

Leutnant Kretow fuhr M. und A. in die Sowjetmission, wo sie beide einem Major vorgestellt waren. Major hat befohlen sie zu untersuchen und schliesste sie in einem Zimmer ein. Dann wurde A. zum Verhör ausgeführt. Im Anfang des Verhörs, A. versuchte die Rolle eines Nichtrussen zu spielen, aber Major wusste ziemlich genau seinen Lebenslauf und sagte ihm, dass er keine Angst zu haben braucht und alle Wahrheit erzählen muss. Als A. vom Verhör, wo er eingesperrt war zurückkam, sah er "im guter Laune die sowjetische Literatur lesend. M. fühlte sich wie zu Hause und sagte, dass A. nur Wahrheit sagen muss und dass er alle von Major gestellten Fragen beantworten muss, weil die Sowjetmission eine gute Agentur in der Stadt hat und alles weiß. Dann brachte er die Überzeugung zum Ausdruck, dass wenn A. alles beantwortet ganz offen und wahrhaftig, sie werden bald freigelassen. Dann wurde M. zum Verhör gebracht, und etwas später wieder A. Als A. zum zweiten Male verhört wurde, stellte er fest, dass er eine Offen der Provokation sei und entschied sich das Vertrauen des Majors zu gewinnen. Bei Anfang des Verhörs erklärte er dass er nur Wahrheit sagen wird und dann folgten die folgenden Fragen: Wen kennt er von den aktiven nationalen Funktionären in Salzburg, dann was stellen einzelne Personen dar u.s.w. Major bekam befriedigende Antworten. A. erzählte dem Major die Ziele seiner Reise und bestand, dass er zu Hause noch Geld hat. Dann erklärte Major, dass A. seine Schuld vor den Ukraine endurch entlassen kann, wenn er das sämtliche russische Geld der Sowjetmission überträgt und wenn er als Agent der Mission weiter arbeiten wird. Major bekam von A. positive Antwort. Dann führte er "er" er in Anwesenheit des A. eine ähnliche Komödie mit M., befahl ihnen einen Vertrag zu unterschreiben und sagte, dass A. dem M. unterstellt werden wird und von ihm wird er auch die Instruktionen bekommen, sowie eigene Nachrichten übergeben. Außerdem verpflichtete sich A. nach dem Verlassen der Mission das sämtliche Geld dem M. zu übergeben. Nach der Ankunft in Persch übernahm A. sofort das Geld M., der angeblich dieses Geld weiter dem Major über gab.

An demselben Abend erzählte A. die ganze Geschichte so wie sie war, und nicht so, wie man ihn in der Mission gelehrt hatte, - dass er "schon in Bayern von der Polizei angehalten wurde, die ihm das ganze Geld abnahm, wobei er selbst kaum etappenkonnte".

Nach einigen Tagen hat M. die Arbeit mit A. begonnen; er gab ihm alle mögliche Aufgaben, wie Verfolgung und Feststellung der Täglichkeit einzelner Personen, worauf er zum Teil falsche Antworten bekam. M. hat es, wahrhaftig, scheinlich gleich bemerkt, weil er dem A. sagte, dass ihm Major zu sich ruft. A. hat es abgelehnt in die Sowjetmission zu gehen und schlug vor, er kann sich mit dem Major anderswo treffen, nur nicht in der Mission. M. war damit nicht einverstanden und die Beziehungen zwischen beiden wurden scharf und die gemeinsame Arbeit wurde unterbrochen. Zur Zeit versucht A. wieder mit M. in Verbindung zu treten, aber M. verhält sich sehr vorsichtig.

In letzter Zeit benahm sich M. sehr still, und lenkte auf sich sehr wenig Aufmerksamkeit, aber in ganz letzter Zeit mach er sich auffallend durch folgendes: er versucht eine Arbeit bei den Amerikanern zu finden, aber nicht in den Kriegs und nicht als Arbeiter. Außerdem bemerkte er eine russischen Emigranten Topturow zu besuchen, der im Dorfe Heckendorf bei Egelsberg mit seinen zwei Töchtern wohnhaft ist. Seine dritte Tochter wohnt in Persch, Dom. 13, Zic. 5. Die beiden Töchter haben eine breite Bekanntschaft mit den Angehörigen der amerikanischen Armee. Die Tochter Tjubew / in Persch / arbeitete vor der Kapitulation im russischen Schutzkorps, war in engen Beziehungen mit Natalia Sitkovsky, Frau des Golowatschew. Außerdem war sie in guten Beziehungen mit gewissen Miro-lubow, der sich ärztlich z.Z. in Wien befindet, wo er in den sowjetischen Sicherheitsorganen dient. Der Topturow besuchen ausserdem auch nähere Freunde des K. Vor kurzer Zeit besuchte die Gesellschaft des Topturow fast regelmässig ein Mal in der Woche. In letzter Zeit wurden die Besuche seltener.

Am 6 des vorigen Monats, übernahm M. dem UNRRA Director im Lager Persch

einen Antrag, in dem er bat um Genehmigung bat, einen humoristischen Blatt herausgeben zu dürfen. W. sagte selbst, dass dieses Blatt in Wien oder mit dem Schrift aus Wien gedruckt werden müsste. Diese Genehmigung würde der Magazin Möglichkeit der Formung geben, was er in letzten Zeit besonders braucht.

Die Aufsicht über W. wird fortgesetzt und im Falle der Notwendigkeit der Name des A., sowie die genaue Tatsache in Einzelheiten können mitgeteilt werden.

IV. Olga Turinina

Empfängernde Mitteilungen zu den bis her vom 29. Mai 1946.

In letzter Zeit hat Olga ziemlich gute Beziehungen mit Ma stens und seiner Gesellschaft hergestellt, die sie als Dolmetscherin in ihren Privatsachen oft ausnutzen. Gleichzeitig ist Turinina in guten Beziehungen mit gewisser Beresleva, und sie hat über sie den Kontakt mit gewisser Mihailova hergestellt. Mihailova ist Simeonik eines Amerikanischen Krich Mitarbeiter des CIC.

Es ist erwünscht festzustellen, ob Turinina in Verbindung mit CIC steht. Wenn ja - kennt alles O.K., wenn nicht - dann sind ihre nähe Verhältnisse zu den dunklen Elementen sehr verdächtig.

"enn die Möglichkeit besteht, willte ich Sie bitten
mir eine Wohnung in der Stadt zur Verfügung zu stellen,
weil meine alte Wohnung von den amerikanischen Familien
belegt ist. Ich befinde mich vorläufig in Parsch, was
mich fast vollkommen hindert, meine Arbeit voll und
unbeeinträchtigt durchzuführen / Zusammentreffen, Maschinen-
schreiben usw/.

Wenn Sie es für mich möglicher können, dann möchte ich
zuerst diese Sache mit Ihnen besprechen, weil diese
Wohnung der Art meiner Arbeit entsprechen muss.

Ich bitte um möglichst schnelle Antwort.

Ich habe sie auch um Passierschein nach Bayern gebeten
auf den Namen Seretschnjak und mein Name. Ich bitte Sie mir
in dieser Hinsicht zu helfen, weil es mit einer interessen-
ten Arbeit verbunden ist.

9. Обманывая доверие барона Бормана, он обделяет темные дела при раздаче посылок.-

10. Работа Миткевича, как спекулянта и скупщика золота явно поддерживает экономическое возрождение Австрии.-

- II -

А. Г Е Р Ш Е Л Ь М А Н

1. Это тип нациста. Он работал в Вене в Гестапо, доносил на русских людей и выслеживал их. Он работал также в немецкой организации "Фертраунштеле". Пользуясь доверием немцев в Гестапо он был назначен лагерь-Фюрером в одном из лагерей так наз. "Остарбайтеров" где проводилась палочная дисциплина.-

2. Занимался в Вене и занимается сейчас в Зальцбурге спекуляцией на черной бирже, вместе со своим братом Сергеем(Парацельзиусштр.3).-

3. Преступная деятельность А.Гершельмана особенно развернулась в Парте в хозяйственном Отделе. Лагерному комитетту следует обследовать проделки этого ловкого "дельца" в хоз.отд.и в кантине.-

4. Он также участвовал в шантаже Комитета и способствовал про-валу регистрации "О-ва Русских Эмигрантов".-

В настоящее время Миткевич и А.Гершельман шантажируют различные организации и добиваются назначения их в Комитет.-

Русские люди ! Нама святая обязанность раскрыть Вам и властям подлинное лицо этих проходимцев и предателей русского эмигрантского дела ! Гнать их с позором из наших рядов ! Объявить им общий бойкот и свое презрение ! Раскрыть их проделки перед американскими и австрийскими властями ! Требовать у властей отправить их в страну где царит коммунистический "рай", где они могут быть полезными провокаторами и шпионами.- Предать их общественному суду через трибунал !

