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9 April 1951

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: DTLINEN

TO : Chief, PBMIGHT
Chief, DTRULER

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

1. Upon returning from Bonn, Charles E. Newham requested a meeting with me, which took place April 8 at WSCORNY. Boudreau, who was also requested to attend, did not show up for the meeting.

2. Purpose of this meeting between Newham and [] was to brief the latter on conferences which took place in Bonn between Newham and various government officials on April 5 and 6.

3. The first meeting, arranged for by State Secretary Lenz, took place on Thursday at 12:30 p.m. Present at this meeting were State Secretary Lenz, Thedieck, Minister Kaiser and Newham. The meeting - at which Kaiser showed a remarkable lack of information on the present DTLINEN situation - revolved around the old issues of finances and the government-requested board of directors (Kuratorium).

4. Kaiser appeared at first peeved that LINEN had emancipated itself from financial support by, as Kaiser put it, "running to the Americans for aid". In the course of further conversation, Kaiser finally made the statement that one of the most contraversial points, namely the opening of the books of LINEN for governmental scrutinizing, has been dropped from his side and become unnecessary anyway since the organization was no longer dependent on governmental financial aid. The meeting finally bogged down in general embarrassed silence since Newham had asked for and been promised a personal interview with Kaiser which was now completely thwarted by the presence of Thedieck, whom Newham privately considers an enemy.

5. In final exasperation, Lenz suggested that another meeting should take place. This was arranged for Friday. It took place at Thedieck's office in the presence of Thedieck, Turk and Newham.

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6. During this meeting Newham informed the gentlemen that LINEN had now formally complied with the request from authorities to give LINEN legal form. This was accomplished by the creation of a "Verein". The seven founding members necessary for the creation of such an organization were all members of DTLINEN, among them Newham, Boudreau and Martini.

7. Thedieck seemed slightly annoyed with this change of events but was at a loss to take exception to the personalities since the request of the Kaiser Ministry had been complied with by the legalization. The next point of discussion was again the Board of Directors. For this LINEN had the following personalities in mind: Koestler, Rousset, Burnham and several other internationally known personalities connected with QKOPEKA. This, however, is not at all what Kaiser had in mind. Turk voiced the opinion that it was necessary to exercise parliamentary control. LINEN as a political instrumentality could not possibly, in the opinion of his Ministry, be permitted to wield any power without government control. He went on to say that the Kaiser Ministry found itself at a loss to answer SPD parliamentary inquiries. (This, of course, is a natural opposition device for harrassment as well as a way for the SPD to snipe at QKCIGAR supported DTLINEN and at SPD deviationist Charles P. Newham.)

8. No conclusive agreement was reached on the question of the governing board; since a number of meetings between Boudreau, Newham and [] this subject will take place in the immediate future, the latter requests policy guidance from higher headquarters as to which stand to take. In a previous meeting of the three individuals named above, [] found himself confronted with the dangerous possibility of a Bonn Government official being taken into a controlling position in DTLINEN as requested from Boudreau by State Secretary Lenz in a personal meeting. [] took the stand, anticipating BGRHYTHM opposition to such a move, that he was dubious whether or not the organizations he allegedly represents would see fit to continue their support of DTLINEN if this organization was directly controlled by an official personality from the Bonn Government.

9. Your attention is drawn to the paragraph of the DTLINEN statutes which deals with a Board of Directors, which reads, "To this Board prominent personalities of public life would be nominated who should be willing to support the aims of the organization."

10. Finances were also discussed and Newham reiterated that the two amounts of 5000 DM each which LINEN had received

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once in February and once in March had not been used but had been put in a blocked account. Newham suggested that these amounts be used for BGFLUME operations as requested by Chancellor Adenaur. It was agreed that Newham would make a formal request to that extent and use the money only for an operation of this kind after it had been agreed to by all parties concerned.

11. NOTE: It is of interest to note that Newham returned from his visit to Bonn with a conviction that the SPD were taking the exact Moscow line to present day German problems. He does not exclude the possibility that Wehner himself was mostly responsible for this trend, which fact could be based on the possibility of Wehner being a direct Moscow agent (having returned from Moscow in 1944 and reached Western Germany via Sweden), or that the spiritual relationship between the present day Bolshivist and a deviationist who once upon a time was one, is so strong that it makes him unwittingly an instrument for Moscow policy. A book by Brill presently in the process of being printed by the Publizistisches Zentrum, called "Das Sovietische Herrschaftssystem" was submitted to the Bonn Government for criticism. Three opinions of experts were turned out by Bonn, one of which was written by Wehner. The main criticism of Wehner on this book was that it dealt with Leninism not positively enough, whereas it dealt with Stalinism not negatively enough. He goes on to point out to what extent Stalin had deviated from the principles of Leninism, the merits of which are already part of history. Newham is convinced that a most dangerous point in SPD policy had been reached. He is further convinced that elections any time within the next six months would see the SPD taking over governmental powers in Germany. He is further convinced of the disasterous results this would have and is willing to undertake any black BGFLUME operation designed to force a fundamental change in SPD policy.

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