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20 April 1951

191 CBGFG

SUBJECT: Debriefing of Paul V. Boudreau

TO : Chief, PEMIGHT
ATTN: []

1. Forwarded herewith is [] debriefing of Boudreau. This report, we realize is late, however, [] wishes to emphasize the difficulties [] encountered in his relationship with Boudreau vis-a-vis Tillich.

2. As Chief, DTRULER I do not feel that [] was anyway delinquent in his attempts to get this debriefing for you but simply ran into unusual operational conditions with which you are, I am sure, familiar.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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MEMORANDUM TO: []

20 April 1951

SUBJECT: Boudreau's visit in HTCURIO

1. Boudreau's belated arrival in WSCORNY after his return to DTDAILEY, and the subsequent difficulties between him and Newham which almost resulted in a general blow up of DTLINEN, are a matter of record. The debriefing requested by the Home Office therefore posed a number of difficulties which explains the delay.

2. Boudreau's series of lectures and drive for contributions was prepared by the International Rescue Committee in New York and was personally attended to by its Executive Director, Dave Martin, in close cooperation with the following individuals: Christopher Emmet of "Common Cause", New York; a business man by the name of Erich Warburg, New York and Roger Baldwin of the "International League for Human Rights. Boudreau states that in regard to the International League for Human Rights, he had received warnings from several quarters which stated that this organization consisted of "fellow travelers". He states further that Roger Baldwin, who is in his opinion undoubtedly a convinced anti-Stalinist, does not have the necessary knowledge of human nature and is a pacifist idealist.

3. In his journalist and publicity work, Boudreau states that he worked very closely with Christopher Emmet (Common Cause) and Al Herrling (Commission of Inquiry into Forced Labor) both of New York.

4. Boudreau lectured before a number of organizations which made all the necessary arrangements. The following individuals were in direct contact with Boudreau in the arrangements for these lectures on behalf of their organizations:

Alice Esters - Cooperative Forum, Washington
Wolfgang Seifert - Goethe-Gesellschaft, Washington
Al Herrling - Commission of Inquiry into Forced Labor
Don Levine, Sanfrid Griffith - Overseas Press Club, New York
Howard Sacks, Eddy Grosse, John G. Simons, Joseph Burton -
Deminform, Minneapolis
Walter Burdun - Students for Democratic Action, Syracuse
F. Herberik - Industrial Conference Board, New York
Albert G. Lanier - Overseas Strategic Service, New York
Mr. Topkin - Deutscher Verein, New York
Hilde Walter - Arbeiterwohlfahrt, New York

5. Boudreau also had interviews in Washington with the following Senators and Congressmen:

Mr. Humphrey	Mr. Mundt
Mr. O. K. Armstrong	Mr. Brewster
Mr. Judd	Mr. McCurren
Mr. Nolan	

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6. Boudreau states that he has had talks with several people which he puts in three categories:

a. Not transparent -

Mr. Wallach, New York (Civil Liberties Union)
Serge Flegers (Presse-Interview)

b. Talks with leftist individuals who, in his opinion, however are anti-Stalinists by reputation -

Mr. Mason (or Massing) former NKVD agent in USA
Ruth Fischer, New York
Sidney Lens, Chicago

c. Individuals with a particularly benevolent attitude toward DTLINEN -

James Burnham, Washington
Arnold Bergstrasser, Chicago
Karl Brandt, Palo Alto
Heinz Hellmold, New York
Norbert Muhlen, New York
Thomas H. McKittrick, New York
Eleanor Roosevelt

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