39. Memorandum to [Galloway] and Bossard, “Evaluation of RUSTY CI Reports,” with attachments, 1 April 1947

SECRET/RELEASE

TO GERMANY ONLY

1 April 1947

TO: Mr. [Name]
Mr. Samuel Bossard.

SUBJECT: Evaluation of RUSTY CI Reports.

1. As requested in Mr. Bossard's letter of 20 March 1947, the RUSTY CI file has been reviewed by our SC desk. Comments on individual reports are attached.

2. Every name and fact given in the Rusty reports has been checked in our files in order to assess the reliability of the net. Since our files contain information from GIC, other Missions, and other services, in addition to our own, we consider them to be a fairly reliable guide in matters of detail.

3. In addition we have attempted to evaluate the Rusty product as CE intelligence. This was not easy. Our first review had as its terms of reference our own relatively specialized targets and standards of evaluation. It resulted in the rejection of a high percentage of the reports. In re-examining the material, we reached the following conclusions:

   a) If the Rusty operation aims at the development of a full-fledged CE service, then it must be in the earliest stages of organization. There is no evidence of double-agent operations and little evidence of case development.

   b) If the above is not the case, then the following possibilities exist:

   1. Rusty CI operations may be aimed at developing leads which in turn are referred to another agency (possibly GIC/GIO). In this case the reports must be judged in the light of their value to that agency.

   2. Rusty may have two CI functions: first, to develop certain limited targets (such as the Communist Party and the Centrales Sanitaires Suisse); secondly, to conduct routine spot checks aimed at determining the security status of the zone but not aimed at the development of aggressive CE operations. If this is the case, then the difference in quality between the more substantial reports and the low-level ones can be easily explained.

   3. Rusty CI work may not be the result of a guided effort but rather the product of a loosely knit informant net picking up random information.
4. The possibilities outlined above are given partially as an explanation of our own tentative results in attempting to evaluate the material, and partially as a guide to future investigations of the operation. It is our hope they will serve to carry your review one step further.

Distribution:

2 - Wash
2 - Mr. Bossard
1 - Reg (cover only)
1 - File
A. KPD and Affiliated Groups

183 - KPD Plans in Case of War

This report lacks specific details and does not indicate how the sources obtained their information. Generalities such as those quoted are useful only as policy statements from a responsible high-echelon official. Otherwise, evaluation is difficult because of the small amount of information available on KPD clandestine activity. It is known, however, that Communist policy includes penetration of administrative offices. It is possible that sabotage is also included, but reliable qualified sources doubt that it is emphasized in the Western Occupation Zones because of the danger that such activities will lead to a prohibition of the Party. Nothing is known of an illegal radio station at Rosenheim.

205 - KPD Counter-Intelligence Service

We have received information to the effect that KPD-Prüfungskommissionen exist at Stadt level to investigate cases of individual security interest within the Party; representatives called 2nd Kademann or Abwehrmann cover the various Stadtteile. Here FELBER is reported as a third counter-intelligence head, with functions relating to external "danger." This report is therefore of interest as it may indicate the existence at Land level of another KPD security outfit.

207 - Terror Organization of the KPD

This report has some value for its account of current low-level KPD activity.

201 - Conference of Communist Top Functionaries in Praha

A Communist conference was held in Prague in December 1946.

184 - Passes for SED Couriers

197 - SED Courier Carrying Orders for the West Zones of Germany.

Of interest if followed up.

198 - Organization of Communist Groups Among Lithuanian DPs

No information exists on these groups, although such organizations, working on a low level, are frequently reported among DPs of various nationalities.
204 - Organization "Sturmvogel"

We have information on this group.

186 - Centrale Sanitaire Suisse

Conclusions may have been reached by inference, since CSS is known to favor leftist groups and it might reasonably expect funds from Free Germany. If more precise, the information on Friedrich WOLFF (if he is the well-known author who was a member of the KPD Central Committee in Moscow during the war) would be useful for background material. KRAUS' statements on the Saar are unorthodox for a KPD man; but he would only be of interest if he were a personality of some importance - we are unable to identify him.

B. Soviet Recruiting Policies

176 - Soviet Measures to Recruit German Technicians and Other Specialists

This confirms information already on file concerning Soviet recruiting. The inference that stricter denazification laws are urged in order to further recruiting is dangerous, however, unless specific evidence can be supplied.

177 - Soviet Intelligence Missions for People Desiring Intercourse Passes

This confirms previous reports, except that in the cases which have come to our attention refusal to accept the mission delayed issuance of the pass but has not resulted in its being withheld. The information is of CE interest only when the person accepts the mission.

180 - Recruiting of Specialists for the USSR Zone

This is another confirmation of a well-known practice.

179 - Compulsory Registration of Former Members of the German Wehrmacht

This confirms previous information on required periodical registration of various types of personnel in the Russian Zone.

C. Soviet Installations

181 - School for NGOs of the Soviet Army in Ilfeld

232
This seems logical, in view of the Soviet emphasis on political training in the army.

187 - MVD Office in Plozak
188 - MVD Office in Cottbus
189 - MVD Office in Goerlitz
190 - MVD Office in Queslinburg
191 - MVD Offices in Halle
202 - MVD Office in Rostock

It is well established that MVD offices exist in nearly every important town in the Russian Zone, so that the information contained in this series of reports is of value only for the details added. It may be noted that the information in 187 is dated May 1946. Agents of MVD Cottbus and Halle have been identified previously, with the further information that the Halle office was to be moved (December 1946). The exact location of the new office is additional to information already on file.

194. Officer of the Organization Smersh in Gera

This report confirms information of November 1946 on the location of a sub-regional Smersh office in Gera.

D. Soviet Activities Among DP's

178 - Activities of the Soviet Clergy in the US Zone of Germany

This confirms a report of December 1946 in which Lisa Feldmann's connections with the AVTOMOVOV network (the main matter of interest) are discussed.

185 - Woman Agent of the Soviets for the British Zone

Lack of details does not justify the conclusion.

192 - Gregori YAROFLUT

This report furnishes considerable information on YAROFUT, but omits some well known and salient features of his present activities, such as his alias under which he currently lives. Fairly extensive reports on YAROFUT and his connections with AMOKHI as a possible Russian agent were received during May to July 1946 and were corroborated by BINGO arrestees.

203 - Soviet Woman Agent Lyubov Vlassovna HANSEN in Regensburg

This report confirms a series of other reports from
May 1946 on RIESNOY, a Soviet agent in Regensburg who moved to Berlin. In December 1946, Lyubov GANSON was reported a member of the A.VANOVOY HIS group. Other persons mentioned are either reported as suspected Soviet agents or arrested in the BINGO Operation of July 1946, including YAKOLOVFACE, Maria REHBER, VERBIKAYA, KULIKOV, PAYLOV, FELIKSON and his mother, and LONGOY.

208 - Soviet Agent Sata RIESBA

ABN continues to be an object of Russian penetration, but RIESBA's name has never been mentioned in connection with it.

216 - Soviet Activities in the DP Camps of the US Zone Since 1 November 1946

Annex 1 - A lead requiring further investigation
Annex 3 - Same
Annex 7 - Low-level lead requiring further investigation
Annex 6 - Same
Annex 7 - Possible interest if the background material were more definitely qualified.
Annex 10 - Undeveloped lead
Annex 11 - Same
Annex 12 - Same
Annex 14 - Same
Annex 15 - Same
Annex 19 - Same, low level
Annex 22 - Same
Annex 8 - Confirms previous reports (May 1946) on AMISSIMOV and ANDRONAKI; undeveloped lead on Soviet Repatriation Commission Activities
Annex 9 - Confirms previous information: KOMAROVSKI was reported as a Soviet agent in emigre groups before the war (by Munich, July 1946); the FELIKSONS were arrested in the BINGO Operation (July 1946); Capt. Georg I. PAYLOV is listed on all the accredited rosters of Allied personnel at USFET; this report furnishes possible leads to his activities.

Annex 17 - Confirms reports received during January to March 1946. MARTENS was reported as a Soviet agent; MITTA, full name MATIA ARISHEV, connected with a Salzburg project; RUMIAKSE was well known; KNZTOV was wearing a Red Army uniform in October 1945 and continued to do so until his deportation (Shanghai incident) in January 1946.
Annex 16 - Confirms information of May 1946 on KUN-NAFA's location and background.

Annex 21 - Confirms information on PARFENOV, reported arrested at Kassel in the BINGO Operation in July 1946.

Annex 4 - CIC lead.

Annex 13 - Possibly useful unconfirmed information, weakened by such statements as "According to her own statements, she had a good time in Prague," "She often sees suspicious persons," "She is anxious to come in contact with Americans."

Annex 16 - Cannot evaluate; cover letter only.

Annex 20 - Cannot evaluate.

Annex 2 - Soviet sabotage-intelligence schools have several times been reported in the vicinity of Prague but there is no exact confirmation on this one. The amount of time for instruction provided in so short a course is open to question.

B. Soviet and Allied Agents

182 - This information is not inconsistent with known Soviet practices. There have been numerous reports of low-level Soviet intelligence offices in Berlin and the Russian Zone directing agents to have themselves recruited by an American agency such as CIC and to meet Americans. A report of March 1946 to the effect that a Soviet intelligence office had instructed a casual agent to penetrate an American signal detachment was discounted because of the agent's unreliability. The Soviet practice of blackmailing and threatening ex-CIA personnel in order to force them to work for Soviet intelligence is confirmed from other sources.

195 - Detention for Suspected Espionage for the Western Powers.

196 - Detention for Suspected Espionage for the Western Powers.

200 - Arrest of Dr. ROEDE and Engineer BAUER because of Suspected Espionage for the Western Powers.

No Comment.

213 - Most of the information on the Georgian group surrounding von MENDL and TSOMAYA is already known.
since its members were extensively debriefed in the
autumn of 1945. The information on negotiations with
the British IS confirms reports of November 1946 and
adds some additional data.

199 - Gyula KADAR, Former Chief of the Hungarian Intelli-
gence Service.

This report confirms previous reports that KADAR was
a Russian prisoner but adds the new information as
to his present location.

220 - Soviet Activities in the DP Camps of the US Zone
since 1 November 1946.

Most of the information summarized in this report
has already been commented on in the evaluation of
216.
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14 February 1947

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 178, Operation HUSTY.

TO: AO of S, C-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
    European Theater, APO 797, U.S. Army.

Soviet Measures To Recruit German Technicians And Other
Specialists From The Western Zones Of Germany.

Date of observation: Until the beginning of January 1947.

Source: Summary.

The Soviet measures concerning the recruiting of
German technicians and other specialists from the Western
zones of Germany are known as follows:

A. Measures for voluntary employment (recruiting).

1. Organization of recruiting.

   1. The recruiting is directed by:
   a. MGB personnel which is established within the GWA
   and the MGB offices;

   2. German Research Laboratories which are established
      by the Soviets;

   3. Technische Hochschule (Technical Academy) BERLIN,
      different firms in the Soviet zone;

   2. Recruiting agents are:

   a. agents of the MGB and GRU of the general staff of
      the Armed Forces, German scientists, technicians,
      and employees of the aforementioned installations
      and firms;

   3. The individual recruiting is based on the exact
      knowledge of the personal data and situation of
      the personalities who are to be recruited. The
      leading recruiting office obtain this knowledge
      from the card files of the ministries for special
      missions from the Fragebogen filled in covering

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Secret
II. Recruiting methods.

1. Exploitation of the distressing conditions caused by the denazification. With the assistance of KPD (Communist Party of Germany) and other pro-Soviet organizations, the Soviets press for a severe and stern handling of the "political purge" in the Western zones. The Soviets then try to influence the persons who, by the denazification verdicts, are banned from normal conditions of life by promises (mild treatment if the persons in question move to the Russian zone, promise of favorable labor conditions etc.). Simultaneously, the Soviets take advantage of severe denazification verdicts in the Western zones for propaganda activities against the Western powers. These recruiting methods already succeeded in influencing a number of German scientists, technicians and former officers. Often the recruiting failed as the insecure conditions in the Soviet zone were known to the persons in question. The Soviets, however, managed to utilize persons who would collaborate but decline to move to the Soviet zone. The persons concerned remain at their present place of residence in the Western zones but they operate there according to Soviet directives. Couriers pick up the completed work and bring new directives from the Russian zone. Apparently, the payment is made by economic means in the Western zones, which are used for the propaganda of Soviet purposes. The Soviets attach great value to the recruiting of artists in addition to the recruiting of scientists, technicians, and former officers with special knowledge. This may be explained by the stress which the Soviets put on the propagandistic influence of the German population by all branches of the fine arts. Politically indicted artists were already permitted to operate in the Soviet zone while their equally indicted colleagues in the Western zones have been banned from artistic activity. In numerous cases artists operating in the Russian zone asked their colleagues in the Western zones to move to the Russian zone because of the better conditions.

2. Promises to internes concerning their future.

Former SS leaders and SS physicians detailed in camps by the Western powers are frequently offered jobs in the
Russian army or armament industries. On these occasions, the internees are told that the acceptance of such offers means the only possibility to join their families soon. Their release by the Western powers could not be expected. In case they accept these offers the internees get help to escape from the camp. They, and apparently their families as well, are then channeled illegally into the Russian zone. The route they are channeled probably goes through the US and the Soviet zone of Austria. Investigation has been ordered. Results will be forwarded in CI Reports.

B. Measures For Compulsory Employment. (Indictment as war criminals).

It was discovered in some cases that the Soviets indict persons as war criminals in order to get them extradited from the Western powers.

C. Individual Examples For Russian Recruiting Were Reported

In CI Rpts. No. 26, 36, 37, 51, 55, 66, 74, 75, 76, 79, 119 and 137.

More individual cases will be reported in future CI Reports.
39. (Continued)

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13 February 1947.

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 177, Operation DUSTY.

TO: 1 AC of S, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army.

Soviet Intelligence Missions for People Desiring Interzonal
PASSES.

Date of observation: End of January 1947.

Source: No. 558 (reliable).

In Saxony, USSR Zone of Germany, frequently interzonal
passes are issued by the SSHA (Soviet Military Administration)
only if the people agree to carry out intelligence missions
in the Western zones.

The soap manufacturer BERGMANN in DRESDEN (N 32/7 29)
was offered an interzonal pass under this condition. Under
these circumstances, BERGMANN refused the offer.
SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 178, Operation FUSTY.

TO: AC of S, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army.

Activites of the Soviet Clergy in the US Zone of Germany.

Date of observation: End of January 1947.

Source: No. 995 (reliable).

