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SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2004 2005

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T	
NO ORIGINATING OFFICE		NO COPY/CONTINUED CONTROL	
TO Chief, WFO		OPERATOR SYMBOL AND NO. OFPB- 56863	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 29-2-845
FROM Chief of Station,		DATE 29-2-57	
SUBJECT L'Espresso E. J. Nichols ABRAMCHIK		RE - Q. T. - CHECK "X" ONE X	INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUANTITY NO. PER UNIT
ACTION REQUIRED OFPB-29487, 9 January 1961			
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been queried in accordance with the reference request, and the following is a translation of the reply:</p> <p>In reply to your reference note, the following is the information in our possession concerning Subj(s):</p> <p><u>ABRAMCHIK, Nicolas</u> <u>PARIS</u></p> <p><u>born 8 April 1907 (or 6 August 1907) in Striberzhent, Russia</u> - son of Simon and Tatiana VIKTOROVICH - Russian refugee</p> <p>Subj entered France legally on 25 September 1929, coming from Czechoslovakia. He resided in Corbeil for a few years where he worked as a carpenter. Victim of a work accident, he came back to Paris where, according to a report in 1948, he has resided since 1937 at 45 rue des Gravilliers, Paris, France.</p> <p>In October 1942, he left Paris and without a passport he succeeded in fraudulently entering Byelorussia, his native country. However, his stay in this country was of short duration, the German authorities having sent him back towards France where he entered in November 1943.</p> <p>In the meantime, ABRAMCHIK had married a German girl in 1942, a complotist named Nina IERNOVICH, born 10 March 1916 at Korfuga, Russia.</p> <p>In November 1948 in Paris, ABRAMCHIK assisted at a congress of the "Union of Free-Press Journalists from Central and Eastern Europe".</p> <p>During the same period, Subj was indicated as being the President of the Byelorussian Union of France (OSAFRUS), an association consisting of anti-Soviet Byelorussian emigres.</p> <p>In 1950, he was named as a member of the "Academie Internationale Libre des Sciences et des Lettres".</p> <p>According to information which was of unknown value in 1948, ABRAMCHIK was suspected of being "at the head of a pro-Communist movement whose activity extended to France and Germany". Meanwhile, the investigation carried out during that period revealed the reliability of this information to be very weak.</p> <p>We have no traces on Alexander ABRAMCHIK.</p>			
<p>1 February 1961</p> <p>Distribution: 3-C/WB</p> <p>INDEX</p>			
FORM 104 147 53 101	USE PREVIOUS EDITION S/N 7 31 28 AND 31-39 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE	NO COPY/CONTINUED CONTROL	CONTINUED