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HSC/OPS/43

23 April 1947

TO : FBW Washington, for SC

FROM : SC Amzon *W. B. ...*

REFERENCE: HSC/OPS/32

SUBJECT : DOBOS @ GIBARTI - Knowledge Brief and Life History

NOTE: During his recent five-day stay in Germany, DOBOS supplied a large amount of material on the Comintern, Communist Parties, and Communist-front organizations in Europe and the United States. Since his interrogation was designed only to ascertain the general scope of his knowledge, the information will not be disseminated unless specifically requested by distributees. It is, however, obvious that DOBOS' knowledge of Communist affairs was not exhausted by this debriefing. A list of the subjects he covered, with a brief comment or example showing the type of information supplied, is given below in order that distributees may submit comments and briefs for further questioning of DOBOS when he is brought back to Germany in the near future.

A. Knowledge Brief - Organizations

1. Outline of Comintern History from 1919 to World War II
 - a. Organization of the central Comintern agencies in Moscow - general information
 - b. Changes in Comintern strategy which occurred at various Third International congresses
 - c. List of members of the Executive Committee of the Communist International between 1919 and 1923 (ECCI or EKKI)
 - d. Brief observations on the Comintern Western European Bureau, Berlin, in the 1930s. The CI representative to Germany in 1931 was DIMITROV, who, with his secretary MAGNUS, maintained liaison with Comintern headquarters in Moscow.
2. Communist Front Organizations
 - a. International Workers' Relief (IWR) - general account giving aims, officers, sphere of activity. DOBOS stated: "In general, the IWR was the best vehicle for the realization of certain tasks which did not fit into the pattern of any party or Comintern organization. Whenever new strata of the population and new political forces were involved, the Comintern entrusted the IWR group with the tasks

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for example, the Friends of the Soviet Union, the League Against Imperialism and Colonial Oppression, the Amsterdam Pleyel Movement, and, after 1932, anti-Nazi activities."

b. The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) - general overt information. DOBOS described Secretary General SAILLANT as a "covert Communist."

c. League Against Imperialism and Colonial Oppression - brief survey of the organization's history. DOBOS, International Secretary 1927-1929, received Comintern directives for the organization through HUENZENBERG.

d. Friends of the Soviet Union - very little information. DOBOS organized the US branch in 1929.

e. The 1932 World Congress against War and the Amsterdam-Pleyel Movement, or League Against War - general account of its history. It was initiated by the Comintern. DIMITROV, CI representative to the Amsterdam congress, steered the conference by means of the Communist faction; the result was the formation of the League Against War, whose real leaders were Guy JERRAM and DIMITROV.

f. Brussels World Conference for Peace and Collective Security (1936) - initiated by the Comintern. Moscow spent \$3000 on preparations for the conference. Comintern control of the movement was less complete, however, than in the League Against Imperialism and Colonial Oppression; some steps were taken which did not please Moscow. DOBOS gave the proportion of Communists or fellow-travelers in the Executive Committee as 20 per cent.

3. The Red International of Trade Unions, or Profintern - general account of known activities

4. National Communist Parties - general information on structure; on clandestine activity (already known), with reference to the French and German Communist Parties; and a general account of the American Communist Party during the 1930s.

5. Miscellaneous

a. DOBOS stated that the Polish Red Cross, 23 rue Taitbout, Paris, is a "harbor for liaison men between Moscow and the (French?) Communist Party."

b. According to DOBOS, the third congress of the Comintern (1924) set up a new Comintern department for economic information under the Hungarian economics professor Eugen VARGA, who was responsible for the new attitude of the third congress on world economic development (that national economies had become stabilized and thus lessened chances for revolution). A section of the economic information department was located in the Russian Embassy, Berlin, and was staffed by such experts as Max BEER (contributor of chapters to the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences), Michael HAY, and Guido AQUI.

3 c. Although DOBOS furnished no information on the International Inquiry into the Burning of the Reichstag, he helped organize

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the group and could doubtless answer questions concerning it.

B. Knowledge Brief - Miscellaneous Personalities, mostly Communists

1. *BENNINGHAUS, Walter - Now in Düsseldorf; Social-Democrat; former head of the International Transport Workers (of the International Federation of Trade Unions); organized an agent network which obtained information from Germany during the war. (See Section C.)

