

SABANILLA

L.dz.250/44

Wpływ dn. 30.XI.1944

L. dz. 1226/44...

Przydział.....

dnia 17 listopada 1944 r.

R A P O R T

o stosunkach ze Stanisławskimi

(za czas od 21/6 do 16/10 -1944 r.)

1226

W okresie sprawozdawczym odbyto z tym samym, co poprzednio, przedstawicielem Stanisławskich ogółem 42 spotkania. Ponadto spotkałem się parokrotnie z szefem roboty Stanisławskich W.J. Bradley'em.

W dniu 18/X b.r. Bradley wyjechał do U.S.A. i współpracownicy jego- jak twierdzą- nie wiedzą, czy powróci on do Brazylii, czy też na jego miejsce zostanie przysłany kto inny.

Stanisławscy przeprowadzają zresztą poważne przesunięcia personalne, i tak do końca roku bieżącego mają powrócić do U.S.A. m.i.H. kierownicy ich placówek w S.Paulo i Kurytybie.

W lipcu r.b. Stanisławscy zadeklarowali gotowość przesyłania swym kurjerem naszej poczty z Rio de Janeiro do S.Paulo, Kurytyby- ew. również Porto Alegre- i odwrotnie. Rozwiązało to najgłówniejszy problem Placówki, bowiem do tego czasu poczta wewnętrzna i materiały od informatorów z terenu musiały być przekazywane -poza sporadycznymi okazjami- tak zwaną pocztą dyplomatyczną (za pośrednictwem poczty brazylijskiej), co zawsze stanowiło poważne ryzyko.

W czasie swego pobytu w S.Paulo w początkach sierpnia r.b. Jankowski skontaktował inf. ZAGŁOBĘ z miejscowymi przedstawicielami Stanisławskich i od tego czasu rozpoczęła się normalna przesyłka poczty za ich pośrednictwem.

W tym samym mniej więcej okresie nawiązał kontakty z przedstawicielem Stanisławskich w Kurytybie nasz inf.KLON, do którego odpowiednie dyrektywy zostały wysłane na piśmie.

Zarówno Zagłoba, jak i Klon otrzymali instrukcje, aby poza wysyłką poczty ograniczyli swą współpracę ze Stanisławskimi do ewentualnego udzielania im odpowiedzi na zapytania w sprawach o charakterze czysto lokalnym, przesyłając cały materiał o wartości zasadniczej bezpośrednio do Rio.

W okresie sprawozdawczym parę razy miały miejsce w Rio wspólne spotkania ze Stanisławskimi tutejszymi oraz z ich przedstawicielami z S.Paulo i Kurytyby, na których uzgodniłem zasadnicze warunki współpracy. Jak dotychczas, wyrażają się bardzo pozytywnie o współpracy z KLONEM i ZAGŁOBĄ, podkreślając, iż są oni dobrze zorientowani w terenie.

Współpraca ze Stanisławskimi ma nadal charakter zdecydowanie dwustronny.

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Nietylko udzielają oni wyjaśnień na nasze zapytania, oraz uzgadniają swe poglądy na temat sytuacji politycznej w Brazylii, ale z własnej inicjatywy przekazują nam informacje we wszelkich sprawach, dotyczących obywateli polskich (głównie z cenzury pocztowej, Konsulatu U.S.A. i t.d.). Również służą Stanisławscy wszelką pomocą techniczną, w szczególności w zakresie sporządzania fotokopji dokumentów i t.p.

Ze swej strony Stanisławscy zwracają się często z prośbą o dostarczenie im informacji w sprawach, jakie ich specjalnie interesują, a do których nie mają własnych dostępów. Nprz. ostatnio zwrócili się z prośbą o zebranie informacji o politycznym obliczu młodzieży akademickiej na południu Brazylii. Materiały przekazane im w tej sprawie przedstawiam w załączeniu. (Placówkę interesowała ta sprawa jedynie z punktu widzenia ustalenia wpływów komunistycznych wśród młodzieży uniwersyteckiej).

Stanisławscy nadal głównie interesują się akcją komunistyczną w Brazylii, wpływami agentów sowieckich w poszczególnych ośrodkach, metodami i środkami propagandy, komitetami bądź osobami, zbierającymi fundusze na rzecz pomocy sowieckiej Rosji lub jej mieszkańcom oraz przejawami działalności Poselstwa Sowieckiego w Montevideo. Doceniając całkowicie rozmiary wpływów sowieckich w Brazylii, Stanisławscy bacznie śledzą wszelkie przejawy propagandy antypolskiej, doszukując się u jej podstaw działalności czynników komunistycznych. Pod tym samym kątem obserwują oni akcję elementów żydowskich tak z uchodźstwa, jak i starej emigracji.

Na skutek tego, iż Stanisławscy współpracują oficjalnie z brazylijskimi władzami bezpieczeństwa, zainteresowanie ich ma czasami realny skutek: tak nprz. gdy w b.m. otrzymali od nas wiadomość o istnieniu w Rio de Janeiro KLUBU ROSYJSKIEGO, którego członkowie nastawieni są prosowiecko, po kilku dniach zakomunikowali, że ledwie zdążyli poprosić czynniki brazylijskie o bliższe informacje, policja KLUB ten zlikwidowała.

Stanisławscy interesują się również sprawami polityki zagranicznej i wewnętrznej Brazylii. W tym zakresie dostarczyłem im wielu materiałów, jak nprz. szczegółów dotyczących tajnej organizacji służby bezpieczeństwa w Brazylii, kursujących nielegalnie w kraju ulotek, pamfletów, wierszy i t.p. Części tych materiałów nie uwzględniłem w raportach ze względu na ich czysto lokalne znaczenie. Oczywiście szczególne zainteresowanie okazywali Stanisławscy dla nielegalnie kursujących wydawnictw i ulotek, zawierających propagandę anty-amerykańską.

W okresie sprawozdawczym przekazałem Stanisławskim następujące opracowania piśmienne (w języku angielskim), które załączam w odpisach do niniejszego raportu:

1. dnia 19/7- Czechoslovak Legation to Brazil and Soviet Propaganda (zał. N°1.)
2. " 19/7- Dr Metzler Wolfram (Porto Alegre) -(zał. N°2)
3. " 10/8- Assis Chateaubriand -(zał. N°3)
4. " 23/8- Soviet Passports issued to the citizens of the annexed countries by Russia (zał. N°4)
5. " 25/10- Austrian movement in South America (zał. N°5)
6. " " - José Vincent Ducatillon (zał. N°6)
7. " 16/11- Structure of the School youth and undergraduate orga-398

nizations in the State of Paraná- (zał.Nº7)

Z zakresu kontr-wywiadowczego przekazano Stanisławskim następujące materiały:

a) Obywatele polscy:

1. Wyszkowski Bazyli (zbierał fundusze na Sowiecki Czerwony Krzyż, wybiera się do Montevideo) -rap. KW.L.dz.233/44 z dnia 25/X-44, - zał.Nº3
2. Tołkan vel Tołkaniuk Antoni (podejrzany o chęć wyrobienia sobie paszportu sowieckiego) -rap.KW. L.dz.233/44 z dnia 25/X-44, -zał.Nº4.

b) Osoby działające na rzecz Niemiec i państw osi:

1. Agitacja Niemców parańskich przeciw Północnej Ameryce- rap.KW.L.dz.134/44 z dn.27/6 -zał.6
2. Sabotażyści japońscy w Paranie przeciw U.S.A. rap.KW.L.dz.175/44 z dn.18/8- zał. 6
3. Propaganda niemiecka przeciw U.S.A. (dwie ulotki) rap.KW.L.dz.179/44 z dn.25/8-zał. 8
4. Naziści w Paranie rap.KW.L.dz. 192/44 z dn. 8/9 -zał. 5
5. NYE Kurt (nazista) -rap.KW.L.dz.211/44 z dn.29/9-zał.7

c) Działalność komunistyczna:

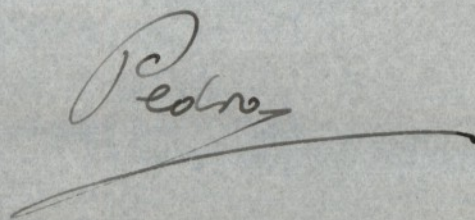
1. Prosowieckie wydawnictwa firmy CALVINO rap.KW L.dz.134/44 z dn.27/VI zał.2
2. Wydawca Jose CALVINO-rap.KW.L.dz.150/44 z dn.14/VI-zał.3
3. Press PARGA -rap.KW.L.dz. 134/44 z dn.27/VI-zał 3
4. Pereira Miguel-rp.KW.L.dz.134/44 z dn.27/VI-zał.4
5. Dyplomaci sowieccy w przejeździe przez Brazylię rap.KW.L.dz.150/44 z dn.14/VI- zał.1
6. Biskup Carlos Duarte Costa-rp.KW.L.dz.150/44 z dn.14/VI-zał2
7. Barcelos- rap.KW.L.dz.150/44 z dn.14/VI- zał.4
8. Represje policyjne w stosunku do prasy prosowieckiej KW.L.dz.150/44 z dn.14/VI- zał.5
9. Komuniści notowani w Rio Grande do Sul KW.L.dz.150/44 z dn.14/VI-zał.6
10. Antyangielska akcja komun. rosyjskich w Brazylii KW.L.dz.175/44 z dn.18/8-zał.3
11. Donces Sara KW.L.dz.179/44 z dn.25/8-zał.3
12. Kogan Zofja KW.L.dz.179/44 " " -zał.4
13. Antypolska akcja komunistyczna w Paranie KW.L.dz.179/44 z dn.25/8 -zał5
14. Subwencjonowanie prasy prosowieckiej w Brazylii KW.L.dz. 179/44 z dn.25/8- zał.6
15. Nastroje prosowieckie wśród żydów KW.L.dz.179/44 z dn. 25/8-zał.7
16. Hercilio GIRAUD (komunista) KW.L.dz.192/44 z dn. 8/9- zał.3
17. Ubirajara de Souza (dziennikarz-kom.) KW.L.dz.192/44 z dn.8/9 -zał.4

