

SABANILLA

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W załączeniu przesyłam Raport Jankowskiego w sprawie stosunków z Tomaszewskimi.

Wpływ dn. 6.7.1944
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Przydział

Pedro

387

dnia 19 czerwca 1944.

Kierownik Placówki SABANILLA .

Raport w sprawie
stosunków z Tomaszewskimi

Melduję, iż w okresie ostatnich miesięcy charakter stosunków z przedstawicielstwem Tomaszewskich w Rio nie uległ istotnym zmianom.

Nadal kontaktuję się z zastępcą szefa Tomaszewskich (Mr Michel), bądź też z jego sekretarką, regularnie dwa razy tygodniowo.

Sprawa odbioru i wysyłki korespondencji nie nasuwa żadnych trudności. Poczta otrzymujemy regularnie- 13 lub 14 dni po jej wysłaniu z New-Yorku, lub 3 lub 4 dni po wysyłce z Buenos Aires.

Michel po przeszło półrocznym pobycie w Wielkiej Brytanji powrócił do Rio w styczniu b.r. Z rozmów, jakie z nim odbyłem bezpośrednio po objęciu przezeń dawnych funkcji wywnioskowałem, iż Tomaszewscy nadal interesują się głównie działalnością czynników niemieckich i pro-osioowych, rynkiem ekonomicznym i finansowym i wewnętrzną sytuacją polityczną w Brazylii, przywiązując do ruchu komunistycznego drugorzędne znaczenie.

Bezpośrednio po powrocie Michela wyczułem pewne oziębienie lub "zakłopotanie" w stosunku do nas i odniosłem wrażenie, jak gdyby Tomaszewscy byli przeświadczeni, że jesteśmy przeculeni na punkcie oceny niebezpieczeństwa komunistycznego i nastawieni na robotę wyłącznie po linii polskiej racji stanu.

W ostatnich tygodniach stosunek Tomaszewskich uległ znów wyraźnemu polepszeniu, przyczym Michel sam zaczyna się interesować zagadnieniem komunistycznym i z własnej inicjatywy porusza ze mną sprawę roboty pro-sowieckiej w Brazylii.

W ostatnich tygodniach przeszliśmy na system doręczania Tomaszewskim informacji na piśmie w formie krótkich opracowań i notatek sporządzonych w języku angielskim.

W załączeniu odpisy przekazanych materiałów.

M. J. ...

ANTI-GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

AND LEAFLETS COLPORTED BY PROCOMMUNIST NEWSPAPERMEN.

It has been noted, that the adversaries of the present regime started lately an intensive propaganda directed against the Government of President Vargas.

There have been distributed bulletins, tracts and leaflets calling attention to the pernicious economic situation of the country, as increasing cost of living, inflation, etc., pointing out to the increase of wealth of the governing clique at the expense of working masses.

Among those subversive publication is much in vogue a pamphlete under title "Ao Povo de Minas", as well as the article of the pen of avowedly American journalist Brown, (undoubtedly apocryph), colported widdy in typewritten copies.

Most of those publications is being edited and printed in São Paulo, wherefrom is being diffused all over other states.

It is of interest to note, that in spreading the subversive publications an active part is being taken by procommunist or communist decidedly Brazilien journalist.

The said article of the pen of Brown has been brought from Rio de Janeiro to the states of Sao Paulo and Paraná by the Director of the Information Agency "Press Parga" - dr. Abrahão Amorim Parga, who is considered to be a sympathiser of communist cause. The said Agency is situated at 119, rua Mexico, 1-st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

The anti-Government publications in Curitiba have been colported by the following journalist:

- 1/. Barros CAÇAL
- 2/. dr. WANDERLEY, newspaperman, /worked in "Correio do Paraná"/.
- 3/. dr. Gomes ROSA
- 4/. Flavio RIBEIRO
- 5/. Placido e SILVA
- 6/. Dicesar PLAISANT
- 7/. Adriano ROBINE ,/all procommunist/

Dicesar PLAISANT has been heading the opposition since long ago and because of that activity had to leave the state of Paraná. But he has allowed to return to Curitiba on account of his mother's illness.

ACTIVITY OF GERMANS AND INTEGRALISTS IN PARANA.