Field Comment: Request traces on BENNINGHAUS.

2. *BORDIGA - Headed the Italian Communist Party (date unspecified); organized anti-Fascist upheavals; was deported to Pantelleria and simultaneously expelled from the Party for Trotskyism. DOBOS described her as "the Ruth Fischer of Italy."
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3. *CACHIN, Marcel - A member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, 1919-1923.

4. *CHIPMAN or Manny GOMEZ - Secretary of the American branch of the League Against War, under the name Manny GOMEZ; now working on the Wall Street Journal under his real name, CHIPMAN.

5. CODOVILLA, Vittorio - Head of the Latin-American Secretariat of the Comintern, from at least 1927 to at least 1929.

6. *DENGEL, Philip - In 1928, a German delegate to the Comintern; sent to the US with Harry POLLIT for the purpose of ousting LOVESTONE.

7. *DUNNINGHAUS, Georg - Member of the Central Committee of the International Workers' relief during the 1930's.

8. *FLIECK, Leo - Secretary of the German Orgburo and ran an illegal Communist Passport Forgery establishment in Berlin, 1924-1930; in 1932, a member of the German CP Central Committee.

9. *FLORIN - Member of the German CP Central Committee in 1932; in the USSR when DOBOS last heard of him (date not given).

10. *FREVILLE, Jean - THOREZ' secretary; in a sense may be considered the real leader of the French CP Politburo.

11. *FRIED (an alias) - At one time (date not given) CI-Representative in France.

12. *FROELICH, Paul - In charge of Agit-Prop in the German CP Central Committee during BRANDLER's leadership; expelled from the Party as a Brandlerite; probably now in Mexico or the US.

13. *"GERARD" - Heads the French CP information service; may be identical with André MARTY.

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14. *GOHLKE - Member of German CP Central Committee in 1932; was a CP cashier.

15. *GORELLI - Russian emigre, Paris; now a Soviet citizen, although never returned to Russia and has no desire to do so. He was in touch with the Russian Cultural Attache in Paris, from whom he obtained information that IVANOV (see below) might be proposed for a diplomatic post. He lectures and writes about modern Russian literature, his articles appearing in Ce Temps. In public, he praises Soviet authors, but privately regards their efforts with disfavor. A former Communist sympathizer, he was never a CP member. DOBOS was anxious that GORELLI not be contacted as he is a nervous type and might report the matter to his Russian friends out of fear.

16. *GRIECO, Ruggiero - An aide to Italian labor leader VITTORIA.

Field Comment: Date not given. See PIR-110 and JRI-4567.

17. *GRILEWICZ - A member of the German CP Central Committee in 1932; left the Party as a dissident.

18. *HALLE, Dr. Felix - Co-leader with PIECK of the International Red Aid during the 1930s; well-known court counsel for political cases.

Field Comment: Presumably German.

19. *HOLST, Henriette Roland - Prominent in Holland (date not given) in connection with the Women's International.

20. *IVANOV C. WILLIAMS - Russian representative of the Russian Politburo in France; writes for Cahier du Bolchevisme. Following PEPPER's (see below) recall, he was CI-Representative in US under the name of WILLIAMS. GORELLI (see above) claimed to have heard from the Soviet Cultural Attache in Paris that IVANOV may be proposed for a diplomatic post in either Canada or the US. IVANOV is married to an American woman who went to Moscow in 1932, probably to advise Intourist on advertising USSR travel in the US, and returned to the US in the same year. DOBOS thinks she is southern and that her family lives in Washington, DC. He does not know whether she is with her husband in Paris. IVANOV is about 52; bald, with a greyish-white fringe of hair, 1m72 tall; rather stocky; weighs about 75 kilos; and has dark eyes and dark skin. He speaks fluent English with a Russian accent and poor French and German. DOBOS stated that he had previously given the information on IVANOV and GORELLI to Mr CHIPMAN of the US Embassy, Paris.

21. *KATAYAMA, Sen - Chief of the Comintern Eastern Secretariat (date not given - presumably during the 1920s); member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, 1919-1923; described by DOBOS as a "seasoned revolutionary" and as "the Eugene Debs of Japan."

22. *KATZ, Otto C Andre LINOH. DOBOS stated that KATZ, together with another Communist, PISCATOR, had done espionage for the Russians.