28 Mar 46

SUBJECT: Activity of SRC
SOURCE : Alferchik

1. The present SRC, in the opinion of Alf, has operated very much more carefully than the previous ones in that there has been little evidence of any undercover activity. The indications are that the Mission has dropped most of the old contacts & has endeavoured to establish new ones. Mosniak, Kolot & Golovachov, for example, have left the Soviet Collecting Camp, & one other individual went so far as to say that, yes, he had worked for the Mission, but now that Maj. Passechnik was gone, he had lost all contact.

2. In respect of the establishment of new contacts, Maj. Morozov seems to be the interested party. Curiously enough, Alf reports that one of his boys recognised M. as having been in the Vlassov OCS in Dabbendorf, near Berlin, during the war. Alf himself, however, would discount this possibility. Known recent contacts of Morozov are presented below in diagrammatic form:

Morozov

Turenko, Alex

Rudnik, Sergei

Kuznetsov, Vladimir

Vassilyuk

a. Turenko, Alex. Apparently contact is principally with T.'s mother. White Russian emigrant from Yugoslavia. Has an Opel Olympia Sb 3586 and has occasionally driven Gen. Vigran of the Parsch Committee.

b. Rudnik, Sergei. No definite inf.

c. Kuznetsov, Vladimir. Lives at that well-known address 15 Auersbergstr. on the 2nd floor. Got his Meldeschein through Rudnik. Possibility of connivance on the part of the Austrians since the Meldeschein was obtained without the signature of the landlord--an indispensable part of the procedure.

d. Vassilyuk. Same address as above.

e. Morozov has met Turenko on several occasions in a room on the 1st floor of Rainerstr. 9.

3. Alf further reports that there is a suspicion that Col. Shishenkov has bought Igor Viktorovich Polevsky, a well-known White in Parsch who is employed by DP, USACA 2 Kapitelplatz. Polevsky has been in frequent contact with S. in respect of some White Russian children who ended up by mistake in the Soviet zone and whom their parents, who are here, would like returned. Alf has nothing definite yet, but expects to shortly.

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4. A man of ~~XXXX~~ Alf's is in touch with ~~xxxxxxxx~~ a White who was specially trained in an NKVD school near Vienna and who was recently sent to our zone with a small group of similarly trained Whites. Alf expects a full report on this within a few days.

15 April

NOTES FROM ALF

SRC Major MOROZOV has had contact with the following:

KUZNETSOV, Vladimir---Lives at ^{er} Ausberg Strasse 15 on the 2nd floor. His landlord did not sign his anmeldung --Meldeschein--- yet he nevertheless got the Meldampt stamps of approval. His wife:

KUZNETSOV, Valentina Galakhova took unsigned Meldeschein to the chief of the Meldampt who gave his personal authorization to file the Meldeschein anyway. To find out why, a Mr. Aya Apfelbaum-Nee Heis, a friend of Valentina Kuznetsov, asked her to do the same thing for her. Aya went along to see what would happen and saw Mrs K present the chief of the Meldampt in what appeared to be a Communist Party pass.

TURENKO, Alexey an emmigrant from Yugoslavia, He has an auto numbered 3586 with a red cross beneath the number. He got into contact with MOROZOV through the following:

RUDNIK, Serge He lives at Weiser Str. 11

Interesting person

SHEVILEVA, Irina She lives in Mondsee. She was in Berlin during the years 1918-1919 then went to Moscow. She appeared in Berlin once more in 1943 working in the RDA propaganda department. She is beleived to have some connection with the Comparty. She is now making contacts for some reason, around Salzburg.

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ALF to Ringland (Alf's own translation)

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List of camps for repatriants to Sovjet Russia:

Camp No. 301. The camp was in Leoben, former sowjet zone, now - british zone. The camp has had 4 sections: 1st, 2nd, 3th and 4th. In the first section were old men, women, in the second - also old men and women. In the 3th and 4th section there were only men ~~in~~ in age for the army. The camp was led by colonel from the Special Service, whose name is unknown.

Camp No. 303. This camp was in Kapfenberg near Bruck. This camp was an assembly center for sowjet citizens, who must be divided into different groups: old men, old women and children - 1st group, men, who can be taken to the army- 2nd group, women, who must ~~in~~ go through the political control.- 3th group.

Camp 305. This camp was in Wiener Neustadt. In this camp were held only the members of the ROA /Wlassow-men/. The camp was surrounded by three lines of wire, which was under electric current.

Camp No 306. Camp Heckendorf near ~~Wien~~ Wien. Camp commander was major Denosif from the Special service. In august there were 47.000 men. The most of the residents were former PWs from the Red army and the workers from the East.

Camp No 307. This camp was in Budafok /Hungaria/. The most of the residents of this camp were former PWs and the workers from the East. In august there were 3.000 men.

ABOUT THE LIFE IN THE CAMPS FOR REPATRIANTS TO SOWJET RUSSIA.

1. The day-plan: At 5 o'clock awake, 5.15 - sport, 5.30 cleaning up, 7 h control, 7.15 h instructions about policy, 8.30 breakfast, 9 h drill, 12 h lunch, 12- 14 rest, 14-17 h drill, 5-6 h instructions about policy, 6 h dinner, 8 h control, after the control walking in march, at 11 o'clock to bed.
2. food: breakfast - 600 gr. bread, coffee 2 pieces of sugar
lunch - soup or pap. dinner - coffee sometimes - soup.
- 3- Teaching about the policy: the most of the teaching is about the meaning of the UdSSR in the world now and about the development of the Red army. There is often spoken ~~about~~ against the Britain. This teaching is led by politic leaders /politruks/ after material from the center.
4. Drill: Drill is always without weapons and led by young officers.
5. Hair cutting: All men in army-age and all women, who must be inquired ~~are~~ are without hair.
6. worker companys: In some camps are organized the worker companys, which served military detachments of the Red army and are used for digging ditches and cutting trees at the border.
6. Behaving of soldiers and officers of the Red Army to the repatriants: The Behaving to the repatriants is in the most of the cases well, because they have the opinion, that they have liberted their russians from the fasists. But the last enlisted men from the Red army and the organs of NKWD behave to the re-repatriants bad. For instance: In a camp with 47.000 residents was closed the water and to lunch was given salty pap. At the examinations the people is held 8-10 hours without pause. The people is very often beaten.
7. The escape from the camps: The cases of escape happen very often

It was official announced, that all ascaps will be punished by strongest punishments.

8. Repatriation to Russia. In the greater part to Russia are send children, women and old men, who is going through the control of PFK /examinations and selections counsil/ and who has got prov. certificats. When they arrived to the place they must give this certificats at the local NKWD and get new one. All men wich are in age for the army or ~~women~~ "suspicious" women are taken either to the Army or are held in the worker camps unter control of organs of the NKWD.

All repatriant from the british, american or french zone are ofter arriwing to the camps in the sowjet zone dividet into different groups: 1 group - men in age for the army, 2nd group - old men, old women, children and invalids and 3th group - women, wich must be examined ~~by~~ by NKWD. Every camp has a PFK, it means : control and selections counsil/ PFK is a organ of NKWD, wich must examin all sowjet citizens, who ~~are~~ is in the camps.

Every sowjet citizen, who goes through ~~this examination~~ PFK must fill in the greater part one personal questionaire, and men who served in the army has other ~~other~~ questions than who didn't serv in it. Besides there are other personal questionaire, wich serv for control and axamination. The personal questionaire is as folows:

1. Name "control and selections counsil"
 2. Christian name. "S W I S H " for men who didn't serv in the arm
 3. Other given name. "S M E S H" for men, who served in the army.
 4. Year and month of birth
 5. Place of birth
 6. Name of father
 7. Where is the father
 8. Name of mather
 9. Where is the mather.
 10. Other members of the family and where they are.
 11. Social past of the family.
 12. maried or not.
 13. Where is the wife and how many children ?
 14. Occupation.
 15. Where worked before of war?
 16. The last place of residence.
 17. When cam to germans and under what circumstances.
 18. When cam to the Germany, where worked under german occupation, was arrested by gestapo, what for and where?
 19. Was in PW camp?
 20. In wich camps.
 21. In wich enemy armys served? / german, east bataillons or Wlassoff detachments/.
 22. In the time between.
 23. Was a member of communist party or communist yuth.
 24. Was arrested by NKWD and what for?
 25. Wheter has relations, wich are repressed by NKWD. and what for.
 26. Besides the political examination there is for girls also a phisician contfol, to establish ~~the~~ their innocence.
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1. Akuleff Captain of NKWD and assistant of the PFK of the camp No 306
2. Rogal From Karpat-Russia, doctor of juris-sciences, representant from Karpat-Russia in the prov. National Assembly in Czecho-slovakia. In the past left democrat, without principles, loves money, able to make everithing for money, fat, living at Bratislava. Marks: ~~xxxxx~~ high - 177 cm. hair braun, eyes grey, thin, sharp lines of face, face long.
3. Mihalich from Karpat-Russia, ingineur, representant in the parliament of Czechoslovakia, loves career, plays a great intellect, loves money, without principles. Marks: high ~~xx~~ 176, thick 52 years of age, with white hair.
4. Shimonoffsky. Russian refugee, physician, before of war living at Bratislava, Sassenkowa street 5. Worked in the Red Cross. During the war played a great nationalist of Slovakia, who was on the side of Tiso. Now he works official in NKWD. in Bratislava. This man is without principles, materialist, for money he is ready to make everithing, great careerist, Marks: about 30 years of age, high 172, black hair, face round, thick.