The Security Authorities of Parana began lately to pay more close attention to the increased activity of Nazis and Integralists who, it is said, are preparing revolutionary disturbances and a plot similar to those that took place in Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay. The main aim of that activity is supposedly to create conditions which would hamper the activity of the United States on this ~~xxx~~ continent.

The main center of Nazi activity in Parana is Ponta Grossa where numerous conferences between Nazis and Integralists are being held in private dwellings and at the bars "Deliciosa" and "Adriatica". In those conferences take part Sebastiano do Nascimento, Arnaldo Legat, Kurt Obersteller, and others. The said individuals visit also Curitiba where they are in touch with local Nazis.

In Curitiba a lively activity is carried on by one Otto who, until recently, was the owner of the hotel Florida in Joinville, partner of the owners of the factory "Otto Produites Concentrados". He holds often conferences with Nazi Jose Geisler, owner of the bar "Guiraca" in Curitiba, and with one Alclerico, employee of the firm "Casa Byer".

THE PARANA GERMANS INCITE BRAZILIAN SOLDIERS OF
GERMAN ORIGIN TO DESERTION.-

The Nazis of Parana have, since several months, declared that no one of Brazilians of German origin will join the Brazilian Expeditionary Corps. However, in spite of that many a German of the southern states has been enlisted. In answer to that the Nazis tried to propagate mass desertion of the German-born Brazilians from the Corps. To make their their propaganda successful the argument has been put out that many German-born Brazilians have already deserted the Army, without being punished in consequence.

As a matter of fact, two officers of German origin fled from a military transport bound for the Expeditionary Corps, on the way between Curitiba and São Paulo. The military authorities keep this incident in strict secrecy, as well as the names of the deserters. It is said, they will be be sued for desertion before the Military Tribunal.

It is to be noticed that the Nazi propaganda endeavouring to induce German-born Brazilians to desertion becomes more and more active as the preparations for sending out the Expeditionary Corps are nearing their end.

The counter-action against that subversive propaganda on the part of the Security Authorities is very weak.-

THE COMMUNISTS NOTED BY THE BRAZILIAN AUTHORITIES
IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

ORESTES TIMBUAVA-RODRIGUES, cashiered from the Army for his communist tendencies, as well as for having planned an escape of pro-communist officers kept in jail. Rodrigues was arrested on August 8, 1936, and jailed in "Casa Cireção" from where he was transported to Rio, and after some time set free. Two years later, that is to say, on July 26, 1938, he had been arrested again for communist activity, and will be tried.

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ANTONIO ENRICO DE MENEZES, hails from Santa Maria. Was arrested on June 23, 1938. He will be tried for communist activity.

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SATURNINA SANTANA FLLHO, shared the apartment at 105 rua Azenha, Porto Alegre, with the communists Lydio Gourea, known under a nickname "Marujo", and Orestes Timbuava-Rodrigues, nicknamed "Saeard". Santana was arrested on June 10, 1938 for manifesting his communist views. He will be tried.

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GEMERSIN DE ALVES COELHO, cashiered from the Army in January 1936 for communist activity, and arrested on August 8, the same year, together with Agripino Leite Munes with whom he shared a flat on rua Francisco Octaviano, Porto Alegre. During the search of the flat a great quantity of communist propaganda material was found. ~~Both~~ Both will be tried for communist activity.

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JUVENAL VIEGAS DA SILVA, arrested for communist activity on May 31, 1938. During the trial it came out that he had carried on communist activity together with Mario Souza, Zenite Lacerda, Branca Belli and others.

CARLOS KLAUS PEIXOTO, jailed for communist activity in April 1936, then released, but arrested for the second time being caught in the act of distributing communist propaganda material, in November 1937; again released and again arrested in November 1938. Will be tried.

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PAULINO AGUIAR, jailed in October 1938. During the search of his flat at 874 rua Cabral, Porto Alegre, a printing machine had been found on which subversive leaflets were printed. A great deal of anarchist propaganda material, as dailies and photos of anarchist groups of New York, Chile, Argentina, France and Spain, Italy and other countries had been confiscated. The apprehended material proves that ~~Agiz~~ Aguiar was carrying on anarchist activity since 1933. It was he who organized an anarchist group of Porto Alegre under the name of "Os Iguais". He was tried.