Supplements to CI Report No. 155:

1. Maria Ivanovna FELDMANN has a connection with Archbishop Nikolai von PATJA (alias Nikolai AVTONOMOV) (see CI Report No. 86).

2. Her daughter Lisa FELDMANN is married to a former SS (Schutzstaffel) leader who was reported as killed in action; however, he is believed to be staying in the USSR Zone of Germany. It seems possible that Lisa FELDMANN is forced to engage in activities for the Soviets by the menace of reprisals against her husband.

3. Lisa FELDMANN often travels from MUNICH to the USSR Zone of Germany. She carries big parcels when returning to MUNICH. Each time shortly after her arrival to the apartment of her mother at MUNICH-WANGERDORF, Breitensteinstrasse No. 11, several persons arrive there. This usually occurs at night.

4. On one of her last trips Lisa FELDMANN was accompanied by a Russian when she returned from BERLIN to MUNICH. Then she brought propaganda leaflets in Russian with the picture of the MOSCOW patriarch ALEXEI.
13 February 1947.

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 179, Operation: RUSTY.

TO: AG of S-2, Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army.

Compulsory Registration of Former Members of the German Wehrmacht in HALBERSTADT.

Date of observation: End of December 1946.

Source: No. 559 (reliable)

Registration books are issued to all former male members of the German Wehrmacht in HALBERSTADT (M 52/D 27), USSR Zone of Germany. They contain data in Russian concerning the rank, time of service, branch, and military training of the bearer. These registration books are called "Russisches Soldbuch" (Soviet Army Identification Book) by the population.

When the bearers of these registration books report monthly to Soviet garrison headquarters a remark is noted into these books.
To: AG of S. E. C., Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, APO 787, U.S. Army.

Subject: Counterintelligence Report No. 150, Operation MUSTY.

Recruiting of Specialists for the USSR Zone.

Date of observation: Middle of December 1944.

Source: No. 755 (reliable).

In about October 1944, the mechanic PETZELKA was recruited within the US zone for the firm MEUCHLIT and Co., LEIPZIG (N 988 81), USSR zone. After PETZELKA had crossed the border legally with passes from the USSR zone, he was employed in the LOUMA plant near MINDENBURG (N 928 831). Shortly before Christmas, he came to the US zone with an interzonal pass (4 zones) which was valid for 18 days. He was ordered to travel via HAMBURG (L 388 85), British zone, in order to deliver papers to 2 specialized workers newly recruited for the USSR zone and to return with them. PETZELKA told that these interzonal passes are issued for furlough trips to all workers who are known to be politically completely reliable. PETZELKA himself is an old communist. He lives with co-workers in a former castle near LOUMA. At these quarters there are special informants who watch the workers.
21 February 1947

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 181, Operation HOUSTON.

TO: C.G. of G, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
European Theater, APO 787, U.S. Army.

School for NCOs of the Soviet Army in Liebig.
Date of Observation: December 1946.
Source: No. 769 (reliable).

On 15 November 1946, a school for NCOs of the SA
was established in the castle in Liebig (H 58/D 13),
USSR zone. 200 men are instructed there at a time, in
courses of 4 - 5 weeks each.

No military field training was observed. Therefore,
it is supposed that courses of political instruction are
concerned.
21 February, 1947

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 109, Operation RAGTIME.

To: AC of J, S-2, Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, CO 757, U.S. Army,

Re: Soviet Agents with US-Cable Detail in Berlin.

Date of observation: Middle of December 1946.

Source: No. 610 (undetermined).

The so-called US cable detail (detail of the Signal Corps of the US) which is stationed with the Soviet garrison headquarters in WISMAR (H 31/F 37), US Zone of Germany, is closely watched by NIB agents. A Jewish descendant who is employed by this detail as an interpreter is believed to be one of those agents.

A former female member of the German SB (security police) was forced by threats of the Soviets to work with this cable detail. Constantly threatened by the Soviets she was ordered to steal US teletype messages. Apparently, she did so successfully in several cases.
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24 February 1947.

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 183: Operation FUSTY.

TO: AC of S, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army.

KFD Plans in Case of a War.

Date of observation: Until January 1947.

Source: No. 154 (reliable), Nos. 410 and No. 512 (completely reliable).

1. The following measures prepared or planned by the KFD (Communist Party of Germany) in case of an armed conflict between the USSR and the Western powers are known:

   [a] Set-up of a terrorism organization,
   [b] Set-up of an illegal radio net,
   [c] Set-up of a courier net,
   [d] Set-up of a camouflaged organization within the railroad police.

2. Set-up of a terrorism organization.

   The organization of terrorism groups within all the local KFD groups in the US Zone is directed by the BERLIN KFD center (apparently within the party headquarters of the SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany)).

   The leading personnel for these terrorism groups are trained at a BERLIN school which is known as "Terrorism School". The main subjects taught at the BERLIN "Terrorism School" are propaganda, espionage, and sabotage.

   Only members who had been with the KFD before 1933 are sent to the courses of this school by the KFD. In addition, their reliability is carefully examined. The students who are selected in this way are illegally smuggled to the US Zone by the KFD, and later they return illegally to the US Zone.

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The terrorism groups are ordered not to expose themselves by premature operations. These members are partly established in legal administrative positions of the party organization where they are not too much exposed.

It was observed in some local KPD groups that members retired from the party, which apparently happened by order of the party. It seems possible that this was made for the purpose of camouflaging members of the terrorism groups.

2 sources, which are completely independent from each other, reported the following missions of the terrorism organization in case of a war:

(a) Operation of attempts to kill prominent persons of the Allied and German administration,

(b) Attempts to kill high-ranking military leaders of the occupational troops of the Western powers,

(c) Sabotage on military installations (airfields, ammunition dumps, ration supply depots, etc.),

(d) Paralyzing of the Allied and German administration.

In order to prepare for these measures, KPD agents are supposed to obtain key positions of the German administration as early as possible.

Mainly, women agents are to be installed in the Allied administration.


Simultaneously with the set-up of the terrorism groups, an illegal radio-net is built up. Already a few radio stations of this net are said to have been operating temporarily. A radio station which apparently operates for the headquarters of the KPD for Bavaria (MUNCHEN) is said to be located in the area of REGENZIM (X 43/E 21). This radio station is said to have connections with a station near BERLIN. It is also supposed to operate a direct radio-connection to MOSCOW, USSR, in the future.
1. Set-up of a courier net.

To direct the illegal terrorism organization a widely extended courier net is being built up. CI reports already reported about some couriers.

A significant courier connection is believed to be from BERLIN to LINZ, in the French Zone of Germany via SALZBURG, Austria and MUNCHEN, US Zone of Germany. This route is only used by Russians. It is said, that all the terrorism groups of the US and the French Zone will be connected with this courier connection. For camouflage reasons the Bavarian headquarters of the KPD in MUNCHEN apparently is kept outside of this courier route.

Thus, it is guaranteed that the illegal courier route will not be endangered in case the Bavarian headquarters, which is exposed by its official character should be paralyzed by the occupational power.

The significance of this route is revealed by the fact, that Russians are employed as couriers. It can be concluded that these couriers are well-trained agents.

Apparently, an additional courier connection exists (from BERLIN) to the Bavarian headquarters of the KPD in MUNCHEN through the Czech liaison office in MUNCHEN. A woman named MANJA MARKANV, alias VON KLINKEN, operates as a courier between this official Czech office and the Bavarian KPD headquarters. This woman speaks 3 languages and is often seen in the building of the Bavarian headquarters of the KPD in MUNCHEN, Widemann-Strasse.

2. Set-up of a camouflage organization within the railroad police.

According to reports received, a camouflage organization is built up within the railroad police of the US Zone. Apparently its mission is to gather information concerning US shipments by rail. It seems possible that this organization, which mainly consists of communists working within the railroad police, is charged with sabotage actions in case of a war.
6. Use of the Centrale Sanitaire Suisse (CSS).
The CSS activities are in accord with the KPD activities, especially in regard to a possible conflict (see CI Reports No. 28 and 136).

It is reported that the CSS delivers weapons, ammunition and other illegal material along with its medical shipments in order to supply the terrorism organization set up by the KPD. These reports require further confirmation.

Note: Observations on all the details of the proceedings reported above are continued. Further information will be forwarded in following CI Reports.
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TO GERMANY ONLY

23rd February 1947

TO: Office of Lt. Col., Headquarters United States Forces
United and Theater - MA 907, USA, Army.

SUBJECT FOR: S-COURIERS

Date of observation: End of December 1946.

Source: No. 933 (reliable).

When a group of persons illegally crossing the
Soviet border in the area of NALCHEK (N 52°8'69") was
checked by a Soviet patrol, 8 men presented papers with
the heading "SD" (socialist unity party of Germany)
and a big stamp with the Soviet star emblem in red paint.
Immediately, they were separated from the rest of the

Note: Apparently, SED-couriers are concerned.
39. (Continued)

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25 February 1946

AB-57: Counterintelligence Report No. 185, Operation GHOST.

TO: Adj of S, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
    European Theater, APO 767, U.S. Army.

From: No. 764 (rel)

Local agent for the Soviets for the British zone.

Date of observation: December 1946.

The Latvian woman Annika TILTHIN apparently is a Soviet agent for the British zone of Germany. She is living in the restricted area of the airfield KYRITZ (N 55°Z 10'), USSR zone, and has admission to the airfield. Annika TILTHIN is frequently absent from KYRITZ. On 18 December 1946 one of our agents followed her when she traveled from KYRITZ to REUSTADE (N 55°Z 12'), and from there to TETTENBERG (N 55°Z 08'). In TETTENBERG, our agent lost her. He found her again later in the waiting-room when she entered the Soviet railway station headquarters.

From there she went to a hairdresser in the Bahnhofstrasse. At night on 19 December 1946 she left TETTENBERG by train going in the direction of SALZBURG (N 55°Z 27'). While TILTHIN slept, our agent could look at her identification papers. She is provided with a gray pass in German and Russian of the USSR zone and a blue zone pass of the British zone.

Personal data: Annika TILTHIN was born on 5 October 1918 in SALZBURG (Germ.), Latvia. She is married. She has a round face with protruding cheek bones. She has dark blond wavy hair. She wears a brown fur hat, a brown fur coat and boots. She speaks German well but her Russian is rolled too much. Her baggage consisted of a bag hung over the shoulder and of a black hat box.

When the passes were checked in SALZBURG, our agent was detained and he could no longer watch TILTHIN.

Note: It is assumed that TILTHIN traveled by order of the Soviet IC to the British zone.
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23 February 1947

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 186, Operation FUSTY,

TO: AC of S, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces

European Theater, APO 777, U.S. Army

"Centrale Sanitaire Suisse" (CSS).

Date of observation: until beginning of January 1947.

Sources: No. 353, 312, and 314 (reliable).

Supplement to CT Reports No. 36 and 176.

1. Connection between the CSS and the movement "Free

   Germany" in Switzerland.

   A letter of the Swiss clearing office to the

   movement "Free Germany" in Switzerland, Nachrichten,

   Post office box Friedenauer 1028 in ZURICH is

   forwarded as annex. A connection between the members

   of that movement and the CSS may be learned from it.

2. Connection between Dr. THALHEINER and Mr. SCHÖTTLE.

   Before his emigration to the USA Dr. THALHEINER

   was a professor at several German universities;

   After his emigration he gave lectures at the univer-

   sity of California. He maintains connections with

   his nephew Mr. SCHÖTTLE in STUTTGART. He announced

   to the latter his intention to return to Germany in or-

   der to assume a position as a professor of sociology

   at the university of HEIDELBERG. Dr. THALHEINER is a

   communist and the editor of an illegal periodical

   which in Russian has the title "The Red Star". This

   (censored)

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periodical is also published in German. Immediately after his return, Dr. THALHEIMER intends to get in touch with 2 communist groups which contain communist emigres, who returned to Germany. These groups are called the "MARBURG and OFFENBACH circles." They are propagating the idea of a universal communism among the intellectual circles of the US Zone.

3. Conference of intellectual KPD circles in STUTTGART.

In the middle of December 1946, a conference of intellectual KPD circles was held in STUTTGART. A Dr. Werner KRAUS delivered the speech. Mr. SCHLOTTERBECK, Mr. SCHOLTZ, and Mr. BORMANN participated in this meeting (all of them are active co-workers of the GSS). Dr. KRAUS propagated the incorporation of the SAAR area into France as a communist France urgently needs the SAAR as a base for her spiritual struggle and in case of a possible conflict for the accomplishment of the aims of the universal Bolshevism.

Dr. KRAUS also announced that it is important to convince the Germans that LOENIGSBERG and East Prussia must remain with the USSR by any means in order to reach the Bolshevist world revolution.

4. Conferences at Friedrich WOLFF.

At Christmas, Dr. KRAUS stayed for conferences at Friedrich WOLFF's in DAVOS, Switzerland.

During the time from Christmas until New Year's Day, conferences of Bolshevist cultural representatives were held at Friedrich WOLFF's. On this occasion WOLFF delivered directives for a Bolshevist penetration of cultural activities.

Very probably Mr. SCHLOTTERBECK was also present at these conferences. Anyhow it is known that he was absent from STUTTGART during this time.
5. **Supplement.**

In Annex 2 and 4 of CI Report No. 136 the abbreviation "LVA" was mentioned in connection with Mr. FESCHER, director of the LVA upper Bavaria.

"LVA" means *Landesversicherungsanstalt* (insurance company of a country).

6. **Permanent nursery MÜNCHESCHWAIG.**

The permanent nursery MÜNCHESCHWAIG where the MUNICH conferences of the CSS representatives are held belongs to the Landesversicherungsanstalt Oberbayern. Its director, Mr. FESCHER, is also a member of the administration board of the Süddeutsche Ärzte und Sani- tätshilfe Bayern (South German medical and sanitary care organization of Bavaria).

1 Annex.

*Note:* Observations are continued.
Swiss Clearing Office
ZURICH
BOERSENSTRASSE 26

TO: Movement "Free Germany"
in Switzerland,
Rechtdienst.
Post office box Fraumunster 1058
ZURICH.

ZURICH, Boerensenstrasse 26,
13 July 1945.

SUBJECT: Decisions of the Union's Council on Febur. 16/April 27/
July 3 1945.
Collections and payments of contributions to the Centrale Sanitaire Suisse by German nationals in Switzerland
from their blocked accounts.

We confirm the reception of your letter of July 9, concerning
the matter mentioned above and are now informed of its contents.

In regard to the fact that yearly contributions of about 50
francs per person are concerned we cannot issue a regulation at
large for this purpose because normally the blocked persons may
easily pay these relatively small gifts from the means placed at
their disposal for their living costs and personal needs.

