Transmitted herewith are three more Swedish-language reports from the debriefing of Kyri COSSELL. They were given to the Station are the last two sentences of attachment C.

The first of these sentences mentions that former Estonian envoy in Helsinki

(CBS) "Former Estonian envoy in Helsinki" reportable

is in rather close contact with the Americans. The second sentence reports

that

(Captain Arnold FURS)

of Stockholm has been in correspondence with an Estonian named Pashat.

(Arnold FURS)

who was supposed to come to Helsinki on a tour in June 1962 but who never arrived.

Larionov, see item # 8 and # 9.

Attachments: 3 reports

Distribution: 0 & 1 - WE, w/atts, single copy each (orig.).
2 - SS, w/o atts.
SWEDISH-LANGUAGE REPORT ON

THE INTELLIGENCE SITUATION IN MUNICH DURING 1959, 1960, & 1961

(ENCLOSURES 1, 2, & 3 to OPAH 5503)
1) On 11 June 1951 OREKHOFF came from BRUSSELS for a two-day visit in MUNICH. He arrived with a certain Aleksandr MAMONOV (MAMONOV), a Russian who lives permanently in Brussels and is believed to work with some intelligence service, French or English; he has good connections in England, where he visits often; he is a Belgian citizen and has his own automobile, with which he drove to Munich with OREKHOFF. MAMONOV has an antique shop in Brussels and, as he himself has said, he came to Munich to attend an antique auction. He was with OREKHOFF the entire time, visited with Orehkov at the "Freedom" radio station, which is supported by the Americans. MAMONOV has some connection with RNO and is well acquainted with all the Russian emigrant political affairs. During the talk, he made numerous notes in his memorandum notebook. After his visit to the radio station and to the representative of the American Freedom Committee in Munich, Dreher, the latter being also the chief of the American agents, since the former chief, was robbed of his briefcase containing a list of all the American agents in Germany, was recalled to the U.S.; Robert DREHER, among other things, is leaving Munich in 3-4 weeks and returning to the U.S. Dreher and his deputy, Vassily KLUMF, live in Munich. After visiting them, OREKHOFF and MAMONOV came to the conclusion that the American Committee's activity has been reduced in importance. DREHER and KLUMF had said that, because of the reduction in funds allotted to the Committee for its work, the Committee had to curtail its activities and thus about half of the people now employed at the radio station "Freedom" and at the...
Institute for the Study of the USSR, which is housed in the radio station building at 11 Tierstrasse, will soon be dismissed (20 persons from the Institute will be released.). According to reports, the morale there is quite low. The reduction in force does not involve only Russians but other nationalities as well: Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, etc. From the talk which GRECHNOV had with the representatives of the American Committee, it is clear that the Americans are interested not in, and can give considerable funds to, work in the Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), as well as Czechoslovakia (primarily), Poland, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

The chief of the American Committee for Liberation in Europe is KELL. His office in Munich is at Lillenthalstrasse 3. His deputy for political affairs is a Russian Jew (American citizen) named ISAAC PATSH, who replaced KORNILOVSKY, a Finn who was fired for being ill-mannered; he was a vehement antagonist against everything Russian and, in all cases, supported Russian national minorities only. PATSH likes the Russians. PATSH lives in New York. The American Committee has authority over the Radio Station "Liberation" (called "Freedom" above) and the Institute for the Study of the USSR, both in Munich. The director of the Institute is a certain SCHULZ, deputy director is GALAI. Both live in Munich in the Institute building, where BARAT also lives and works (BARAT is the former Russian BARANOVA, who is now an American citizen who works with the American Committee.)
One of DREHER's deputies at the American Committee is a young American professor named VOLKOFF, who also lives at Tierstrasse 11. A nonpermanent worker at the Institute is a man named DIXOFF (DIXOV), a former Komkomol secretary in Moscow, who was a prisoner for a time in Moscow, was an officer in the Red Army, was captured by the Germans, was later in Vlasov's army (ROM) and served there as adjutant to General MALYSHKIN. After the war he formed a youth organization called "Vlasov's Youth" in Munich. He is a homosexual. DIXOV was also a member of the SHOKH and formed a so-called "Youth Battle Group" there. He is supported regularly by a rich American Jewess named BERTA FISCHER, who lives permanently in the U.S. but comes frequently to Munich. At the Institute, DIXOV is considered a specialist in Soviet internal and foreign policy. He writes articles for the Institute publications. He lives in Munich. As the editor of the Russian department at the Liberation Radio Station, the Americans have appointed a certain RASSINSKY, an old emigrant, American citizen, who just arrived from the U.S. There is no information to report on him, since he is unknown. His slot was formerly occupied by a certain RALLIS, an American citizen who speaks Russian; he was a very coarse person and had a completely false conception of Russia in general. He is still in Munich. The Institute for the Study of the USSR has a library called the Stevens Library. In the Russian department of the library works a woman named Valentina KRYLOVA, whose boyfriend was a certain KARAKUTIEK (literary pseudonym PEN), a journalist who wrote many articles for the publications of the American Committee for Liberation. He is heavy drinker. When the KRYLOVA woman got an apartment in the
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At the Radio Station "Liberation" works a certain EIPSHEFF (EPISHEF), who also expects to travel to the USSR; he often visits a Soviet official frau BONN (POTIN). At the American Committee for Liberation the new deputy to GRINER and successor to MELBERG in the matter of chasing agents, Edward ELLIOTT, is now at work in his office in the Committee building.