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while in Hollywood during the war. DOBOS also said that KATZ "ran" MASARYK at the Paris Peace Conference last summer.

Field Comment: See P-7960, P-8032 and FX-95.

23. *KOENEN, Wilhelm - Member of the German CP Central Committee in 1932; headed the Communist emigration during the war; former head of the German Railway Workers' Union; now in Berlin.

Field Comment: Apparently Wilhelm KOENEN, brother of Bernard KOENEN. In May 1946 Wilhelm was KPD co-chairman of SED, Land Saxony (X-9641).

24. *KOLAROV - Bulgarian; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, 1919-1923.

Field Comment: Possibly identical with the KOLAROV of JRX-4965.

25. *KRUYT, John W - Former member of the International Workers' Relief Central Committee, living in Holland; a former Dutch clergyman who became a member of the Dutch parliament for the Christian CP, which existed in Holland in 1919.

26. *KURELLA - Became Secretary of the Youth International after MUENZENBERG. DOBOS does not know what happened to him.

27. *LANDOVA STYCHOVA, Mme - Prominent in Czechoslovakia (date not given) in connection with the Women's International.

28. *LECW, Willi - Head of the German Rotfrontkämpferbund. His representative in Moscow was Hans RCGALLA.

29. *LORETTE, Robert - Swiss representative of Paris Soir during war. Picked up information from BENNINGHAUS' couriers (see above) and passed it to DOBOS.

Field Comment: See DOBOS' life history, attached. Request traces on LORETTE.

30. *MAGNUS - DIMITROV's secretary during the early 1930s. He and DIALITOV maintained liaison between the Western European Bureau of the Comintern in Berlin, and Moscow.

31. *MARTY, Andre - DOBOS stated that MARTY is in charge of French CP illegal activities.

32. *MUENZENBERG, Babetta nee BUBER GROSS - MUENZENBERG's wife; formerly married to a man named GROSS. In 1933 she was manageress of MUENZENBERG's Neuer Deutscher Verlag; later went to France, where she managed Editions du Carrefour, MUENZENBERG's Paris publishing enterprise. When the Germans occupied southern France she escaped through Spain to Mexico. She returned to France in March 1947, but stayed in Cherbourg only long enough to transfer to a boat for Sweden. In that country she planned to visit her sister, Greta NEULANN nee BUBER (see below). Johannes SCHULZ (DOUVRAIN (see below) went to Cherbourg to

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see Mrs. MUENZENBERG when she arrived.

33. MUENZENBERG - Information on his personal history.

34. *NELKEN, Margarita - Former Comintern emissary to France, where in 1937 she presided over a meeting at Enghien-les-Bains at which Comintern dissatisfaction with both MUENZENBERG and the French CP was discussed; now in Switzerland working for UNRRA; wants to go to the US.

Field Comment: See HEID-332, PARI-232 and LOND-226.

35. *NEUMANN, Greta, nee BUBER. - Widow of Heinz NEUMANN, former German Politburo member and THAELMANN's secretary. Greta NEUMAN was one of the prisoners in the USSR extradited to the Germans at the time of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. She was interned in Germany, liberated by the Allies, and then went to Sweden. In March 1947 Babette MUENZENBERG (see above) was on her way to visit Mrs NEUMANN.

36. *PEPPER, John (an alias) - An Eastern European; CI-Representative to the US during the time LOVESTONE was Secretary General of the American Communist Party; recalled to Moscow after LOVESTONE was ousted; was punished, and eventually received some non-political post.

37. *PLATTEN, Fritz - Former Secretary of the Swiss CP (date not given); an old Swiss Social Democrat converted to Communism by LENIN.

38. *REMMELE, Carl (?) - Member of the German CP Central Committee in 1932; went to Moscow after the Party was banned in 1933; held a non-political post there. If alive he is very old.

39. *ROGALLA, Hans - Representative in Moscow of Willi LEOW, head of the Rotfrontkämpferbund.

Field Comment: Presumably American.

40. *ROY, N. - Real policy-maker in the Comintern Eastern Secretariat under Gen KATAYAMA (see above); member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, 1919-1923. Son of an aristocratic Indian Brahmin family, he became a Trotskyist and left Russia. The British jailed him upon his return to India.