[Signature]

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Page No. 255 of 255 pages
But if in a special case an allowance from a blocked account must be required the blocked person may, according to our knowledge, command its bank to transfer the money directly to the Centrale Sanitaire Suisse.

We like to assist the institution in question - the Centrale Sanitaire Suisse - as far as possible that the charity may not be hindered by the competent decisions of the Union's Council.

We hope to have served you with these statements.

Yours sincerely

Swiss Clearing Office

(signatures)
25 February 1947

[UNSCRIBED]

Counterintelligence Report No. 187, Operation NU TY.

As of 15, 3-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
European Theater, APO 797, U.S. Army.

IV: Office in POLTSCH

Date of observation: December 1946.
Source: No. 990 (reliable).

In May 1946, a MKG office was located in POLTSCH
(135 km NE Milna). At that time, the head of this office
was a Georgian with the name GABRIELA.
SECRET/RELEASE
TO GERMANY ONLY

25 February 1947

JODI-421 Counterintelligence Report No. 198, Operation BUSTY.

I. O.: As of 2, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
European Theater, Army 757, U.S. Army.

KVP Office in COTTHUG.

Date of observation: Middle of December 1946.

Source: No. 612 (reliable).

At the beginning of October 1946, the KVP office in
COTTHUG (O E/4 57), N.O.R. zone of Germany, moved to a
place outside of COTTHUG. After a short time this office
moved back to COTTHUG into new quarters in the Bayon-
Strasse.
25 February 1947

CENTRE: Counterintelligence Report No. 169, Operation RO. Ty.

TO: HQs of C, C-E, Headquarters, United States Forces
    European Theater, APK 757, US Army.

I. V. Office in SOEHLIN.

Date of observation: Beginning of December 1946.

Source: No. 613 (reliable).

The I. V. office in SOEHLIN (c 52/3 00), USAR zone
of Germany, is located in the former "Braunes Haus"
(Brown house: agency of the former NSDAP) on the street
"Die Saar ist frei" (now Rosa-Luxemburg or Karl-Marx
street).

The building is enclosed with barbed wire; the entrance
is closed by a bar.

The personnel amounts to about 75 men.
39. (Continued)

SECRET/RELEASE
TO GERMANY ONLY

TOP SECRET

25 February 1947

CONTR: Counterintelligence Report No. 190, Operation HU 77,

TO: Adj of S-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
European Theater, AND 757, U.S. Army.

KWE Office in GUMMERSBURG.

Date of observation: Middle of December 1946.

Source: No. 316 (reliable).

GUMMERSBURG (M 59/1, 55), U.S. zone of Germany,
recently has an KWE office consisting of 30 men.
39. (Continued)

25 February 1947

FNC CT: Counterintelligence Report No. 191, Operation HOUSTON.

TO: AD of /, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater; JFO 787, U.S. Army.

INVD Offices in Halle.

Date of observation: Middle of December 1946.

Source: No. 755 (undetermined).

1. On 16 December 1946, part of the INVD office in the Gipsan-Strasse in Halle (H 52/I 92), USSR-Zone of Germany, was shifted to KRIEPFURG (H 52/II 91).

Only one section, of which all the members were dressed in civilian clothes, remained in the old quarters.

2. The old jail "Am Kirchtor" in Halle is now an INVD prison. It is guarded by INVD troops and secured by watchtowers and machine gun posts.

Copy No. 1 of 1 copies.
Page No. 1 of 4 pages.
SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 182, Operation RUSTY.

TO: AO of L, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, APC 757, U.S. Army.

Gregori YAROPUT.

Date of observation: until beginning of February 1947.

Source: No. 318, 756 (reliable) and No. 995 (completely reliable).

Concerning Gregori YAROPUT the following data is known:

1. Before the German surrender.

   In 1942, YAROPUT was taken prisoner by the German Armed forces. Because of his anti-Bolshevik attitude he was released and sent for a course of propaganda training of the "Russian Liberation Army" (ROA) to DAHENDORF (N 45/2 81) near BERLIN.

   After the completion of this training YAROPUT was sent to PARIS. He was summoned back to DAHENDORF because of an incident during which YAROPUT shot a lieutenant of the ROA into his leg. He got a new appointment in the Ukraine by the German intelligence service. But he was again summoned back and sent to Rumania because he had ordered 6 men of a Kalmuck detachment to be shot who had been employed by the German Armed Forces to fight partisans. In Rumania, he was in charge of a detachment of Hilfswillige (unarmed Russian volunteers working for the German Armed Forces).

   After the surrender of Rumania, YAROPUT found his way through Slovakia to Germany. When Germany surrendered, he belonged to the ROA unit in SALZBURG (N 45/2 92) which was under the command of General TURCUL. Colonel of the ROA YAROPUT was court-martialed to death because of disobedience (he refused to obey orders issued by general TURCUL in connection with the surrender). However, YAROPUT succeeded in escaping before the sentence was executed. One
officer of his headquarters, who was also sentenced to death, name -
LYOCH, was shot because of his sentence.

2. After the German surrender,

After the surrender YAROMUT resided in SALZBURG and maintained
close connections with YAROMUT, BORCH and PASSCHEN. The afo-
said persons were arrested by US authorities apparently because of
criminal offenses and after a one month detention they were re-
leased.

Then, YAROMUT lived with the former RGA sergeant ORLOV. ORLOV
had a constant connection with the Soviet Mission in SALZBURG, es-
pecially with its chief, a major of the SA PASSCHEN. YAROMUT
explained his and ORLOV's connections with the Soviet Mission with
the allegation that they procured vodkas and other items on the
black market for the Soviet Mission. It became known, however, that
YAROMUT visited the SALZBURG emigrants' committee together with
major PASSCHEN who wore civilian clothes and was provided with
papers identifying him as a Russian emigrant.

ORLOV was seen in a SALZBURG restaurant accompanied by major
PASSCHEN and another Soviet lieutenant colonel. PASSCHEN issued
directives to ORLOV which the later wrote down.

When YAROMUT heard in emigrants' circles that ORLOV was sus-
ppected of being a Soviet agent he disseminated the following rumor:

He allegedly induced YAROMUT to steal ORLOV's wallet during
a festivity at the camp PASSCHEN in SALZBURG in order to clear up the
suspicion. However, no evidence for any intelligence activities in
the Soviet interest was obtained from the examination of ORLOV's
papers; only black market activities were proven. YAROMUT, however,
declared that YAROMUT's allegations were mere inventions. Several
times, it became known that YAROMUT had denounced anti Bolshevik
emigrants.

In October 1945, YAROMUT moved from SALZBURG to Bavaria. There,
he was engaged with the sale of forged papers, travel permits to
Austria, etc. He was registered in several DP camps simultaneously
and received food rations from them. In MUNCHEN, he appeared under
the name ORCHEN. He continued to maintain close connections with
ORLOV who often slept in his apartment. In MUNCHEN, YAROMUT contacted
ANGHEM, the latter reserved a room for YAROMUT in his apartment,
but YAROMUT was seldom there because he was afraid of a possible
detention. YAROMUT headed a group which produced vodka on a large
scale. In order to legalize his residence in MUNCHEN, YAROMUT got a
Job with a Y. office. He took advantage of this job to sell inc
seeds illicitly. He was arrested twice. Because of articles, he also
possessed valuables which belonged to the treasure of the Russian
emigration in Serbia which was stolen by VAKROA.T.

From the beginning of 1946 until 1948, YAKROFTR displayed
great interest for the Y" (Haitaiini Trudovai Sojus Nowo Poko
loniya, national labor union of the new generation) and contacted
its PTTT group.

After the compulsory extradition of the Y. of camp FLATTING (N 49/U 73) to the Soviets in February 1946 YAKROFTR
tried to instigate the MUNICH PTT leaders to terrorism actions against
the US occupational power. Furthermore, he tried to organize terror-
ism groups among the emigrants for plots against the Soviet repa-
triation missions. He disseminated rumors against emigrants accusing
them of activities in the Soviet interest.

Since YAKROFTR escaped from his apartment in MUNICH-BOCKNLAUSEN
in view of a threatening detention, his new residence could not yet
be identified. His apartment in MUNICH-BOCKNLAUSEN was on Mauerkirch-
strasse No. 46/I. However, it is supposed that he is still living in
MUNICH. He has become extraordinarily cautious. He broke off all his
former connections and avoids making new acquaintances. According to
reports which have not yet been confirmed, he is said to have repeat-
edly met officers of the Soviet missions.

Because of his provocative conduct during the whole year of
1946, YAKROFTR is suspected to have been recruited for the Soviet
intelligence service and operated his provocations by Soviet order.

Note: Observations are continued.
SECRET/RELEASE
TO GERMANY ONLY
27 February 1947.

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 193, Operation FUSTY.

TO: Av of S, 0-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army.

Soviet Attempts to Make Prominent DPs Return to the USSR.
Date of observation: middle of January 1947.
Source: No. 210 (completely reliable).

Supplement to CI Report No. 92:

On 12 January 1946, General FASTIKIS in the DP camp
SCHIRKELD (M 50/R 92) was visited by the former Lithuanian
Colonel TWARONAS from KAUNAS, Lithuania. TWARONAS was ac-
 companied by one of the two persons who in November 1946
had come to the camp for recruiting purposes. Colonel
TWARONAS was a regimental commander of the Lithuanian Armed
Forces and later became the commander of the military academy
in KAUNAS. When the SA entered KAUNAS he remained there and
now he operates for the Soviets.

Both visitors handed General FASTIKIS letters from his
daughter who has been returned from Siberia to KAUNAS in the
meantime. There is living at an uncle's. These letters
contained pictures. She wrote to her parents that her sister
and she were longing for their return. General FASTIKIS de-
clared that he is determined not to have himself extorted
and will not return to Lithuania.

Both visitors had come from REGENSBURG (M 50/U 19).
SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 194, Operation NUSTY.


Officer of the organization "SMERH" in OKPA.

Date of observation: Beginning of December 1946.

Source: No. 214 (completely reliable).

A lieutenant George is the officer of the organization "SMERH" assigned to the CA corps headquarters in OKPA (M 51/K 06) (see: I Report No. 1063).

According to his statements, the waiter and interpreter of the officers' club in SALTFIELD (M/51/7 53) with the first name Viktor was detained for being suspected of espionage for the USA.

Shortly before his detention, Viktor visited the US zone.

Comment: Apparently, the "OKR SMERH" of the headquarters of the XXVIII Gd Rifle Corps is concerned. The location of this corps in OKPA was confirmed by other reports (see: Evaluation Report No. 40).
27 February 1947.

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 195, Operation RUSHY.

TO: AC of S, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army.

Detention for Suspected Espionage for the Western Powers.

Date of observation: Beginning of December 1946.

Source: No. 213 (reliable).

Miss VOGT from WEININGEN (M-51/5) was arrested by the German police because she was suspected of espionage for the Western powers. She was transferred to the Soviet Military Administration in WEINER (M-51/55).
SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 196, Operation WUSTY.

TO: AC of S, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
    European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army.

Detention for Suspected Espionage for the Western Powers.

Date of observation: End of November 1946.

Source No. 757 (reliable).

Mr. Frautsch went to the USSR zone to prepare his resettlement from the US zone. When he arrived in his home place Delitzsch (N 52°13') he was arrested by the Soviets for being suspected of espionage for the Western powers. He was interrogated several times.

Time and again he was asked for the origin of his orders and for his missions. Frautsch consistently declared that he had returned to his home place to look for a job and that he wished to return with his family from the US zone to the USSR zone. As no contradictions could be found he was released from detention after 3 days.
SECRET/RELEASE
TO GERMANY ONLY
27 February 1947.

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 197, Operation OPUST.

TO: AG of S, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
    European Theater, APO 777, U.S. Army.

SBD-Courier Carrying Soviet Orders for the West Zones of
    Germany.

Date of observation: End of December 1946.

Source No. 215 (reliable).

Supplement to CI Report No. 161:

The courier, with the motor vehicle SF 607 1L apparently
is one of the managers of the SBD (Socialist Unity Party of
    Germany) with his residence in BREDAK (K 52/7 27).

Personal data: medium height, slender, dark hair, deep-set eyes, dark-looking, former concentration camp inmate.

The documents are not kept in the pocket of the left door
of the car, as was expected in CI Report No. 161, but in the
interior part of the left door. The inner panel of that door
has to be unscrewed every time the courier mail is put in or
taken out.

Once or twice every months, this courier meets a Soviet
general who according to statements of the courier considers
the courier an honest friend. The general embraces him when
he is greeting him; offers him food and shenps, and gives
him any assistance required.

The courier trips are made every 2 weeks on the Autobahn
    EISENACH (L 51/K 56) - BREDAK (L 52/7 27).

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SECRET/RELEASE
TO GERMANY ONLY

Secret...
Organisation of Communist Groups among Lithuanian FPR.

Date of observation: January 1947.

Source: No. 316 (reliable).

1. Organisation of communist groups:

A communist group was organized in the FFI camp 3 LL (L 50/H 53) near KURKINO which is known under the name of "reprisal group".

2. Activities:

This group disseminates appeals among the Lithuanians which are supposed to create insecurity and fear. The group also sends letters to well-known personalities of the camp threatening them and demanding that they leave the camp.

3. Members of this group:

The following persons are known to be the main instigators who apparently operate by order of the Soviet RS:

(a) GOLITKEVIČIUS
(b) BUBLIAUSKAS
(c) TADYRAS

The latter two (b and c) are connected with the persons indicated below:

(d) MILKUS
(e) YBICKAS

Copy No. 7 of 8 copies.
Page No. 27 of 27 pages.
4. Personal data:

(a) VALDYNAI, Rimas, is a shoemaker from KUTMAN. He was evacuated from Lithuania to Germany during the war because of his communist activities. He maintains connections with German communists. Once he threatened another Lithuanian in a restaurant and told him that he and all Tassists would have the same fate as KUTMAN. (See TASS LIFE shot by communist Jews in KUTMAN (L 50/675) in fall 1944).

COLLEAGUES often disappears from the camp for 1-2 weeks. He is frequently visited by suspicious persons, including a Latvian woman (GUM).

(b) BUBLIAUSKAS came from the USSR zone to KREIBURG (L 50/68) in April 1946. He is a watchmaker. He said that he had repaired watches for Soviet officers in the USSR zone and that he received good pay for his work. BUBLIAUSKAS often listens to Soviet broadcasting stations during the night from 0500-0600 hours. At the end of 1946, allegedly he went with his wife to KREIBURG (L 55/620) and returned after some time alone. The whereabouts of his wife is unknown.