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VITOS BENITES, jailed in Rio Grande for communist activity and transported to ~~Rio~~ Porto Alegre in 1935. Had kept in contact with all known communists of Rio Grande do Sul.

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JOAQUIM RODRIGUES PINHAO jail for communist activity in 1938. During the search of his flat a mimeograph and communist leaflets were found. Had been a member of communist cellule of Porto Alegre.

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DORIVAL KETZER, arrested in Santa Maria and sent to jail of Porto Alegre in June 1938. Released in July, the same year, arrested again on September 22, 1938. His case had been handed over to the Tribunal of Security. Ketzer had been charged with propagating communist doctrines.

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MARIO DE SOUZA, Arrived in Porto Alegre from Rio. Was spreading communist views among working masses. Arrested in June 1938. The Tribunal of Security sentenced him to 12 years of imprisonment. For serving the sentence he was transferred to Rio. After a few months he escaped from jail, and after having come back to Porto Alegre he continued to carry on communist activity. Had been arrested and will be tried again.

ZENITE LACERDA, arrested in May 1939 under the charge of having spread subversive doctrines. Collaborated with the communists Mario de Souza, Juvenal Viegas da Silva and others. Was sentenced by the Tribunal of Security of Rio, but escaped from jail and came back to Porto Alegre where were arrested again. He will be tried again.

CICERO NEIVA, former lieutenant of the Brazilian Army. Took part in the communist revolt in 1935, but got away safely. Carried on a lively communist activity among military men and civilians. He succeeded in organizing a complete contact service among the communists of Porto Alegre, among others with one Nari Zamora arrested later on. Shortly afterwards ~~however~~ Neiva was arrested. When in jail he was heading clandestine groups of prisoners organizing active moves of prisoners against prison administration. He was seconded in that by Satuzmino Santana, former lieutenant of the Brazilian Army.

JACOB FELIX, vel FAUSTO, Soviet agent. He had been instructed to ~~organize~~ set up a communist organization in Rio Grande do Sul. Was arrested in 1938. At the present moment he is at large.

The above list has been sent by the Porto Alegre authorities of security to those of Parana, with the request to keep under control every one of the mentioned persons in case they show up in Parana. According to the Porto Alegre Police, it is quite possible that someone of the mentioned in the list can turn up in Parana, as it has been noticed lately an increase of communist activity.

The Porto Alegre Police sending the said list over to the Police Authorities of Curitiba furnished it with the following remark:

"The attention should be paid to the Parana railway functionaries who receive a great quantity of subversive ~~literature~~ communist literature, most of which is being printed in foreign languages. All that material comes from the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The communist elements show lately an increased activity.

It is supposed that Ponta Grossa is one of the bigger centers of distribution of all kinds of communist literature."

SOVIET LEGATION TO URUGUAY - CENTER OF THE COMMUNIST
ACTIVITY IN SOUTH AMERICA.-

Some time ago arrived in São Paulo Manager of the Export Co. "Hieromat", 2073 Figueron, Montevideo, Roger de Vavrin, of French nationality.

Mr. Vavrin in a conversation he had with the Polish Vice-Consul of São Paulo, stated among others that the Soviet Legation to Montevideo is undoubtedly a central organization of communist activity in the whole South America. The personnel of the Legation consists of over 30 employees, plus 5 times that number of their families, who, as it is the custom with the Soviet Government, are entrusted with some special mission.

Recently the Legation obtained \$150,000 in gold, exclusively for communist propaganda purposes.

Soviet Minister Orlov began his official function in Uruguay by offering the National Library a gift of 1000 copies of Soviet writers. Then, without delay, a publishing ~~activity~~ activity has been started through a newly set up Publishing Co. "Editorial Povos Unidos", which within a short time put in the market the works of Rosanoff, Gorky, Tolstoi, Ehrenburg, Astaroff and Wanda Wasilewska.

Presently, after the arrival of Orlov in Montevideo a three days strike broke out. One cannot help feeling the increase of communist activity in all the domain of social life of Uruguay, which fact is accounted for by the ~~Soviet Legation~~ endeavouring of the Soviet Legation in this respect.

According to Mr. Vavrin, the Uruguayans regret the establishing of the relations with Soviet Russia. Opinion to this effect is being freely expressed by all kinds of men taking part in political life of the country.

According to the information obtained from the quarters of the Urugyan Consulate of São Paulo, the Soviets have the best organized communist activity in Brazil.