41. *SADQUL, Jacques - French; in Russia during the revolution; converted to the ideas of LENIN. He was considered by the French as an army deserter, but was amnestied when HERRIOT came to power (presumably 1924) and returned to France. There he practised law and was considered a very good defense counsel in political trials. He was once accused of "rightist deviations" and now plays a secondary role in France-USSR.

42. *SAUERLAND, Kurt - Member of the Central Committee of the International Workers' Relief during the 1930s.

43. *SCHULZ, Johannes (ADOUVRAIN) - In 1933 MUENZENBERG's personal secretary. He later escaped to France; then went to Moscow and worked in the Moscow International Workers Relief branch. He returned to

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France and was interned in Vernet at the outbreak of the war. Allowed to escape when the Germans occupied Southern France, he joined the resistance in the Dordogne under the name DOUVRAIN. At the war's end, he acquired French citizenship, also under the name DOUVRAIN. He went from Paris to Cherbourg to see Mrs. MUENZENBERG (see above) when she stopped there on her way to Sweden.

44. *SUBOTIN, Russian. Former trade unionist of the TARASOV (now of World Federation of Trade Unions-WFTU) group and member of the General Council of the Russian Trade Union Congress; served on many foreign assignments for the Comintern, including the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee in 1925 and 1926 in Paris, London and Berlin, was on the Profintern's leading committee, now one of the Russian delegates in the WFTU.

45. *TEMPI, Herta (Johanna) - Secretary to the Secretary General of the League against War (1932); at the same time confidential stenographer for the German CP Central Committee. Her first name is actually Johanna.

Field Comment: See X-9008 and L-003-808 (Neel FIELD)

46. *THORMANN, Dr Werner - Formerly Chancellor WIRTH's secretary; a Hessian; catholic; belonged to Catholic Center Party; anti-Nazi. After Hitler's coming to power, he went to Switzerland and then to America. He was an editor of Zukunft (MUENZENBERG's newspaper published in France), and shared MUENZENBERG's anti-Fascist sentiments. DOBOS wants to get in touch with THORMANN, as he feels that THORMANN would be "well-informed on the present political situation and willing to help the democratic powers."

47. *THRONE, American with Westinghouse Electric who visited Russia several times between 1919 and 1923, and transported money back to the US for the American Communist Party. Not a Communist, he probably carried the funds in order to keep up good business contacts in Russia.

48. *FORGLER, Ernst - Former Reichstag deputy; member of German CP Central Committee in 1932. He was accused of the Reichstag arson but released, and it is rumored that he sold out to the Nazis. He may now be living in Berlin.

49. *FUETTINGHAUS, Walter - Member of the German CP Central Committee in 1932; prominent in Metal Workers' Union; was living in Mexico when DOBOS last heard of him (date not given).

50. *WALTER, Seaman, now lives in Hamburg, where he is a secretary in the KPD Wasserkannte organization.

Field Comment: Type of "secretary" not specified by DOBOS

51. *WASEWITZ, Hans - A member of the Central Committee of the International Workers' Relief during the 1930s.

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C. DOBOS' Life History *#Data also @ Lib. to*

1. DOBOS was born in Miskole, Hungary on 26 April 1895. His father, Dr Josef DOBOS, and mother, Irene DOBOS, are still alive and living in Budapest. DOBOS also has a sister living in Budapest and a brother, Lieutenant Colonel E. I. DOBOS, U.S. Army, Senior Surgeon, Department of Health, said to be living in Denver, Colorado.

2. In 1913, DOBOS received a bachelor's degree at the University of Budapest. In the Summer of 1913 he studied political science at Oxford University for three months. DOBOS stated that he there learned to speak English with an Oxford accent, which he later corrected on the New York East Side. From 1913-15, he studied law and economics at the University of Budapest and at the Vienna Hochschule für Welthandel. In 1915, he became a lieutenant of artillery in the Austrian army and later commanded a battery of mountain howitzers. He fought against the Russians in Carpathia and Galicia and against the Italians in Southern Tyrol and Northern Italy. He also fought on the Turkish front against the Russians as far as Damascus. With the collapse of the Austrian army, his unit retreated to Salzburg, where it was demobilized. In 1918 he returned to Budapest and acted as Hungarian Foreign Office liaison officer to the inter-allied military mission in the area of Hungary under Count KAROLYI's presidency. With the establishment of the Bela KUN dictatorship in March 1919, DOBOS, as a reserve officer, was sent to fight against the Czechs and Rumanians who had invaded Hungary. He was captured along with twelve hundred other army officers, and was imprisoned at Fortress Arad. He was released in December 1919.