2) LAKOMOV and GROMOV have reported that the anti-Soviet emigrant organizations have not changed their attitude toward the Americans, but it is not clear what the American political line is with regard to USSR matters since the new president took office. All anti-Soviet emigrant organizations, however, depend on American financial support for their existence and operation, but these stipends are getting smaller and smaller, and it is quite clear that the Americans have lowered the boom on Russian emigration and are paying the way only for certain individuals in whom they have an interest. At the same time, certain Russian emigrant organizations have themselves broken with the American Committee for Liberation after it became clear that the Committee policy was aimed at the partition of the USSR, and that the Committee thus supports national claims to Soviet territory. The American demand that Russian emigrant organizations support this partition of the USSR

American Committee building at 11 Tierstrasse, she took BARABYENKO in with her, but he, as he himself related, "pissed on her mattress," and she kicked him out of her apartment, although until now she has continued to help him. He expects to return to the USSR very soon.

At the Radio Station "Liberation" works a certain EIPSHEFF (EPISHEF), who also expects to travel to the USSR; he often visits a Soviet official from BONN, a man named LOPATIN. At the American Committee for Liberation the new deputy to GRINER and successor to MELBERG in the matter of chasing agents, Edward ELLIOTT, is now at work in his office in the Committee building.
SECRET

has evoked many protests, and certain emigrant organizations have broken off relations with the American Committee for Liberation and have tried to get support from some American authorities, who do not make the demand that they support the partition of the USSR. For example, the NTS is now hostile toward the American Committee and gets no money from the Committee for Liberation, but does get financial support, naturally in much smaller amounts, from the American Committee, from the American intelligence organizations such as CIA and the Pentagon (U.S. Defense Department); ZOPE also gets money from Central Intelligence. The only emigrant organization still not getting American financial support is the RNO (OSSIEKOV's organization), the Russian National Union. It is true that RNO has several times tried to get American financial support, but was rejected because it fosters a purely Russian national policy and is not willing to be subordinate to the Americans.

3) An organization called the RNDD (Russian National Sovereignty Movement), headed by Terentiy ARCHUK, has built up a considerable activity in Munich. ARCHUK (ARCHUK) is married; his wife's name is Aleksandra. It is quite suspicious that ARCHUK's parents have recently obtained a house in DONBASS, and his sister also bought a house in URAL. ARCHUK has his own publishing house and print shop. At the end of May he moved to a new building at Teggerstrasse 40. ARCHUK was successful in getting his hands on the remaining part of the so-called Vrangel Silver Fund, which was moved from Yugoslavia to Germany during the last war.
The fund got to Yugoslavia from Russia after the revolution and consisted of Russian state funds which were evacuated to Yugoslavia. ARSHIK was also able to get 26,000 Deutsche Mark from the bank to assist political emigrants. The bank is subordinate to the International Commission for Refugee Affairs (according to Nansen, this position is held by a Frenchman). The representative of the bank in Munich is PIRENTOHE. Among other things, ARSHIK has said that the chief enemy of the entire world is not in Moscow, but in the United States, since it is international capital. ARSHIK insists that the USSR has already had a national revolution and that the new Soviet government, with KUSHCHENKO at the head, represents the interest of the Russian people. ARSHIK's success in getting so much money has been enhanced by the resolution of last year by the U.S. Congress regarding the establishment of the day for celebrating the so-called "enslaved peoples day." Among the "enslaved peoples" are included such "independent" nations as Kazakhiya (Kazakh region) and Ural, not to speak of the Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Estonia, Latvia, etc. This law was slipped through Congress by a certain DOBRIANSKIY, a man from Galicia, an American citizen, Colonel in the U.S. Army and former President Eisenhower's consultant on Russian affairs.