18. Prasa i wydawnictwa prosowieckie
KW.L.dz.211/44 z dn.29/9 zał.4
19. Czerwony Krzyż Sowiecki
KW.L.dz.220/44 z dn.12/X zał.4
20. Hr. Benningsen Emanuel (dziennikarz)
KW.L.dz.220/44 z dn.12/X zał.5
21. Sołodownikow Boris (agent sowiecki)
KW.L.dz.220/44 z dn.12/X zał.6
22. Lekarze sowieccy w drodze do Montevideo
KW.L.dz.220/44 z dn.12/X zał.7
23. Komunizm w Brazylii według inf. Wyw.Brazyl.
KW.L.dz.233/44 z dn.25/X zał.5
24. Wyd. sowieckie w Rio Grande do Sul i w Paranie(VOZ da LIBERDADE)
KW.L.dz.233/44 z dn.25/X zał.6 i7
25. Jorge Gomes Rosa (dziennikarz)
KW.L.dz.233/44 z dn.25/X zał.8
26. Ernesto Padilha (kupiec- kom.)
KW.L.dz.233/44 z dn.25/X zał.9
- 27.KLUB ROSYJSKI w Rio de Janeiro -dn. 2/XI.

d) Różne:

1. Pułk.PEREZ LUNA , poseł Niewaragua (nastawiony przeciw U.S.A.)
KW.L.dz.152/44 z dn. 21 lipca zał.3
2. Biálecki Spiridion -ukrainiec
KW.L.dz.179/44 z dn 25/8 zał.6
3. Reiss Fernanda (dziennikarka portugalska, inwigilowana przez pol.braz.
KW.L.dz.179/44 z dn 25/8 zał.10
4. Vehils Rafael (domniemany agent FALANGI)
KW.L.dz.179/44 z dn.25/8 -zał.11
KW.L.dz.192/44 z dn.8/9 -zał.6
5. Wałujew Siergiej (rosjanin, naturalizowany w Brazylii -na usługach
policji braz.)
KW.L.dz.211/44 z dn.29/9 -zał 8
6. Przemysł brylantów i platyny przez żydów
KW.L.dz.211/44 z dn.29/9 -zał.9
7. Wiadomości z Wywiadu Braz.
KW.L.dz.220/44 z dn.12/X -zał.8
8. Antypolska akcja Czechów
KW.L.dz.220/44 z dn.12/X -zał.9

7 załączników



3. The Czechoslovak propaganda activity is headed by the said Dr.

CZECHOSLOVAK LEGATION TO BRAZIL AND SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

1. The activity of the Czechoslovak Legation in Brazil has been officially reinstated on October 9, 1942.

Załącznik N° /

On the diplomatic list there are following members of the Legation

Charge d'Affairs - Vladimir Nosek

Secretary to the Legation - Jan Masa

CZECHOSLOVAK LEGATION TO BRAZIL

Assistant Military Attache - Lieut. Rudolf Nekola

Those not on AND SOVIET PROPAGANDA:

Chief of the Press Department - Dr. Jiri Reiszman

Officers - assistants to Military Attache -

Mjr. Engineer Kolin Valdemar

Mjr. Vladislav Benisek

Cpt. Dr. Karol Pankert

The presence of so many officers is being accounted for, before the Brazilian authorities, by "the recruiting activity among Czechoslovak citizens who, in the huge Brazilian territory, amount to barely several thousands."

All the mentioned members of the Czechoslovak Legation are carrying on a very active propaganda not only in behalf of Czechoslovakia, but in behalf of Soviet Russia as well.

2. Minister Nosek is extremely active and enterprising in the diplomatic field. Owing to his efforts, one of the towns of the Rio de Janeiro state has been named after Lidice. The chief promoter of the ceremony, held on that occasion, on June 11, 1944, was the Interventor (Governor) of the State, son-in-law of the President of the Republic, Dr. Amarel Peixoto. In his speech delivered on that occasion he emphasized that Lidice had been rebuilt by Brazil as a token of the heroic struggle the Czechoslovak people are carrying on against ~~Nazism~~ Nazism. In new built-up Lidice a school, named after President Benes, had been set up. In that way "Brazilian people of the new town paid their homage to President Benes".

Minister Nosek thanking Interventor Peixoto for his speech recalled that in the Czechoslovak Lidice had existed a school named after Polish national hero Tadeusz Kosciuszko, who had been a friend of Czechs. It was in a way a hint to better Czechoslovak-Polish relations than they are now.

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On the diplomatic list there are following members of the Legation

Charge d'Affairs - Vladimir Nosek
Secretary to the Legation - Jan Masa
Military Attache - Col. Cenek Hutnik
Assistant Military Attache - Lieut. Rudolf Nekola

Those not on the diplomatic list are:

Chief of the Press Department - Dr. Jiri Reiszman
Officers - assistants to Military Attache -
Mjr. Engineer Kolin Valdemar
Mjr. Vladislav Benisek
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3. The Czechoslovak propaganda activity is headed by the said Dr. Jiri Reiszman, Czech citizen of Jewish origin. He maintains the closest contacts with communist, it is to say, with pro-Soviet publications. He abundantly supplies the weekly "Diretrizes" with articles. The said weekly, recently liquidated by the authorities, was decidedly pro-communist and pro-Soviet, and absolutely hostile towards Poland and the Polish Government in London. Reiszman, on every occasion, gives interviews to the newspapers belonging to the "Diarios Associados" Concern, manifestly pro-Soviet. Further, he publishes pamphlets on the rôle of Czechoslovakia in Europe, and the like, and tries to obtain for his publications a wide flung publicity.

In his public activity Reiszman endeavours to bring out his pro-Soviet sympathy and ~~demonstrates~~ to demonstrate that all the Slav peoples, after the pattern of Czechoslovakia, should look for their holdfast in Moscow, for only this would give them guarantee of independence and of a real democratic development.

4. Not the less rôle in the field of propaganda has been played by Military Attache Col. Cenek Hutnik who, on the pretence of ^{recruitment} ~~recruitment~~ for the Czechoslovak army, makes ~~frequent~~ frequent trips to the country where he delivers speeches tinged with Soviet tendencies, and gives interviews. Recently he was to São Paulo.

Some time ago Col. Hutnik visited Curitiba where he passed himself off as Commander-in-Chief of Czechoslovak Forces in Brazil (?). In the interview accorded to "Diario da Tarde" he declared that he arrived at Curitiba officially only for establishing contacts with Czechoslovak Colony, and to carry out the

recruitment for the Czechoslovak army in Brazil, as well as in the whole South America. It is to be noted that the whole Czechoslovak Colony in Curitiba amounts to no more than 10 people, including Czech women married to Poles.

On the pretence of recruitment Col. Hutnik went to Uruguay, but he concealed the fact scrupulously that his first function there was the visit paid to the Soviet Legation in Montevideo.

Of Col. Hutnik's further utterances one is worth to be noted. The victory over Nazism - said the Colonel - can be obtained only by a close cooperation of all democratic nations able to guarantee a lasting peace. Czechoslovakia which has always professed these principles is already today preparing itself for concluding a pact with Great Britain, Russia and with other countries, as well as for entering into an alliance with the future Austria. As to Poland Col. Hutnik did not utter a single word.

5. Since over six months, the trips of the members of the Czechoslovak Legation to the country have become more frequent, and on every occasion interviews have been given to various provincial Press organs. The Press of the Capital has been informed by special telegrams. In all those interviews Soviet Russia has been mentioned.

In the newspapers belonging to the "Diarios Associados" Concern and in other pro-Soviet newspapers a steady and systematic Czechoslovak propaganda is being carried on, which in most cases it is coupled with Soviet or directly with communist propaganda.

The Czechs in Brazil spend large amounts of money on propaganda. Almost in every, more or less influential, newspaper they have their paid agents. It is of interest to note that in the apex of the struggle for Monte Casino the ~~news~~ news sent by the Correspondent of "Diarios Associados" stressing the rôle played by Polish soldiers in that important battle was supplied by "O Jornal" with a big headline to the effect: "The Czechs fight in Italy", despite the fact that the telegram mentioned casually that both the Poles and Czechs, notwithstanding linguistic differences get ~~xxx~~ along pretty well with their fellows-in-arms. 404

The Czech Legation in Rio de Janeiro publishes well edited Press Bulletin under the title "Serviço Tchecoslovaco de Informações" (Noticias da Agencia Telegrafica da Tchecoslovaquia - Londres). Most of the news in that Bulletin deal chiefly with Czecho-Soviet relations, glorifying the Red Army.

Soviet Russia is being represented by the Bulletin as a Power "fighting for Liberty of Slav nations", and the approaching of Gen. Zukoff's army towards the former frontiers of Czechoslovakia is termed as "the March of Liberation."

Stalin's telegram to Benes, put conspicuously in the Bulletin, said to the effect that "after the defeat of the enemy at the Carpathian Mountains the Army of the First Ukrainian Front had reached our frontiers with Czechoslovakia." This has not been meant for the Czechs and is distributed in galore among the members of the Polish Society "Polonia".

6. It should be noted that the uptake of Czech propaganda activity, particularly in the Press, has followed hard on the conclusion of the Soviet-Czech Pact. Close relations between the Czech Legation in Rio and the Soviet Legation to Uruguay seem not to suggest any doubt. All the Soviet employees passing through Rio are met by the Czechs. During Orloff's stay in Rio, the only Allied Minister who welcomed him at the airfield was Czech Minister Nosek. Besides, all the Czech officers were on hand.

Under these circumstances, it is clear, the Czechs in Brazil play almost conspicuous rôle of Soviet propaganda outpost.-

Rio de Janeiro, July 12, 1944.

Załącznik N° 2

Dr METZLER WOLFRAM (Porto Alegre)

DR. METZLER WOLFRAM, well-known physician in Porto Alegre and throughout the state of Rio Grande do Sul; owner of printing shops; charged before the Tribunal of Security for high treason. The act of impeachment asks for depriving him of Brazilian citizenship on the ground that he of his own free will became German citizen.

Metzler was born in Porto Alegre and obtained there his physician's diploma. He comes from a German family, and maintained close relations with the Reich to which country he made frequent trips (1914, 1927, 1928, 1938). In 1928 he married a German citizen. In 1934 he set up in Rio Grande do Sul Integralist Party in understanding with the the Integralists leader Plinio Salgado with whom he maintained steady contacts. Shortly before this war, he declared himself as Hitler's follower. In 1942 he was arrested, but, after having made a declaration that he would fulfill his duties as Brazilian citizen, was set free. After regaining his liberty he settled down in the city of Nova Hamburgo in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, where continued his pro-Nazi activity.