3. He went to Vienna and opened the Neue Europa Press Bureau. At the same time, he continued his studies in the field of political economy and graduated from the Hochschule für Welthandel. He also has a degree of Doctor of Law and Political Science from the University of Budapest. During his time as owner of the Neue Europa Press Bureau, DOBOS gave Friederich KUH of the (London) Daily Herald, the official organ of the British Labor Party, the latest news of the Horthy regime in Hungary, information he received from refugees and travellers coming to Vienna from Hungary. He last saw KUH in 1936.

4. During the same time, DOBOS met Fritjoff HANSEN who was then travelling throughout Europe enlisting aid for famine relief in the lower Volga Regions. HANSEN invited DOBOS to participate in a conference to be held under the aegis of the German Socialist Government, which had offered the Reichstag as an assembly point. Delegates from all over the world had been invited. DOBOS gave the Neue Europa Press Bureau to his friend, Ludwig BARTA, a Hungarian novelist who was in London during the recent war, and to KELLEMAN, a former Hungarian Radical Democrat deputy. DOBOS stated that he used money which his father provided in order to pay for the expenses of establishing the news bureau.

5. Willi MUENZENBERG, then a leading German Communist and an old associate of LENIN from the latter's Swiss days, was elected Secretary-General of the relief organization which was formed by the conference, the International Workers' Relief for Soviet Russia.

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MUENZENBERG who had been delegated by the Comintern to try to organize some kind of famine relief outside of Russia, succeeded in having himself elected Secretary General of the organization. There was a great deal of sentiment in favor of this kind of relief for Russia; and Sherwood EDDY, Floyd GIBBONS, John REED, Herbert HOOVER, Remain ROLLAND, Selma LAGERLOF and many other notables took part in the convention.

6. Due to the fact that DOBOS spoke a number of languages, he eventually, in 1921, became the International Secretary of the International Workers' Relief, a position he held until 1927. His offices were in Unter den Linden next door to the Russian Embassy; and later at Wilhelmstrasse 48. In 1926, having come completely under the influence of Willi MUENZENBERG, he joined the German Communist Party. During this period, 1921-1927, the permanent International Workers Relief (IWR) was formed for relief not only for the lower Volga regions, but also for the masses everywhere. Hence, aid was given to Germany, Ireland, Japan, and China. In 1925, in London, DOBOS organized meetings of the IWR for German relief and later for Irish relief. Between 1921 and 1927, in his capacity as the International Secretary of the IWR DOBOS travelled to Russia, Ireland, Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, France, London, Japan, China, and the United States. He took his first trip to Russia in 1922 in the company of Fritjoff NANSEN.

7. In 1923, the German Communist Party was suppressed through the invocation of Article 14 of the Weimar Constitution. All affiliates of the Comintern were likewise suppressed. The IWR, however, did not come under this ban for two reasons: (1) DOBOS appeared before the Prussian Minister of the Interior with a list of the names of officers and supporters of the IWR, among whom were Ramsay MACDONALD, Ellen WILKINSON, George LANGSBURY and other important foreign notables; (2) the IWR was supplying soup kitchens in Berlin, the Ruhr, and other large industrial centers of Germany.

8. In 1927, at the suggestion of Willi MUENZENBERG, DOBOS set about organizing the League Against Imperialism and Colonial Oppression. In the same year, he was elected International Secretary of the League at the Brussels Conference where it was created. He resigned from the League to take up his work with the IWR in America, where he organized an American branch of that organization. In 1927, before going to America, he went to Moscow for briefing in order that he might be able to start an American branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union. This he also accomplished, by making use of the American branch of the IWR. In July 1929, he attended the Frankfurt conference of the League Against Imperialism and Colonial Oppression in order to help insure Willi MUENZENBERG's election as Secretary General of that organization.