Now at American University in the U.S., a group of 14 professors, headed by a Russian (American citizen) professor named CHEROVAYEV, is trying to explain to the U.S. Congress that it was wrong to pass such a law, and this group is working toward the repeal of that law.
There is also a group of the Supreme Monarchist Council in the city of ULM. It is headed by a priest named SALTAVETS, who has contact with the American Committee for Liberation, whence he gets financial support.

DREHER, the representative of the American Committee for Liberation in Munich, not long ago, in 1961, gave money to a person who calls himself the "Colonel," and who is named PROTOPOPOV, alias Kitter von MEHNER. He served with the Russian Cossack Troops in Yugoslavia during the past war and was captured by the Russians along with the Cossacks. He was imprisoned with the Cossacks in the USSR and, as a German citizen, was returned to Germany in 1955, and received there a major's pension from the German government. He has received money from the Americans for the establishment of a European Cossack Organization (EKO), and has called together a conference of Cossack representatives in Munich. To this conference came from Paris the Cossack generals KOROVALOV and KURUKOV, together with (as well as) an old Soviet agent who still thinks he has not been discovered, a man named Poty DYMCHENKO. During the conference the question was raised of doing away with the headman office and forming a Cossack Alliance on a democratic basis, which is preferred by the Americans who look everywhere for "democracy." Cossack General KOROLYOV, who lives in England, was invited to the conference, but did not come. This EKO (Cossack Alliance) was formed by a small independent group with American money.
ORDCHOV's (RNO) group in Munich, with only three people and no activity, is represented by an engineer named ALINOFF (ALINOV), who has his own architecture/engineering office and is completely taken up with his own business affairs, although he has good relations with the American Committee in Munich.

There are about three or four Cossack groups in Munich, each with only two or three members, and all hostile toward each other. Neither do they get small subsidies in accordance with the law passed last year by the U.S. Congress on the support of various nationalities from the former Russian Empire.

In Munich there is now only one department of the NTS. According to LARIKOV, this organization has many good workers, young persons who, particularly in PARIS and in Belgium (about half are Russian and half French or Belgium), easily make the acquaintance of Soviet tourists and seamen, tell them of the free live in the Western countries, of the surplus of goods, compared with life in the USSR, tell what is possible in the West and impossible in the USSR, give them various very well written anti-Soviet brochures and try to get from them various information about the Soviet Union. But, this NTS, as mentioned earlier, has chosen not to be supported by the American Committee for Liberation and its policy, has broken with the Committee and is now hostile toward the Committee. NTS is now getting sufficient, but much less than before, financial support from the CIA and the Pentagon, as well as from the former French minister, SOUSTEL, who is a very rich man. At the head of the NTS and its policy chief in fact is Evgeniy ROMANOFF (ROMANOV); the official chairman, or president, PARSHKIV, is completely dependent.
The Soviet SEMS, with help from the central NTS office, had been trying to contact Soviet unions in Sweden for years. Some were successful, but others were not. However, during the Second World War, the NTS branch in Stockholm was able to start a local cell. The Soviet semis had been able to visit Stockholm during the time their ships were docked in Stockholm or other Swedish ports. The Soviet semis took their anti-Soviet literature and distributed it to organize their own NTS cell. The Stockholm NTS branch immediately reported their successful action to the center as an important and secret report, but a few days later the newspaper Posey published a hasty account of the success of the NTS Stockholm branch in contacting semis from the Soviet Baltic Fleet and of forming an NTS cell there. This report, sent to the center as a secret message and nevertheless published in the newspaper, led to the wrath of the SEMSs.
branch of the NTS, and eleven members of the Stockholm group, headed by MIZANEX, turned in their resignations from the NTS. From the center in Frankfurt an Hain a delegation was sent to Stockholm to investigate the situation. As is known, the head of the NTS was a so-called "leading circle," a sort of parliament consisting of 50 members, all of the branch chiefs and certain other selected persons. This circle meets once a year. From its membership it elects a "board," or "council," consisting of 15 members, and this council, in turn, elects an "executive bureau," consisting of 5 persons. In March 1961, a special session of the "leading circle" was called in the town of KONIGSTEIN, near Frankfurt an Hain. At this session, MIZANEX delivered a sharp attack against the clumsy job done by the organization leadership and the publishing of the secret report in the newspaper Posey. PARENSKY, the head of the "leading circle," took over the floor from MIZANEX and explained that a special investigation was in progress and that MIZANEX had no right to discredit the leadership. MIZANEX returned to Stockholm and, in a meeting of the Stockholm NTS, reported on his meeting with the leadership. Right after this, 12 persons from the NTS in Stockholm, with MIZANEX at the head, decided that, as an expression of protest, they would submit a collective application for separation from NTS. Only two members of the Stockholm NTS branch, GUSEV (GUSEV) and IVANOFF (IVANOV), decided to remain within the NTS and not to follow MIZANEX and the others. IVANOV is a retired seaman.
MUZENEX is 63 years old and works as a bookkeeper in the Stockholm port administration office. After he had submitted the collective request for separation from the NTS, the NTS "executive bureau" convened a so-called "court of honor and conscience" in Frankfurt am Main. This court consisted of L AZAREV and BECK, who live in Paris, and KONDRATIEV, who lives in Munich.

