1-123, 1-253-1-124, 1-253-1-125, 1-253-1-126, 1-253-1-127, 1-253-1-128, 1-253-1-129, 1-253-1-130, 1-253-1-131, 1-253-1-132, 1-253-1-133, 1-253-1-134, 1-253-1-135, 1-253-1-136, 1-253-1-137, 1-253-1-138, 1-253-1-139, 1-253-1-140, 1-253-1-141, 1-253-1-142, 1-253-1-143, 1-253-1-144, 1-253-1-145, 1-253-1-146, 1-253-1-147, 1-253-1-148, 1-253-1-149, 1-253-1-150, 1-253-1-151, 1-253-1-152, 1-253-1-153, 1-253-1-154, 1-253-1-155, 1-253-1-156, 1-253-1-157, 1-253-1-158, 1-253-1-159, 1-253-1-160, 1-253-1-161, 1-253-1-162, 1-253-1-163, 1-253-1-164, 1-253-1-165, 1-253-1-166, 1-253-1-167, 1-253-1-168, 1-253-1-169, 1-253-1-170, 1-253-1-171, 1-253-1-172, 1-253-1-173, 1-253-1-174, 1-253-1-175, 1-253-1-176, 1-253-1-177, 1-253-1-178, 1-253-1-179, 1-253-1-180, 1-253-1-181, 1-253-1-182, 1-253-1-183, 1-253-1-184, 1-253-1-185, 1-253-1-186, 1-253-1-187, 1-253-1-188, 1-253-1-189, 1-253-1-190, 1-253-1-191, 1-253-1-192, 1-253-1-193, 1-253-1-194, 1-253-1-195, 1-253-1-196, 1-253-1-197, 1-253-1-198, 1-253-1-199, 1-253-1-200, 1-253-1-201, 1-253-1-202, 1-253-1-203, 1-253-1-204, 1-253-1-205, 1-253-1-206, 1-253-1-207, 1-253-1-208, 1-253-1-209, 1-253-1-210, 1-253-1-211, 1-253-1-212, 1-253-1-213, 1-253-1-214, 1-253-1-215, 1-253-1-216, 1-253-1-217, 1-253-1-218, 1-253-1-219, 1-253-1-220, 1-253-1-221, 1-253-1-222, 1-253-1-223, 1-253-1-224, 1-253-1-225, 1-253-1-226, 1-253-1-227, 1-253-1-228, 1-253-1-229, 1-253-1-230, 1-253-1-231, 1-253-1-232, 1-253-1-233, 1-253-1-234, 1-253-1-235, 1-253-1-236, 1-253-1-237, 1-253-1-238, 1-253-1-239, 1-253-1-240, 1-253-1-241, 1-253-1-242, 1-253-1-243, 1-253-1-244, 1-253-1-245, 1-253-1-246, 1-253-1-247, 1-253-1-248, 1-253-1-249, 1-253-1-250, 1-253-1-251, 1-253-1-252, 1-253-1-253, 1-253-1-254, 1-253-1-255, 1-253-1-256, 1-253-1-257, 1-253-1-258, 1-253-1-259, 1-253-1-260, 1-253-1-261, 1-253-1-262, 1-253-1-263, 1-253-1-264, 1-253-1-265, 1-253-1-266, 1-253-1-267, 1-253-1-268, 1-253-1-269, 1-253-1-270, 1-253-1-271, 1-253-1-272, 1-253-1-273, 1-253-1-274, 1-253-1-275, 1-253-1-276, 1-253-1-277, 1-253-1-278, 1-253-1-279, 1-253-1-280, 1-253-1-281, 1-253-1-282, 1-253-1-283, 1-253-1-284, 1-253-1-285, 1-253-1-286, 1-253-1-287, 1-253-1-288, 1-253-1-289, 1-253-1-290, 1-253-1-291, 1-253-1-292, 1-253-1-293, 1-253-1-294, 1-253-1-295, 1-253-1-296, 1-253-1-297, 1-253-1-298, 1-253-1-299, 1-253-1-300, 1-253-1-301, 1-253-1-302, 1-253-1-303, 1-253-1-304, 1-253-1-305, 1-253-1-306, 1-253-1-307, 1-253-1-308, 1-253-1-309, 1-253-1-310, 1-253-1-311, 1-253-1-312, 1-253-1-313, 1-253-1-314, 1-253-1-315, 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1-253-1-393, 1-253-1-394, 1-253-1-395, 1-253-1-396, 1-253-1-397, 1-253-1-398, 1-253-1-399, 1-253-1-400, 1-253-1-401, 1-253-1-402, 1-253-1-403, 1-253-1-404, 1-253-1-405, 1-253-1-406, 1-253-1-407, 1-253-1-408, 1-253-1-409, 1-253-1-410, 1-253-1-411, 1-253-1-412, 1-253-1-413, 1-253-1-414, 1-253-1-415, 1-253-1-416, 1-253-1-417, 1-253-1-418, 1-253-1-419, 1-253-1-420, 1-253-1-421, 1-253-1-422, 1-253-1-423, 1-253-1-424, 1-253-1-425, 1-253-1-426, 1-253-1-427, 1-253-1-428, 1-253-1-429, 1-253-1-430, 1-253-1-431, 1-253-1-432, 1-253-1-433, 1-253-1-434, 1-253-1-435, 1-253-1-436, 1-253-1-437, 1-253-1-438, 1-253-1-439, 1-253-1-440, 1-253-1-441, 1-253-1-442, 1-253-1-443, 1-253-1-444, 1-253-1-445, 1-253-1-446, 1-253-1-447, 1-253-1-448, 1-253-1-449, 1-253-1-450, 1-253-1-451, 1-253-1-452, 1-253-1-453, 1-253-1-454, 1-253-1-455, 1-253-1-456, 1-253-1-457, 1-253-1-458, 1-253-1-459, 1-253-1-460, 1-253-1-461, 1-253-1-462, 1-253-1-463, 1-253-1-464, 1-253-1-465, 1-253-1-466, 1-253-1-467, 1-253-1-468, 1-253-1-469, 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1-253-1-701, 1-253-1-702, 1-253-1-703, 1-253-1-704, 1-253-1-705, 1-253-1-706, 1-253-1-707, 1-253-1-708, 1-253-1-709, 1-253-1-710, 1-253-1-711, 1-253-1-712, 1-253-1-713, 1-253-1-714, 1-253-1-715, 1-253-1-716, 1-253-1-717, 1-253-1-718, 1-253-1-719, 1-253-1-720, 1-253-1-721, 1-253-1-722, 1-253-1-723, 1-253-1-724, 1-253-1-725, 1-253-1-726, 1-253-1-727, 1-253-1-728, 1-253-1-729, 1-253-1-730, 1-253-1-731, 1-253-1-732, 1-253-1-733, 1-253-1-734, 1-253-1-735, 1-253-1-736, 1-253-1-737, 1-253-1-738, 1-253-1-739, 1-253-1-740, 1-253-1-741, 1-253-1-742, 1-253-1-743, 1-253-1-744, 1-253-1-745, 1-253-1-746, 1-253-1-747, 1-253-1-748, 1-253-1-749, 1-253-1-750, 1-253-1-751, 1-253-1-752, 1-253-1-753, 1-253-1-754, 1-253-1-755, 1-253-1-756, 1-253-1-757, 1-253-1-758, 1-253-1-759, 1-253-1-760, 1-253-1-761, 1-253-1-762, 1-253-1-763, 1-253-1-764, 1-253-1-765, 1-253-1-766, 1-253-1-767, 1-253-1-768, 1-253-1-769, 1-253-1-770, 1-253-1-771, 1-253-1-772, 1-253-1-773, 1-253-1-774, 1-253-1-775, 1-253-1-776, 1-253-1-777, 1-253-1-778, 1-253-1-779, 1-253-1-780, 1-253-1-781, 1-253-1-782, 1-253-1-783, 1-253-1-784, 1-253-1-785, 1-253-1-786, 1-253-1-787, 1-253-1-788, 1-253-1-789, 1-253-1-790, 1-253-1-791, 1-253-1-792, 1-253-1-793, 1-253-1-794, 1-253-1-795, 1-253-1-796, 1-253-1-797, 1-253-1-798, 1-253-1-799, 1-253-1-800, 1-253-1-801, 1-253-1-802, 1-253-1-803, 1-253-1-804, 1-253-1-805, 1-253-1-806, 1-253-1-807, 1-253-1-808, 1-253-1-809, 1-253-1-810, 1-253-1-811, 1-253-1-812, 1-253-1-813, 1-253-1-814, 1-253-1-815, 1-253-1-816, 1-253-1-817, 1-253-1-818, 1-253-1-819, 1-253-1-820, 1-253-1-821, 1-253-1-822, 1-253-1-823, 1-253-1-824, 1-253-1-825, 1-253-1-826, 1-253-1-827, 1-253-1-828, 1-253-1-829, 1-253-1-830, 1-253-1-831, 1-253-1-832, 1-253-1-833, 1-253-1-834, 1-253-1-835, 1-253-1-836, 1-253-1-837, 1-253-1-838, 1-253-1-839, 1-253-1-840, 1-253-1-841, 1-253-1-842, 1-253-1-843, 1-253-1-844, 1-253-1-845, 1-253-1-846, 1-253-1-847, 1-253-1-848, 1-253-1-849, 1-253-1-850, 1-253-1-851, 1-253-1-852, 1-253-1-853, 1-253-1-854, 1-253-1-855, 1-253-1-856, 1-253-1-857, 1-253-1-858, 1-253-1-859, 1-253-1-860, 1-253-1-861, 1-253-1-862, 1-253-1-863, 1-253-1-864, 1-253-1-865, 1-253-1-866, 1-253-1-867, 1-253-1-868, 1-253-1-869, 1-253-1-870, 1-253-1-871, 1-253-1-872, 1-253-1-873, 1-253-1-874, 1-253-1-875, 1-253-1-876, 1-253-1-877, 1-253-1-878, 1-253-1-879, 1-253-1-880, 1-253-1-881, 1-253-1-882, 1-253-1-883, 1-253-1-884, 1-253-1-885, 1-253-1-886, 1-253-1-887, 1-253-1-888, 1-253-1-889, 1-253-1-890, 1-253-1-891, 1-253-1-892, 1-253-1-893, 1-253-1-894, 1-253-1-895, 1-253-1-896, 1-253-1-897, 1-253-1-898, 1-253-1-899, 1-253-1-900, 1~~

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H. J. Krauvenhoven, one of the managers of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, came to the United States once or twice prior to 1924 for conferences with the Harriman Company in this connection, and in 1924 Krauvenhoven and Cornelis Lievensse came over together for a series of conferences which resulted in the formation of the Union Banking Corporation and the election of Lievensse as its president and dominant figure. 7/

The incorporators, as reflected by the certificate of incorporation dated at New York City on August 4, 1924 were:

H. Roland Harriman New York, N. Y.	(Harriman & Company)
Samuel F. Pryor Greenwich, Conn.	(Harriman & Company)
Joseph F. Ripley Garden City, L.I.	(Harriman & Company)
James D. Sawyer New York, N.Y.	(Harriman & Company)
Garrard Glenn New York, N.Y.	
William B. Walsh Brooklyn, N.Y.	
DeMitt C. Jones, Jr., Englewood, New Jersey	

The incorporators paid a total of \$1,250 into the corporation's treasury for their ten shares of stock, of which amount \$1,000 applied to capital and \$250 to surplus. At the first director's meeting on August 6, 1924, Cornelis Lievensse was elected President and J.F. Ripley, Secretary and Treasurer.

7/ Notes on interview with Lievensse, September 3, 1942 by Examiners Gorschuch and Beenhouser. (APC File D-49-283).

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The directors accepted an agreement of subscription from E. Roland Harriman for 3,850 shares (out of 4,000 authorized) at a price of \$125 each, of which \$100 applied to capital and \$25 to surplus. The directors then elected H. J. Kouwenhoven and Johann G. Groeninger as directors, vice DeWitt C. Jones, Jr., and William B. Walsh resigned. *R/*

MANAGEMENT:

The present directors of Union Banking Corporation are:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Citizenship</u>	<u>Other Business Affiliations</u>
E. Roland Harriman (Chairman) 10 E. 68th St., New York City	U. S.	Partner of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company
Ray Morris 41 E. 74th St., New York City	U. S.	Partner of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company
Harold D. Pennington 94 3rd St., Garden City, L.I.	U. S.	General Manager of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company
Prescott S. Bush Greenwich, Conn.	U. S.	Partner of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company
H. J. Kouwenhoven Voorburg, Netherlands	Netherlands	Managing Director, Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart; Director, August Thyssen-Bank; Director, Vereinigte Stahlwerke
Johann G. Groeninger Rotterdam, Netherlands	Naturalized citizen of Netherlands, born in Germany	Managing Director, The Malayan Line, Rotterdam, Holland

R/ Treasury report of Edwin G. May, Treasury Attaché, dated September 15, 1943. (File D-9-100 49-298)

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(Continued)

C. Lievense	Naturalized citizen of U.S., born in Netherlands	Director, August Thyssen-Bank 2/
Cedar Swamp Road		
Glen Head, L.I.		

The officers are Cornelis Lievense, President; Harold D. Pennington, Secretary and Treasurer; Walter Kauffmann, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, and E. Roland Harrison, Chairman of Board. 10/

CORNELIS LIEVENSE - Lievense was born in Maastricht, The Netherlands, and has been a close friend of Kouwenhoven since boyhood. He was in the insurance business for 15 years. In 1921, at the suggestion of Kouwenhoven, they formed a small export corporation in Rotterdam, known as "Norma", which was not successful. For a short time during this period Lievense was on the Thyssen payroll. Thereafter, in 1924, Kouwenhoven brought Lievense to the United States and established him as president of the Union Banking Corporation upon its formation. He subsequently became president and director of five other affiliated corporations which were later organized in New York, namely, Holland-American Trading Corporation, Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation, Domestic Fuel Corporation, Cedar Swamp Road Realty Corporation and Religious Publications, Inc. These corporations occupy the same offices at the Union Banking Corporation and Kouwenhoven is a director or shareholder in all except Domestic Fuel Corporation.

Lievense was naturalized on January 29, 1932 in the Supreme Court of Nassau County at Mineola, New York, certificate No. 3536187. 11/

WALTER KAUFFMANN - Kauffman was born in Goettersunde, Germany, and about 1920 entered the employ of the Centrale Handels Vereeniging, Veerkade, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, a steel export agency for the Thyssen interests. He originally came to New York in 1926 as the representative of Centrale Handels Vereeniging and occupied a desk with the Holland-American Trading Corporation in the offices

2/ TMM-1 report and report of Erwin G. May, supra. Also letter from J. Edgar Hoover to APC (File D-49-283).

12/ Rand McNally's Bankers Directory, 1941.

11/ Statement of Lievense to Examiners Goreuch and Beezhower. (File D-49-283).

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of the Union Banking Corporation. This venture was not particularly successful and he subsequently became an officer and director of Union Banking Corporation and its affiliates, the Holland-American Trading Corporation, Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation and Domestic Fuel Corporation. ~~Kauffman~~^{Kauffman} was naturalized September 16, 1932 in the Court of Common Pleas, Hackensack, New Jersey, certificate No. 3892608. 12/

OWNERSHIP

All of the capital stock of Union Banking Corporation, since the inception of the corporation has been registered in the names of the directors and held by them as nominees for the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. A majority of the shares (2,991 out of 4,000) are registered in the name of M. Holland Harriman, Chairman of the Board, and the remaining shares are registered in the names of the other directors. 13/ The stock is kept in safe deposit box No. 8713 in the name of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart at the Chase Safe Deposit Company, 25 Broadway, New York City. 14/

"CHASE NATIONAL" INFLUENCE

Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., which owns the stock of the Union Banking Corporation, is of German origin, having been established in 1918 by the Thyssen family of Germany to administer their foreign investments. Until the middle of 1939 there had been no change in the ownership of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart. 15/

The Thyssens owned and controlled a number of coal and steel corporations which were merged into Vereinigte Stahlwerke (United Steel Works Corporation) of Essen, Germany, in 1926. Fritz Thyssen for many years occupied the position of Chairman of the Board while Hans Thyssen and Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza, brothers of Fritz, were also on the Board of United Steel Works Corporation. 16/

12/ Statement of Kauffman to Examiners Gorsuch and Beenhouser dated September 9, 1942.

13/ TTR-1 report, supra.

14/ TTR-300, Series D, (File F-9-100 49-201).

15/ Excerpts from files Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, and Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company, APC File, and letter of Knight Woolley to State Superintendent of Banks.

16/ German "Who's Who" of 1936.

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During the years 1929 and 1930, Dr. A. Vögeler, President and Managing Director of the United Steel Works Corporation, was on the Board of Directors of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart. 17/

The present directors of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. V. are A. Den Bandt and Johann G. Groeninger. The managers are D. C. Schutte and H. J. Kouwenhoven. 18/

Kouwenhoven, a director of Union Banking Corporation, is on the Supervisory Board of the United Steel Works Corporation and is also a director of the August Thyssen-Bank, Berlin, Germany. (August Thyssen is the father of Fritz, Hans and Heinrich). D. C. Schutte is a director of the August Thyssen-Bank, as is also Cornelis Lievense, President of Union Banking Corporation. 19/

Lievense denies positive knowledge of the ownership of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, but believes that it is now controlled by Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza. Heinrich married into Hungarian nobility and acquired Hungarian citizenship, although he has resided for a long time in The Hague, Netherlands. During a Transatlantic telephone conversation after the outbreak of the war in September, 1939, Kouwenhoven told Lievense that, whatever the ownership of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart might have been in the past, it was then in neutral hands. This conversation took place in connection with the seizure of certain assets in Canada of the Domestic Fuel Corporation by the Canadian Alien Property Custodian, and according to Lievense probably meant that Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza had taken over the control of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, since Hungary was at that time neutral.

Excerpts from the credit files of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company, Chase National Bank, and Guaranty Trust Company re Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart establish that the latter bank was organized and owned by the Thyssen family of Germany and was closely affiliated with the Vereinigte Stahlwerke A.G. of Düsseldorf, Germany. It has interlocking directorates with the latter steel combine and also the August Thyssen-Bank of Berlin, Germany.

17/ Annual report of Bank voor Handel, APC File. (D-49-283).

18/ Ibid.

19/ 1938 report of August Thyssen-Bank A.G. (File D-49-283).

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its primary purpose has always been to administer the foreign investments of the Thyssen concerns located in Germany, and the Union Banking Corporation has since its inception handled funds chiefly supplied to it through the Dutch bank by the Thyssen interests for American investment. 20/

POSSIBLE VIOLATION PROBABLY

4,000 shares of capital stock of Union Banking Corporation, par value \$100, registered in names and amounts as follows:

E. Roland Harriman	3,991 shares
Cornelia Lievense	4 shares
H. D. Fennington	1 share
Ray Morris	1 share
Frederick S. Bush	1 share
H. J. Kuwenshoven	1 share
Johann C. Groeninger	1 share

which stock is held by them as nominees for the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, which is owned by one or more of the Thyssen family, nationals of Germany and Hungary.

Walter C. Gorsuch, Examiner

Reviewed by:

Merle P. Lyon

20/ Excerpts from credit files of New York banks set out in detail in APC File D-49-283.

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-20-

BALANCE SHEET

Telephone:
Digby 4-0577-8UNION BANKING CORPORATION
39 Broadway
NEW YORK, N. Y.Cable Address:
UnbankingCODES:
Bentley's Scott's
Peterson International
AcmeBALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1942

Cash.....	\$1,069,414.12	Capital.....	\$ 400,000.00
Securities.....	2,004,406.83	Surplus.....	150,000.00
(Acceptances)			
Loans Receivable.....	58,000.00	(Due Foreign Bks/ Customers.....	2,396,628.57
Interest Investment Receivable.....	5,657.02	Res. Depreciation Sec.....	60,981.34
Interest Loans Receivable.....	77.78	Accounts Payable.....	538.46
Dividend Receivable.....	172.00	Reserve Taxes.....	208.62
Accounts Receivable.....	9.00	Und. Profits '41 \$118,424.85	
		" " '42 4,015.76	
			122,440.61

\$3,130,735.72

\$3,130,735.72

PROFIT AND LOSS

Expenses.....	\$ 7,544.69	Interest Investments..	\$ 7,601.84
		Dividends.....	741.00
		Interest Loans.....	422.38
Balance.....	4,015.76	Profit & Sale of Sec..	2,796.28
	\$11,560.45		\$11,560.45

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OCT 9 1942 246

MEMORANDUM TO: The Executive Committee of the Office of
Alien Property Custodian

FROM: Division of Investigation and Research

SUBJECT: Union Banking Corporation
Room 2501, 39 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the Alien Property
Custodian vest all of the 4000 shares of common stock of
\$100 par value of Union Banking Corporation, Room 2501,
39 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Said shares are registered on the books
of the corporation in the names and amounts as follows:

E. Roland Harriman	3991 shares
Cornelis Lievensse	4 shares
Harold D. Pennington	1 share
Ray Morris	1 share
Prescott S. Bush	1 share
H. J. Kouwenhoven	1 share
Johann G. Greeninger	1 share

Said stock is held by the above named individuals, however, solely as nominees for the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. Y., Rotterdam, Holland, which is owned by one or more of the Thyssen family, nationals of Germany and Hungary. The 4000 shares hereinbefore set out are therefore beneficially owned and held for the interest of enemy nationals, and are vestible by the Alien Property Custodian.

In the event this recommendation receives favorable consideration, it is suggested that this case then be referred to the Liquidation Division.

Homar Jones

Homar Jones, Chief
Division of Investigation and Research

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 9608103By mt NARA Date 9/17/83

83

Handwritten:
March 1942
Mr. Heston's office
19/42 HJL

December 1, 1941.

S i r:

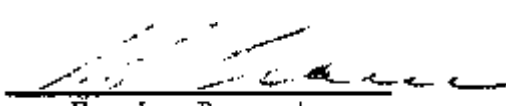
Reference is made to your letter of October 31, 1941, and our letter of November 21, 1941, relative to the accounts of the Union Banking Corporation and the Holland-American Trading Corporation, 39 Broadway, New York City.

Brown Brothers Harriman and Company have advised us that these two firms have protested the blocking of their accounts as German since they are both wholly owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. V., Rotterdam, Holland, a Dutch corporation. We are enclosing copies of their letters to Brown Brothers Harriman for your information.

Very truly yours,

Enc.

per pro


Foreign Property
Control Department

Honorable E. H. Foley, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 968103By mt NARA Date 9/17/83

UNION BANKING CORPORATION

39 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

November 28, 1941

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
59 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.RECEIVED
Nov 29 1941Att'n. Mr. H. D. Pennington
General Manager

Gentlemen:-

We refer to your letter of Nov. 7th advising us that you have received a letter from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York concerning our Corporation, of the following contents -

"In accordance with instructions of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury to this bank as Fiscal Agent of the United States, you are directed to block as German all accounts, securities and safe deposit boxes in the name of Union Banking Corporation, 39 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (now blocked as Dutch), or in which there is reasonable cause to believe this firm has a substantial interest, direct or indirect, in accordance with Executive Order No. 8389, as amended."

We very much regret this decision of the Treasury Department. Our Corporation is wholly owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam, Holland, a Dutch corporation, and we would appreciate greatly if the Treasury Department would reconsider their decision and allow you to block our accounts as Dutch as heretofore instead of as German.

Would you please convey the above to the Treasury Department.

Thanking you for your attention to this, we remain,

Very truly yours

UNION BANKING CORPORATION

C. Lievense
President

CL/B

Clarke
Rein
Smith

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Subject: UNICE BANKING CORPORATION
Notice of intention to vest received from
Alien Property Custodian.

- I. UNION BANKING CORPORATION organized under New York State laws, as a monied corporation pursuant to the provisions of Article VII of the Banking Law of the State of New York.

Operating since August 7, 1924.

Office 39 Broadway, New York.

Business: Buying and Selling securities principally for the account of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam (Dutch). At present principally buying and selling U.S. Securities and prime Commercial Paper thru Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. for own account.

(a) No branches

(b) Affiliates.

Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam (Parent Company)

Holland-American Trading Corp., 39 Broadway, N.Y.C. (Cap. \$50,000) incorporated pursuant to Article No. 2 of the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New York, on August 22, 1924. They occupy offices at 39 Broadway, New York, N.Y. The shareholders of record are as follows, who are holding same in behalf of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam, Holland.

Mr. E. Roland Harriman, 59 Wall St., N.Y.C.	U.S. Citizen.....	491	shs.
Mr. C. Lievense, 39 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	U.S. Citizen.....	4	"
Mr. H.D. Pennington, 59 Wall St., N.Y.C.	U.S. Citizen.....	1	"
Mr. Ray Morris, 59 Wall St., N.Y.C.	U.S. Citizen.....	1	"
Mr. Knight Woolley, 59 Wall St., N.Y.C.	U.S. Citizen.....	1	"
Mr. H.J. Kouwenhoven, Rotterdam, Holland..	Dutch "	1	"
Mr. J.G. Groeninger, Rotterdam, Holland..	Dutch "	1	"

TOTAL 500 shs.

Seamless Steel Equipment Corp., 39 Broadway, N.Y.C. (Cap. \$50,000) organized in the State of New York under date of November 17, 1926. All the shares are in the name of C. Lievense. The capital of the Corporation was furnished by - Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. Rotterdam, Holland, but it is Co.'s understanding that 50% of the stock is owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam,

Holland, and 50% by Press & Walzwerk, A.G., Duesseldorf, Germany.

OWNERSHIP, NATIONALITY AND BASIS FOR BLOCKING.

Capitalization (or debt)	Owner of Record	Percent	Nationality	Location
\$400,000.00	Majority of shares (3991 out of 4,000) registered in the name of E. Roland Harriman, who holds them for and on behalf of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. Rotterdam, Holland.	99 +	Dutch	Holland

Company is blocked as Dutch and German.

Mr. C. Lieveense, president of the corporation, claims to have no knowledge of the ownership of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V., but believes it possible that Baron Heinrich Thyssen, brother of Fritz Thyssen, may own a substantial interest. Heinrich Thyssen is said to have acquired Hungarian citizenship although resident in Holland.

MANAGEMENT

DIRECTORS

Name	Nationality	Citizenship	Present Address
E. Roland Harriman	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	10 E. 68th St., N.Y., N.Y.
Ray Morris	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	41 E. 74th St., N.Y., N.Y.
P. S. Bush	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Grove Lane, Greenwich, Conn.
* M. D. Permington	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	94-3rd St., Garden City, L.I.
** C. Lieveense	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Cedar Swamp Rd. Glen Head, L.I.
*** H. J. Kouwenhoven	Netherlands	Netherlands	Voorburg, Holland
*** J. G. Groeninger	Netherlands	Netherlands	Rotterdam, Holland

OTHER OFFICER

Name	Nationality	Citizenship	Present Address
W. Kauffmann	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	91-3rd Ave., Westwood, N.J.

- * Secretary and Treasurer of this Corporation.
- ** President of this Corporation
- *** Has no authority over accounts and property of this Corporation and does not participate in its operation.

IV. FINANCIAL CONDITION

The company is operating at a small profit.

Year ended December 31, 1941:

- 3 -

Income \$17,582.63
 Expenses and other income charges 14,079.02

Profit for the year \$ 3,503.61

For the half-year ended June 30, 1942:

Income \$11,560.45
 Expenses 7,544.69

Profit for half-year \$ 4,015.76

Balance Sheet as at June 30, 1942

Cash.....	\$1,069,414.12	Capital.....	\$ 400,000.00
Securities - Schedule "A"....	806,597.50	Surplus.....	150,000.00
Acceptances - Schedule "A"...	1,197,808.33	Due Foreign Bks/Cus-	2,396,628.37
Loans Receivable--Schedule "B"	53,000.00	tomers (as per	
Int. Investment Res.....	3,657.02	Schedule "C")	
Int. Loans Receivable.....	77.75	Res.Depreciation Sec.	60,921.64
Dividend Receivable.....	172.00	Accounts Payable.....	538.45
Accounts Receivable.....	9.00	Reserve Taxes.....	206.65
		Und. Profits.....	<u>122,440.61</u>
Referred to TFEE-1 for			
schedule	<u>\$3,130,735.72</u>		<u>\$3,130,735.72</u>

Depositors as of June 30, 1942

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality*</u>
\$2,280,734.39	Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V., Rotterdam	Holland	Dutch
82,886.14	H. J. Kouwenhoven, Voorburg	Holland	Dutch
25,000.00	D. C. Schatte, The Hague	Holland	Dutch
8,000.00	Dr. I. N. Th. Diepenhorst, Epe	Holland	Dutch
7.84	August Thyssen Bank, Berlin	Germany	German

\$2,396,628.37

* Nationality as defined in Executive Order 8389.

V. SUPERVISION

No Treasury supervision.

CHP

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Ad Hoc Unit

April 28, 1943

Re: Union Banking Corp.
39 Broadway
New York City

Problem:

To ascertain what action has been taken in connection with the subject and its affiliated companies.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that Cornelius Lievense be required to segregate the sum of \$260,000 and place said sum in a blocked account for H. J. Kowenhoven, a Dutch national, for whom he is holding this money.

Facts:

1. Union Banking Corp. was blocked as German on October 31, 1941 and vested by APC on October 20, 1942.
2. Holland American Trading Corp. was blocked as German on October 31, 1941.
3. Domestic Fuel Corp. was blocked as German on October 31, 1941.
4. Seamless Steel Equipment Corp. was blocked as German on October 31, 1941.
5. Cedar Swamp Road Realty Corp. was blocked as Dutch on October 31,
6. Cornelius Holding Corp. was blocked as Dutch on October 31, 1941.
7. Kauffmann & Co. was blocked as Dutch and German on October 31,
8. Religious Publications Inc. was blocked as Dutch on October 31, 1941.
9. Riberena Fuel and Chartering Co. Inc. was blocked as German on October 31, 1941.

According to investigative report No. 9-251, Cornelius Lievense is a United States citizen of Dutch birth. Besides being president and director of the subject corporation and some of its affiliated corporations, he is a close friend of H. J. Kowenhoven, a Dutch citizen, residing in Holland, who also has some interest in these corporations. The report reveals that Lievense was holding \$20,000 in bank notes in a safe deposit box at the

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First Safe Deposit Company which belonged to Kowenhoven. Also, Lievense was holding \$240,000 in bank notes in a box at the Underwriters Trust Company, 37 Broadway, New York City. Lievense stated that this money was given to him by Kowenhoven to do with as he pleased. He regards this money as his own but recognizes a debt to Kowenhoven in the amount controlled by him.

Other than the fact that Lievense might still be holding money belonging to a Dutch national, there is no other information of an adverse nature concerning him. Mr. Adams of the Netherlands Legation stated that Lievense is well known to the Legation and that he is highly regarded by them.

It is apparent that Lievense is or was holding money belonging to a Dutch national and that this money should be blocked as Dutch. Inquiry has been made of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York as to whether or not Lievense still maintains safe deposit boxes in the banks herein mentioned. Should it be revealed that these accounts are no longer maintained, it is recommended that an investigation be conducted to ascertain the whereabouts of the money.

Bernard L. Cohen

*6/4/40
dictated minutes
for Committee.
Sachs*

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 9108103

By mt NARA Date 9/17/01

Tolue

MEMORANDUM

April 8, 1943

To : Mr. Ball

From: Mr. Volkman

Re: Union Banking Corporation

Last Thursday Rella Schwartz called and told me that Mr. Pehle had heard something about an F.B.I. report in 1941; that the subject was holding funds for Fritz Thyssen. Mr. Pehle apparently wanted to know if this report had come to our attention and what, if anything, had been done about it.

I think the attached memorandum prepared by Goldblatt summarizes the situation fairly well.

I gave Rella a memorandum on Thursday which did not say anything about the American officers of the subject. She wanted to know whether any specific action had been taken by us with respect to them. Goldblatt's check did not turn up any additional information except to show that Lievense has been retained by the A.P.C. as president of the subject company.

N Volkman:brf 4/8/43

Document 8

Document set: Holland-American Trading Corporation

Date: October 1942

These documents confirm the investigation and seizure of Holland-American Trading Corporation, another Bush-Harriman-managed enterprise conducted on behalf of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V.

The seizure took place on October 28, 1942, as a result of Vesting Order #261.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By AB NARS, Date 9/29/92

EXAMINER'S REPORT

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October 9, 1942.

NAME AND ADDRESS: Holland- American Trading Corporation
39 Broadway, New York, New York.
Digby 4-0577-8.

PRESENT STATUS: This company has been blocked as a national of
many, but its business has been continued to November 30, 1942,
pursuant to Treasury License No. 417429.

NATURE OF BUSINESS: Prior to 1940, it was engaged in the business
of exporting to Holland steel sheets, borax, and crytolon batts
(refractories), for use by Netherlands industries. It is now
attempting to build up an export and import business with firms
in Argentina and Brazil. It is also financing the purchases of
domestic coal by various affiliated New England coal companies
in which it has stock ownership. 1/

DATE
on A

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE: The Corporation has an authorized capital of
\$50,000.00, represented by 500 shares of \$100 par value common
stock, all of which have been issued and are outstanding. 3/

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION: The latest Financial Statement, as of
June 30, 1942, shows the following: assets, \$147,565.66; current
liabilities, \$50,089.27; capital stock, \$50,000.00; surplus,
\$47,476.39. 4/

STOCK OWNERSHIP: The 500 shares of common stock of Holland-American
Trading Corporation are nominally held by directors of the corporation
as follows:

E. Roland Harriman	491 shares
C. Lievense	4 shares
Ray Morris	1 share
H. D. Pennington	1 share
Knight Woolley	1 share
H. J. Kouwenhoven	1 share
J. G. Groeninger	1 share
Total.....	500 shares 5/

1/ CFBE-1 Affidavit, dated June 27, 1941, signed by C. Lievense, Presi-
dent, Items 3, 13, File D-49-285.

2/ Ibid, item 1.

3/ Ibid, item 7.

4/ Exhibit A attached hereto.

5/ CFBE-1 Affidavit, Supra.

The entire stock, however, is beneficially owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. V., Rotterdam, Holland, 6/ which, in turn, is owned by members of the Thyssen family of Germany and Hungary, as established by report of Walter C. Gorsuch, A. P. C. Examiner under date of October 5, 1942, in the case of Union Banking Corporation (File D-49-283).

MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL: The directors of the corporation are as above set forth, five of whom are American citizens residing in the United States, and the remaining two of whom are Dutch nationals, resident in Holland.

The executive officers are as follows:

C. Lievense	President
H.D. Farmington	Secretary and Treasurer
W. Kauffmann	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
J. J. Bakker	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

All of the officers are American citizens except J. J. Bakker, who is a national of Holland. 7/

"FOREIGN NATIONAL" INFLUENCE:

Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., which owns all of the stock of Holland-American Trading Corporation, is of German origin, having been established in 1918 by the Thyssen family of Germany to administer their foreign investments. J. G. Groeninger, a director of Holland-American Corporation, is one of the two present directors of Bank voor Handel, and H. J. Kouwenhoven, also a director of Holland-American Corporation, is connected with several Thyssen enterprises in Germany, notably Vereinigte Stahlwerke of Dusseldorf, Germany, and the August Thyssen-Bank of Berlin, Germany. 8/

6/ TFE-1 Affidavit, Supra.

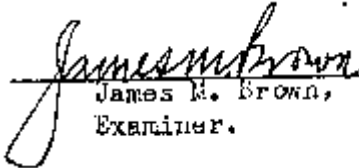
7/ Ibid.

8/ Annual report of Bank voor Handel (D-49-283) 1938 report of August Thyssen-Bank, A.G. (D-49-283).

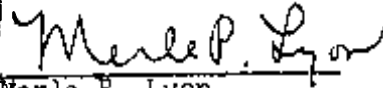
94

It is believed that the ownership of Bank voor Handel is now vested in Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza, one of the Thyssen brothers, who married into the Hungarian nobility and acquired Hungarian citizenship. The enemy alien ownership of Bank voor Handel is established also by information obtained from the credit files of various New York banks. The assets of Holland-American Corporation represent the original capital of \$50,000 supplied by Bank voor Handel in 1924 and accumulated profits of \$47,476.39 held in its surplus account.

POSSIBLE VESTIBLE PROPERTY: All of the 500 shares of issued and outstanding common stock of Holland-American Corporation beneficially owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., of Rotterdam, Holland, are vestible by the Alien Property Custodian as the property of members of the Thyssen family, nationals of Germany and Hungary.


James M. Brown,
Examiner.

Reviewed by:


Merle P. Lyon,
Reviewing Attorney.

The entire stock, however, is beneficially owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. V., Rotterdam, Holland, 6/ which, in turn, is owned by members of the Thyssen family of Germany and Hungary, as established by report of Walter C. Gorsuch, A. P. C. Examiner under date of October 5, 1942, in the case of Union Banking Corporation (File D-49-283).

MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL: The directors of the corporation are as above set forth, five of whom are American citizens residing in the United States, and the remaining two of whom are Dutch nationals, resident in Holland.

The executive officers are as follows:

C. Lievense	President
H.D. Pennington	Secretary and Treasurer
W. Keuffmann	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
J. J. Bakker	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

All of the officers are American citizens except J. J. Bakker, who is a national of Holland. 7/

"FOREIGN NATIONAL" INFLUENCE:

Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., which owns all of the stock of Holland-American Trading Corporation, is of German origin, having been established in 1918 by the Thyssen family of Germany to administer their foreign investments. J. G. Groeninger, a director of Holland-American Corporation, is one of the two present directors of Bank voor Handel, and H. J. Kouwenhoven, also a director of Holland-American Corporation, is connected with several Thyssen enterprises in Germany, notably Vereinigte Stahlwerke of Dusseldorf, Germany, and the August Thyssen-Bank of Berlin, Germany. 8/

- 6/ TFEF-1 Affidavit, Supra.
- 7/ Ibid.
- 8/ Annual report of Bank voor Handel (D-49-283) 1938 report of August Thyssen-Bank, A.G. (D-49-283).