Special attention was paid to Metzler's case on the score of the fact that it had been tied up with the pro-Nazi activities carried on by the Curia of the Archbishop of Porto Alegre.

The background of the case is following: In the Catholic life of Porto Alegre, as late as before this war, both brothers Metzlers - lawyer Franz representative of the policy of the Catholic Centre in Germany, and publisher of ~~the then~~ the then Catholic periodical "Volksblatt" of Porto Alegre; and Dr. Wolfram, physician, chief shareholder and factual manager of the newspaper "Neue Deutsche Zeitung", which in short time took on a pronounced pro-Nazi aspect.

During the period of friendly relations between Brazil and Hitler's Germany, Dr. Wolfram brought about a complete financial ruin of his brother's paper and, with the help of the Curia, the liquidation of "Volksblatt", transformed into a weekly. At the same time, Dr. Wolfram bought out the majority of the shares of the official organ of the Curia "A Nação", and became its editor in chief. "A Nação", transformed into a daily, took a hostile attitude

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towards the Allies, during the Brazil's neutrality, manifesting overtly its pro-Nazi sympathies. The paper was backed up by the Curia and was colported free of charge by the clergy; what is more, there were ~~many~~ instances when the editorials ~~out~~ of "A Nação" were being read off from church pulpits.

Transformation of "A Nação" into an organ of Nazi propaganda, spend-thrift ~~management~~ management and a free-of-charge colporting resulted in an unwieldy deficit. The subventions from Berlin, promised by Dr. Wolfram, did not come, and the Curia, pressed by the creditors, switched over the debts on all the Catholic parishes, debiting them with a Press tax to the amount from 5 to 10 thousands cruzeiros each. This ordinance coincided with the rupture of diplomatic relations by Brazil with the Axis countries. During the anti-Nazi manifestations in Porto Alegre and the smash of Nazi properties, the editorial premises and the printing shop of "A Nação" ~~were~~ ^{were} the first victim of the rabble. The damages amounted to over 1 million cruzeiros. This time also the losses were defrayed by the Curia, under the threat of the creditors who managed to reveal the scandal.

The moving ~~sixth~~ spirit of the Curia is the Archbishop of Porto Alegre himself who, it is said, was born in Prussian Pomerania, and arrived in Brazil, when 4 years old. Since taking up the Archbishop's post in Porto Alegre, he has always acted as a propagator of "powerful Germany", and during this war has spoken enthusiastically of Fascism and Nazism. The high post he has occupied in Church hierarchy held him up to some extent in his political activity. None of those scruples had Prelate Neiss, Secretary General to the Curia and actual administrator of the Archdiocese. Neiss, born in Brazil, completed his theological studies in Germany, whereupon he came back to Brazil as an inveterate propagator of Nazi doctrines. On this ground his friendship with Dr. Wolfram developed.

Unexpected move taken by the Police authorities against Dr. Wolfram placed Prelate Neiss in a very uneasy situation. According to the general consensus, in order to avoid an overt political scandal there ^{are} to be put across personnel changes in the Curia, and in the first place Prelate Neiss would have to go. Archbishop Becker, since a long time has been seriously ill. It is quite possible that he also would be compelled to quit his post.

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The process of exchange of clergy between Rio Grande do Sul and the northern states of Brazil has already been started. There are being sent priests of German descent up North, and in their stead are being brought to Rio Grande do Sul Brazilian priests of Portuguese origin.

Those changes may, in considerable extent, to be conducive to the weakening of pro-Nazi sentiments in the whole South of Brazil.-

Rio de Janeiro, July 18, 1944.

Załącznik N° 3

A S S I D C H A T E A U B R I A N D

ASSIS CHATEAUBRIAND, Brazilian citizen of French origin, occupies a prominent position in Brazilian Press as a publicist. Being undoubtedly a talented writer, he owes his position chiefly to the ability of adapting himself to the specific political circumstances in South America in general and in Brazil in particular.

Flexibility of his political views helps him greatly in striking up wished-for contacts and brings him well-paid jobs. This accounts largely for the fact that Chateaubriand has been entrusted with the presidency of the biggest Press Concern in Brazil "Diarios Associados" and with the post of Editor-in-Chief of the daily "O Jornal". Besides, he exercises considerable and decisive influence over the widely-read country dailies - in particular in São Paulo - belonging to the Concern.

Assis Chateaubriand, at the time of normal and even friendly relations between Brazil, ~~and~~ Germany and Italy, defended Nazist and Fascist policies with equal zeal as he now defends Pan-Americanism from them.

The main motive of Chateaubriand's activity are, of course, considerations of his personal interests. Owing to his influence and opportunities he enjoys in the Press as well as in the broadcasting institutions, he constitutes a very precious asset for all kinds of businessmen who availing themselves of their official and private posts try to increase their personal fortunes. This accounts for close contacts Chateaubriand maintains with all branches of industries and ventures which bring him easy gains.

Recently Chateaubriand has taken a special interest in armament industry which, as a rule, promises considerable profits. Thus he has become a right hand of Salgado Filho, Minister of Aviation, and is helping him to ~~put~~ put across the so-called "aviation campaign" which has for its aim to equip all the Brazilian Aviation Clubs with school appliances bought with social funds in American firms. An intermediary role in those deals plays the French House "Mesbla", which pays out swell provisions to Chateaubriand.

The "outstanding" publicist however is after bigger things. In this connection he has made for the United States not so much for estab-

lishing a close cooperation with that country but with American capitalists. The chief objective of his trip is to work up the interests of the Company which has been set up in Brazil for the production of aluminum so precious for war industry. The Company - assert the initiated - has been set up by prominent representatives of the Brazilian political circles headed by Amiral Peixoto, President's son-in-law and the Interventor (Governor) of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

The Company, it is said, has obtained from one of the three American Concerns, through political bargaining, the license for the production of aluminum in Brazil. The Americans were not willing to issue the license because of their monopolistic tendencies as far as aluminum is concerned.

To put the plant in working order in Brazil two conditions are required: bauxite quarries and facilities in obtaining criolite.

The first problem the Company will probably be able to cope with, as Brazil possesses the richest layers of ~~bauxite~~ bauxite containing from 47 to 72% of metal. Poços and Caldas are rich in bauxite layers. The whole area belongs to the São Paulo family Penteado, the barons of the Empire period. One of the members of the family, ultra-Catholic, willed his whole wealth in cash to the religious Order of Resurrectionists in Miterói. Thus the Order having obtained controlling power over the bauxite area keeps Interventor Peixoto informed on the ~~status~~ estate of the property which was administered by the young generation of Peixoto family. Interventor Peixoto is being supplied with the appropriate information by the Order through his wife Vargas-Peixoto.

Two years ago, one Dr. Cassio Guilhem, allegedly a relative of the Navy Minister, stroke up the acquaintance with one of the members of Penteado family - Helio Penteado, unaccomplished physician. Cassio talked Helio Penteado into establishing a corporation for the production of cement, aluminum and iron under the style of "Feralum". The Corporation prospered for a certain period of time under the management of Cassio and Penteado, and the board of directors had in its midst some State dignitaries.

Not long ago Dr. Cassio Guilhem died suddenly, and the Corporation

began to dwindle down, and finally went bankrupt. The liabilities amount ~~to~~ to about 10 million cruzeiros. The responsibility for bringing the Corporation to ruin has been pinned on the late Dr. Cassio; nevertheless young Penteado, owner of the bauxite terrains, has been saddled with financial responsibility.

The newly set up Company for the production of aluminum is going to avail itself of this opportunity, and is trying to take hold of the bauxite terrains.

As to the criolit the things do not look so well, as Island possesses the corner on this mineral. Until recently criolit was exported through Denmark to Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland. Since the Americans succeeded to bring about the proclamation of independence of Island the export of criolit was brought to an end. Since then, the United States has been the only country which controls the export of this mineral. Thus the chief mission of Chateaubriand in the United States is to secure contracts from American bosses of criolit for the delivery of that mineral to the newly created Company. To bring the negotiations to a favorable end it was necessary to resort to political concessions which undoubtedly had been made by Chateaubriand in the name of his powerful protectors. In this light it is easy to understand quite clear allusions made under the address of Chateaubriand on the part of "Coreio da Manha" to the effect that he is taking advantage of the State sovereignty for personal gains.

A characteristic light has been shed upon the whole affair by the fact that Chateaubriand was to propose Americanization of Brazilian bases, with the knowledge of Brazilian Ambassador to the United States. Not less characteristic is the fact that after a day's rumpus of the Brazilian Press raised around the affair the polemics with Chateaubriand had been brought to a sudden stop, and Chateaubriand keeps on carrying on his pro-American campaign, of course, in a toned-down form.-

Rio de Janeiro, August 8, 1944.

SOVIET PASSPORTS ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE ANNEXED COUNTRIES BY RUSSIA.

Since over three years there has been carried on the activity in Brazil for embracing Soviet citizenship by the citizens of the countries annexed by Russia during this war Załącznik N° 4

The Soviet propaganda to this effect is carried on among insufficiently politically conscious Ruthenians (White Russians), Ukrainians SOVIET PASSPORTS ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS and Lithuanians in Brazil who mostly belong to the working class. Soviet age OF THE ANNEXED COUNTRIES BY RUSSIA territories of Poland have been legally incorporated into Russia on the strength of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact, and hence all the inhabitants of those territories have become Soviet citizens automatically.

The scope of this activity has been enlarged after the outbreak of the Soviet-German war and after the annexation of Baltic States and Bessarabia; as a result numerous Esthonians, Latvians, Lithuanians and Rumanians applied to the Soviet Embassy in Washington for information as to what formalities they have to comply with in order to obtain Soviet citizenship. Manager of the Soviet Consulate General in the U.S., comrade Kalistratoff, answered ~~queries~~ to all the queries in detail, and forwarded appropriate questionnaires (form No. 118) to every applicant, asking to send old passports, biographical sketch, 5 photos of passport type.

All such letters the applicants in Brazil receive through the post-box No. 27 in São Caetano (suburb of São Paulo).

It is of interest to note that before the Moscow Conference the activity of Soviet agents in Brazil was confined chiefly to obtaining questionnaires from the candidates for Soviet citizens, as well as personal data, according to Kalistratoff's instructions. The applicants were informed that they would receive Soviet passports not until after the war. This policy, however, underwent a substantial change after the Moscow Conference. A month later after the Conference, Soviet passports began to arrive in São Paulo.