For the investigation of the entire affair, GONYACHKIN and OKOLOVICH were sent to Stockholm. MUZENEX told them that, if anything should happen to him, the "executive bureau" should know that all the information on this affair and on NTS work in the matter, and on NTS leadership misconduct, was handed over by him, in written form, to a notary in Stockholm, whose name he would not divulge, with the instruction that, should something happen to MUZENEX, this information should be delivered to three persons: OKOLOVICH, Colonel Yegorov MATVEEV (who lives in Stockholm), and to a personal friend of MUZENEX, a Latvian (MUZENEX himself a Latvian), whose name Muzenex would not divulge; MUZENEX said that the notary knows who all these people are, to whom the documents are to be delivered. Finally, the "executive bureau" accused Muzenek of blackmail and dismissed him from the NTS.

5) After losing his briefcase with the names of the American agents in it, NEL BARDIS was dismissed by the American authorities from his post as chief for intelligence policy in the American Committee for Liberation in Munich and
was replaced by his deputy, DREHER, who, among other things, is to leave Germany in July. DREHER's replacement, KLUNP, an American Jew, mentioned above, has already been named.

After being back in the U.S. for a time, KELBARDIS returned to Europe. At the end of May he was in Munich and said that he was looking for some suitable job. At the beginning of June he came again to Munich and this time engaged in a secret intrigue against the American Committee. Of those persons whose names were on the list stolen from KELBARDIS, some have already gone into the USSR, and others continue to live in peace and quiet in Munich and other German cities, although the Americans have officially dismissed all those people. One of these, LARIKNOV, continues to work in Munich, but with the Germans rather than for the Americans, and KARDUNNOV (KAROV), Dimitry, who lives at Zelistroffstrasse 65a in Munich and is almost blind, continues to work for the Americans and gives them unreliable information, and still they trust him. The Americans pay him for critiques and analyses of various material from Soviet newspapers. The Americans have hired his wife, a German woman, as a charwoman at the American Committee in Munich. For working half-time she gets 400 DM per month.

