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STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT, WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.
INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION NUMBER A-68577

COUNTRY	France/Switzerland	ORIGINAL RPT. P-6721
SUBJECT	Illoal Financial Transactions of Olian (alias Oliansky)	DATE OF INFO. 1938 - 1943 DATE OF RPT. 6 May 1946 DISTRIBUTED 11 June 1946
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SUB SOURCE		ATTACHMENTS
EVALUATION	Documentary	

The following information was submitted by a reliable source who states that it represents a summary of a report on subject in the files of the Swiss police. The statements of fact contained in the report have not been verified and should therefore be read with reserve. The chronological outline of subject's activities from 1938 to 1943, as given in the Swiss police records, is as follows:

OLIAN, also known as OLIANOF and OLLANSKY

1938

Subject, a Jew of Latvian nationality, operated several small bureaux de change (foreign currency exchange booths) on the boulevards of Paris. In June 1938 he left Paris for Switzerland where he acquired legal residence within a very short time. Entering into partnership with Emile Georges Roge, a Paris banker domiciled in Lausanne, subject became joint owner of several Lausanne buildings. No fiscal declaration of subject's foreign-held properties can be found for this period except a reference to his interests in the Gulbenkian Trust (Iraq oil). In Switzerland, subject made most of his financial transactions through the Hentsch Bank.

1939

Subject's partner, Roge, and his friends carried funds from Switzerland to France which found their way into the Hentsch Bank. Subject bought up most of the Lyon Banque Veuve Morin, Pons et Cie shares, and began currency transactions on a large scale. He then acquired an interest in Shell-Jupiter holdings of Maxime Grammont of the Forges d'Indochine, Paris.

1940

- Two months before the collapse (i.e., April) subject negotiated for the purchase of a number of Jewish firms in France in the name of the Hentsch Bank of Geneva.

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A-68577

- 2 -

2. In September, subject founded "Guba-France" in Lyon (16 Ave. Victor-Hugo) through the collaboration of Gunsburger et Cie, Basle. Guba-France is directed by Jacques Meyer, a native of Mulhouse (Bas Rhin) and said to be of high moral principles.
3. Subject financed various merchandise compensation transactions for Gunsburger et Cie, for which he received 25-35% commission ad valorem. M. Vieli was subject's agent in Vichy.
4. Subject also had a hand in foreign exchange peseta transactions between SBS Geneva and SBS Madrid, the beneficiaries being Juan March and Matas, both Spaniards.

1941

1. Subject, using the Morin, Pons bank and Messrs. Hirsch, Michell and Morel as intermediaries, transferred currency (₣ and £), platinum, and gold from Switzerland to France.
2. Through his agent (Viel) in Vichy, subject financed purchases and sales of foodstuffs of Hungarian origin using Gunsburger et Cie cover, netting 30-40% profit on each transaction. For these services subject received 30 million Swiss francs in 1941 and 22 million Swiss francs in 1942.

1942

1. Using Sopara cover, subject bought up Italian Snia-Viscosa shares, acquiring thereby an interest in Viscosa Suisse. Dr. Streichenberger served as adviser in this connection and made frequent trips to Paris in order to find a market for French francs belonging to subject.
2. Subject's financial transactions, on the whole, pass through the hands of Jacques Meyer, director of Guba-France, Lyon, who is au courant with respect to the Gunsburger, Morin-Pons, Rosenstock, du Pasquier-Montmollin Bank and Ernest Woog deals.
3. Subject bought several real estate concerns in Zurich through FIDES. He also gained control over a Panamanian company through the intermediary of a Bern solicitor named Magli. This company was later used to camouflage subject's dollar exchange transactions abroad.

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A-68577

- 3 -

4. Subject had Spanish wool and lamb skins smuggled into France via Andorra using The Commerciale et Fiduciaire Suisse (Zurich) and Peres of Andorra-la-Vieille (Andorra) as cover.
5. Subject bought tens of thousands of francs worth of American and British stocks through Hentsch et Cie without affidavit for one-fourth of their value and deposited them with a company directed by Charles de Loes (or Leusse).
6. Subject bought frozen credits in Germany at a low price, then sold some of them to Dr. Mansej de Zug, a personal friend of Goering's, who had them unfrozen at their real value. The rest went to Dr. Oesch, a lawyer of St. Gallen and Rebstein.
7. Subject also had dealings in gold with Woog of Lausanne.

1943

1. Philippe Daubat persuaded de Wilder to allow subject to unfreeze five million Swiss francs of French holdings. This netted a 20% commission for subject.

NOTE: Subject, according to another reliable report, dated 20 April 1945, was preparing at that time to return to France with the assistance of Maître Lenard of Paris (see A-56582). Daubat's arrival in France was fixed for 24-25 March 1946 - through the Jussy forest.

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