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915

In the end of 1943, as well as during this year, the issuing of Soviet passports has taken on a pretty large scope. It is pretty difficult to establish exact figures, as the owners of Soviet passports obtained strict orders not to show off their documents to third persons.

However, the following facts have been established:

1. Soviet passports are being issued to:
 - a) Polish citizens of Eastern Poland,
 - b) Bessarabia,
 - c) Baltic States (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia).
2. The passports are issued to "absolutely reliable" persons as to whom Soviet authorities can have certain guarantee that they would not show off their passports to strangers.
3. Soviet passports are issued, as a rule, on condition that the former passports are returned, as the Soviet do not admit of possessing of two passports.
4. Before issuing a passport Soviet authorities try to ascertain what are the earnings of the candidate in order to mete out an appropriate consular fee, although as a rule passports are being issued free of charge.

While some of the applicants receive regular passports, others are supplied only with documents giving them right to enter Soviet Union. Those permits are issued on official Soviet blanks.

The owners of those documents, mostly Ukrainians and Lithuanians, believe that they will be able, within few weeks, to return to their respective countries. They think they will go via Uruguay.

Both passports and the documents for entering the Soviet Union obtained by the emigrants from Eastern Poland, Baltic States and Bessarabia residing in São Paulo (districts - Villa Zelina, Villa Anastazio, Villa Bella) as well as the workers of the Colony Nova Odessa, situated north-west off Campinas. The new Soviet citizens are being recruited from among working classes.

All the said passports and ~~document~~ documents for entering the Soviet Union, or at least their part, have been issued by the Consular Department of the Soviet Embassy to the United States.

The informants assert that since the establishment of the Soviet Legation to Uruguay, the whole activity of issuing passports to the among whom there is the largest number of Communist, since long ago

residents in Brazil is going to be taken over by the said Legation.

It has been impossible to establish up to now in what way the passports are delivered to the applicants. The bearers both of passports and the documents believe that everything goes ~~through normal~~ ~~mail~~ by normal mail, but ~~like~~ such is not the case. There is no doubt about it that the passports are sent by diplomatic mail (it is not known through what Soviet diplomatic outpost), and then in Brazil distributed among the interested persons.

Among Soviet agents carrying on campaign for obtaining Soviet passports the following are playing pretty important role:

1. Ivan Baiac, Rumanian citizen, residing in São Caetano (São Paulo suburb), worker, wielding considerable influence among the workers of his locality. It is Baiac who is the owner of the post-box No. 27 at which arrives the whole mail from the Soviet Embassy in Washington.
2. Stanislaus Baltuszis, Lithuanian, living in Villa Bella, São Paulo.
3. Constantino (his family name has not been established), works in the factory owned by Maurizio Pfefer, rua Jose Paulino, São Paulo.

Centers of Communist movement and pro-Soviet activity are:

1. The Lithuanian Society of "Estrella da Amanha", near the Square São, São Paulo. This Society is the continuation of the former Lithuanian ~~Society~~ Cultural Society which had been closed down by the authorities, and its president Zelman Czerniawski had been arrested. He served three years' term, and recently has been set free.

2. The Czech Society "28 de Outubro" which until recently was under the sway of Ukrainians who also were members of the Society. Now the Ukrainians and Czech split up.

Both said Societies exist illegally and carry on, almost overtly, a propaganda according to the instructions received from Soviet authorities. They ~~also~~ also carry on a campaign for embracing Soviet citizenship. Lithuanians are the most anxious to become Soviet citizens, among whom there is the largest number of Communist, since long ago.

Ukrainians and Ruthenians are also an easy prey for Soviet seditious propaganda.

A rash exchange of ~~legitimate~~ legitimate passports against the Soviet ones has already created for many persons lots of trouble in their relations with Brazilian authorities who in accordance with the International Law do not recognize unilateral decisions in the matter of citizenship. In keeping with this principle they define the citizenship of a given person in his identity card (carteira da identidade) according to the documents by which he arrived in Brazil. Brazilian authorities are not going to agree to any change in the state allegiance during the war.

For this reason the bearers of Soviet passports found themselves in a pretty fix, especially those who have ~~taken out~~ to take out identity cards for themselves and their families in order to ~~obtain~~ secure right to stay and work in Brazil. No agent is willing to take charge of taking out the said documents on the basis of Soviet passports, as the Brazilian authorities have not recognized the change of citizenship.

Moreover, the agents warn the owners of the Soviet passports that they may be held responsible before the Brazilian authorities for licentious change of personal documents.

These difficulties, maybe, will throw cold water on ~~enthusiasm~~ a too keen desire to renounce the legitimate allegiance to their countries and to embrace Soviet citizenship.-

Rio de Janeiro, August 21, 1944.

- 2 -

AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA

Its links with the organizations of "Free Austrians" in other countries.

The so-called Austrian movement in South America has comprised exclusively those elements which emigrated from Austria after its incorporation into the Reich.

Załącznik N° 5

The majority of the followers of the movement consists of Austrian Jews, though Austrian Germans are not lacking, mostly intellectualists, politically compromised by taking part in anti-Hitlerist movement, and therefore forced to leave their country.

AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA

Austrian settlements in Brazil and Argentina count from 4 to 7 thousand persons. In other South American countries the number of the persons asserting their Austrian nationality is insignificant.

The official statistics of Austrians in South American countries cannot be taken into account, if only for the reason that ~~the Austrians in South America~~ ~~are not registered~~ South American countries, as for inst. Brazil reckoned all immigrants, arrived between 1884 and 1939, among "Austrians", according to their Austrian passports, representing all the nationalities of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, but having nothing in common with it since long ago.

It is characteristic that the Austrian immigrants in South America lack political leaders of importance. This accounts for the ~~fact~~ non-partisan character of the movement which tries to rally all the Austrians, despite their political creeds, round the slogan of restoring independence to Austria in organizations, known under the name of "Austria Libre".

mean,
It does not ~~say~~, however, that the leaders of these societies have no political orientation. After close observation one arrives at the conclusion that free Austrian societies in South America are under the influence of political currents originating among the Austrians of Canada and the United States.

There are to be observed three tendencies in the movement:

1. monarchical, represented by Free Austrian Movement in the United States;

2. communistic, influenced by the Free Austrian Movement of Great Britain;

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2. communistic, influenced by the Free Austrian Movement of Great Britain;

3. liberal-Christian, represented by Count Czernin and his Austrian Action in the United States.

All these varieties of the Austrian Movement act under the cover of Austrian Monarchy under the Hapsburg's sceptre as the former functionary of non-partisanship.

Monarchic variety is largely represented among the Austrians in South American countries ~~where~~ (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and others) where Anton Retschek, Austrian Minister was accredited.

Retschek has stayed in South America, with the seat in Rio de Janeiro, since over 30 years. He has been connected with the Hapsburg Dynasty ever since, discharging loyally his ~~diplomatic~~ functions and avoiding diplomatically conflicts with any administration.

After the incorporation of Austria into the Reich Retschek remained work of a delegate Dr. Metal held several political conferences to the effect in Rio de Janeiro and managed to maintain unofficial relations with the Brazilian Foreign Office enjoying its confidence.

Due to his personal prestige he succeeded, in 1943, to obtain the legalization of the Committee of the Defense of Austrian Interests in

All these active agents of the Austrian movement with Anton Retschek in the lead, staying on the ground of the legal Committee of the Defense of Austrian Interests in Brazil, try to secure for themselves political influence through that ~~non-partisan~~ non-partisan organization. As a rule, the pretext to sound export possibilities from Brazil to Austria. However, they are against any penetration of political tendencies into the above mentioned organization.

the agreement of setting up the Committee of the Defense of Austrian Interests in Brazil under the leadership of Retschek. Felix Hapsburg came mostly in Chile and Mexico where it has been started by the agents mainly munied with diplomatic passport on behalf of Free Austrian Movement. He held several conversation in this connection with the then Undersecretary of State (at present Foreign Minister) Veloso, and secured ~~from~~ his approval for his plans.

The Chilean group Austria Libre tried to impose its views on the Brazilian Press, inspired by the representative of Austrian Action, Helmut Huetter, tried to scuttle Hapsburg's action in Brazil. But owing to the influence of certain agencies the Department of Press and Propaganda (DIEP) ordered the Press to stop short any action against Hapsburg who after several months stay in Brazil made for Montevideo wherefrom, in July 1943, left for Washington.

The right hand of Anton Retschek in carrying on the political activity with the view of ~~restoration of Austrian monarchy~~ under the restoration of Austrian Monarchy under the Hapsburg's sceptre is the former functionary on behalf of Austria in the League of Nations Dr. Metal. Being a specialist in social securities line he is employed by the Brazilian Ministry of Social Affairs. Owing to his professional qualifications he has been held high by Brazilian circles, which fact enable him to render the Austrians considerable services, all the more so because officially he holds the post of the Secretary of the blind organization - the Committee of the Defense of Austrian Interests in Brazil. Recently, Dr. Metal was in Philadelphia where he took part in the Congress of the International Bureau of Labor. Besides his work of a delegate Dr. Metal held several political conferences to the effect of winning over followers for Austrian monarchic movement. Next important personality representing Austrian monarchic movement in Brasil is one Marter, Austrian active agent, living in São Paulo. ~~to the Nazis activity, Huetter~~

All these active agents of the Austrian movement with Anton Retschek in the lead, staying on the ground of the legal Committee of the Defense of Austrian Interests in Brazil, try to secure for themselves political influence through that ~~non-partisan organization~~ non-partisan organization. As a rule, they are against any penetration of ^{other than monarchic} political tendencies into the above mentioned organization. ~~come into contact with the Polish Legation.~~

COMMUNISTIC Tendency among the Austrian of South America is to be observed mostly in Chile and Mexico where it has been started by the agents maintaining contacts with the Free Austrian Movement in Great Britain, as well as with the groups, kin to Communists, as for inst. Austrian Front, ~~Austrian~~ Austrian Socialists Club, etc in the United States. ~~may out of German citizens~~

The Chilean group Austria Libre tried to impose its views on the other Austrian organizations in South America. The group acted through one Dr. Grunberg, Austrian of Jewish origin, proposing to set up a Central Committee of South American Austrians. The body was set up at a special Congress, but the most numerous Brazilian group under the leadership of Retschek refused to accede to. ~~in view of fighting down the Hapsburgs at the service of whom~~