EXHIBIT A

96

BALANCE SHEET OF HOLLAND-AMERICAN TRADING CORPORATION AS OF
JUNE 30, 1942.

ASSETS

Cash	\$14,197.48
Securities	55,296.65
Loans Receivable	74,260.70
Accrued Interest	336.30
Accounts Receivable	3,427.53
Dividends Receivable	47.00
Total.....	<u>147,565.66</u>

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$50,000.00
Surplus	47,476.39
Loans Payable	50,000.00
Accrued Interest Payable	62.50
Accounts Payable	151.09
Reserve for taxes	66.86
Less loss on operations	191.18
Total	<u>147,565.66</u>

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
O. 12085, Section 8-102
WARS, Date 9/30/92

97

HOLLAND-AMERICAN TRADING CORPORATION

Securities Owned - October 28, 1942

	Face Value or Shares	Cost	Quoted Market Value
Securities:			
Philadelphia Electric Power Corporation			
1952	\$1,000	\$ 417.50	Nil
Zellerbach Corporation	100 shs.	2,025.00	\$1,187.50
General Cable Corporation	50 "	3,158.75	412.50
New York Central Railroad	50 "	1,010.75	575.00
Remington Rand, Inc.	110 "	963.00	1,113.75
Transwestern Oil Company	100 "	645.00	575.00
Transwestern Oil Company	300 "	894.00	1,725.00
TOTAL		\$ 9,114.00	\$5,588.75

Securities of Affiliated Companies:

Bay State Briquet Co.	2 1/2 shs.	362.66	
Chadwick Coal Yards of Cambridge, Inc.	25 "	\$1,750.00	
Domestic Fuel Corporation	125 "	12,500.00	
Domestic Fuels, Inc.	25 "	\$1,750.00	
La Cooperative Catholique des Consommateurs de Combustible, limited, common	62,138 "	27,234.62	
La Cooperative Catholique des Consommateurs de Combustible, limited, preferred	2,722 "		
Brien Coal Company	50 "	1,940.37	
TOTAL		\$45,537.65	

ES:

Confirmed in prior years as held abroad; because of war conditions confirmation was not requested from the
as of December 31, 1942.

DETERMINED TO BE AS
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12085, Section 8-102
NARS, Date 9/30/02

98

HOLLAND-AMERICAN TRADING CORPORATION

Securities Owned - October 28, 1942

	Face Value or Shares	Cost	Quoted Market Value
<u>le Securities:</u>			
Westphalia Electric Power Corporation			
As of 1952	\$1,000	\$ 417.50	NIL
Zellerbach Corporation	100 shs.	2,025.00	\$1,187.50
General Cable Corporation	50 "	3,158.75	412.50
New York Central Railroad	50 "	1,010.75	575.00
Remington Rand, Inc.	110 "	963.00	1,113.75
Transwestern Oil Company	100 "	645.00	575.00
Transwestern Oil Company	300 "	894.00	1,725.00
TOTAL		\$ 9,114.00	\$5,588.75
<u>Securities of Affiliated Companies:</u>			
KBay State Briquet Co.	2 1/2 shs.	362.66	
Chedwick Coal Yards of Cambridge, Inc.	25 "	\$1,750.00	
*Domestic Fuel Corporation	125 "	12,500.00	
*Domestic Fuels, Inc.	25 "	\$1,750.00	
*La Cooperative Catholique des Consommateurs de Combustible, Limited, common	62,138 "	27,234.62	
*La Cooperative Catholique des Consommateurs de Combustible, Limited, preferred	2,722 "		
*O'Brien Coal Company	50 "	1,940.37	
TOTAL		\$45,537.65	

E8:

Confirmed in prior years as held abroad; because of war conditions confirmation was not requested from the
as of December 31, 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 8-102
By **AB** NARS, Date **9/30/92**

OCT 14 1942

U.S. 261

99

MEMO: The Executive Committee of the Office of
Alien Property Custodian.

FROM: Division of Investigation and Research.

SUBJECT: Holland-American Trading Corporation
39 Broadway,
New York, New York.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the Alien Property Custodian vest all of the 500 shares of common stock of \$100 par value of Holland-American Trading Corporation, 39 Broadway, New York, New York.

Said shares are registered on the books of the corporation in the names and amounts as follows:

E. Roland Harriman	491 shares
C. Lievense	4 shares
H. C. Pennington	1 share
Ray Morris	1 share
Knight Woolley	1 share
H. J. Kouwenhoven	1 share
J. G. Groeninger	1 share

Said stock is held by the above named individuals, however, solely as nominees for the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. V., Rotterdam, Holland, which is owned by one or more of the Thyssen family, nationals of Germany and Hungary. The 500 shares hereinbefore set out are, therefore, beneficially owned and held for the interest of enemy nationals, and are vestible by the Alien Property Custodian.

In the event this recommendation receives favorable consideration, it is suggested that this case then be referred to the Liquidation Division.

Homer Jones

Homer Jones, Chief,
Division of Investigation and
Research.

Document 9

Document set: Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation

Date: October 1942

These documents confirm the investigation and seizure of another key Bush-Harriman-managed business, Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation, also seized on October 28, 1942, under Vesting Order #259.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

101

CUSTOMS AGENCY SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 9108103By mt NARA Date 9/17/83 CONFIDENTIAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 23, 1941.

Hon. W. R. Johnson,
Commissioner of Customs,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 6, 1941, requesting an investigation of Seamless Steel Equipment Corp., 39 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and a report concerning imports and exports in the name of the corporation.

In response to your request, the following information has been obtained:

SEAMLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, 39 Broadway.

OFFICERS

Cornelis Lievensse - President
Walter Kaufman - Vice-President
Miss M. Batka - Sec'y-Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Thomas Garrett, Jr., Charles B. Karlson,
H. J. Kouwenhoven and Cornelis Lievensse.

HISTORY

Incorporated November 18, 1926 under New York laws with an authorized capital of 500 shares of common no par value stock.

PERSONNEL

CORNELIS LIEVENSSE is 50 years of age, married, a native of Holland, came to this country in 1924, and

P 2

From: Bureau of Customs
To: MR. PEHLE

-2-

23-496

is a citizen. He is an officer and a director in Domestic Fuel Corporation, Holland-American Trading Corp., Union Banking Corporation, all located in this city, and is a director in a number of other corporations which are controlled by interests chiefly allied with E. Holland Harriman and W. E. Harriman & Co., Inc.

THOMAS GARRETT, JR. is an attorney.

H. J. KOUWENHOVEN is a director of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart of Rotterdam, Holland; WALTER KAUFMAN has been employed for a term of years by the associated companies.

CHARLES B. KARLSON, a former Vice-President, has recently withdrawn from this company.

On November 19, 1940 Cornelis Lieveense stated there had been no change in the officers nor directors of this company. He declined financial details but asserted that this company has ample means for its operating requirements.

The company operates both as selling agents and jobbers of machinery and equipment and also acts as principal in the purchase for exports of the same commodities. In addition, it operates as selling agents for Union Boiler Manufacturing Co., of Lebanon, Pa., on a commission basis.

The company maintains good average balances in a local depository, where it has maintained an account since its inception, no accommodation has been requested, and those consulted in outside quarters have not seen financial details.

The company is reported as closely affiliated with Union Banking Corp., with whom it shares office facilities, which company is an investment medium for prominent domestic and foreign banking interests and which company has a good sized capital employed.

While the company operates primarily along selling lines, under able management, it also at times purchases for its own account on short terms, or against documents, which are reported met satisfactorily.

103

Authority NNV 108103
 By mt NARA Date 9/17/41

Present shareholdings of the company are as follows:

N.V. Handels en Transport Mij. ex Vulcaan, Rotterdam	128 shares
Frans-Haniel & Cie., G. m. b. H., Duisberg, Germany	173 "
Holland American Trading Corporation	128 "
Ribera del Plata Cia., (a subsidiary of Deutsches Kohlen Depot G. m. b. H., Hamburg, Germany)	73 "
	500 "

Even assuming that Holland American Trading Corporation is really Dutch, 50% of the stock of this company is owned by nationals of Germany, and its accounts should therefore be blocked both as Dutch and as German.

Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation

This company was incorporated in New York on November 19, 1936.
 The present directors are:

Cornelis Lievens
 Walter Kenffmann
 Minet Batka
 Tom Garrett
 H. J. Kouwenhoven

The single stock certificate which has been issued since the date of incorporation is made out to Mr. Lievens for the full 500 shares. He accepted this on instructions from Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, and believes that ownership may be equally divided between the bank and Press und Walzwerk A. G., Reicholz bei Dusseldorf, Germany.

In the answer to Question No. 6 on a CFI-1 form filed for Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation and dated May 29, 1941, the sworn statement by C. Lievens is that:

"The capital of the Corporation was furnished by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V., Rotterdam, Holland, but it is our understanding that 50% of the stock is owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V., Rotterdam, Holland, and 50% by Press und Walzwerk A. G., Dusseldorf-Reicholz, Germany."

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 9108103By At NARA Date 9/12/67

recommends blocking this account not only as Dutch, which is its present status, but also as German. Assuming that Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart is really Dutch, the corporation should be blocked as German inasmuch as even Mr. Lievense will admit that he believes a national of Germany owns 50% of the stock.

Cedar Swamp Road Realty Corporation
Cornelius Holding Corporation

Cedar Swamp Road Realty Corporation was organized as a New York corporation on June 13, 1932, with a capitalization of five shares of a par value of \$1,000 each. Mr. Lievense is President and Treasurer, Mrs. Lievense is Secretary, and Walter Kauffmann is a director.

On September 13, 1932, the Company took over a real estate investment which had been carried for a syndicate in the personal name of Mr. and Mrs. Lievense. The total value of the investment was \$173,000 with the individual participations in the syndicate as follows:

As Capital	\$ 4,000.00
Loans from Holland-American Investment Corporation, N.Y. of Rotterdam	92,153.85
Loans from N.Y. Technische Handelsvereniging "Dunamis" of Rotterdam	52,230.77
D. O. Schutte, The Hague	12,307.69
H. J. Kouwenhoven, The Hague	12,307.69
	<u>\$173,000.00</u>

In addition to the foregoing investment the Company also received some property which belonged to Cornelius Holding Corporation, a company formed on May 4, 1932, for the purpose of dealing in real estate. Mr. and Mrs. Lievense are officers and Mr. Kauffmann is a director of the latter company, which has issued one share of Class A voting stock to the Cedar Swamp Road Realty Corporation in return for that Company's aid in financing acquisition of farm property.

Mr. May says that "it appears that the real estate operations of these two companies represent personal ventures of Messrs. Lievense and Kouwenhoven which have no relationship to the business of Union Banking Corporation or the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart".

Nevertheless, since Cedar Swamp Road Realty Corporation owns Cornelius Holding Corporation, and since nationals of the Netherlands are heavily interested in the investment which is run by the former, it would seem that both companies should be blocked as Dutch.

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DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 9108103
 By mt NARA Date 9/13/83

Kauffman & Company

This is simply a partnership which was formed in August of 1934 to provide a "street name" for securities purchased and sold by Union Banking Corporation. The partners are Walter Kauffman and Cornelis Lievens of Union Banking Corporation, and H. D. Pennington of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company. Evidently the partnership has no bank accounts as Mr. May says it holds no assets and keeps no books of any kind.

Kewari Trading Corporation

Mr. Lievens formed this inactive company on August 8, 1939, for use at some future time for any purpose which its broad charter might cover. Evidently the Company has no accounts as Mr. May says that it has no assets and has never engaged in operations of any kind.

Religious Publications, Inc.

This Company was incorporated in New York on July 29, 1937, and has published two books of a religious character. The authorized capital stock is 100 shares of a par value of \$100 each, of which only 50 have been issued. It appears that this Company belongs wholly to H. J. Kouwenhoven of Rotterdam. While Mr. May believes this concern has no special connection with Union Banking Corporation, it seems that the account with Port Washington National Bank & Trust Company of Port Washington, Long Island, should be blocked as Dutch.

Ribbens Fuel & Chartering Company, Inc.

This company is owned by Deutsches Kohlen Depot of Hamburg. It should be designated a national of Germany, although its only assets consist of a credit balance of about \$2,000 on the books of the Domestic Fuel Corporation.

K/JK, C

TERMINED TO BE ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By AB MARS, Date 9/30/92

INITIAL

106
V.O. 259

OCT 19 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: The Executive Committee of the Office of
Alien Property Custodian

FROM: Division of Investigation and Research

SUBJECT: Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation
39 Broadway
New York, New York

Attached hereto is a report upon a basis of which the Committee may wish to recommend that the Alien Property Custodian vest all of the 500 issued and outstanding shares of \$100 par value common stock of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation, 39 Broadway, New York, New York.

Said shares are registered on the books of the corporation in the name of Cornelis Lievense, an American citizen. He holds them, however, solely as nominee jointly for Press und Walzwerk, A. G. of Dusseldorf, Germany, and Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. V. of Rotterdam, Holland, the latter of which is owned by one or more of the Thyssen family, nationals of Germany and Hungary. The 500 shares of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation are, therefore, beneficially owned and held for the interest of enemy nationals, and are vestible by the Alien Property Custodian.

Homer Jones

Homer Jones, Chief
Division of Investigation and Research

TERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKINGE.O. 12065, Section 8-102
By AB NARS, Date 9/30/92 ER'S REPORT

107

October 7, 1942.

NAME AND ADDRESS: Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation
39 Broadway, New York, New York.
Digby 4-0577.

PRESENT STATUS: This corporation has been blocked as a national
of Germany and its business is dormant.

NATURE OF BUSINESS: The principal business of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation was that of the importation and sale of steel tubing made in Germany, chiefly by Press und Walzwerk, A. G. at Düsseldorf. It also represented, as selling agents, the Union Boiler and Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, and the Rheinmetall Borsig, A. G. Berlin, Germany. After the outbreak of the European war, the management attempted to continue the business by exporting domestic products to South American countries, but reported the venture to be unsuccessful.

Since the outbreak of the war in 1939, Seamless Steel has done no business with the German companies, and such sales of steel products as have been made represent purely domestic transactions with steel furnished by local suppliers. 1/

DATE AND PLACE OF INCORPORATION: The Corporation was organized on November 19, 1926, under the laws of the State of New York. 2/

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE: The Corporation has authorized capital of \$50,000.00, represented by 500 shares of common stock, par value \$100.00 each, all of which has been issued and is outstanding. 3/

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION: The latest financial statement shows assets of \$7,301.39 as of June 30, 1942, with liabilities of \$2,120.75 exclusive of capitalization, leaving a net worth of only \$5,680.64 for the \$50,000 par value outstanding common stock. A copy of this statement is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

The company's audited balance sheets from 1927 to date show that operations have been at a loss ever since 1932, and that the original capital of \$50,000 has dwindled down to less than \$6,000. 4/

- 1/ TFE-1 report, affidavit, dated June 2, 1941, signed by C. Lievense, (President), page 1, item 2, (File D-49-198); Treasury report, dated September 15, 1941, by Erwin G. May, page 26, par. 1; (File D-49-198).
- 2/ Treasury report, supra, p. 24; TFE-1 report, supra, item 4.
- 3/ Ibid.
- 4/ Treasury Report of Erwin G. May, supra.

TERMINED TO BE ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E. U. 12065, Section 8-102
By AB NARS. Date 9/30/92

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MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL: The officers and directors of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation are as follows:

President: Cornelis Lievense
Vice-President: Walter Kauffmann
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Minet Batka
Directors: H. J. Kouwenhoven, Dutch National
Tom Garrett
C. Lievense
W. Kauffmann
M. Batka.

All of the officers and directors are United States citizens except H. J. Kouwenhoven, a national of Holland.

"FOREIGN NATIONAL" INFLUENCE: The capital of \$50,000 originally invested in the corporation was furnished by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. V., Rotterdam, Holland. This is represented by one certificate for 500 shares issued in the name of Cornelis Lievense, President of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation.

The beneficial ownership of this stock, however, is divided equally between Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. V. Rotterdam, Holland, and Press und Walzwerk, A. G., of Düsseldorf, Germany.

This is further confirmed by a letter 5/ written by Director Thomas of Press und Walzwerk, A. G., on July 27, 1927 to Cornelis Lievense, confirming receipt of the minutes of a director's meeting of Seamless Steel held some time previously and agreeing to the appointment of certain officers and directors of the Corporation. 6/

The alien enemy ownership of Bank voor Handel was satisfactorily established in the investigation conducted by the Alien Property Custodian of the ownership of Union Banking Corporation, 39 Broadway, New York City, reported by Walter C. Gorsuch, Examiner, under date of October 5, 1942. 7/

Bank von Handel en Schesepvaart N. V. of Rotterdam, Holland, is of German origin, having been established in 1918 by the Thyssen.

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- 5/ TFR Reports Series C filed by Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation. (F-28-3004) (F-49-201)
6/ Treasury Report of Erwin G. May, supra, p.25.
7/ Examiner's Report of Walter C. Gorsuch dated October 5, 1942, re Union Banking Corporation (D-49-283)

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family of Germany to administer their foreign investments. The Thyssens owned and controlled a number of coal and steel corporations which were merged into Vereinigte Stahlwerke (United Steel Works Corporation) of Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1926. Fritz Thyssen and his brothers Hans Thyssen and Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza were on the Board of Directors of Vereinigte Stahlwerke. Other directors of Vereinigte Stahlwerke have been on the Board of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V., including H. J. Kowenhoven, who is also a director of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation. Kowenhoven is also a director of the August Thyssen-Bank of Berlin, Germany. 8/

Cornelis Lievense, President of Seamless Steel, denies positive knowledge of the ownership of Bank voor Handel, but believes that it is now controlled by one of the Thyssen brothers, Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza, who married into the Hungarian nobility and is now a citizen of Hungary.

Excerpts from the credit files of various New York banks establish that Bank voor Handel was organized and owned by the Thyssen family of Germany and was closely affiliated with the Thyssen steel works and banks by stock ownership and interlocking directorates. 9/

The primary purpose of Bank voor Handel has always been to administer the foreign investments of the Thyssen concerns located in Germany. Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation was originated with funds supplied by Bank voor Handel, and its stock is all owned beneficially by German or Hungarian nationals, as hereinbefore stated.

POSSIBLE VESTIBLE PROPERTY:

All of the issued and outstanding 500 shares of \$100 per value of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation held in the name of Cornelis Lievense are vestible as being beneficially owned

8/ Annual report of Bank voor Handel (D-49-283)

9/ Excerpts from credit files of various New York banks (D-49-283)

TERMINED TO BE ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 8-102

By AB NARS. Date 9/30/92

110

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN
Washington

Vesting Order Number 259

Re: All of the capital stock of Seamless Steel
Equipment Corporation

Under the authority of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding that the property described as follows:

All of the capital stock of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation, a New York Corporation, New York, New York, which is a business enterprise within the United States, consisting of 500 shares of \$100 per value common capital stock, which shares are registered in the name of Cornelis Lievens and are held for the benefit of Press und Walzwerk, A. G., Dusseldorf, Germany, and Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N. V., Rotterdam, The Netherlands, which bank is owned or controlled by members of the Thyssen family, nationals of Germany and/or Hungary,

is property of nationals, and represents ownership of said business enterprise which is a national, of a designated enemy country or countries (Germany and/or Hungary) and determining that to the extent that any or all of such nationals are persons not within a designated enemy country the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of the aforesaid designated enemy country or countries (Germany and/or Hungary), and having made all determinations and taken all actions, after appropriate consultation and certification, required by said Executive Order or Act or otherwise, and deeming it necessary in the national interest, hereby vests such property in the Alien Property Custodian, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in a special account pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This shall not be deemed to limit the powers of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof, or to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined that such return should be made or such compensation should be paid.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may file with the Alien Property Custodian a notice of his claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon, on Form APG-1, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Alien Property Custodian. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national", "designated enemy country" and "business enterprise within the United States" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in Section 10 of said Executive Order.

TERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

S.O. 12065, Section 8-102

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By AB NARS, Date 9/30/02

jointly by Press und Walzwerk, A. G. of Duesseldorf, Germany,
and Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam, Holland,
nationals of Germany and Hungary.

James M. Brown
James M. Brown,
Examiner.

Reviewed by

Marle P. Lyon
Marle P. Lyon.

TERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

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E.O. 12065, Section 8-102

By AB NARS, Date 9/30/02

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EXHIBIT ABALANCE SHEET OF SEAMLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION AS OF
JUNE 30, 1942.ASSETS

Cash	\$2911.39
Securities	4890.00
Total	<u>7801.39</u>

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$50,000.00
Accounts Payable	2118.34
Accrued Tax	2.41
	<u>52,120.75</u>
Less Deficit	<u>44,319.36</u>
Total	<u>7,801.39</u>

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN
Washington

DISSOLUTION ORDER NUMBER 37

In Re: Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation

WHEREAS, by Vesting Order No. 259, dated October 28, 1942 (7 Fed. Reg. 10626, December 19, 1942), the Alien Property Custodian vested all the issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation, a New York corporation, and

WHEREAS, Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation, has been substantially liquidated under the supervision of the Alien Property Custodian,

NOW, under the authority of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation:

1. Finding that the claims of all known creditors have been paid, except such claim if any as the Alien Property Custodian may have for money advanced or services rendered to or on behalf of the corporation; and
2. Having determined that it is in the national interest of the United States that said corporation be dissolved, and that its assets be distributed, and a Certificate of Dissolution having been issued by the Secretary of State of the State of New York;

HEREBY ORDERS, that the officers and directors of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation (to wit, Robert Kramer, President and Director, Stanley B. Reid, Secretary and Director, M. S. Watts, Treasurer and Director, Francis J. Carney, Director, and the fifth Director if the existing vacancy in that office is hereafter filled, and their successors, or any of them), continue the proceedings for the dissolution of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation, in accordance with the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided; and

FURTHER ORDERS, that the said officers and directors wind up the

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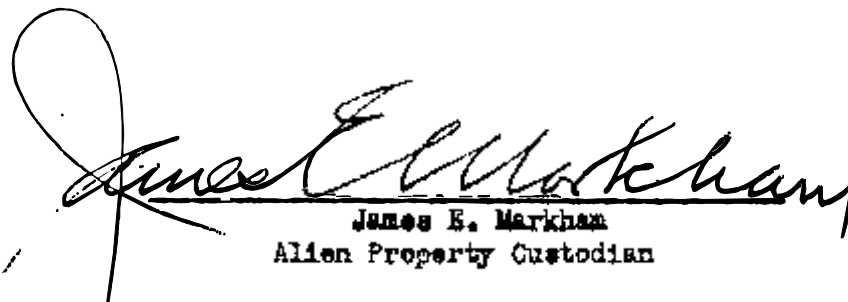
- (c) They shall then pay over, transfer, assign and deliver to the Alien Property Custodian, all of the funds and property, if any, remaining in their hands after the payments as aforesaid, the same to be applied by him, first in satisfaction of such claims, if any, as he may have for monies advanced or services rendered to or on behalf of the corporation, and second, as a liquidating distribution of assets to the Alien Property Custodian as holder of all the issued and outstanding stock of the corporation; and

FURTHER ORDERS, that nothing herein set forth shall be construed as prejudicing the rights, under the laws of the State of New York, of any person who may claim against said corporation; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as creating additional rights in such persons; and such persons or any of them may file claims with the Alien Property Custodian against any funds or property received by the Alien Property Custodian hereunder; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that any such claims against said corporation shall be filed with or presented to the Alien Property Custodian within the time prescribed for such claims by the statutes of the State of New York; and

FURTHER ORDERS, that all actions taken and acts done by the said officers and directors of Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation, pursuant to this Order and the directions contained herein shall be deemed to have been taken and done in reliance on and pursuant to paragraph numbered (2) of subdivision (b) of section 5 of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and the acquittance and exculpation provided therein.

Executed at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of July, 1946.

(Official Seal)


James E. Markham
Alien Property Custodian

Document 10

Vesting Order: August Thyssen Bank Account

Date: March 28, 1946

This document, Vesting Orders #6117, show the seizure of assets held by August Thyssen, Fritz's father, from a relationship dating back to 1922.

Form APC-460

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Vesting Order Number 6117

Re: Bank account owned by August Thyssen-Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

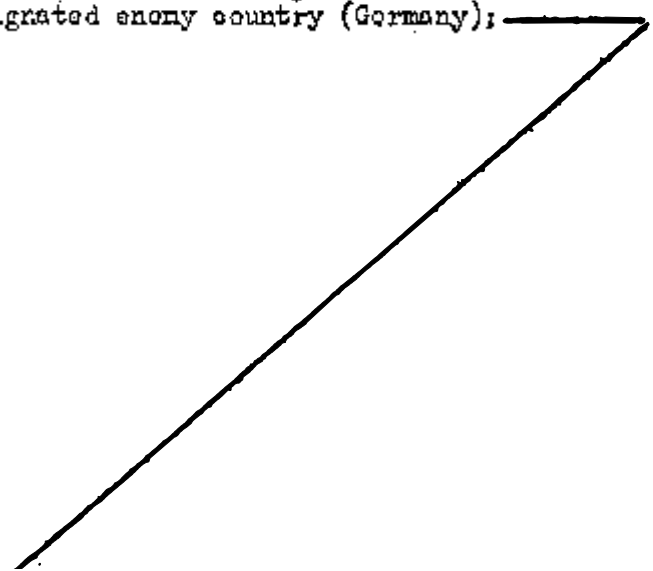
Under the authority of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That August Thyssen-Bank Aktiengesellschaft, the last known address of which is Bohrenstrasse 8, Berlin W. 8, Germany, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That the property described as follows:

That certain debt or other obligation owing to August Thyssen-Bank Aktiengesellschaft, by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, arising out of a checking account, entitled August Thyssen-Bank Aktiengesellschaft, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);



Form APO-60, page 2

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

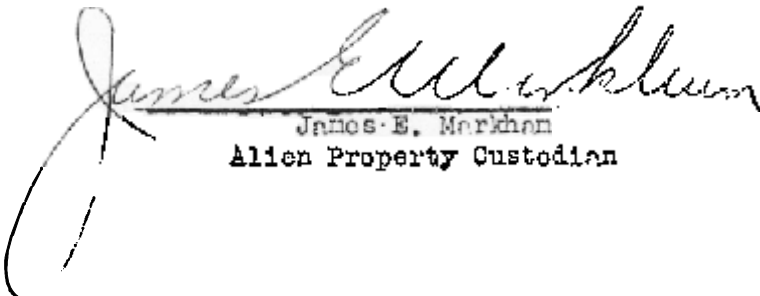
HEREBY VESTS in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This Order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this Order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APO-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in Section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on March 28, 1946.


James E. Markham
Alien Property Custodian

(Official Seal)

Document 11

Vesting Order: Good Hope Steel & Iron Works

Date: July 31, 1946

This document, Vesting Order #7338, shows the seizure of debts to Good Hope Steel & Iron Works, headquartered in Germany, including from Brown Brothers Hatrman, which confirms their business relationship with this "enemy national" enterprise.

Form APC-60

Rev. 7-15-46

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Vesting Order Number 7338

Re: Debts owing to Good Hope Steel & Iron Works
(Gutehoffnungshütte, Aktienverein für Bergbau
und Hüttenbetrieb and Gutehoffnungshütte
Oberhausen Aktiengesellschaft)

Under the authority of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9086, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Good Hope Steel & Iron Works (Gutehoffnungshütte, Aktienverein für Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb and Gutehoffnungshütte Oberhausen Aktiengesellschaft), the last known address of which is Oberhausen, Germany, is a corporation, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Those certain debts or other obligation owing to Good Hope Steel & Iron Works (Gutehoffnungshütte, Aktienverein für Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb and Gutehoffnungshütte Oberhausen Aktiengesellschaft), by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, which are carried on the books of the aforesaid Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., under the titles and in the amounts as follows:

<u>Title of Account</u>	<u>Amount as of 5/31/46</u>
Good Hope Steel & Iron Works 20 Yr. 7% S.F. Mtge Gold Bonds, dated October 15, 1925, due October 15, 1945, Coupon Account April 15, 1928 to April 15, 1933 inc.	\$ 735.--
Good Hope Steel & Iron Works 20 Yr. 7% SFGB, due Oct. 15, 1945. Cash Payment of 50% Account Coupons due Oct. 15, 1933 in accordance with cabled instructions of Konversion- kasse sent Nov. 18, 1933	1,382.50
Good Hope Steel & Iron Works 20 Yr. 7% SFGB, due Oct. 15, 1934. Pro- ceeds Sale odd Fractions Scrip not deliverable Account denominations available in respect of Oct. 15, 1933	

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Re: Debts owing to Good Hope Steel
& Iron Works (Gutehoffnungshütte,
Aktienverein für Bergbau und
Hüttenbetrieb and Gutehoffnung-
shütte Oberhausen Aktiengesell-
schaft)

- 2 -

any and all obligations, contingent or other-
wise and whether or not matured, owing to it
by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall
Street, New York, New York, under that certain
trust agreement, dated October 15, 1929, be-
tween Gutehoffnungshütte, Aktienverein für
Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb and Gutehoffnung-
shütte Oberhausen Aktiengesellschaft and the
New York Trust Company, and held in a sinking
fund account by the aforesaid Brown Brothers
Harriman & Co.,

is property within the United States owned or controlled
by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on
account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of owner-
ship or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated
enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a
person not within a designated enemy country, the national in-
terest of the United States requires that such person be treated
as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action re-
quired by law, including appropriate consultation and certification,
and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

HEREBY VESTS in the Alien Property Custodian the property de-
scribed above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or
otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the
United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be
held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further de-
termination of the Alien Property Custodian. This Order shall not
be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian
of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-
offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the
power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or
the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed
to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if
and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such
actions.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used here-
in shall have the meanings prescribed in Section 10 of Executive Order
No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on July 31, 1946.

Document 12

Vesting Order: Debt Owing to City of Hanover, Germany

Date: October 14, 1946

This document, Vesting Order #7876, shows the seizure of a debt owing to the City of Hanover, Germany from Brown Brothers Harriman, which confirms their ongoing business relationship with this “enemy national” municipality after Hitler took power.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN 7876
Division of Investigation

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Date: September 24, 1946

File No.: F-28-2307-E-1

The following information has been obtained regarding claims in the United States owned by enemy nationals:

OWNERSHIP

Name of owner: City of Hanover (Stadt Hannover)

Addresses and dates thereof: Hanover, Germany

Citizenship: German municipality

CLAIM

Debtor: Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York

Title, Type of debt: As per Exhibit A attached - Book account

Amount and Date: \$1,993.74 - May 31, 1946

Amount on June 14, 1941: \$1,993.74.

Attachments, Liens, Claims: See additional information below.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The balances contained in the accounts described in Exhibit A, attached hereto, are on deposit in the account of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. at the First National Bank, New York, New York, and they are not earmarked on the books of the First National Bank. However, the funds are segregated on the books of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. as indicated in Exhibit A. These funds were deposited with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. as successors to W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc. as Fiscal Agents for the City of Hanover. The funds represent installments of interest intended to be used to pay various interest coupons attached to the Ten Year External 7% Convertible Gold Bonds which were issued by the City of Hanover on November 1, 1929. All of the funds described in Exhibit A were paid to the Fiscal Agents to be used to pay interest coupons due more than six years ago.

PC-60
-15-46UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Vesting Order Number 7876

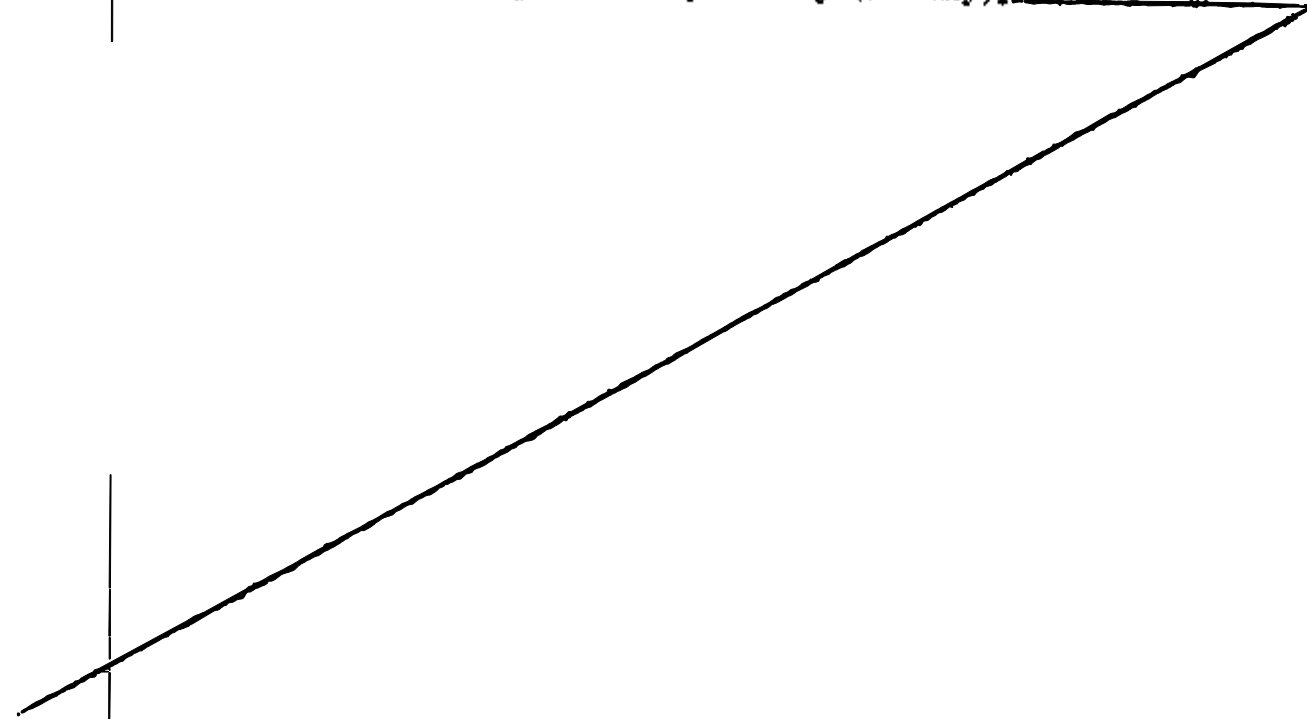
Re: Debt owing to City of Hanover, also
known as Stadt HannoverUnder the
undersigned, etc.

1. That City of Hanover, also known as Stadt Hannover, Germany, is a political subdivision of the Government of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That the property described as follows:

That certain debt or other obligation owing to City of Hanover, also known as Stadt Hannover, by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in the amount of \$1,993.74, as of May 31, 1946, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany):



That City of Hanover, also known as Stadt Hannover, Germany, is a political subdivision of the Government of a designated enemy country (Germany);

That the property described as follows:

That certain debt or other obligation owing to City of Hanover, also known as Stadt Hannover, by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in the amount of \$1,993.74, as of May 31, 1946, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany):

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest.

HEREBY VESTS in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This Order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in Section 10 of Executive Order No. 9080, as amended.
Executed at Washington, D. C., on

October 14, 1946:

James E. Markham

James E. Markham
Alien Property Custodian

(Official Seal)

Claims owned by City of Hanover

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EXHIBIT A

<u>Title of Account</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>5/31/46</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>6/14/41</u>
City of Hanover 10 Yr. Ext. 7% Conv. GB due Nov. 1, 1939 Cpn Act - Coupon a/c May 1933	\$ 140.--	\$ 140.--
City of Hanover 10 Yr. Ext. 7% Conv. GB due Nov. 1, 1939 Cash Payment of 50% Acct Cpns Due Nov. 1, 1933 in accordance with cabled instructions from Konversion Kasse sent Nov. 13, 1933	700.--	700.--
City of Hanover 10 Yr. Ext. 7% Conv. GB Nov. 1, 1939 Proceeds Sale odd Fractions Scrip not deliverable account denominations Available in respect of Nov. 1, 1933 Coupons	28.97	28.97
City of Hanover 7% Bds due 1939 30% Cash Payment Account Coupons due May 1, 1934	1,124.77	1,124.77
	<u>\$1,993.74</u>	<u>\$1,993.74</u>

Nov.

City of Hanover 10 Yr. Ext. 7% Conv. GB due
Nov. 1, 1939 Cash Payment of 50% Acct
Cpns Due Nov. 1, 1933 in accordance with
cabled instructions from Konversion Kasse
sent Nov. 18, 1933

700.--

700.--

City of Hanover 10 Yr. Ext. 7% Conv. GB
Nov. 1, 1939 Proceeds Sale odd Fractions
Scrip not deliverable Account denominations
Available in respect of Nov. 1, 1933 Coupons

28.97

28.97

City of Hanover 7% Bds due 1939 30% Cash
Payment Account Coupons due May 1, 1934

1,124.77

1,124.77

\$1,993.74

\$1,993.74

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

HEREBY VESTS in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of acquiescence in, or licensing of, any seizures, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in Section 10 of Executive Order No. 9835, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on

October 14, 1943:

(Official Seal)

James E. Markham
James E. Markham
Alien Property Custodian

Document 13

Vesting Order: Assets of and Debts Owed to August Thyssen, Jr.

Date: March 20, 1947

This document, Vesting Order #8494, proves a business relationship with another member of the Thyssen family.