We learn from other sources that at the Soviet Legation in Montevideo there are being held conferences on which there are established means and ways of communist propaganda and activity in Brazil, as well as in other South American countries. The communists agents of the respective countries receive clean cut instructions as to their activity.

It is beyond any ~~doubt~~ doubt that Brazilian pro-Soviet dailies and magazines are being supplied with publicity material by the Soviet Legation to Montevideo. This one can easily see by rreading "Diretrizes", "Leitura" and São Paulo publications "Aonde Vamos?" and "Ilustração."

SWIEYKOWSKI STEFAN ZYGMUNT, works at present as an agent for "Radiobras", endeavouring to get for it the clients of importance, particularly those from among diplomatic circles.

Radiobras, as it has been known, was in close contact with German elements. In spite of personnel changes in the Company, according to the persistent rumors, Radiobras, even today, has still facilities to send out telegrams to Germany and the occupied countries.

Swieykowski lives at the boarding house hotel Vista Alegre, rua Almirante Alexandrino 324, Santa Teresa. The owner of the hotel is of German nationality from whom Swieykowski is learning the art of photographing, as he is of the opinion that after the changes brought about in social and economic structure in Europe he must have a certain practical skill, all the more so that he intends to return to Europe as soon as the war is over.

Swieykowski keeps in contact with a German woman by the name of Lichtenfeld, whose husband had been arrested and sent to Ilha das Flores. Lichtenfeld lives at the same hotel. Very often late in the night Swieykowski writes on the typewriter in her room.

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ALFRED BRANDER, Swiss citizen, living in São Paulo. He has helped in sending out money from Brazil to Shanghai, occupied by the Japs. Brander instructed in this respect one Baumeister in Geneva who in turn passed on the instructions to one of the Swiss Banks.

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ADLER JOÃO, A., Austrian by nationality, has been living in Brazil since over three years. He has been residing permanently in Rio, rua Anchieta, Phone 47-0017. He proves his identity by visit cards, printed in Portuguese, which read: Scientist - Criminologist, former Director of Criminal Police Laboratory in Vienna and of the International Bureau, Legal Adviser to the International Criminal Police. - 397

Recently Adler started to pay visits to the Legations of the Allied countries asking them for financial help for the Bureau of Criminology ~~ix~~ he is going to set up in Rio.

He gives as reference the personnel of the British Embassy with, he says, is on good terms, among others with Mr. Young. From among the personnel of the U.S. Embassy he mentions the name of Counselor Bradley.

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OCOUGNE MIGUEL, sworn translator in São Paulo, living at 193 rua 15 de Novembro, Phone 2- 6393. Ocougne is of Jewish nationality, hailing from the South of Russia. Arrived in Brazil shortly after the Bolshevik Revolution, and got naturalized. His translation bureau is ~~xxxx~~ considered as well prospering.

According to the information obtained from White Russian General Zielinski, the Ocougne's Bureau harbors a branch of Soviet Intelligence Service for Brazil. One of the contact men between Ocougne and respective branches in the United States is one Timoszek who arrived from the States recently, and is carrying on communist activity in Brazil with the help of a Russian by the name of Pospielov who, it is said, is employed by the Light and Power Co. in São Paulo.

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MAAK RE NHARDT, born in Herzford, Germany, November 2, 1892. Arrived in Brazil in 1923. Made two trips to Germany: one in 1928, and came back in 1929, second in 1936, and came back in 1937. He travelled extensively all over Brazil, making geological investigations. His findings were sent to Germany.

After Brazil declared war on Germany, Maak was sent out to Ilha das Flores, but released, on account of lung illness. However, on condition that he would not leave his home. But in spite of this Maak is very often seen in the streets of Curitiba. Besides, Maak in

company of the Director of the State Museum, Fernando Laureiro, made an excursion to Vila Velha, near Ponta Grossa. He lives in Curitiba at 1947 rua Dezemarcador Nota.

Maak has set up a well organized Meteorological Station on the farm "Fazenda da Ilha", 9 kms. off Guarapuava. The Station has been run by one Schmidt. There some clues which point out that on the said farm there is a well organized clandestine flying field. This information, however, is to be checked up.

