

EXTERNAL SURVEY DETACHMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT *Final* Pax-Opus Mundiale Dispersorum Martin REINEHIMER, Paolette BLANCHIER, Stefano SCHWAMM

ORIGIN []

DATE: INFO. 14 April 1947
DIST. 23 June 1947
PAGES 4
SUPPLEMENT PIRA-553

EVALUATION OF SOURCE

EVALUATION OF CONTENT

A	B	C	D	E	F
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED

1	2	3	4	5	6
CONFIRMED OTHER SOUR.	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED

SOURCE []

- Martin REINEHIMER ^XMARTIN Marc is the son of Giuseppe and of Giovanna von EISENMANN, born in Landstuhl-Pfalz, German Rhinland, on 26 July 1898. He claims he is a German engineer. Was a resident of Nice before September 1944. He is married to Paolette BLANCHIER.
- Paolette ^XBLANCHIER is the daughter of Paolo and Leone LICAT, born in Cherbourg, France, on 28 April 1919, French national, housewife.
- During the German occupation of Northern Italy, from September 1944 to May 1945, they both lived at a German SS Headquarters located at the Genziana Hotel at Siusi (Bolzano). Both had frontier documents No. 100761 and 000762 of which the issuing authority and date of issue are not known. Another document which BLANCHIER presented at the Pensione Mirabella of Merano showed that she was a French subject.
- The town records of Siusi has the following additional information regarding the pair:
 - REINEHIMER headed a group of 15 men, all members of the German SS, who had come from France to operate in the Alto Atesse zone;
 - They were in constant contact with German SS and SD agents;
 - They led a brilliant social life and used forged passports and other documents;
 - Fascist SS Major CARITA', who was killed in an engagement with the Americans in May 1945, was their guest at Villa Iris in Siusi;
 - Although REINEHIMER was known to be a Jew, he enjoyed the maximum freedom of action.
 - On 25 May, when he was arrested and interrogated by CIC, he stated he was an expert in scientific research of high frequency radio equipment.
- Although the Allied authorities had disposed that he should be interned and repatriated to Germany, REINEHIMER succeeded in gaining his own and his wife's freedom. After a short time he came to Rome where Capuchin Father Maria Benedetto

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- DA BOURG D'IRE helped him to remain in hiding for several months in the College of the Capuchin Fathers at 159 Via Sicilia.
6. In Rome, BLANCHIER contacted the lawyer Stefano SCHWAMM, son of Enrico and Renata SCHILLER, born in Vienna on 21 February 1910, stateless, of Austrian origin, married to Gisella LANGE, daughter of Max and Gisella KUCERA, born at Vienna on 27 February 1911, employed by ENRRA at 7 Via Toscana, Rome. She asked the lawyer to take care of some private matters for her.
 7. In May 1946, a few days before the referendum, Father Maria Benedetto DA BOURG D'IRE requested personally from the administration of the Italian Royal House permission to use certain rooms in the Quirinale Palace for an association to be called Schedario Mondiale dei Dispersi (World List of the Dispersed). The request was granted because the organization had humanitarian aims. Within a short time the organization moved into the so-called "Rotonda" near the Quirinale's stables. It occupied the offices granted and some adjacent rooms accessible from 96 Via della Dataria. The concession was made in the name of the administrator of the association, SCHWAMM, who was acting on behalf of REINEHIMER, one of the directors. In the office occupied, a receiving radio with a free antenna was established to "aid in the radio search of dispersed persons". For some time the Commissioner who administers the former property of the Crown has heard rumors of suspicious activities regarding the association. The association today functions as an Italian branch of the Pax-Opus Mundiale Dispersorum of Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein, whose function is to find children dispersed by the war and to build a town for them which will accommodate 10,000 in the commune of Santa Maria Leuca. According to the directors Eleanor ROOSEVELT wishes to christen the town Mater Pacis.
 8. The office of the Apostolic Nuncio of Rome and the Red Cross have been questioned by diplomatic representatives in Rome on behalf of their governments who had received from the association a copy of its constitution and a propaganda pamphlet in order to obtain support and financial aid. They have replied that the Association is a private organization, not officially recognized by the government nor the Italian Red Cross.
 9. The association's office at 96 Via della Dataria employs foreigners of different nationalities.
 10. On 20 February 1947 the REINEHIMER's went to Taranto by automobile. They stopped at the Hotel Europa where they showed identification documents according to which,
 - a) he was Martin REINEHIMER, son of Giuseppe and of Jean CISEMANN, born on 26 July 1898 at Sarastuchi, French nationality, residing in Rome, director general of Opera-Pax, possessing sojourn permit No. 2134 released by the Rome Questura on 16 April 1946.
 - b) she was Pulette BLANCHIER, daughter of Paolo and of Leona LOCAT, born on 27 November 1919 at Cherbourg, French nationality, housewife, secretary to her husband, residing in Rome, possessing sojourn permit No. 2133 issued by the Rome Questura on 16 April 1946.
 11. It should be noted that the personal data furnished in these documents was partly false and that he had documents which showed him to be a French subject. On the 21st they proceeded to Cosenza with the same car. They left behind in their hotel room at Taranto a pamphlet entitled Pax Opus Mundiale Dispersorum Vaduz, published in Rome by the Italian branch at 96 Via Dataria, Post Office Box 1128, Tel. 67098.
 12. On 9 February 1947, they arrived from Rome in Bari, where they stayed at the Corona Hotel. On the 10th, they said that they were going to Lecce. They returned to Bari on the 13th and on 14 February they returned to Rome. This time REINEHIMER showed his automobile driver's license No. 61550 issued in Rome on 4 October 1946.
 13. On 6 April 1947 a long article appeared in the Buonsenso entitled "There is Someone who Thinks of the Millions of Dispersed Persons". It gave the

program of the Pax and appealed to the readers to help the organization financially.

14. The points enumerated below cast some doubts on the authenticity of the organization and raise a suspicion that it may be merely a cover for other activities. These are:

- a) The time during which REINEHIMER was in Alto Adige and his collaboration with the German S.D.;
- b) The subterfuges found to avoid internment by the Allies;
- c) His arrival in Rome a few months after the final German collapse;
- d) The carefully selected political timing (the eve of the referendum on the monarchy) to obtain from the Administration of the Royal House (through an important cleric) space in a central point of the city;
- e) The immediate installation there of a radio antenna and a radio set for the free transmission and reception of wireless messages;
- f) His financial sources, the brilliant life he leads, his versatility in using various identification documents in the course of his trips through Italy in a powerful automobile;
- g) The defense he has built around himself by his highly advertised high sounding humanitarian propaganda which has even reached the ears of foreign governments;
- h) The selection of a tiny center such as Vaduz as the alleged center of this huge organization which is world wide in scope;
- i) And finally, the lack of official recognition by the Red Cross, the Vatican, and the Italian Government of the above-mentioned subsection headed by REINEHIMER.

15. Comment: We hold the following traces:

- a) REINEHLMER Martin - PIRA-843, see Para. 45.
- b) SCHWAMM Stefano - JZX-1920