Form APC-60
Rev. 12-2-46

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Vesting Order 8494

Re: Defuncture stock, bonds and gold
notes owned by and debts owing
to the personal representatives,
heirs, next of kin, legatees
and distributees of August
Thyssen, Jr., deceased

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended,
Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law,
after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees
and distributees of August Thyssen, Jr., deceased, who there is
reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nation-
als of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

- a. Ten (10) certificates for Canadian Pacific Railway
Company perpetual 4% consolidated debenture stock,
each of \$1,000 face value, bearing the numbers
685011/15, 621606, 632536, 67187, 611736 and 617154,
registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman
& Company and presently in the custody of Union
Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property,
120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with any
and all rights thereunder and thereto,
- b. Five (5) International Telephone & Telegraph Corpo-
ration 4½% debenture bonds, due 1952, each of \$1,000
face value, bearing the numbers M 29055/8 and M 34066,
registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman &
Company and presently in the custody of Union Banking
Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway,
New York, New York, together with any and all rights
thereunder and thereto,
- c. Eight (8) Hugo Stinnes Corporation 7% gold notes,
due July 1, 1940, each of \$1,000 face value, bearing
the numbers M 2911, M 4766/8, M 7175/7 and M 9237,
registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman &
Company and presently in the custody of Union Banking
Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broad-
way, New York, New York, together with any and all
rights thereunder and thereto, and

Vesting Order 8494

Re: Debenture stock, bonds and gold notes owned by and debts owing to the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of August Thyssen, Jr., deceased

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9199, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of August Thyssen, Jr., deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Ten (10) certificates for Canadian Pacific Railway Company perpetual 4% consolidated debenture stock, each of \$1,000 face value, bearing the numbers 685011/15, 621606, 692536, 67187, 611736 and 617154, registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman & Company and presently in the custody of Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto;
 - b. Five (5) International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation 4 1/2% debenture bonds, due 1952, each of \$1,000 face value, bearing the numbers M 29055/8 and M 34066, registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman & Company and presently in the custody of Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto;
 - c. Eight (8) Hugo Stinnes Corporation 7% gold notes, due July 1, 1940, each of \$1,000 face value, bearing the numbers M 2911, M 4766/8, M 7175/7 and M 9237, registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman & Company and presently in the custody of Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, and
 - d. Those certain debts or other obligations owing to the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of August Thyssen, Jr., deceased, by Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, in the aggregate amount of \$22,594.06, as of December 31, 1946, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same;

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 9-102
By *[Signature]* NARS, Date *9/30/93*

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Re: Debenture stock, bonds and gold notes
owned by and debts owing to the personal
representatives, heirs, next of kin,
legatees and distributees of August
Thyssen, Jr., deceased

- 2 -

is property within the United States owned or controlled by,
payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of,
or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by,
the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs,
next of kin, legatees and distributees of August Thyssen, Jr.,
deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the
national interest of the United States requires that such
persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country
(Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate
consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being
deemed necessary in the national interest,

THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the
property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or
otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall
have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 616; Pub.
Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925;
E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8,
1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D. C. on March 20, 1947.

For the Attorney General

[Signature]
Donald C. Cook, Director,
Office of Alien Property

(Official Seal)

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined;

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of August Thyssen, Jr., deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 616; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D. C. on March 20, 1947.

For the Attorney General

Donald C. Cook, Director,
Office of Alien Property

(Official Seal)

OFFICE 8y
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8494

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MEMORANDUM TO: The Executive Committee

FROM: Division of vesting

RE: Debenture stock, bonds and gold notes owned by and debts owing to the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of August Thyssen, Jr., deceased
File No.: F-28-28045

Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, presently in liquidation, all of whose issued and outstanding capital stock was vested by Vesting Order 248, dated October 20, 1942, is the custodian of certain securities, described below, which its records disclose to be owned by August Thyssen, Jr., Hindenburg Strasse 150, Muelheim, Ruhr-Germany (c/o Dr. Jur. G. Haerle). Furthermore, its records indicate that it is indebted to said August Thyssen, Jr. for interest payments received on said securities and for the proceeds of certain bonds held on his behalf at the time of their redemption.

A report from the Finance Division, Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone), European Theater, dated January 17, 1946, relating to members of the Thyssen family in Germany, discloses that August Thyssen, Jr., son of August Thyssen, Sr., founder of the Thyssen industrial empire, is dead. The names of the successors to his property are not indicated. There is no evidence to show that any of them reside elsewhere than Germany.

The above-mentioned securities are registered in the name of and held for safekeeping by Brown Brothers Harriman & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, and are more particularly described as follows: (1) Canadian Pacific Railway Company perpetual 4% consolidated debenture stock, of a total face value of \$10,000, consisting of certificates numbered 685011/15, 621606, 632536, 67187, 611736 and 617154, for \$1,000.00 each, and having a present market value of approximately \$10,450.00; (2) five International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation 4% debenture bonds, due 1952, of \$1,000.00 face value each, bearing the numbers M 29055/8 and M 34066 and having a present market value of approximately \$6,125.00; and (3) eight Hugo Stinnes Corporation 7% gold notes due July 1, 1940, of \$1,000.00 face value each, bearing numbers M 2911, M 4766/8, M 7175/7 and M 9237 and having a present market value of approximately \$2,560.00.

Debiture account, and debts owing to the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of August Thyssen, Jr., deceased
File No.: F-28-28045

Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, presently in liquidation, all of whose issued and outstanding capital stock was vested by Vesting Order 248, dated October 20, 1942, is the custodian of certain securities, described below, which its records disclose to be owned by August Thyssen, Jr., Hindenburg Strasse 150, Muelheim, Ruhr-Germany (c/o Dr. Jur. C. Heerle). Furthermore, its records indicate that it is indebted to said August Thyssen, Jr. for interest payments received on said securities and for the proceeds of certain bonds held on his behalf at the time of their redemption.

A report from the Finance Division, Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone), European Theater, dated January 17, 1946, relating to members of the Thyssen family in Germany, discloses that August Thyssen, Jr., son of August Thyssen, Sr., founder of the Thyssen industrial empire, is dead. The names of the successors to his property are not indicated. There is no evidence to show that any of them reside elsewhere than Germany.

The above-mentioned securities are registered in the name of and held for safekeeping by Brown Brothers Harriman & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, and are more particularly described as follows: (1) Canadian Pacific Railway Company perpetual 4% consolidated debenture stock, of a total face value of \$10,000, consisting of certificates numbered 685011/15, 621606, 632536, 67187, 611736 and 617154, for \$1,000.00 each, and having a present market value of approximately \$10,450.00; (2) five International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation 4½% debenture bonds, due 1952, of \$1,000.00 face value each, bearing the numbers M 29055/8 and M 34066 and having a present market value of approximately \$6,125.00; and (3) eight Hugo Stinnes Corporation 7% gold notes due July 1, 1940, of \$1,000.00 face value each, bearing numbers M 2911, M 4766/8, M 7175/7 and M 9237 and having a present market value of approximately \$2,560.00.

- d. Those certain debts or other obligations owing to the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of August Thyssen, Jr., deceased, by Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, in the aggregate amount of \$22,594.06, as of December 31, 1946, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 9-102
BY *[Signature]* NARS, Date *9/30/93*

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These bonds were purchased for the account of August Thyssen, Jr. by Union Banking Corporation upon instructions from the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam, Holland. Form APC-56, Series B, submitted by Union Banking Corporation, indicates that the income it has received from securities owned by subject, and by others, is carried on its books in an account entitled Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam, Holland. As of December 31, 1946, the amount of interest income owing to August Thyssen, Jr. was \$4,194.06.

Certain bonds previously held by Union Banking Corporation for subject's account were called for redemption in the years 1944-1946. The proceeds, amounting to \$18,400.00, are carried on the Union Banking Corporation's books in the same account as the interest income.

This memorandum is predicated upon a request by W. D. Bradford, Chief, Division of Real Estate and Liquidation, for an investigation of subject property and presentation of the matter of its vesting to the Executive Committee, in order to facilitate the liquidation of the Union Banking Corporation.

It is recommended that the above-described securities, of an approximate value of \$19,135.00, owned by and the above-described debts, in the aggregate amount of \$22,594.06, owing to the successors to the property of August Thyssen, Jr., deceased, be vested. Accordingly, a proposed vesting order is attached hereto for the consideration of the Executive Committee.

Philip Blacklow
Philip Blacklow, Acting Chief
Division of Vesting

August Thyssen, Jr., was \$4,194.06.

Certain bonds previously held by Union Banking Corporation for subject's account were called for redemption in the years 1944-1945. The proceeds, amounting to \$18,400.00, are carried on the Union Banking Corporation's books in the same account as the interest income.

This memorandum is predicated upon a request by W. D. Bradford, Chief, Division of Real Estate and Liquidation, for an investigation of subject property and presentation of the matter of its vesting to the Executive Committee, in order to facilitate the liquidation of the Union Banking Corporation.

It is recommended that the above-described securities, of an approximate value of \$19,135.00, owned by and the above-described debts, in the aggregate amount of \$22,594.06, owing to the successors to the property of August Thyssen, Jr., deceased, be vested. Accordingly, a proposed vesting order is attached hereto for the consideration of the Executive Committee.

Philip Blacklow
Philip Blacklow, Acting Chief
Division of Vesting

- d. These certain debts or other obligations owing to the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of August Thyssen, Jr., deceased, by Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, in the aggregate amount of \$22,594.06, as of December 31, 1946, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

Document 14

Vesting Order: Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V.

Date: May 29, 1947

This document, Vesting Order #9201, seizes additional Thyssen family assets held on behalf of Fritz Thyssen's Holland bank by Bush and the Harrimans.

These documents are authenticated copies of U.S. government records from The National Archives and Library of Congress. Some of them were only declassified and cleared for public release as of September 13, 2003. Four days later, on September 17, journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan became the first reporter in 60 years to prove the existence of such documents.

MINED TO BE AN
 STRATIVE MARKING
 E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
 BY JB WARS. Date 10-2-03

MAY 21 1947

Confidential

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OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9201

MEMORANDUM TO: The Executive Committee

FROM: Philip Blacklow, Acting Chief
 Division of Vesting

RE: Bank accounts and stock owned by Bank voor Handel en
 Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam, Holland.
 File Nos.: F-49-201-i-2
 F-49-201-E-2/3
 F-49-201-E-5/6

Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam, Holland, is a bank organized under the laws of The Netherlands. It is the owner of five bank accounts, described in Schedule A attached hereto, whose total value is approximately \$175,000.00. In addition, it is the owner of 440 shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company ordinary capital stock, evidenced by five certificates registered in the name of Schmidt & Co., which are in the custody of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, New York, and which are numbered as follows: H86472/5 for 100 shares each and L178193 for 40 shares. The shares have a present market value of approximately \$5300.00. The aforesaid bank accounts and stock are the only known property of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart in the United States which has not been vested.

Previous Vesting Action

By Vesting Order 8471 dated March 20, 1947, it was found and determined that Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany), and there was vested certain of its property held by Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York.

Other vesting action was noted in the Memorandum submitted to the Executive Committee by the undersigned for its consideration in determining whether to recommend for vesting the property held by Union Banking Corporation. Said Memorandum was listed as Item 2 (b) on the Executive Committee Agenda for February 19, 1947.

Ownership and control of
Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V.

All the evidence presently available with respect to the ultimate ownership and control of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. was presented in the aforesaid Memorandum and is incorporated by reference herein.

2367-47

MAINED TO BE AN
STRATIVE MARKING
S.O. 12065, Section 8-102
By JB NARS, Date 10-1-03

- 2 -

Conclusion

It is recommended that the above-mentioned bank accounts and stock owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., be vested. Accordingly, a proposed vesting order is attached for the consideration of the Executive Committee.

Philip Blacklow

Philip Blacklow, Acting Chief
Division of Vesting

MAINED TO BE AN
 ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
 E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
 By JB NARS, Date 10-15-03
 Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V.

SCHEDULE A

<u>Name and address of bank</u>	<u>Type of account</u>	<u>Title of account</u>	<u>Amount in account</u>
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York	Checking	Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam, Holland	\$146,131.00, as of December 31, 1945
Brown Brothers Harriman & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, New York	Checking	Bank Voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V.	\$1,150.96, as of December 31, 1945
Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall Street, New York, New York	Checking	Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V.	\$2,371.28, as of December 31, 1945
The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, New York	Checking	Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart	\$24,505.02, as of December 31, 1945
Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, New York	Custody cash	Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, Rotterdam, Holland	\$668.75, as of April 7, 1947

MINED TO BE AN
 STRATIVE MARKING
 E.O. 12065, Section 5-102
 NARS. Date 10-13-03
 ALIEN PROPERTY
 NT OF JUSTICE
 10201

Re: Bank accounts and stock owned by Bank voor
 Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9829, as amended, and Executive Order 9748, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. is a corporation organized under the laws of The Netherlands, whose principal place of business is located at Rotterdam, The Netherlands, and is or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been acting directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of a national of Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Those certain debts or other obligations owing to Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., by the banks whose names and addresses are listed in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, arising out of the accounts described in Exhibit A opposite said names and addresses, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,
 - b. Four hundred forty (440) shares of \$25 par value ordinary capital stock of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, a corporation organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, evidenced by certificates numbered H86472/5 for one hundred (100) shares each and certificate number L178193 for forty (40) shares, registered in the name of Schmidt & Co. and presently in the custody of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is controlled by or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or a person within such country and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany); and
4. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

organized under the laws of the Netherlands,
place of business is located at Rotterdam, The Netherlands,
and is or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389,
as amended, has been acting directly or indirectly for the
benefit or on behalf of a national of Germany and is a national
of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That

a.

the same,

b. Four hundred forty (440) shares of \$25 par-value
ordinary capital stock of Canadian Pacific Railway
Company, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, a corporation
organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada,
evidenced by certificates numbered H86472/5 for
one hundred (100) shares each and certificate num-
ber L178193 for forty (40) shares, registered in
the name of Schmidt & Co. and presently in the cus-
tody of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140
Broadway, New York, New York, together with all
declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by,
payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of,
or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by,
the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3.

or a person
enemy country (Germany); and

4.

That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof
is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest
of the United States requires that such person be treated as a
national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and,
it being deemed necessary in the national interest,
THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered,
liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive
Order 9123, as amended.
140 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. 816; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925;
E.O. 8193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9785, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981;
Executed at Washington, D. C., on

May 29, 1947

For the Attorney General

DONALD C. COOK, Director,
Office of Alien Property

(Official Seal)

DUPLICATE ORIGINAL

MINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 8-102

By LE NARS, Date 10-1-02 voor

Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V.

135

EXHIBIT I.

<u>Name of</u>	<u>Type of</u> <u>account</u>	<u>Title of Account</u>
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York	Checking	Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam, Holland
Brown Brothers Harriman & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, New York	Checking	Bank Voor Handel en Scheepvaart. N.V.
Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall Street, New York, New York	Checking	Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart. N.V.
The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, New York	Checking	Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart
Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, New York	Custody cash	Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, Rotterdam, Holland

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
BY *[Signature]* NARS, Date *9/30/93*

Confidential

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OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8471

MEMORANDUM TO: The Executive Committee

FROM: Division of Vesting

RE: Stock and bonds owned by and debt owing to
Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V.
File Nos.: F-49-201 and F-49-201-E-1

Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, presently in liquidation, all of whose issued and outstanding capital stock was vested by Vesting Order 248, dated October 20, 1942, is the custodian of certain stock and bonds, more particularly described in Schedule A, attached hereto, which its records disclose to be owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam, Holland, a bank organized under the laws of The Netherlands. The value of the stock and bonds is approximately \$28,704.73. Furthermore, the records of the Union Banking Corporation indicate it to be indebted to the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart in the sum of \$5,462.90, as of December 31, 1946, for interest and dividend payments received on said securities.

Previous vesting action

In the above-mentioned Vesting Order 248, it was found that all the 4,000 shares of capital stock of Union Banking Corporation, a New York corporation, were held by the registered American owners thereof "for the benefit of Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., Rotterdam, The Netherlands, which bank is owned or controlled by members of the Thyssen family, nationals of Germany and/or Hungary" and were "property of nationals, and represent ownership of said business enterprise which is a national, of a designated enemy country or countries (Germany and/or Hungary)."

Vesting Order 248 also vested certain indebtedness of Union Banking Corporation to Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart. The amount involved was \$2,280,734.39.

The examiner's report, dated October 9, 1942, on which said vesting order was based, indicates that Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart is of German origin, having been established by the Thyssen family of Germany to administer its foreign investments. It further indicates that the Thyssens owned and controlled a number of coal and steel corporations which were merged into Vereinigte Stahlwerke (United Steel Works), of Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1926, and that Fritz Thyssen for many years was chairman of the board of directors thereof, while his brother, Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisze, and Hans Thyssen, a cousin, were also on the board.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Vesting Order 8471

Re: Stock, bonds and debenture stock owned by and
debt owing to Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended,
Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to
law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. is a corporation organized under the laws of The Netherlands, whose principal place of business is located at Rotterdam, The Netherlands, and is or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been acting directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of a national of Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Those certain shares of stock described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman & Company and presently in the custody of Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - b. Those certain bonds described in Exhibit B, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, issued in the name of bearer and presently in the custody of Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,
 - c. One hundred sixty-eight (168) shares of \$25 par value ordinary capital stock of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, a corporation organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, evidenced by certificates numbered H104520, L355733 and L128150, registered in the name of Kauffmann & Company and presently in the custody of Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - d. One (1) certificate for Canadian Pacific Railway Company perpetual 4% consolidated debenture stock, of \$500 face value, bearing the number H255, issued in the name of bearer and presently in the custody of Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, and
 - e. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., by Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, in the amount of \$5,462.90, as of

Re: Stock, bonds and debenture stock owned by and
debt owing to Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended,
Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9728, and pursuant to
law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. is a corporation organized under the laws of The Netherlands, whose principal place of business is located at Rotterdam, The Netherlands, and is or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been acting directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of a national of Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Those certain shares of stock described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman & Company and presently in the custody of Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - b. Those certain bonds described in Exhibit B, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, issued in the name of bearer and presently in the custody of Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,
 - c. One hundred sixty-eight (168) shares of \$25 par value ordinary capital stock of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, a corporation organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, evidenced by certificates numbered H104520, 1355733 and 1128150, registered in the name of Kauffmann & Company and presently in the custody of Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - d. One (1) certificate for Canadian Pacific Railway Company perpetual 4% consolidated debenture stock, of \$500 face value, bearing the number 1255, issued in the name of bearer and presently in the custody of Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, and
3. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V., by Union Banking Corporation, c/o Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, in the amount of \$ 120 as of December 31, 1946, together with any and all rights to do collect the same,

Re: Stock, bonds and debenture
by and debt owing to Bank voor Handel
en Scheepvaart, N.V.

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is property within the United States owned or controlled by,
payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of,
or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by,
the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is controlled by
or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany)
or a person within such country and is a national of a designated
enemy country (Germany); and
4. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof
is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest
of the United States requires that such person be treated as a
national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate
consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed
necessary in the national interest,

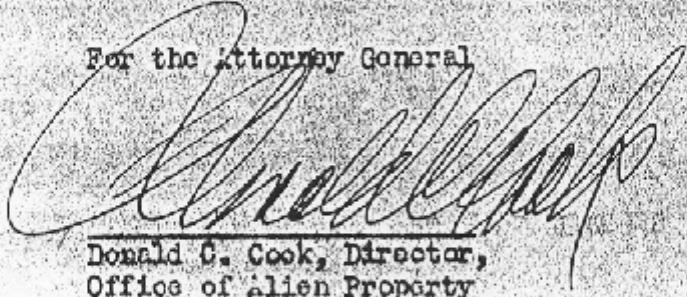
THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the
property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or
otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall
have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 616; Pub.
Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925;
E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945,
10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D. C., on *March 20, 1947*;

For the Attorney General



Donald C. Cook, Director,
Office of Alien Property

(Official Seal)

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Re: Stock owned by Bank voor Handel
en Scheepvaart, N.V.

EXHIBIT A

<u>Name and address of issuing corporation</u>	<u>Place of incorporation</u>	<u>Type of stock</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Certificate number</u>
The American Rolling Mill Company, 703 Curtis Street, Middletown, Ohio	Ohio	\$10 per value common stock	25	71952
American Telephone & Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway, New York, New York	New York	\$100 per value capital stock	130	A375183 A375108
Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, 902 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware	Delaware	No par value common stock	15	CN0557258
The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, 902 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware	Delaware	No par value common stock	20	486944
Consolidated Natural Gas Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York	Delaware	\$15 per value capital stock	6	130700
Electric Bond & Share Company, Two Rector Street, New York, New York	New York	\$5 per value common stock	10	W0571901
General American Transportation Corporation, 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois	New York	\$5 per value common stock	30	NY53597
The Lambert Company, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York	Delaware	No par value common stock	25	XC0117879
P. Lorillard Company, 119 West 40th Street, New York, New York	New Jersey	\$10 per value common stock	50	J102928
Mission Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey	Nevada	\$10 per value capital stock	3	F164994 F155544
Norfolk & Western Railway Company,	Virginia	\$100 per value common stock	25	160497

<u>Name and address of issuing corporation</u>	<u>Place of incorporation</u>	<u>Type of stock</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Certific- numbers</u>
The American Rolling Mill Company, 709 Curtis Street, Middletown, Ohio	Ohio	\$10 par value common stock	25	71952
American Telephone & Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway, New York, New York	New York	\$100 par value capital stock	130	A375183 A375108
Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, 902 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware	Delaware	No par value common stock	15	CH0557258
The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, 902 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware	Delaware	No par value common stock	20	486944
Consolidated Natural Gas Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York	Delaware	\$15 par value capital stock	6	130700
Electric Bond & Share Company, Two Rector Street, New York, New York	New York	\$5 par value common stock	10	W0571901
General American Transportation Corporation, 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois	New York	\$5 par value common stock	30	NY53597
The Lambert Company, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York	Delaware	No par value common stock	25	XC0117879
P. Lorillard Company, 119 West 40th Street, New York, New York	New Jersey	\$10 par value common stock	50	J102928
Mission Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey	Nevada	\$10 par value capital stock	3	F164994 F155544
Norfolk & Western Railway Company, Roanoke, Virginia	Virginia	\$100 par value common stock	25	160497
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Capital stock	75	F33479
Standard Oil Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York	New Jersey	\$25 par value capital stock	63	00224649 00972039 00224648

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
BY *[Signature]* NARS, Date *9/30/93*

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Re: Stock owned by Bank voor Handel
en Scheepvaart, N.V.

EXHIBIT A -- Page 2 --

<u>Name and address of issuing corporation</u>	<u>Place of incorporation</u>	<u>Type of stock</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Certificate number</u>
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, 30 East 42nd Street, New York, New York	New York	No par value capital	5	55214
Rudolph Karstadt, Inc., Fehrbelliner Platz 1, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany	Germany	American shares	200	N2762 N2763

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
NARS, Date 9/30/93

By- Page 2

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Description of issue	Number of shares or face value	Certificate numbers	Approximate value
3. Bearer bonds			
United Steel Works Corporation, Series A, 6½'s, due 1951	\$ 2,000	M23453 M24177	None
United Steel Works Corporation, Series C, 6½'s, due 1951	1,000	M3573	None
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 3½% Consolidated Debentures, due April 1, 1952	300	C18938/40	\$ 310.50
Republic of Bolivia, 7's, due 1958	50,000	M9317/66	3,500.00
Mortgage Bank of Chile, 6½'s, due 1957	500	D419	95.00
Republic of Peru, 6's, due 1960	1,000	M27949	185.00
Rheinische Union, 20-year Sinking Fund Mortgage, 7's, due 1946	8,000	M4221 M4327 M4379/80 M4531/4	None
Saxon Public Works, 6½'s, due May 1, 1951	5,000	M4581/2 M5908/10 M7465	None
4. Bearer debenture stock			
Canadian Pacific Railway Company 4% consolidated perpetual debenture stock	\$ 500	M255	\$ 522.50

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By *John* NARS, Date *9/30/83*

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Description of Issue	of face value	Certificate numbers	Approximate Value
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1. Stock registered in the name of
Brown Brothers Harriman & Company

The American Rolling Mill Company common stock	25	71952	\$ 832.00
American Telephone & Telegraph Company capital stock	130	A375183 A375108	23,608.00
Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation common stock	15	CN0557258	742.00
The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation common stock	20	486944	70.00
Consolidated Natural Gas Company capital stock	6	130700	273.00
Electric Bond & Share Company common stock	10	W0571901	147.50
General American Transportation Corporation common stock	30	NY53597	1,590.00
The Lambert Company common stock	25	XCOL17879	1,137.50
P. Lorillard Company common stock	50	J102928	1,100.00
Mission Corporation capital stock	3	F162992 F155562	93.75
Norfolk & Western Railroad Company common stock	25	I60497	5,775.00
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company capital stock	75	F33479	2,006.25
Standard Oil of New Jersey capital stock	63	00224649 00972039 00224648	4,574.25
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation capital stock	5	552142	462.50
Rudolf Karstadt Incorporated American Shares	200	N2762/63	None

2. Stock registered in the name of
Kauffmann & Company

Canadian Pacific Railway Company ordinary stock	168	H104520 L353733 L128150	2,268.00
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Document 16

Vesting Order: Stock and American Share Certificate Seized from Martha Obermeyer

Date: July 14, 1947

This document, related to Vesting Order #9396, seizes assets from another "enemy national" from Brown Brothers Harriman.

These documents are authenticated copies of U.S. government records from The National Archives and Library of Congress. Some of them were only declassified and cleared for public release as of September 13, 2003. Four days later, on September 17, journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan became the first reporter in 60 years to prove the existence of such documents.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICEF-28-1392-A-1
F-28-1392-D-1

Vesting Order 9396

Re: Stock and American Share Certificate owned
by and debt owing to Martha Obermeyer

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9181, as amended, and Executive Order 9708, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Martha Obermeyer, whose last known address is Blumenstrasse, 3 Heidelberg, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Those certain shares of stock described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, registered as set forth in the aforesaid Exhibit A, and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon.
 - b. One (1) American Share Certificate of Chase National Bank, New York, New York, representing two (2) shares of \$2 par value ordinary stock of Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd., Chase National Bank, New York, New York, incorporated under the laws of Great Britain, said certificate bearing the number 0653, registered in the name of Martha Obermeyer, and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and
 - c. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Martha Obermeyer by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$216.06 as of April 8, 1947, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

1. That Martha Obermeyer, whose last known address is Blumenstrasse, 3 Heidelberg, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

- a. Those certain shares of stock described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, registered as set forth in the aforesaid Exhibit A, and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
- b. One (1) American Share Certificate of Chase National Bank, New York, New York, representing two (2) shares of 12 par value ordinary stock of Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd., Chase National Bank, New York, New York, incorporated under the laws of Great Britain, said certificate bearing the number 0653, registered in the name of Martha Obermeyer, and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and
- c. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Martha Obermeyer by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$216.06 as of April 8, 1947, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 434, 50 U.S.C. App. Supp. 616; Pub. Law 311, 79th Cong., 40 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 571, 74th Cong., 40 Stat. 525; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Comp. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6217, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9786, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11961

Executed at Washington, D. C., on

July 12, 1947

(Official Seal)

For the Attorney General:

VESTING BASED ON APC 56
ORDER SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE
NO REPORT PREPARED

(Signed) David L. Bazelon
DAVID L. BAZELON
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

Document 17

Vesting Order: Stocks and Debts Owned by Genossenschaft Keramik

Date: February 24, 1948

This document, Vesting Order #10742, seizes the U.S. assets of another "enemy national" client of Brown Brothers Harriman after the war.

NEED TO BE AN
LATIVE MARKING

Confidential

147

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By JS MARKS. Date 10-13-03

FEB 4 1948

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10742

MEMORANDUM TO: The Executive Committee

FROM: Henry G. Hilken, Chief
Operations Branch *HGH*RE: Stock owned by and debts owing to
Genossenschaft Keramik
F-63-12366-A-1
F-63-12366-A-2

No previous vesting orders have been issued on Genossenschaft Keramik of Zurich, Switzerland.

According to information in above-numbered files, Credit Suisse of Zurich, Switzerland reported to Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, and to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York 15, New York, that Genossenschaft Keramik of Zurich, Switzerland, is the owner of certain shares of stock held by aforesaid United States firms and further described below.

On January 25, 1944, Credit Suisse of Zurich, Switzerland, cabled Guaranty Trust Company of 140 Broadway, New York 15, New York, that certain securities, held by the latter (described below), were owned, prior to April 8, 1940, by Genossenschaft Keramik of Zurich, Switzerland, an entirely Swiss-owned company, as required under General Ruling No. 17. Guaranty received a letter dated June 16, 1944, from the Treasury Department stating that such identification was not sufficient for the purposes of Section 2, General Ruling No. 17, and it then wrote to the Credit Suisse for the additional identification required. Credit Suisse responded, in a letter dated December 28, 1945, stating that in answer to their various letters to Genossenschaft Keramik requesting more information regarding Keramik's nationality, the information which they received from Genossenschaft Keramik does not enable them to confirm that there are no other relevant details which materially alter Keramik's nationality.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, is also holding stock owned by Genossenschaft Keramik (described below), and it received similar information from said Credit Suisse in a letter dated May 9, 1946.

On December 28, 1945, the Swiss Compensation Office furnished to the Joint Allied Commission a list of Swiss enterprises wholly owned by German nationals. This list is based upon reports to the Swiss Compensation Office in accordance with the Swiss decree of May 29, 1945, requiring declaration of German property in Switzerland. Genossenschaft Keramik, Zurich, is included on said list, as is A. G. für keramische Unternehmungen, Zug.

7377-47

NEED TO MAKE AN
INITIAL MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6.102

By JE WARS, Date 10/1/03

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State Department Berlin Despatch 8055, dated December 9, 1946, in File No. F-63-12366-A-1, reports that all of the capital stock of A.G. für keramische Unternehmungen, of Zug, Switzerland is owned by Rosenthal Porzellan A.G., of Marktrechwitz, Germany, and by Krister Porzellan-Manufaktur A.G., of Waldenburg, Germany. This Despatch also reports that A.G. für keramische Unternehmungen owns all of the capital of Genossenschaft Keramik of Zurich, Switzerland.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. is holding the following property of Genossenschaft Keramik in an account for Credit Suisse, Zurich:

1. Certificate No. 0162946 for twenty-five (25) shares of no par value common stock of American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., 2 Rector Street, New York 6, New York, a Maine corporation, registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. These shares are valued at \$138.00.
2. Certificate No. 04841 for four (4) shares of \$10.00 par value common stock of United Gas Corporation, United Gas Building, Shreveport, Louisiana, a Delaware corporation, registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. These shares are valued at \$50.00, and
3. Fractional Certificate No. S-4950 for one-sixth (1/6) share of \$10.00 par value common stock of said United Gas Corporation, registered to bearer. This stock is valued at \$2.00.
4. Certain dividends received from above stock and/or other stock previously held for Genossenschaft Keramik, amounting to \$5.18 as of March 31, 1947.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York 15, New York, is holding the following property of Genossenschaft Keramik in an account entitled Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland:

1. Certificate No. 0016747 for sixty (60) shares of \$1.00 par value common stock of Sunray Oil Corp., Tulsa, Oklahoma, a Delaware corporation, registered in the name of Schmidt & Co. This property is valued at \$450.00.
2. Certificate NJ466447 for ten (10) shares and certificate NB359230 for twenty (20) shares of no par value common stock of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada, a corporation organized under the laws of Dominion of Canada, both registered in the name of Schmidt & Co. This property is valued at \$1,005.00.

NEED TO BE AN
LATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102

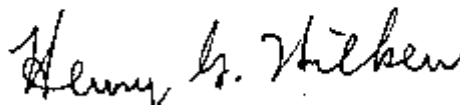
By JR NARS. Date 10-1-03

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3. Certain dividends received from above stock and/or from other stock previously held for Genossenschaft Keramik. The amount of these dividends has not been disclosed.

It is recommended that the stock owned by and debts owing to Genossenschaft Keramik, valued at \$1,650.18, be vested, and accordingly, the attached vesting order has been prepared. ~~For use under the simplified procedure.~~



Henry G. Hilken, Chief
Operations Branch



VED TO BE AN
LATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102

BY JE NARS. Date 10-15-03

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OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICEVesting Order **10742**Re: Stock owned by and debts owing to
Genossenschaft Keramik

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Rosenthal Porzellan A.G., the last known address of which is Marktredwitz, Germany, and Krister Porzellan-Manufaktur A.G., the last known address of which is Waldenburg, Germany, are corporations, partnerships, associations, or other business organizations, organized under the laws of Germany, and which have or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, have had their principal places of business in Germany and are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That A. G. für keramische Unternehmungen, the last known address of which is Zug, Switzerland, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Switzerland, whose principal place of business is located in Zug, Switzerland, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been owned or controlled by the aforesaid Rosenthal Porzellan A.G. and Krister Porzellan-Manufaktur A.G., and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
3. That Genossenschaft Keramik, the last known address of which is Zurich, Switzerland, is a corporation, partnership, association, or other business organization, organized under the laws of Switzerland, whose principal place of business is located at Zurich, Switzerland, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been owned or controlled by the aforesaid A. G. für keramische Unternehmungen, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
4. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Sixty (60) shares of \$1.00 par value common capital stock of Sunray Oil Corp., Tulsa, Oklahoma, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, evidenced by certificate number 0016747, registered in the name of Schmidt and Co. and presently in the custody of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York 25, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - b. Thirty (30) shares of no par value common capital stock of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Rosenthal Porzellan A.G., the last known address of which is Marktredwitz, Germany, and Krister Porzellan-Manufaktur A.G., the last known address of which is Waldenburg, Germany, are corporations, partnerships, associations or other business organizations organized under the laws of Germany, and which have or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8382, as amended, have had their principal places of business in Germany and are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That A. G. für keramische Unternehmungen, the last known address of which is Zug, Switzerland, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Switzerland, whose principal place of business is located in Zug, Switzerland, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8383, as amended, has been owned or controlled by the aforesaid Rosenthal Porzellan A.G. and Krister Porzellan-Manufaktur A.G., and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
3. That Genossenschaft Keramik, the last known address of which is Zurich, Switzerland, is a corporation, partnership, association, or other business organization, organized under the laws of Switzerland, whose principal place of business is located at Zurich, Switzerland, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been owned or controlled by the aforesaid A. G. für keramische Unternehmungen, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
4. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Sixty (60) shares of \$1.00 par value common capital stock of Sunray Oil Corp., Tulsa, Oklahoma, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, evidenced by certificate number C018747, registered in the name of Schmidt and Co. and presently in the custody of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York 15, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - b. Thirty (30) shares of no par value common capital stock of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada, a corporation organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, evidenced by certificate number NJ466447 for ten shares and certificate number NB359280 for twenty shares, both registered in the name of Schmidt and Co. and presently in the custody of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York 15, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

DUPLICATE ORIGINAL

VED TO BE AN
LATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By JE NARS, Date 10-12-03

debts owing
Keramik

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- c. That certain debt or other obligation owing by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York 15, New York, arising from the receipt of dividends from the stock described in subparagraphs a and b hereof and from any other stock that may be presently held by, or may heretofore have been held by, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, directly or indirectly, for or on account of Genossenschaft Keramik, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,
- d. Twenty-five (25) shares of no par value common capital stock of American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., 2 Rector Street, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, evidenced by certificate number 0162946, registered in the name of and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
- e. Four and one-sixth (4 1/6) shares of \$10.00 par value common capital stock of United Gas Corporation, United Gas Building, Shreveport, Louisiana, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, evidenced by certificate number 04841 for four (4) shares, registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., and bearer certificate number S-4950 for one-sixth (1/6) of a share, both certificates presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and
- f. That certain debt or other obligation owing by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, arising from the receipt of dividends from the stock described in subparagraphs d and e hereof and from any other stock that may be presently held by, or may heretofore have been held by, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., directly or indirectly, for or on account of Genossenschaft Keramik, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Genossenschaft Keramik, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

5. That Genossenschaft Keramik is controlled by or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or a person within such country and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany) and
6. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1, 2, and 3 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the nation-

by, or may heretofore have been held by, Genossenschaft Keramik, directly or indirectly, or on account of Genossenschaft Keramik, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

- d. Twenty-five (25) shares of no par value common capital stock of American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., 2 Rector Street, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, evidenced by certificate number 0162946, registered in the name of and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
- e. Four and one-sixth (4 1/6) shares of \$10.00 par value common capital stock of United Gas Corporation, United Gas Building, Shreveport, Louisiana, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, evidenced by certificate number 04841 for four (4) shares, registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., and bearer certificate number S-4950 for one-sixth (1/6) of a share, both certificates presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and
- f. That certain debt or other obligation owing by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, arising from the receipt of dividends from the stock described in subparagraphs d and e hereof and from any other stock that may be presently held by, or may heretofore have been held by, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., directly or indirectly, for or on account of Genossenschaft Keramik, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Genossenschaft Keramik, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

- 5. That Genossenschaft Keramik is controlled by or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or a person within such country and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany) and
- 6. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1, 2, and 3 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

WED TO BE AN
ATIVE MARKING

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E.O. 12085, Section 6-102
By JE WARS, Date 10/1/02Re: Stock owned by and debts owing
to Genossenschaft Kerrauk

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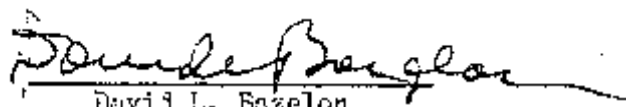
THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 616; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 6, 1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 24, 1948:

For the Attorney General:



David L. Bazelon

Assistant Attorney General

Director, Office of Alien Property

(Official Seal)

Document 18

Vesting Order: Securities and Debts Owned by Aramo-Stiftung

Date: August 3, 1948

This document, Vesting Order #10746, confirms the seizure of the U.S. assets of another "enemy national" client with whom Bush and the Hartmans continued to do business after the war, until government investigators uncovered it.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 9-102
By *[Signature]* NARS, date *9/20/93*

Confidential

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

11778

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MEMORANDUM TO: The Executive Committee

FROM: Henry G. Milken
Chief, Operations Branch

SUBJECT: Delta Owing to and Securities Owned
by Grand Stifung
File No.: D-65-318

LRP

By Vesting Order 1945, dated February 24, 1945, Grand Stifung, a Blantonstein enterprise, was determined to be an enemy national and various securities, registered in the names of brokerage houses were vested as being beneficially owned by Grand Stifung. Among the securities vested are those listed at Exhibits A and B which are attached to form a part of the proposed vesting order.

When Vesting Order 1945 was served on the brokerage houses in whose names these securities were registered, it was ascertained that they had been collecting dividends on the vested securities since the year 1940 and holding the proceeds. It is recommended that the claims and shares representing the proceeds of those dividends be vested. Accordingly, a proposed vesting order is attached for use under the simplifying procedure.