31.5.46

den, 19 mai 1946

1. Olga Pupinina. Umgekehr vor einem Monat erschien im Lager Porsch, nach den Gerüchten, mit Hilfe des Wiener CIC. Sie wurde in das Lager Porsch aufgenommen. Sie steht in Verbindung mit Major Donald, wohnhaft im XXKK Hotel Österreichische Hof. Sie hat gleichzeitig Verbindung mit verdächtigen Leuten / Sowjetagenten/. Der Name Pupinina ist angeblich falsch, wahrend der richtige Name lautet - Koppenini.

2. Iudaitina. Während des Aufenthaltes der Sowjet Mission in Salzburg sie war in engster Verbindung mit Major Pascetschnik und anderen. Ihre beste Kameradin Tatjana Smochwlowa ist nach der UdSSR abgereist kurz vor der Abreise der ganzen Sowjet Mission ins Salzburg. Zur Zeit sie war in enger Verbindung mit gewissen Jungen Sawin, der in einen Bataillon der 42-ten Division in der Nähe von Porsch beschäftigt war. Sawin war in sehr guten Beziehungen mit einem amerikanischen Hauptmann desselben Bataillons. Gegen ihn ist er verschwunden. Ludmilla hat diesen Versuch um ihn zu finden. Sie hat sogar die Verdacht, dass Sawin von einem seiner Freunde getötet wurde. Aber Ludmilla ist Sawin zurückgekehrt, aber arbeitet nicht mehr bei den Amerikanern und augenscheinlich verbirgt sich. Zugleich kommt er mit seinen Freunden mit dem amerikanischen Auto zu Ludmilla. Seine Freunde arbeiten wahrscheinlich bei den Amerikanern. Seine Verschwindung erklärt er wie folgt: Nach der Angabe von Ludmilla, gegen 15 Uhr sind in das Zimmer des Sudau zwei betrunkene Amerikaner eingebrochen, einer von ihnen war der Hauptmann, sie haben ihn zuerst geschlagen und brachten ihn dann mit einem "Jeep" nach Linz, wo sie ihn der sowjetischen Patrouille übergeben, von wo er nach St. Valentin gebracht wurde. In St. Valentin war er verhört durch sowjetische militärische Organe. Beim Verhör erklärte er, dass er von den Amerikanern festgehalten war, obwohl er selbst nach der Heimat fahren wollte. Trotzdem war er ins Soziallager 301 gebracht, wo er in einem Keller gehalten wurde. Nach einigen Tagen, während des Transportes in ein anderes Ort, ist er geflohen und hat wieder die sowjetisch-amerikanische Grenze unter einem Wagon überquert.

Seine Erzählung ist ziemlich verdächtig und unklar.

3. Moiseenko Anatoli

Demtschenko Im März 1946 in das russische Komitee in Mondsee kamen zwei junge Männer und batn sie anzumelden und Personalpapiere auszugeben. Sie gaben an, dass sie bei den Amerikanern arbeiteten und haben im Besitz eine Dokumente. Alle beide Bitten wurden abgelehnt. Nach kurzer Zeit erschienen die beiden wieder im Komitee schon versehen mit Dokumenten, die in Linz herausgegeben waren und mit dem Sieger des MGs verschen waren. Außerdem sagten sie, dass sie ehemalige KZ-Insassen seien, und bestätigten es mit Verweis entsprechender Dokumente. Wie es sich jetzt herausgestellt hat, einer von ihnen ist Masnjak / welcher - unbekannt/, ehemaliger Angehöriger der deutschen Wehrmacht, dann Mitarbeiter der Sowjetmission in Salzburg. Von dem letzten hatte er Dokumente, dass er Major der sovjetischen Armee ist. Nach der Personalsbeschreibung, der andere wird entweder Kolot Terentij oder Golovatschew Juri sein. Der erste ist Mitarbeiter der Sowjetmission - kraftfahrer, u. i. für andere - auch ehemaliger Mitarbeiter - Lieutenant. Zur Zeit beide sind wohnhaft in Bad Issee Nr. 29 San Wolfgang.

3/246

4. Angesichts der grossen Zahl in letzter Zeit bemerkbar
Ueberläufer von der Sowjetischen Okupationszone und von der
UDSSR, was zweifellos auch von den Organen des sovjetischen
Abwehr und Infektionsdienstes durch Zusammenbrüche Agenten unter
dem Schirm der Ueberläufer, ~~xxx~~ sind, die sehr oft in
die DP Lager hineinschlüpfen und ganz unbemerkt sind, aus-
genutzt wird, ich schlage vor folgende Massnahmen:

1- Die Ueberläufer werden in einer Stelle konzentriert sein
/ zum Beispiel in der Franz Josef Kaserne oder wo es gewo. Als
Grund dafür kann die Quarantänepflicht sein. Gleichzeitig können
sie durch spezielle Leute ganz unoffiziell passiert werden. Nach
der Überhaftung in ein DP Camp wird es schon möglich sein sol-
che Personen in ständig unter Aufsicht zu halten.

Es ist notwendig die "Allied travel permits" für ganz Oester-
reich, auch für Wien, für folgende Personen, deren Namen hier
in der Bufliste angegeben sind, zu überprüfen:

Strenge Vertraulich!

**Der Befehlshaber
der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD.
Salzburg**

(12b) Salzburg 2, den 19.....
Elisabethstraße 39
Schließfach
Fernruf 6246

B. Nr.

Bitte in der Antwort vorstehendes Geschäftszichen
und Datum anzugeben

Alf.

15 May 46

Source : ALF

1. The shady personality of Svidersky, Sergei (German system: Swiderskij, Sergej) is brought to the attention of the authorities. Some ten months ago S., who calls himself "Professor", founded a so-called "Scientific Research Institute" & wrote letters in its name to a number of foreign governments inquiring about the possibility of immigration & government support in, for example, Great Britain, New Zealand, &c. To defray the current expenses of the Institute S. collected dues from the members. It is feared, however, - that these monies found their way into S.' own pocket. His fraud was detected, & he was forced to resign from the Institute "for reasons of health". Despite his ouster he is at present in correspondence with President Peron of Argentina and has just returned from a trip to Innsbruck where he had conversations with the Archbishop regarding an audience with the Pope. Svidersky is at present living in Camp Parsch.

2. Stabrovsky, Nikolai (G.S. : Stabrowskij, Nikolaj), an agent of Major Passechnik of the Soviet Mission, received the following assignment before the latter's departure; 1) Determine and make a list of all American military personnel who in any way whatsoever are unfavourably disposed towards the Soviet Union and/or worked against its interests by preventing the Mission from carrying out its assignments; 2) Draw up a list with short descriptions of all Russians ~~not~~ working for the Americans in any capacity. During his last conversation with Passechnik S. was told to beware of all Russian-speaking Americans who had been or might be attached to the Mission since it was well-known & officially noted that they are members of American Intelligence agencies.

3. According to information received the following individuals are officially working in the NKVD in Prague: Martinov, former White officer and former employee of the restaurant "Ogonek", Malostepanska St., Prague. Description: squat build, broad face, 35 yrs. old. Uvarov, Nikolai, Buchkova St. 27, Prague XIX. Born 25 Jan 1925. Unofficial NKVD workers (agents) in Prague: Ilinsky, Andrei; Odarchenko and Kolachevsky. The following persons were arrested by the NKVD in Prague and have not returned: the well-known Orthodox priest, Issaki Vinogradov, Dmitri and Alexei Cherkess, Prince Dolgorukov, Savitsky, Kovalevsky, the Czech general Boitsekhovsky, and Rafalsky. (The last-named is known to have committed suicide in prison).

Strenge Vertraulich!

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Entwom Act

22 May

Below is a list of names of people who were turned over to the Soviet forces at St Valentine on 15 May 1946. They were turned over on the order of DP Division USACA on the basis that they ~~were~~ fell into the categories of DPS who are able to be forcibly repatriated.

