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<b>DISPATCH</b>		CLASSIFICATION <b>SECRET</b>	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO <b>ECCN-170</b>
TO INFO	Chief of Base, Hamburg COS, Germany		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO C 3
FROM	Chief, EE	DATE 8 NOV 1958	
SUBJECT	BEDOX/CART/Operational Kurt HEINEMAYER	RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING	
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
ACTION REQUIRED	For your information	<input type="checkbox"/> INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	
REFERENCE(S)	EGGA-1076 dated 17 October 1958		
<p>1. Headquarters files indicate that a Curt Heinsmeyer, born 27 December 1907, was listed in November 1936 as a member of the SS Ostief.</p> <p>2. The persons referred to in paragraph 3 of Reference are: Czeslaw NADOLSKI, Helmut STRICZEK and Anton, Ignacy and Stanislaw NADOLNY.</p> <p>3. NADOLSKI and the three NADOLNY brothers were accused of working for Jan MILLER, leader of a British Intelligence spy ring. MILLER was recruited for intelligence work in 1950 when he was a member of the crew of a Polish merchant ship. According to Polish newspaper reports he was instructed by the "London Intelligence Center" to organize with the aid of his wife and relatives a spy network in Poland. His assignment was to communicate to London "important information and documents concerning military and economic data." He recruited his wife's brothers, Antoni, Ignacy and Stanislaw NADOLNY, their sister Maria, Czeslaw NADOLSKI, etc. Stanislaw NADOLNY testified at the trial held in the Warsaw Military Court in December 1955. He claimed he was recruited in 1951 and that his task was to supply MILLER with a sample of medicine for Heine-Medina (polio) claiming that if upon analysis in London it was found to contain ingredients imported from abroad the intelligence service would use its influence to stop delivery of these elements to Poland. Jan MILLER was found guilty of espionage and sentenced to death. His wife, Helen, got life imprisonment; Ignacy and Antoni NADOLNY were sentenced to death; and their sister Maria to 15 years in prison.</p> <p>4. A Polish-Associated Press release dated April 21, 1956 listed a Helmut STRICZEK, born 1928, among three agents of the "American Secret Service" arrested in Poland for espionage. In 1945 Helmut STRICZEK escaped to Western Germany in search of adventure and an easy life. The initial period of his 10 years of living in the West, he spent in the so-called 2d Corps of Anders in Italy and England. After the demobilization, he was sent to "Guard Units" in West Germany. Discharged from these "units", he was buying stolen goods and was sentenced to a prison term by a German Court. After his release from prison he met a "Spotter" from the AIS, a certain Jan HENKEL. HENKEL suggested, after learning of STRICZEK's past, that they cooperate with the AIS. STRICZEK agreed and was introduced to an AIS employee named HERRI. After completing his training and being supplied with false documents in the name of Ernest KALINOWSKI and Jakob KARB, accompanied by an American Secret Service agent known as Teodor RADEK, STRICZEK was taken to West Berlin and from there arrived in Poland. The Warsaw Military Court found STRICZEK guilty of espionage and in April of 1956 sentenced him to 4 years in prison.</p> <p>5. There is no indication in BEDOX records that anyone of the above mentioned persons was a KUBARK agent.</p> <p>6 November 1958</p> <p>Distribution: 2 - Hamburg 2 - COS 2 - EE/P 1 - RI</p> <p>EE/P/GRM: gp</p>			
FORM 10-57 53 (AO)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION, REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION <b>SECRET</b>	PAGE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED

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