



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 20, 1962

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Re: ZVI HERBERT ALDOUBY
also known as Herbert Dubinsky

A confidential source abroad advised on September 15, 1962 that ALDOUBY, a prisoner at the Central Prison of Burgos, Spain, furnished the following information on that date.

ZVI HERBERT ALDOUBY advised that he had been born as HERBERT DUBINSKY but during the course of employment with the Israeli Foreign Affairs Office, was instructed to change his name to ZVI ALDOUBY, described as a Hebrew name. He stated that he had been arrested during early July, 1961 by Spanish authorities in company of JACQUES SIMON FEINSOHN. He stated that a quantity of weapons had been found in their car upon entering Spanish territory from France and they were charged with a number of charges, the nature of which he claimed to be not too sure of. He claimed that the weapons actually belonged to FEINSOHN but since he (ALDOUBY) apparently appeared to be the more intelligent of the two, he received a sentence of nine years, whereas FEINSOHN received a sentence of six years. He stated that he has not seen FEINSOHN since their arrest as they have been separated and FEINSOHN is serving his sentence in the Prison of Caceres. ALDOUBY stated that he had hopes of being released in the near future.

ALDOUBY would not admit that he was involved with FEINSOHN in an operation to effect the kidnaping of LEON DEGRELLE, Belgian Nazi collaborator. He stated that he was not involved in any conspiracy to effect the apprehension of DEGRELLE, but would neither confirm nor deny that FEINSOHN may have been so implicated. He refused to discuss FEINSOHN's plans or the reason that a yacht was reportedly anchored off the coast of Spain at the time of their arrest by Spanish authorities. ALDOUBY stated that there is a world-wide organization, consisting of volunteers, which is consistently devoted to conducting research and reviewing documents and other information for the purpose of locating Nazi war criminals who had committed atrocities against the Jewish race. He stated that when this organization through its efforts locates any Nazi war criminal, it notifies the authorities of the country in which this individual is located.

in Belgium, Nazi
collaboration, more or less possible
kidnap attempt

FOR COORDINATION WITH

FBI

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

Classified and Approved for Release
by Central Intelligence Agency
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and asks his extradition. In the event the country is not cooperative, other means, according to ALDOUBY, become necessary. ALDOUBY maintained that he was not a member of this organization but professed to have an intimate knowledge of it and individuals connected with it. He refused to furnish any specific information regarding this organization or to identify individuals connected therewith. ALDOUBY stated that he was in the company of FEINSOHN strictly in his capacity as a journalist and for the purpose of obtaining any on-the-scene newspaper material. Again, he would not admit that the above-referred to organization was carrying out plans for the apprehension of DEGRELLE. He stated that he has excellent contacts within this organization and because of this has gained a wealth of material and may perhaps at a later date write a book on DEGRELLE.

ALDOUBY advised that he was in the Israeli Army from approximately 1947 to 1949. He stated that while in the army he was assigned to field intelligence work and carried out reconnaissance assignments, as well as commando-type assignments. He left the army in 1949 and became associated with Shin-Beth, described as an intelligence organization of the Israeli Ministry of Defense. He stated that he continued in this assignment until 1951, at which time he claimed to have left this organization because he was opposed to the policies of Shin-Beth. He stated that the main activity of Shin-Beth was to investigate the loyalty of all individuals in Israeli who are not members of the official government party. He stated he had no objection to investigating subversive organizations and individuals connected therewith, but he was opposed to investigating members of middle of the road opposition political parties, such as the General Zionist Party. He stated that the General Zionist Party was composed of conservative elements. He identified the official government party of Ben Gurion as "Mapai." He maintained his only reason for discontinuing his connections with Shin-Beth was because of his personal convictions.

ALDOUBY stated that after disassociating himself with Shin-Beth he obtained employment with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was at this time that he was told to change his name to a Hebrew name. He worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for one year but was forced to resign because he refused to join the official government party of Ben Gurion.

Instead, he joined the General Zionist Party and began writing articles for this Party's newspaper, the "Haboker." He said that he had carried out various assignments for the "Haboker" newspaper and finally worked up to the position of Foreign Desk Editor. In October 1957, he left Israel for the United States. In addition to his work with "Haboker," he also wrote articles for approximately ten years for "Bamahaneh," described as an official Israeli Army journal. When he went to the United States, he acted as a foreign correspondent in the United States for "Bamahaneh." He discontinued connections with "Haboker" when he went to the United States, inasmuch as this newspaper had a correspondent in the United States. He stated that his position as foreign correspondent for "Bamahaneh" was well known and that he was fully accredited with the United States, the Pentagon, the State Department and other agencies. He was subsequently replaced in this position by an Israeli Army paratroop officer from Israel by the name of IGAL (LNU - last name unknown), not identical with IGAL MOSSINSOHN. He stated that this individual is well known to his wife, as well as to the Israeli Consulate in New York. He stated that he had left Israel because of his opposition to the Ben Gurion Socialist Party and its policies to investigate everybody in Israel.