Salmoilinko, Peter

Lazko, Mikhail

Lanz, Theodor

Sviridov, Alexander

Uvarov, Theodor

Lesniakov, Vasili

Voronchinin, Dimitri

Troian, George

Strikatov, Nikolai

Scholadze, Alexander

Sivadze, ~~Mikhail Mikhaylovich~~ Vladimir (SIVADZE)

Mitkov, Ivan

Shwez, George

- Timoshenko, Alexei

- Diakov, Michael

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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Alf. (CIC)
22 May 1946

DIMITRIEVIC, Nadine

1. Lives Hotel Goldener Hirsch, Sb., was the secretary of a company owned by her husband Jowan named the Balkan Commercial ~~Max~~ Agency (location unknown). The company acted as an intermediary in buying and selling textiles mostly. The husband had no capital but acted merely as a middleman buying and selling goods for other people. All of the names in the woman's address book were business contacts.

MIHAILOW

(CIC)

1. Might be the same as PRODANOFF; was in town a month ago and is expected to come back. MILOWANOWITSCH's torpedo will finger him as soon as he returns.

DINIC

1. Was not working for Green. According to MILOWANOWITSCH he was quite an opportunist. He ~~was~~ used to tell NIKY that when he was an attache (diplomatic) in Sofia that Boris used to quail before him. Also that he was the master of conspiracy.

TORONJI, Julius

(CIC)

1. In the British interr. report of 15 March 46 of subject who was picked up for illegal possession of a car in Polish uniform, a Hungarian. Subject says info. from Hungary warmed him to be suspicious of the Hung. Red Cross and that the following were Soviet agents:

MADAY, Dr. Stefan - head of the Sb. Hung. Red Cross

REVIS, Dr. fnu - Hung. consul Innsbruck

VOGEL - building eng.

SOOS, Dr. Geza - now in Switz. and head of Rome Hung. Red Cross.

KOVACZ, Zoltan - expedited in Klagenfurt or Graz.

(CIC)

DRASKOVIC, Count Juraj who has been living in Mondsee for a year (had some strange things to report what he did during the war) ~~testified~~ came to MILOWANOWITSCH and told him what a nice guy VUKOVIC was.

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C 1

XXXX

SKARZHINSKIJ works for STACHOWITSCH who is supposed to be working for ~~the~~ American intelligence. Both have a lot of funds says ALFERETSCHIK

MOLEO has been seen riding in a weapons carrier USFA 62M * F.HOSP. W2209158. Has been seen all over Sb in this auto.

KARENIN and KOSJANOW worked with MARTENS; live ~~in~~ very well, yet they sought and found employment with an American unit. ALF will find which unit.

MARTENS goes frequently to Aschach on the Danube where there is a ferry to the Russian side.

ALF would also like to know what happened to DJAKOW who was arrested by Americans, a jeep full of officers and a $2\frac{1}{2}$ full of dogfaces. The Americans also went to Itzling where they picked up another joker. The dogfaces were not MP's

Alf 23 May 1946

1. Two weeks ago in Parsh, an unknown American agency arrested DYAKOV who was living there.
2. One week ago a Russian in Camp Itzling was arrested by an unknown U.S. agency.
3. On the 23rd of May 1946, 20 men from Camp Parsh were called out by an American officer and given a detailed interrogation of their political beliefs.
(Note- the officer was from Major Shutz's office: Lt Shupinsky, DP USACA at G-5 42nd.) A bunch of Alf's people were among them 20.
4. The Parsh people got very worried, ~~MMMM~~ and Alf would like to have a hint as to what gives. green ink & yellow ink 6.5.46
5. Bobrov, Andrey--Gluvchinsky, Alexander
Had liaison with the SRC, Lt Kretov and others. Once worked as a stoker in Harry J. C's castle and was apparently trusted there. In a conversation he was told that an American unit was in training in the Land Oberoesterreich area; this elicited a great amount of interest from Gluv. He asked for directions to the place etc. His wife is in ~~mm~~ Czechoslovakia, probably in a Russian clink, but Gluv. expects her to come to Salzburg soon.
6. Moleo Was connected with the SRC (Capt Kamarov). Now is working for the Americans and makes use of a weapons carrier USFA 62 M F. Hosp W2209158. Alf considers him very suspicious and possibly dangerous as he speaks fluent English and other Languages.
7. Karenin, Constantin) good friends of Martens, Mikhail. Have gotten work with an Kasyanov~~m~~, Mikhail) American unit. (More later)
8. Starostyen, Anatoly lives in Salzburg #5 Ignaz Koyedetskai. Has an impressive document in English which says that he was a Red Army soldier in this war. Alf would like to know whether US agencies are authorized to issue such. Alf is continuing to observe the guy.
9. Kashkin, Sergei Alexandrovich Former Gestapo worker in Belgrade. Of leftist sentiment. Presently living in the French zone of Austria, Feldkirchen, Vorarlberg. Information at hand indicates that he's an active worker in French intelligence. Often comes to Salzburg. Alf is able to finger him.
10. Stankovsky, Nikolai Formerly an SD worker in Linz, has no principles. Is in hiding
11. Samokhval, Piotr Born 1927 Came to Salzburg from the USSR rather suspicious. he has told one inquirer one story of his past and another to another. is in Parsh. in the camp hospital. He is being observed.
- 12 Sheremetov Victor Born 28 May 1931 Came to Salzburg from the USSR. Is in the Franz Joseph Kaserne. Has very strange stories of his origin for every inquirer. Is under observation.
- 13 La She? or Ka she A young French woman about 19-20 yrs old. A former Gestapo member in Paris. Was transferred to the Reichssicherheitsamt, foreign branch, in Berlin. In 1944 she was with the SD in Linz. She's in Salzburg now, she's pretty, intelligent and clever. She keeps away from Germans, associates with American officers. She may be working for French IS. Her parents may have been in the Comparty. Kramerthinks that she works in the officer's FA. She has a scar on her neck.

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28 May 1946

Source: Earthworm

1. Alf knows nothing about KOUPZIS (see communication from Paris).
2. " " " " ODITSCHARIA.
3. " " " " INTERMARIA or ABEND. He wrote it down and will try to find out something.
4. KASJANOW and KARJENIN according to Alf are working in an American unit which is located in Aigendorf ~~VSP (WEP)~~ ^{VIP} / Hotel former villa of HIMMLER.
5. TURKUL's org. after the revolution was called the Russian General Military League ROVS. He left the ROVS and formed his own organization. He is connected with two funny guys that Alf knows of; VOITJECHOWSKIJ, Sergei former head of the German sponsored Russian committee in Warsaw; now is in the French zone Feldkirchen; was connected with the French I.S before war and believed now to still have same connecteion; Captain FOSS, lived in Roumania before the war was not only a double agent but a quadruple (when the Germans came to Roumania he turned in four British agents, KARPINSKIJ, Vladimir, PLATNITSKIJ; and OSCHNJUK, and a fourth whose name Alf doesn't know; all four were hanged in Belgrad. FOSS was sent to ~~NIKOLAEV~~ the town of Nikolajev, Russia in the German I.S. FOSS is now located in a camp in Munich called firm MOISJEJEW and is known as ALEXANDROW and is connected with TURKUL.)
6. A girl called PUPINJINA (?), Olga was sent from Vienna by CIC Vienna to Salzburg she told everyone in Parsch that Vienna sent her. She is in contact with with a Maj. DONALD (Am.) who lives in the Oesterräicherhof. She is in contact with MARTENS and has a camera with which she is continually photographing Russians in Parsch.
7. People in Sb say that SCHISCHENKOW is coming to town.

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8. Alf would like ZEISS to tell him when the Soviet Mission comes and would like two passes to go to Munich for three days; For himself and another joker SARETSCHNIAK, Michail, in Austria since 1945, height 170cm, hair brown, eyes brown, born 18 Nov. 1920, in Vidran, Slovakia, occupation student.

31.5.46

Allierte Reise Erlaubnis
innerhalb ganz Oesterrâich einschliesslich Wien

Oleg Minajew, Staatenlos, wohnhaft im Oesterreich seit 1941. Beruf: Absolvent der Medizin. Geboren in Alexandrowsk am 30. Juni 1919, Grösse 174 cm, Augen: braun, Haar: braun

Lebenslauf: Russischer Emigrant, wohnhaft seit 1920 in Jugoslavien. Studiere Medizin in Ljubljana und nach dem Krieg mit Jugosl. in Graz seit 1941. Jetzt wohnhaft im Camp Parsch Salzburg. Habe nie NSDAP oder anderen Verbänden angehört.

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WIA 01/41 K?