Henry G. Milken
Chief, Operations Branch

OFFICE DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
BY *[Signature]* NARS, Date *9/20/83*

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Re: Debts owing to and securities owned by Aramo-Stiftung

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation,

1. It having been found and determined by Vesting Order 10746, dated February 24, 1948, that Aramo-Stiftung, a Lichtenstein corporation, partnership, association or other organization, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. It is hereby found that the property described as follows:
 - a. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of dividends received by said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. on the securities listed in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, and proceeds of sales of stock rights issued with respect to said American Home Products Corporation, Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., and National Distillers Products Corporation shares, together with any and all accruals thereto and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same,
 - b. Two hundred (200) shares common capital stock of American Home Products Corporation evidenced by certificate Nos. 78827/8, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., representing a stock distribution heretofore declared on 100 shares of American Home Products Corporation capital stock evidenced by certificate No. 40164, together with any and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - c. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of dividends received by said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. on 200 shares common capital stock of American Home Products Corporation, referred to in subparagraph 2b hereof, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same,
 - d. Four hundred (400) shares common capital stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation evidenced by certificate Nos. K157002/3, 172865, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., representing a stock distribution heretofore declared on 200 shares common capital stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation evidenced by certificate Nos. K70751 and K66540, together with any and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - e. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown

dated February 1942, as being, not a corporation, partnership, association or other organization, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. It is hereby found that the property described as follows:

- a. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of dividends received by said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. on the securities listed in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, and proceeds of sales of stock rights issued with respect to said American Home Products Corporation; Montgomery, Ward & Co., Inc.; and National Distillers Products Corporation shares, together with any and all accruals thereto and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same.
- b. Two hundred (200) shares common capital stock of American Home Products Corporation evidenced by certificate Nos. 78827/8, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., representing a stock distribution heretofore declared on 100 shares of American Home Products Corporation capital stock evidenced by certificate No. 40164, together with any and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon.
- c. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of dividends received by said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. on 400 shares common capital stock of American Home Products Corporation, referred to in subparagraph 2b heretofore, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same.
- d. Four hundred (400) shares common capital stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation evidenced by certificate Nos. K157002/3, 172865, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., representing a stock distribution heretofore declared on 200 shares common capital stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation evidenced by certificate Nos. K70751 and K66540, together with any and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon.
- e. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of dividends received by said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. on 400 shares common capital stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, referred to in subparagraph 2d heretofore, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same.
- f. Eight hundred (800) shares common capital stock of National Distillers Products Corporation evidenced by certificate Nos. C205442/9, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.,

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

and security

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102

By *[Signature]* NARS, Date *9/30/03*

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- 2 -

representing a stock distribution heretofore declared on 400 shares National Distillers Products Corporation evidenced by certificate Nos. 079964/5, 080045, F118224, and F77712, together with any and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

g. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., arising out of dividends received by said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. on 800 shares common capital stock of National Distillers Products Corporation, referred to in subparagraph 2f hereof, together with any and all accruals thereto and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same,

h. Six hundred (600) shares capital stock of Sears Roebuck & Co. evidenced by certificate Nos. N315749/54, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., representing a stock distribution heretofore declared on 200 shares capital stock of Sears Roebuck & Co. evidenced by certificate Nos. M134511 and M149820, together with any and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

i. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., arising out of dividends received by said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. on 600 shares capital stock of Sears Roebuck & Co., referred to in subparagraph 2h hereof, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same,

j. That certain debt or other obligation of Edward Rice Co. (successors of August Belmont & Co.) 43 Cedar Street, New York 5, N.Y., arising out of dividends received by said Edward Rice Co. on 100 shares U.S. Steel Corporation preferred capital stock, evidenced by certificate No. D215347, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same,

k. That certain debt or other obligation of Swiss Bank Corporation, 15 Nassau Street, New York 5, N.Y., arising out of dividends received by said Swiss Bank Corporation on the securities listed in Exhibit B, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same,

l. Two hundred (200) shares common capital stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, evidenced by a certificate or certificates presently in the

N.Y., arising out of dividends received by said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. on 800 shares common capital stock of National Distillers Products Corporation, referred to in subparagraph 2f hereof, together with any and all accruals thereto and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same,

h. Six hundred (600) shares capital stock of Sears Roebuck & Co. evidenced by certificate Nos. N315749/54, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., representing a stock distribution heretofore declared on 200 shares capital stock of Sears Roebuck & Co. evidenced by certificate Nos. N134511 and N149820, together with any and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

i. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., arising out of dividends received by said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. on 600 shares capital stock of Sears Roebuck & Co., referred to in subparagraph 2h hereof, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same,

j. That certain debt or other obligation of Edward Rice Co. (successors of August Belmont & Co.) 43 Cedar Street, New York 5, N.Y., arising out of dividends received by said Edward Rice Co., on 100 shares U.S. Steel Corporation preferred capital stock, evidenced by certificate No. D215347, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same,

k. That certain debt or other obligation of Swiss Bank Corporation, 15 Nassau Street, New York 5, N.Y., arising out of dividends received by said Swiss Bank Corporation on the securities listed in Exhibit B, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same,

l. Two hundred (200) shares common capital stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, evidenced by a certificate or certificates presently in the custody of Swiss Bank Corporation, in a deposit account entitled Unclaimed Dividend Account B, representing a stock distribution heretofore declared on 100 shares of Bethlehem Steel Corporation common capital stock, evidenced by certificate No. K74187, registered in the name of Gunther & Co., together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

m. Fifty (50) shares of capital stock of Consolidated Natural Gas Company, evidenced by a certificate or certificates presently in the custody of Swiss Bank Corporation, in a deposit account entitled Unclaimed Dividend Account C, representing a stock distribution

Company of New Jersey capital stock, evidenced by certificate Nos. B539812/4 and B40468/9, registered in the name of Gunther & Co., together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

- n. Two (2) shares of capital stock and one (1) scrip (expiring 11/1/54) of New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, evidenced by certificates presently in the custody of Swiss Bank Corporation in a deposit account entitled Unclaimed Dividend Account B, representing a dividend heretofore declared and paid on 100 shares of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company evidenced by certificate No. 185029, registered in the name of Gunther & Co., together with any and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
- o. Two (2) shares common capital stock and one (1) scrip (expiring 7/1/50) of the Pittston Company, evidenced by certificates presently in the custody of Swiss Bank Corporation in a deposit account entitled Unclaimed Dividend Account B, representing a dividend heretofore declared and paid on 100 shares of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company evidenced by certificate No. 185029 registered in the name of Gunther & Co., together with any and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
- p. That certain debt or other obligation of Swiss Bank Corporation, 15 Nassau Street, New York 5, N.Y., arising out of dividends received by said Swiss Bank Corporation on the shares of stock described in subparagraphs 2l, 2m, 2n and 2o hereof, including particularly but not limited to those received on:

200 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corporation,
referred to in subparagraph 2(l)
hereof;

2 shs. Pittston Company, referred to in
subparagraph 2(o) hereof;

50 shs. Consolidated Natural Gas Company,
referred to in subparagraph 2(n)
hereof

together with any and all accruals thereto, and any
and all rights to enforce, demand and collect
the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled
by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on
account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of owner-
ship or control by, Aramo-Stiftung, the aforesaid
national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

Louis Railroad Company, evidenced by certificate presently in the custody of Swiss Bank Corporation in a deposit account entitled Unclaimed Dividend Account B, representing a dividend heretofore declared and paid on 100 shares of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company evidenced by certificate No. 185029, registered in the name of Gunther & Co., together with any and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

- c. Two (2) shares common capital stock and one (1) scrip (expiring 7/1/50) of the Pittston Company, evidenced by certificates presently in the custody of Swiss Bank Corporation in a deposit account entitled Unclaimed Dividend Account B, representing a dividend heretofore declared and paid on 100 shares of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company evidenced by certificate No. 185029 registered in the name of Gunther & Co., together with any and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon;

p. That certain debt or other obligation of Swiss Bank Corporation, 15 Nassau Street, New York 5, N.Y., arising out of dividends received by said Swiss Bank Corporation on the shares of stock described in subparagraphs 2l, 2m, 2n and 2o hereof, including particularly but not limited to those received on:

200 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corporation,
referred to in subparagraph 2(l)
hereof;

2 shs. Pittston Company, referred to in
subparagraph 2(o) hereof;

50 shs. Consolidated Natural Gas Company,
referred to in subparagraph 2(m)
hereof

together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to enforce, demand and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Aramo-Stiftung, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That Aramo-Stiftung is controlled by or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or a person or persons within such country and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany); and
4. That the national interest of the United States requires that Aramo-Stiftung be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

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goods owing to and securities
owned by Aramo-Stiftung

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
BY *[Signature]* NARS, Date *9/30/83*

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THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described in subparagraph 2 hereof, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States,

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 616; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 651, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D.C. on August 3, 1948.

For the Attorney General:

(Signed) David L. Bazelon

David L. Bazelon

Assistant Attorney General

Director, Office of Alien Property

(Official Seal)

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
BY *[Signature]* NARS, Date *9/20/03*

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Securities

<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>Description</u>
100	American Home Products Corporation - capital stock - certificate No. 40184
200	Bethlehem Steel Corporation - common capital stock - certificate Nos. 470751 - 486540
500	The Border Company - capital stock - certificate Nos. C3378/82
200	Commercial Solvents Corporation - common capital stock - certificate Nos. 4133654 - 4133238
100	Corn Products Refining Company - common capital stock - certificate No. C153066
300	E.I. duPont de Nemours & Company - common capital stock - certificate Nos. F168343/4 - F175016
200	General Electric Company - common capital stock - certificate Nos. NYC 746894/5
200	Gillette Safety Razor Company - common capital stock - certificate Nos. NC65214/E
100	International Harvester Company - common capital stock - certificate No. FN36028
1500	The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited - common capital stock - certificate Nos. NA310118/130 - NA372873 - NA353143
342	Montgomery Ward & Co., Incorporated - common capital stock - certificate Nos. NC271459 - NC229648 - NC0435253 - NC0565533 - NC0521394 - NC0572345
400	National Distillers Products Corporation - common capital stock - certificate Nos. C79964/5 - C80045 - F113224 - F77712
200	Pacific Gas and Electric Company - common capital stock - certificate Nos. NC79084/5
200	Sears Roebuck & Co. - capital stock - certificate Nos. N134511 - N149820

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
BY *PL* NARS, Date *9/30/93*
Securities

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No. of Shares

Description

550	American Telephone & Telegraph Company - capital stock - certificate Nos. NL74269 - G130740/4
100	Bethlehem Steel Corporation - common capital stock - certificate No. K74187
100	The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company - common capital stock - certificate No. 185029
500	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey - capital stock - certificate Nos. B 539812/4 - B 540483/3
485	Tubize Chatillon Corporation - common capital stock - certificate Nos. C017572 - C11464/7
200	United States Steel Corporation - preferred capital stock - certificate Nos. D228022/3
2	The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company - preferred capital stock, Series A, - certificate No. P./O 37750

Document 19

Vesting Order: Securities and Debt Owned by Mueller and Schniewind

Date: 1948-49

These documents, Vesting Orders #11871 and #13996, confirm the seizure of additional "enemy national" assets managed by Bush and the Harrimans. The documents also show that they failed to disclose the additional assets for nearly a year after the initial seizure.

These documents are authenticated copies of U.S. government records from The National Archives and Library of Congress. Some of them were only declassified and cleared for public release as of September 13, 2003. Four days later, on September 17, journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan became the first reporter in 60 years to prove the existence of such documents.

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Vesting Order

Re: Stock owned by and a debt owing to
Boreas, A.G., Emilie Mueller, Emil
Schniewind and Georg Schniewind

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind and Hans Carl Schniewind, each of whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That Gesellschaft Buergerlichen Rechts Bestehend aus Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind, Hans Carl Schniewind, the last known address of which is Haan Rhineland, Diokerstrasse 26, Germany, is an unincorporated association, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Haan/Rhineland, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
3. That Boreas, A. G., is a corporation, organized under the laws of Lichtenstein, whose principal place of business is located at Vaduz, Lichtenstein, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been owned or controlled by the aforesaid Gesellschaft Buergerlichen Rechts Bestehend aus Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind, Hans Carl Schniewind, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
4. That Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind and Georg Schniewind, each of whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);
5. That the property described as follows:
 - a. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, arising out of an account entitled Herbert Waller Elberfeld Account, maintained at the Office of the aforesaid debtor, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and
 - b. Eleven Thousand one hundred and eighty four (11,184) shares of \$.25 par value common capital stock of Susquehanna Mills, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by certificates numbered NU-1 through NU-10, for 1,000 shares each, N-91 through N-97 and N-1368 through N-1871 for 100 shares each, N-18 for 54 shares and N-1431 for 30 shares, registered in the name of Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., and presently in the custody of Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in an account entitled Herbert Waller Elberfeld Account, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9782, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind and Hans Carl Schniewind, each of whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That Gesellschaft Buergerlichen Rechts Bestehend aus Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind, Hans Carl Schniewind, the last known address of which is Haan Rhinoland, Diokerstrasse 26, Germany, is an unincorporated association, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8339, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Haan/Rhinoland, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
3. That Boreas, A. C., is a corporation, organized under the laws of Lichtenstein, whose principal place of business is located at Vaduz, Lichtenstein, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8339, as amended, has been owned or controlled by the aforesaid Gesellschaft Buergerlichen Rechts Bestehend aus Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind, Hans Carl Schniewind, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
4. That Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind and Georg Schniewind, each of whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);
5. That the property described as follows:

- a. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, arising out of an account entitled Herbert Waller Elberfeld Account, maintained at the Office of the aforesaid debtor, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and
- b. Eleven Thousand one hundred and eighty four (11,184) shares of \$.25 par value common capital stock of Susquehanna Mills, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by certificates numbered NU-1 through NU-10, for 1,000 shares each, N-91 through N-97 and N-1868 through N-1871 for 100 shares each, N-18 for 54 shares and N-1431 for 30 shares, registered in the name of Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., and presently in the custody of Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in an account entitled Herbert Waller Elberfeld Account, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Boreas, A. C., Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind and Georg Schniewind, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country, (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

6. That the person named in subparagraph 5 hereof is controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany), or persons within such country, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102

By *[Signature]* NARS, Date *9/20/03*

7. That to the extent *[illegible]* paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Supp. 616; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 50 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 40 Stat. 926; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F. R. 5205; 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 10 F. R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D. C., on August 20, 1948.

For the Attorney General:

(Official Seal)

(Signed) David L. Bazelon

David L. Bazelon
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
OFFICE OF
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By *[Signature]* NARS, Date *9/30/03*

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MEMO TO: Executive Committee

Henry G. Hilden
Chief, Operations Branch *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Stock owned by and debt owing to Boreas, A. G.,
Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind and George
Schniewind, File No. E-28-576-A-1

Boreas, A. G. is a corporation organized under the laws of the Principality of Lichtenstein with its principal place of business located at Vaduz, Lichtenstein. Emilie Mueller, Uppertal, Harren, Germany, Emil Schniewind and Georg Schniewind, both of Neuviges, Germany, are residents and nationals of Germany. Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., New York, New York, hold on behalf of the subjects 21,737.39 in cash and 11.184 shares of stock of the Esquehanna Mills, Inc., in an account entitled "Herbert W. Weller Elberfeld Account." The said 11.184 shares constitute 2.39% of the outstanding shares.

According to a report, dated February 16, 1948, prepared by Mr. George H. Elton, Department of Justice Liaison, Berlin, Germany, based on a personal interview and a signed statement by Willy Schniewind, all of the capital stock of Boreas, A. G., is owned by Gesellschaft Burgerlichen Rechts bestehend aus Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind, Hans Carl Schniewind, Haan/Rhineland, Dicker Strasse 26, Germany. The latter is a German unincorporated association consisting of Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind and Hans Carl Schniewind who are residents and citizens of Germany. Thus, Boreas, A. G. is owned 100% by Gesellschaft Burgerlichen Rechts "Schniewind" which in turn is owned 68.44% by Willy Schniewind, Neuviges, Hof zur Muehlen, Germany, 21.73% by Hermann Schniewind, Uppertal-Elberfeld, Brillerhoshe 4a, Germany, and 9.83% by Hans Carl Schniewind, Uppertal-Elberfeld, Buschhauschen 37, Germany. The proportionate share of each national in the assets in the United States is not known according to either Brown Bros. Harriman & Co. or the firm of Donovan Leisure, Newton & Irvine, 2 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, attorneys for Mr. Herbert Weller, the reporter of these assets.

The aforesaid "Herbert Weller Elberfeld Account" was attached on July 25, 1947, by a warrant of attachment issued by the Supreme Court, New York County, New York, in an action entitled Herbert Weller, Plaintiff, against Deutsche Bank, Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind, Georg Schniewind and Boreas, A. G., Defendants. Foreign Funds Control informed this Office that there had been no application filed by Mr. Weller or his attorneys, for a Treasury license to authorize the attachment. Due to the death of Mr. Weller on November 19, 1947, a new lawsuit was instituted on January 26th, 1948, entitled Mallory Davis Weller, as Executrix of the Estate of Herbert Weller, deceased, Plaintiff, against Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind, Georg Schniewind and Boreas, A. G., Defendants. The Deutsche Bank was omitted as a defendant since it has

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Boreas, A. G. is a corporation organized under the laws of the Principality of Lichtenstein with its principal place of business located at Vaduz, Lichtenstein. Emilie Mueller, Rupert Elberfeld, Germany, Emil Schniewind and Georg Schniewind, both of Neuviges, Germany, are residents and nationals of Germany. Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., New York, New York, hold on behalf of the subjects 11,131.39 in cash and 11,131 shares of stock of the Esquimaux Mills, Inc., in an account entitled "Herbert Waller Elberfeld Account." The said 11,131 shares constitute 2.37% of the outstanding shares.

According to a report, dated February 16, 1948, prepared by Mr. George M. Elton, Department of Justice Liaison, Berlin, Germany, based on a personal interview and a signed statement by Willy Schniewind, all of the capital stock of Boreas, A. G., is owned by Gesellschaft Burgerlichen Rechts bestehend aus Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind, Hans Carl Schniewind, Hans Schniewind, Dieler Strasse 26, Germany. The latter is a German unincorporated association consisting of Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind and Hans Carl Schniewind who are residents and citizens of Germany. Thus, Boreas, A. G. is owned 100% by Gesellschaft Burgerlichen Rechts "Schniewind" which in turn is owned 68.44% by Willy Schniewind, Neuviges, Hof sur Muehlen, Germany, 21.73% by Herman Schniewind, Rupert Elberfeld, Brillerhose 44, Germany, and 9.83% by Hans Carl Schniewind, Rupert Elberfeld, Buschhaeuschen 37, Germany. The proportionate share of each national in the assets in the United States is not known according to either Brown Bros. Harriman & Co. or the firm of Donovan Leisure, Newton & Irvine, 2 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, attorneys for Mr. Herbert Waller, the reporter of these assets.

The aforesaid "Herbert Waller Elberfeld Account" was attached on July 25, 1947, by a warrant of attachment issued by the Supreme Court, New York County, New York, in an action entitled Herbert Waller, Plaintiff, against Deutsche Bank, Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind, Georg Schniewind and Boreas, A. G., Defendants. Foreign Funds Control informed this Office that there had been no application filed by Mr. Waller or his attorneys, for a Treasury license to authorize the attachment. Due to the death of Mr. Waller on November 19, 1947, a new lawsuit was instituted on January 26th, 1948, entitled Mallory Davis Waller, as Executrix of the Estate of Herbert Waller, deceased, Plaintiff, against Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind, Georg Schniewind and Boreas, A. G., Defendants. The Deutsche Bank was omitted as a defendant since it has

2415-48

together with all accounts and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Boreas, A. G., Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind and Georg Schniewind, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country, (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

5. That the person named in subparagraph 3 hereof is controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany), or persons within such country, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

REV. 0-6-47

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Vesting Order 13996

Re: Stock owned by and a debt owing to
Boreas, A. G., Emilie Mueller, Emil
Schniewind and Georg Schniewind

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind and Hans Carl Schniewind, each of whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That Gesellschaft Buergerlichen Rechts Bestehend aus Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind, Hans Carl Schniewind, the last known address of which is Haan Rhineland, Diekerstrasse 26, Germany, is an unincorporated association, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Haan/Rhineland, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
3. That Boreas, A. G., is a corporation, organized under the laws of Lichtenstein, whose principal place of business is located at Vaduz, Lichtenstein, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the aforesaid Gesellschaft Buergerlichen Rechts Bestehend aus Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind, Hans Carl Schniewind, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
4. That Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind and Georg Schniewind, each of whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);
5. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Eleven (11) Voting Trust Certificates for 743 shares of Class B Stock of the Susquehanna Silk Mills (in dissolution), said Certificates numbered BO 2684 for 25 shares, BO 2397/2401 for 50 shares each, BO 2377 for 68 shares and B 1757/60 for 100 shares each, registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in an account entitled "Herbert Waller, deceased, Elberfeld Account", and any and all rights thereunder and thereto,
 - b. Four hundred and forty-seven (447) shares of Common Stock of Susquehanna Mills Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by certificates numbered NO2929 for 47 shares and N 2489, 2492/94 for 100 shares each, registered in the name of and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in an account entitled "Herbert Waller, deceased, Elberfeld Account" together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - c. One (1) Scrip Certificate for 9/25ths of a share of Common Stock of Susquehanna Mills Inc., said Scrip Certificate num-

Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind and Hans Carl Schniewind, each of whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That Gesellschaft Buergerlichen Rechts Bestehend aus Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind, Hans Carl Schniewind, the last known address of which is Haan Rhineland, Diekerstrasse 26, Germany, is an unincorporated association, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Haan/Rhineland, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
3. That Boreas, A. G., is a corporation, organized under the laws of Lichtenstein, whose principal place of business is located at Vaduz, Lichtenstein, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the aforesaid Gesellschaft Buergerlichen Rechts Bestehend aus Willy Schniewind, Hermann Schniewind, Hans Carl Schniewind, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
4. That Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind and Georg Schniewind, each of whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);
5. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Eleven (11) Voting Trust Certificates for 743 shares of Class B Stock of the Susquehanna Silk Mills (in dissolution), said Certificates numbered BO 2684 for 25 shares, BO 2397/2401 for 50 shares each, BO 2377 for 68 shares and B 1757/60 for 100 shares each, registered in the name of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in an account entitled "Herbert Waller, deceased, Elberfeld Account", and any and all rights thereunder and thereto,
 - b. Four hundred and forty-seven (447) shares of Common Stock of Susquehanna Mills Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by certificates numbered NO2929 for 47 shares and N 2489, 2492/94 for 100 shares each, registered in the name of and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in an account entitled "Herbert Waller, deceased, Elberfeld Account" together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - c. One (1) Scrip Certificate for 9/25ths of a share of Common Stock of Susquehanna Mills Inc., said Scrip Certificate numbered 4S100, issued in bearer form and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in an account entitled "Herbert Waller, deceased, Elberfeld Account", and any and all rights thereunder and thereto,
 - d. Forty-two (42) non-negotiable receipts in respect of 4,133 shares of Class A, Capital Stock of Susquehanna Silk Mills (in dissolution), said receipts numbered 243/83 for 100 shares each and 284 for 33 shares, registered in

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the name of and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, in an account entitled "Herbert Waller, deceased, Elberfeld Account", and any and all rights thereunder and thereto, and

- e. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, arising out of an account entitled "Herbert Waller, deceased, Elberfeld Account", maintained with the aforesaid Company and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Boreas, A. G., Emilie Mueller, Emil Sohniewind and Georg Sohniewind, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country, (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

- 6. That the person named in subparagraph 3 hereof is controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany), or persons within such country, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
- 7. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in Section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Supp. 616; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 31, 1949.

For the Attorney General:

(Signed) David L. Bazelon

David L. Bazelon
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

(Official Seal)

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the name of and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, in an account entitled "Herbert Waller, deceased, Elberfeld Account", and any and all rights thereunder and thereto, and

- e. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, arising out of an account entitled "Herbert Waller, deceased, Elberfeld Account", maintained with the aforesaid Company and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Boreas, A. G., Emilie Mueller, Emil Schniewind and Georg Schniewind, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country, (Germany);

and it is hereby determined;

- 6. That the person named in subparagraph 3 hereof is controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany), or persons within such country, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
- 7. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in Section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Supp. 616; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1946, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 31, 1949.

For the Attorney General:

(Signed) David L. Bazelon

David L. Bazelon
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

(Official Seal).

VESTING BASED ON APP. 50

Document 20

Vesting Order: Stocks and Bonds and Debts Owned by Willibald Bohm

Date: March 9, 1950

This document, Vesting Order #14432, confirms the seizure of the U.S. assets of another "enemy national" client with whom Bush and the Harrimans continued a relationship after the war,

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
Vesting Order **14432**

Re: Stock and bonds owned by, and
debt owing to Willibald Bohm

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found;

1. Willibald Bohm, whose last known address is Wolkenstein, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Thirty-six (36) shares of no par value common capital stock of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by certificates numbered 0314630 for 30 shares and 0315292 for 6 shares, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in an account entitled "Amsterdamsche Bank N. V., Amsterdam Sub Account 32589," together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - b. One hundred (100) shares of no par value common capital stock of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by a certificate numbered C 103556, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in an account entitled "Amsterdamsche Bank N. V., Amsterdam Sub Account 32589", together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - c. One hundred (100) shares of \$10 par value common capital stock of General Motors, Inc., 1775 Broadway, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maryland, evidenced by a certificate numbered D 623-632, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in an account entitled "Amsterdamsche Bank N. V., Amsterdam Sub Account 32589", together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - d. Five (5) Milwaukee Gas Light Company First Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Gold Pearer Bonds of \$1,000 face value each, bearing the numbers M9312, M9313, M9314, M9315 and M9316, presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in an account entitled, "Amsterdamsche Bank N. V.,

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found;

1. Millibald Bohm, whose last known address is Wolkenstein, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

- a. Thirty-six (36) shares of no par value common capital stock of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by certificates numbered 0314630 for 30 shares and 0515292 for 6 shares, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in an account entitled "Amsterdamsche Bank N. V., Amsterdam Sub Account 32589," together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
- b. One hundred (100) shares of no par value common capital stock of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by a certificate numbered C 103556, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in an account entitled "Amsterdamsche Bank N. V., Amsterdam Sub Account 32589", together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
- c. One hundred (100) shares of \$10 par value common capital stock of General Motors, Inc., 1775 Broadway, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maryland, evidenced by a certificate numbered D 623-692, registered in the name and presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in an account entitled "Amsterdamsche Bank N. V., Amsterdam Sub Account 32589", together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
- d. Five (5) Milwaukee Gas Light Company First Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Gold Bearing Bonds of \$1,000 face value each, bearing the numbers M9312, M9313, M9314, M9315 and M9316, presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in an account entitled, "Amsterdamsche Bank N. V., Amsterdam Sub Account 32589", together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,
- e. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$7,876.74, as of February 14, 1950, arising out of an account, entitled "Amsterdamsche Bank N. V., Amsterdam, Sub Account 32589", maintained with the aforesaid company, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

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- f. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$18,000.00, as of December 31, 1949, representing a portion of an account entitled "Amsterdamsche Bank N. V., Amsterdam Number Account", maintained with the aforesaid company, together with any and all accruals thereto and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and
- g. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$8,903.51, as of December 31, 1949, representing a portion of an account entitled "Amsterdamsche Bank N. V., Amsterdam, F. Account", maintained with the aforesaid company, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Willibald Bohm, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 616; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F. R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E. O. 9567, June 8, 1946, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11961)

Executed at Washington, D. C., on March 9, 1950.

For the Attorney General:

(Official Seal)

(Signed) Harold I. Baynton

VESTING BASED ON APC 56
UNDER SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE
NO REPORT PREPARED

Harold I. Baynton
Attorney General

Document 21

Vesting Order: Securities and Debt Owned by Kati Krause

Date: August 29, 1950

document, Vesting Order #15071, confirms the seizure of the U.S. assets of another prominent "enemy national" with whom Bush and the Harrimans continued a relationship after the

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Vesting Order 15071

Re: Debt owing to and securities owned by Kati
Krause also known as Mrs. Hugo Krause

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9761, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Kati Krause, also known as Mrs. Hugo Krause, on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, and on or since December 11, 1941, has been a resident of Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That the property described as follows:
 - a. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$10,487.52 as of December 7, 1949, presently held in the account of Compania Argentina de Mandatos S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina, segregated for the account of Hugo Juan Frederico Krause, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,
 - b. One hundred (100) shares of stock of B.F. Goodrich Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York, evidenced by a certificate in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, and held in the account of Compania Argentina de Mandatos S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina, segregated for the account of Hugo Juan Frederico Krause, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and
 - c. One hundred (100) shares of stock of the American Superpower Corp., 30 Broad Street, New York, New York, evidenced by a certificate presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, and held in the account of Compania Argentina de Mandatos S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina, segregated for the account of Hugo Juan Frederico Krause, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Kati Krause also known as Mrs. Hugo Krause, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

1. That Kati Krause, also known as Mrs. Hugo Krause, on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, and on or since December 11, 1941, has been a resident of Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

- a. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$10,487.52 as of December 7, 1949, presently held in the account of Compania Argentina de Mandatos S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina, segregated for the account of Hugo Juan Frederico Krause, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,
- b. One hundred (100) shares of stock of B.F. Goodrich Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York, evidenced by a certificate in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, and held in the account of Compania Argentina de Mandatos S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina, segregated for the account of Hugo Juan Frederico Krause, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and
- c. One hundred (100) shares of stock of the American Superpower Corp., 30 Broad Street, New York, New York, evidenced by a certificate presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, and held in the account of Compania Argentina de Mandatos S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina, segregated for the account of Hugo Juan Frederico Krause, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Kati Krause also known as Mrs. Hugo Krause, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).
-

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9121, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 38 U.S.C. App. 1; 35 Stat. 838, 50 U.S.C. App. 818; Pub. Law 322, 78th Cong., 63 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 871, 78th Cong., 60 Stat. 823; E.O. 9120, July 8, 1943, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9267, June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6817, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9784, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D. C., on

August 29, 1950.

(Official Seal)

For the Attorney General:

(Signed) Paul V. Myron

VESTING BASED ON APC 56
UNDER SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE
NO REPORT PREPARED

Paul V. Myron
Deputy Director
Office of Alien Property

2987-50

ALF. 

FBI

Document 22

Vesting Order: Compania Argentina de Mandatos-Sociedad Anonima

Date: August 30, 1950

This document, Vesting Order #15096, confirms the seizure of the U.S. assets of another "enemy national" client with whom Bush and the Harrimans continued a relationship after the war. The business involved import and export to Argentina, where Fritz Thyssen died in 1951

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

15096

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AUG 30 1950

MEMORANDUM TO: Harold I. Baynton
Acting Director
Office of Alien Property

FROM: Henry G. Hinken
Chief, Operations Branch

SUBJECT: Securities owned by and debts owing to Compania Argentina de Mandatos, S.A., also known as Argentina de Mandatos, Cia F-28-17628; A-1; A-2; C-1; D-1; D-2; D-3; D-4; E-1

Jurisdiction

Compania Argentina de Mandatos, S.A. is a stock company, organized in Buenos Aires, Argentina, which is reportedly owned and controlled by Banco Aleman Transatlantico, Buenos Aires, Argentina, a Branch of Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank, A.G., also known as Banco Aleman Transatlantico. 1/ Reports were received of securities owned by or held for the account of and debts owing to Compania Argentina de Mandatos, S.A. This property is valued at approximately \$9,000.00.

Ownership and Control

Compania Argentina de Mandatos, S.A. was organized in 1924, at which time the original officers and directors thereof were also listed as the owners of a majority of the outstanding stock of such corporation. In this connection, it is to be noted, that although four classes of stock were authorized with a total capitalization of 400,000 pesos, only Class A Stock has been issued, giving a paid-in capital of 100,000 pesos. Those shares were all issued in bearer form and are not registered shares.

Since its incorporation, the officers and directors of this corporation have changed completely and as of September 9, 1941, there were reported to be:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Citizenship</u>
President	Alfredo Horrmann	Posadas 1575 Buenos Aires	German
Vice-President	Pablo Peterson	Unknown	German
Treasurer	Federico Trudinger	Valle Grando 1350 Florida, F.C.N.G.B.M.	German

1/ P. 1819 ¹⁸¹⁹Handbuch der Deutschen Aktiengesellschaft 1943 and Bankers Almanac and Yearbook.

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urities owned by and debts owing to
Compania Argentina de Mandatos, Sociedad
Anonima, also known as Argentina de
Mandatos, Cia.

- 2 -

<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Citizenship</u>
Secretary:	Walter Freitag	Unknown	German
Director:	Alfredo Staiger	Esmeralda 570, Buenos Aires	German
Trustee:	Juan C. Mosciaro	Avda. Alvear 1520, Buenos Aires	Argentine

It is probable that with the changes in directorship, corresponding changes also occurred in the ownership of the outstanding shares. However, as this stock is all issued in bearer form, there is no record available with respect to the beneficial ownership thereof as of 1941. In this connection, the Argentina Government issued a Decree effective July 6, 1945 cancelling the charter of this corporation and seized all the assets of this firm. This Decree was based on the findings of the Board for Control and Final Disposition for Enemy Property that approximately 100% of the outstanding and paid up capital stock of the subject firm was then owned by the Banco Aleman Transatlantico, which in turn was found to be a branch of Deutsche Ueberseeische.

In support of the finding by the Argentina Government that the subject is owned and controlled by Banco Aleman Transatlantico, it is to be noted that the records of the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires reportedly contain numerous references to the close relationship which existed between Compania Argentina de Mandatos, S.A., and Banco Aleman Transatlantico.

In addition, a comparison of the officers and directors as of September 9, 1941 of both Compania Argentina de Mandatos, S.A. and Banco Aleman Transatlantico discloses that in many instances they are the same. For instance, the President of Compania Argentina de Mandatos, S.A. Alfredo Herrmann, Vice-president-Pablo Petersen and Treasurer-Federico Trudinger were also manager, sub-manager and chief accountant, respectively, of Banco Aleman Transatlantico. The remaining officers and directors were all closely tied in with business dealings of Banco Aleman Transatlantico as well as with other reportedly German owned or controlled firms in Argentina. Further, Compania Argentina de Mandatos, S.A. and Banco Aleman Transatlantico occupied the same premises and used the same phone. Accordingly, it appears that the operation of the subject was completely dominated by representatives and officers of Banco Aleman Transatlantico.

urities owned by and debts owing to
Compania Argentina de Mandatos, Sociedad
Anonima, also known as Argentina de
Mandatos, Cia.

3

Conclusion

Banco Aleman Transatlantico is a national of Germany in that it is a Branch of and is owned and controlled by Deutsche Ueberseeische, a national of Germany. Inasmuch as Compania Argentina de Mandatos, S.A. has been found to be completely owned and controlled by Banco Aleman Transatlantico, it must be concluded that the subject corporation is also a national of Germany.

Recommendation

On the basis of the foregoing conclusion, that the subject is a national of Germany, it is recommended that the property within the United States owned or controlled by Compania Argentina de Mandatos, S.A. be vested.



Henry G. Hilken
Chief, Operations Branch

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

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Vesting Order 15096

Re: Securities owned by and debts owing to Compania Argentina de Mandatos-Sociedad Anonima, also known as Argentina de Mandatos, Cia.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Deutsche Uberschische Bank, A.G., also known as Banco Aleman Transatlantico and as Banco Aleman Transatlantico, the last known address of which is Friedrichstr. 103, Berlin N.W. 7, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Germany, which has or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Berlin, Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That Banco Aleman Transatlantico, the last known address of which is 1365 Casilla de Correo, Buenos Aires, Argentina, is a branch of Deutsche Uberschische Bank, A.G., also known as Banco Aleman Transatlantico and as Banco Aleman Transatlantico, and is, or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been controlled by the aforesaid Deutsche Uberschische Bank, A.G., and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
3. That Compania Argentina de Mandatos-Sociedad Anonima, also known as Argentina de Mandatos, Cia., is a corporation organized under the laws of Argentina, whose principal place of business is located in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been controlled by, or a substantial part of the stock of which is or has been owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the aforesaid Banco Aleman Transatlantico, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
4. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Those certain shares of stock evidenced by the certificates described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - b. Those certain debts or other obligations evidenced by six (6) checks drawn by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, in the amounts, bearing the numbers and dated as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
8-15-41	9418	\$18.79
11-15-41	9859	16.31
12-26-41	9280	3.25
2-16-42	9223	16.31
5-15-42	9210	11.42
8-15-42	9182	11.42

together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debts or other obligations and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and any and all rights in, to and under the aforesaid checks,

- a. Those certain debts or other obligations evidenced by outstanding dividend checks, in an aggregate amount of \$30.05, and representing dividends declared on the thirteen (13) shares of Class B Common stock of The American Tobacco Company, referred to in subparagraph 2(a) hereof, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debts or other obligations, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and

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2284-50

Document 23

Vesting Order: Securities and Debt Owned by Theresia Maria von Schwarzenberg

Date: October 30, 1950

This document, Vesting Order #15464, confirms the seizure of the U.S. assets of another "enemy national" client with whom Bush and the Harrimans continued a business relationship long after the war. Brown Brothers Harriman even tried to help her reclaim her seized assets based on a claim she had been "persecuted" by the Nazi regime. Government investigators dismissed the claim as subterfuge and rejected it.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Vesting Order 15464

Re: Securities owned by and debts owing to Theresia Maria Ida Benedikta Huberta Stanislava Martina von Schwarzenberg also known as Princess of Schwarzenberg and as Therese Benedikta Freifrau von und zu Guttenberg

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Theresia Maria Ida Benedikta Huberta Stanislava Martina von Schwarzenberg also known as Princess of Schwarzenberg and as Therese Benedikta Freifrau von und zu Guttenberg, whose last known address is 6 Salzburgweg, Bad Neustadt, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That the property described as follows:
 - (a) Those certain shares of stock evidenced by the certificates described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, said certificates presently in the custody of the persons set forth on the aforesaid Exhibit A, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
 - (b) That certain debt or other obligation of Swiss American Corporation, 30 Pine Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$721.95 as of February 23, 1950, representing a portion of a Blocked Account maintained for Credit Suisse, Zurich, Special Account EMA, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,
 - (c) That certain debt or other obligation of Swiss American Corporation, 30 Pine Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$2,040.47, as of February 23, 1950, representing a portion of a Blocked Account maintained for Credit Suisse, Zurich, Special Account EMA, General Ruling #6 Account, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and
 - (d) That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$465.01, as of June 13, 1950, representing a portion of a Blocked Account maintained for Credit Suisse, Zurich, Special Account EMA, General Ruling #6 Account, together with any

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Theresia Maria Ida Benedikta Huberta Stanislava Martina von Schwarzenberg also known as Princess of Schwarzenberg and as Therese Benedikta Freifrau von und zu Guttenberg, whose last known address is 6 Salzburgweg, Bad Neustadt, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

Those certain shares of stock evidenced by the certificates described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, said certificates presently in the custody of the persons set forth on the aforesaid Exhibit A, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

- (b) That certain debt or other obligation of Swiss American Corporation, 30 Pine Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$721.95 as of February 23, 1950, representing a portion of a Blocked Account maintained for Credit Suisse, Zurich, Special Account EKA, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

That certain debt or other obligation of Swiss American Corporation, 30 Pine Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$2,040.47, as of February 23, 1950, representing a portion of a Blocked Account maintained for Credit Suisse, Zurich, Special Account EMA, General Ruling #6 Account, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

- (d) That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$465.01, as of June 13, 1950, representing a portion of a Blocked Account maintained for Credit Suisse, Zurich, Special Account EMA, General Ruling #6 Account, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Theresia Maria Ida Benedikta Huberta Stanislava Martina von Schwarzenberg also known as Princess of Schwarzenberg and as Therese Benedikta Freifrau von und zu Guttenberg, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of

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All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in Section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 616; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D. C., on

October 30, 1950.