(c) ZADYTAI, details are not yet known.

(d) MILLERIS, Gertruda, 54 years old. In summer 1946, she came from the USSR zone. In KREIBURG (L 51/69) she was detain-
ed by US authorities. After her release she went to KREIBURG. She is under the Special protection of Dr. TURKO (LITHUANIAN physician, who escorts the Polish LP shipments to Poland). With his assistance, she got a job in the KREIBURG hospital in KREIBURG. She is living at BUBLIAUSKAS'.

(e) IZBICKI, Jakymylis, Poles, is a radio technician by profession. He does not live in the camp, but in private quarters in town (KREIBURG). He alleges to have been with the Armija Krajowa and to have come to the USSR zone in 1945 because he was afraid of the Bolsheviks. (AK = national army, a rightist organization of the Polish resistance movement created by the Polish exile government during World War II. Its aim is: struggle for a free national Poland, therefore, its attitude is anti-Soviet). Though he is a Pole he succeeded in becoming a member of the Lithuanian guard detail. After some time, however, he was discharged because of stealing. Now, he is working in a PX store in KREIBURG. IZBICKI is a friend of ZADYTAI.

Note: Observations are continued.
SECRET/RELEASE
TO GERMANY ONLY
6 March 1947

Counterintelligence Report No. 159, Operation "HUYO.

To: AG of Ops, Headquarters, United States Forces
European Theater, FPO 737, U.S. Army.

Gyula KARAI, Former Chief of The Hungarian Intelligence
Service.

Date of observation: Beginning of January 1947.

Source: No. 502 (reliable).

Gyula KARAI, the former chief of the Hungarian
intelligence service, is a prisoner in a Soviet camp
in Zvonek (Leningrad - 50/144), now USSR. He is sub-
jected to hard labor and is in a state of extreme
physical weakness.
SECRET/RELEASE
TO GERMANY ONLY

6 March 1947

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 300, Operation "VII".

"To": AC of W, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
European Theater, HQ 757, U.S. Army

Arrest of Mr. ROEHE and Engineer RAUEN because of suspected espionage for the Western Powers.

Date of observation: January 1947.

Source: No. 314 (reliable).

In summer 1945, Mr. ROEHE, a member of the police, and RAUEN, an engineer employed with the Landes radio station WERKAR were detained in WERKAR (205/3-57).

In December, they were still detained in the WERKAR prison, which is established in the former Marshall (stal of the former dukes of WERKAR).
6 March 1947

Counterintelligence Report No. 265, Operation V-77.

Source: No. 756 (reliable).

Conference of Communist Top Functionaries in PRAG.

Date of observation: Middle of January 1947.

Since 15 January 1947, a conference of top functionaries of communist parties is being held in PRAG (PRAG = O 51/L 76, 83), Czechoslovakia.

Among them are delegates from Czechoslovakia, France, and USSR. The subject of the negotiations is believed to be the foundation of a new "international". The conference is held at the hotel "Excelsior". 
6 March 1947

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 202, Operation "Q"

TO: Ac.of L., G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, 120-737, U.S. Army

VII. Office in ROSTOCK.

Date of observation: January 1947.

Source: No. 194 (reliable).

Since the beginning of January 1947, a KGB office is located in ROSTOCK (in 35/0 61), Mitteverwalt No. 4. By this office, old communists are recruited to become informants. Also, former Nazis who are politically indicted are blackmailed for information activities under the menace of concentration camp detention. The informants are ordered to watch persons who arrive in ROSTOCK coming from the western zones.

On 6 January 1947, all passengers on the roads to ROSTOCK were checked to see if their identification cards had the Soviet registration stamp. For this purpose, a double line of security surrounded the town. Every person who had no registration stamp was detained.
SECRET/RELEASE
TO GERMANY ONLY

14 March 1947.

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 203, Operation PUSTY.

TO: AC of S, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
    European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army.

Soviet Women Agent Lyubov Vlassovna HANSEN in REGensburg.

Date of observation: Until the end of January 1947.

Source: No. 156

Evaluation: B-2

I. Lyubov Vlassovna HANSEN, living in REGensburg (M 59/0 15),
   Adolf Schneizstrasse No. 21, is greatly suspected of activities
   for the Soviet Intelligence Service.

   She is married to a Danish citizen Emil HANSEN, an engineer.
   Her husband is working at an engineer agency in REGensburg,
   Reichstrasse No. 17.

   In fall 1945, L.V. HANSEN completed a driver's school
   which was headed by a Russian engineer HUDIAGOY. During that
   time she was in close connection to the MVD captain Jurii
   RESUROY who apparently was her boss. In January 1946, L.V.
   HANSEN took a job as a secretary in the Soviet repatriation
   commission in REGensburg. She was a close friend to Colonel
   ZOMERKO and they called each other "thou".

   On 23 February 1946, L.V. HANSEN and Alexandra VASILIEVA
   were guests at the celebration of the day of the Red Army in the
   Soviet Mission. On that night, Colonel-of-the SA ZOMERKO expressed
   thanks to L.V. HANSEN in kind words for their "brilliant,
   successful work". After the detention in July 1946, L.V. HANSEN
   gave up her job with the Soviet Mission. In fall 1946, she had
   a daughter who looks extraordinary like the MVD Captain RESUROY.
SECRET/RELEASE
TO GERMANY ONLY

In fall 1946, L.V. HANSEN made public remarks concerning the SU which revealed her sympathy for the Bolsheviks in Russia, but now she has become more cautious and reserved. It is also noticeable that she avoids statements concerning her past.

Lately, several times she had said that she is tired of staying in Germany and that she intends to move to Denmark with her husband. Her husband is completely under her influence.

L.V. HANSEN owns both a small and a large KODAK-FOTO-camera.

Unknown persons in US uniforms without insignia of rank were met twice in her apartment.

II. L.V. HANSEN's connections are revealed in the chart attached.

III. Data concerning the persons of the chart attached:

(1) YARGHANATSEV, Leonid, living in REGENSBURG, Friedenstrasse No. 17, III, he is known as an blockwasher.

(2) CEMIKSON, Georg Yuiri and his mother were arrested in July 1946 because of suspected espionage for the USSR.

(3) HELM, Marie, living in REGENSBURG, Friedenstrasse No. 17, III, in the apartment of YARGHANATSEV. In fall 1946, she was frequently visited by Soviet officers with whom she had parties often.

(4) VERBETSEVA, Alexandra, living in REGENSBURG, Doritstasse No. 8/III at KRAMN's. Often she had short meetings with Soviet officers on remote streets. She visits her girl friends SONY KULIKOVA and Yekaterina TOBIINA in the Sanderer-Siedlung.

(5) KULIKOVA and TOBIINA. During the time from January to March 1946, they were visited twice by Soviet officers late at night. They have a girl friend Ira BONDAFÉNEKO, who also maintains close connections with Soviet officers.

(6) BONDAFÉNEKO visited KULIKOVA and TOBIINA during the Christmas holidays. They had a big party.
(7) PAVLOV, Capt. GB, officer of the Soviet Mission in REGensburg, head of the espionage not maintained by the Soviet Mission. Formerly, he was reported as a lieutenant colonel by mistake (see CI Report No. 12 and No. 17).

(8) PELIKHOV, Yuri, living in REGensburg, Fischerstrasse 11a has close intelligence connections with VERBINGKATA. He speaks Russian and English, and he alleges to be Russian born Englishman.

(9) LORONOV, Grigofa, living in STRANIGING (N 49/U 34), DP camp, born on 28 November 1924 in MOSCOW/USSR. He is believed to be an MOB agent. He is a friend of TEPENSTEIG (see CI Report No. 27). He is often traveling about in the area REGensburg and LANDAU (N 49/U 62). He is said to be staying in DEGENDORF (N 49/U 83) for the last several months. In the DP camp, LORONOV agitated for the return to the USSR. One of his sub-agents MAKTONOV is believed to have returned to the USSR.

(10) RESUNOV, Capt. GB, moved in July 1946 from the US zone to the USSR zone of BERLIN because he believed he exposed himself too much because of his intelligence activities and felt himself watched. Later, he was promoted Major GB because of his "productive activities".

During his stay in the US zone, he had a connection with Archbishop Nikolai von RATTI (alias Nikolai AVTONOMOV) (see CI Report No. 47, there mentioned as RESUNOV).
SECRET/RELEASE
TO GERMANY ONLY
March 1947

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 284, Operation RBKTY.

Organization '"Sturmflegel"'.

Date of observation: December 1946.

Source: No. 790 (Ex. B-2).

In CI Rpt No. 17 an organization was reported which was known among the German PAs in France as "Fote Mele" (Red Seller). Concerning this matter it is reported in addition:

1. Organization '"Sturmglegel"'.

In the German PA camps of the departments Nord and Pas de Calais in France it was uncovered that communist agents are established with the headquarters of the camps. Usually, these agents are operating as administrators. These communist agents form the organization '"Sturmglegel"', which represents a sub-organization of the "National Committee Free Germany" founded and directed by KK-GO.

2. Activities of the Organization '"Sturmglegel"'.

The organization is distributing communist leaflets to the German PAs and propagates communist under the slogan "Liberty to Men". PAs who are Marxists or allege to be Marxists are assisted in escape.

3. Connections of the Organization '"Sturmglegel"'.

This organization '"Sturmglegel" has connections with the French and Polish communists of the industrial area of Northern France. They are actively assisting the German PAs when liberated by the organization '"Sturmglegel"'. The fact of international co-operation indicates that the action of liberation and propaganda started by the organization '"Sturmglegel" is directed and aided by international communist agencies.
4. **Press Report.**

In connection with this, a TASS report is most interesting. It is attached as Annex. The report apparently intends to camouflage the real actors.
Annex to CI Not. No. 564.

16 March 1947

On December 1946, LOW CH (SACO Report on 12 December 1946), Agency 'reuter reports from McL.

It became known here that the French Organization "Kehrwolf" is acting in Alsace. This organization is assisting the German "W" so that they may escape. It is responsible for the escape of a number of prisoners from jail and for sabotage actions in East France. The "Kehrwolf" are suspected of having been involved in the derailing of the express train on the line BRIE on Dec. 6.

The French Press communicates that a few German "W"s escaped from the camp in the Vogesen, then they were brought back when they declared that they had received falsified papers. They were supposed to be sheltered in the houses of French "Kehrwolf". On Dec. 10, a few German "W"s stole a plane at LOWS (East-France) and left for Germany. The plane was of German construction, as it is reported, and it had enough fuel for a flight of 600 miles.

According to reports from ALSACE, a certain KALKHUT, manager of the French gang "Kehrwolf", was arrested at MUEHLHAUSEN. These reports stated that the French police detected 800 dollars in his home, a large sum of German marks, and a small radio-station. According to the reports at hand the police arrested 10 more persons in the area of MUEHLHAUSEN.
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TO GERMANY ONLY

14 March 1947

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 205, Operation RUYTY.

TO: AG of J-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
    European Theater, ETO, Army.

EPI: Counterintelligence Section.

Date of observation: Middle of December 1946.

Source: No. 410 (744 A-2).

Supplement to CI Report No. 185.

1. An information and counterintelligence service of reliable KPD members has been organized in MUNICH (Z 49/1385) by order of the Landes headquarters of the KPD in Bavaria.

   The leader of the KPD branch SCHWARZ (Z 49/1385),
   Otto FELNKR, living in MUNICH, Landstrasse is the
   head of that counterintelligence service. FELNKR was
   trained at the BERLIN "terror school" of the KPD. In
   party circles he is called "Kd counterintelligence head"
   and he is ordered to uncover as early as possible all
   measures planned by other parties or organizations and
   by NO against the KPD, and to report them to the Landes
   headquarters in MUNICH, Siedemalorstrasse. The KPD
   provides FELNKR abundantly with goods and money for bribing
   so that he can accomplish his mission.

2. A man called GRASSECK is supposedly connected with
   the set-up of the information and counterintelligence
   service. He often travels around and contacts the local
   KPD groups and other agencies. He frequently uses taxis
   for his trips. The use of taxis, instead of passenger
   cars allotted to the KPD, apparently serves as a disguise.
   GRASSECK is of Polish descent. He is 185 cm tall, has
   black hair. Usually, he wears a leather jacket and a
   leather cap. In KPD circles he is called the man who
   "is continuously working." They avoided having any uninformed person meet GRASSECK when he visits the local
   KPD groups.

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3. In addition the following connections of Fellner are known:

After the conclusion of his training at the terror school of the SS in BERN, "H" was ordered to organize a terror group in "VON"-hating. The following persons are known as his next co-workers:

BARNHEIM, MUNCHEN 22, Marschallstrasse No. 18,
BUNE, MUNCHEN 23, Schwabing,
HACKER, MUNCHEN, Niederlach, (member of the works council) with the construction firm "STILLIG", MUNCHEN
(all of them are former students of the course of instruction at the SS terror school in BERLIN).

Hacker has a constant connection with the locally-based group "ROTHENBERG" (54 49/42 22). His agents are established in the "Vorstand" (office for distribution of goods) there. In party circles once told that he has valuable information material.

It seems possible that a courier connection with the assumed radio station of the terror radio net in the BERNER area is concerned with HACKER's connections to this city (see CI Hpt. No. 158, No. 3).

Note: Observations are going on.
SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 207, Operation FUSTY.


Terror Organization of the KPD.

Date of observation: December 1946.

Source: No. 492

Evaluation: B-3

Supplement to CI Report No. 183.

1. On 5 December 1946, a meeting of members of the KPD occurred in a remote farm-house at FENZBERG (M 48/F 71). The meeting lasted until after midnight. The following persons were present:

(a) WERNMANN, Hermann, the leader of the terror group of the KPD FENZBERG.

(b) KLEINHENTZ, Franz, the chairman of the local KPD group FENZBERG.

(c) KROLL, Heinrich, the motorcycle courier of the terror group at FENZBERG.

(d) 8 more KPD members, unknown by name.

2. The local group leader of the KPD made the persons present promise strict secrecy. He let it be known that he was ordered by WERNMANN to choose the best and most reliable members of the local group to operate on a special mission. Then, WERNMANN declared that he was immediately connected with the Soviets and charged to organize a terror group within the local group at FENZBERG. He announced the following orders for this terror group:
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(a) to influence the population by oral propaganda at labor
yards in order to incite dissatisfaction against the
Western occupational powers. This dissatisfaction must
be continuously stirred up, but in such a way that the KPD
will not be recognized as the instigator of this propaganda;

(b) to uncover and report all movements of troops of USSR;

c) at a later period to organize measures by which the occu-
pation by the Soviet Army will be caused (sabotage).