6) SKOB is kept alive entirely through the financial support it receives from the American Committee for Liberation. It has an estimated total of 70 members in all of Germany, and only 10-12 members in Munich. There are SKOB branches in the United States, Belgium and a small group in Austria. The Americans pay
SBOMR for so-called "shares" (or, better said, "actions"). For example, one such action was the publication on 1 May of anti-Soviet pamphlets, the publication of the quarterly, Voice of the People. The Americans keep a close control over their activities, since they know that this organization has in its ranks a great number of drunkards and hoodlums, thus, at the moment, this organization has no political value. After "Ili'ch ANTONOFF (ANTONOV), who was an incurable drunkard and who also took some suspicious trips to Berlin, was thrown out of the SBOMR last year, the organization chose as its leader an engineer named Vladimir FILIPPOFF (FILIPOV), who arrived from Argentina. He was supposed to come during 1960, but was unable to get a visa. He was able to come to Germany for a short time in the summer of 1960, but was unable to get a visitor's visa in Germany and had to return to Argentina. In May of 1960 he came to London and, at the end of May, after getting his visa, he came to Munich, where he now lives at the Hotel LAND. This is a second-class hotel which caters primarily to transients. No passport is required there. FILIPOV is married to an energetic woman who works as an anti-Soviet propagandist. Early in June she gave a talk on Argentina and on Soviet activity in South America. It is expected that FILIPOV will conduct a real housecleaning in SBOMR, especially since, as was mentioned above, the outfit is full of real criminal types. A leading role in SBOMR is played by Anatoliy KRUZHIN, alias Petr BUBLIK, alias BALASCHOFF (BALASHOV), who lives in Munich. He fled Austria and is hunted by the Austrian police on suspicion of murder. He is married to the daughter of K. KROMIADI,
former lieutenant in the old Russian army and colonel in Vlasov's army (Vlasov's chief of staff), Olga KRANJADIN. Old man KROMIADI now works as the chief of personnel at the radio station "Liberation". He is a very disagreeable Greek. He once worked as a foreman in Paris at the Kerenskiy newspaper Deri. Among the other active members of SKOUR: I. PILASEF-PAVLOVSKIJ (I. PILASEF-PAVLOVSKIJ), who lives in Munich at Schützstrasse 11, phone 336052, and the editor of the newspaper, People's Voice, Turly GORKUSHA (alias TARKOVSKY). Both of these work at the radio station "Liberation," and are capable, not stupid, workers.

7). From a conversation with LARIONOV's chief, Mr. GRINBAUM, who is chief of the Munich department of the German "Verfassungsschutz" police, it can be concluded that, in general, all German authorities and the German police have nothing against Russian emigrant organizations, but, at the same time, keep a close watch over them, since many Soviet spies have infiltrated these organizations. The Soviet intelligence service has worked out a method of sending its agents to West Germany as refugees from the Block. These refugees gradually work their way into the 'emigrant' organizations and begin to work toward the dissolution of these organization while collecting various information at the same time. The Americans have a propensity for going along with these refugees; they give them, on the spot, 3,000 DM and blindly swallow everything they report; and these "refugees" are fabulous liars.
For example, a certain Yuriy AVERKIYEV, whose brother is a lieutenant colonel in the Soviet airforce in Moscow, and a man named DANCHENKO, who served in the Soviet border troops, fled to West Germany and told the Americans that a Soviet battalion has 4 companies, whereas it is well known that a battalion has only three companies. Some time later, these two attempted to rob a Jew; they injured him, but he was able to sound an alarm. The German police arrived and arrested DANCHENKO. AVERKIYEV made his escape and, it is rumored, has already returned to the USSR. DANCHENKO has been sentenced to 10 months in prison. It looks as if it was the Americans who used their influence to get DANCHENKO off with a light sentence.

8) LARIONOV is a secret member of ZOPE and he believes that this organization is now the most active anti-Soviet outfit, next to NTS. ZOPE is supported by the American CIA. In Munich, this organization (ZOPE) has about 30 members. In West Berlin there is a group made up of four people and called the "active group," which works against East Berlin. There is also a group in Belgium, headed by KOLOPOV (KOLOPOV), and his deputy IVALIKIN, a rumy, a group in MUNICH, a small cell in Paris, and a cell in Israel. This latter group has good connections with anti-Soviet Jewish circles and gets financial help from Jews.
ZOPE publishes the newspaper Svoboda; the chief of ZOPE is Theodor LESEDEV (LESEDEV) who lives in Munich; he is an old emigrant from Revel, is 65-66 years old, and served in Vlasov's army. G. PISSENIT, who lives in Munich, is the editor of Svoboda is a Ukrainian from Kiev, where he once edited the newspaper Kievskaya Mial; he is 54-56 years old. The connections with the Germans are handled by a man named AERNOLD, who is a German from Russia; he lived in the USSR and defected to Germany during the last war. One very active person in the organization is a Russian Jew named Grigory DAMLOV, a former Soviet flier, who also lives in Munich. He fled the USSR to West Germany in 1952. Other ZOPE members include Yevgeniy KALYZHNY, who visited Belgium a couple of times when there were Soviet tourists or season there, and often was successful in disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda among them. KALYZHNY was formerly with the SHOSHE but went over to ZOPE.