Mein Lebenslauf

31.5.46

1. Ich bin als Bauersohn im Jahre 1920, am 18. November, in Vydraň, Ostslowakei geboren.
2. Bis 6 Jahr war ich stets bei meinen Eltern, während dieser Zeitperiode habe ich Muttersprache gelernt/ein der Karpathorussischen Dialekte/.
3. Von 6 bis ~~xx~~ II J. habe ich die Volksschule ~~und~~ beendet.
4. Von J. 1932-1940 habe ich die Realgymnasium absolviert/in Mukačovo, Karpatenrussland und Prag/Russische Realgymnasialschule//
5. IN Jahren 1940-44 studierte ich an Filosophischer Fakultät der Slowakischen Nationaluniversität in Pressburg/Bratislava/, im Herbst des Jahres 1944 habe ich Absolutorium bekommen.
6. In J. 1943-44 habe ich an der Slowakischen Handelsakademie unterrichtet/Sprachen:russische, slowakische, tschechische/
7. Von 12-18 Jahre meines Lebens war ich Mitglied der Pfadfinderorganisation/Woodcraft/
8. Was meine Weltanschauung betrifft, bin ich ein Vertreter der ideal-realistic und dinamischer Lebensfassung.

SARETSCHNJK MICHAEL, EGGELSEBERG 22, Upper Austria, 1945, 172 cm,

Brown.

St. T. M.

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Dalski

31.5.46

Furij

Salzburg, Auerspergstr., 15

Staatenlos

Wohnhaft in Oesterreich - seit 1945

Schriftleiter.

Geboren in Charkow 5.7.1914

Große: 1.73 Augen: grau

Haar: blond

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alb. June 46

Subject: Statement by Alferchic on the capabilities for intelligence work
of his organization.

NTS-National Working Society of the New Generation also known as the Solidarists
and as the National Malchiky

¶

1. History and general policies of the NTS

The Russian National Organization was founded in 1930. Until the present war it was the strongest Russian revolutionary organization. Until this war the NTS carried on ideological work and propaganda. Its program can be characterized as one of Russian national democracy.

During the Russo-German war the NTS made its goal, the founding of an independent national force, the so-called Third Force (the 1st force-Germans; the second force-Bolshevism). Having founded the Third Force in the form of anti German and anti Bolshevik partisan detachments in German-occupied Russia, the NTS considered that its Third Force would be able to decide the outcome of the war in the necessary(sic) or most important sense. The cooperation of the local Soviet population was inspired by this Third Force which fought both their enemies (Germans and Bolsheviks). Into its service also came parts of the Red Army. Finding itself between two such powerful enemies, the NTS was understandably unable to completely fulfill its mission.

During the German retreat from Russia and later from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, etc., the NTS left resident agents ~~immunized~~ behind in what was now Soviet Europe. Along with the resident agents, there were also left behind small military groups. The resident agents of course established themselves as for example, two of them have now been elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The small military detachments remained in forests (in the USSR) or in conspiratorial villages (in Soviet-occupied Europe) which were run like the Warsaw Home Army. The mission of the residents ~~immunized~~ has been the continuation of revolutionary activity---the organization and leadership of partisan movements, propaganda, etc.

For liaison with these groups left by the NTS in the Soviet rear with the groups here in Austria and eventually with HQ, there were arranged special liaison points in ~~immunized~~ Soviet ~~occupied~~ occupied Europe (Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, etc.). Soon after the end of the war, the NTS began to arrange liaison with its groups. The work was very hard; the very stringent control in Soviet-occupied countries as well as the strict limitations on DPs in the English and American Zones added to the difficulty. Using its own forces and limited abilities, the NTS arranged episodic contact with its ~~immunized~~ people in the USSR. To have regular contact special conditions are necessary and things being as they are, the NTS could not see the need for organizing regular liaison. Regular liaison is not really needed because NTS groups were trained to be able to act alone and independently in Soviet Europe. The present liaison that the NTS maintains is used for the purpose of giving these residents and groups necessary instructions and news of present conditions. The groups in the Soviet rear only report on general news of their activities under the present episodic set up. The activity of the local NTS group (in Austria) is mainly to keep in contact with the resident group in Slovakia. The group in Slovakia in turn keeps in contact with groups farther east. The Austrian group is interested in having more regular contact but for this, it is necessary to fulfill certain conditions.

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~~Standardization~~ With regular contact, precise, timely, concrete, information on conditions in Sovland could be had.

For entering into regular liaison these things are needed, in general, to give certain persons practical and material assistance (such as passes, residence permits) which will not be binding upon any one of the parties' concerned politics. Specifically this is needed:

1. The passes to allow several (3-5) persons to travel freely throughout Austria and occasionally to Germany to specific places (Munich, Kassel, Hamburg, Hanover, and Ulm)
2. Setting up of residents in certain Austrian towns ~~in~~ in the US Zone and in US DP camps.
2 are needed now in Linz, one of whom is to be in a private residence and the other in a DP camp
3. Setting a man up in a private apartment of several rooms in Salzburg as an accommodation for couriers.

4 June 1946

1. ZEISS is connected with STACHOVITCH; Saturday night HAMM saw ALF's man and asked a few more stupid questions.

2. MARTENS - rumor that he is working for Americans because he knew of a man, a civilian, who had a motor-cycle hidden. He tipped off some Americans who went and impounded the vehicle. He is trying to get a private dwelling place so as to be able to leave Parsch. He takes trips to the French zone.

VODOPJANOW - it is believed he is no longer working for the Soviets, because he now doesn't live in MARTENS room any more. It answer to question where he got the car he had been riding around he said that an American friend had given it to him.

ARNOLD - said "I know why I am considered a Soviet agent, it is because I am friendly with BOTSCHAJOW and URZHITSKIJ." URZHITSKIJ was commandant of a Soviet collecting point in Italy and has a document from Alexander in Italy so ALF says. In Feb or March of this year the two latter named went to Italy in Soviet uniform. ALF heard that it was in Allied uniform but tracked it down.

5. BACHOLDJIN - worked in the kitchen where the SRM chauffeurs ate and was in contact with KRETOW and PASETSCHNIK. BACHOLDJIN is now preparing to move to Italy permanently.

6. POLJENSKIJ, Igor - (there is also an Rafael POLJENSKIJ who ALF says ~~that~~ is a known agent of the SRM.) A big black marketeer; once went to SCHISCHENKOW about children in Saxony; of old emigrants. Afterwards went around praising SCHISCHENKOW. Also knew MOROSOW; was seen attending the cinema with MOROSOW. Has a loose tongue. Keeps company with people like SCHENGELAYA and FISCHKIN. TSCHINGELAIJ - ALF says that this is the correct pronunciation. POLJENSKIJ keeps out of politics. Works in DP Repatriation, #2 Kapitel Platz.

7. Shishenkow there are many rumors about his being in Sb., but no one ever pins him down as to residence or actual eye witnessing.

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8. FOSS, the guy who turned the four British agents to the Germans in Romania, is in Bavaria and is now working for the English. ALF would like to visit him.

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: EE/A-H			NO.	
			DATE JUN 46	
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
	RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
	4.			
	5.			
	6.			
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FORM 1 DEC 56 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

 SECRET CONFIDENTIAL INTERNAL USE ONLY UNCLASSIFIED

FROM: DD114

Sb Memo #1

TO: DD 111

8 June 1946

SUBJECT: Information from SCI/A files on Russians to be re-screened for repatriation.

excerpt.

9. ALPHERCHIK, Nicholas - not a Soviet citizen; born 31.12.17 in Gomel; father shot 1919, mother took subject and subject's brother to Pinsk, Poland, where subject became a Polish citizen. (a (London) polish Major ZHYLINSKY in Salzburg is said to know some facts concerning subject's life in Poland.)

p.s. Price corrected this name to read Polish (london)
ZELINSKI.

This information was submitted verbally to Col John F. deV.
Patrick by Devereux Parle.

[] []

Gemäss letzter Besprechung ich sende das Material nach dem Vorgeschriebenen Plan. Gleichzeitig bitte mich der GI um Ihnen den Telefonnummer anzugeben an der Sie mich anrufen können, weil ich keinen Privattelefon kenne, den wir für unsere Gespräche benutzen könnten. Ich möchte Sie bitten eine andere Weise der Verbindung zu finden und mir schriftlich mitzuteilen /Den Brief können Sie dem GI übergeben, der unten beim "Gabelbräu" sitzt - und der diesen Brief übergeben hat. Den Brief bitte ich an den Namen Kawetzky Wladimir zu richten. Er wird englisch sprechen.