WESTMANN said that he himself would keep in the back-ground
and would give all orders by EILFURTH.

Concerning WESTMANN, it is known that at the end of 1944
he was discharged as a POW by the Soviets. Then he became a
worker's deputy at the pit of PERNBERG and chairman of the local
group of the trade-unions of the miners. WESTMANN is assumed
to be an agent trained in the USSR.

2. On 14 December 1946, at the same farm-house another meeting
occurred at which

EILFURTH,
LEWZ, Karl, miner, member of the KPD,
ZOEGL, Heinrich

were present. On this occasion KOEGL was ordered to travel
as a courier to LINZ (K 48/0.43), French Zone, to meet another
courier who was supposed to come from Switzerland via BREMEN
(K 48/0.43). The dock at LINZ was indicated as the meeting
point. The courier from Switzerland was said to forward orders
to WESTMANN.

In order to get an interzonal pass for this trip, WESTMANN,
EILFURTH, and KOEGL traveled to a certain Mr. BREEF, MUNCHEN-
MOOSBACH (M 49/7.86). Mr. BREEF is an old member of the KPD and
has an interzonal pass. On this occasion, the 14 December 1946
was scheduled as the date for the trip to LINZ.

Note: Observations are going on.
13 March 1947

SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 200, Operation HUSTY.

TO: AC of H, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, 520 7th, U. S. Army

Soviet agent: sta RHEA.

Date of observation: Beginning of January 1947.

Source: No. 151.

Evaluation: B-3

Baron Sata HIEA, MIDDEN (M 42/Y 55), Lennaldsemann No. 85 is suspected of being a MOB agent.

He has connections with several Russian espionage and is watching the MIDDEN center of the MUSH (Anti-Bolshevist Block of the R-zone).
TO GERMANY ONLY

TO CIC Counterintelligence Report No. 217, Operation NY

TO AG of J, G-2, headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army

Prague Michael von Alshibay.

Date of observations until the end of January 1947.

Source: No. 791 (usually reliable) and No. 792 (completely reliable).

This report is forwarded concerning the Georgian Prince Michael von Alshibay, his co-workers, and his connections. It is supposed that Alshibay co-operates with the British and with the French intelligence services.


He was born on 21 November 1908 in Kutaisi, Georgia. His father is a physician. Formerly, his father was the diplomatic representative of Georgia to the Vatican. His parents are now living in the Villa Karstein in Bad Niedernhall (N 49° 2 61'). In 1921, Alshibay emigrated with his parents to Poland. During the same year they moved to Berlin (N 52° 7 78') where he attended the Realschule (high school). In 1929, he passed the Realschule (high school graduation) in Biala (N 52° 7 85').

During this period of time, he studied national economy in Ljublana (N 49° 7 88') and in 1932, he passed the Staatsprüfung (final examination under the inspection of the state) at the same university. Alshibay then returned to Poland and for the purpose of obtaining practical experience he became an clerk without any salary at a Polish bank. In 1937, he became a financial adviser with an armament factory in Warsaw. In spring 1939, he founded a perfume factory in Warsaw, which he maintained and enlarged during the German occupation. In 1944, this factory was destroyed during the Warsaw insurrection.

In 1941, at the beginning of the campaign in Russia, he volunteered in the German Heerabnacht as an interpreter and was employed as a "Kommunikationsführer" (specialist with the nominal rank of a major) with an armored division of the
the Army group "Kleider". The "Eiserne Kreuz" (Iron Cross) and other decorations for bravery were awarded to him.

In 1945, he retired from the Wehrmacht by his own wish and operated only as a member of the Georgian liaison headquarters in Berlin. There, he was one of the most influential personae but he cautiously maintained a reserved attitude with reference to political issues and worked mainly in taking care of Georgian volunteers and workers in Germany.

Even before the end of the war he went to Switzerland and returned only in August 1945, afterwards he lived with his parents in Bad Tübingen until November 1945. Then he moved to Munich, West-Salvatorstrasse No. 7 (telephone No. 35 114).

In Munich he tried to build up a transportation service, and his plan was supported by the transportation officer for Upper Bavaria, Capt. Callaway. He obtained the support of this US officer by a letter which Alshibaya had received from a US Lt. General while being in the interrogation camp of Oberstdorf in 1945. According to this letter he was characterized as a politically trustworthy, democratic personality whose statements had been of help to the US Army. Besides this letter Alshibaya presented a certificate issued by the 375th CIG, ETO, 86th Inf. APO 757 and signed by Lt. Col. GIG, 375th CIG, 86th Inf. APO 757 and signed by Lt. Col. Buckely. So far, however, the transportation company possesses only 1 truck with trailer which is not sufficient to support the living of Alshibaya. He has had to invest 50,000 marks in his business up to now.

Alshibaya is also working as a member of the board of directors of a Munich trade company. This job, however, pays very little. He continuously applied to be appointed a trustee by the economic ministry in Munich but so far has not succeeded. On the occasion of one of his applications the official in charge of trustships issues told him that his application for an appointment had good prospects as he, as a Georgian emigrant, is certainly anti-communist. He said the present tendency was to replace the communists holding in trustee positions by personalities of another political attitude and professional experience.

Alshibaya is living in the house of an American woman with the name Lilian Gallebach-Ottlicher in Munich whom he knows from his time in Berlin. His style of living in Munich requires lots of money which is not obtained from black market activities from which Alshibaya generally abstains. He usually goes to the "Münchner Theaterszene" and to the "Traumzonen" known as the most expensive restaurants in Munich. He always invites friends or girls.

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friends and pays an average price of 30 marks a person for each meal. Once in a while, he gives a party in his apartment to which he invites personalities who are significant for him. Such a party costs him several thousand marks. He has a S-type passenger car (2 liters, dark blue sedan, license number BY 16169) in which he drives to the British and French zones. The maintenance of this car costs him more than 1,000 marks per month because he always keeps it in a running condition and procures spare parts; say, etc. on the black market.

ALCOMMON is very ambitious and he is always anxious to make a good impression by using any means to contact persons whose acquaintance he considers important. His conduct toward his friends and good acquaintances is that of a gentleman who is completely reliable. However, he is inclined to play the part of a big shot.

ALCOMMON is approximately 180 cm tall, he has a round face, bald-headed, dark eyes, a grayishointed beard (since the beginning of 1964). Occasionally he wears a monocle. He is always dressed very elegantly and sportsmanlike. On 19 November 1946, ALCOMMON left MUNCHEN in his passenger car (license No. BY 16169) for a 10-day trip. Allegedly, he drove to HANNOVER (T. 57/528), British zone. On 29 November 1946, he returned. He was accompanied by TSUCHIYA and CONRAD (the latter left him in MUNCHEN - L. 187/79), by an unknown Turkman, and a Mrs. KORHAN of RUESS GMBH (B 40/B 22), Altezastrasse No. 20. (It seems to be possible that this Turkman is identical to SATTI; see the following statements referring to Prof. VEIT (1898)). During this trip they were provided with

1. 2 big menu packages
2. 400 American cigarettes
3. 3 bottles of Cognac
4. several packages with tobacco and chocolate
5. 3 boxes of cigars

Prior to this trip ALCOMMON and TSUCHIYA had some correspondence which is reproduced in Annex 1. ALCOMMON's wife and children lived in PARIS during the war and remained there after it was evacuated by the German Luftwaffe. On 12 December 1944, they came from PARIS to MUNCHEN. Then they moved to ALCOMMON's parents in BRUSSELS. On 9 January 1947, ALCOMMON suddenly left in his car for a 8-10 day trip to AMSTERDAM (T. 52/B 79). He was accompanied by TSUCHIYA. On 15 January 1947, Professor von MEDEN, ALCOMMON and TSUCHIYA had a conference with a British captain in the vicinity of HANNOVER. This British officer had come from LONDON. He stated that Great Britain certainly would acknowledge full independence of the Canaris in the future. At the moment, however, the British officer was interested merely in military and political
issues. He said that he would like to organize a military espionage in the Caucasus with channels via Turkey and that he wished to have the Georgians handle this mission. He added that he would like to build up an organization similar to the former organization "Zemalin" of the Germans. In this regard it deserves attention that TCMAYA operated in the German organization "Zemalin" during the war. The Georgians had connections in Turkey during the war too. The British officer insisted with special firmness that the Americans should, by all means, not obtain any knowledge of this matter.

On 20 January 1947, ALIBAYA was identified in his passenger car (license No. 61609) when driving through Greater Moscow in the eastern direction.

According to information obtained from an ex-lieutenant colonel who during the war served within the German volunteer units from the East, he was contacted by a baroness NUFUSOV-GRONOW, who, by order of ALIBAYA, requested from him the delivery of records with Russian, Ukrainian, Caucasian and other folk songs. According to the report of this lieutenant-colonel, this was an attempt to blackmail him, however he did not yield. He supposes that a certain Dr. TILL, who is the only one who knew of the existence of these records and who is linked with ALIBAYA, informed the latter about them. So far, nothing has become known concerning the baroness NUFUSOV-GRONOW. The residence of Dr. TILL as well as his activities are unknown. The records in question were given to the Northwest German broadcast authorities by the lieutenant colonel in the meantime.

2. Friends and acquaintances of ALIBAYA.

(a) Alexander TOSOVAYA, MUNICH, Kontsalvstrasse No. 7

TOSOVAYA is a Georgian emigrant who lived in PARIS until 1941. He is the alleged manager of ALIBAYA's transportation company, however he worked on other issues. He speaks German poorly, but French, Russian and Polish fluently. He always possesses large quantities of money and US goods of unknown origin. He seldom leaves the house, where he receives ALIBAYA's frequent visitors with whom he also negotiates when the latter is absent. With the German MIKADMAY he was a sergeant at the Georgian liaison headquarters in BRIE. Allegedly for this reason he cannot return to France. He has a connection with a French lieutenant colonel of the French MI in BASTEN-RANIN who allegedly is the chief demarcation officer for the French occupation zone of Germany. According to statements of TOSOVAYA...
(b) **Prince Dr. Geo von MAGALOV**

MAGALOV is a Georgian emigrant. He is a physician by profession. He is living in MUNCHEN-BOGENHAUSEN, Amberg Theresiastraen 32, Tel. No. 480 169. He is the son-in-law of the textiles manufacturer MESSIN in MUNCHEN (*50/P 12*). He owns the farm MAUERN near FUERTENFELD-BRUCK (*50/Y 69*). MAGALOV was a member of the NDPF in Berlin and is now striving for his denazification. He was a member of the Georgian liaison headquarters in BERLIN and the most influential person in this office besides KHEIKA. As he knows that he was watched by the German SS while he was with this liaison headquarters, now he alleges to be persecuted by the Gestapo (German secret police). He owns a motor vehicle too (small passenger car).

Apparently he abstains now from any political activities. MAGALOV speaks German fluently. The Georgians in MUNCHEN don't like him because he avoids their circle.

(c) **EIKHYASHVILI**

His residence is MUNCHEN, Damburgstraße No. 19. He is an ex-officer of the Polish general staff. In the German Wehrmacht he was last a major and the C.O. of a Georgian volunteer battalion. At present he has no job. However, he is very often seen together with ALCHIBAYA and visits him in his house. Until April 1946, the wife of EIKHYASHVILI was a secretary to the French liaison officer of NO for Upper Bavaria. Now she is a secretary to the Polish judicial officer in MUNCHEN-BOGENHAUSEN.
(d) Professor von MHN.

His present residence is TIBERIUS (L 50/25 54), post office Kisyuu, British zone of Germany. He is a professor for the history of Eastern Europe. Now he lectures at the university of HAMBURG (L 54/3 55). From 1941 to 1943 he maintained the rank of a Ministerialrat (high ministry official) and
operated in the Gestapoliste (ministry for the East), where he dealt
mainly with political issues concerning the volunteer units of the
East. Just before the end of the war he escaped with ALSHIBATA
to Switzerland and they also returned together. After a thorough
interrogation by U.S.A. authorities he was released in SEPTEMBER.

He is now in possession of a passenger car. In September 1946,
he visited ALSHIBATA in MILCH in this car. After this visit,
als ALIBAYA and Professor von MHN. went to KREFELD (L 55/6 55),
HANOVER. In the British zone, they had a conference with a
British officer to whom they forwarded a list of persons whom
they proposed for cooperation with the British. The British offi-
cer requested that they complete this list by the next meeting.
When Professor von MHN. visited KREFELD he, with ALSHIBATA, TOGAYA
and Dr. HAGA, listed all the Georgians who operated on the
German side during the war. KREFELD was also mentioned in this
report and characterized to be politically completely reliable.
During his activities with the Georgian liaison headquarters in
BERLIN KREFELD he allegedly was watched by the KGB. This document
apparently had the tendency to characterize all the indicated
persons as anti bolsheviks and to whitewash them from any co-
operation with the Third Reich.

Professor von MHN. took this report which had been written
in ALSHIBATA's house to the British zone. On this visit Professor
von MHN. announced that the British want co-operation with
reliable persons of the Georgian circle and of other Caucasian
groups. However, this would be with the condition that these
activities must be kept secret, even from the allied powers.

Before Professor von MHN.'s visit, ALSHIBATA once said that
these next days would decide whether he would operate for the
British too. During his visit in the US zone Professor von MHN.
had conferences with representatives of the Caucasian
nationals. He negotiated with the Turkmen GATTI, the Ossetan
Tatar KHIMARI, the North Caucasian MURAT KHAN. Professor von
MHN. declared in these conferences that the British plan to
co-operate with the Caucasian people, Turkmen and Tatars.
These activities would be based on the common struggle against
Bolshevism and aid at the welfare of these people who are sup-
pressed by Bolshevism. Professor von MHN. said that the main
condition given by the British for this co-operation is the pledge to strictest secrecy, even toward the Allies. On 15 January 1947, Professor von MINDS participated in a conference with a British captain, ALSHEBAYA and TCOYAYA (see chapter I).

(c) Dr. SCHWARZ, ex-captain of the cavalry, is a lawyer. He is one of the best friends of ALSHEBAYA with whom he became acquainted during the war. SCHWARZ is living in MUNCHEN-BOGNERHAUSEN, Postmuerstrasse No. 35, with his American wife, telephone 460 746. Until fall 1948, he was the manager of the farm MAURN and of other farms in the vicinity of MUNCHEN. He had a close connection with Dr. MAGALOV. It does not seem probable that SCHWARZ carries out intelligence activities.