For the Attorney General:

(Official Seal)

(Signed) Harold I. Baynton

Harold I. Baynton

Assistant Attorney General

VESTING BASED ON APC 56
UNDER SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE
NO REPORT PREPARED

Director, Office of Alien Property

160, Page 2
11-2-49

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The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in Section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 616; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925; E.O. 9193, July 8, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 30, 1950.

For the Attorney General:

(Signed) Harold I. Baynton

Harold I. Baynton

Assistant Attorney General

VESTING BASED ON APC 56

UNDER SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE Director, Office of Alien Property

NO REPORT PREPARED

The Files

October 18, 1950

SL:NAT:rc

Mr. Lindenberg

Acting Chief, Working Section

Securities owned by and debts owing to Theresia Maria Ida

Benedikte Huberta Stanislava Martina von Schwarzenberg

also known as Princess of Schwarzenberg and as Theresia

Benedikte Freiin von und zu Guttenberg

P-28-30743-A-1

Reports were filed by the Swiss American Corporation and Brown Brothers Harriman and Company of property held for the account of Credit Suisse, which property is beneficially owned by the subject, a citizen and resident of Germany. This property was valued at approximately \$12,250.

The Swiss American Corporation has applied for a license for the release of the aforesaid property and has attempted to show that the subject is a victim of "enemy oppression." In this connection, the applicant submitted a copy of a letter from the Bavarian Compensation Office indicating that the subject had been issued a temporary survivor annuity pending the submission of an application for permanent relief. On this basis the case was referred to the Overseas Mission for the purpose of determining whether or not Mrs. von Guttenberg is a persecuted person within the meaning of Section 52 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended.

The report of the Overseas Mission has now been received and it appears that in a statement to a representative of such Mission the subject claimed that she should be regarded as a persecutee in that her husband was an opponent of the Nazi regime, was arrested in July 1944 because of his alleged participation in an attempt on Hitler's life and has not been heard from since. She further claimed that both she and her husband were kept under close supervision by the Nazi Party and suffered petty annoyances, such as cuts in clothing rations and the fact that her children were ill-treated at school.

It appears that the subject may have suffered in that she was kept under close supervision, but there is no indication that she was ever arrested or deprived of her liberty or rights of German citizenship. It appears, rather, that the subject was a member of the National Socialist Women's League from 1935 to 1945 and was also a member of the German Red Cross from 1939 to 1945, both sections of the Nazi Party. She was charged with being a Nazi Party member by the "Denazification Court of Bad Neustadt on the Saale." That Court found that the subject had joined the Party solely to have official connections. The Denazification Court exonerated the subject for her membership in the Party on the basis that she had suffered not only serious economic losses but also was caused great mental distress under the National Socialist regime. This finding of the court, however, was not based on any information or evidence that the subject had been de-

deprived of her liberty or full rights of citizenship. In fact, there is no evidence that the subject was so deprived or that she was being persecuted within the meaning of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (Section 52).

On the basis of the foregoing it has been concluded that since the subject is a national of Germany and there is no evidence that she was a persecutee, her property is subject to vesting.

There is no evidence that the subject is a persecutee, and there is no evidence that she was a persecutee, and there is no evidence that she was a persecutee.

That there is no evidence that the subject is a persecutee, and there is no evidence that she was a persecutee, and there is no evidence that she was a persecutee.

There is no evidence that the subject is a persecutee, and there is no evidence that she was a persecutee, and there is no evidence that she was a persecutee.

100-15464

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mrs. Loyola M. Blanton
Assistant Secretary for Records

DATE: October 16, 1950
NAT:rc

FROM : ~~Philip Blanton~~ Sol Lindenbaum
Acting Chief, Vesting Section

SUBJECT: Securities owned by and debts owing to Theresia Maria
Ida Benedikta Huberta Stanislava Martina von Schwarzenberg
also known as Princess of Schwarzenberg and as Theresia
Benedikta Freifrau von und zu Guttenberg

By memorandum dated April 15, 1950, the Foreign Funds Section transmitted to the Vesting Section a license application filed by the Swiss American Corporation for the release of property held for the account of Credit Suisse, which property is beneficially owned by the subject. The Foreign Funds Section requested the views of this Section with respect to the action to be taken on such application.

The Swiss American Corporation in applying for release of this property advised that Mrs. von Guttenberg was born in Bohemia. The Swiss officials have advised that she has been a Swiss citizen since birth and that she acquired German citizenship by marriage. She resided in Germany throughout World War II and is still a resident of that country. On the basis of the foregoing information, it must be concluded that she is a national of Germany.

The applicant claims that the subject was a persecuted person and submitted as proof thereof a copy of a letter, dated April 20, 1949, from the Bavarian Compensation Office, which letter granted the subject a temporary survivor annuity income and suggested that she file an application for permanent annuity after consideration of any need by the subject for welfare assistance. On the basis of this claim the case was referred to the Overseas Branch for investigation and a report of such investigation has been received. It has been determined from the information submitted that there is no evidence that Princess von Guttenberg was a persecuted person within the meaning of Section 32 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and for your information there is attached hereto a copy of a memorandum setting forth in detail the basis for such conclusion.

Inasmuch as the subject is a national of Germany and there is no evidence that she was a persecuted person, it has been determined that the property described in the license application and presently in the custody of the Swiss American Corporation and Brown Brothers Harriman and Co. will be vested.

It is recommended therefore that the license application for the release of such property be denied and a copy of this memorandum, together with the license application has been forwarded to Mr. Brooks, Foreign Funds Section, for appropriate action.

It is suggested that after the attached proposed order has been executed, you hold the vesting pack and advise Mr. Brooks of the action taken.

Attachment

S.L.

INDEXED TO BE AN
 RATIVE MARKING
 E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
 By JB DATE 10-1-03

17734

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Confidential

MEMORANDUM TO: Harold I. Baynton
 Assistant Attorney General
 Director, Office of Alien Property

FROM: Philip Blacklow
 Acting Chief, Operations Branch *HGB*

SUBJECT: Securities owned by and debts owing to the
 Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama
 F-28-31199

JURISDICTION:

Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama, is a corporation, association or other business organization organized under the laws of the Republic of Panama with its principal place of business in the city of Panama, Republic of Panama. A license application No. 865039, dated May 4, 1950 filed by the Credit Suisse, Berne, requests the release of a portion of blocked funds held in part by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. and in part by The National City Bank of New York which funds are beneficially owned by the subject corporation.

OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL:

Documents submitted in connection with the license application disclose that the Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama, is owned and controlled equally by Dr. Georg Barth and R. C. Weigmann Nachlass, nationals and residents of Germany and by Mrs. Ingeburg Passaglia-Barth, a national of Italy. The aforesaid documents also revealed additional property within the United States beneficially owned by the subject corporation. The total value of all known property is \$58,798.60.

RECOMMENDATION:

Inasmuch as a majority of the stock of the Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama, is owned and controlled by nationals of Germany (66 2/3%), it is concluded that the Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama, is a national of Germany. Accordingly, it is recommended that the property within the United States owned by the subject corporation be vested.

HGB

P. B.

MAINTAINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By JB WARS. Date 10-1-03

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17734

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington

April 18, 1951

In Reply refer to
L/E 611.62231/4-951

My dear Mr. Baynton:

Reference is made to your letter of April 9, 1951, DS:aer, F-28-31199, requesting the Department's comments on the proposed vesting of certain securities owned by and debts owing to Union Investment Corporation, Inc.

The Department has noted the memorandum accompanying your letter that in as much as a majority of the stock of the Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama, is owned and controlled by nationals of Germany, it is concluded that the Union Investment Corporation, Inc. is a national of Germany.

Under the circumstances, the Department has no objection to the vesting of the assets in question but may wish to consider with you at a future date the protection to be afforded any non-enemy interests.

Sincerely yours,

RECEIVED
APR 19 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DESIGNED TO BE AN

ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102

By JB NARS. Date 10-11-53

F-28-31199

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Vesting Order

17734

Re: Securities owned by and debts owing to
Union Investment Corporation, Inc.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9768, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Dr. Georg Barth, whose last known address is Samstagstrasse 2, Lauf bei Nuernberg, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That R. C. Weigmann Nachlass, whose last known address is Weigmannstrasse 27, Lauf bei Nuernberg, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
3. That Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama, Republic of Panama, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Panama, Republic of Panama, whose principal place of business is located in the City of Panama, Republic of Panama, and is, or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been controlled by, or a substantial part of the stock of which is, or has been owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, the aforesaid Dr. Georg Barth and R. C. Weigmann Nachlass, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
4. That the property described as follows:
 - a. Those certain debts or other obligations, matured or unmatured, evidenced by ten (10) New York Central Railroad 4½% Ref. & Imp. Mtge. "A" bonds, due 2013, each of \$1,000.00 face value and numbered as follows:

34862	67647	92296
35164	92294	80201
52480	92295	90395
		98240

together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debts or other obligations, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

- b. Three Hundred Fifty (350) shares of common stock of International Packers Limited, 50 Broadway, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, evidenced by certificate numbered C012637 for 50 shares and certificates numbered C15074/76 for 100 shares each, said certificates registered in the name of Hurley & Co., together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
- c. One Hundred Forty (140) shares of no par value common stock of South Porto Rico Sugar Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, a corporation organized

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Dr. Georg Barth, whose last known address is Samstagstrasse 2, Lauf bei Nuernberg, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
2. That R. C. Weigmann Nachlass, whose last known address is Weigmannstrasse 27, Lauf bei Nuernberg, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
3. That Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama, Republic of Panama, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Panama, Republic of Panama, whose principal place of business is located in the City of Panama, Republic of Panama, and is, or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been controlled by, or a substantial part of the stock of which is, or has been owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, the aforesaid Dr. Georg Barth and R. C. Weigmann Nachlass, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
4. That the property described as follows:

- a. Those certain debts or other obligations, matured or unmatured, evidenced by ten (10) New York Central Railroad 4½% Ref. & Imp. Mtge. "A" bonds, due 2013, each of \$1,000.00 face value and numbered as follows:

34862	67647	92296
35164	92294	80201
52480	92295	90395
		98240

together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debts or other obligations, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

- b. Three Hundred Fifty (350) shares of common stock of International Packers Limited, 50 Broadway, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, evidenced by certificate numbered C012637 for 50 shares and certificates numbered C15074/76 for 100 shares each, said certificates registered in the name of Hurley & Co., together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
- c. One Hundred Forty (140) shares of no par value common stock of South Porto Rico Sugar Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, evidenced by certificate numbered C097853 for 40 shares and certificate numbered C61365 for 100 shares, said certificates registered in the name of Hurley & Co., together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,
- d. One Hundred Forty (140) shares of no par value common stock of Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, 40 Wall Street, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by certificate numbered C241843 for 40 shares and certificate numbered 129826 for 100 shares, said certificates registered in the name of Hurley & Co., together with all declared and unpaid dividends

DSf

(R26)

DESIGNED TO BE AN
EXPLANATORY MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102

By 18 NARS. Date 10-1-03

debts owing to
Union Investment Corporation, Inc.

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- 2 -

- e. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$14,472.90 as of September 8, 1949, representing a portion of funds on deposit in a "General Ruling No. 6 Account" held for Credit Suisse, Berne, maintained by the aforesaid company, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and
- f. That certain debt or other obligation of The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, New York, in the amount of \$16,405.70 as of September 8, 1949, representing a portion of funds on deposit in a Current Account held for Credit Suisse, Berne, maintained by the aforesaid bank, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

5. That Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama, is controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or persons within such country and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
6. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 3 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 616; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D.C. on April 25, 1951.

Harriman & Co., 39 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of \$14,472.90 as of September 8, 1949, representing a portion of funds on deposit in a "General Ruling No. 6 Account" held for Credit Suisse, Berne, maintained by the aforesaid company, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

- f. That certain debt or other obligation of The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, New York, in the amount of \$16,405.70 as of September 8, 1949, representing a portion of funds on deposit in a Current Account held for Credit Suisse, Berne, maintained by the aforesaid bank, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

5. That Union Investment Corporation, Inc., Panama, is controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or persons within such country and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);
6. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 3 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

THERE IS HEREBY VESTED in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

(40 Stat. 411, 50 U.S.C. App. 1; 55 Stat. 839, 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 616; Pub. Law 322, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50; Pub. Law 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 925; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981)

Executed at Washington, D.C., on April 25, 1951.

For the Attorney General:

(Signed) Harold I. Baynton

Harold I. Baynton
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

(Official Seal)

Document 25

Documents: Treasury Department Memo and Related Newspaper Article

Dates: October 23, 1943 / April 29, 1942

The Treasury Department memo outlines specific regulations for the disclosure and divestiture of “enemy national” assets, even after the war. In their extensive dealings with such clients, Bush and the Harrimans failed to disclose their relationships, and in some instances actively tried to conceal them, in direct violation of the Treasury Department guidelines.

The newspaper article, which ran in the *New York Herald Tribune* in April 1942 – four months before the government began seizing the primary Bush-Harriman-managed Nazi front enterprises – reporting that the Board of Economic Warfare had concerns about the kinds of business relationships American companies were secretly having with “enemy national” clients, to the detriment of the U.S. Still, the Bushes and Harrimans did not disclose, nor did they divest themselves of, such client assets.

These documents are authenticated copies of U.S. government records from The National Archives and Library of Congress. Some of them were only declassified and cleared for public release as of September 13, 2003. Four days later, on September 17, journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan became the first reporter in 60 years to prove the existence of such documents.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
October 20, 1943

Press Service
No. 39-3

The Treasury Department today issued regulations relating to frozen domestic securities accounts of banks and other financial institutions located in countries blocked under the freezing order. The new regulations, officially styled General Ruling No. 17, constitute a further measure to prevent Axis nationals and Axis sympathizers from cloaking their securities holdings and financial transactions in the United States.

Securities accounts maintained in the United States in the name of foreign financial institutions are known to contain securities beneficially owned by clients or customers of such institutions. However, such securities are in no way differentiated from securities owned by the foreign financial institution itself. If securities held in an account of a foreign financial institution are sold, the proceeds revert to its general blocked account. However, this may mean that the foreign financial institution will credit the proceeds in its home office to the account of the beneficial owner of the securities. Such owner might well be an Axis national who would thus receive the benefits of free foreign exchange. Furthermore, such Axis national might have acquired his "ownership", either literally or figuratively, at the point of a gun.

For some time the Treasury has been scrutinizing this situation and its various ramifications. Controls have been imposed in specific cases, and today's ruling formalizes such controls in a general manner.

Under General Ruling No. 17 there may not be any sales or purchases of securities or receipt of income on securities held in the account of a foreign financial institution within a blocked country unless the banking institution in the United States which holds the securities has complete information as to the past and present beneficial ownership of the securities. As an alternative to the obtaining of such information, the banking institution in the United States may conduct such securities transactions on the basis of a certification obtained from the foreign financial institution. The terms of the certification are specifically spelled out in the new regulations. Among other things, they require such foreign institutions to commit themselves to submit, upon request, full evidence of beneficial ownership of the securities.

In order to avoid creating additional burdens for domestic coupon and dividend paying agents and to minimize possible losses where neither such information nor certification is available, the regulations also permit sales of securities and the receipt of dividends and interest thereon, provided the proceeds are deposited into a specially restricted account called a General Ruling No. 6 account.

The new regulations exempt from their operation every transaction effected under the general licenses extended to Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland or their central banks. However, it is to be noted that such general licenses contain restrictive provisions similar to those incorporated into the new regulations. Thus, in using their general licenses, these neutral countries commit themselves not to engage in any transaction involving Axis nationals or Axis interests.

NO.

SYMBOL

Herald Tribune (IR)
New York City

DATE APR 29 1942

The 2000 members of the Chamber of Commerce meeting also heard tonight a warning from Edward V. Rickenbacker, World War ace, that the United States had need for 200,000 trained pilots and 3,000,000 men for ground crews to establish the air superiority needed to win the war. He said such a program would absorb 80 per cent of the nation's young men physically fit for service in the Air Forces.

Mr. Rickenbacker, who is president of Eastern Air Lines, asserted that the American people generally and many of its leaders still do not appreciate the need for "morale of the fighting kind" at home and for hard work to produce the weapons necessary for victory.

Sees Five-Year War

He predicted that it would take a minimum of five years for the United Nations to win a decisive victory and possibly ten years, and added: "The passage of time does not necessarily favor the democracies. It is typical of all our selfishness that we expect a clock to do a day's work—instead of recording it."

"I have heard it stated that the war will be over in two years," he said. "This is true—it may be over in two years if we keep on losing it."

"We must stop losing the war before we can start to win it, for to date we have lost the war. In five months, our military failures have already prolonged the war two years beyond what it should have been."

Mr. Rickenbacker, who has just completed a 15,000-mile flying tour of pilot training centers at the request of General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, said that he had found an abundance of "fighting morale" among the young men in service.

Calls Home Morale Poor

"But that cannot be said of the people back home," he noted. "I have the feeling, after my long fight, that something has not yet happened in the American heart that needs to happen. Proof of our selfishness, greed, politics, indifference and complacency is evident on every highway and byway of this country, day and night."

Albert W. Hawkes, president of the Chamber of Commerce, in his keynote address to the meeting this morning, called upon government, management and labor to co-operate in spirit and action to build the unity needed to save America from destruction in the war.

"I urge government to stop all unnecessary and unjustified attacks upon the units of our economic life whose full co-operation is required to win the war of production," he said. "I urge those in business to desist in their criticism of those in authority, except in the instances that are vital to the preservation of our form of government, our way of life, and the final victory we must achieve."

Mr. Hawkes, who is president of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., and a member of the War Labor Board, also called every industrial executive to take silent council with himself and council with his associates to see if the things he is doing in his own plant with the men who make up his working force are the kinds of things he would be satisfied with if

Sales to Agents Of Axis Laid to U. S. Concerns

Col. Lord Tells Chamber Many Acted in Collusion to Export Vital Materials

By Jack Steele

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

CHICAGO, April 28.—A charge that many American concerns have attempted to act in collusion with blacklisted foreign companies in shipping critical war materials out of this country was made today by Colonel Royal B. Lord, assistant director of the Board of Economic Warfare, in a speech before the thirtieth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Hotel Stevens.

Colonel Lord reported that blacklisted individuals and firms, in their attempts to obtain raw materials and products needed by the Axis, had developed to a high degree the use of agents or "cloaks" to place and accept delivery of orders for them.

Despite the efforts of the Board of Economic Warfare to uncover these "cloaks" and halt their subterfuges, some American manufacturers and exporters are still co-operating with them, he asserted.

"Unfortunately, some types of cloaking cannot be successfully perpetuated without collusion on the part of United States firms," he said. "A number of incidents in which collusion on the part of the domestic supplier existed have been uncovered."

Cites Collusion Example

Colonel Lord cited, as a "good example" of such collusion, the case of a blacklisted concern which attempts to obtain goods or raw materials from an American company by placing the order in the name of an official or employee instead of the name of the concern. The Board of Economic Warfare usually discovers the attempt through the use of a confidential list of all partners, directors and employees of blacklisted firms and scrutinizes it by denial of an export license.

The foreign firm then writes to the domestic firm asking that still another name be substituted as con-

Document 26

Documents: Newspaper Article and Letter from Prescott Bush

Date: July 7, 1942 / July 8, 1942

This *New York Journal American* appeared a little more than a month before the seizure of the first Bush-Walker-Harriman enterprise, Hamburg-American Line.

The day after this article appeared, Prescott Bush wrote the letter to the editor.

Wall Street in the War

Harriman a Man of Many Jobs in War Against the Axis

If there is any financial man who has placed himself completely at the call of the Government—wherever it may lead him—it is W. Averell Harriman, chairman of the Union Pacific R. R. and partner in the banking house of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

Few other workers in Government have been so close to so many vital problems relating to the U. S. role in the battle against the Axis.

Mr. Harriman is Minister to London.

He is Lend-Lease co-ordinator and expeditor "extraordinary."

He has handled the task of shipping munitions and supplies to Great Britain, to the Near East and to Russia.

He has discussed religious tolerance in Moscow with Josef Stalin.

He was among the privileged group at the now famous Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at sea.

Mr. Harriman's record of public service dates back to the early days of the New Deal when he served on the National Recovery Administration. In 1938 he became chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce.

But his present activities stem more directly from his becoming a member of the Heavy Industries



W. A. HARRIMAN

Committee of the National Defense Board in 1940. From then on the problem of supplying aid to the enemies of dictatorship was first in his thoughts.

He is not the only member of the Harriman family immersed in war work. In the last three months, Mrs. Harriman has given parties for more than 9,000 sailors from American and British warships.

Tomorrow: Joseph C. Ronensky.

3601d 193
7/18/193
✓
July 8, 1942.

Personal.

Mr. Leslie Gould, Financial Editor,
New York Journal American,
220 South Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Leslie:

I want to congratulate you upon your piece respecting "Wall Street Doing Its Share in War" which appeared on June 11th, and also on the series which you are running - "Wall Street in the War". I have noted some of these personal sketches with interest but, naturally, was most interested in the one concerning W. A. Harriman. All that you said about him is quite true, even though the necessity for brevity required your leaving out of the sketch some rather important details, such as the fact that he has flown repeatedly back and forth across the Atlantic, and all through the Middle East war area, often under hazardous conditions, not to mention great discomfort. His performance and whole attitude has been a source of inspiration to partners and friends.

I thought, therefore, that you might like to know that we are not unappreciative of your generous comments about him.

In general, I might add that your editorials are darn good and quite stimulating to the "Street".

Sincerely yours,

Prescott S. Bush.

PSB:K.

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Document 27

Document Set: Memo of Conversation Between W. Averell Harriman and Field Marshall Smuts

Date: October 28, 1942

This document shows that on the same day that two of his primary U.S. Nazi front enterprises Holland-American Trading Corporation and Seamless Steel Equipment -- were being seized by the U.S. government, W. Averell Harriman represented the U.S. government in a meeting with Field Marshall Smuts in London regarding the war effort against the Nazis.

At the time, Harriman was serving as President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's personal representative to the United Kingdom during the toughest years of the war.

W. A. Harriman - Memorandum of Conversation with Field
Marshal Smuts, Wednesday morning ~~February 23, 1942~~
South Africa House, London

The Field Marshal said that he wanted to talk to me about the President's invitation for him to go to the United States.

He said it was quite impossible for him to do it at this time. He could not be away that long and he wanted to remain here at least for the next two weeks.

His reasons for wanting to go to America were:

1/ To express to the President his hope that the energies of the United States would be thrown as far as practicable into immediate impact on the enemy. He hoped that if this policy were pursued the knockout on Germany could be delivered during the year 1944. If, however, the United States diverted its energies to developing an enormous army, the war would be prolonged. England was becoming tired. Morale was still good but the longer we waited the less would be the strength of Britain.

I asked him what size he considered the army should be. He said he was thoroughly satisfied with the army which he understands Secretary Stimson said would be developed somewhere between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 men. He hoped our energies would be devoted to the building of ships, aircraft, and munitions that could be put into use promptly not only by our troops but by the other United Nations.

2/ He was disturbed by the recent anti-British articles and Willkie's speech indicating misunderstanding of Britain's imperialistic aims. India was a problem but the present circumstances were not Britain's fault but due to difficulties within the country. He hoped that his presence in America might clear up misunderstanding about the British Empire and Britain's imperialism.

He considered Churchill the only man in Britain who could carry the war through. The rest of them were second and third raters without the necessary courage or imagination. He hoped that the President would cooperate in discouraging the Prime Minister's trips by air to distant places. He found him in reasonably good health and vigor, but he was living on his capital and this must be conserved.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Retain class'n ☐ Change/classify to ☐
With concurrence of ☐
Declassify ☐ In part and excise as shown ☐
EO 12958, Sec. 1.5(a) ☐
ACDC/USR by ☐ 8-1-1 10-6

DECLASSIFIED

~~British Most Secret.~~

3.

196^{6 1/2}

We discussed the Field Marshal's going to America at a later date via the Brazilian route which he considered feasible and would bear in mind.

He asked me to tell the President of his great desire to come if it would help, but he could not be away too often or too long at a time.

He expressed the hope that he could keep in touch with me and said he would appreciate my informing him of any developments or regarding matters in America which I might think would be of interest to him.

Reproduced from the Collections of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

DECLASSIFIED

196^{6 1/2}

Document 28

Document Set: Relationship of Bush and Harrimans to Warburg family

Date: 1923-29

These documents establish that Bush and the Harrimans maintained a business relationship directly with members of the powerful Warburg family as Hitler began his rise to power.

1-10
April 23rd, 1923.

Dear Mr. Warburg:

I have given a letter of introduction
to you to my brother, Roland Harriman. He expects to
be in Hamburg a short time in May and I was anxious to
have him meet you and Dr. Melchior.

With my cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Max Warburg, Esq.,
Ferdinandstrasse 75,
Hamburg I,
Germany.

INTERNATIONAL MANHATTAN COMPANY

INCORPORATED

52 CEDAR STREET

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS
INTERMANOC

NOTED
NOV 19 1929
W. A. H.

November 19, 1929.

Dear Averell,

In reference to the letter which W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., and Field Glore & Co., are today writing to the Manhattan Company offering to underwrite \$ 22,500,000 of new stock, this is to confirm that the basis of this underwriting account is a conto trio between the two of you and my father, and that he shares in the total risk to the extent of one third of the actual commitment which you are taking.

As you know, we have verbally placed some sub-participations, which we shall try to get confirmed in writing today or tomorrow. The list as it stands at present, is as follows:

Harriman	\$4,500,000
Warburgs	4,500,000
Field	3,000,000
K.L.	2,000,000
Chase	2,000,000
American Founders	2,000,000
Lehman Brothers	1,000,000
Stone Webster	1,000,000
Lee Higginson	500,000
Bakers	500,000
American Internat'l Corp.	750,000
First of Boston	500,000
Marine Trust <i>Buffalo</i>	250,000
	<u>\$22,500,000</u>

Charge to the account of MERCANTILE-STERLING CORPORATION

\$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FULL RATE <input type="checkbox"/>
DAY LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>	DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/>
NIGHT MESSAGE <input type="checkbox"/>	CABLE LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>
NIGHT LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>	WEEK END LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

NO.	CASH OR CHG.
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 11th, 1929.

JAMES WARBURG
CARE OF PAUL WARBURG
GROVE PARK INN
ASHEVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA

SORRY TO HAVE MISSED TALKING TO YOU THIS AFTERNOON AS I WANTED TO
ADVISE YOU OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL COMPLICATIONS THAT HAVE ARISEN OF
WHICH I WILL TELL YOU ON YOUR RETURN STOP I AM HOWEVER STILL
HOPEFUL OF CLEARING OUR PICTURE STOP PLEASE GIVE MY KINDEST REGARDS
TO YOUR FATHER

W. A. HARRIMAN

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

201

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is denoted by a suit sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN ION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at

CD210 DH=GP ASHEVILLE NCAR OCT 25

W. AVERILL HARRIMAN=

39 BWAY=

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AND JIMMIE UPON THE
SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE NEGOTIATION. I AM PARTICULARLY
PLEASED WITH IT BECAUSE OF THE CLOSER ASSOCIATION WITH YOU
WHICH THE NEW GROUPING WILL BRING ABOUT. KINDEST REGARDS=

PAUL M. WARBURG

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

202

Form 1228A

Charge to the account of W. D. DIRECTOR'S FRANK 7 - W. D. HARRIMAN

\$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
NIGHT LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

When household class of service is desired, otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

NO.	CASH OR CHG.
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

of the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 25, 1929.

PAUL WARBURG
GROVE PARK INN
ASHEVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR TELEGRAM BELIEVE STEP IS A SOUND ONE AND
AM EXTREMELY HAPPY OVER THE ASSOCIATION WITH YOU AND JIMMY
SINCERELY TRUST YOUR STAY IN ASHEVILLE IS DOING YOU GOOD
WITH KINDEST REGARDS TO YOURSELF AND MRS. WARBURG

W. D. HARRIMAN

Document 29

Document: Harriman Fifteen Corporation Investments

Date: February 28, 1931

This document confirms the Bush-Harriman relationships with Silesian Holding Co. and Consolidated Silesian Steel, which reportedly profited from slave labor at Auschwitz, as reported by *Newsweek Polska* in March 2003 and by noted former U.S. Justice Department Nazi war crimes prosecutor John Loftus in the 1990s. Nevertheless, no U.S. newspaper or TV news program printed these facts, then or now.

HARRIMAN FIFTEEN CORPORATIONSECURITIES POSITIONFEBRUARY 28, 1931

233 "A")		
44992 "B") Aero Supply Mfg. Co.		451,118.40
46861 American Ship & Commerce		58,576.25
100 American Russian Industrial Syndicate		-
20800 Atlantic Fruit & Sugar Common		5,200.00
\$277,500 " " " 8s-1949		6,937.50
720 Brady Brass Company Common		32,400.00
\$ 2,000 Columbia Textile Co. 1st 7s-1942		200.00
3177 Compair Oil Company Common		-
3422 Compo Shoe Machinery Corp. Common		3,422.00
8000 Consolidated Silesian Steel Preferred		1,000.00
60072 Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp. Common		180,216.00
5999 2/3 Electric Shovel Coal Corp. Common		-
5685 Hardshell Mining Company Common		21.71
\$100,000 Inter-Ocean Oil Co. 7s-1935 C/D		25,000.00
9200 National Bearing Metals Corp. Common		432,400.00
3850 Russian Finance & Construction Corp. Preferred		-
5200 " " " " Common		-
32576 Silesian Holding Co. V.T.C.		1,628,800.00
661 Sugar Estates of the Oriente \$8 Cum. Pfd.		9,925.00
* 7500 G/Ds Wedgwood Investing Corp. Common		67,500.00
\$ 44,000 City of Lakeworth, Fla. 6% Ser. J1 & J1		22,000.00
\$237,000 " " " J15 & J15		118,500.00
\$260,000 " " " M15 & S15		130,000.00
58,000 City of Wildwood, Fla. 6% Ser. M1 & S1		43,500.00

\$ 3,216,706.86

* On or about May 1st, 1931 - 2500 shares of Tri Continental Corp. Common
 be received in exchange for 7500 Shares of Wedgwood Common.

Document 30

Document: Letter Regarding Patriotic Activities of Brown Brothers Harriman

Date: August 12, 1924

This document shows that just days before the seizure of their first U.S. business under The Trading with the Enemy Act, Brown Brothers Harriman partner Knight Woolley wrote this letter to W. Averell Harriman advising him that the firm would send food packages to former banking associates from London who were being held as prisoners of war in Germany. This was one of a number of pro-active "PR" activities undertaken by the Bush and Harrimans to conceal their illegal Nazi dealings after the U.S. entered the war.

These documents are authenticated copies of U.S. government records from The National Archives and Library of Congress. Some of them were only declassified and cleared for public release as of September 13, 2003. Four days later, on September 17, journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan became the first reporter in 60 years to prove the existence of such documents.

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1819

SON. S. PRIVATE BANKERS

AIR MAIL

39 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS "SHIPLEY-NEW YORK"

August 12, 1942

Dear Averell, enormous hit with our various British banking correspondents and as a result I am sure that our London banking connections are on a much firmer basis. I forgot to mail to you our half-year statement as of June 30, which I am therefore enclosing. The total deposits of the \$139,000,000-plus is, of course, a new all time high for our firm. It is something we can be quite proud of, as most of the New York banks lost deposits in the first six months of the current year. On the other hand, our earnings are off a little from a year ago, due for the most part to the rapid decline in the volume of our commercial letter of credit and acceptance business. The Japs, of course, put an end to our large rubber business when they took Singapore and the Dutch East Indies; and since then the importation of a number of other for us, has been more or less taken over by Government Agencies. The decline in income is being slowly made up by increased holdings of Governments.

The only other major problem we are now facing is the loss of key members of our personnel to the armed services. As you know, John West is in the Navy Department in Washington, and a week ago Pelham Curtis became a First Lieutenant in the Army and is now at Wright Field. Furthermore, we expect to lose in the next sixty days Don Walker, Bill Stetson, McPherson and, from our Chicago Office, Charlie Eliason. We are adjusting the organization satisfactorily, however, and these departures should not interfere with our ability to carry on properly and efficiently.

At the moment, Ray and Thatcher are away on holidays, while Bunny, Pres and I are carrying on. Pres's work with the U.S.O. is gradually drawing to a close, so that he is back in the office almost all the time. As National Chairman of the U.S.O. he has done a splendid job and has made a real reputation for himself as an individual with reflected glory for our firm.

One more thing. Beginning about a year-and-a-half ago, I wrote letters on behalf of our firm to our principal London banks offering to send each month Red Cross food packages to all former members of their staffs now prisoners of war in Germany. In toto, we have sent about 1550 packages to about 130 prisoners - the majority of these going to men of Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank, Martins Bank, Commercial Bank of Scotland, and Brown-Shipley, in this order. (M. Samuel & Co. had no prisoners of war). Recently the American Red Cross and the International Red Cross have discontinued the sending of packages to identified prisoners, which, unfortunately, puts a stop to these remittances as far as we are concerned. At the time we started this in the spring of 1941, we felt that it would be our firm's contribution to the British war effort. Incidentally, it

Hon. W. A. Harriman,
London, England.

has made an enormous hit with our various British banking correspondents and as a result I am sure that our London banking connections are on a much firmer basis than ever before in our history. I am mentioning all this simply so that you may be informed in case you run into any of the officials of the above banks who may mention the matter to you.

We are all very proud of the outstanding job you are doing in London, and never a day passes that we are not asked by various friends and clients how you are and what we hear from you.

With affectionate regards from all, I am,

New York, N. Y.

As ever,

Dean C. Hoelling

Knight

Hon. W. A. Harriman is a member of the U. S. Minister, at 5150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and is the official representative of the American Embassy at 1 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, England.

Enc.

Very truly yours,

Document 31

Document: Stock Values of Bush and Harriman Shares in Union Banking Corporation

Date: August 24, 1942

This document shows the relative values of the Union Banking Corporation (UBC) shares owned by E. Roland Harriman and Prescott Bush as of June 14, 1941. The value of Bush's one share was \$175, Harriman's 3,991 shares -- \$699,823.

In 1951, Harriman and Bush received \$1.5 million in compensation for their holdings in UBC, which according to the phony Prescott Bush biography published in 2003 -- and the tale Bush and his partners told investigators in 1942 -- had merely been "an unpaid service for a client."

00 SERIES C-2: To Be Used by Organizations to Report Interests of Nationals in Holdings of Financial Securities. (Instruction 2)

BEFORE PREPARING THIS REPORT READ CAREFULLY THE INSTRUCTIONS IN SECTIONS I, II, III, AND VI OF PUBLIC CIRCULAR No. 4

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

The undersigned, pursuant to the Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended, issued under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, hereby makes the following report:

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Nationality.—The person concerning whose property report is being made is a national of the following country or countries (Instruction 10):

Holland

Number 1
(Instruction 9 (a))

PART A: NAME OF NATIONAL INTERESTED IN SECURITIES.

Name BANK VOOR HANDEL EN SCHEEPVAART, N.V.
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)
Last known address Rotterdam, Holland
(Number) (Street) (City) (State or country)
Citizen of or organized under the laws of Holland

FOR TREASURY USE ONLY			
2T		3B	
4N		5L	
6C			
7S	X 1011420		
8T		9B	
10N		11C	
12R			
13S			
17P		18S	

PART B: NAME OF ORGANIZATION ISSUING SECURITIES (Instruction 11).

UNION BANKING CORP. 39 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Investment Company Incorporated in New York State
National of Holland

PART C: TYPE AND TITLE OF SECURITY (Instruction 12).

- Common Stock
- Capital Stock of Union Banking Corp. Par Value \$100.
- Book Value per share, June 14, 1941-\$175.35

PART D: SECURITY HOLDINGS IN WHICH NATIONAL HAD AN INTEREST (Instruction 13).