Another ZOPE worker is BAINCH, who gave a talk on the cold war on 9 June at the ZOPE building in Munich. He was in a Soviet work camp for almost 11 years and was released in 1955. Before the war he lived in Yugoslavia and was a member of the NTS. In Yugoslavia he was captured by Soviet troops. He was educated in Belgium. He now works with the radio station "Liberation" and gets 800 DM per month, but is crazy about the women and spends all his money on them. He speaks good German and French.

OREKHOV visited LESEDEV in Munich and LESEDEV said that the Americans had reduced their financial support drastically, thus necessitating savings which are having an unfavorable effect on activities. No pay — no work.

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Miscellaneous Information

a) For a time a 65-year old Countess GURETSIN worked for the Belgium secret police; almost all her reports were garbage, but the Belgians had confidence in her and paid her for her information.

b) In 1961 an anti-Soviet exhibit was arranged in Munich by a man named LIOFIK, who called himself a doctor of medicine although he was only a Navy medical corpsman. His wife (who is said to give herself to anyone at all for a couple of bucks) is a Yugoslav spy.

c) The center of Yugoslav espionage in Munich is a shop called "Import-Export Linden" on Bayersrasse opposite the main railroad station. The proprietress of this firm, and of the "Lindner Office for the Shipment of Packages to the USSR", is a 33-year-old woman, a sister of engineer RENNING (son of a certain RENNING, who was an associate at the newspaper Russkaya Myal, an Estonian who lives permanently in Stockholm). His sister's husband, KINSBERG, is also a member of the LINDNER firm; he is a former Estonian envoy to Czechoslovakia and often takes trips to PRAGUE and Warsaw. The German police suspect him of being a Communist agent, but they have no proof. Earlier, Mrs KINSBERG had several affairs with Americans.
In ROME there is a small Russian colony of about 70 persons; in early June there was a heated battle over the church in this group. The Patriarch of Moscow named a subordinate priest to the Russian Orthodox Church in ROME. A group of Russian anti-Soviet emigrants, headed by a relative of the last Russian Tsar, Nicholas II, Prince Sergey ROMANOVSKY, Duke of Leyktenbergskiy, opposed this appointment from Moscow. The Russian emigrants in Rome are meeting frequently with violent battles between anti-Soviet and pro-Soviet groups. Prince ROMANOVSKY is a former naval officer in the Tsar's fleet, is about 70 years old, and is in such dire financial straits that he is forced to sell his paintings (he is an accomplished artist) to support himself.

The High Commissioner for Refugee Affairs is now a Delegate named Felix SCHNEIDER, who lives in Geneva.

Prince Vladimir KIRILOVICH is married to the former Princess BAGRATION, whose father was head of the district nobility in Kutaisa Province in old Russia. At a tender age, the Princess BAGRATION was married in NICE to a rich American Jew named KEREL, who was several years older than she and who owned the great Woolworth stores, and favored him with a daughter, who is now 24 years old. During the German occupation of Southern France in 1943, KEREL was arrested, sent to Buchenwald and died there. His wife, the former Princess BAGRATION, fled with her daughter from France to Spain and led a frivolous life there.
In Madrid she got to know Prince Vladimir, who became enamored in her and married her, in spite of the protestations of all his relatives, both Spanish and Russian. (The infanta of Spain is his maternal aunt.) Now KERSI left a will, according to which his enormous wealth went to his daughter when she became of age, and her mother, the former Princess BAGRATION, is only the daughter's guardian. After becoming of age, the daughter married a Spanish lawyer, who was killed instantly in an automobile accident in 1961. Four years ago, the former Spanish envoy to Moscow published his memoirs, in which he wrote, among other things, that KERSI's sister, a Jewess, who had lived the entire time in the USSR, married the Soviet minister, BERIZA, who, as is well known, was assassinated. It is therefore believed that the Princess BAGRATION has maintained connections with KERSI's sister in the USSR, and that it is possible that the Soviet intelligence service has recruited her, but that is merely an assumption. The Princess BAGRATION has a brother, Prince BAGRATION, a gigolo, a scandalous fellow, the black sheep of the entire family. Three years ago, Prince Vladimir, at his wife's request, turned to the wife of Generalissimo FRANKO and asked her to help him get a license to import automobile engines into Spain. Such a license is very difficult to get. Madame Franko arranged for the Prince to get such a license from the Spanish Ministry of Trade; the engines were supposed to be imported from England. After a time, the customs in Balboa discovered that the same license was being used to import engines three or four times. An investigation showed that the Prince had turned this license over to his wife's brother, Prince BAGRATION, who,
In turn, sold the license to some very suspicious Jews, who then initiated the perpetration of their fraud. There was a big scandal. The Jews were arrested.