The seat of the Committee is Montevideo. It, undoubtedly, maintains contacts with the Soviets, if not directly, then indirectly through the Czechs who took great interest in the institution, and from the very beginning of its existence tried to control it and win it over to the Czech-Soviet camp. A special role in this connection was to play Czech Minister Kaderabek. easy to gather that Huetter is not the person through whom one Liberal-Christian Tendency, represented by Count Czernin and his Austrian Action in the United States, seems to have sufficiently numerous followers in South America. As the movement has been based on the people compromised in moral respect it does not play considerable part in the life of South American Austrians. AN MOVEMENT rallies almost all communist elements or those who The most active agent of Austrian Action in Brazil is one Helmut Huetter, former functionary of Austrian Police. Huetter was one of the first Austrians, who, for personal gain, tried to capitalize on his anti-Nazi attitude. Being well posted as to the Nazis activity, Huetter after the severance of the relations with the Reich became one of the informants of Brazilian agencies of importance and succeeded to enlist their confidence, to wit, Minister of Aviation Salgado Filho, the President's son-in-law Amarel Peixoto and many others. Huetter also succeeded to approach diplomatic circles, knocking up connections with the British Embassy; He also tried to come into contact with the Polish Legation. left tendencies In spite of all these relations, Huetter was arrested by the Brazilian police on several occasions under the pretence of having not legalized his stay in Brazil. Recently Huetter was arrested in connection with the case of the delegate of Political Police of the State of Rio de Janeiro Freitas, charged with squeezing money out of German citizens (Socialists) rallying rather communist ~~elements~~ than Socialist elements, and blackmailing them.

a) AUSTRIAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION - YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

Out of all these oppressions Huetter got away safely and did not give up his political activity. He has launched a vehement campaign and

a) London Bureau of Austrian Socialists (AUSTRIAN LABOR PARTY)

is still carrying it on against Retschek, ~~who~~ accusing him of protest-which until the first Moscow Conference protested its loyalty to "Greater Germany" and then suddenly changed its attitude, putting forth the slogan ing loyalty to Hitler. It is obvious that the whole campaign is being carried on in view of fighting down the Hapsburgs at the service of whom independent Austria. The Bureau fights down the Communists and the Legi-

is Retschek. During the stay of Felix Hapsburg in Rio de Janeiro, Huetter started a Press campaign against him. Huetter is supported in his action by the Czechs, who, according to the latest information, use him as a liason agent with the Brazilian Press for organizing anti-Polish and pro-Soviet campaigns, as occasion may demand. It ascribes the Moscow Declaration to Engl. It is easy to gather that Huetter is not the person through whom one could consolidate the influences of Austrian Action in Brazil.

AUSTRIAN ORGANIZATIONS: the Hapsburgs back to power. They hope that through a "spontaneous plebiscite" in great Britain able to ~~xxxxx~~ resuscitate Hapsburg

There exist following political Austrian organizations:
1. FREE AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT rallies almost all communist elements or those with communist tendencies, grouped in

a) AUSTRIAN CENTER which is under all-out influence of the communists who carry on in their behalf a very energetic propaganda. The Moscow declaration in behalf of Austria is considered as an indubitable success of Austrian Communists in Moscow.

Austrian Center is for political independance of Austria, completely reconstructed in social sense. The program of Austrian Center provides: abolition of private property in behalf of State Capitalism based on Soviet patterns.

The followers of Austrian Center are Austrian with leftist tendencies - mostly Austrian Jews.

The Movement finds support among some Britishers with the President of League of Nations Union, Hick in the lead. Foreign Minister -

b) AUSTRIAN COMMUNITY PARTY

c) AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST UNION (Verband der Oesterreichischen Sozialisten) rallying rather communist ~~elements~~ than Socialist elements.

d) AUSTRIAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION - YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

2. AUSTRIAN REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE (in short ARC) is composed of

a) London Bureau of Austrian Socialists (AUSTRIAN LABOR PARTY) which until the first Moscow Conference protested its loyalty to "Greater Independent Austria. He laments that the Moscow Declaration as Germany", and then suddenly changed its attitude, putting forth the slogan well as Czech-Soviet pact are against the Danubian Federation. independent Austria. The Bureau fights down the Communists and the Legi-

timists as well. Its program provides - State Socialism. Brazil undertook

3. AUSTRIAN LABOR COMMITTEE. At its head are well-known politicians

b) TRADE - UNIONISTS

Dr. Deutsch and Dr. Adler. Press organ "Austrian Labor News".

c) AUSTRIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION left FREE AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT in 1943

and became its declared foe. In special leaflets it warns before joining

FREE AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT (Dr. O. Hecht). It ascribes the Moscow Declaration to English influence.

3. AUSTRIAN LEAGUE (Austrian Legitimists). Protector - Robert Hapsburg.

They endeavour to bring the Hapsburgs back to power. They hope that through a "spontaneous plebiscite" they will be able to ~~xxxxx~~ resuscitate Hapsburg

Monarchy. The Catholic Austria, according to their opinion, would become a bulwark of Christianity shielding Europe before Bolshevistic invasion.

4. ASSOCIATION of AUSTRIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS in GREAT BRITAIN. The President of the organization - ~~xxxxx~~ former Minister Allin. The Society backs up Austrian Legitimists.

II. IN THE UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA.

In the territory of the United States are active:

1. FREE AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT, besides the name, has nothing in common with the Free Austrian Movement existing in Great Britain. At the head of the Movement are: former Austrian Minister Dr. Rott and journalist Dr. Klein. The organization supports Otto Hapsburg, and publishes a periodical "Voice of Austria", edited by Dr. Klein. Recently the title was changed to "Liberation"

2. AUSTRIAN ACTION. At the head of the organization are: Count Ferdinand Czernin - son of the former Austrian Foreign Minister - prof. Bartsch, Dr. Langer and others.

The organization consists mostly of former members of liberal Austrian party and of Christian Socialists. The Press organ of AUSTRIAN ACTION is "Austrian Democratic Review". Count Czernin is the advocate of "Danubian Federation", but he considers that the Moscow declaration should be looked upon as a starting point for the action of re-

storing independant Austria. He laments that the Moscow Declaration as well as the Czech-Soviet Pact are against the Danubian Federation. foreign political organizations in the Brazilian territory. Only beneficiary societies are allowed.

3. AUSTRIAN LABOR COMMITTEE. At its head are well-known politicians Dr. Deutsch and Dr. Adler. Press organ "Austrian Labor News".

4. AUSTRIAN FRONT

5. AUSTRO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

6. AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS CLUB.

The above three groups constitute small factions, politically akin to Communists.

III. AUSTRIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina there exist:

In June 1943 the Brazilian Foreign Office granted permission to organize the Committee under the name: "COMITE DE PROTEÇÃO DOS INTERESSES AUSTRIACOS DO BRASIL".

The honorary presidents of the Society are: former Minister of Austria to South American countries Anton Retschek, baron Erb and Kleiber vel Kleib, Director of the Theatre "Colona".

The active Presidents of "Austria Livre" are brothers Erb, since 1938 as Minister Retschek has been running this institution unofficially, being in steady contact with the Brazilian Foreign Office, and honorary Austrian Vice-Consul Forsthuber, former representative of Austrian steel industry.

Austria Livre has no pronounced political countenance. It composes, according to its status, all Austrian elements independently from their political creeds - from monarchists up to Communists inclusive.

In Brazil

After the severance of diplomatic relations by Brazil with the Reich and the Axis countries, in various Brazilian cities inhabited by Austrian citizens there has been set up organizations of so-called Austriacos - in São Paulo - former Austrian Honorary Consul Futz; in Porto Alegre - Livres - in Rio de Janeiro by Huetter, in São Paulo - by Jany, and in Porto Alegre - by Grimeisen.

In December 1943, after the Moscow Conference passed its declaration on Austria, the Brazilian Foreign Office authorized the Committee to issue certificates in the matter of Austrian citizenship (Certificados de Nacionalidade Austriaca) to those who may apply for them.

The liquidation of the societies of Free Austrians in Brazil was carried out according to the existing laws, which forbid the existing foreign political organizations in the Brazilian territory. Only beneficiary can secure testimonies of at least five witnesses known to the Committee societies are allowed.

Under these circumstances the Austrian circles of Brazil undertook the initiative of setting up an apolitical organization having exclusively in view the defense of interests of the Austrian citizens living in this country.

At the Congress of Austrians which took place in São Paulo in 1943 resolutions were passed to the effect that the Austrian Minister to Brazil Retschek initiate conversations with the Brazilian Foreign Office on the subject of setting up a Committee of the Defense of Austrian Interests in Brazil.

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The Committee has been authorized by the Foreign Office to carry out its functions defined by its very name.

In reality it the sanction of the state of things existing since 1938, as Minister Retschek has been running this institution unofficially since that time, being in steady contact with the Brazilian Foreign Office, keeping it informed on the movement of "Free Austrians" in the Brazilian territory etc.

The President of the Committee of the Defense of Austrian Interests in Brazil is Minister Anton Retschek, the Secretary for Rio de Janeiro former functionary of the League of Nations (delegated by the Austrian Government) Metal, specialist in social securities, employed now by the Brazilian Ministry of Labor.

The representatives of the Committee in the country are:
in São Paulo - former Austrian honorary Consul Putz; in Porto Alegre - Austrian honorary Consul Weiss, and in Recife - Hoffmann.

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The certificates are to be issued only to those Austrians who can secure testimonies of at least five witnesses known to the Committee

proving that they never were members of Nazi organizations. Those certificates were to constitute a basis for ~~changes~~ the changes introduced in Foreign Office, has not authorized Arneitz to use in his "manifest" the identity papers (carteiras da identidade) issued to foreigners by the Brazilian authorities. All Austrians appeared in those documents heretofore to carry on the recruitment.

as Germans, on account of their German passports. Yet, in spite of the promises of the Brazilian Foreign Office, the administrative authorities only in rare cases change German nationality into Austrian. This causes ill-feeling among many Austrians who blame the Committee for ineffectiveness in this matter.

Arneitz has informed the President of the Committee of the Defense of Austrian Interests in Brazil, former Minister Retschek, on his action. Retschek, however, refused any support to the cause, going on the premise that the recruitment is beyond the competency of the Committee.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE DEFENSE OF AUSTRIAN INTERESTS IN BRAZIL, being run by former Austrian functionaries fights shy of any manifestation of political nature. For this reason the President of the Committee Retschek

Brazil there do not exist here other Austrian organizations. It does not refused to associate the Committee with the Central Committee of all Austrians in South America set up by the Chilean group of Free Austrians

These groups cherish ~~political~~ sympathies for political tendencies (the seat of the latter is Montevideo) as well as with the ~~World Austrian~~ "World Austrian Movement", being organized now and backed up by the Czechs. the United States.