(a) EXACT NAME IN WHICH SECURITY WAS HELD	(b) NUMBER OF SHARES OR FACE VALUE OF BONDS		(c) MARKET VALUE OF SHARES OR BONDS		(d) UNPAID DIVIDENDS OR INTEREST	
	June 14, 1941	June 1, 1940	June 14, 1941	June 1, 1940	June 14, 1941	June 1, 1940
1. E. Roland Harriman	3,991	3,991	699,823	699,823	None	None
2. Cornelis Lievense	4	4	702	702	"	"
3. H. D. Pennington	1	1	175	175	"	"
4. Ray Morris	1	1	175	175	"	"
5. H. J. Kouwenhoven	1	1	175	175	"	"
6. L. G. Groeninger	1	1	175	175	"	"
7. P. S. Bush	1	1	175	175	"	"
8. _____						
TOTAL	4,000	4,000	701,400	701,400		

If the holdings of the national are reported as of a date other than June 1, 1940, give the date as of which the holdings are reported (Instruction 14).

(Date in lieu of June 1, 1940)

PART E: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Instruction 15).

- State the name, address, and nationality, of any person, other than the national, having any interest whatsoever, direct or indirect

Document 32

Document: Sullivan & Cromwell Reference in Letter

Date: January 20, 1933

This document shows that in 1933, when their holdings in Consolidated Silesian Steel had already begun to cause them political and press problems in Poland, according to other government records, Bush and the Harrimans enlisted the aid of the law firm Sullivan & Cromwell, which represented I.G. Farben. Their attorney was John Foster Dulles.

After the seizures of the Bush-Harriman-managed businesses in 1942, W. Averell Harriman reportedly retained Sullivan & Cromwell again – to purge the records that showed the collaboration of Bush and his partners with the Nazi industrial giant. In 1945, when he went into Berlin as head of the OSS and later became the first director of the newly created CIA, Mr. Dulles's brother Allen allegedly cleaned out the records on the German end, thereby commencing the long whitewash and official cover-up.

All that remains today are the long-forgotten documents and records in The National Archives and Library of Congress, uncovered in September and October 2003 by reporter John Buchanan on behalf of *The New Hampshire Gazette*, founded in 1756 and the oldest paper in America.

These documents are authenticated copies of U.S. government records from The National Archives and Library of Congress. Some of them were only declassified and cleared for public release as of September 13, 2003. Four days later, on September 17, journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan became the first reporter in 60 years to prove the existence of such documents.

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BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO.

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

BOSTON

59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS "SHIPLEY NEW YORK"

January 20, 1933.

Dear Averell:

You may be interested in keeping more or less in touch with what goes on in the office in your absence, and I am accordingly giving you below a few of the high spots.

Our statement was taken to Harrison by Bunny and Bob, and later Bob and I went over the supporting documents in detail with Kenzel. They were both really enthusiastic, which is saying something for Reserve Bank officials.

Today New York Clearing House banks have reduced their deposit interest rate from $1\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% to $1\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%, less reserve, to take effect next week. We are following suit. The net result of this will be to increase somewhat our interest earnings for the next few months at least, provided there are no substantial withdrawals, which none of us anticipate. It has had a very stimulating effect today on short-time Government securities.

The papers contained a resume of the stockholders meeting of the Guaranty Trust Company which took place a few days ago, and based on the figures which appeared in the papers, Pennington has made a percentage analyses of the Guaranty's German business for comparison with our own. This memorandum is enclosed, as it may interest you.

Through the papers you are in touch with the actions in the securities markets. Our business is running about the same as when you left, and there are no issues or new business of this kind pending.

Bunny has done a fine job on the W. A. Harriman Securities Corporation, and I understand from him that next Monday the definite offer will be made to the stockholders. About 22% have indicated their desire to retire, all having been heard from except one, which is tied up in an estate. The procedure will be simpler than anticipated, because all of those retiring, including Judge O'Brien, have elected to take the cash settlement.

The Consolidated Silesian Steel situation has become increasingly complicated, and I have accordingly brought in Sullivan & Cromwell, in order to be sure that our interests are protected. After studying the situation Foster Dulles is insisting that their man in Berlin get into the picture and obtain the information which the directors here should have. You will recall that Foster is a director, and he is particularly anxious to be certain that there is no liability attaching to the American directors. Although there are no securities sold to the public,

there are various stockholders in Germany who he feels might cause trouble if they saw fit. The last complete statement which the American company has received is 1930. Foster is also calling a Directors Meeting, as there has been none for many months.

Bob is now spending a couple of days in Baltimore, having one of the specialists at Johns-Hopkins look him over, as he has become rather discouraged with Dr. Lamb. He leaves for the Pacific Coast the middle of next week.

Regards from all,

Sincerely yours,



W. A. Harriman, Esq.,
c/o Mr. C. R. Gray, President,
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
15th and Dodge Streets,
Omaha, Nebraska.

dt.

Document 33

Newspaper article: *The New Hampshire Gazette*

Date: October 10, 2003

This is the first newspaper article published in 60 years detailing the U.S. "enemy national" client relationships of the Bushes and Harrimans from 1924 until 1951, reported by veteran Miami Beach journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan.

It appeared in *The New Hampshire Gazette*, the oldest newspaper in the U.S., after virtually every major news organization in the country declined to pursue the story or even review the documents.

These documents are authenticated copies of U.S. government records from The National Archives and Library of Congress. Some of them were only declassified and cleared for public release as of September 13, 2003. Four days later, on September 17, journalist and investigative reporter John Buchanan became the first reporter in 60 years to prove the existence of such documents.

Bush-Nazi
Link Confirmed

Documents in National Archives Prove George Bush's Grandfather Traded
with Nazis - Even After Pearl Harbor

By John Buchanan

Exclusive to The New Hampshire Gazette

WASHINGTON - After 60 years of inattention and even denial by the U.S. media, newly-uncovered government documents in The National Archives and Library of Congress reveal that Prescott Bush, the grandfather of President George W. Bush, served as a business partner of, and U.S. banking operative for the financial architect of the Nazi war machine from 1926 until 1942, when Congress took aggressive action against Bush and his "enemy national" partners.

The documents also show that Bush and his colleagues, according to reports from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, tried to conceal their financial alliance with German industrialist Fritz Thyssen, a steel and coal baron who, beginning in the mid-1920s, personally funded Adolf Hitler's rise to power by the subversion of democratic principle and German law.

Furthermore, the declassified records demonstrate that Bush and his associates, who included E. Roland Harriman, younger brother of American icon W. Averell Harriman, and George Herbert Walker, President Bush's maternal great-grandfather, continued their dealings with the German industrial tycoon for nearly a year after the U.S. entered the war.

No Story?

For six decades these historical facts have gone unreported by the mainstream U.S. media. The essential facts have appeared on the Internet and in relatively obscure books, but were dismissed by the media and Bush family as undocumented diatribes. This story has also escaped the attention of "official" Bush biographers, Presidential historians and publishers of U.S. history books covering World War II and its aftermath.

The White House did not respond to phone calls seeking comment.

The Summer of '42

The unraveling of the web of Bush-Harriman-Thyssen U.S. enterprises, all of which operated out of the same suite of offices at 39 Broadway in New York under the supervision of Prescott Bush, began with a story that ran simultaneously in the New York Herald-Tribune and Washington Post on July 31, 1941. By then, the U.S. had been at war with Germany for nearly eight months.

"Hitler's Angel Has \$3 Million in U.S. Bank," declared the front-page Herald-Tribune headline. The lead paragraph characterized Fritz Thyssen

as "Adolf Hitler's original patron a decade ago." In fact, the steel and coal magnate had aggressively supported and funded Hitler since October 1923, according to Thyssen's autobiography, *I Paid Hitler*. In that book, Thyssen also acknowledges his direct personal relationships with Adolf Hitler, Joseph Goebbels and Rudolf Hess.

The Herald-Tribune also cited unnamed sources who suggested Thyssen's U.S. "nest egg" in fact belonged to "Nazi bigwigs" including Goebbels, Hermann Goering, Heinrich Himmler, or even Hitler himself.

Business is Business

The "bank," founded in 1924 by W. Averell Harriman on behalf of Thyssen and his Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V. of Holland, was Union Banking Corporation (UBC) of New York City. According to government documents, it was in reality a clearing house for a number of Thyssen-controlled enterprises and assets, including as many as a dozen individual businesses. UBC also bought and shipped overseas gold, steel, coal, and U.S. Treasury bonds. The company's activities were administered for Thyssen by a Netherlands-born, naturalized U.S. citizen named Cornelis Lievense, who served as president of UBC. Roland Harriman was chairman and Prescott Bush a managing director.

The Herald-Tribune article did not identify Bush or Harriman as executives of UBC, or Brown Brothers Harriman, in which they were partners, as UBC's private banker. A confidential FBI memo from that period suggested, without naming the Bush and Harriman families, that politically prominent individuals were about to come under official U.S. government scrutiny as Hitler's plunder of Europe continued unabated.

After the "Hitler's Angel" article was published Bush and Harriman made no attempts to divest themselves of the controversial Thyssen financial alliance, nor did they challenge the newspaper report that UBC was, in fact, a de facto Nazi front organization in the U.S.

Instead, the government documents show, Bush and his partners increased their subterfuge to try to conceal the true nature and ownership of their various businesses, particularly after the U.S. entered the war. The documents also disclose that Cornelis Lievense, Thyssen's personal appointee to oversee U.S. matters for his Rotterdam-based Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V., via UBC for nearly two decades, repeatedly denied to U.S. government investigators any knowledge of the ownership of the Netherlands bank or the role of Thyssen in it. Brown Brothers Harriman sent letters to the government seeking reconsideration of the seizures by using false information.

UBC's original group of business associates included George Herbert Walker, President Bush's maternal great-grandfather, who had a relationship with the Harriman family that began in 1919. In 1922, Walker and W. Averell Harriman traveled to Berlin to set up the German branch of their banking and investment operations, which were largely based on critical war resources such as steel and coal.

The Walker-Harriman-created German industrial alliance also included partnership with another German titan who supported Hitler's rise, Friedrich Flick, who partnered with Thyssen in the German Steel Trust

that forged the Nazi war machine. For his role in using slave labor and his own steel, coal and arms resources to build Hitler's war effort, Flick was convicted at the Nuremberg trials and sentenced to prison.

The Family Business

In 1926, after Prescott Bush had married Walker's daughter, Dorothy, Walker brought Bush in as a vice president of the private banking and investment firm of W.A. Harriman & Co., also located in New York. Bush became a partner in the firm that later became Brown Brothers Harriman and the largest private investment bank in the world. Eventually, Bush became a director of and stockholder in UBC.

However, the government documents note that Bush, Harriman, Lievense and the other UBC stockholders were in fact "nominees," or phantom shareholders, for Thyssen and his Holland bank, meaning that they acted at the direct behest of their German client.

Seized

On October 20, 1942, under authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, the U.S. Congress seized UBC and liquidated its assets after the war. The seizure is confirmed by Vesting Order No. 248 in the U.S. Office of the Alien Property Custodian and signed by U.S. Alien Property Custodian Leo T. Crowley.

In August, under the same authority, Congress had seized the first of the Bush-Harriman-managed Thyssen entities, Hamburg-American Line, under Vesting Order No. 126, also signed by Crowley. Eight days after the seizure of UBC, Congress invoked the Trading with the Enemy Act again to take control of two more Bush-Harriman-Thyssen businesses - Holland-American Trading Corp. (Vesting Order No. 261) and Seamless Steel Equipment Corp. (Vesting Order No. 259).

The documents from the Archives also show that the Bushes and Harrimans shipped valuable U.S. assets, including gold, coal, steel and U.S. Treasury bonds, to their foreign clients overseas between 1931-33, as Hitler engineered his rise to power.

Still No Story?

Since 1942, the information has not appeared in any U.S. news coverage of any Bush political campaign, nor has it been included in any of the major Bush family biographies. It was, however, covered extensively in George H.W. Bush: The Unauthorized Biography, by Webster Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin. Chaitkin's father served as an attorney in the 1940s for some of the victims of the Bush-Harriman-Thyssen businesses.

The book gave a detailed, accurate accounting of the Bush family's long Nazi affiliation, but no mainstream U.S. media entity reported on or even investigated the allegations, despite careful documentation by the authors. Major booksellers declined to distribute the book, which was dismissed by Bush supporters as biased and untrue. Its authors struggled even to be reviewed in reputable newspapers. That the book was published by Lyndon LaRouche's organization undoubtedly made it easier to dismiss, but does not change the facts.

The essence of the story has been posted for years on various Internet sites, including BuzzFlash.com and TakeBackTheMedia.com, but no online media seem to have independently confirmed it.

In the 1990s, former U.S. Justice Department Nazi war crimes prosecutor John Loftus, now honorary president of the Florida Holocaust Museum, wrote a book and launched a web site (www.john-loftus.com) which did breakthrough reporting, including establishing the link between Prescott Bush, Consolidated Silesian Steel Corporation and forced labor at Auschwitz. Although the widely-respected Loftus established a successful international speaking career with his information, no U.S. newspaper or major TV news program acknowledged his decade of work, nor did he ever see many of the recently released documents.

Meanwhile, the mainstream media have apparently made no attempt since World War II to either verify or disprove the allegations of Nazi collaboration against the Bush family. Instead, they have attempted to dismiss or discredit such Internet sites or "unauthorized" books without any journalistic inquiry or research into their veracity.

Loyal Defenders

The National Review ran an essay on September 1 by their White House correspondent Byron York, entitled "Annals of Bush-Hating." It begins mockingly: "Are you aware of the murderous history of George W. Bush - indeed, of the entire Bush family? Are you aware of the president's Nazi sympathies? His crimes against humanity? And do you know, by the way, that George W. Bush is a certifiable moron?" York goes on to discredit the "Bush is a moron" IQ hoax, but fails to disprove the Nazi connection.

The more liberal Boston Globe ran a column September 29 by Reason magazine's Cathy Young in which she referred to "Bush-o-phobes on the Internet" who "repeat preposterous claims about the Bush family's alleged Nazi connections."

Poles Tackle the Topic

Newsweek Polska, the magazine's Polish edition, published a short piece on the "Bush Nazi past" in its March 5, 2003 edition. The item reported that "the Bush family reaped rewards from the forced-labor prisoners in the Auschwitz concentration camp," according to a copyrighted English-language translation from Scoop Media (www.scoop.co.nz). The story also reported the seizure of the various Bush-Harriman-Thyssen businesses.

Still Not Interested

Major U.S. media outlets, including ABC News, NBC News, CNN, The New York Times, Washington Post, Washington Times, Los Angeles Times and Miami Herald, as well as Knight-Ridder Newspapers, have repeatedly declined to investigate the story when information regarding discovery of the documents was presented to them beginning Friday, August 29. Newsweek U.S. correspondent Michael Isikoff, famous for his reporting of big scoops during the Clinton-Lewinsky sexual affair of the 1990s, declined twice to accept an exclusive story based on the documents from the archives.

Aftermath

In 1952, Prescott Bush was elected to the U.S. Senate, with no press accounts about his well-concealed Nazi past. There is no record of any U.S. press coverage of the Bush-Nazi connection during any political campaigns conducted by George Herbert Walker Bush, Jeb Bush, or George W. Bush, with the exception of a brief mention in an unrelated story in the Sarasota Herald Tribune in November 2000 and a brief but inaccurate account in The Boston Globe in 2001.

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Former Federal Prosecutor John Loftus confirms the Bush-Nazi scandal

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Some of our most famous American families, including the Bushes, made their fortunes from the Holocaust. Before I tell this awful story, I have to admit that I am a Democrat, but I quite like this President. He is not the sharpest tool in the shed, but he has a good heart, and the good sense not to follow in his father's footsteps. "W" has some good people around him who keep a firewall in the White House against his father's oil cronies. In terms of Republican politics, "W" is a rebel.

Morally, George W. Bush is the polar opposite of his grandfather and great grandfather (the "W" stands for Walker) who caused such havoc in the world with their Nazi investments. One cannot blame "W" for what his grandfather did, anymore than one can blame Jack Kennedy because his father bought Nazi stocks. What most people do not know is that Joseph Kennedy bought his Nazi stocks from Prescott Bush. Every great family has its scandal. The Bush family's scandal is that they funded Hitler and profited from the Holocaust.

It is quite possible that "W" (and his boyhood friend William Stamps Farrish, now US Ambassador to Britain) have tilted towards Israel perhaps because they wished to atone for the sins of their fathers. (Farrish's father committed suicide over his father's connections to the Bush-Nazi scandal.) Whatever the reason for the rebellion of the grandchildren, this Bush is quite a different man than his forbears. I like him and wish him well. But liking this Bush does not excuse my duty as a historian to tell the truth and let the chips fall where they may.

There was a great deal of skepticism ten years ago when I first wrote about the Bush-Nazi scandal in my book, "The Secret War Against the Jews." Its historical validity has now been confirmed by the ground breaking work of reporter John Buchanan. In October 2003, Buchanan unearthed the recently released Bush-Thyssen files in the US National Archives.

These long buried US government files demonstrate that the Bush family stayed on the corporate boards of Nazi front groups even after they knew beyond a shadow of a doubt that they were helping the financial cause of the Third Reich. It was all about the money. Nazi Germany is where the Bush family fortune came from, and where the Harrimans, and the Rockefellers increased their fortunes to obscene proportions.

Of course some of them were quite rich to begin with. The Harriman railroad monopoly helped create the Rockefeller oil monopoly in the 1800's. Their despicable price fixing schemes earned them the press label "the Robber Barons." My favorite Republican Teddy Roosevelt ruined their rapacious profits with his anti-monopoly and anti-trust legislation.

The Robber Barons bribed Congress (it happens) into passing a loophole, the Web-Pomerene Act of 1918 which legalized cartels and monopolies outside the borders of the United States. This loophole law let the Robber Barons loose to prey on a helpless world already ravaged by the human and financial cost of WWI.

Averil Harriman (patriarch of the famous Democratic family) promptly broke another American law by secretly financing the Bolsheviks while American, British and White Russian troops were still fighting against the infant communist revolution. (The FBI "ARCOS" files on Harriman's connections with the Soviets are quite a read). Harriman bribed Lenin into letting him take over the Czar's cartels, which exported managanese,

iron ore and other raw materials. Harriman shipped the Russian raw materials to his German partners, the Thyssens, who had been secretly bought out by the Rockefellers.

The Rockefeller' s lawyers, the Dulles Brothers, had deliberately and systematically bankrupted the German economy with the Versaille Treaty. German currency was almost worthless after WWI, and so the Dulles brother' s favorite clients, the Rockefellers, were able to buy the stock of nearly every German company for a song. The great sucking sound that preceeded the Great Depression was the whistling of Wall Street money out of America into Germany, Russia (and as a side deal, Saudi Arabia). Two generations later, we are still paying for it.

The Robber Barons did not call it an international crime. They called it synergy. Harriman' s Soviet cartels would deliver the raw materials, Rockefeller' s high tech German companies (the Thyssens) would process the manganese into steel for Harriman' s railroads. To save transportation costs, the Robber Barons looked for a middle ground in eastern Poland for a future factory site. It had to be in the coal fields of Silesia, on the banks of the Vistula river, where a canal could be dug to ship materials in cheaply from Russia. The Polish town was named Oswieczim, later known to the world by its German name: Auschwitz.

It was not a killing factory then, although slave labor was always contemplated for the maximum profit factor. Auschwitz was designed to process Silesian coal into tar additives necessary for Russian aviation fuel. It was a high tech German chemical factory built to balance out Harriman' s Russiarto-Germany export trade.

The Rockefeller-Harriman front company that financed Auschwitz was called Brown Brothers Harriman. It is still around today. Our President' s great granfather, Herbert Walker, founded the company, and appointed his impecunious son-in-law Prescott Bush to the boards of several holding companies, all of which became Nazi fronts. The Walkers and Bushes never really liked the Nazis, anymore than Harriman liked the communists. To the robber barons, they were just dogs on a leash. One day the dogs broke their chains, and Hitler and Stalin got loose. Fifty million people died as a result of a bad investment.

The Robber Barons saw it coming. Their lawyers, the Dulles brothers, had a contingency plan. They had established three banks, one in Germany, one in Holland, and one in New York (the Union Banking Corporation, headed by the ever-useful son-in-law Prescott Bush). No matter who won World war II, the corporate stocks would be shifted around to whichever bank was in a neutral country when the war was over.

After WW II, the Dulles brothers' shell game deceived a gullible and warweary world. The "neutral" Dutch bank reclaimed their German assets as "stolen" by the Nazis, and the whole merry fraud continued. Prescott Bush got his Union Bank back from the US Government in 1951, despite its seizure in 1942 as a Nazi front. Prescott Bush and father-in-law Walker were paid two shares worth about \$1.5 million in 1951 dollars. It was a petty payoff for a job well done.

Nearly 4,000 shares (98% of the Union Bank holdings) were held by Roland Harriman in trust for the Rockefellers. That' s about three billion in 1951 dollars, more than 30 billion dollars in todays money. Most of it was reinvested in post-war Germany where they made even more obscene profits. After all, Germany was just as cash starved after World War II as they were after World War I. It was just another cycle in the Robber Baron' s spreadsheet. Everyone made money off the Holocaust, except of course the Jews and the Allied soldiers.

A few decades later things had quited down and all the Nazi money finally came home to Wall Street. By 1972, one of Rockefeller' s assets, the Chase Manhattan bank in New York secretly owned 38% of the Thyssen company, according to internal Thyssen records in my custody. Not a bad payoff for the Robber Barons. The Auschwitz investment paid off handsomely. The Thyssen-Krupp corporation is now the wealthiest conglomerate in Europe. WWII is over. The Germans won.

Also in the 1970' s, Brown Brothers Harriman, perhaps coincidentally, convinced the ever pliant New York State Banking Commision to issue a regulation permitting them to shred

all their records for the Nazi period. The Robber Barons, unlike the Swiss bankers, knew how to cover their tracks.

There were, of course, exceptions. Von Kouewenhoven, director of the Dutch Bank, discovered the secret Thyssen-Nazi connection after the war, and foolishly went to New York to warn his old friend Prescott Bush. His body was found two weeks later. It was reported with a straight face that he died of a heart attack.

A dear friend of mine, former American secret agent William E. Gowen, played a principal role in unravelling the entire Bush-Nazi scandal. Gowen confirmed that years after Von Kouewenhoven's death, another Dutch investigator, a journalist named Eddie Roeveer, also suffered a convenient heart attack just as he was about to confront Baron Heinrich von Thyssen-BjornMissa at his palatial London home, across from Margaret Thatchers.

Margaret Thatcher may not have known (or maybe she did) that her neighbor Baron Heinrich's brother was the infamous Nazi, Fritz Thyssen, who served Brown Brothers Harriman at the heart of the Nazi war machine. The Dulles Brothers hired ghostwriters for Fritz's mea culpa book "I Financed Hitler." To this day, gullible American media believe that Fritz Thyssen turned against Hitler in disgust at the last moment before WWII. Now that is spin!

The truth is that Prescott's Union Bank loaned the money to the Dutch Bank that loaned Hitler the money to build his first Nazi headquarters, the Braun Haus in Munich. The Thyssen's factories built the Bismark, the rail lines to Auschwitz and Treblinka, and sent the rest of their steel to their cartel partners, Flick and Krupp. Together, these war criminals made the bullets and the bombs that killed our parents' generation. They got away with it.

It is not suprising that their grandchildren are ashamed of how their families made their money. The only surprise is that the American media is still afraid to go to the US national archives and look at the files that John Buchanan found. But then, I am not surprised at all.

Here is what I wrote nearly ten years ago in "The Secret War Against the Jews":

THE BUSH-DULLES-NAZI CONNECTION

"George Bush's problems were inherited from his namesake and maternal grandfather, George Herbert 'Bert' Walker, a native of St. Louis, who founded the banking and investment firm of G. H. Walker and Company in 1900. Later the company shifted from St. Louis to the prestigious address of 1 Wall Street. . . .

"Walker was one of Hitler's most powerful financial supporters in the United States. The relationship went all the way back to 1924, when Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist, was financing Hitler's infant Nazi party. As mentioned in earlier chapters, there were American contributors as well.

"Some Americans were just bigots and made their connections to Germany through Allen Dulles's firm of Sullivan and Cromwell because they supported Fascism. The Dulles brothers, who were in it for profit more than ideology, arranged American investments in Nazi Germany in the 1930s to ensure that their clients did well out of the German economic recovery. . . .

"Sullivan & Cromwell was not the only firm engaged in funding Germany. According to 'The Splendid Blond Beast,' Christopher Simpson's seminal history of the politics of genocide and profit, Brown Brothers, Harriman was another bank that specialized in investments in Germany. The key figure was Averill Harriman, a dominating figure in the American establishment. . . .

"The firm originally was known as W. A. Harriman & Company. The link between Harriman & Company's American investors and Thyssen started in the 1920s, through the Union Banking Corporation, which began trading in 1924. In just one three-year period, the Harriman firm sold more than \$50 million of German bonds to American investors.

' Bert' Walker was Union Banking' s president, and the firm was located in the offices of Averill Harriman' s company at 39 Broadway in New York.

"In 1926 Bert Walker did a favor for his new son-in-law, Prescott Bush. It was the sort of favor families do to help their children make a start in life, but Prescott came to regret it bitterly. Walker made Prescott vice president of W. A. Harriman. The problem was that Walker' s specialty was companies that traded with Germany. As Thyssen and the other German industrialists consolidated Hitler' s political power in the 1930s, an American financial connection was needed. According to our sources, Union Banking became an out-and-out Nazi money-laundering machine. . . .

"In [1931], Harriman & Company merged with a British-American investment company to become Brown Brothers, Harriman. Prescott Bush became one of the senior partners of the new company, which relocated to 59 Broadway, while Union Banking remained at 39 Broadway. But in 1934 Walker arranged to put his son-in-law on the board of directors of Union Banking.

"Walker also set up a deal to take over the North American operations of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, a cover for I.G. Farben' s Nazi espionage unit in the United States. The shipping line smuggled in German agents, propaganda, and money for bribing American politicians to see things Hitler' s way. The holding company was Walker' s American Shipping & Commerce, which shared the offices at 39 Broadway with Union Banking. In an elaborate corporate paper trail, Harriman' s stock in American Shipping & Commerce was controlled by yet another holding company, the Harriman Fifteen Corporation, run out of Walker' s office. The directors of this company were Averill Harriman, Bert Walker, and Prescott Bush. . . .

". . . In a November 1935 article in Common Sense, retired marine general Smedley D. Butler blamed Brown Brothers, Harriman for having the U.S. marines act like ' racketeers' and ' gangsters' in order to exploit financially the peasants of Nicaragua. . . .

". . . A 1934 congressional investigation alleged that Walker' s ' Hamburg Amerika Line subsidized a wide range of pro-Nazi propaganda efforts both in Germany and the United States.' Walker did not know it, but one of his American employees, Dan Harkins, had blown the whistle on the spy apparatus to Congress. Harkins, one of our best sources, became Roosevelt' s first double agent . . . [and] kept up the pretense of being an ardent Nazi sympathizer, while reporting to Naval Intelligence on the shipping company' s deals with Nazi intelligence.

"Instead of divesting the Nazi money," continue the authors, "Bush hired a lawyer to hide the assets. The lawyer he hired had considerable expertise in such underhanded schemes. It was Allen Dulles. According to Dulles' s client list at Sullivan & Cromwell, his first relationship with Brown Brothers, Harriman was on June 18, 1936. In January 1937 Dulles listed his work for the firm as ' Disposal of Stan [Standard Oil] Investing stock.'

"As discussed in Chapter 3, Standard Oil of New Jersey had completed a major stock transaction with Dulles' s Nazi client, I.G. Farben. By the end of January 1937 Dulles had merged all his cloaking activities into one client account: ' Brown Brothers Harriman Schroeder Rock.' Schroeder, of course, was the Nazi bank on whose board Dulles sat. The ' Rock' were the Rockefellers of Standard Oil, who were already coming under scrutiny for their Nazi deals. By May 1939 Dulles handled another problem for Brown Brothers, Harriman, their ' Securities Custodian Accounts.'

"If Dulles was trying to conceal how many Nazi holding companies Brown Brothers, Harriman was connected with, he did not do a very good job. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, word leaked from Washington that affiliates of Prescott Bush' s company were under investigation for aiding the Nazis in time of war. . . .

". . . The government investigation against Prescott Bush continued. Just before the storm broke, his son, George, abandoned his plans to enter Yale and enlisted in the U.S. Navy. It was, say our sources among the former intelligence officers, a valiant attempt by an eighteen-year-old boy to save the family' s honor.

"Young George was in flight school in October 1942, when the U.S. government charged his father with running Nazi front groups in the United States. Under the Trading with the Enemy Act, all the shares of the Union Banking Corporation were seized, including those held by Prescott Bush as being in effect held for enemy nationals. Union Banking, of course, was an affiliate of Brown Brothers, Harriman, and Bush handled the Harrimans' investments as well.

"Once the government had its hands on Bush' s books, the whole story of the intricate web of Nazi front corporations began to unravel. A few days later two of Union Banking' s subsidiaries -- the Holland American Trading Corporation and the Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation -- also were seized. Then the government went after the Harriman Fifteen Holding Company, which Bush shared with his father-in-law, Bert Walker, the Hamburg-Amerika Line, and the Silesian-American Corporation. The U.S. government found that huge sections of Prescott Bush' s empire had been operated on behalf of Nazi Germany and had greatly assisted the German war effort." (1)

EDWIN PAULEY

"Try as he did," continue the authors, "George Bush could not get away from Dulles' s crooked corporate network, which his grandfather and father had joined in the 1920s. Wherever he turned, George found that the influence of the Dulles brothers was already there. Even when he fled to Texas to become a successful businessman on his own, he ran into the pirates of Wall Street.

"One of Allen Dulles' s secret spies inside the Democratic party later became George Bush' s partner in the Mexican oil business. Edwin Pauley, a California oil man, was . . . one of Dulles' s covert agents in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations . . . a ' big business' Democrat. . . ."

Among the key posts held by Pauley were: treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, director of the Democratic convention in 1944 and, after Truman' s election, Truman appointed him the "Petroleum Coordinator of Lend-Lease Supplies for the Soviet Union and Britain."

Just after the end of World War II, "in April 1945 Truman appointed Pauley as the U.S. representative to the Allied Reparations Committee, with the rank of ambassador," as well as "industrial and commercial advisor to the Potsdam Conference, ' where his chief task was to renegotiate the reparations agreements formulated at Yalta.' As one historian noted, the ' oil industry has always watched reparations activities carefully.' There was a lot of money involved, and much of it belonged to the Dulles brothers' clients."

At the same time, report Loftus and Aarons,

"the Dulles brothers were still shifting Nazi assets out of Europe for their clients as well as for their own profit. They didn' t want the Soviets to get their hands on these assets or even know that they existed. Pauley played a significant role in solving this problem for the Dulles brothers. The major part of Nazi Germany' s industrial assets was located in the zones occupied by the West' s forces. As Washington' s man on the ground, Pauley managed to deceive the Soviets for long enough to allow Allen Dulles to spirit much of the remaining Nazi assets out to safety. . . .

"Pauley, a key player in the plan to hide the Dulles brothers' Nazi assets, then moved into another post where he could help them further. After successfully keeping German assets in Fascist hands, Pauley was given the job of ' surveying Japan' s assets and determining the amount of its war debt.' Again, it was another job that was crucial to the Dulles clique' secret financial and intelligence operations." (2)

After Pauley retired from government work he went back to being an independent oil man. Loftus and Aarons state that: "In 1958 he founded Pauley Petroleum which: . . . teamed up with Howard Hughes to expand oil production in the Gulf of Mexico.

"Pauley Petroleum discovered a highly productive offshore petroleum reserve and in 1959 became involved in a dispute with the Mexican Government, which considered the

royalties from the wells to be too low.

"According to our sources in the intelligence community, the oil dispute was really a shakedown of the CIA by Mexican politicians. Hughes and Pauley were working for the CIA from time to time, while advancing their own financial interests in the lucrative Mexican oil fields. Pauley, say several of our sources, was the man who invented an intelligence money-laundering system in Mexico, which was later refined in the 1970s as part of Nixon's Watergate scandal. At one point CIA agents used Pemex, the Mexican government's oil monopoly, as a business cover at the same time Pemex was being used as a money laundry for Pauley's campaign contributions. As we shall see, the Mexican CIA connection played an important part in the development of George Bush's political and intelligence career. . . .

"Pauley, say the 'old spies,' was the man who brought all the threads of the Mexican connection together. He was Bush's business associate, a front man for Dulles's CIA [Allen Dulles was CIA director then], and originator of the use of Mexican oil fronts to create a slush fund for Richard Nixon's various campaigns. . . .

"Although it is not widely known, Pauley, in fact, had been a committed, if 'secret,' Nixon supporter since 1960. It should be recalled that Nixon tried to conceal his Mexican slush fund during the Watergate affair by pressuring the CIA into a 'national security' cover. The CIA, to its credit, declined to participate. Unfortunately, others were so enmeshed in Pauley's work for Nixon that they could never extricate themselves. According to a number of our intelligence sources, the deals Bush cut with Pauley in Mexico catapulted him into political life. In 1960 Bush became a protege of Richard Nixon, who was then running for president of the United States. . . .

"The most intriguing of Bush's early connections was to Richard Nixon, who as vice president had supervised Allen Dulles's covert planning for the Bay of Pigs [invasion]. For years it has been rumored that Dulles's client, George Bush's father, was one of the Republican leaders who recruited Nixon to run for Congress and later convinced Eisenhower to take him on as vice president. There is no doubt that the two families were close. George Bush described Nixon as his 'mentor.' Nixon was a Bush supporter in his very first tilt at politics, during his unsuccessful run for the Senate in 1964, and turned out again when he entered the House two years later.

"After Nixon's landslide victory in 1972, he ordered a general house cleaning on the basis of loyalty. 'Eliminate everyone,' he told John Ehrlichman about reappointments, 'except George Bush. Bush will do anything for our cause.' . . . According to Bush's account, the president told him that 'the place I really need you is over at the National Committee running things.' So, in 1972, Nixon appointed George Bush as head of the Republican National Committee.

"It was Bush who fulfilled Nixon's promise to make the 'ethnic' emigres a permanent part of Republican politics. In 1972 Nixon's State Department spokesman confirmed to his Australian counterpart that the ethnic groups were very useful to get out the vote in several key states. Bush's tenure as head of the Republican National Committee exactly coincided with Laszlo Pasztor's 1972 drive to transform the Heritage Groups Council into the party's official ethnic arm. The groups Pasztor chose as Bush's campaign allies were the emigre Fascists whom Dulles had brought to the United States. . . .

". . . Nearly twenty years later, and after expose's in several respectable newspapers, Bush continued to recruit most of the same ethnic Fascists, including Pasztor, for his own 1988 ethnic outreach program when he first ran for president.

"According to our sources in the intelligence community," state the authors, "it was Bush who told Nixon that the Watergate investigations might start uncovering the Fascist skeletons in the Republican party's closet. Bush himself acknowledges that he wrote Nixon a letter asking him to step down. The day after Bush did so, Nixon resigned.

"Bush had hoped to become Gerald Ford's vice president upon Nixon's resignation, but he was appointed U.S. ambassador to the UN. Nelson Rockefeller became vice president and chief damage controller. He formed a special commission in an attempt to preempt the Senate's investigation of the intelligence community. The Rockefeller Commission into

CIA abuses was filled with old OPC [Dulles' s Office of Policy Coordination] hands like Ronald Reagan, who had been the front man back in the 1950s for the money-laundering organization, the Crusade for Freedom, which was part of Dulles' s Fascist ' freedom fighters' program." (3)

In 1988, Project Censored, a news media censorship research organization, awarded the honor of "Top Censored story" to the subject of George Bush. The article revealed "how the major mass media ignored, overlooked or undercovered at least ten critical stories reported in America' s alternative press that raised serious questions about the Republican candidate, George Bush, dating from his reported role as a CIA ' asset' in 1963 to his Presidential campaign' s connection with a network of antSemitism with Nazi and fascist affiliations in 1988." (4)

NOTES: GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH

1. The Secret War Against the Jews, pp. 357-361

2. Ibid., pp. 362-364

3. Ibid., pp. 365-371

4. The 1993 Project Censored Yearbook: The News That Didn' t Make The News And Why, Project Censored; Dr. Carl Jensen, Director., pp. 230.

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About the author: *As a former federal prosecutor, John Loftus had an insider's knowledge of high level intelligence operations, including obstruction of Congressional investigations. Loftus resigned from the Justice Department in 1981 to expose how the intelligence community had recruited Nazi war criminals and then concealed the files from Congressional subpoena. After appearing on an Emmy Award winning segment of 60 Minutes, Loftus has spent the next two decades writing histories of intelligence cover-ups, and serving as an unpaid lawyer helping other whistleblowers inside US intelligence.*

A captured Al Qaida document reveals that US energy companies were secretly negotiating with the Taliban to build a pipeline. The document was obtained by the FBI but was not allowed to be shared with other agencies in order to protect Enron. Multiple sources confirm that American law enforcement agencies were deliberately kept in the dark and systematically prevented from connecting the dots before 9/11 in order to aid Enron's secret and immoral Taliban negotiations.

The suppressed Al Qaida document tends to support recent claims of a cover-up made by several mid-level intelligence and law enforcement figures. Their ongoing terrorist investigations appear to have been hindered during the same sensitive time period while the Enron Corporation was still negotiating with the Taliban. An inadvertent result of the Taliban pipeline cover-up was that the Taliban's friends in Al Qaida were able to complete their last eight months of preparations for 9/11 while the Enron secrecy block was still in force.

Although the latest order to block investigations allegedly resulted from Enron's January 2002 appeal to Vice President Dick Cheney, it appears that there were at least three previous block orders, each building upon the other, stretching back for decades and involving both Republican and Democratic administrations.

The first block came in the 1970's, as a result of Congressional reaction to domestic espionage against the anti-Vietnam war movement. In a case of blatant over-reaction, the FBI placed all houses of worship and religious charities off-limits for any surveillance whatsoever unless there was independent probable cause. This meant that all Mosques and other Muslim meeting places for terrorist groups were effectively off limits until after a crime had been committed. The block order was not lifted until last week by Atty. General Ashcroft.