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ZICO PIMPAO, Brazilian-born, living in Curitiba. He is the partner of Nazi João Geisler, owner of the bar and confectionary "Guiraca". He shares a flat with his brother-in-law, Prof. Becker who died some time ago.

Pimpão acts as a contact man among German organizations. He frequents Nazis and Integralists meeting places, as well as those where well-known to the Police Geisler, many a time jailed for Nazi activity cannot show up.

Pimpão is in close touch with the sergeant of the Federal Army whose Christian name is Alcindo (his family name unknown), of German origin. Alcindo does not conceal his sympathy for Germany and Axis countries in general. Pimpão and Alcindo would meet at the bar run by one Dr. Cristin, the meeting place of all the Nazis.

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HOELDTKE ALFREDO, former informant of German Consul Alfred Zimmerman Hoeldtke covered Ponta Grossa and the vicinity as the said informant. He was the one through whom German propaganda carried on by the Ponta Grossa daily "Diario dos Campos" was financed. Hoeldtke paid considerable sums to the Director of the said daily Hoffmann. He was hiding in his house the runaways from the "Graf von Spee", both officers

and men. He took part in organizing their escape. According to unwarranted rumors, there have been deposited in his house the archives of Nazi movement in Ponta Grossa.

Hoeldtke embezzled from the firm "Osternach", where he occupied the post of cashier, considerable amount of money which, to his ~~xx~~ say, was used for propaganda and relief for the sailors of the "Graf von Spee". It is said, he financed the escape.

Hoeldtke was sentenced by the Tribunal of Security to two years of ~~xxxx~~ imprisonment, but shortly afterwards was set free. In the honor of the released "hero" the Nazis of Ponta Grossa met him in front of the Police Headquarters where they threw up an ovation for him. In consequence of that ovation Hoeldtke was held up in ~~xxx~~ jail 48 hours longer. When released he was ordered to leave the state of Parana in the shortest time possible. It is said, Hoeldtke left for São Paulo.

INFORMATION ON INTERNAL SITUATION IN BRAZIL

In last weeks the internal situation of the country has become seriously strained, particularly along the military sector.

The steadily growing up communist propaganda which is penetrating into the Army has caused a serious apprehension among higher officers, many of whom believe that in Brazil, owing to her demographic and economic structure, only a clean cut regime has a chance of existence - either communist or decidedly anti-communist - that is to say an authoritative regime which would have to fight down all manifestations of Soviet activity. Those higher officers blame President Vargas and his Government for having allowed the Communists to have obtained considerable influence in the country, and they consider that further conniving at the present situation would bring about a communist revolution in consequence.

The frame of mind of the Army is seriously influenced by the case of the Expeditionary Corps, the sending out of which to the front is very unpopular. The same sentiments are cherished by the soldiers of the Corps, the proofs of which are the rows in the military camp of Vila Militar which took place last April, as well as very serious disorders during the foot-ball match Brazil-Uruguay, May 14, 1944. At this juncture, the soldiers of the Corps beat up roughly their own Military Police; they did so before the Staff and diplomatic representatives, as well as before many thousands of onlookers.

The said sentiments among the soldiers found their conformation during the "farewell review" which took place in Rio on May 24, 1944. Some of the soldiers taking part in the parade did hide their views in conversation with the public; they said to the effect that they would gladly participate in any parade, but under no circumstances would allow to be sent out abroad.

Since a long time President Vargas has realized the danger

menacing the regime set up by him, and is striving to find means and ways to help the situation. One of those means is the setting up of a special security service, known as the Group of Guanabara, independent of the Military Police and of the Military Intelligence Service, being under direct orders of the President's Military House. The G.G. organization is kept in strict secret, and acts outside the normal structure of the security organization of the State.

The G.G. was organized in December 1942, shortly after the dismissal of Felinto Miller as the Chief of Police. The G.G. consists of about 500 men, recruited in different states, mostly in Rio Grande do Sul where President Vargas has many men whom he can rely upon.

The territory of the G.G. activity is Rio, but in a case of emergency the G.G. agents are sent all over the country. The agents are furnished with the police identity papers having numbers from 1 to 500 but no evidence of those documents is to be found in police reports. The G.G. agents prove their identity only in a case of absolute necessity. If the Police is asked whether the owner of the mentioned identity papers, provided with numbers from 1 to 500, belongs to the Police staff the answer, as a rule, is that the document belongs to a deceased policeman or has been cancelled as a lost one. The very existence of G.G. is held in the most strict secrecy, so that even most of the Police officers do not know it.