Gleichzeitig möchte ich Sie bitten die Frage der Passierscheine möglichst schnell zu regeln / 2 nach Bayern und 3 für Oesterreich/. Das Material für die letztere haben Sie schon. Es ist erwünscht diese Passierscheine schon in Ihrem Antwortbrief zu bekommen.

Der Antwortbrief auf den Namen Kawetzky wird von unserem Mann am 15.6.46 /Donnerstag/ um 11.00 Uhr abgeholt.

Bis bald Wladimir

Mit dem Gruss

am 14.6.46

Wladimir Kawetzky

Unterwegs mit Frontlinie im Hinterland

Frontlinie

LL296

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Nachträgliche Angaben über Peter Samochwałow.

Während seines Aufenthaltes in Salzburg, Peter Samochwałow erzählte in verschiedenen Stellen und verschiedenen Leuten, im Grunde genommen, vier Versionen von der Geschichte, wie er verwundet war und von der sowjetischen in die amerikanische Zone gelang. Unter sind diese 4 Versionen angeführt:

Version Nr.1.

Während der deutschen Besetzung war er wohnhaft in Kirovograd, Nach der Befreiung durch die rote Armee wurde er im Dezember 1945 in die letztere einberufen. Als Küchenarbeiter arbeitete er bei einer Einheit, die in Österreich untergebracht war. Kurz Zeit war er mit seiner Einheit in der amerikanischen Zone und lernte das Leben amerikanischer Soldaten kennen. Nach der Ankunft in die Sowjetische Zone, Samochwałow der in einem Offizierskasino die Offiziere bediente, sagte während eines Mittagessens: "Sie - Offiziere der siegreichen Roten Armee essen schwarze Lärbensuppe, während gewöhnliche amerikanische Soldaten viel besser als sie essen. Nach diesen Sorten einer der Offiziere befahl: "Feuer dem Verräter der Heimat!". Durch einen PistolenSchuss war Samochwałow in den Anus verwundet und in ein Lazarett geleitet. Aus diesem Lazarett ist er am 2.5.46 entflohen und traf unter einem Tagon in die amerikanische Zone ein.

Version Nr.2.

Während der deutschen Besetzung lebte er in Kirovograd, nach der Befreiung durch die rote Armee hat er die militärische Ausbildung durchgemacht, aber ist nicht in die Armee eingetreten. Er hat auf dem schwarzen Markt die Papiere gekauft, dass er nicht unter deutscher Besetzung lebte und beim Abzug der Deutschen aus der Sowjetischen Flottille in Nikolaev einzutreten. Die Epidemie hat er beendet mit der Diplome des Kriegsisten 2. Klasse. Er schwamm im Schwarzen Meer auf den Schiffen der sowjetischen Handelsflotte. Im Februar 1945 hat man ihn bei einem Diefbstahl erwischt / 3 Säcke Zucker / und er flüchtete in die westliche Ukraine / Lwow /, dann nach Polen und von dort nach der Tschechoslowakei, Österreich / sowjetische Zone, Wien / und weiter nach Jugoslawien und Italien / Triest /. In Italien lebte er 4 Monate lang. Sein Beruf während der ganzen Zeit waren Diebstähle. In der Nacht zum 1. April griff Samochwałow und seine 7 Komrade die Sowjet Mission in Milano zwecks Plünderei, es ist ein Zusammentreffen vorgekommen, im Vorlaufe dessen zwei sowjetische Offiziere getötet wurden, und Samochwałow an Bein verletzt. Seine anderen Mitarbeiter sind weggeflogen, er aber selbst wurde festgenommen und mit dem Zug, ohne Erlaubnis der englischen Besatzungsbehörde in die sowjetische Zone weitergeleitet. Unterwegs versuchte er zu entkommen, sprang vom Tagon im Tunnel aus, aber die sowjetischen Offiziere, die den Transport bestellten, haben den Zug angehalten, ihn wiederholts festgenommen und an alte Stelle gebracht. Insgesamt verloren sie 3 Tage bis sie St. Valentin in der Sowjet Zone erreichten. Dan verwundeten und geschlagenen Samochwałow hat man in ein Lazarett bei einem Reparaturlager hingeesteckt. Der Lazarettführer war der Oberst-Lieutenant Belokonitow; gebracht wurde er hier durch den Chef der Reparaturkomission in Vilno Major der NWD Androjew. Im Lazarett war Samochwałow zwei Mal durch einen Oberst aus dem vernommen und zum dritten Mal durch einen Oberleutnant. Am 23-27 April wurde er operiert zwecks Entfernung der Kugel, aber die Operation blieb ohne Erfolg und Samochwałow, mit dem Geschoss im Knie und mit Hilfe eines Medics / einer Sanitäterin / flüchtete aus dem Lazarett und unter einem Tagon kam nach Linz und von dort nach Salzburg.

III. Ljuzis Johann /Wolkow Petr oder Fedor/, und Leontjuk Wasilijs.

Am 6.6.1945 trafen in Salzburg von der Französischen Zone zwei Russen - Ljuzis Johann und Leontjuk Wasilijs, die beiden hatten Alli rten Passierscheine, die in Wien , Bezirk 16 von, den Französi chen Behörden ausgestellt wurden /Wien-Innsbruck/. Ausser dieser Dokumente verfügten die beiden die Entlassungsschein e von der Werbestelle der Französischen Fremdenlegionen in Innsbruck, die ihrer Krankheiten wegen ausgestellt wurden ..

Es ist interessant zu bemerken, dass sich Ljuzis Johann früher Peter und dann Fedor Wolkow nannte, so je ihre Fesi serscheine, an der Stelle "und zurück" wurden ausgeradiert und es war mit der Schreibmaschine anderer Art beigefügt ~~XXX~~ ~~XXX~~ "Wien". Ausserdem war das Geburtsdatum bei Ljuzis ausgeradiert und geschrieben 1924, obwohl er selbst behauptet, dass er vom 1922 Jahrgang ist. Nach der Ankunft in Salzburg, die bei den erzählten folgende Versionen:

Ljuzis Johann - Wolkow Petr /Fedor/ geb. in Dnepropetrowsk, vor dem Kriege beendete den agronom. Technikum. Während der deutschen Besetzung wurde er nach Deutschland verschleppt, wo er in St. Valentin arbeitete. Im Jahre 1942 für Vorb reitung fes bewaffneten Aufst ndes war er verhaftet und ins KZ Mauthausen gebracht, wo er bis zur Befreiung durch die Amerikanern verblieb im Mai 1945. Er war nach der Heimat repatriiert und wurde in Wien in die Rote Armee einberufen. Er arbeitete in einer Repatriierungskom mandantur als Schreiber der ~~xx~~ Verpflegungsstelle. Als in Wien der Befehl herauskam, dass alle ~~Sowjet~~ in Wien verbliebene Sowjet burger, ausgenommen Militärs, repatriiert werden müssen, füchtede Wolkow in die französische Zone Iiens und "wusste" den unsch in die französische Fremdelegion einzutreten und bekam den Passierschein nach Innsbruck. In Innsbruck wurde Wolkow seines Gesund heitszustandes wegen entlassen durch eine ärztliche Kommission und fuhr mit der später angekommenen Leontjuk nach Wien zurück, aber unterwegs sind sie beide in Salzburg geblieben.

IV. Leontjuk Wassilijs.

geb. in Gaisen-Gebiet des Winnica Kreises /UdSSR/ Anfang des Krieges war in der Roten Armee und gelang in deutsche Gefangenschaft. Befind sich im Kriegsgefangenen lager in Breslau und Oppeln. Wurde durch Rote Armee befreit und arbeitete zunächst bei einer militärischen Einheit und dann bei der Repatriierungskommission als Schuster /Zusammen mit Ljuzis-Wolkow/. Nach dem Erlass von der Repatriierung nach der UdSSR aller in Wien befindlichen Sowjet Bürger, meldete er sich freiwillig in die Fremdenlegionen, wobei er sich, als auch Ljuzis-Wolkow als ein Pole vorstellte. Dann bekam er den Passierschein nach Innsbruck und fuhr dahin, wo er aber von der ärztlichen Kommission als untauglich bezeichnet wurde, weil er auf ein Ohr nichts hört. Er wurde zusammen mit Ljuzis wieder zurück nach Wien geleitet. Als er in die amerikanische Zone eintraf, blieb er in Salzburg.