The second block order, in force since the 1980's, was against any investigation that would embarrass the Saudi Royal family. Originally, it was designed to conceal Saudi support for Muslim extremists fighting against the Soviets in Afghanistan and Chechnya, but it went too far. Oliver North noted in his autobiography, that every time he tried to do something about terrorism links in the Middle East, he was told to stop because it might embarrass the Saudis. This block remains in place.

As the combined result of these two blocks, the Saudis were able to fund middle eastern terrorists in complete secrecy during the 1990's through a network of Muslim charities in Virginia, Tampa and Florida. The Saudi funding network was targeted at the destruction of the State of Israel and the obstruction of the Palestinian peace process.

The Saudi funding conduit has now been exposed and shut down by means of a private lawsuit, *Loftus vs. Sami Al Arian*, which is currently pending in Hillsborough County, Florida. The lawsuit, filed on March 20, 2002, influenced the government into raiding the Saudi charities in Herndon, Virginia, a few hours later.

After filing the Al-Arian lawsuit, Attorney Loftus began to receive very detailed documents and information about a third block: a prohibition on investigations concerning the Taliban. In the early 1990's, a consortium of American oil companies (lead by Unocal) had hired Enron to determine the profitability of building an oil and gas pipeline across Afghanistan so that America could have access to the Caspian Sea Basin, holding 1/8th of the worlds energy supplies.

There is no doubt that these secret negotiations existed, and that they were known to Al Qaida. Loftus recently received an FBI translation of a highly classified and encrypted Al Qaida document, circa 1997-1998, which was retrieved and decrypted from a computer laptop following the Embassy bombing in Africa. The document was written by Osama Bin Laden's military commander, Mohammed Atef, under his nom de guerre, Abu Haf, and reveals extensive knowledge of the supposedly secret pipeline negotiations, and their potential economic worth to the Taliban, Pakistan and the U.S.

Former Afghanistan CIA agent Robert Baer has recently published a book charging that the cover-up of the 1990's pipeline negotiations revealed extensive financial corruption inside the Clinton administration, and contributed to the lack of intelligence before 9/11. The Taliban negotiations temporarily collapsed in 1999 after Clinton reversed his NSC advisor's policy, and ordered a missile strike against terrorists in Afghanistan.

However, in January 2001, Vice President Cheney allegedly reinstated the intelligence block and expanded it to effectively preclude any investigations whatsoever of Saudi-Taliban-Afghan oil connections. Former FBI counter-terrorism chief John O'Neill resigned from the FBI in disgust, stating that he was ordered not to investigate Saudi-Al Qaida connections because of the Enron pipeline deal. Loftus has confirmed that it was O'Neill who originally discovered the AL Qaida pipeline memo after the Embassy bombings in Africa.

O'Neill gave an overview of the Enron block to two French authors who will soon be publishing in the United States. The FBI is currently investigating Loftus' links to John O'Neill, and is also refusing FBI agent Robert Wright permission to publish his own findings about the Enron block.

Loftus asserts that the Enron block, which remained in force from January 2001 until August 2001 when the pipeline deal collapsed, is the reason that none of FBI agent Rowley's requests for investigations were ever approved. As numerous British and French authors have concluded, the information provided by European intelligence sources prior to 9/11 was so extensive, that it is no longer possible for either CIA or the FBI to assert a defense of incompetence.

It is time for Congress to face the truth: In order to give Enron one last desperate chance to complete the Taliban pipeline and save itself from bankruptcy, senior levels of US intelligence were ordered to keep their eyes shut and their subordinates ignorant.

The Enron cover-up confirms that 9/11 was not an intelligence failure or a law enforcement failure (at least not entirely). Instead, it was a foreign policy failure of the highest order. If Congress ever combines its Enron investigation with 9/11, Cheney's whole house of cards will collapse.

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The Enron pipeline connection to 9/11

This is a privileged and confidential work-product document restricted to my legal researchers and not to be released without my express written consent.

A highly reliable confidential client source who wishes to remain anonymous has promised to send me an FBI copy of a high-level Al Qaida report dating back to the embassy bombings in Africa several years ago. The email report was captured in Africa from the computer file of a senior aid to Osama Bin Laden. My client has obtained this document through lawful means,

The email report, written by Al Qaida' s head of military operations, Mohammad Atef, describes Al Qaida' s view of ongoing secret pipeline negotiations between the US oil companies and the Taliban to build a pipeline through Afghanistan.

This Atef report was almost certainly reviewed by the late John O' Neill at the time of the Embassy bombing, shortly after the Al Qaida report was written. At the time, O' Neill was the FBI agent in charge of the Embassy bombing investigation. The shocking pipeline information may explain why O' Neill became fixated about the Saudi-Taliban-Al Qaida relationship for the few remaining years of his life.

After O' Neill' s investigations were repeatedly shut down by his superiors, O' Neill allegedly began making discreet inquiries to French intelligence using two reporters as cut-outs. Both reporters were known consultants for French intelligence and are specialists on both the oil industry and terrorism.

It is plausible that the French Government was upset at being shut out of the Caspian Basin deal, and may have been helping O' Neill behind the backs of his superior' s in Washington. It does seem that the more that O' Neill learned, the less he was allowed to do with it.

The last straw was Cheney' s refusal to follow up on O' Neill' s request to pursue the leads in the Phoenix memo in April 2001. After resigning from the FBI in disgust, John O' Neil spoke candidly to several people, including the two French authors, whom he met again in July.

They have now written about the pipeline deal in "The Forbidden Truth." The book, not yet translated into English, quotes O' Neill as saying that his Al Qaida investigations were blocked to protect the Saudis. The Caspian Basin pipeline issue is discussed at length as the motive for the coverup.

I do not think that the French authors have the Atef document or they would have released it in their book. The Atef memo may indeed be a smoking gun, but I need to see the exact text to be sure before I release it to Congress.

This Al Qaida document may be the first hard evidence to break the Enron pipeline cover-up apart. I need your advice and confidential assistance in making a discreet collection of all Afghan pipeline research for a memo to present to Congress.

Here is my investigative hypothesis which needs to be greatly fleshed out and footnoted before I go to Congress. I have presented my thoughts by topic, rather than in chronological order.

Back in the 1970' s and 80' s, Saudi intelligence (not the CIA as has been reported) funded the early Taliban faction and later Al Qaida as part of the insurgency to throw the Russians out of Afghanistan. A few years afterwards, US energy companies (Enron, as the Afghan pipeline consultant for UNOCAL) used the Saudi intelligence connection to the Taliban to begin negotiations for a pipeline across Afghanistan.

Prince Turki, chief of Saudi intelligence, has publicly admitted making several trips into Afghanistan to negotiate a peace mission with the Taliban. My sources say he was the pipeline mediator for Enron. Prince Turki was fired as head of Saudi intelligence immediately after the pipeline discussions collapsed in August 2001.

Prince Turki is allegedly close to the Bin Laden family which was allegedly promised the construction contract in return for a percentage to the Saudi Royal family. This is a common business practice initiated by the Carlyle Group' s contracts in Saudi Arabia.

As the Republican IPO magazine, Red Herring, confirms, President Bush' father was business partners in the Carlyle Group with the Bin Laden family during this period . This company is a Who' s Who of former Democratic and Republican intelligence and political officials, whose specialty is acting as super-lobbyists at the highest levels of government. They are also suspected of arranging construction kickbacks to the Saudi royal family in return for discount oil sales.

Red Herring alleges that during a visit to Kennebunkport, Bush senior lectured his son on placating the Saudis, especially with regard to Israel, and even called the Saudis in his son' s presence to reassure them that he had told his son their point of view.

Apparently, the deeply angered President Bush mentioned the private meeting with his father to a close friend, who leaked it to Red Herring. Shortly afterward, another Republican newspaper, the Boston Herald, ran a scathing expose on the number of White House officials with investments in Saudi oil, calling it an "obscene conflict of interest."

It should be noted that President Bush at first seemed to reject his father' s advice about Israel quite strongly, and secretly ordered all American troops to begin a total withdrawal from Saudi Arabia. White House sources began a steady drumbeat of leaks about Saudi involvement with terrorism, and even authorized long-delayed raids on the Saudi charities in Virginia that served as a money laundry for terrorist operations against Israel.

Suddenly, President Bush made a sudden and startling switch to adopt a more pro-Saudi view. The documents seized in the Virginia raids are barely being translated, let alone investigated.

Nevertheless, the Israelis have been privately informed that criminal cases against the Saudi-financed terrorists in the US like Sami Al Arian, are being dropped for "lack of evidence" before the evidence has even been collated.

The State Department' s recent report on Global Terrorism is being denounced as a blatant white-wash by Republicans and Democrats alike.

A plausible explanation for the dramatic policy reversal is that someone (allegedly Cheney) told President Bush to call off the dogs at CIA and FBI, because if the Saudis went down, they would take his father down with them. I think our President has a good heart, but is completely boxed in and does not know how to get out from under his father' s legacy.

The Israeli government is angered and bewildered over the sudden switch, and has begun to release documents showing prior US knowledge of Al Qaida operations as well as Saudi support for terrorism. As Crown Prince Abdullah' s visit to both Bushes in Texas showed, a modus vivendi has been reached.

The simplest explanation is that both Crown Prince Abdullah and President Bush can blackmail each other over the Taliban pipeline. Both sides have agreed to pretend that they have always been allies in the war against terrorism, and that Iraq is the real enemy.

Mutual blackmail makes a bit of sense. The Saudi intelligence connection was the key to get the Taliban pipeline negotiations going without the CIA or FBI finding out. The Enron political connection to the Bush and Clinton administrations was key to keeping the CIA and FBI off of the Saudis' backs while the negotiations were underway. Messy little details about terrorism were swept under the rug for the sake of the big picture.

The truth is already starting to leak out. It has just been discovered that Enron had purchased huge tracts of land in the Caspian basin, especially in Turkmenistan, which property is allegedly still on their books. The acreage is enormous, and worthless.

But, if the Taliban pipeline had been built, Enron might have owned some of the most valuable oil exploration sites in the world, and rescued itself from insolvency. Any

White House insider who helped Enron would have gotten rich, filthy rich.

When Bush' s son came into office, Enron allegedly approached Cheney in late January and told him vaguely about the secret Saudi-Taliban pipeline negotiations, and how important it was to America' s energy policy for generations to come.

Like an idiot, Cheney agreed to keep the lid on any Saudi-Taliban investigations for a while. For the sake of the Caspian Basin pipeline, Cheney passed the word inside the beltway not to allow anyone in the Government to connect the dots.

All across America, ongoing Saudi-Taliban investigations were hindered, obstructed, or closed down, just as the Clinton administration had done before them.

What no one did was check Enron' s accounting. The pipeline deal made little economic sense in view of Russian cooperation. To Enron' s horror, the pipeline deal collapsed in August. Then came 9/11. Then came the Enron collapse. Then came the Cheney coverup.

Cheney' s biggest problem is the two fairly senior intelligence officials who rebelled and became whistleblowers: Robert Baer of CIA and John O' Neill of FBI. The rest of the FBI and CIA higher ups have kept their mouths shut, although a lot of lower level people are now coming forward to question their superior' s strange behavior. The two rebels, Baer of CIA and O' Neill of FBI, were of course, driven into retirement.

Much of the Saudi information was blacked out of Baer' s book by CIA censors, but enough remains to thoroughly document the brazen avarice of senior Clinton NSC officials for a Caspian Basin pipeline.

Baer names a few names, but he was driven into retirement before he could learn too much. Still, he learned that both Republican and Democratic officials were involved with the pipeline coverup to the great detriment of American intelligence.

The worst condemnation ever written of the financial corruption in the Clinton administration can be found in the last chapters of Robert Baer' s recent book, "See No Evil", where he blames the pipeline coverup for substantially contributing to 9/11.

Baer' s book makes a strong case, as do O' Neill's friends in France with their book. The explanation is raw and blunt. No partisan politics, just greed. A crooked handful of high level officials in the Clinton and Bush administration were clearly obsessed with the Caspian pipeline plan.

Cheney was not the first to block the investigations, but he is probably the last to be involved with the coverup. That could explain why he is resisting Congress on both the Enron and pre-9/11 intelligence documents. If Congress ever connects the two investigations, the whole house of cards will collapse.

Most of my sources say that Bush and Rice may have been deliberately kept out of the loop by Cheney. For example, it was Cheney, not Rice, who saw the Phoenix memo before 9/11.

It is, however, theoretically possible that the President may have known about the pipeline deal from his own sources.

President Bush' s father was the leading lobbyist for the Saudis and may have been told everything by his Carlyle Group partners, the Bin Laden family, who were supposedly in line to get the Taliban pipeline construction contract. But it is doubtful we will ever know what Bush senior told his son while the pipeline negotiations were underway.

In terms of the upcoming Congressional investigation, the Al Qaida document is the first direct written evidence to confirm the existence of secret pipeline negotiations with the Taliban. Moreover, it confirms that Al Qaida was informed of these negotiations from the earliest stages.

This raises an interesting question. The Al Qaida author, Mohammed Atef, must have known that his report had fallen into American hands when his operative' s computer was captured by the FBI. Atef may have been surprised that his pipeline report was never made public to embarrass the Taliban.

Atef may have suspected merely from the surprising silence that the CIA and FBI were not being allowed to pursue or reveal their Afghanistan investigations while the pipeline negotiations were under way. The Saudis could certainly have tipped off the Taliban that the fix was in. It is hard to believe that the Bin Laden construction company did not learn anything from their Carlyle group partners about the pipeline.

Whatever the source, the early date of the Atef report shows that the highest levels of Al Qaida certainly knew about the pipeline secret from the beginning. The pipeline coverup could have convinced Atef that Al Qaida could exploit the lack of coordinated intelligence against them.

In addition to the usual inter-agency bungling, the Enron cover-up was the real reason for the black hole in US intell about events in Afghanistan, and plausibly explains why no US agency was allowed to connect the dots. Moreover it explains why honest officials like Baer and O' Neill were driven into retirement.

Bottom line: Baer and O' Neill were right. There was a pipeline coverup and it very likely contributed to 9/11. The Atef report raises the founded suspicion, based on specific articulable facts, that AL Qaida might have piggy-backed on the Enron secrecy blackout to launch their surprise attack, confident in their knowledge that US intelligence had been deliberately blinded by Enron' s cronies in Washington.

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The Press on the BCCI-bin Mahfouz-bin Laden Intelligence Nexus

Boston Herald, December 11, 2001

A powerful Washington, D.C., law firm with unusually close ties to the White House has earned hefty fees representing controversial Saudi billionaires as well as a Texas-based Islamic charity fingered last week as a terrorist front.

The influential law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld has represented three wealthy Saudi businessmen - Khalid bin Mahfouz, Mohammed Hussein Al-Amoudi and Salah Idris - who have been scrutinized by U.S. authorities for possible involvement in financing Osama bin Laden and his terrorist network.

In addition, Akin, Gump currently represents the largest Islamic charity in the United States, Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development in Richmond, Texas.

Holy Land' s assets were frozen by the Treasury Department last week as government investigators probe its ties to Hamas, the militant Palestinian group blamed for suicide attacks against Israelis. Partners at Akin, Gump include one of President Bush' s closest Texas friends, James C. Langdon, and George R. Salem, a Bush fund-raiser who chaired his 2000 campaign' s outreach to ArabAmericans.

In addition to the royal family, the firm' s Saudi clients have included bin Mahfouz, who hired Akin, Gump when he was indicted in the BCCI banking scandal in the early 1990s. In 1999, the Saudi' s placed bin Mahfouz under house arrest after reportedly discovering that the bank he controlled, National Commercial Bank in Saudi Arabia, funneled millions to charities believed to be serving as bin Laden fronts.

A bin Mahfouz business partner, Al-Amoudi, was also represented by Akin, Gump. When it was reported in 1999 that U.S. authorities were also investigating Al-Amoudi' s Capitol Trust Bank, Akin, Gump released a statement on behalf of their client denying any connections to terrorism. One year earlier, the firm had co-sponsored an investment conference in Ethiopia with Al-Amoudi.

Akin, Gump partner and Bush fund-raiser Salem led the legal team that defended Idris, a banking protege of bin Mahfouz and the owner of El-Shifa, the Sudanese pharmaceutical plant destroyed by U.S. cruise missiles in August 1998.

...Speaking of Akin, Gump partner Kress' office in the White House, Lewis added: "That' s not appropriate and frankly it' s potentially troublesome because there is a real possibility of a conflict of interest. Basically you have a partner for Akin, Gump . . . inside the hen house."

But another longtime Washington political observer, Vincent Cannistraro, the former chief of counter-intelligence at the Central Intelligence Agency, said the political influence a firm like Akin, Gump has is precisely why clients like the Saudis hire them.

"These are cozy political relationships . . . If you have a problem in Washington, there are only a few firms to go to and Akin, Gump is one of them," Cannistraro said.

Cannistraro pointed out that Idris hired Akin, Gump during the Clinton presidency, when Clinton confidante Vernon Jordan was a partner at the firm. "He hired them because Vernon Jordan had influence . . . that' s a normal political exercise where you are buying influence," he said.

Akin, Gump is not the only politically wired Washington business cashing in on the Saudi connection.

Burson-Marsteller, a major D.C. public relations firm, registered with the U.S. government as a foreign agent for the Saudi embassy within weeks of the Sept. 11 terror attacks.

Boston Herald , December 10, 2001

Two billionaire Saudi families scrutinized by authorities for possible financial ties to Osama bin Laden' s terrorist network continue to engage in major oil deals with leading U.S. corporations.

The bin Mahfouz and Al-Amoudi clans, who control three private Saudi Arabian oil companies, are partners with U. S. firms in a series of ambitious oil development and pipeline projects in central and south Asia, records show.

Working through their companies - Delta Oil, Nimir Petroleum and Corral Petroleum - the Saudi families have formed international consortiums with U. S. oil giants Texaco, Unocal, Amerada Hess and Frontera Resources.

These business relationships persist despite evidence that members of the two Saudi families - headed by patriarchs Khalid bin Mahfouz and Mohammed Hussein Al-Amoudi - have had ties to Islamic charities and companies linked financially to bin Laden' s al Qaeda organization. So far, bin Mahfouz and Al-Amoudi, who have denied any involvement with bin Laden, have been left untouched by the U. S. Treasury Department, which has frozen the assets of 150 individuals, companies and charities suspected of financing terrorism.

According to a May 1999 report by the U. S. Embassy in Saudi Arabia, Delta Oil was created by 50 prominent Saudi investors in the early 1990s.

The prime force behind Delta Oil appears to be Mohammed Hussein Al-Amoudi, who is based in Ethiopia and oversees a vast network of companies involved in construction, mining, banking and oil.

Al-Amoudi also owns Corral Petroleum.

The Al-Amoudis' business interests, meanwhile, are enmeshed with the bin Mahfouz

family, which owns the third privately held Saudi oil company, Nimir Petroleum.

Nimir was established by the Mahfouz family in Bermuda in 1991, according to the U. S. Embassy report.

The closeness of the two clans is underlined by their joint oil venture, Delta-Nimir, as well as by their partnership in the Saudi firm The Marei Bin Mahfouz & Ahmed Al Amoudi Group of Companies & Factories.

Meanwhile, information continues to circulate in intelligence circles in the United States and Europe suggesting wealthy Saudi businessmen have provided financial support to bin Laden.

Much of it revolves around a 1999 audit conducted by the Saudi government that reportedly discovered that the bin Mahfouz family' s National Commercial Bank had transferred at least \$ 3 million to charitable organizations believed to be fronts for bin Laden' s terror network.

U. S. and British authorities also reportedly looked at Al-Amoudi' s Capitol Trust Bank in London and New York for similar activities.

After the audit, bin Mahfouz was placed under house arrest in Taif, Saudi Arabia, and Al-Amoudi reportedly replaced him as head of National Commercial Bank.

Some of the Saudi money transferred from National Commercial Bank allegedly went to the Islamic charity Blessed Relief, whose board members included bin Mahfouz' s son, Abdul Rahman bin Mahfouz.

In October, the U. S. Treasury Department named Blessed Relief as a front organization providing funds to bin Laden.

"Saudi businessmen have been transferring millions of dollars to bin Laden through Blessed Relief," the agency said.

In 1999, Al-Amoudi' s lawyers in Washington, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer and Feld, issued a statement saying, "Al-Amoudi did not know bin Laden and never had any dealings with him" and that the businessman "was unalterably opposed to terrorism and had no knowledge of any money transfers by Saudi businesses to bin Laden."

Despite officials' suspicions, the bin Mahfouz and Al-Amoudi oil companies continue to profit from their working relationship with America' s own oil elite. For example:

- The Mahfouz family, through Nimir Petroleum, joined forces recently with Texaco to develop oil fields in Kazakhstan estimated to contain as many as 1.5 billion barrels of oil.
- The Al-Amoudi family, through Delta Oil, teamed up with Amerada Hess three years ago to develop oil fields in Azerbaijan. Delta-Hess is also part of a consortium hoping to build a \$ 2.4 billion oil pipeline from Azerbaijan to Turkey.
- In the mid-1990s, Delta Oil formed a partnership with Unocal in a failed bid to build oil and gas pipelines from Turkmenistan to the Arabian Sea.
- In 1994, Delta-Nimir, a joint venture of the Al-Amoudi and bin Mahfouz families, joined with Unocal in a consortium to develop three oil fields in Azerbaijan. In 1996, Delta-Nimir and Unocal closed a second oil development deal in Azerbaijan.

(For more info about banking connections, go to **bankersalmanac.com**.)

Daily News (New York), November 10, 2001

U.S. officials allege that Yasin Al-Qadi, a wealthy Saudi businessman whose assets have been frozen by the Treasury Department, funneled money from National Commercial to Al Qaeda through a charity called Muwafaq Foundation.

Because of suspected terrorist links, the Treasury Department has seized assets and barred numerous banks and financial entities from doing business in the United States.

A banking official who asked not to be identified said new anti-terror legislation is flawed because it gives the government great leeway in determining which business gets blacklisted.

The official said political considerations could favor institutions associated with crucial allies like Saudi Arabia, paving the way for terrorist funds to continue to flow through U.S. banks.

White House spokeswoman Claire Buchan acknowledged that the Treasury consults the President before freezing assets or barring trade with specific people or organizations.

Two Saudi government agencies bought 50% of National Commercial in 1999. The other half is owned by several shareholders, including members of the Mahfouz family, which gave up its majority ownership to the government.

New York Times , October 15, 2001

The 11th floor aerie from which Yasin Abdullah al-Qadi shepherds his investments is a seemingly endless stretch of plush white carpet barely interrupted by a white leather couch and a spotless desk. The Red Sea dominates the view, sparkling azure in the bright October sunshine.

But the placid surroundings were shattered on Friday when Mr. Qadi found himself on a new list of 39 individuals and groups accused by the United States Treasury Department of financing Osama bin Laden and his organization, Al Qaeda. The citation about Mr. Qadi read in part: "He heads the Saudi-based Muwafaq Foundation. Muwafaq is an Al Qaeda front that receives funding from wealthy Saudi businessmen." It goes on to say that the business community has been transferring millions of dollars to Mr. bin Laden through the charity.

It is an accusation that Mr. Qadi says he finds absurd, not least because the foundation shut down five years ago.

"Nothing has been given to bin Laden whatsoever, this is nonsense," Mr. Qadi, a bearded, 45-year-old businessman, said in an interview.

Accusations against pillars of the Jidda community like Mr. Qadi and the foundation -- its six-member board included prominent figures like two members of the bin Mahfouz banking clan.

Boston Herald , October 14, 2001

Three banks allegedly used by Osama bin Laden to distribute money to his global terrorism network have well-established ties to a prince in Saudi Arabia's royal family, several billionaire Saudi bankers, and the governments of Kuwait and Dubai.

One of the banks, Al-Shamal Islamic Bank in the Sudan, was controlled directly by Osama bin Laden, according to a 1996 U.S. State Department report. A second bank, Faisal Islamic Bank, appears to have a relative of Osama bin Laden on its board of directors, the bank's records show.

- Despite repeated denials of any connection to their notorious relative, members of the family of Osama bin Laden continue to have close business relationships with another wealthy Saudi banking clan, the bin Mahfouz family, which is suspected of shipping millions of dollars to the exiled terrorist as recently as three years ago.

The bin Mahfouz family was placed in the spotlight Friday when the Bush administration moved to freeze the assets of 39 more individuals and groups it believes are supporting terrorism.

One of the names on the list, Saudi businessman Yasin al-Qadi, is involved with members of the bin Mahfouz family in a Muslim charity, Blessed Relief, which the Treasury Department says has steered millions of dollars to bin Laden.

Sunday Times (London) , October 14, 2001,

Further investigations into the Bin Laden money network have linked a dynasty of Saudi billionaires with close ties to their country' s royal family to a London charity accused of being connected with Bin Laden.

The International Development Foundation (IDF) -which is now under investigation by Britain' s Charity Commission- was founded by members of the Bin Mahfouz family, one of Saudi Arabia' s most prominent clans.

It has emerged, too, that a director of the IDF is also on the board of an Arab investment company that was refuelling the American warship USS Cole last year when it was attacked in Yemen on the orders of Bin Laden. The company was cleared of any involvement.

The alleged links between the Bin Mahfouz family, which has an estimated fortune of Pounds 2.5 billion, and the Bin Laden money network will be a severe embarrassment to the Saudi rulers.

The IDF charity, based in Curzon Street, central London, was named publicly last week in a French parliamentary report as having "points of contact" with Bin Laden' s organisation.

The report also stated that a subsidiary of Sedco, a Bin Mahfouz family company based in Saudi Arabia, was "suspected by the US of having made donations to Osama Bin Laden".

According to records filed with the Charity Commission last year, the directors of the IDF include Abdelalah, Saleh, Mohammed and Ahmed Bin Mahfouz. Their listed address is the Sedco headquarters in Saudi Arabia. The Bin Mahfouz family is one of the most successful trading clans in the Middle East.

The allegations against the IDF and the Sedco subsidiary, which are all strongly denied by the family, come as Saudi Arabia is confronted by growing criticism that its companies and charities may have provided, knowingly or unwittingly, funding for Bin Laden' s AQaeda network.

An intelligence report published as an annex to a French parliamentary report last week named more than 40 organisations registered in Britain with possible links to Bin Laden, including the IDF.

Khalid Bin Mahfouz, the former president of the National Commercial Bank in Saudi Arabia, is believed to be under investigation in Saudi Arabia after allegations that he channelled money to Bin Laden.

Other members of the family involved in Sedco say they are no longer connected to Khalid Bin Mahfouz and do not in any way support Bin Laden. "The Bin Mahfouzes are a very, very established family and Osama Bin Laden is anathema to them," said one

source close to the family.

New York Times , October 13, 2001, JEFF GERTH and JUDITH MILLER

Yasin al-Qadi is among the prominent Saudis who those in need of charity or shrewd business advice could turn to. But the United States government now says that Mr. Qadi and many other well-connected Saudi citizens have transferred millions of dollars to Osama bin Laden through charities and trusts like the Muwafaq Foundation supposedly established to feed the hungry, house the poor and alleviate suffering.

In describing Muwafaq, which means "Blessed Relief" in Arabic, as a front for Mr. bin Laden' s terror network, the Bush administration has put Saudi Arabia, one of its most important Middle East allies, in a delicate bind.

The Muwafaq Foundation has been administered by some of the kingdom' s leading families. Mr. Qadi, a businessman and investor, was cited yesterday on a list of those who support terrorism.

The foundation, however, was not mentioned. The reason, administration officials said, was the inability of United States officials to locate the charity or determine whether it is still in operation.

A statement accompanying the list yesterday said this about the foundation: "Muwafaq is an al-Qaeda front that receives funding from wealthy Saudi businessmen. Blessed Relief is the English translation. Saudi businessmen have been transferring millions of dollars to bin Laden through Blessed Relief."

In 1995, the trustees of the Muwafaq Foundation filed a libel suit in London against the newsletter Africa Confidential for linking the foundation to terrorist activities in Africa. The publication lost the lawsuit.

Court papers in that case, provided by Steven Emerson, a writer and commentator on terrorism, list the trustees as Mr. Qadi (under the spelling Yassin Quadi) and five others, including two members of the bin Mahfouz family.

"They are the creme de la creme of Saudi society," said Patrick Smith, editor of Africa Confidential. The bin Mahfouz family controls the National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia, which is the kingdom' s largest bank and is the banker to the royal family. Sheik Khalid bin Mahfouz paid \$225 million, including a \$37 million fine, to escape possible charges in connection with the 1991 collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International. ... Mr. Qadi -- under the spelling Kadi -- is a major investor and director of Global Diamond Resources, a diamond exploration company based in San Diego, Calif. Public records show that he is involved in real estate, consulting, chemical and banking companies in Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Kazakhstan and Pakistan.

The chairman of Global Diamond, Johann de Villiers, said of Mr. Qadi, "The guy I know is a very nice guy." He said he understood that Mr. Qadi had significant investments in the American stock market as well as some investments in Malaysia.

Mr. de Villiers traced Mr. Qadi' s investment in his company to a meeting in London in December 1998. The meeting included an investment banker and some other Middle Eastern investors, including a senior member of the bin Laden family, who had invested in the diamond company one year earlier.

The bin Laden family controls one of the most powerful business groups in Saudi Arabia and its members have publicly disowned Osama bin Laden.

Mr. de Villiers said it was the assurances of the bin Laden family that gave him the confidence he needed to accept Mr. Qadi' s \$3 million investment in his small company.

"I relied on the representations of the bin Laden family," Mr. de Villiers said. "They

vouched for him."

Mr. de Villiers said all calls for Mr. Qadi would be directed to his lawyer in London, Mr. Carter-Ruck.

This is not the first time that Mr. Qadi has come to the attention of the United States government in connection with the financing of terrorist activities. He was identified as the major source of funds for a money-laundering scheme for the Palestinian group Hamas. The case occurred in June 1998, when the Justice Department froze the funds of a foundation near Chicago called the Quranic Literacy Institute and one of its important volunteers, Muhammad A. Salah, for funneling money to Hamas, which the State Department says is a foreign terrorist organization.

According to court documents, the money was ultimately traced back to Mr. Qadi.

The government said that in 1991, Mr. Qadi, whom it described as a Saudi businessman, transferred by wire some \$820,000 from a Swiss bank account for investment purposes. The transaction was intended to conceal the source of the money, which was from Mr. Qadi. The government said some of the money was ultimately used by Mr. Salah to help purchase weapons and reorganize the Hamas leadership in the West Bank and Gaza.

The Ottawa Citizen , September 29, 2001

Two imprisoned men, separated by half a planet and what amounts to a royal fortune, may hold the key to unlocking the secret of how Osama bin Laden finances his global terrorist network. But both are staying stone silent.

Khalid al-Fawwaz is an otherwise undistinguished former Nairobi car importer who lived in a nondescript London apartment and ran an obscure war relief group called the Advice and Reformation Committee (ARC) in London. Now being held in Britain's maximum-security Belmarsh prison, he faces criminal charges in the United States for abetting the 1998 terrorist bombings of embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, which killed or wounded nearly 4,800 people.

Khalid bin Mahfouz is a controversial, Yemeni-born tycoon worth an estimated \$2.5 billion U.S. He founded and ran the world's largest private bank until 1999, when the Saudi royal family quietly arranged for a government investment fund to buy out his 50-per-cent stake in the National Commercial Bank, then forced his dismissal. After a financial audit of the bank's \$2-billion assets, Mr. Mahfouz was confined to a military hospital in Taef, Saudi Arabia. Some \$2 billion has been reported missing. One of his sisters is married to Mr. bin Laden.

U.S. intelligence services want to know if some of that missing money went to phoney charities secretly funneling money to Mr. bin Laden's al-Qaeda organization, including:

- The London-based Advice and Reformation Committee, run by Mr. Fawwaz and founded by Mr. bin Laden;
- An Africa aid group called Blessed Relief, whose directors included Mr. Mahfouz's son;
- A Kenya branch of Help Africa People, run by several men later convicted or indicted for the U.S. embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania;
- The International Islamic Relief Organization, linked to terrorist bomb plots in the Philippines and India;
- The Kenya branch of war and famine relief group Mercy International, where key evidence used to convict the embassy bombers was found;

- A host of other Islamic aid groups working from Afghanistan to Kosovo, some of which were named by U.S. President George W. Bush earlier this week.

U.S. efforts to follow the bin Laden money trail also include searching the worldwide assets of dozens of banks, businesses and ventures in the secretive Mahfouz commercial empire.

It is no easy task. The Mahfouz family still owns a 30-per-cent stake in the National Commercial Bank, and controls worldwide assets through a private holding company called Al Murjan. One of its assets is Globalstar LP, which has licences for satellite broadcasts in eight Middle Eastern countries.

Some of the Mahfouz wealth is interlocked with another Saudi sheik and billionaire, Mohammed Hussein Al-Amoudi, who has since been appointed to run the private bank Mr. Mahfouz founded. Its clients include much of the Saudi royal family.

The Mahfouz/Al-Amoudi joint ventures include the port facilities in Yemen where the USS Cole was bombed by Islamic militants while it refueled, an alleged chemical weapons plant in Kenya that former U.S. president Bill Clinton ordered destroyed by missiles, and a Washington-based private company called WorldSpace, which provides satellite-based technology and programming to rural Africa and Asia.

Mr. Mahfouz is no stranger to missing money -- or controversy. He is a former director of the infamous BCCI international bank, which triggered a \$12-billion U.S. bankruptcy scandal in the early 1990s.

Indicted in the U.S. for a \$300-million bank fraud and facing civil claims exceeding \$10 billion, he arranged a \$225-million settlement with prosecutors and agreed to a permanent prohibition on owning banks in the U.S.

Mr. Mahfouz was also embroiled in a citizenship-for-sale scheme in Ireland, in which foreign millionaires were secretly courted to invest in Irish enterprises in exchange for coveted Irish passports and lucrative tax writeoffs. Mr. Mahfouz purchased 11 passports for Saudi and Pakistani nationals, but failed to make the promised investments.

Is there a connection between Mr. bin Laden and the two far-flung prisoners?

U.S. court records -- especially evidence entered by British detectives who raided Mr. Fawwaz' s apartment and the ARC office on London' s Beethoven Street in 1998 leave little doubt that Mr. Fawwaz worked for Mr. bin Laden and personally knew those who were later convicted of the African embassy bombings.

Seized computer hard drives revealed fiercely anti-American "holy war" edicts from Mr. bin Laden, to be relayed to European Muslims through the ARC "charity." A seized copy of the ARC founding documents bore Mr. bin Laden' s signature.

Wiretap evidence, satellite-phone and fax records confirmed that calls were made to or from the now-convicted African embassy bombers and Mr. bin Laden' s military lieutenant in Pakistan, Mohammed Atef (who is charged with Mr. bin Laden in the African embassy bombings). Seized bank records showed that Mr. Fawwaz held the signing authority for a Barclay' s account for ARC.

The U.S. court records, and testimony from former bin Laden insiders, also indicate that Mr. Fawwaz purchased mobile phone technology that Mr. bin Laden or his aides used to make 140 calls to London and the Kenya bomb group from Afghanistan.

Seizures in Nairobi turned up phone bills for Mercy International in Mr. Fawwaz' s name, and calls to that office from Mr. bin Laden' s satellite phone. Much of the evidence used to convict four of the embassy bomb plotters in a later U.S. trial was found at the charity' s Kenya office.

A former Mercy International staffer in Ireland, Hamid Aich, had earlier shared a Vancouver suburb apartment for three years with Abdelmajid Dahoumane, the accused accomplice of convicted millennium bomb plotter Ahmed Ressam. (Mr. Ressam, part of an Algerian bin Laden cell based in Montreal, has testified that he and Mr. Dahoumane concocted bomb ingredients to blow up the Los Angeles airport at a Vancouver motel in December, 1999.)

Mr. Ressam was caught at the U.S. border with the explosives in his car trunk, and convicted after a U.S. trial this year. Mr. Dahoumane fled Canada, facing criminal warrants here and in the U.S. He is believed to be in Afghanistan. Mr. Aich was arrested in Ireland, but released before police realized his connection to the Canadian-based Algerians. His whereabouts is unknown.

Mr. Fawwaz has denied any involvement in the terrorist bombings linked to Mr. bin Laden, and is fighting extradition from Britain to the United States. The evidence being used to support his transfer to the U.S. has not been tested at trial.

The U.S. has not filed any indictments against Mr. Mahfouz, and there is no public evidence linking him to any of the terrorist attacks against U.S. targets. However, the Saudi royal family restricted his travel last year after U.S. officials shared financial evidence gleaned from investigations following the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, and subsequent terrorist attacks against the USS Cole, U.S. military barracks near Riyadh, and the African embassies, a failed 1996 plot to bomb 12 airliners over the Pacific, and a failed plot to bomb U.S. consular offices in India.

American officials had earlier convinced governments in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, and Britain to close bank accounts they had linked to Mr. bin Laden. U.S. press reports have disclosed that some wealthy Persian Gulf businessmen also were being "tithed" -- or bribed -- millions to fund Islamic charities that acted as fronts for Mr. bin Laden. One Associated Press report estimated the donations at \$50 million, and another reported that even Saudi pension funds were being routed to the phony charities.

According to Indian police, a Bangladeshi man caught with explosives destined for U.S. consulates in India confessed to being a former worker for the International Islamic Relief Organization, and said the IIRO president had personally attended a meeting to plan the bomb attacks.

The Philippines chapter of the IIRO was formerly headed by Mr. bin Laden's brother-in-law, and was fingered as a front for Mr. bin Laden by a man later convicted in the 1993 World Trade Center bombings. Mr. Mahfouz's son was on the board of Blessed Relief in Sudan, a group reportedly linked to the 1995 attempted assassination of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia.

A Lebanese-born U.S. citizen based in Kenya, later convicted of aiding the African embassy bombings, testified that he began working for the bin Laden network after being recruited for the Islamic relief agency Al Kifa by al-Qaeda military boss Mohammed Atef.