ALDOUBY stated that he had no intelligence connections whatsoever while in the United States. He traveled considerably throughout the United States and contacted Army bases in his capacity as a foreign newspaper correspondent and employment with "Look" magazine for which he was writing a series of articles. He stated that he also wrote articles regarding these bases for "Bamahaneh." He claimed not to have come into possession of any classified information and stated that everything he obtained was subsequently published in articles. ALDOUBY stated he attended Columbia University in New York from 1957 to 1960 where he studied journalism. Upon leaving Columbia University, he became associated with "Look" magazine and, at the advice of a literary agent that he should write a book, established contact with Quentin Reynolds and collaborated with Reynolds in writing "Minister of Death," a book dealing with Adolf Eichmann. He stated that he had contracts over the years with "Look," Viking Press of New York, Castles of London, McMillan of Canada, "Opra Mundi" of Paris and "Der Stern" of Hamburg, Germany. He stated that when he left the United States in 1961, he had various contracts with publishers to write the stories

of DEGRELLE and MARTIN BORMANN. He maintained that all of his literary contracts were negotiated through his literary agent, STERLING LORD, prominent literary agent in New York who resides at 15 East 48th Street. ALDOUBY stated that LORD could confirm that the purpose of his trip to Europe and Spain was as a journalist. Subject claimed that all monies received by him from publishing houses and private individuals were to assist him in obtaining material for articles to be subsequently published. In that connection, he admitted receiving three thousand dollars from HARVEY BREIT, whom he identified as an editor of the New York Times. He stated that this money was received from BREIT strictly for his assignment as a journalist and had no connection with any kidnap expedition.

Subject was questioned regarding information in his possession regarding an organization called "Capri." He expressed surprise at first that a question regarding this organization would be directed to him. He stated that the "Capri" organization exists in Europe, South America and North Africa. He stated it is a Nazi organization designed principally to effect the escape of members of the Nazi organization from one country to another. He stated that in effect the "Capri" organization is working in opposition to the aforementioned secret organization which is investigating the whereabouts of Nazi war criminals. He stated that in the event the "Capri" organization ascertains that a prominent Nazi individual being sought by the secret Jewish organization is located and may possibly be subject to arrest, it immediately notifies him, furnishes him with false documentation, and where necessary, provides him with funds and facilitates his escape through secret escape routes to another country. When such a person establishes himself in another country, "Capri" assists him in obtaining employment. At such time as he is able, he reimburses the "Capri" organization for funds made available to him for his travel. In this connection, ALDOUBY stated that there are two other Nazi type organizations. One is the European Social Movement, which he stated is more international than the "Capri" organization and is of a political nature. Its principal function is to attempt to infiltrate governments throughout the world by placing in prominent political positions persons who will tend to carry out the policies of the Nazi organization. The second organization is known as "Odessa," which group is designed particularly to raise funds to assist the other two organizations. ALDOUBY refused to furnish any further details regarding the above organizations or the identities of any of their members or leaders.

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ALDOUBY was questioned regarding "Yad Vashem." He stated that this organization is in effect a national museum in Israel and consists particularly of a large collection of documents regarding Nazi atrocities committed against the Jews during the last war. He stated that this national museum is continually doing research and collecting documents and information regarding the Nazi atrocities, as well as other phases of the last World War. He stated that this organization cooperates closely with the British and other governments. He stated it is government operated and does not have membership. ALDOUBY said that authors and other individuals interested in the information in possession of "Yad Vashem" are free to do research work there, and in fact, he did a certain amount of research there in connection with the writing of "Minister of Death."

ALDOUBY said that there was no French lawyer connected with the alleged DEGRELLE operation. He stated that IGAL MOSSINSOHN had no connection with it. He stated that MOSSINSOHN is a writer and close friend of his and nothing more. With regard to his travels to Switzerland, ALDOUBY claimed that his travels had nothing to do with the DEGRELLE matter. He claimed to have been writing a series of articles on the SS "St. Louis," described as a Hamburg-Amerika Line ship, for "Der Stern," which necessitated his traveling to Switzerland.

ALDOUBY stated that he had never been furnished any confidential information dealing with United States military sites or weapons by anybody residing in the United States. He said that in the event this had taken place, he would have immediately notified United States authorities. ALDOUBY said that his anti-communist sentiments are well known.

ALDOUBY refused to discuss whether or not "Bondel" was a code name for the DEGRELLE operation or whether "Cream Puff" was the code name for the BORMANN operation. ALDOUBY stated that he would not answer any questions whatsoever regarding either operation or persons connected therewith.

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