V. Sowjetische Kommission im Lager Parsch.

Am 7.6.46 trafen in Salzburg von Wien zwei sowjetischen Majore / Die Namen sind unbekannt/ um die Staatszugehörigkeit der Eltern, dessen Kinder sich in UdSSR befinden, zu prüfen. Im Verlauf der Kommission versuchten die Majore mit allen Mittel mit der Bevölkerung des Lager Parsch in Gespräche zu treten, was ihnen endlich gelungen ist. In Gesprächen wurden folgende Themen berührt:

1. Sowjetische Vertreter klagten sich auf die Begrenzung der Freiheit seitens amerikanischer Behörden, und führten gleichzeitig Beispiele an, dass sie die bei ihnen befindlichen Kinder an ihre Eltern zurückgegeben würden, während die Amerikaner sie sogar nicht nach Zehlendorf und Brünnau fahren lassen, wo sich die Kinder befinden, dessen Elter in UdSSR sind.
2. Zufällig, während eines Gesprächs wurde einem Major die Frage gestellt, was eigentlich SMERSCH heißt. Darauf erwiderte dieser Major, dass es sehr ungern so schrecklich ist, dass es nur eine Kommission darstellt, die Nationalität oder Staatsangehörigkeit prüft, "wie zum Beispiel wir im Augenblick die Staatszugehörigkeit der Eltern der Kinder festzustellen haben".

VI. Prilutzky Maria.

Russische Emigrantin aus Angorokow. arbeitet im Außenbrick. Ihr Staatsbeamter in Karibor. Gleichzeitig ihr Bruder mein Freund Chillovsky arbeitet bei ZNA / MWD/. auch in Karibor, als Beamter.

VII. Tatjana Savilov.

Personalbeschreibung. -0-25 Jahre alt, blonde mittlere, Figur - etwas dick, Haare - dunkelbraun, spricht russisch, deutsch, italienisch und etwas englisch. Sie ist eine Russin und stammt aus Kubanien. Bis zur Sowjetischen Invasion, lebte sie im Lager Parsch. Dann auszog sie dennoch dem Oberstlt Schischenkow freiwillig nach der UdSSR zurückzukehren. Sie zog zum Repatriationsamtstelle in Leopoldkronstrasse 29 um. Dort übergeb sie dabei Oberstlt Schischenko. große Falle habe über die Bewohner des Lagers Parsch. Da sie in jener Zeit, ist sie nicht nach der UdSSR gefahren, sondern zog in eine Privatwohnung um, wo immer noch wohnt ist. genauer Anschrift. Gottscheestrasse 5, Wohnung 6/I St. Sie arbeitet in der Englst. in einem kleinen erk.

17 June 1946

FROM: DD114

TO: DD111

SUBJECT: ALIFERTSCHIK, Nikolai

SOURCE: Ringland

(in the Salzburg area)

1. ALIFERTSCHIK is the leader/of the "Nationale Malchiki", also known as the "White Russian Youth", "United Youth", and which is probably identical with the Russian anti-Soviet group called the "Solidarists". ALIFERTSCHIK appears to have quite an extensive following of Russian and Ukrainian emigrants, both old and new and his organization operates both efficiently and secretly to judge by/type of intelligence reports he has given us. As far as is presently known the following persons belong to

ALIFERTSCHIK's group:

- a) KANDAUROV, Alexei - Repatriation requested by the Soviets. Born 1915, formerly a lieutenant in the Red Army, later held the same rank in the WLAASSOW army

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DATE 2006

1.7.48

Alpetekh, Micali, Feodorovich
Camp Poniat, Sh., un. 15
married; ca 35 yrs.

National appollabiki.
local obs. Pobediteley
was longer here.

W ant 3 yrs. in
Russia.

face:

Pelment Markham

original name?

can't remember

former profession?

thang m. malabiki.
(welt, Bialobokov:
Karev) has been
running into
Russia.

(w.i. note: Second (Kriegsmis)
1st May, 1945, in
until recently)

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DATE 2006

Lied:

Eric has received
only one card postcard
for (?) April - none
since. My art
spared up back
postcards.

Rakenniell called
me yesterday. He
was received - no
one postcard. =

Sister Wurzer

Wim X 1/25

Milnreidg. 95, room 9

Bei 29 eighan
possible plant (gravel)

for föl. see 20 yrs.

Cold store behind.
Station building
some time in 16.
Spanhouse.

CLASSIFICATION: Secret Control
DATE OF INFO: 20.3.46 thru 28.5.46

SB MEMO #38
2 Aug 46

MADE BY DD124

TO: DD111

SUBJECT:

SPECIFIC: FOSS, Capt. & ALEXANDROW, Boris
GENERAL : SYBILLE Project

SOURCE: Sybille

REFERENCE: LSX 228, par. 17

Comment; The first portion of the report is from the SYBILLE Project. The second portion is from 308.

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DATE 2006

MEMORANDUM

DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE

XRAY 3152

VIENNA

MICROFILMED: FEB 17
1960

SOURCE: VSM/C/196

CLASSIFICATION

DATE: 12 September 1947

TO : Mr. Cyril Rolo - No. 1 C.C.U.
FROM : ESD #22, Hq USFA, APO 777 - John R. Stockton
SUBJECT: ALFERTCHIK, Nikolai Feodorovich

REF : Report dated 14 April 1947 from No. 1 C.C.U., subject: Soviet Agents in Austria, forwarded under cover letter dated 30 May 1947, File No. 495/1371.

1. Thank you very much for sending us the reference report. In your cover letter you requested an evaluation of the reliability of the information presented. We now have the following information:

2. As a result of investigations conducted in Salzburg, it appears to be quite certain that the immediate source of the information in reference report in Vladislav FEDOROWICZ, a Pole who has been circulating in the Salzburg area, and that FEDOROWICZ obtained his information from Nikolai Feodorovich ALFERTCHIK.

CIT: STATELESS □ SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

3. ALFERTCHIK, born in Gomel, Russia, in 1917, is a Russian emigre who has been doing intelligence work in the Salzburg area for almost two years. He is a member of the National Working Union of the New Generation. He is regarded as flighty, excitable, lacking in judgment and arrives at conclusions without proper evidence or evaluation. He is considered to be a low-level agent who operates without system or security, though with considerable zeal. He has been in contact with various Allied intelligence agencies and it is believed that the nature of his activities is widely known to the Austrians and to the emigre population of the Salzburg area. This office is inclined to give a low evaluation to any information received from ALFERTCHIK.

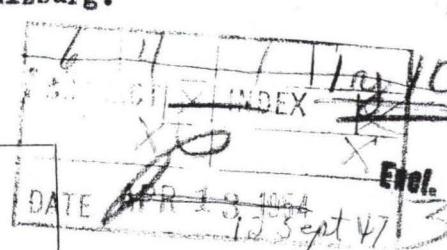
4. You may be interested to know that reports containing information identical to that found in reference report were received by this office through two other agencies, and it is believed that the common source was ALFERTCHIK.

5. We regret the delay in replying to your communication. Our reply was held up pending receipt of information from Salzburg.

CS COPY

DISTR : 1 - No. 1 C.C.U.
1 - Files

CLASSIFICATION



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MEMORANDUM

VIENNA

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NO.: VSM/SCB/196

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION

DATE: 12 September 1947

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FROM : ESD # 22, Hq USFA, APO 777, John R. Stockton

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2. As a result of investigations conducted in Salzburg, it appears to be quite certain that the immediate source of the information in reference report in Vladislav Fedorowicz, a Pole who has been circulating in the Salzburg area, and that Fedorowicz obtained his information from Nikolai Feodorovich Alfertchik.

3. Alfertchik, born in Gomel, Russia, in 1971, is a Russian emigre who has been doing intelligence work in the Salzburg area for almost two years. He is a member of the National Working Union of the New Generation. He is regarded as flighty, excitable, lacking in judgment and arrives at conclusions without proper evidence or evaluation. He is considered to be a low-level agent who operates without system or security, though with considerable zeal. He has been in contact with various Allied intelligence agencies and it is believed that the nature of his activities is widely known to the Austrians and to the emigre population of the Salzburg area. This office is inclined to give a low evaluation to any information received from Alfertchik.

4. You may be interested to know that reports containing information identical to that found in reference report were received by this office through two other agencies, and it is believed that the common source was Alfertchik.

5. We regret the delay in replying to your communication. Our reply was held up pending receipt of information from Salzburg.

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Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

By: MBP Date: 5/12/06

1 - No. 1 C. C. U.
1 - Files (now 2)DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

CLASSIFICATION

FOR COORDINATION WITH US Army

~~MACK~~

15/7/48

Steve Rundt, asked me to forward this to you.

DS

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DATE 2008

SECRET

15 July 1948

NTS (NARODNYI TRUDOVII SOIUS)

1. National labor organization or alliance; is one of the oldest White Russian, anti-Bolshevik, emigrant groups reportedly penetrated by pro-Soviet elements who pushed the older leaders in an effort of bold political agitation for the purpose of discrediting the organization.
2. While overtly anti-Moscow in aims, thoroughly penetrated by Communists.
3. One of the general categories of organizations to be investigated by the MGB or MVD according to orders issued by GenPolk. KUTZNEZOV, Chief of the Political Section of the Soviet Second Occupation Army, which calls for the registration of untrustworthy and counter-revolutionary elements in Soviet ~~territory~~ occupied territory.
4. Another interpretation of the initials NTS is NATSIONALI TRUDOVII SOIUS, however, characterized in this report as extreme leftist organization and "closest to Communist".