Prince Bagration was thrown out of Spain, and even Prince Vladimir was asked to leave Spain and take his wife with him. He left Spain for Normandy in Northern France, where he remained for two years. Following his personal appeal to Generalissimo Franco, he received last year permission to return to Spain, where he now lives with his wife (in Madrid). They are no longer received in high society, however, and the Prince has lost the position of honor which he enjoyed previously.

There is a constant battle among the American intelligence services.

For example, HELBARDIS is now serving with some other American intelligence service and, after returning to Munich, tried to find a way to "wring the necks" of the representatives of the American Committee for Liberation in Munich.

The "Liberation" radio station, the library called the "Stivens Library," and the Institute for the Study of the USSR are subordinate to the American Committee for Liberation. All these facilities, the Committee itself included, are at Tierstrasse 11 in Munich.
The chief of the American agents in Munich, BERNER, who took over after MELBAUDIS and who is also a member of the American Committee for Liberation, is going to the U.S. in 3-4 weeks; he and his replacement, ELUMP, both live at Tierstrasse 11.

The editor of the Russian department at the radio station is an American named NELLIS, a very crude fellow who speaks Russian with a noticeable accent and has a completely erroneous conception of the USSR in general.

(Enclosure 2 to OFHA 5503)

1959: ZOPE (political emigrants' central organization) has its center in MUNCH. This organization was previously called the "political post-war emigrants' central organization," and its members were exclusively those who had emigrated after World War II. After it was evident, however, that most of the members had been actual criminals, there was a large-scale reorganization. Several members were dismissed and, in their places, new persons were recruited, many of whom had been members of NTS and had left NTS when it broke up. About a year and a half ago there was a crisis in NTS; many members, with BAIKALOV at the head, left NTS and formed the RNTS (Russian National Labor Union). These secessionists had come to the conclusion that the NTS chief, RYANOV, has a pro-Soviet attitude. A battle for leadership was also going on at the time. Board members SHUTE...
and YEMANUKOV did not want to allow ROMANOV's dictatorial control in the organization, nor ROMANOV's unlimited control of the money taken into the organization.

ZOPE took in these anti-ROMANOV NTS members willingly, since many of them were skillful propagandists and intelligence agents. Thanks to these persons, who had good connections with rich American circles (for example, the Russian Jew, SCHIFF (SHIF) who lives in the U.S. and has excellent connections with rich Americans and even with government circles), ZOPE has successfully drawn more and more attention of the Americans, while the Americans, at the same time, have been getting more and more displeased with NTS, since NTS takes the money, but produces results which are a complete fraud. The NTS matter has done a lot of damage, among other things the so-called BASHMAKOV affair, which has strengthened the idea prevalent among the members of the American Committee for Liberation, namely that all NTS work in the USSR is about 80 percent fraud, and this attitude has caused a considerable reduction in American financial support. Moreover, NTS has been against the separatist propaganda, which has developed more and more with American support, since the Americans consider it to their advantage that the USSR become weak and be partitioned into several small national republics, such as the Ukraine, White Russia, Georgia, etc.

ZOPE, on the other hand, has not revealed any fixed political stand, but has been ready to go along with any American demands. The result has been that ZOPE has become a friendly branch of the American intelligence service, and has displayed no political arbitrariness. In Munich, ZOPE has received from the Americans a luxurious "villa" and an automobile, etc.
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For its propaganda radio broadcasts to the USSR, ZOPE uses the radio station in MADRID. ZOPE has branches in France (the branch in Paris is about to be organized), in Belgium (Brussels), in Israel (about 70 members, many of whom are Jews who have recently come from the USSR), a branch in West Berlin (closely allied with the German political police and utilizes West Germany skillfully to get various information from East Berlin).

ZOPE also has propaganda leaflets which, as ZOPE's chief insists, are sent to the USSR by balloon or are dropped over Soviet territory from the air; ZOPE publishes some books, such as Pasternak's Doctor Zhivago, Djilis The Face of Communism, and the book, Naked Gods, by Jefferson, an American Communist who just recently returned to the U.S. from the USSR. All of these books are given to Soviet tourists who visit Brussels, Paris, Munich. ZOPE's chief in Spain is BELOUSOV, a former Soviet artist from the Moscow Art Theater; he is a rummy, but has good connections with Americans and Spaniards.