(2) Anneliese HERZ, the daughter of the late Kämmererlauren (old German honorary title for distinguished businessmen). HERZ is living in MUNCHEN, UNGERSTRASSE No. 12. She is about 30 years old. She is ALSHEBAYA's friend and confidant in all things. She often meets Dr. SCHWARZ and Dr. MAGALOV. Every morning and every afternoon she visits ALSHEBAYA for several hours. She is registered as a typist in ALSHEBAYA's transportation firm but does not work there. She often accompanies ALSHEBAYA when he is traveling.

(g) Colonel RENIER, He is a US officer. In spring 1946, he was the commanding officer of an infantry regiment in SCHWARACH (M 56/T 39) near NURRIESBERG. In March 1946, he participated in a party to which ALSHEBAYA had invited him. ALSHEBAYA visited RENIER, who is believed to be now stationed with a USST office in BAD NAUBERG (L 51/M 60), allegedly to ask for his assistance for the set-up of his transportation firm. Details are not known.

(b) Captain HAYES, MUNCHEN, ALSHEBAYA often boasts about his acquaintance with Capt. HAYES, who probably is an officer of the MG MUNCHEN. The telephone number of Captain HAYES is 41 995/6.

(f) Alexander GODSAYA, MUNCHEN 19, Ainillerstrasse No. 59, is an old emigrant of Georgia and married to a German woman. He is about 55 years old, 1.65 m high and has gray hair. In Georgia, he was the first mayor of his village but at the Black Sea GODSAYA is an old socialist and is now head of the newly founded Georgian committee. He is a fanatic.

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(J) **Dr. Givi GABLIAIDY**,

he is the brother-in-law of ALSHEIBAIA. He is about 30 years old, 170 cm tall, dark, greyish hair, sturdy. During the war he was a captain and the military representative of the Georgian committee. By profession he is a physician. GABLIAIDY is a fanatic enemy of the bolsheviks.

Now, he again practises his profession as a physician. He is living in the vicinity of INCOLSTADT (K 42/5 62). His place of residence is kept secret, for fear he might be extradited to the Soviets. ALSHEIBAIA supports him financially.

(k) **Skaeva OKROPERIDZE**,

former aid to GABLIAIDY and his friend. During the war he was a 1st lieutenant. He is about 28 years old, 170 cm tall, and sturdy. He is now living in BAD REICHENHALL where he is hiding himself because he is also afraid of being extradited to the Soviets. OKROPERIDZE operated as an anti bolshevist.

(1) **Engineer HUREB**,

is living in MUNCHEN, Ferdinand Maria Strasse No. 24 or 32. He is a German citizen of Turkish or Egyptian descendance. He is about 35 - 40 years old, 166 cm tall, and has dark hair. Before the war he worked as an engineer in Georgia. He speaks several Eastern languages. HUREB is often seen accompanied by ALSHEIBAIA although they have no business connections with each other. It is uncertain which interests they have in common. Often they travel together.

(m) **Herbert KURZ**,

former major and commanding officer of a Georgian battalion. He is living in BOLZKIRNEN (K 52/6 16), Neue Strasse No. 4. Pursuant to a previous meeting on 12 November 1946 in the house Montagelaststreet No. 7, he was engaged as a representative for ALSHEIBAIA's firm in the whole British Zone (Belgian occupation territory excluded). This engagement was made on 20 November 1946 and fixed by a contract which contains the following...
39. (Continued)

arrangements: KURZ is an representative, he receives a fixed salary (the amount is not mentioned) and 12% commission. Any future agreements require a written statement.

(a) Bruno KAUSCHEN,

PLATTING (W 49/0 73), Enchendorf 14 ½. Following a conference on 3 January 1947, he was engaged as a representative of ALESHIBAYA in the same conditions as Mr. KURZ. It may be suspected from these engagements in his firm, that by this way ALESHIBAYA obtains co-workers for other purposes. His transportation company with only one truck does not justify such an expansion. Additional economic projects of ALESHIBAYA or other reasons connected with his business, which might explain these engagements, are unknown so far.

ALESHIBAYA's father was visited in PLODENHALL by an agent named PANCHULYA (Georgian), who was ordered by General G.B. SILIGADZE, to contact the Georgian emigrants in order to win them for a co-operation in the Soviet interest or to find out their conditions for such a co-operation.
Sonder: ROMMANN, FUÈSSEN, Allgaeu, Alatseerstrasse No. 30
To : Dr. Michael von ALSHIBAYA, MUNICH, Motsalvaststrasse No. 7

FUÈSSEN, 10 November 1946.

Dear Mischa!

Yesterday, I received mail from HAMBURG (Professor von MENDE?). From the information received, it is necessary to go to HAMBURG at the beginning of next week. I am not bound to a fixed date, but I don't want to postpone the trip too long, especially in regard to my urgent obligations in LIN-DAU. I would be delighted if I could combine this trip with yours to HANNOVER, but this depends of course on your decision. I only wanted to inform you in case you receive word meanwhile. In addition to this, I would like to discuss a great number of questions with you and GOOD (read Dr. MACILOV), especially in connection with my present operations. I have such an uncertain feeling, as if we must not lose time in our business plans otherwise the development will pass us.

Many kind regards, also to SASCHA (read TSOMYA)

Yours

Erich.

On 15 November 1946, Mr. Erich ROMMANN was requested in a short impersonal letter from TSOMYA, written by order of ALSHIBAYA, to be ready to start in MUNICH on 18 November 1946.
SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 216, Operation FUSTY.

TO: AG of 8, G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army.

Soviet Activities in the DP-Camps of the US Zone after

1 November 1946.

Date of observation: until Beginning of February 1947.

Source: Summary.

1. The DP camps in the Western zones with their numerous and different types of inmates from all countries occupied by the Soviets are of special interest for the Soviet intelligence service in the following respects:

(a) Possible strongholds of anti-Bolshevik groups and movements of the new emigrants;

(b) Favorable hiding-places for numerous Soviet IB agents who are carrying out intelligence missions in the Western zones;

(c) Places where information is obtained from the groups of all the different nationalities and from their extensive connections;

(d) Places where information is disseminated by an ingenious Soviet propaganda;

(e) Inexhaustible manpower-reservoirs for the recruiting of new agents;

(f) Favorable bases for the instigation of discontent, unrest, opposition, and revolt.

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II. Maintenance of Soviet agent groups.

1. In all DP-camps the Soviet IS built up agent nets which continuously change their personnel.

2. When the Soviet-NS established these agent nets it could rely on agents who were already sluiced to Germany among the slave workers from the East and the volunteers of the Russian Liberation Army (ROA). The number of these agents was increased by DPs who were originally anti-Bolshevik but who by the impression of the victory of the Red Army in World War II considered it convenient to approach the USSR.

3. Because many DP agents of the Soviet IS are not well-trained and frequently operated without the necessary care for camouflage, they often had to be called back to the USSR by the way of repatriation. The gaps thus created required continuous replacements by new agents. This is done by the reorganizing of new agents among the DPs and the sluicing of agents from the USSR or from the countries which are either occupied or controlled by the Soviets. It also could be observed repeatedly that agents who already had been thus repatriated appeared in other DP-camps.

4. It was observed that the agent nets in the DP-camps are organized and directed as follows:

(a) The Soviet missions in the Western Zones which contain a great number of MGB-officers directly and lead these nets.

The Soviet missions maintain a number of main-agents who usually live outside of the DP-camps, and by these agents they direct the DP-agent who live in the DP-camps. These main-agents, who live outside of the DP-camps, arrange meetings between the Soviet officers and the DP-agents during which briefings are given and reports are received.
According to observations made so far, the Soviet missions maintain the following branches of intelligence services:

a) military and political intelligence,
bb) counter-intelligence,
cc) propaganda,
dd) recruiting of agents in DP camps.

(b) Apparently small but well-organized agent nets are directed from the Soviet occupied or controlled areas (for example USSR zone of Germany, Czechoslovakia, etc.).

These agent groups are carrying out counter-intelligence missions in the DP camps (there they are only concerned with especially significant persons), counterintelligence missions among the emigrants living outside of the camps, as well as very important missions of subversion (See CI Report No. 154).

(c) Small German agent nets (KPD members) to watch the DPs. The ways of communication of these nets are not yet sufficiently recognized. Apparently, orders are issued by the BERNIN KPD center and the orders are concerned with a general supervision of DPs. (See also CI Report No. 21).

Apparently individual agents of these nets who prove fit are assigned to work directly under Soviet agents.

5. The following data is required in briefs concerning the supervision of inmates of DP camps and of other individuals:

Personal data,
place of birth,
information about relatives in the USSR,
service in the Red Army,
service in German volunteer units—rank and position in other German services,
place from where the person in question was evacuated, any changes of name, procurement of photographs.

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6. The payment of agents established in the DP camps is from 500 to 1,000 marks per month, in addition to PX goods and clothing.

The agents who live outside the camps and who operate on significant missions (individual supervision of persons who are of special interest for the Soviets) receive 1 - 2,000 marks and additional ration cards. In case they complete important missions they get premiums of about 200 - 500 marks.

7. The recruiting of new agents in DP camps is often promoted by intimidations, threats of forthcoming compulsory repatriation, or by the promise of exemption from all compulsory measures in case of co-operation. A method frequently used is the threatening with reprisals against relatives living in the USSR.

Identified agent groups which are directed by the Soviet mission were described in CI Report No. 11, 12, 27, 47, 52, 66, 92, 173, 198. Further reports will be reported in new CI Reports after due investigation.

III. Smuggling of Soviet IS agents into DP Camps.

Because of the aforesaid reasons new agents are continuously smuggled from the USSR zone of Germany, from Czechoslovakia, via Austria and lately also frequently from the French zone.

For instance, it was observed that among Jewish refugees some Soviet officers were smuggled into the Jewish committee in HOF who are apparently ordered to direct new agents arriving in the US zone via HOF.

Grades of an espionage training held in the vicinity of PRAGUE were sent to the US zone and ordered to get into DP camps and to look for jobs with US units or Polish guard details.

See Annex I - 3.
IV. Intelligence Activities of Soviet Agents in DP Camps.

In the following DP camps, agents were observed who are ordered to watch and list the DPs:

BAUPEUTH
CHAM
HANAU
MORNREHOF near KASSEL
MUNICH
PRAGENBURG
SCHWARZENBORN
SCHWEINFURT
SELICHSTADT
WEIDEN
ZELL near WURZBURG.

For more details, see Annex 1-13.

V. Dissemination of Soviet propaganda in DP camps and inciting discontent with the U.S. occupational powers.

In the DP camps propaganda material is continuously distributed and rumors are spread by agents of the Soviet missions.

A few propaganda leaflets are forwarded as annex which were illegally distributed by the RENGENBURG Soviet mission (REGENBURG – M 00/15).

According to the directives described in UX Report No. 154 and to the observations made the oral propaganda has the purpose to blame the U.S. occupational authorities for the naturally deteriorating conditions of the DPs and also for those deteriorations which in part were artificially caused. Therefore it is intended to overcome the aversion against repatriation or to increase the willingness to operate.

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in the Soviet interest. For this purpose the conditions in the USSR are simultaneously described favorably.

Furthermore, agents continuously transport propaganda material (especially newspapers) to the US zone and distribute it in the DP camps.

Special agents are ordered to listen to Soviet broadcasts and to disseminate the news among the DPs in a propagandistic way.

The transfer of propaganda material concerning the ecclesiastical sector by the Soviet woman agent FELDMANN was described in CI Report No. 178.

In the DP camp AUGSBURG-OBERHAUSEN a "committee for the liberation of Germany" was founded which contacts intellectuals of the local KPD and requests the latter to deliver lectures in the camp.

See Annex 16 & 19.

VI. Attempts to urge prominent DPs to return to the USSR.

Special agents of the Soviet IS are employed to urge prominent DPs to return to the USSR pursuant to the lists of DP camp inmates filed by DP agents.

Such a proceeding was described in CI Reports No. 92 and 193.

VII. Provocations by Soviet agents in DP camps.

A special significance within the Soviet IS activities in the DP camps are of provocative nature. It was constantly observed that persons who the Soviets want to eliminate were provoked in to criminal activities which caused the compulsory resettlement to the USSR according to existing regulations.

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A MVD office in WEIMAR (M 31/3 57) is operating on a large scale action urging persons to come to the DSDR Zone.

It was observed several times that Soviet agents try directly or by the assistance of anti-Bolshevik persons to provoke anti-Bolshevik organizations to terrorist activities against the US occupational power or against official Soviet offices in the US zone.

See Annex 20 - 22.

See also CI Report No. 192.
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Soviet officers were smuggled as refugees into the Jewish committee in HOF. As far as one of them could be identified to be the Soviet Lieutenant (Nov.) VANYUSHA alias N.I. KUN, alias V.N. KA. He was born in LITOW (KLEPASZ - 3 50/44), USSR. He is about 35 years old, 175 cm high, has wavy dark blonde hair and an oval shaped face. He has 3 gold teeth in his upper set of the right side and a light mole crown on the left side of his mouth.

He operated one year for the Soviet political BU. He maintains a connection with the repatriation officer who moved from HOF (1-41/0 35) to SCHMIDTEN (1 51/47). His second co-worker is Patonolia EBOLI, born on 6 April 1923 in BOLOGNE, France. She now lives in HOF, Riesarchmstrasse No. 42 b at SCHMIDTEN. She speaks Russian fluently and pretends to be a Russian.

It is supposed that VANYUSHA directs the Soviet agents who enter the US zone via HOF.

Agencies of a Soviet Espionage School in Prague.

1. A Soviet espionage school in PRAGUE (FRA 20 - 6 51 L 78, 88) sends agents to the US zone who are ordered to go into US camps and obtain employment with US offices or units. In this school members of the following nationalities are trained: Poles, Latvians, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Czechs.

These agents are ordered:

(a) to list the units to note their nationalities and political attitude,
(b) to identify US units and the names of their commanding officers.

Furthermore, they are advised to carry out sabotage, thefts, burglaries, and raids in the US camps.

2. The espionage school is located in the wooden barracks of the former SS barracks near the football stadium in PRAGUE. 80 Poles, 15 Latvians, 9 Ukrainians, 8 Lithuanians, 17 Czechs participated in one course of instruction.

During the schooling each student used a cover name.

3. At the beginning of the training the students had to pledge themselves to secrecy. The course of instruction was scheduled for 3 weeks.

Time schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0700 hours</td>
<td>reveille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0800 - 1000</td>
<td>breakfast, inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100 - 1200</td>
<td>instruction and practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300 - 1500</td>
<td>instruction and practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600 hours</td>
<td>inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100 hours</td>
<td>inspection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sundays: no service, occasional visits to a cinema under the supervision of an MKVD tutor.