9. Between 1927-1931, DOBOS spent most of his time in New York making "sentimental propaganda" for the Soviets. He frequently traveled to Europe to consult Willi MUENZENBERG and to receive the Comintern's directives from him. In 1931, he returned to Europe and after a few months in Berlin with IWR, he went to Paris to make preparations for an anti-war congress. Although it was originally planned to hold this congress in Paris, the Comintern decided that the conference should be

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held in Amsterdam because they did not wish the Herriot Government to receive the credit (which might have been the case, since HERRIOT warmly welcomed the idea). On 31 August 1932 the congress was held in Amsterdam in spite of the fact that the Dutch Government, hostile to the idea, created many difficulties. The League Against War was formed and DOBOS was elected General Secretary. In November 1932, when HITLER's danger led the Comintern to seek the aid of the Herriot Government which it had previously spurned, another meeting of the League Against War took place in Paris. The organization, while in session in Paris, was called the Pleyel Movement because its meetings were held in the Salle Pleyel.

10. In 1933, again at Willi MUENZENBERG's instance, DOBOS started the Lord Marley Committee Against the Hitler Terror. He requested Lord MARLEY to lend his name to the organization, which MARLEY did. He was not, of course, acquainted with DOBOS' role of Comintern front-man. In May 1933, Lord MARLEY, Ellen WILKINSON, Henri BARBUSSE, the Duchess of Atholl, and DOBOS went to Spain (then Republican) to form a Spanish branch of the Lord Marley Committee. Luis JIMINEZ de Asua, Vice President of the Cortes, became the chairman of this Spanish Branch.

11. After the burning of the Reichstag, DOBOS collected evidence concerning this crime and the murder of OBERFOHREN, a member of the Reichstag. (He left Germany at the end of April 1933 and became the Secretary of the Lord Marley Committee against Hitler Terror in Paris.) He helped prepare for the "Counter Trial on the Burning of the Reichstag," which took place at the same time the German trials were being held in Leipzig. Among other devices which DOBOS described as "showmanship" was that of introducing a masked witness, presumably someone who had just come from Germany with important testimony to give but whose identity had to be kept secret in order that his family or friends might not be made to suffer.

12. In June 1934, DOBOS came to the United States and organized the American Inquiry Commission into Hitler Terror. Clarence DARROW was elected chairman; other prominent members were Arthur Garfield HAYES, Dudley Field MALONE, and George Gordon BATTLE. The American Inquiry Commission's meetings were held under the aegis of the New York County Lawyers' Association and took place in their building. Between 1934 and 1938, DOBOS spent most of his time in the United States contacting labor groups, Jewish groups, and anyone interested in fighting the Nazi menace. He characterized the activities of these various groups as an "hysterical campaign."

13. During this period he edited the anti-Nazi paper Volksecho uncovering the steadily growing Nazi penetration of the German-American organization and the Nazi "camp movement," and signaling the arrival of German agents. This paper is said to have been the successor to Der Arbeiter, a Communist daily. Although not issued directly as an organ of the Communist Party, it was controlled absolutely by Communists and its editorial policies always coincided with those of the New York Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party of the US. At this time DOBOS represented Weltfilm GmbH in the US. In his visa application of 18 September 1933; he stated that his address in the US

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would be in care of Kinematrade, Inc., 723 Seventh Avenue, N.Y. This was the same address as the An kino, official Soviet agency importing Soviet films. As late as June 1934 DOBOS' New York headquarters were at the Carrison Film Company, 729 Seventh Avenue, which specialized in promoting Soviet propaganda films in American theatres.

14. In 1936, the Earl of LISTONEL and DOBOS went to Washington to request that a joint Congress-Parliament committee for the release of political prisoners in Germany be formed. They were entertained by various members of Congress, but since it was an election year and the Congressmen thought that the formation of such a committee might prejudice their chances in the forthcoming elections, the proposal was not acted upon. In 1936 DOBOS and Roger BALDWIN founded the Medical Bureau of American Friends of Spanish Democracy, with DOBOS as secretary of the organization. Some prominent members were Dr CANNON of Harvard University; Dr SEEGRIST of Johns-Hopkins and Dr Harvey CUSHING. The Medical Bureau furnished \$750,000 worth of medical equipment to the Spanish Loyalists. Also in 1936, along with French General POU DROUX and Clark M. EICHELBERGER, DOBOS prepared an American Group for participation in the World Conference for Peace and Collective Security which subsequently took place in Brussels under the chairmanship of Lord Robert CECIL.