The G.G. interferes in all domains of the internal life of the country, and undoubtedly has for its purpose to help the President master the situation and forestall any springing up of independent political centers among private citizens as well as in the Army and among State employees.

The Government suspects the existence of a secret political organization in the Army, and supposedly those assumptions have some grounds.

On May 17, 1944, President Vargas has got an anonymous memorial, furnished with explanations that it expresses the views of the representatives of all the units of the armed Brazilian forces.

According to the information obtained, the memorial reads to the effect:

It says, to begin with, that the Army has confidence in the President and believes that he has in view only the well-being of Brazil. The authors of the said document apply to the President, for they realize that the country is pulling through a very dangerous period, and therefore the situation calls for heroic and immediate means to be taken up.

The memorial lays stress on the danger of a sudden grow of communist influence in all the domains of the public life of the country, not excluding the Army. It says further that the continuous grow of that influence constitute a menace of communist revolution, which, if brought about, would bring to nought all the yields of the progress Brazil has made within the last scores of years.

The authors of the document in question express the opinion that the activity of the G.G. (mentioned above) has an extremely detrimental bearing on the internal life of the country. According to the memorial, G.G. interferes in all the fields of the States, not barring even the most secret military cells and private life of the officers, creating thereby an utterly precarious situation and discrediting the prestige of the Army and that of its officers as well.

The authors say in conclusion that the memorial was not signed, because they realize that under present circumstances they would have to face reprisals on the part of the G.G.

In consequence of the said memorial, on May 19, 1944, the G.G. agents searched private houses of higher officers. Among others there

were searched the houses of four officers of the Ministry of Aviation, among those Colonel Attair Eugenio Rozanyi's, Chief of Operational Division of the General Staff of Aviation, and the Assistant to the Chief of the Staff of Aviation.

The searching of houses in question was carried out during the absence of the officers, and the present members of their families were not permitted to attend telephone calls or to get into contact with anybody. The results of the searching are unknown. It is supposed that the G.G. agents were tracing back the authors of the memorial or the members of the group or organization which ordered to draw up the document in question.

There have been established additional facts showing that the internal situation of the country is pretty strained.

It is said that some weeks ago, a Nazi cellule was disclosed in a Marine unit (Fuzilheiros Navais), stationed in Ilha das Cobras, near Rio de Janeiro. In this connection ~~one~~ officer and several soldiers were arrested. In Ilha das Cobras, according to the information, the Navy is carrying on some secret works; it is said that some experiments ~~are~~ ~~being carried out~~ with torpedoes of national make are being carried on there.

A particular uneasiness was caused by the fact that the arrested officer, some time ago, was at the head of a detachment of marines (fuzilheiros navais) assigned to guard the Presidential Palace in Catete Street. It is quite probable that in this connection the marines were withdrawn from the Presidential Palace some weeks ago, in spite of the fact that they were carrying on the service at the Palace since several years.

The guard of the Presidential Palace has been entrusted to a watch Battalion (Batalião das Guardas). At the same time the sentries

at the outside wall of the Palace have been reinforced, and numerous orifices have been made in the wall for riflemen.

According to the information obtained from the military quarters, President Vargas, ~~from~~ a few days ago, called in to his military house the officers for briefing, and told them that he liking to face the truth, he knew that some plotters were conspiring against him. At the same time is said to say ~~that~~ that if it came to an active move he would not surrender, but would sell his life dearly. At this juncture he expressed the belief that he could count upon the present officers in any situation, and that they, as well as himself, had in view only the well-being of Brazil.

It is to be noticed that lately time and again the rumors get around to the effect that the internal situation has ~~become~~ suddenly become tense, and special steps are being taken by the authorities of public security. In the period from May 30 to 31, it was observed that the sentries at some military institutions have been reinforced. In the streets of Rio, armored motor cars were passing back and forth, so that one had an impression that they were on patrol duty.

The above information should be taken with particular cautiousness, and one must bear in mind the South-American tendency to exaggerate the facts in sizing up the situation, particularly it is the case of the security of the regime in existence.-

Rio de Janeiro, June 1, 1944.