References:

1. SCI, CIC Linz, 8 October 1947, uneval. Anti-Soviet Organizations in Austria.
2. ACERIT, 25 Sept. 47, Anti-Soviet Organizations in Austria.
3. SCI, CIC, Linz, 9 July 1947, B-3, Registration of Counter-Revolutionary Elements in the Territory of Soviet Occupation Army.
4. SOI, CIC, Linz, 24 June 1946, uneval. NTS
5. SOI, CIC, Linz, 8 Sept. 47, B-2, (evaluation doubtful), Russian Anti-Bolshevist Organizations.

ALL ABOVE REFERENCES AVAILABLE IN CIB RECORDS.

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DATE 2006

MEMORANDUM

VIENNA

NO.: VSM/SCB/580

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

DATE: 19 July 1948

TO : [REDACTED]
FROM : [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: ALFERCHIK, Nicolai
REF : Our Conversation of 2 July

1. I have discussed with [REDACTED] the problem of [REDACTED]'s utilization of the NTS group in Salzburg and [REDACTED] concurs that [REDACTED] should proceed as we had agreed, namely, ALFERCHIK will be simply handled as an informant by [REDACTED] and will be given such payment and assistance in accordance with the intelligence information he is able to produce. We have a considerable file on ALFERCHIK here but very little actual biographical data, as well as little or no information concerning his former activities. ALFERCHIK has been in contact intermittently with various intelligence groups in the Salzburg area and was for a time in direct contact with Howard M. Price and with Devereaux Parle, formerly with the SCI unit in Salzburg. I am still going through the information here to see whether he had ever produced anything of significance to these persons, but I realize that at this time everyone was gathering extremely low level type of information concerning any personalities suspect of being Russian agents and ALFERCHIK was probably never given any intelligence briefing.

2. I provided [REDACTED] with a rather detailed brief while in Salzburg so that he should well be able to keep ALFERCHIK in the picture concerning our intelligence needs. He should also be able to determine what information is worth passing on to you. We are anxiously awaiting the results of this contact and are hoping that [REDACTED] will be able to make something of it.

3. In connection with the NTS group in Salzburg, will you please ask [REDACTED] to furnish you with several copies of the leaflet type news page published by the NTS people there in conjunction with Herbert Kraus of the Salzburg Forschungs Institut. [REDACTED] can obtain these copies for you. [REDACTED] has informed me that the NTS is publishing this extremely anti-Communist news leaflet with Kraus' assistance. I have requested CIB to furnish us with a report on this subject but would appreciate if you could also provide us with any further details through [REDACTED] and/or

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DATE 2006

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- 2 -

L. We are particularly interested in this alleged publication because of its possible ultimate usefulness in connection with the Umpire project.

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JCF-779

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 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2006

To : KOSTYA 1

From : KOSTYA 3

Subject: YANOVSKIY, Vladimir; AL'BION, fnu Mr.; KHARIZANOVA, fnu Mrs.

1. The following is an extract from a letter received by SHUBA 100. SHUBA 100 reports that the writer is Nikolai Fedorovich PAVLOV (True name ALFERCHIK), born about 1910. He resides at 6 Wolverhampton Street, Footscray, Victoria, Australia. He is a member of SHUBA 100 from the town Pinsk which was Polish until 1939. During the war he worked in the anti-Communist police in Minsk and Smolensk. After the war he lived in Austria, where he took an active part in SHUBA 100 work directed against enemy agents. He is an experienced and capable counter-intelligence worker. About 1948 he went to Munich where he lived in the Schleissheim DP camp. In early 1950 he emigrated to Australia. He occasionally sends SHUBA 100 material about Soviet agents or suspicious persons.

2. Traces at your convenience on PAVLOV and the persons mentioned in the report are requested.

The following is an extract from the letter:

One Vladimir YANOVSKIY, who had been arrested by the NKVD in 1944, returned to Sofia, Bulgaria from the Soviet Union. Up to and during the war he owned the restaurant "MOSKVA" in Sofia. He was arrested in 1944 for anti-Communist work which he carried on until the arrival of the Soviet Army (according to rumors in ROVS).

A rather large group of Russian anti-Communists were arrested with him. Before his release he was in Moscow, from which he came to Sofia, like a Lord, in a sleeping-car.

Having returned to Sofia he told some people that he saw their relatives in prison camps in Siberia and that many of them were soon to be freed.

In particular, we have living in Melbourne a woman whose husband he also said he had seen and who is also to be released soon. On the basis of letters to this woman, a suspicion has grown up (I cannot confirm it today) that he was sent for work for the MVD.

He stated that one of the Russians arrested with him in Sofia, one AL'BION, on the petition of his wife to the Soviet government, was released and sent to the place of residence of his wife in Vienna - this you should know, as I consider that you can expect anything under present day conditions

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74-6-334-114

2.

from the MVD. From whence they are preparing to strike - its difficult to know. If possible for you to check, tell me immediately as I have taken this game on myself, more truthfully I decided to render aid to the woman, who sent floods of letters on the part of her husband from Sofia.

In connection with this affair I have noticed that one KHARIZANOVA, who lives even now in Bulgaria, travels from time to time to Beirut, where she has a daughter who is married to a rich Arab doctor. After one of these returns to Bulgaria KHARIZANOVA travelled and gave speeches for the benefit of the "Communist Paradise". Evidently, she has connections with the MVD. This should be watched.

2. C.R.D.

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(When Filled In)

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

TO RI/ANALYSIS SECTION	DATE 4 NOV 57	ACTION		
FROM AI/CC		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPEN	<input type="checkbox"/> AMEND	<input type="checkbox"/> CLOSE
	ROOM NO. 2303 L	TELEPHONE 9285		

INSTRUCTIONS: Form must be typed or printed in block letters.**SECTION I:** List 201 number, name and identifying data in the spaces provided. All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete.**SECTION II:** List cryptonym or pseudonym, if assigned. If true name is sensitive, obtain 201 number from 201 Control Desk and complete Section I and Section III. On a separate form, enter the 201 number and complete Section II and Section III. Submit each form separately.**SECTION III:** To be completed in all cases.

SECTION I

SENSITIVE				SOURCE DOCUMENT
NONSENSITIVE				
NAME (Last) ALFERTCHIK,	(First) Nikolai	(Middle) Fyodorovich	(Title)	SEX 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
NAME VARIANT				
TYPE NAME 2. V	(Last) ALFHERCHIK,	(First) Nikolai	(Middle)	(Title)
V	ALFERTCHIK,	Nikolai		
V	ALFHERCHIK,	Nicholas		
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006				
PHOTO 4.	BIRTH DATE 5. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> D 31 M 12 Y 17	COUNTRY OF BIRTH 6. USSR	CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH 7. GOMEL	OTHER IDENTIFICATION 8. 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3.
OCCUPATION/POSITION		OCC/POS. CODE 9.		

SECTION II

CRYPTONYM	PSEUDONYM
-----------	-----------

SECTION III

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE 10. AUST	ACTION DESK 11. EE/A	SECOND COUNTRY INTEREST 12.	THIRD COUNTRY INTEREST 12a.
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COMMENTS:

PUNCHED

PERMANENT CHARGE YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRICTED FILE YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE
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Form No. 831 Use previous editions.
1 Oct. 56SECRET
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(38)

UNCLASSIFIED CIA INTERNAL
USE ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

SR/3-CE

NO.

DATE

26 January 1959

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

REC'D

FWD'D

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

RJ/~~RECORDED~~ AM

RA

Please include in
C I

2.

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FORM 1 DEC 55 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS



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mp, reference
ECFA-6254

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CARDED ✓

Info: COS

Chief, SR

Chief of Base, Frankfurt

REDSOX/AESCAURUS/LCIMPROVE

SHUBA 100 Report on Suspected
Soviet Agents in Bulgaria

1. Transmitted herewith is JCF-779 which is a SHUBA 100 report prepared by Nikolai Fedorovich TAYLOV (True Name - ALFERCHIK), who is a SHUBA 100 member living in Australia.

2. This report is forwarded for your information and files. Traces are requested at your convenience.

L

1

Approved _____

19 July 1955

DIST: 4 - HQS, w/5 cc. JCF-779 HEREWITH (DIRECT)
3 - COS, w/1 cc. JCF-779 HEREWITH

3 w/att (Agg)

3 w/att

3 w/att

B13 w/att

RECORDED

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74-6-33-4-114