Brazilian public opinion has been informed on the World Austrian Movement by above-mentioned Huetter, connected with Count Czernin's group -

to Brazil (last time he was here in the beginning of 1944) tried to Austrian Action. Huetter ~~xx~~ has succeeded to publish in "Diario de Noticias" peace the divergencies that arose among these groups. the "manifest" of the Movement.

According to the assertions of Retschek, Archduke Felix Habsburg was carrying on in Brazil a discreet action on behalf of restoration of COMBATANTES) came on the scene in Brazil. They declared their willingness independence to Austria (not necessarily - monarchy), and endeavoured to to organize an Austrian unit fighting on the side of the Allies. The promoter of this action has been one Victor Leer Arneitz, financially independent Austrian, married to a wealthy Brazilian. He has filed his plans

In Chile
In the territory of Chile, where the number of Austrian immigrants is comparatively small (mostly Jews) there exists an Austrian society under the name of "Austria Livre", rallying all the Austrians regardless of their later on, on the ground of an admittedly being prepared decree authorizing the foreigners to serve in the Brazilian Army.

On the initiative of this society there has been organized the Arneitz has published in the Press a "manifest of Austrian Central Austrian Committee of South American Countries. Its founders Combatants" with an appeal calling on Austrian citizens to join the ranks. have been chiefly Austrian Jews with Dr. Grunberg in the lead, ideologically

The Department of Press and Propaganda, after the understanding with the permitted Foreign Office, has not ~~authorized~~ Arneitz to use in his "manifest" the phrase to the effect that he "has been authorized by the Ministry of War" to carry on the recruitment.

The results of Arneitz's action have been very poor - a few candidates answered the call the majority of whom were beyond the military age.

Arneitz has informed the President of the Committee of the Defense of Austrian Interests in Brazil, former Minister Retschek, on his action. Retschek, however, refused any support to the cause, going on the premise that the recruitment is beyond the competency of the Committee.

Besides the Committee of the Defense of Austrian Interests in Brazil there do not exist here other Austrian organizations. It does not mean, however, that there do not exist political groups clearly defined.

These groups cherish ~~political~~ sympathies for political tendencies which manifested themselves among the Austrians in Great Britain and in the United States.

It is said that Archduke Felix Habsburg who paid several visits to Brazil (last time he was here in the beginning of 1944) tried to appease the divergencies that arose among those groups.

According to the assertions of Retschek, Archduke Felix Habsburg was carrying on in Brazil a discreet action on behalf of restoration of independence to Austria (not necessarily - monarchy), and endeavoured to unify Austrian movement for this purpose on a non-party basis.

In Chile

In the territory of Chile, where the number of Austrian immigrants is comparatively small (mostly Jews) there exists an Austrian society under the name of "Austria Libre", rallying all the Austrians regardless of their political creed.

On the initiative of this society there has been organized the Central Austrian Committee for all South American Countries. Its founders have been chiefly Austrian Jews with Dr. Grunberg in the lead, ideologically

akin to the Communists.

The purpose of the Central Committee was to unite in one body all the organizations of Free Austrians in South America, so that every society would ~~have~~ have ~~the right to~~ delegate its representative to the Committee. ~~The number of~~ The number of votes to which every delegate would be entitled will depend on the number of the members of a given society (1 vote for every 50 members).

THE CENTRAL AUSTRIAN COMMITTEE FOR ALL SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES was constituted at an ad hoc convened Congress. The seat of the Committee is Montevideo.

Once former Czech Minister Kanderabek ~~gukivivivuvu~~ came to know the existence of the Central Committee he tried to take it under his protection and consequently to win it over for the Czech-Soviet camp, all the more so that its members were cherishing Soviet sympathies.

In Mexico.

The society "Austria Libre" in the territory of Mexico, ~~has taken~~ has taken on decidedly pro-communist character. As its counterpoise an anti-communist society "Accion por Liberacion da Austria" has been set up.

In Uruguay.

At the head of the society "Austria Libre" in Uruguay there was Austro-Hungarian Colonel and Austrian Honorary Consul General Babutschek, known by his anti-semitic ~~attitude~~ attitude. Owing to the majority of Jewish elements in this society Babutschek, under their pressure, was forced to leave the post of the President.

In other South American countries, and particularly in Paraguay, Peru, Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Venezuela, etc., where the ^{number} ~~number~~ of Austrians is insignificant, especially that of war-refugees, among whom the Jews constitute the majority, there also have been set up societies under the name of "Austria Libre" embracing all Austrian elements. However, those societies do not possess well-defined political face, but stand on the ground of Austrian nationality. They endeavour to pass off as non-partisan organizations.-

Rio de Janeiro, October 24, 1944.

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DUCATILLON Jose' Vicent, Dominican priest, writer and orator, collaborating with the publication "Documents" "SEPT", Załącznik N° 6. author of the essay on the present war, entitled "La guerre", "Cette Revolution" and others. a series

Born in Ham, North France, in 1889. After having finished theological studies he José Vincent DUCATILLON others, devoting himself to

a scientific career. He lectured at the College de Fourcoing during the period 1915-18, at the time of German occupation of France, subsequently at the Catholic University of Lille. re "France's rôle in civilization"

In 1919 he continued his studies at the Colegio Angelico in Rome, where he got his degree of Doctor of ~~Philosophy~~ Theology. ~~for fol-~~

During the ~~the~~ present war he declared himself as a decided follower of General de Gaulle with whom he established friendly relations. Because of the activity he carried on on behalf of the liberation

of France he incurred disfavour of the Vichy Government to such an extent that he was deprived of French citizenship. Since that time Father

Ducatillon devoted himself wholly to the de Gaulle propaganda, and went on lecturing in the United States, Canada and South America.

As the whole Order of Dominican Fathers, Father Ducatillon is the advocate of new Catholic Philosophy based on social justice. In

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Further lectures for censorship, and the President of the Association which the Catholic cannot afford not to take part. The world will not of Brazilian Press, Herbert Moses, Catholic, a Greek Jew by origin, re- comes back to the outlived forms. The point of the matter is that the faced him the call for further lectures.

changes already made and being in the making should go on in accordance with Christian principles. Hence the necessity to prepare the Christian

Catholic organ "La Voix" against the Dominican Order, insinuating that for participation in this revolution in order to secure justice and li- its higher representatives, during the Spanish revolution, rendered berty for mankind.

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all chief advocates of ~~the~~ the new Catholic Philosophy with easiness, especially among the Jesuits. It is said that in Canada they have organized armed bands to bust the meetings organized by the Domini- the popular personality among the Catholics, President of the Catholic cans.

In Rio de Janeiro the campaign of the Jesuits against Father

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Action in Brazil Amoroso de Lima was not spared. (He writes under the pseudonym Tristão de Azevedo). He was accused of backing up the movement undermining the position of the Church. He was attacked in

Ducatillon was of pretty large scope, but its form was rather more "cultural".

Father Ducatillon arrived in Rio de Janeiro after a series of lectures and conferences in Argentina and Uruguay. He planned to deliver the same lectures in Rio, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte and in other bigger towns of Brazil. The first of the series of his lectures took place at the Association of Brazilian Press in Rio de Janeiro, on September 28, 1944. For the lecture "France's rôle in civilization" the public came in crowds. The Press gave enthusiastic accounts of the lecture, but at the same time it was announced that the ~~fix~~ following lectures of Father Ducatillon have been postponed on account of the lecturer's indisposition.

The real cause, however, of this postponement was the complaint of the Archbishop Curia of Rio de Janeiro, which under the influence of the Jesuits gave the official agencies to understand that the Father Ducatillon's action contributes to the disintegration of Catholic unity, all the more so that, in his first lecture, he attacked openly higher French clergy, accusing it of the lack of patriotism.

Under the influence of the Curia the Department of Press and Propaganda, it is said, asked for the texts of Father Ducatillon's further lectures for censorship, and the President of the Association of Brazilian Press, Herbert Moses, Catholic, a Greek Jew by origin, refused him the hall for further lectures.

Simultaneously, the Jesuits started a Press campaign in the Catholic organ "A União" against the Dominican Order, insinuating that its higher representatives, during the Spanish revolution, rendered aid to the Reds. The Catholic organ, availing itself of the opportunity attacked all chief advocates of ~~new~~ the new Catholic Philosophy with George Bernanos, Jacques Maritain and Mauriac in the lead. Moreover, the popular personality among the Catholics, President of the Catholic Action in Brazil, Amoroso de Lima, was not spared. (He writes under the pseudonym Tristão de Atayde). He was accused of backing up the movement undermining the position of the Church. He was attacked in

~~Demotivation~~ connection with the article on Bernanos, where it was stated that Bernanos and the writers of his type fight for new Christianity the arrival of which is being hampered by the alliance of the Church with mammon and power.

The Jesuits campaign against the Dominicans and followers of "new Christian philosophy" in reference to Father Ducatillon resulted in this that Brazilian "democratic elements" with the pro-Soviet paper "O Jornal" have taken Father Ducatillon under their protection.

In spite of the "indisposition" of Father Ducatillon who was frustrated in delivering a sermon in the church of his own Order, succeeded to deliver an introduction to a series of lectures on "Politics and Religion", on October 3, 1944. In that lecture he passed in review political and religious life in France during the last 25 years. On October 25, "O Jornal" inaugurated a series of lectures, in the Municipal Theatre in Rio de Janeiro, on the problems of international politics. The first of the series was that of Father Ducatillon on "The significance of the liberation of Paris". The big hall of the Municipal Theatre was filled to capacity (over 3000 persons). In the presidium of the promoters of the lecture there were present official representatives of the Archbishop Curia (to demonstrate the unity of catholic elements), of the Dominican Orders, Catholic Action, etc. alongside with pronounced leftist "democrats" with Assis Chateaubriand (President of the pro-Soviet Concern "Diarios Associados") and the President of the Students' Association Korner at the head.