15. 1938 marked a change in DOBOS' political orientation. Until 1936, he had gladly followed Comintern policy because he believed in the ideal of Communist revolution. However, in view of the fact that the Comintern became primarily an instrument of Russian nationalism, he found himself more and more in disagreement with the Comintern's viewpoint. Many of his old friends were eliminated in the Moscow purges of 1936 and 1937, which alienated him even further. However, it was only when his guide and mentor Willi MUENZENBERG was expelled from the Party in 1938 that DOBOS resigned, protesting in his letter of resignation against MUENZENBERG's expulsion. DOBOS does not fear Communist reprisals but asked that his name never be given as a source of information about the activities of the party.

16. In 1938, Willi MUENZENBERG founded Die Zukunft, a newspaper dedicated to bringing about a united democratic front with the exclusion of the Communists. DOBOS contributed about three articles a week which were published under his pen-name "JEFFERSONIAN". Although he was considered a specialist on Central European affairs, he also wrote articles about Latin America, the Liza Conference, the New Deal, and Roosevelt's foreign policy. During the same time, he also handled German news for Paris Soir. DOBOS received news of happenings in Germany through former members of the German Railway Workers' Union (Gewerkschaft Deutscher Eisenbahner). This information was brought into the Basel (Switzerland) railroad station by train engineers who, unlike the passengers of the trains, were never controlled by the Gestapo. Once inside the Basel station, a Swiss railway trade unionist who was servicing the engine would take the letter or package from the German engineer and take it home with him. There it would be picked up by Robert LORETTE, the Swiss representative of Paris Soir or his courier. LORETTE in turn would send the news on to Paris. The information thus received was not only used in the Paris Soir but also appeared in Grünes Heft, the organ of the German Social Democrat Party in exile.

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17. Die Zukunft was not suppressed in 1940, but since many staff members were German and thus interned by the French, JUEZENBERG had great difficulty in publishing it. DOBOS was not interned. In this year he participated in a committee of exiled Hungarians under the leadership of Laszlo FENYES. With the advance of the Germans on Paris, he fled to Marseille where he contacted Walter BENNINGHAUS of the International Transport Federation. Varian M. FRY sent him to Spain with BENNINGHAUS with the intention of getting him to Portugal and thence to England or America. DOBOS reached Madrid on 8 May 1941 and was arrested on the 19 May 1941. He was imprisoned in the following places, La Segurida in Madrid, in Irun, then the concentration camps at Miranda de Ebro, Figueras, Gerona, Caldas, and a second time at Miranda de Ebro. He was released on 15 August 1943, and rearrested on 28 December 1944. On 1 May 1945, he was sent to the French frontier at Hendaye. After his release he got a job with the Press Bureau of the Unitarian Service Committee. Dr. JOY and Noel FIELDS were his superiors. DOBOS later denounced FIELDS as being a member of the Communist Party and left the Unitarian Service Committee in 1946. Since then he has been contributing articles to the Tribune des Nations in Paris and has been seeking employment with UNESCO. He states that he now has a good opportunity to obtain a job in the educational section under Dr HUXLEY.

18. One of DOBOS' current interests is the revival of German cultural activity. He is heartily in favor of a project drawn up by SPERBER, "Cultural Attache of French MG," for an Encyclopedia of Germ Democracy, a "monumental" work still in the planning stage, which is designed to present cultural and scientific progress made by the democratic nations during the Nazi regime. A central planning commission in Mainz is about to line up prominent contributors to the Encyclopedia, which apparently is to be published by the Engluksfurt Verlag in Mainz. French MG has approved the project but is not supporting it in any way. DOBOS would like an opportunity to present the SPERBER plan to some American MG officers. He is also drawing up a plan of his own for the establishment of various organizations which would propagate democratic philosophy.

19. DOBOS' girlfriend is Mlle. Antoinette HEITZ, Hotel Moderne 33 rue des Ecoles, Paris V.

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| 2 - SC Wash | 2 - SC Paris | 1 - SC Bern |
| 1 - SPD-S Wash | 1 - SC London | 1 - EUCOM |
| 1 - SC Austria | 1 - SC Rome | 1 - Registry |
| 1 - SC Berlin | 1 - SC Stockholm | 5 - SC Desk |
| 1 - SC Munich | | |

SECRET