He later served as a senior business aide to Mr. bin Laden in Sudan, then through Kenya-based groups that combined legitimate aid work and covert al-Qaeda business, such as preparing false passports, masking travel by bomb plotters, and exchanging money and reports with the bin Laden group in Afghanistan. Some of the convicted or at-large indicted bombers had previously worked for Help Africa People.

Mr. Mahfouz was a major investor with sheik Al-Amoudi in the \$100-million El Shifa pharmaceutical plant in Kenya, which was destroyed by U.S. missiles weeks after the embassies were bombed. The Clinton administration claimed the CIA had earlier detected bomb ingredients in the soil nearby. Yet subsequent lab tests and court actions leave little doubt the El Shifa plant was producing only human and veterinary drugs.

The nominal owner, now based in London and a long-time accountant to Mr. Mahfouz, later sued the U.S. government, which quietly settled the case and unfroze his assets in the United States.

The U.S. counter-strike against the El Shifa plant was almost certainly aimed at an innocent target. A simultaneous U.S. cruise missile barrage aimed at Mr. bin Laden himself in his Afghan hideout missed its intended target.

Those retaliatory strikes enraged many in the Muslim world, and may have prompted covert donations to the bin Laden cause from some of the Persian Gulf's wealthy businessmen. They also drew the wrath of military governments in countries like Yemen, Sudan and Ethiopia, where the Mahfouz/Al-Amoudi group often gets preferential projects.

One example is the multibillion-dollar project to modernize the shipping facilities in the Yemeni capital of Aden, completed a year before the USS Cole was hit there by a suicide barge. The lead investor and builder was the Mahfouz/Al-Amoudi Group, through their companies Yeminvest and Yemen Holdings Ltd.

Mr. Mahfouz and Mr. bin Laden were both born in Yemen, and are revered by many Yemenis. A U.S. probe into the terrorist attack there has been stymied by the Yemeni government, which openly supports a "holy war" against the U.S., and has vowed to provide sanctuary for jihad militants

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Bush Did Try to Save Enron

By Sam Parry May 29, 2002

The story line has been that all of Ken Lay's millions couldn't buy George W. Bush. For that reason, Enron has been called a financial scandal, not a political scandal.

Growing evidence, however, shows that this Bush-can't-be-bought story line isn't true.

It is now clear that prior to Nov. 8, when the Securities and Exchange Commission delivered subpoenas to Enron, the Bush administration did what it could to help Enron replenish its coffers with billions of dollars. Enron desperately needed that money to prevent the exposure of mounting losses hidden in off-the-books partnerships, a bookkeeping black hole that was sucking Enron toward bankruptcy.

As Enron's crisis worsened through the first nine months of the Bush presidency, Ken Lay got Bush's help in three principal ways:

--Bush personally joined the fight against imposing caps on the soaring price of electricity in California at a time when Enron was artificially driving up the price of electricity by manipulating supply. Bush's rear-guard action against price caps bought Enron and other energy traders extra time to gouge hundreds of millions of dollars from California's consumers.

--Bush granted Lay broad influence over the administration's energy policies, including the choice of key regulators to oversee Enron's businesses. The chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission was suddenly replaced in 2001 after he began to delve into Enron's complex derivative-financing schemes.

--Bush had his National Security Council staff organize an administration-wide campaign to pressure the Indian government to accommodate Enron, which wanted to sell its generating plant in Dabhol, India, for \$2.3 billion. Bush administration pressure on India over the Dabhol plant continued even after Sept. 11, when India's support was needed for the war on terrorism. The administration's threats against India on Enron's behalf didn't stop until Nov. 8.

On Nov. 8, Enron disclosed the formal SEC investigation and admitted overstating earnings by \$586 million with losses hidden in off-the-books partnerships run by Enron's Chief Financial Officer Andrew Fastow. Over the next four weeks, Enron stumbled toward its bankruptcy filing on Dec. 2.

Kenny Who?

When the corporate wreckage was complete, the toll was devastating. Investors lost tens of billions of dollars; retirees were left nearly penniless; and 5,000 Enron employees were laid off. Beyond that, Enron's accounting tricks discredited its accounting firm, Arthur Andersen LLP, and sent shock waves through U.S. securities markets.

As the accounting scandal provoked disgust across the country and across party lines, the White House sought to minimize its relationship with Enron. In spite of a personal acquaintance best symbolized by Bush's nickname for "Kenny Boy," Bush began to act as if he barely knew Lay. On Jan. 11, Bush told reporters that Lay "was a supporter of Ann Richards in my run in 1994," implying that he had gotten to know Lay as Gov. Richards' holdover appointee to a Texas business council.

Striking a note in personal disapproval, Bush said his sympathies rested with laid-off Enron employees and small Enron investors who saw their life savings wiped out. Bush said his own mother-in-law lost \$8,000 when Enron collapsed.

The administration's basic line of defense was that it did nothing to bail out Enron. Exhibit One in this argument was the fact that the administration took no substantial action to help Enron after Lay sounded out senior Bush officials in late October by placing calls to Commerce Secretary Donald Evans and Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill.

By late October, however, it could also be argued that Enron's troubles were too advanced – and the public spotlight too intense – for the administration to launch a rescue mission. News of Enron's financial difficulties already was spreading through the business press and the SEC had started to investigate. In fact, the record shows that, in spite of the risk, the Treasury Department did respond to Lay's call for help. The New York Times reported that Secretary O'Neill instructed Under Secretary for Domestic Finance Peter Fisher to "look into the condition of Enron." Fisher responded by following up with Enron President Greg Whalley, speaking with him "six to eight times" over a few day period in late October and early November. After the conversations, perhaps recognizing the political peril, Treasury decided against further support. [NYT, 1/13/02]

Treasury's efforts on Enron's behalf in late October were not unusual for the Bush administration. Far from doing nothing to help Enron, news accounts and newly released documentary evidence show that that prior to Enron's death spiral, the young Bush administration did what it could to support Enron's business interests.

Enron's Troubles

The Houston-based energy trader's financial mess can be traced back at least to 2000 when the long-running stock market boom ended.

During the boom, Enron had soared through the list of Fortune 500 companies to a perch at No. 7. A leader of the so-called New Economy, Enron expanded beyond its core business interests in natural gas pipelines, branching out into complex commodity trading, which included electricity, broadband capacity and other ethereal items, such as weather futures. It had investments in smaller companies that operated in areas where Enron traded.

The bursting of the dot-com bubble in March 2000 and the collapse of the telecommunications sector put pressure on Enron as it did many other companies. Even though Enron's own stock held strong, hitting an all-time high of \$90 on Aug. 17, 2000, the tumbling market, combined with some risky overseas energy projects, left Enron with a host of poor-performing assets that were a drag on the company's growth.

To protect its image as a darling of Wall Street – and to prop up its stock value – Enron

began shifting more of its losing operations into off-the-books partnerships given names like Raptor and Chewco. Hedges were set up, supposedly to limit Enron's potential losses from equity investments, but some were themselves backed by Enron stock, creating the possibility of a spiraling decline if investors lost faith in Enron.

Their Man Bush

Still, Enron saw a silver lining in the darkening economic clouds of 2000. If George W. Bush could secure the presidency, Enron would have a reliable ally for its deregulatory plans at the top of the U.S. government. With Bush would come other allies who could staff key positions in the federal bureaucracy.

Lay had reasons for optimism about his ties to Bush. Having backed Bush's father and the son's gubernatorial run in 1994, Lay was an insider's insider. For the 2000 campaign, he was a Pioneer for Bush, raising \$100,000. Enron also gave the Republicans \$250,000 for the convention in Philadelphia and contributed \$1.1 million in soft money to the Republican Party, more than twice what it contributed to Democrats.

The contributions dwarfed what was at stake for Enron. In its energy trading in California alone, Enron stood to earn tens of billions of dollars.

Around the start of the 2000 general election campaign, the first signs of suspicions also arose that Enron was trying to gain windfall profits by manipulating the California energy market. In August 2000, an employee with Southern California Edison sent the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) a memo, entitled "California Electricity Markets: Issues for Examination." The memo expressed concerns that Enron and other electricity providers to California's deregulated energy market were gaming the system by cutting off supply and creating phony congestion in the electricity grid to run up energy prices. [Energy Daily, May 16, 2002]

By December 2000, even while FERC was piecing together a strategy for dealing with the California crisis, recently released documents now show that Enron lawyers were exchanging letters about conducting just those kinds of schemes. With strategies dubbed "Fat Boy," "Death Star," and "Get Shorty," Enron was siphoning electricity away from areas that needed it most while getting paid for phantom transfers of energy supposedly to relieve transmission-line congestion. [See Washington Post, May 7, 2002]

That same month, Bush nailed down his presidential victory, getting five Republicans on the U.S. Supreme Court to halt vote counting in Florida. Lay and his wife lent a hand there, too, donating \$10,000 to Bush's Florida recount fund that helped pay the Republican lawyers and other operatives who ensured that a full recount of Florida's ballots never occurred.

With Bush's victory secured, another \$300,000 poured in from Enron circles for the Bush-Cheney Inaugural Fund. The company, then-Chief Operating Officer Jeffrey Skilling and Lay each kicked in \$100,000.

An Energy Plan

A grateful Bush gave Lay a major voice in shaping energy policy and picking personnel. Starting in late February 2001, Lay and other Enron officials took part in at least a half dozen secret meetings to develop the Bush's energy plan.

After one of the Enron meetings, Vice President Dick Cheney's energy task force changed a draft energy proposal to include a provision to boost oil and natural gas production in India. The amendment was so narrow that it apparently was targeted only to help Enron's troubled Dabhol power plant in India. [Washington Post, Jan. 26, 2002]

Other parts of the Bush energy plan tracked closely to recommendations from Enron officials. Seventeen of the energy plan's proposals were sought by and benefited Enron, according to Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., ranking minority member on the House Government Reform Committee. One proposal called for repeal of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, which limits the activities of utilities and hindered Enron's potential for acquisitions.

Besides listening to Lay's advice, Bush put the corporation's allies inside the federal government. Two top administration officials, Lawrence Lindsey, the White House's chief economic adviser, and Robert Zoellick, the U.S. Trade Representative, both worked for Enron, Lindsey as a consultant and Zoellick as a paid member of Enron's advisory board. Bush also named Thomas E. White Jr., an 11-year veteran of Enron's

corporate suites, to be secretary of the Army. White had run a key subsidiary, Enron Energy Services, which is now the focus of allegations about accounting irregularities.

At least 14 administration officials owned stock in Enron, with Undersecretary of State Charlotte Beers and chief political adviser Karl Rove each reporting up to \$250,000 worth of Enron stock when they joined the administration.

FERC Concerns

Lay exerted his influence, too, over government regulators already in place. Curtis Hebert Jr., a conservative Republican and a close political ally of Sen. Trent Lott of Mississippi, had been appointed to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission during the Clinton administration. Like Bush and Lay, Hebert was a promoter of "free markets." Bush elevated Hebert to FERC chairman in January 2001.

While a strong believer in deregulation, Hebert broke ranks with Lay on two key points. Hebert was an advocate of state rights, an obstacle to Enron's desire for FERC to mandate consolidation of state utilities into four giant regional transmission organizations, or RTOs. By quickly pushing the states into RTOs, Enron and other big energy traders would have much larger markets for their energy sales.

Hebert told the New York Times that he got a call from Lay with a proposed deal. Lay wanted Hebert to support a faster transition to a national retailing structure for electricity. If he did, Enron would back him, so he could keep his job.

The FERC chairman said he was "offended" by the veiled threat. He understood that Lay's political influence could put his job in jeopardy, since Bush held the power to appoint FERC chairmen and Lay had demonstrated sway over selection of administration appointees. Besides supplying Bush aides with a list of preferred candidates, Lay had personally interviewed one possible FERC nominee.

Lay offered a different account of the phone call. He said Hebert was the one "requesting" Enron's support at the White House, though Lay acknowledged that the pair "very possibly" discussed issues involving FERC's authority over the nation's electricity grids.

Lay also had reason to be suspicious of Hebert's interest in the complex derivative financing instruments that he saw among the leading energy traders, including Enron. After he became chairman, Hebert started an investigation into how these deals worked. "One of our problems is that we do not have the expertise to truly unravel the complex arbitrage activities of a company like Enron," Hebert said. "We're trying to do it now, and we may have some results soon."

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The Politics of Treason

By William Rivers Pitt Friday, 31 May, 2002

It would be funny if it were not so terribly sad.

Politics became entwined in our national conversation regarding the September 11th attacks before the fires in Manhattan were extinguished, when Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson chose to blame the attacks on gays, feminists and the ACLU. Politics became entwined in the attacks once the Bush administration chose to use our national shock as cover for ramming through ruinous tax and environmental policies.

Politics became entwined in the attacks when Attorney General Ashcroft sat in the well of the Senate and proclaimed that anyone who questioned the erasure of basic American freedoms in the name of security was aiding and abetting terrorism. More

recently, politics became entwined in the attacks when a story emerged from the Toronto Globe and Mail. The story quoted a White House official' s blunt statement that all the terrorism warnings America has recently received from the Bush administration were being used solely to deflect criticism.

Recent revelations have surfaced that the Bush administration had been specifically warned of 9/11-style attacks by a host of foreign intelligence services, and failed to properly address them. In order to get out from under any censure for failing to deal with these warnings, politics transmogrified into the use of fear to cow the populace.

On May 30th, politics came into the 9/11 issue from a totally unexpected direction. Enter Larry Klayman, General Counsel for the conservative activist group Judicial Watch. Klayman has been on the scene for years, coming into prominence as one of the foremost anti-Clinton bombardiers on the Right. Best known for his preponderance of the theory that Clinton Commerce Secretary Ron Brown was assassinated, and that the plane crash that actually killed him was merely a coverup, Klayman spent a great deal of time spreading the story of the ' Clinton Body Count' those unfortunate souls whacked by Bill because they got too close to his drug-running out of Arkansas airports, or because they asked too many questions about his sex life, etc. Klayman managed to sue the Clinton White House some 18 times before 1999.

On May 30th, Klayman emerged from the mists of anti-Clintonism and fired a stupendous broadside across the bow of the Bush administration and the FBI. Appearing before members of the press in a conference broadcast by C-SPAN, Klayman introduced an 11-year veteran FBI agent named Robert Wright. Judicial Watch has claimed Wright as a client, and intends to defend him against what Klayman describes as a serious campaign by the FBI and the Department of Justice to intimidate and destroy him.

Why?

According to Klayman, Wright has been sounding an alarm within the FBI for years about terrorist activities within the United States. Rather than heed Wright' s warnings, the FBI has deflected and obstructed his efforts to curtail dangerous movements by agents of Hamas and Hezbollah. Wright' s activities within the FBI were geared towards thwarting money-laundering activities by these agents, and he is claiming that his efforts were stymied because important government officials like Colin Powell have been coddling these pro-Palestinian groups to protect the reputation of Yasser Arafat. One can only assume the higher purpose of this coddling was to preserve tattered hopes for a negotiated settlement in the Mideast.

Klayman leaned across the podium at the press on Thursday and claimed that the FBI "did not do its job" regarding 9/11, that Wright had been trying since 1999 to get the FBI to clean house before disaster struck, and that his reward for doing so was threats of civil suits, loss of employment and criminal charges. Klayman juxtaposed this against the recent praise heaped upon Colleen Rowley, the Minnesota FBI agent whose whistleblowing memo to FBI Director Robert Mueller outlining all of the agency' s failures to see 9/11 coming was lionized by the Director as he announced the dawn of a new improved FBI. Wright was threatened while Rowley is praised, said Klayman. The comparison was devastating.

The FBI bore the brunt of Klayman' s lashing, but it was definitely not alone. The Bush administration was blasted as, "...an administration which, despite being elected on the basis of restoring national security, slept for nine months, and did virtually nothing to shore up the inadequacies of the FBI." Klayman went on to describe the Bush administration as, "...an administration which comes forward yesterday to cover their backside after it becomes apparent that they hid information from the American people for nine months - material information as to how, in the new admission of FBI Director Robert Mueller, the 9/11 attacks could have possibly been prevented."

Klayman addressed Vice President Dick Cheney specifically, lambasting his recent claim that America is defenseless against future terrorism. According to Klayman and Wright, our defenselessness is based on nothing more or less than rank incompetence

on the part of the FBI. That incompetence reaches into the highest offices of government and into the responsibility of men like Cheney and Bush, who should be doing more to change the inadequate capabilities of intelligence branches like the FBI.

"What have you, the Bush administration, been doing for the last nine months," railed Klayman, "that just now you're advising the American people that we don't have the defenses even after having lost 3,000 lives?"

Klayman yielded the podium moments later to the speakerphoned voice of David Schippers, another infamous anti-Clinton warrior standing forth for Robert Wright. Schippers recapitulated the threats levied against Wright by the FBI regarding his intended disclosure of intelligence failures, calling Wright "a great American." Before his voice was cut off, Schippers warned Wright, "Don't go into any specifics, any particulars about any case, even though you and I both know there is no case. But they claim there is, so we'll follow their guidelines the same guidelines that put 3,000 people on the street, dead."

Wright stepped to the podium and presented himself as a vividly different breed of man than Klayman and Schippers. Dressed in somber tones and adorned with the severest of conservative hairstyles, Wright appeared to have come straight out of FBI central casting. He began by stating that he did not in any way stand as a representative of the Bureau - he was speaking freely here of his own views and opinions, and was not representing the FBI in any capacity.

Wright went on to describe his work with the FBI. For many years, he had worked in the Chicago office on counter-terrorism cases that focused on money-laundering efforts by terrorist cells operating within the United States. His work developed into an operation that was named 'Bulgar Betrayal,' which seemed on the verge of becoming officially designated as a major case because of its far reach and national security implications. Before he was finished, a Saudi businessman named Yasin Kadi became implicated in the terrorism funding. Wright was careful to note on Thursday that, one month after the 9/11 attacks, Kadi was named by the Federal government as a financial supporter of Osama bin Laden.

Yet Kadi's name was known to Wright well before 9/11, when the Bulgar Betrayal investigations were taking place. Did his work take root within the FBI? Did his superiors note the dangers implicit in the activities of the terrorists Wright had pinpointed? "FBI management," said Wright on Thursday, "intentionally and repeatedly thwarted my attempts to launch a more comprehensive investigation to identify and to neutralize terrorists."

Wright had to purchase computer software and hardware necessary for his investigations because the FBI failed to allocate the necessary funds to help his work. A week after 9/11, Wright attempted to deliver his concerns to several members of Congress so the glaring gaps in American national security could be addressed, but was threatened by the FBI and the Justice Department. In fact, he was told that he could not travel beyond Chicago without specific permission from the FBI.

Wright's frustration at the FBI's inaction regarding his warnings led him to write a 500 page manuscript detailing the Bureau's antiterrorism failings entitled "Fatal Betrayals of the Intelligence Mission." Beyond describing the myriad ways the FBI and the government have failed to protect Americans from terrorism, the manuscript goes on to demand a thorough house-cleaning within the FBI. It seems clear after listening to Wright's press conference that the main reason why FBI Director Mueller has chosen to embrace whistleblowing agent Rowley while threatening agent Wright comes down to the existence of that manuscript.

Wright concluded his remarks on Thursday in dramatic and emotional fashion. "My efforts," he said, "have always been geared towards neutralizing the terrorist threats that focused on taking the lives of American citizens, in addition to harming the national and economic security of America. However, as a direct result of the incompetence, and at times intentional obstruction of justice by FBI management to prevent me from bringing terrorists to justice, Americans have unknowingly been exposed to potential terrorist attacks for years."

He went on to state, "Knowing what I know, I can confidently say that until the investigative responsibilities for terrorism are removed from the FBI, I will not feel safe."

At this point, Wright paused a long moment before continuing. "To the families and victims of September 11th," he finally said through choked voice, wiping a tear from his eye, "on behalf of John Vincent, Barry Carmody and myself...we're sorry." These last words were essentially sobbed into the microphone, and with that Wright fled the podium. It should be noted that the names he mentioned - Vincent and Carmody - were later described by Klayman as FBI agents preparing to come forward "with the truth" as Wright did.

What to make of all this? On one side stands Larry Klayman, clown-man extraordinaire who shattered his credibility years ago by spreading tales of Clinton death squads. On the other side stands FBI agent Robert Wright, shadowed by agents Vincent and Carmody. Anyone who watched the Wright press conference - available via link at JudicialWatch.org - could sense the man's earnestness. Perhaps he believed Klayman was the only vehicle he had to get his story out. Perhaps, after eight years of anti-Clinton jihad along the halls of the FBI, Klayman was the only lawyer he'd ever heard of.

The politics behind the fact that Klayman has begun attacking the Bush administration and its FBI head cannot be ignored. Klayman's name is gold among ultra conservatives; if he has it in for Bush and the FBI, by-God, so will the grass rooters who still think Clinton had Vince Foster killed. The fact that such people make up a substantial portion of Bush political base spells trouble if Klayman's claims resonate. Never mind the left-wingers who have been waiting for this shoe to drop. Bush's foreknowledge of 9/11 has been gospel for months, and the fact that Klayman has helped confirm their suspicions only adds humor to a truly bleak scenario.

All of this falls under the broader political spectrum of these recent 9/11 revelations. Wright's claims of FBI malfeasance have become an accent in the symphony of accusation that include Rowley's assertions and dozens of terror warnings from foreign intelligence services such as the French Directorate of Territorial Security (DST). The DST was screaming at Rowley's Minnesota FBI office about Zacarias Moussaoui and terrorist plans to crash airplanes into important targets, but no one from Rowley's office could get FBI headquarters to pay attention to these warnings until it was too late.

What the FBI and the Justice Department will do with the information coming from these truth-telling agents, who squat above Ashcroft's door like the raven, remains to be seen in the long run. The immediate return upon this informational investment does not bode well. On the same day that Wright revealed his information, the FBI released a warning for everyone to be on the look-out for terrorists bearing shoulder-launched missile weapons. If that terror-warning dog gets wagged any harder, someone's going to get bit.

More ominously, Ashcroft announced on Thursday that the Justice Department plans to extend its Patriot Act mandate into the surveillance of churches and political groups. Congressman John Conyers, Democrat of Michigan, blasted this move: "The Administration's continued defiance of constitutional safeguards seems to have no end in sight. This decision decimates the Fourth Amendment. The Justice Department is intent on another power grab when it has become clear that a lack of competence - not law enforcement authorities - prevented the Administration from connecting the dots before September 11. I call on the Bush Administration to immediately halt any efforts to unilaterally expand surveillance authority and to consult Congress before implementing further intrusions on our civil liberties."

Klayman, Schippers, Wright, Vincent, Carmody, Rowley, Conyers...it is getting awfully loud around here. Can the Bush administration and the FBI avoid the shouting? Have we crossed a line here, from freedom-hating terror attacks to willful negligence on the part of this government? Where will the politics of treason take us next?

William Rivers Pitt maintains his own site. You can visit him at :www.willpitt.com

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The War at Home: Federal Law Enforcement Officials Follow International Terrorism' s Money Trail from Northern Virginia to Saudi Arabia, but President Bush Says That' s Far Enough

A Special Report from Democrats.com
29 April 2002

By David Lytel

In an exclusive interview with Democrats.com, French intelligence analyst Jean-Charles Brisard, co-author with Guillaume Dasquie of *Bin Laden: The Hidden Truth* said they stand by their version of events first published last November, that the September 11 attacks followed the breakdown of secret negotiations between the U.S. and the Taliban. More recently, Brisard reports, new information has come to light that reveals the extent of Saudi Arabia' s role in financing terrorist activities against Americans and Israelis.

A series of raids last month against Saudi-financed organizations headquartered in Northern Virginia - still largely unreported in the U.S. - have created a considerable conflict inside the U.S. government between law enforcement officials seeking to cut off funding for international terrorism and diplomatic and political officials unwilling to permit investigations that would undermine the regime in power in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah met with President Bush last week. Bush' s claim that the two formed a "strong personal bond" indicates that the Bush White House will continue to shield the Saudis from investigations by U.S. law enforcement officials that would expose their role in funding worldwide terrorism.

"Saudi Arabia still plays a major role in sponsoring fundamentalism around the world," reports Brisard, "and while there have been police raids recently against Arab and Muslim charities in Northern Virginia, on that score little has changed. Many of the organizations cited by the U.S. government as supporting Hamas and other terrorist organizations continue to operate because they are protected by Saudi Arabia." He cited as an example the Al Aqsa Islamic Bank in the Arab-controlled West Bank, in which a principle shareholder is Saleh Kamel, a Saudi who is Saudi King Faud' s brother-in-law.

A U.S. Treasury Department task force called Operation Green Quest raided a number of Muslim and Arab charities in Northern Virginia on March 20. These charities help pass money and provide logistical support for terrorists, according to Brisard. He cites as one example the Saar Foundation in Herndon, Virginia. Brisard reports that it was created by Cherif Sedky, an American living in Jedda, Saudi Arabia who serves as a legal counsel to Khaled ben Mahfouz, who is Osama bin Laden' s brother-in-law and collaborator. This and other charities are an important conduit for Saudi money so that it can reach Al Qaeda and other terrorist networks, says Brisard, who has written about this topic for the French intelligence agencies and whose coverage of this aspect is included as an appendix to *Bin Laden: The Hidden Truth*.

"While some have been shut down, most of the so-called charities controlled by Saudi families in Northern Virginia and elsewhere are still in operation," according to Brisard. "The assets of some of these organizations have been frozen, but the Saudi sponsors have not been touched and the most important work remains to be done," he said.

Brisard did not speculate as how the conflict between the U.S. Treasury Department' s hot pursuit of the financial underwriting of terrorism to its sources in Saudi Arabia and the Bush Administration and Bush family' s ties to the Saudi royal family would ultimately be resolved. He observed, however, that the Bush Administration is deliberately avoiding addressing the underlying sources of funds for international terrorism since the Saudis and their oil fields are vital for the petroleum-dependent U.S. economy and are

the single most important client in the world for military protection by the U.S. government as well as long time business associates of the Bush family.

As originally reported by Dasquie and Brisard in their book, the September 11 attacks on the Pentagon and World Trade Center were the direct result of a disastrous failure of U.S. foreign policy that confused the interest of American oil companies with the interests of the American people. As the book details, a U.S. delegation led by Ambassador to Pakistan Tom Simons met on numerous occasions with high ranking Taliban officials in the spring and early summer of 2001. The Americans sought the turnover of Osama bin Laden and Afghan approval for the construction of an oil and gas pipeline through their country by a consortium of oil companies led by California-based Unocal. In return, the U.S. offered to permit the Taliban to sell its oil on world markets, to deliver direct foreign aid assistance and take other steps to informally recognize the Taliban as the legitimate government of Afghanistan despite its deplorable human rights record.

According to participants in these talks, the Americans made it clear to the Taliban that unless it accepted this "carpet of gold" they would be buried in a "carpet of bombs" that would destroy Afghanistan, just as much of Iraq had been reduced to rubble after its invasion of Kuwait. The Taliban refused to accept this offer and the talks broke down in July 2001. The most straightforward explanation for the September 11 attacks is that they were a first strike against U.S. targets by Al Qaeda forces trying to anticipate a promised future U.S. attack on Afghanistan. This version of the prelude to the September 11 attacks, which killed more Americans any other attack in the nation's history, has been widely reported abroad but has still not yet been taken up by any major commercial news organizations in the U.S.

Dasquie and Brisard's book will be published in English this summer by Nation Books, but until then it continues to be available only in the original French. Dasquie is editor-in-chief of IntelligenceOnline.com and Brisard formerly headed up the economic analysis and strategy division of the French conglomerate Vivendi and has written about Al-Qaeda for the French intelligence agencies.

The essential elements of the story reported by Dasquie and Brisard last November have been subsequently confirmed. The U.S. Department of State has confirmed that there were high level contacts between the U.S. and the Taliban prior in the spring and summer of 2001. The book's reporting of the role of Khaled ben Mahfouz as an agent of Osama bin Laden has been confirmed by the U.S. government. The charities with which he has been associated have since been closed or are under investigation or have had their assets frozen.

The Saudi role in financing terrorism is also available from public sources. As first reported in the Weekly Standard three weeks ago, the Web site of Saudi Arabia's Washington Embassy's (www.saudiembassy.com) reveals that the Kingdom pledged \$400 million last year for the support of the families of Islamic martyrs. The site also reports that compensation for the family of a martyr has been set at \$5,300, which as Stephen Schwartz points out in the Weekly Standard would suggest support for approximately 75,000 martyrs. This either represents a considerable escalation in the current rate of almost daily suicide bombings against targets in Israel, or suggests that the Saudis are prepared to compensate the families of a suicide bomber at the rate of one a day for another 205 years

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C.I.A. Was Tracking Hijacker Months Earlier Than It Had Said

June 3, 2002, The New York Times
By DAVID JOHNSTON and ELIZABETH BECKER

WASHINGTON, June 2 - The Central Intelligence Agency says in a classified chronology submitted to Congress recently that it picked up the trail of a Qaeda

operative who turned out to be a Sept. 11 hijacker months earlier than was previously known, government officials said today.

The officials said the C.I.A. learned in early 2001 that Khalid al-Midhar, who died in the attack on the Pentagon, was linked to a suspect in the bombing of the Navy destroyer Cole in October 2000. The agency had said previously that it did not learn of Mr. Midhar' s connections to Al Qaeda or his multiple visits to the United States until the month before the hijackings, when an increase in "chatter" about terrorist threats prompted a review of the C.I.A.' s terrorism files.

C.I.A. officials also neglected to advise the F.B.I. and other agencies when it learned of Mr. Midhar' s connections to the terrorist group, the officials said. As a result, he was not put on any government watch list until after the August review, enabling him to enter the country unhindered. The State Department routinely renewed his expired visa in June 2001.

The performance of agencies like the F.B.I. and C.I.A. is under intense scrutiny as the House and Senate intelligence committees prepare for hearings, starting Tuesday, into the lapses that became known only after the Sept. 11 attacks. Much of the criticism to date has focused on the F.B.I.; today' s disclosures about the C.I.A.' s knowledge, reported in this week' s issue of Newsweek, are the first to draw questions about the C.I.A.' s actions.

In separate appearances on television news programs today, Attorney General John Ashcroft and the F.B.I. director, Robert S. Mueller III, defended their handling of their own investigations and said they were cooperating fully with Congress, passing tens of thousands of documents to the committees.

But Mr. Mueller acknowledged on the CBS program "Face the Nation" that "we have to do a better job pulling these pieces together, analyzing them and disseminating them."

The C.I.A.' s finding that Mr. Midhar could be tied to Al Qaeda terrorism was an important one, the government officials said. If other agencies had known it, the information might have led to the discovery that Mr. Midhar and an associate he lived with in California, Nawaq Alhazmi, another hijacker, had attended flight schools in the United States.

As a result, when an F.B.I. agent in Phoenix warned his headquarters in July 2001 that Osama bin Laden' s followers might be studying at flight schools in this country in preparation for terrorist attacks, the agency did not realize that Mr. Midhar and Mr. Alhazmi had taken such flight training.

One intelligence official said the C.I.A.' s sharing its information would most likely not have prevented the Sept. 11 attacks.

"The notion that this would have changed history or rolled up the hijacking plot is highly speculative," the official said.

But such communications breakdowns in the months before the Sept. 11 attacks have led some officials, including Mr. Mueller, to say that a better sharing of information might have led the authorities to thwart the attacks.

The C.I.A. first learned of Mr. Midhar and Mr. Alhazmi in 2000, after the men were identified as participants in a January meeting of terrorist suspects in Malaysia. Sometime in 2000 the agency also learned that both men had visited the United States, Mr. Midhar on several occasions. But it did not understand the men' s significance until after the Cole bombing in October 2000. By late that year or early the next, it had connected Mr. Midhar with a Qaeda suspect in that attack. The C.I.A. then learned that Mr. Midhar had entered the country multiple times before the Cole incident.

Yet it was not until Aug. 23, 2001, after the C.I.A.' s review of its terrorism files, that the names of the two men were passed on to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. By then, the immigration agency found, they had already entered the country. The F.B.I. began an investigation and was still searching for the two men when the hijackings occurred.

With Congressional hearings beginning this week, the intelligence agencies are preparing their cases to show why they failed to detect the Sept. 11 plot.

Mr. Ashcroft said that officials who missed or discounted clues would be held accountable.

"Yes, I believe they will be, if in fact it's merited and appropriate," Mr. Ashcroft said on the CNN program "Late Edition With Wolf Blitzer."

Members of Congress have criticized the F.B.I. for failing to understand or follow up on warnings from the Phoenix agent about Middle Eastern men taking flying lessons and for blocking an investigation by its Minneapolis office of Zacarias Moussaoui, who was later indicted on charges that he conspired in the Sept. 11 attacks.

"They don't have any excuse because the information was in their lap and they didn't do anything to prevent it," Senator Richard C. Shelby of Alabama, the ranking Republican on the Senate Intelligence Committee, said on the NBC program "Meet the Press."

In their hearings, which are expected to last through the summer, Congressional leaders said they would press for a full documentation of intelligence failures and for finding out who was responsible for those failures.

Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, discounted recent calls for the resignation of Mr. Mueller, who took office only a week before Sept. 11. Instead, Mr. Grassley said on the ABC program "This Week," the actions of the senior members of the F.B.I. should be examined, and if those senior members had failed to warn Mr. Mueller properly of the threat, then "their heads should roll."

Congressional leaders also warned today that there should be no retaliation against Coleen Rowley, the Minneapolis agent who wrote Mr. Mueller complaining that F.B.I. officials in Washington had rebuffed agents in Minneapolis who sought greater authority to investigate Mr. Moussaoui before Sept. 11. She also wrote that Mr. Mueller had misrepresented the Minneapolis complaints.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont and chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said on "Face the Nation," "I will watch very carefully to make sure she is given all the whistle-blower protection."

"I don't want, because she raised problems, that she then be made a scapegoat herself," Mr. Leahy said.

While Mr. Mueller said last week that Ms. Rowley would suffer no reprisals for her criticism, the attorney general promised only that she would not lose her job.

When pressed to give his personal assurance that there would be no retaliation against Ms. Rowley, Mr. Ashcroft said: "She will not be fired for doing this. It's just that simple."

Later, Mr. Ashcroft's spokeswoman said that his answer had been incomplete.

"The attorney general has made it clear that there will be no retaliation against Ms. Rowley," said Barbara Comstock, the spokeswoman. "Both he and Mr. Mueller welcomed Ms. Rowley's letter."

Mr. Leahy said his committee would call Ms. Rowley to testify this week.

Mr. Mueller also said that since Sept. 11 the F.B.I. has prevented terrorist attacks overseas and in the United States, but he only discussed those foiled attacks that have already been made public.

For his part, Mr. Ashcroft defended himself against charges by Representative F. James Sensenbrenner Jr., Republican of Wisconsin, that he had gone too far in changing rules on domestic spying.

Last week the Justice Department and the F.B.I. announced an expansion of the agency's authority to track potential terrorists by monitoring the Internet, political groups, libraries and religious organizations, including places of worship like mosques. The attorney general said he was only giving the F.B.I. permission to visit places and

attend events open to the public and to use the Internet.

"A 12-year-old, 13-year-old kid can go anywhere he wants to on the Internet looking for things like bomb-making sites," Mr. Ashcroft said. "Shouldn' t the F.B.I. be able to go to those public places in the same way?"

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As a former Justice Department prosecutor, **John Loftus** once held some of the highest security clearances in the world, with special access to NATO Cosmic, CIA codeword, and Top Secret Nuclear files. As a private attorney, he works without charge to help hundreds of intelligence agents obtain lawful permission to declassify and publish the hidden secrets of our times. He is the author of four history books, three of which have been made into films, two were international best sellers, and one was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize.

John's nightly comments on current events, "**The Loftus Report**" can be heard on ABC National Radio, the Batchelor and Alexander Show at 10:35 EST each weeknight. Internet access obtained through **WABCRadio.com**

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Loftus Views on Secrecy

In response to a coded note from an anonymous spy

Dear Cryptonym,

Thank you for your note about the code meaning. It rings a bell. In my old age, I have forgotten what I have learned and often do not remember what I have not. In my misspent youth I was forced to read the Gallic wars in Latin, and Xenophon's invasion of Persia in Attic Greek. (anabasis and katabasis). I have forgotten that too. The only useful thing I have learned is to be humble. Life is balance.

My inclination is to be useful to society. I have a small ability to understand and to teach. On the other hand, people like us are sworn not to teach, but to keep our expertise secret. Was it Voltaire or Rousseau who said "genius is the ability to live within two extremes without losing your sanity." Life is balance.

I must be thickheaded, as I risk all this without pay. I see my job as a balance between the imperative of secrecy and the necessity of democracy. I doubt that I have it right, but here is how I see it.

My clients from the intelligence community (who pay me the magnificent sum of one dollar each to preserve the attorney client privilege) tell me important things. I then try to find open source material or to convince an appropriate agency to declassify those topics about which, in my bumbling opinion, the public must be taught.

Despite my strict adherence to the open source doctrine, I often fear that I might inadvertently do more harm than good. You know about mosaic intelligence, and how an informed person might use public pieces of the puzzle to wreck a secret advantage, even inadvertently. I live in fear that I might do some accidental harm. I live in doubt, in the terror of saying too much.

On the other hand, I suspect that if the cardinal sin of statesmanship is naivete, the mortal sin of intelligence is excessive secrecy. In historical terms, far more damage has been done by not sharing information, than in preserving compartmentalisation. Life is balance. I dance on the edge of the blade.

My rules are that I must never seek political advantage or personal profit. John Batchelor paid me the highest compliment when he said that I was "post-partisan." Giving my best judgment as to what must not be said, I then must speak, and say "Tell the truth, and let the chips fall where they may." It is old school, but a good rule.

Yours sincerely,

WWW.John-Loftus.com

Postscript: Here is what the anonymous spy wrote:

"IMPDET" was used on embassy cable traffic originating from the Chief of Station.

It stood for "Impossible to determine". Generally used on a header to determine the declassification schedule.

"A man must do his duty and let other things trouble him not, because they are things

without rhyme, or things without reason, or things that have rambled and know not the way."

Marcus Aurelius, Commander of the Legion

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