The lecture itself was the apotheosis of Paris as the hub of liberty and Western civilization. The lecture was delivered with pathos full of demagogic moments. The lecturer endeavoured to put through the thesis that the people of Paris shaking off the fetters of foreign occupation, supported by the collaborationists, acted on the order of God, for Christ himself was the martyr of Liberty. Thus he who is against Liberty is against Christ. Therefore, the slogan should be - God and Liberty.

Rio de Janeiro, October 24, 1944.
The most characteristic fact was that paying the tribute to

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the heroes of Liberty Father Ducatillon enumerated by turns: French people - peasant, craftsman, worker, as the real victors; England and invincible Russia (adding - ~~aux vainqueurs~~ Hon/ai soit qui mal y pense) and finally the United States and Brazil. To neglect Poland, and to boot, at the moment of recent heroic battle of Warsaw caused disgust among the present Poles. After the lecture one of the Poles went behind the scenes and told the lecturer that the omission of Poland by a Frenchman and Catholic priest is a dirty shame, and the Poles will not forget it. Father Ducatillon had ~~a~~ hell of a time to excuse himself.

After a triumphant reception in Rio Father Ducatillon left for São Paulo and for other Brazilian cities to go on with his lectures. On the invitation of ~~the~~ former Minister João Alberto he is going to ~~visit~~ the interior of the country, ~~where~~ under the cover of visiting missionaries in the unknown parts of Brazil.

Father Ducatillon's action in Brazil is worth of attention from the fundamental point of view. Owing to a large publicity his lectures draw in crowds not only snobs but also so-called Brazilian intelligentsia who are very receptive for all modern liberal tendencies. However not being well versed in social problems they are not able to grasp all the subtleties of "philosophy" propagating by Father Ducatillon, and therefore they accept his thesis as overt praise of Communism, all the more so that Ducatillon stresses himself that Communism has in fact become a reality before which nobody can remain indifferent (communism en effet devenu une réalité devant laquelle personne n'est capable de demeurer indifférent). Different advocates of Communism and Soviet regime capitalize on this ~~state~~ state of things by identifying Father Ducatillon's conceptions of liberty with Communism.

As to Ducatillon's political views, it seems that he is a "realist" taking into account the invincibility of Soviet Russia, which fact may account for his dislike to speak of Polish affairs.-
Rio de Janeiro, October 24, 1944.

Załącznik № 7.

STRUCTURE OF THE SCHOOL YOUTH AND UNDERGRADUATE
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STATE OF PARANA

STRUCTURE OF THE SCHOOL YOUTH AND UNDERGRADUATE
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STATE OF PARANA.

The low level of schools on the whole did not further until recently the development of the ~~school~~ scope of mental vision of the Brazilian school youth in the State of Parana. School children and students left alone without care did not show any interest ~~in~~ either in social or political problems, all the more so that their entourage at home used to suppress, consciously or unconsciously, the impulses of such kind.

The entrance of Brazil into the war has been a turning-point in the attitude of Brazilian youth on the plane of understanding the necessity to know the problems troubling the world, and to prepare themselves ~~xx~~ for the rôle which new generation will have to play in the life of its country.

This accounts for the impetus the youth began to manifest in the point of organizations and for their approach to all kinds of social and political workers to whose influence the youth ~~will~~ yield willingly.

High School YOUTH-

High school children can be divided into two categories:

- a) pupils at monastic schools,
- b) pupils at secular schools.

First category consists of children belonging to the so-called "high society"; they are sons of local dignitaries, "aristocracy", plutocrats, etc.

These youth take interest almost exclusively in school life getting ready for "career". They do not possess societies or clubs of their own. The second category comprises children of the middle class townspeople, representing more active elements. The pupils of "Colegio Rio Branco", "Ginasio Novo Ataneu" and "Ginasio Paranaense" (the only state high school possessing, until recently, /corner on preparation of the youth for higher studies) manifest considerable activity and initiative. They are practising sports, and at the same time conducting societies of cultural, social, political and recreative character. Those organizations constitute centers of building up general views, ~~xxx~~ which, however, do not take on definite and clean-cut forms.

All kinds of leftist agents try to influence the shaping of those views and to recruit from among those youths members of various clandestine

"circles".

2. Undergraduates.-

In contrast to school children the undergraduates have their close faculty associations of medics, technicians, lawyers, agronomists, etc.

The activity of these associations very often goes beyond the limits of the ~~main~~ real and statutory aims of their organizations, as self-help in the completion of education, and takes on the forms of social and political activity.

The tendency to take direct part in the political life of the country has been manifested by the undergraduates of Parana, as well as throughout Brazil, particularly after the 7th Pan-Brazilian Student Congress which took place in June 1944, in Rio de Janeiro.

The political trend of the youth finds its expression in their anti-government demonstrations tinted with pro-communist sympathies, though they have altogether false notions of Communism.

Undergraduate Organizations.-

The undergraduates of individual faculties are organized in the groups called "Diretorios Academicos".

There are in Parana:

Diretorio Academico de Engenharia, ~~an~~ association of students of engineering, well organized for the activity in connection with the studies. They publish "Revista Tecnica", scientific monthly, they conduct courses the aim of which is to complete education of the members, organize excursions to factories, etc. ~~In political and social sense the~~ In political and social sense the association does not show any activity.

The board of "Diretorio Academico de Engenharia" consists of: Ivo Pereira de Oliveira, President; Wilson Johnson, Vice-President; Osmario Lopes dos Santos, Secretary; Mario Nascimento, Sauro Bartolomei, Serafim Voloschen, João Natal Janke, Mario de Mari, Julio de Souza Araujo and Abilo Ribeiro - members.

Diretoiro Academico "Nilo Cairo", association of students of medical faculty, is an exemplary organization in every respect. They have cabinets of their own for medical and dentistic consultation, large library; they organize scientific lectures and publish a monthly "Panaetrica".

The association takes interest in the affairs past the scientific scope, endeavouring to play a part in social life of the Capital of the State - Curitiba. Between others, the association has lodged a protest against the opening of the roulette, put over a campaign against raising the prices, etc.

At the head of the association are: Moacir Boscardim, President; Francisco Oswaldo Castellucci, Vice-President, and Francisco G. Arieta, Secretary.

Centro Academico de Direito, association of students at law, gathers majority of the elements engaged in a strong anti-government and pro-Russian propaganda. The board consists of: Raul Schaefer, President; Pedro Laurindo de Souza, Vice-President; Celso Nicalau dos Santos, Secretary; Flavio Ribeiro, Press and Propaganda Manager; Oney Barbosa Borba, Director "Folha Academica."

Diretorio Academico de Veterinaria, association of students at veterinary medicine. At the head of the association is Salvador Francisco Basile, President.

Diretorio Academico de Quimica Industrial, association of students at industrial chemistry. The board - Enio Labatut, President, and Helio Martins, Vice-President.

Diretorio Academico de Agronomia, association of students at agronomy with the President of J. Orontes Gelvao.

The three last associations assemble a small number of students, and therefore do ~~not~~ not play too important rôle.

The boards of administration of "Diretorios" or "Centros" are elected for a period of one year. The elections of the Presidents of individual "Diretorios" constitutes an event in academic life. The elections are preceded by a propaganda campaign carried on with an impressive drive not only in among the associations themselves but also in the Press. The elections are carried on by the so-called "chapas", or factions which unite the students of individual faculties. Thus we have - "chapa evolucionista, - independente, - democratica, - trabalhista, etc. Faction which succeeded to obtain the majority of votes sets up the administration of the association of a given faculty.

Besides the "Diretorios", being the associations of individual academic faculties, there exists in Parana "União Estadual de Estudantes" which constitutes an integral part of an overall association "União Nacional de Estudantes."

Until this year, "União Estadual de Estudantes" in Parana, assembling high school children as well as students did not play a very important rôle, confining itself to a theoretic defense of student interests. The whole activity of the alliance was carried on by the administration elected by individual "diretorios".

This state of things underwent a change after the 7th "Congresso Nacional de Estudantes, called up by the pan-academic association "União Nacional, in June and July 1944.

The Congress took place after lengthy negotiations with the Ministry of Education, as the latter did not want to agree to the proposed resolutions. The delegates resolved then that the Congress will ^{convene} ~~take place~~ even without Government's permission what actually took place.

The Parana delegation took an active part in debates - the speeches were delivered by Francisco Cateslluci, Flavio Ribeiro, Oney Barbosa Borba, J. Orontes Galvao, Homero Cavalcanti, Nelson Sampaio, Abilio Ribeiro and Wilson Johnson.

In acknowledgment of the services rendered at the organization of the Congress Francisco O. Castelluci was appointed the fourth Vice-President of the "União Nacional de Estudantes" and was given the mandate for setting up in Parana a center with the purpose of bringing together all the academics.

He was instructed to act in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Congress to the effect that the academics will give their support to the Government in the domain of foreign and military policy. As to the home policy the academic youth will back it up, but at the same time they will carry on their struggle for democratization of Brazil. Besides, the Congress will strive to create favorable conditions for re-organization of academic institutions into an active instrument of propagation of democratic ideas.

In conformity with these directives, the Parana delegates, after returning from the Congress, organized in Parana a Permanent Council at the State Student Association (Conselho Permanente da União Estadual de Estudantes Paranaenses), which became since the actual representation of all the academic organizations in Parana.

Owing to a skilfull propaganda, almost all the promoters of the action

joined the Permanent Council, to wit: on behalf of União Estadual de Estudantes Paranaenses (U.E.E.P.) - Ivo Pereira de Oliveira and Oney Barbosa Borba; on behalf of "Diretorio Academico 'Nilo Cairo'" - Moacir Boscardim and Oswaldo Francisco Castelluci;

on behalf of "Centro Academico de Direito" - Flavio Ribeiro and Homero Cavalcanti de Quadros;

on behalf of "Diretoiro Academico de Engenharia" - Wilson Johnson and Abilio Ribeiro;

on behalf of "Diretorio Academico de Agronomia" - Orontes Galvao;

on behalf of "Diretorio Academico de Quimica" - Enio Labatut and Helio Ribeiro Martins;

on behalf of "Diretorio Academico de Veterinaria" - Francisco Salvador Basile and Hugo Turquetto.

The Permanent Council consisting of the above-mentioned members started its lively activity by taking the initiative in calling up rallies and organizaing manifestations of communist character, on August 22nd and 23rd, 1944.

The same Permanent Council prepared for the 1st Academic Cingress in Parana, which took place in Curitiba, in the beginning of ~~September~~ ^{October} of this year.

Debates and resolutions of the 1st Academic Congress in Parana.