The head of ZOPE is Teodor LEBEDEV; the board of directors are DAVIDOV, RONSEV, and ABNOLD.

NTS still gets American financial aid, but not to the extent it once did. The center of the organization is in Frankfurt am Main. The nominal head of the organization is Vladimir PARENSKITY, but the actual head is ROMANOV. NTS publishes a newspaper called Posev; this is done by the so-called "open sector." The propaganda work is done by the so-called "closed sector," which is headed by
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KIRSANOV-KRUSHEL, but actually all the work is managed by ROMANOV and GAMAIN.

Both these organizations, ZOPE and NTS, expect to send their experienced anti-Soviet propagandists to the festival which is to open in Vienna on 27 July. About 600 Soviet sportsmen and 1,000 Soviet tourists are expected to attend this festival.

The idea has also come up of sending to this festival an anti-Soviet exhibit, headed by HARTMANN and PONTKOVSKY.

(Enclosure 3 to OPRA 5503)

1961: CAPTAIN PURUS in STOCKHOLM reports the following:

Now living in Sweden are many emigrants from the Baltic countries, who came here after the Soviet troops had occupied these countries in 1939-1940, as well as those who came during the second world war when the Germans began retreating from the Baltic countries. Many of these left because they did not want to come under Soviet control a second time. The Estonian emigration into Sweden has been numerous, perhaps as much as 8,000. These emigrants have acclimated themselves here, have their own culture, mutual aid and other societies. The Estonian emigration conducts uninterrupted intelligence activity in Estonia and tries to conduct anti-Soviet propaganda work among the Estonian tourists who come from the USSR. The chief of the intelligence service of the Estonian emigration is a former Estonian Colonel IVA HAEING (Stockholm, Tallidsveagen 12 C, phone 164064).
In full contact with him, but more independent of the money which he gets from the American Fund for the Liberation of Subjugated Countries, allotted every year by the U.S. Congress, works the former Estonian Captain Arnold FUERE (Haageruten, Sverkersgaten 2, phone 458438), former commander of the reconnaissance battalion in one of the divisions of the Estonian army. He has gone over to the Germans. His wife, Helena, is a very energetic woman, who is much more clever than her husband. She works with the American Committee for Liberation, Stockholm branch; her job involves primarily anti-Soviet propaganda.

FUERE has reported that he has a card file on all Estonians and Russians who served in the Estonian SSR in offices higher than heads of kolkhozes, station chiefs, etc. He has lists, which are changed regularly, of all administrative personnel in the Estonian SSR; for example, the Estonian chief of the militia is Aleksandr KIKAS, who, in 1950, was the first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party in the Hapsals district. The chief of state security in the Estonian SSR is a Russian Colonel Ivan KARPOV; his deputy is S. TIMAKOV, another is P. LENNE. Chief of the information sector is G. ARTEMENKO; Chief of the intelligence sector is Colonel A. NAURON, whose deputy is PUDISCHENY, and so on.

It is said that the administrative offices in the Estonian SSR are held by Russians; for example, the militia chief in Tallin is D. A. SOKOLOV; his deputy is Naum SPOLYANSKIY. Chief of the militia's operations division is I. KANTOV. Chief of the VOMER (troops for internal security) is Colonel SHEVCHENKO; the MVD Party Organization Secretary is LENSKII, and so on.
Once a former Estonian General named TANGBERG arrived in Stockholm with some tourists. PURKE was able to meet him, but the General was afraid to talk, and was not allowed to have his own room at the hotel, but had to share one with, to PURKE's mind, a Russian "politruk."

Of the Estonian tourists who now and then visit STOCKHOLM, very few have been willing to take along anti-Soviet propaganda literature, among these was the Soviet author, SERGI (7).

Some time ago, PURKE exchanged letters with a man named VALLBERG from Tallinn, whom he once sent a package. It has been long time now since PURKE heard from VALLBERG; the only thing he has received from him was an acknowledgment of receipt of the package.

According to PURKE, the former Estonian envoy to Helsinki, Mr. VARKA, is in close contact with American workers.

PURKE also carried on correspondence with an Estonian named A. PURNAT, who was supposed to come to Helsinki on 6 June 1961 with tourists, but never showed up.