4. Subjects of instruction:

(a) Obtaining of information - teacher: An MKVD lot Lt.
39. (Continued)

(b) Instruction on V weapons, teacher: same as (a).
(c) Technique of weapons blasting, practice of blasting with old German mines, preparation of explosives from simple means, teacher: an engineer of the SA possessing many decorations.
(d) Map Reading, teacher: J. S. (Ukrainian).
(e) Defense against blood-hounds.
(f) Training for sabotage (robberies, theft, burglaries, killing of an opponent with a dagger, a pistol, and other means), teacher: soldier of the SA (small, black hair, many freckles, also on his hands) named IVAN.

The Lithuanian communist, IVAN was political tutor; neither the names nor the cover names of the instructors became known to the students.

5. The Czech group was instructed separately.

6. After the training was completed the students were taken to the border by car in groups of 5 men. They were given into the U. S. zone by an F. O. officer. Each agent received a pass with a new name.

7. The equipment of an agent consisted of:

- civilian clothes,
- German knapsack, 300 marks, rations for 5 days (white bread, sausage, chocolate, candies, 1 bottle of vodka, 2 packages of laskerks (Russian tobacco), German maps (scale 1:100,000), 1 German pistol with 10 magazines.

Each agent had to invent a story of his own. But they were forbidden to mention that they had been in Czechoslovakia.

8. Close-up photographs from the front and the side as well as finger prints of the students were taken by the school. 2 agents of this school were identified in a basketball team which came from NUREMBERG (N 50/0 40) to BATHEFUR (N 50/0 75).

Their names are: Voldesara JAHNS-PYCHIUS and Stansys ZEPONHIAUS.

Both are working with a U. P. detail in an American camp, 10 km from NUREMBERG. In the meantime JAHNS-PYCHIUS has been sentenced to prison because of black marketeering.
SLUICING of an agent of a Soviet espionage school into the DP camp BAYREUTH.

In November 1946, a Lithuanian physician reported to the chairman of the Lithuanian committee in the DP camp of BAYREUTH (HK 50/0 75). At first, he was refused, but then he was admitted to the camp because he was recommended by the former Lithuanian major of the General Staff GINTAUTAS. GINTAUTAS is the liaison man of the Lithuanian committee to the INDIAN.

This Lithuanian physician called himself JANCAUSKAS and alleged that he is from KROTTINGEN. However, it was learned from an inquiry in the camp that a physician with the aforementioned name never lived in KROTTINGEN.

JANCAUSKAS pretended to have no funds at all, at the beginning however he treated his patients without charging them any fee and even issued medicines without payment. When he was questioned concerning this matter, he declared that he brought these medicines "from the Soviet Zone".

JANCAUSKAS avoided any contact with Lithuanian intellectuals, but he often approached the camp shoemaker and induced him to long talks. JANCAUSKAS’s questions aroused the camp shoemaker’s suspicion that JANCAUSKAS might be a Soviet agent. Following suggestions made to him by the chairman of the Lithuanian committee, the shoemaker, therefore, broke off his relations to JANCAUSKAS and told him that he should contact people of his own kind and that in the camp he was considered to be suspicious and that he was already suspected by the chairman of the committee as well.

After this incident JANCAUSKAS left the camp without giving notice to the camp authority. In January 1947, he was again identified in REGENSBURG (HK 50/0 13). He lives there in the Landshuterstrasse under the name JANKOWSKI and is a member of the "Polish guard 1926".

One of our agents identified JANCAUSKAS as a member of the Soviet espionage school PRAGUE VII.

Note: According to unconfirmed reports, GINTAUTAS is operating for the Soviet TSGB.
In the K.G. camp RATHENAU (No. 75), the Lithuanian LEONAVICUS made himself suspicious of operating for the Soviet K.G.B. He gets orders from the former Lithuanian reserve officer TAKUMAS, who is now a student. LEONAVICUS frequently visits TAKUMAS and receives money from him.
Annex 5 to CI Report No. 216.

DP Camp CHAM.

In the DP camp CHAM, the priest Targa KARAI operated as a Soviet agent. KARAI was a building expert formerly and was appointed a priest in 1943. He is a refugee from Estonia. Already when he was in the PW camp of ROA, soldiers of LANDAU and PLATTLING, he delivered lists of the camp inmates to a certain FEUDOLOV. He took advantage of his activity as a priest to obtain data from the personal history statements of the camp inmates. At present he does the same in the DP camp CHAM.

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The Lithuanian brothers KUTKAITIS are operating as Soviet agents in the I.P. camp KANAU. They have a connection with the Soviet agent ORLOVA (Ukrainian). ORLOVA is living outside of the I.P. camp in KANAU.

The brothers KUTKAITIS frequently visit the Soviet reparations committee.

The Lithuanian KAUBAS who is employed as a foreman with UNRRA is highly suspected of being a Soviet agent in the service of the reparations committee. He frequently visits the latter.
Annex V to CI Report No. 215.

Kamp MONCHEHOF Near KASTER.

In the beginning of December 1946, Lexol KUBITZ came into the DP camp MONCHEHOF near KASTER, under the pretext of visiting friends. He contacted several persons there and made inquiries concerning various individuals who are politically active.

Personal data:

Height: 165 cm, 40 years old, bruneet, large dark eyes, aquiline nose, dark spectacles, good appearance, he wears a beard time and again.

Concerning KUBITZ the following is known: Formerly he lived in RIGA, Latvia and was an artillery lieutenant of the old Latvian army. In 1939, he lived at SOLOMA (suburb of RIGA). After the arrival of the Soviet troops he contacted Soviet officers and became a co-worker of the MVD.

In 1941, after the Soviet troops had left Latvia he remained there and afterwards joined a German service. In 1945, he served in the German army in Courland. He was then made prisoner by the Soviets and is said to have lived in MOSCOW.

In the beginning of November 1946, he returned to Latvia and went to the US zone of Germany. He claimed that he had been released by the Soviets as a German POW. This seems improbable, for KUBITZ has only a poor knowledge of the German language.

After a stay of some days in the MONCHEHOF camp he allegedly traveled to his “wife” in MUNICH. It was observed that he met a Russian woman there whose former name was FARKOVA.

KUBITZ often travels about in the US zone and stayed in the British zone at the end of November 1946. He is highly suspected of activities for the Soviet KB.

Misha LINDEVICH (Mikhail LINDEVICH) lives with his father in the DP camp MONCHEHOF and lists there the former members of the Russian Liberation Army. He is approximately 22 years old and works as an electrician in the camp. Practicing his job he is permitted to enter all rooms as he often does in order to check the electric wires. He was seen at a meeting with members of the Soviet mission in FUEDA.
On 5 December 1946, a conversation between Michail LINFICH and his father was overheard in the passage of the hut, in which he told his father that he delivered his last list and that his work was very much appreciated.

The family of LINFICH was admitted to the HESSEN camp on the recommendation of a Latvian woman M. KLASSER (liaison person between USHRA - KASSER and the US authorities).

In December 1946, Michail NOVOSLIEYEV joined the HESSEN camp. He disseminated the following legend concerning himself: in 1941, he was recruited for the SS and served as a soldier in a tank destruction battalion. He was captured by the Germans and was then employed as a "slave worker from the East". He was repatriated to the USSR, but returned from there to the US zone, because the Soviets treated the returning "slave workers from the East" too badly.

NOVOSLIEYEV participated in many lectures and tried to get many acquaintances in the HESSEN camp. In September 1946, he was detained because of a burglary. A sentence of some months in jail was passed on him. At the beginning of November 1946, a Pole with the name of GERBER appeared in the camp. The latter was together with NOVOSLIEYEV in the prison. He reported that NOVOSLIEYEV was repeatedly visited by a Soviet officer in the prison. NOVOSLIEYEV delivered lists of DP camp inmates to him. In jail, NOVOSLIEYEV at once consented to his repatriation to the USSR, and on 10 November 1946, he was released from jail for repatriation.

On 22 November 1946, NOVOSLIEYEV appeared again in the DP camp and produced a pass issued by the SS in which his release from detention on 28 October 1946 was certified. He claims to have worked for one month with a farmer, because he was ashamed of his action. It is assumed, however, that during this time NOVOSLIEYEV was trained as an agent and is now operating on new trails in the DP camp.
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Annex 6 to CI Rpt. No. 216.

Ivan Ivanovich AIV. ROV is operating as a Soviet agent in the DP camp PASSING.

He is about 50 years old, of medium height, sturdy, bald-headed, blue eyes, he speaks German well.

He is living in the camp, room No. 27, he has an additional apartment in MUNICH. He is working as a carpenter with UNRRA. ANDREAE acts for the return to the USSR, and he intimidates the other camp inmates by the allegation that in the future the Soviets will occupy all Europe.

He is very much interested in the other Jews and is collecting their personal data.

He distributes Soviet newspapers. He has a connection with the Soviet repatriation group in MUNICH-LAKE through Alexander ZELOGOVOZ. ZELOGOVOZ is 35 years old and a member of the football team of the DP club 555.

On Nov. 18, from 1020 to 1045 hours and on Nov. 18, from 1045 to 1055 hours ZELOGOVOZ visited the Soviet repatriation group. Later, he was also observed several times when he visited that Soviet group.

In addition, ZELOGOVOZ has a connection with Alexei KHANGAYEV, another member of the terror group in the DP camp LEITZHOFFER (now arrested). Alexei KHANGAYEV is living in the DP camp PASSING, room No. 29. He is a Mongol, of medium height, approximately 25 - 25 years old, single. He distributes Soviet newspapers and other propaganda material which he receives from a Soviet officer.

Personal data of the Soviet officer:

Captain, name unknown, of medium height, sturdy figure, round face, gray eyes, dark blonde, he looks intelligent; he speaks Russian with a MOSCOW accent. He wears a uniform made of US cloth, Russian high boots and a usual uniform cap. As a civilian he wears a dark suit, brown shoes, no hat.

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This Soviet officer was observed several times when he met a Jew with an unknown name who is living in TRIPOLI, Tarvalillemwat, No. 18, 2d floor.

Personal data of this unknown person:

small, smooth face, red cheeks, fat, on his left hand he wears a ring with a diamond, on his right he wears a wedding ring, he wears a grey suit, he speaks Russian, German and Polish. He often visits the UNRRA building (Deutsches Museum, German museum).

Georgi SATARKHIN, 24 years old, UNRRA employee in the IP camp PASING, he disseminates Soviet propaganda among the LPS. Since winter of 1946, he was very reserved and made no remark from which a Bolshevik attitude may be concluded.

He lists the new emigrants and forwards these lists to the Soviet mission. He has a connection with KHOVANOV and KHANSAYEV.

Mikhael ANURCHEV, about 26 years old, from Bessarabia, he speaks Romanian. From 1942 until 1944 he worked with the administration of the governor of Transnistria. Later, he fled via BELGRADE to Germany. Originally, he was a Bolshevik but then he was recruited for the Soviet T: and by the Soviet agent ANSHERN (ANSHERN). He went apparently by order of ANSHERN to HETZBERG. There, he was employed with the UNRRA headquarters. He was also paid off by ANSHERN with valuables from the stolen treasure of the Russian emigration in Serbia. ANURCHEV visits the camp MONCH-PASING at certain intervals and meets Vladimir GOLUBNEKO there.

GOLUBNEKO was trained in a course of instruction at the Soviet espionage school in GERSA. During the war he was employed in Romania. GOLUBNEKO is about 24 - 25 years old, 165 cm high, slender, he combs his hair straight back.

Juri SHAMOFSKII is suspected of operating for the Soviet T:. He allows LPS with a Bolshevik attitude to join the camp police; among others Pavel SCHAROV, Alexei GOTOV and ZELKO.

At the beginning of November SHAMOFSKII had conferences with a relative of his wife. This relative arrived from PRAGUE and returned then to PRAGUE.
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26 February 1947

Annex 9 to CI Report No. 216.

DP Camp REGENSBURG - Genschror-Siedlung.

A certain MAXIMOY is operating as a Soviet agent in the DP camp REGENSBURG/Genschror-Siedlung.

He is connected with Captain G.B. PAVLOV of the Soviet mission through the woman agent Hella SHRAB ALIKA TARTA, living in REGENSBURG, Rastatt-4, No. 5, second floor at SCHARET's. He is collecting information concerning the USA.

Hella SHRAB has the papers of a German, she is living together with her husband. She is a Russian emigrant.

Capt. G.B. PAVLOV of the Soviet mission directs the man agent Nikolai KUZNETSOV.

Personal data of KUZNETSOV:

About 34 years old, tall, sturdy figure, blonde hair. From the summer of 1945, until 1946, he was detained as a gangster in the NURNBERG jail, then he was released with the assistance of the Soviet mission. The Soviet mission directed him to fill personal papers of Nikolai KUZNETSOV who was significantly repatriated to the USSR. In spring 1946, he was observed in the uniform of a Soviet lieutenant, and he stated that he was an aide to the Soviet officer PAVLOV. Later, he was seen in a US uniform, and he claimed to operate by order of OSS.

Since November, KUZNETSOV could no longer be watched. He allegedly moved to the British zone.

KUZNETSOV directs the following agents:

(a) Nikolai KUZNETSOV, living in the DP camp, Polensiedlung, Ankerstrasse, No. 34 or 41. KUZNETSOV maintains a double connection to Capt. G.B. PAVLOV and to a Soviet major in NURNBERG (in 1946 3rd) through a boy, 16 years old.

KUZNETSOV maintains the following agents:

1. Almas KOVLOV, living in the DP camp, Ursus Siedlung, (Russian settlement), black hair by KUZNETSOV now-repeat watches.

5. KIZILEN (mother) and Yuri KIZILEN (son), both in CDU detention, were in contact with SUFNETREB until they were detained.

(b) VAVALLOVA, a good looking woman, she has a direct connection with Capt. G.B. PAVLOV. She is ordered to attract certain DPs and to smuggle them into the hands of agents.

(o) KOMAROVSKI, he was dismissed from his employment in the USRA personnel office. He married a Polish woman, and pretends now to be a Pole himself. He maintains a direct connection with Capt. G.B. PAVLOV. He participates in the "Hence-recruiting-action" in the REGENBURG DP camp. DPs are listed by his action.