The aim of the Congress was to put into effect in Parana the resolutions passed by the VII Pan-Brazilian Congress of Students.

From the very beginning, the debates took on explicitly political character, shedding light on the anti-government attitude of the youth and on their pro-Soviet symphahties.

The President of "União Estadual de Estudantes Paranaenses" (U.E.E.P.) Ivo Pereira de Oliveira, in his opening address put to criticism the existing regime in Brazil, claiming liberty and democracy and arguing for establishing diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

Orontes Pires Galvao called attention to the necessity of preparation of election campaign, demanding the re-establishment of the liberty of Press.

Francisco Oswaldo Castelluci, the U.B.B.P. Vice-President, stated that the youth would not tolerate the existence of fascist centers either in Europe or in America. Referring to the promised elections in Brazil insisted on the re-establishment not only of liberty of speech and radio, etc., but ~~also~~ also of the right of organizing political parties, which would guarantee democratic character of the elections. Criticising the Government, the orator asked for the release of political prisoners and for establishment of relations with Soviet Russia.

Oney Barbosa Borba brought up the question of the change of the existing governmental system and of the Constitution of 1937. In the discussion which arose in this connection, several academics spoke up. They asked for re-establishment of constitutional liberties and for liquidation of the regime based not on constitutional principles, but on the decrees promulgated by the President of the Republic. A memorandum on this subject is going to be sent to the Minister of Home Affairs.

An extremely critical stand was taken up in regard to the existing educational system.

The educational policy of the Government has bitterly been attacked by the student of medicine and professor of high schools Ciro Pereira da Cunha. According to him, the Government carries on an activity of lowering the cultural level of the Country in order all the easier to strengthen its position. The chief deficiency of the education is unusually low level of qualified staff of professors.

Francisco O. Castelluci backed up this argumentation citing in proof a concrete example of forcing Professor Julius Palacios to leave his chair. In this connection the Professor's letter was read off; the letter had been published by "Diario da Tarde" explaining the reasons of leaving the chair in Brazil and taking up the chair in one of Argentine universities.

After prolonged debates the Students' Congress drew up a manifesto to the Curitiba Professors, which says in part:

"The Parana students assembled in the first Congress deliberating upon burning problems of the Countryx could not help but launch the

following appeal:

"At a time when Julius Palacios has been forced to save the honor of his Country, the Students of Parana salute all those Brazilian professors, anti-Fascists and Democrats who for any reasons ~~were forced~~ had been forced to leave their chairs. At the same time we wish them to resume, in the nearest future, their honorable posts.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we condemn all those who preserved in their hearts corruptive Fascist ideals. We will do our best and will not stop fighting until they are removed from their posts owing to which they are able to influence the youth in a corruptive sense.

Realizing fully the very essence of political problems the Students will not tolerate the sabotage of the victory of Democracy by the neo-Fascist ~~regimes~~ regimes introduced into the world by the Fifth Column.

The Students of Parana cherish the hope that after the conflict is over the democratic principles of freedom of the Press and radio as well as freedom of political organizations will be restored in Brazil."

Much time had been devoted by the Congress to the struggle for freedom of the Press. The Editor of "Panetria", medical students' monthly, Francisco O. Castelluci attacked among others Police chicanery towards the monthly. The Police had confiscated all the manuscripts of the fifth issue of the said monthly and stopped its printing. It was not until the intervention with the Director of the Press and Propaganda Department that the whole editorial material was restored, and the monthly appeared with delay.

One of the sessions of the Congress was devoted to honoring the Brazilian Expeditionary Corps. The Commander of the local military district, General Eitor Borges, was invited to this session. The General, to a commonplace address, delivered a political speech in which he stressed aptly the importance of constructive criticism which is to be noted in the action of the youth; but at the same time he pointed out to the pertinency of the Government's policy. The mention about Russia and her merits, as a state where communism does not exist any more, was understood by the youth in a wrong way.

The Congress of the ~~Stu~~ Students of Parana held on the whole eight sessions. The interest of the Students in the Congress was, on the whole, 443

was pretty weak - from 50 to 80 students to a general number of over 1000 students of Parana took part in the debates.

In the matters closely connected with purely school problems (text-books, etc.) or self-help (Students' Home), and finally, matters of educational level, professors, etc. only a few students made known their views. A political tint instead had been set to the debates by a group of a few leaders with Francisco Osvaldo Castelluci at the head. The group not meeting any opposition succeeded to put the mentioned resolutions across which referred to constitutional liberties as freedom of Press, radio, right of setting up political parties, guarantee of just elections according to no privileges to individual groups or persons, and finally, establishment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

All those motions were passed with the support of few politically conscious students and owing to the almost complete passiveness of the perfunctorily voting majority.

The debates as well as the voting proved that the bulk of the students of Parana constitutes a mass without a clean-cut political face yielding to the influence of political leaders.

The most important rôle in the Congress was undoubtedly played by Francisco Osvaldo Castelluci who was elected for the President of "União Estadual de Estudantes Paranaenses for the year of 1945.

Besides Castelluci there elected as members of the Administration, for the year of 1945;

Helio Martis, first Vice-President
Davi da Luz Pontes, second Vice-President
Borba Cortes, first Secretary
Mario Nascimento, second Secretary
Wanda Kowalewska, Treasurer.

All the data point out that the new Administration will try to bring about in the year of 1945 a closer rapprochement between U.E.E.P and the Central Alliance of Brazilian Students - "União de Estudantes".

More circumspect elements among the students of Parana harbor an apprehension that the new President of U.E.E.P. Castelluci may bring about conflicts and undesirable demonstrations due to his unbridled tem-

perament and political engagements.

Castelluci has been noted ~~as a follower of communism~~ by the Police as a follower of communism, and does not hold a good reputation with many of his student-colleagues who accounted him a bully.

It is worth while to note that ~~the~~ leaders Flavio Ribeiro, Oney Barbosa Borba and others who played important rôle in students' life have been removed from the Administration for 1945.

It should be reckoned that they would exercise their influence upon students' life, behind the screen of academic life.

Political face of the Academic youth of Parana.

The activity of individual "Diretorios Academicos" as well as the debates of the first Congress of the Students of Parana prove that the majority of the academic youth of Parana has no crystalized political views and yields easily to the influence of extremists or leftists, who incite refractory tendencies and carry on among the youth an energetic propaganda by means of leaflets of all kinds, by open letters, short satirical verses and illegal anti-government publications.

Those agitators, besides the mentioned activity, act in the field of "Diretorios", sport clubs, inculcating into the masses of the youth "new ideas" which they try to illustrate by the conditions existing in democratic countries, and particularly in Soviet Russia.

Communist propaganda is gaining momentum every day, all the more so that it finds support in legal Press into which they have smuggled their own men.

Under the influence of this activity there are to be observed among the academics of Parana two clean-cut communistic or pro-communistic tendencies the advocates of which are individual leaders and organizations being under their influence.

The communist promoters who consciously work up to the their aims are undoubtedly:

Oney Barbosa Borba, resident of Curitiba, Osorio Street, student at law, member of the administration of "Centro Academico de Direito", Editor of "Folha ~~Academica~~

Academica" and ~~at~~ simultaneously member of the editorial staff of the pro-Soviet daily "O Dia".

As early as in 1935, Borba was arrested for communistic activity. He fled from the prison, but was apprehended by the Police and was tried by the Tribunal of Security. After the acquittal, Borba was placed under Police surveillance ~~under which~~ (January 21, 1938), under which he remains up to date.

Flavio Ribeiro, student at law, member of administration of "Centro Academico do Direito", Press and Proaganda Manager in this organization. He also is under the surveillance of the Police. He was arrested many times for communist activity.

Enio Labatut, President of "Diretorio Academico de Quimica Industrial and member of the Permanent Council (Conselho Permanente).

Ivo Pereira de Oliveira, President of "União Estadual de Estudantes Paranaenses in 1944, works as a book-keeper for the firm Stholke & Bros. One of the most active agents among the academic ~~yaxt~~ youth. He is also the President of the so-called Labor Party (Chapa Trabalhista). Was arrested in 1943 for public disturbances. He is well versed in social work, and in his activity is very moderate. He wields his influence upon the youth in a communist sense by well assorted arguments.

The communist activity is also carried on among the students by -
Salvador Basile, President of "Diretorio Academico de Veterinaria;

Moacir Boscardim, President of a medical association "Diretorio Academico "Nilo Cairo";

Wilson Johnson, Vice-President of an engineers association "Diretorio Academico de Engenharia;

Metry Baccila, Editor of "Panetatica", a periodical of medics. ~~He was elected~~
~~the President of the União Estadual de Estudantes Paranaenses for 1945~~

Francisco Osvaldo Castelluci, President of "União Estadual de Estudantes Paranaenses for 1945, is considered among the students as a communist-idealist, who had thought through a complex of problems and considers communist principles as a means of improving the fate of the world and that of his own country.

Homero Cavalcanti de Quadros, Helio Ribeiro Martins and others can also be

reckoned among those "idealists".

The contact ~~among~~ between the communist agents among the students of Parana and the communist Party, ~~is difficult to establish~~ and possibly communist "cells", ~~is difficult to establish~~ in Brazil is difficult to establish.

It is rather probable that there is no constant contact of organizational character among those agents. According to the assurances of trustworthy persons, they are instead carrying on intercourse by letters with communist centers of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. This contact by correspondence is upheld by Salvador Francisco Basile, Professor of the University Otavio da Silveira, well ~~known~~ known communist, ~~and~~ Flavio Ribeiro and Oney Barbosa Borba.

Liason agents ~~xxx~~ of Basile and prof. Otavio da Silveira are to be Ilio Mota and Erazmo Piloto, Director of the Pestalozzi Institute, brother of the local Political Police, harboring pro-Soviet sympathies.

It is said that Oney Barbosa Borba maintains correspondence through Flavio Ribeiro, who being a functionary of the Press and Propaganda Department receives letters addressed to him uncensored.

Often trips of Ivo Pereira de Oliveira to Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo also arouse suspicion. It is supposed that Oliveira comes there into contact not only with anti-government elements but with communists as well.

Probably, owing to those contacts, communist propaganda in students Press increased considerably. The publications of medics "Panaetrica" and that of students at law "Folha Academica" resumed their activity after two year suspension at the sign of "a new era" (nova faze). Both periodicals fight down fascism, capitalism and despotism by communist arguments and wording.-