Note: Details concerning the Hence-recruiting-action are not yet available. It seems possible that the lists are forwarded to the Soviet Mission by KOMAROVSKI.
A certain Yakov Flerz, age 15, who claimed to be a worker in a German factory, was born on 15 March. He was arrested in connection with his work on a factory near Kowel, where he was a former inmate of a concentration camp. He claimed to be a Soviet citizen born in Moscow, but frequently spoke Russian with a German accent. He himself was several times identified wearing a Soviet uniform.
Annex 11 to CI Rpt. No. 216.

DP Camp SBERTHEIM.

In the DP camp SBERTHEIM, the Lithuanians TALALA and BATONAITIS are highly suspected to operate for the Soviet IS. Both have a constant connection with the Soviet mission in SBERTHEIM. In summer 1946, both provoked a fight between DP's and Germans.

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ALEXANDER CAILIUS, from KIETAI, Lithuania, registered for repatriation to Lithuania and was thereupon transferred from camp SELKONSTANT to camp KARSTAPT for his repatriation. After a short time CAILIUS returned. Soon after his arrival in the DP camp SELKONSTANT he contacted communist circles. Since then he frequently meets persons of those circles.
The Lithuanian woman VASPILIENĖ repeatedly visited the DP camp WEIDEN. She is living in PRAGUE (PRAG - 0 51/L 78,66), Czechoslovakia, Americana No. 235. Her name is ROZNO.

In December 1946, she came to the DP camp WEIDEN and asked the Lithuanian SPALIS to make up a list of all DP's living in this camp. For reason she explained that she wanted to have the names of the Lithuanians broadcasted by the Czech radio to enable the separated families to join again easily.

When SPALIS refused to deliver such a list ROZNO departed. Then she contacted some old Lithuanian women in this DP camp and since that time ROZNO often visits these Lithuanians who are very religious. She also travels to BAYREUTH frequently. Her activities in BAYREUTH are unknown.

In April 1946, the Lithuanian woman SIMAITYTE from PRAGUE (PRAG - 0 51/L 78,66), Czechoslovakia, came to the DP camp WEIDEN. According to her own statements she had a good time in PRAGUE. SIMAITYTE got a job with the UNRRA. She often sees suspicious persons. She is anxious to come into contact with Americans. She is not married and is about 25 years old.

SIMAITYTE has a close connection with the Lithuanian woman Minė KLAVICKAITĖ. In April 1946, the latter also came from PRAGUE to the DP camp WEIDEN. She told that in Czechoslovakia she was ordered to return to Lithuania. When she did not obey this order she was detained and transferred to PRAGUE. There, she succeeded to escape to the US zone. She is 24 years old and not married.

KLAVICKAITĖ is now working with the UNRRA registry. Lately she has gone twice to Czechoslovakia.

It is assumed that these two Lithuanians were sent to the DP camp WEIDEN to carry out intelligence missions.
Annex 14 to CT Sept. No. 216.

LF Camp Tall Near Wurzburg.

On 9 November 1946, the Lithuanian STOFILIS came to the EP camp Tall to visit his sister. The latter is working as a nurse in the local EP hospital. STOFILIS wore a khaki uniform with a red armband carrying the inscription "Nederland". He told his acquaintances that he had returned to Lithuania after his release from Russian captivity. (STOFILIS was drafted for the German Armed Forces in 1941. He was resettled from Lithuania to Germany as a soldier of the German Wehrmacht. He was taken prisoner by the Soviets.)

According to his statements, he went from Lithuania to Moscow to get a visa at the Moscow Dutch Embassy because his mother is Dutch. He said he was employed by the Dutch Embassy in Moscow and stayed there for 4 months. Then, he allegedly traveled to Berlin by plane and from there to Wurzburg to visit his sister.

STOFILIS did not meet his sister in the LF camp as she was on a trip. She returned only after his departure. She told that her 2d brother who is employed for a long time with the Dutch Embassy in Moscow was of great help to her aforesaid mentioned brother when he had been released from captivity. (This allegation does not correspond to the story of STOFILIS and also not to the fact that his two brothers in Lithuania, where he went to gardening business.)

The Lithuanian Juris ROUMERIS, 56 years of age, came from the USZ zone to the EP camp Tall via Munich. There he was employed as an interpreter with the screening of EPs. In his position he forged the statements of the EPs on purpose, therefore, he was dismissed. Then he applied for a job with a USZ unit in Munich and was employed.

The Lithuanian woman Anita ALIKERSENAUSKAITĖ, married, keeps in constant connection with the Soviet mission in Schwarzenberg.

In August 1946, the Lithuanian woman Irene NAVICAITĖ, who is now Irene Erte NAVICAITĖ, came from the USZ zone to the EP camp Tall near Munich with the Lithuanian Jonas KAUNAS. There, she passed the screening and returned to the USZ zone. From there, she repeatedly wrote letters to KAUNAS. After some weeks, she returned to the USZ zone and now she lives in Kazakhstan. All persons mentioned above are highly suspected of Soviet IS activities.

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Annex 15 to C.I. No. 216.

CAMP MUNCH, G. Barracks.

The Imanian 

is operating as a Soviet agent of the Soviet mission in the camp at the barrack. He brutally terrorizes his neighbors and threatens them with compulsory repatriations. Therefore, they are intimidated to such extent that they cannot stand MUNCH.

The Latvian 

about 25 - 40 years old, lives in the barrack, and is listing the Latvian FTP who operated as anti-Bolsheviks during the German occupation of Latvia. During the Soviet occupation of Latvia, applied for admission to the Communist party. At that time he was very active in propagating Bolshevik ideas at the Latvian university. He is in connection with the Latvian Albert RUKIS.

RUKIS, who is about 43 years old, lives in MUNCH-SOLLIN. Formerly, he was the mayor of KAGA-ZIRGAS-JURGAS. He was dismissed from this position for disorderly administration of funds. His wife and his daughter lived with him in MUNCH-SOLLIN. There, RUKIS maintained connections with the Soviet mission. His wife, although a protestant, suddenly revealed a great interest in the Greek Orthodox parish in MUNCH-SOLLIN. She often attended services of this church. Her interest was caused by the fact that she listed all Estonian emigrants living in MUNCH-SOLLIN.

In November 1946, Mrs. RUKIS and her daughter left for Latvia. Her husband remained in MUNCH-SOLLIN. He propagates the repatriation to Latvia. He tells about the well-being of his wife and daughter in Latvia and tries to refute the news concerning the deportation of repatriated people to Estonia. He still maintains constant connection with the Soviet mission and apparently receives large amounts of money from there. RUKIS disseminates the rumor among the Latvians that the well-known Latvian nationalist and anti-Bolshevik VUSNO has spoken in a radio broadcast from KO-KOG and has reported his hearty reception in the U.S.

WHERE was a 1st lieutenant of the Latvian army and approximately from 1936 until 1939 was a major at the fire-brigade in LIBA. At the beginning of 1947, unexpectedly by all his acquaintances, he was suddenly repatriated to Latvia.

Propaganda material.

Four pamphlets are enclosed. They were sluiced through agents into the LP camps by the Soviet mission in ROSTA and were distributed there.
26 February 1947

Annex 17 to CI Report No. 216.

DP Camp No. 7 SALZBURG-PASCH, Austria.

The Russian Kiska MARTENS was one of the most active Soviet agents in the DP camp MAICH. In September 1946, he was still in the DP camp MAICH. At the end of 1946, he is believed to have moved to MAICH. His MAICH residence could not yet be identified. It seems possible that MARTENS lives in a DP camp.

In SALZBURG, MARTENS was directed by the Soviet repatriation committee. There, he had connections with the Soviet Major RYANENKO and the Soviet Lieutenant KRETOV, and also with an agent named NITIA, with several Russians in camp MAICH and with emigrants as well as Austrians outside of camp.

MARTENS was trained at NOD schools in the USSR. During the war he is said to have operated temporarily for the German SS. In SALZBURG, MARTENS apparently carried out missions of propaganda, provocation, and recruiting of agents.

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The Estonian Jaan KUUPHARU lives in the Estonian camp of HELSINKI. Kuupharu has a connection with communist circles in HELSINKI. Allegedly, he is a member of the Communist Party. From the party he receives propaganda material which he distributes among the tanks. He is connected with several suspected persons and often has secret meetings at night. Furthermore, the following is known about him:

He is a relative of the well-known Estonian communist Olga LAURISTI, and from 1940 to 1961 he operated actively in the communist movement of Estonia. He organized communist youth societies and was a member of the organization "OSAVIHRIT" (organization for pre-military training and schooling of the civilian population of the USSR with the name "Society for the promoting of the national defense, aviation and gas defense").

During the German occupation he was arrested by the police for black market activities. Thenceforth, he voluntarily enlisted for employment at the front. When he tried to desert to the Soviets he got on a mine field and lost one foot.

Personal data:

175 cm tall, vigorous, blond hair, grey-blue eyes, one leg amputated, born on 25 March 1919 in Estonia. His profession: chauffeur.
On 6 November 1946, the Ukrainian bozophi KOSIUK came to the DP camp CORHORN. He told that some days before he had crossed the zonal border between the USSR and the British zone. Allegedly, he had worked in Germany and had now spent a furlough at home in the Ukraine. He displayed the attitude of a convinced Bolshevikist and tried to influence the DPs to operations in the Soviet interest. He supported his recruiting by lively propaganda speeches for the USSR.

He declared that the war between the Eastern and Western powers could not be avoided and emphasized the great strength of the SA. He spoke of large masses of troops which the Soviets were bringing from the East. He said that there can be no doubt that the SA would drive the troops of the Western powers into the ocean.

Personal data:

176 cm tall, sturdy, slender, gray-blue eyes, short blond hair, a woman's head tattooed on the left forearm, a 'T' tattooed on the left palm. He was born on 16 November 1921 in CRIGORI-JERMAN, and he speaks Russian and Ukrainian fluently and German and Czech poorly. He is provided with a German refugee pass, issued by the refugee camp SOLTAU (L 25/X 42).

KOSIUK intended to travel from the DP camp CORHORN to Mrs. Lisette MONDET in JUNKENROFFEN, post station GEROLSBACH (M 69/Y90).
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G20527

5 February 1947

Annex 20 to CI Report No. 216.

Prosecution by Soviet Agents.

The Russian Nikolai Aichirin is the commander of the labor camp KIELITCHEN near the railway station WIESBADEN (58/47/20). He is a convinced anti-Bolshevik and escaped to the US zone of Germany. When the Soviets came to Germany, he was a officer of the Russian Liberation Army (ROA), and he is well reputed with the Russians in the camp.

In order to eliminate him by compulsory restriction, Soviet agents provoked the following incident:

The agents attached a Jew living in the vicinity of the camp. They robbed him and arranged a drinking-bout afterwards. They invited the camp commander Aichirin to this party and got him drunk. When this matter was examined by the police the agents confessed their offense and mentioned the camp commander Aichirin as their accomplice.

In case Aichirin is to be sentenced, he has to be repatriated. This case will be handled by a FRANKEN court.

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DP Camp MOENCHSHOF near KASSEL

Viktor SERGEYEVICH PARFENOV in the DP Camp MOENCHSHOF near KASSEL operates as an agent of the Soviet Intelligence Service. His mission is to compromise anti-Soviet DP. PARFENOV travels around much and endeavors to build up a "Secret Police" in the camp.
An agent ring directed by the O.T. is located in W.T.N.R. (X 31/J 34), USSR zone of Germany, which represents itself as a group of anti-Soviet, mixed German-Ukrainian resistance movement. The following agents belong to it:

Karl K., "Hans", alias V.N., Ukrainian, about 35 years old, he speaks German well.

Karl V.N., German, about 33 years old, tall and slender, black hair, he speaks a WESTPHALIAN dialect.

and other unidentified persons.

At railway stations and in trains that group contacts anti-Bolshevik Germans of the USSR zone in order to recruit them for co-operation.

Persons who are recruited in this way are summoned to a meeting with the "ring-leader" in the hotel "Bayerischer Hof". There, they are saluted with "SS" by Karl K., acting as the "ring-leader".

Note: The salutation "SS" is supposed to be a camouflage for the salutation "Heil Hitler". It is composed of the initials "H-H" (H: the 8th letter of the alphabet).

The newly recruited persons are well received by the "ring-leader", and he has now full power over them. Then, they are recruited for the Soviet SS. If they refuse they are transferred to the MVD.

This agent ring has a connection with the Soviet agent ORISEMA (Ukrainian) in the DP camp AUGSBURG, Southern barracks, directed by the latter the agents of the W.T.N.R. group contact Ukrainians and urge them to enter the USSR zone. ORISEMA alias GORA is about 23 years old, he speaks broken German.

Recruited Ukrainians are ordered to cross the border to the USSR zone in the area of FULDA and to report to the Catholic priest HANDHARPH in DURBACH (L H 31) and tell him that they want to go to the priest NILSFAH. Their alleged area of employment is the area of West Poland.

Note: An MVD office is located in DURBACH (see CI Rpt. No. 104).
SUBJECT: Counterintelligence Report No. 220, Operation VENIZE.

TO: G-2, Headquarters, United States Forces
    European Theater, APO 757, U.S. Army.

Soviet Activities in the DP Camps of the US Zone since
1 November 1946.


An outline is given below of the report on the above
intelligence brief which is to be delivered by the 26
February 1947:

I. Smuggling of agents of the Soviet Intelligence Service
into DP Camps.
   (1) Smuggling of Soviet officers camouflaged as refugees
       into the Jewish HOSSF COMMITTEE.

   (2) Agents of a Soviet espionage school are channeled
       into the US Zone via CZECHOSLOVAKIA and are ordered
       to go into the DP Camps.

II. Activities of Soviet agents investigating EPs.
   (1) Activities of agents within the DP Camps of WEIDEN,
       MUNICH-PASING, HORNCHIEN near KASSEL, MUNSTER, and
       FORCHHEIM.

   (2) Activities of Dr. LURIMOV's theater group.

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III. Spreading of Soviet propaganda in the DP Camps and inciting dissatisfaction against the US occupational power.

(1) Distribution of propaganda pamphlets by the Soviet Mission.

(2) Soviet agents bring propaganda material from the Soviet Zone to the US Zone for distribution among the DPs.

(3) Spreading of Soviet propaganda in the DP Camps of ZELL, MUNICH-FREIMANN, MUNICH-PASING, SCHLEISHEIM, COLOGNE.

IV. Attempts to influence prominent DPs to return to the USSR.

V. Provocation activity of Soviet agents in the DP Camps.

Anti-Soviet DPs are asked by Soviet agents of the Ukrainian DP Camp in the "SOMME" barracks of AUGSBURG to go to the Soviet Zone in order to operate there against the Soviets with the movement of resistance.

VI. Maintenance of Soviet agents groups in DP Camps.