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		ABSTRACT	
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VALINK/Production - LCIMPROVE Kyril CORNELL Reports

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION: FYI

REF: OPFA-5460, 19 February 1962

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Transmitted herewith are three more Swedish-language reports from the debriefing of Kyril CORNELL. They were given to [] [] []. Of particular interest to the [] Station are the last two sentences of attachment C.

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

^F(fnu) *VARMA former Estonian envoy in Helsinki reported to be is in rather close contact with the Americans. The second sentence reports that

^F(Captain) Arnold *PURRE of Stockholm has been in correspondence with an Estonian named A. PURNAT.

^FA. *PURNAT cit Estonia who was supposed to come to Helsinki on a tour in June 1962 but who never arrived. ^FShe has been in contact with Captain Arnold Purre Stockholm, Sweden.

LARIONOV, see pg 4, 8 of encl 1

Attachments:
3 reports

Distributions:
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9 APR 1962

J-409/62

S E C R E T

SWEDISH-LANGUAGE REPORT ON

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

(ENCLOSURES 1, 2, & 3 to OFNA 5503)

COPY

S E C R E T

Encl. #1 to OFNA-5503

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S E C R E T

1) On 11 June 1961 OREKHOFF came from BRUSSELS for a two-day visit in MUNICH. He arrived with a certain Aleksandr MAMONOFF (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 OREKHOV. 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 OREKHOV the entire time, visited with Orekhov at the "Freedom" radio station, which is supported by the Americans. MAMONOV has some connection with ENO and is well acquainted with all the Russian emigrant political affairs. During the talk, he made numerous notes in his memoranda 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, Vassili KLUMP, live in Munich. After visiting them, OREKHOV and MAMONOV came to the conclusion that the American Committee's activity has been reduced in importance. DREHER and KLUMP 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

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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 OREKHOV had with the representatives of the American Committee, it is clear that the Americans are interested most 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 KELLY. His office in Munich is at Lillienthalstrasse 3. His deputy for political affairs is a Russian Jew (American citizen) named Isaak PATSH, who replaced KUNNIBGSHOLM, 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 BARRAT also lives and works. BARRAT is the former Russian BARANOV, who is now an American citizen who works with the American Committee.

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One of DREHER's deputies at the American Committee is a young American professor named VOLWORTH, who also lives at Tierstrasse 11. A nonpermanent worker at the Institute is a man named DIKOFF (DIKOV), a former Komsomol 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 (ROA) 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. DIKOV was also a member of the SBNR 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, DIKOV 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 RASSINSKIY, 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 KARAKUTLENKO (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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American Committee building at 11 Tierstrasse, she took KARAKUTIENKO 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 EIPSCHEFF (EPISHEV), 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 DREHER and successor to MELBARDIS in the matter of choosing agents, Edward ELLIOTT, is now at work in his office in the Committee building.

*W. J. ...
M. ...
LOPATIN*

2) LARIONOV and OREKHOV 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

*Nyecheslav M. Lopatin
cit. USSR first official born Germany
Sib. - quite visited by one Eipscheff or Epishiev, Inc.
(at the time) employed Radio Station "Liberation"
and who expects to travel USSR. Dec 13
report in debriefing Cyril Cornell*

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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 (OREKHOV'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 Yevgeniy ARCHUK, has built up a considerable activity in Munich. ARTJUK (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 Tepperstrasse 40. ARCHUK was successful in getting his hands on the remaining part of the so-called Vrangal Silver Fund, which was moved from Yugoslavia to Germany during the last war.

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The fund got to Yugoslavia from Russia after the revolution and consisted of Russian state funds which were evacuated to Yugoslavia. ARCHUK was also able to get 26,000 Deutsche Markk 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 PIRKMEIER. Among other things, ARCHUK has said that the chief enemy of the entire world is not in Moscow, but in the United States, since it is international capital. ARCHUK insists that the USSR has already had a national revolution and that the new Soviet government, with KHRUSHCHEV at the head, represents the interest of the Russian people. ARCHUK'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 Kasakhiya (Kazakh region) and Ural, not to speak of the Ukraines, Georgia, Armenia, Esthonia, Latvia, etc. This law was slipped through Congress by a certain DOBRYANSKIY, 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 CHEBOTAREV, 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.

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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 PROTOPOV, alias Ritter von MEDEB. 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 here 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 KONOVALOV and KORYUKOV, together with (as well as) an old Soviet agent who still thinks he has not been discovered, a man named Fotiy DYACHENKO. During the conference the question was raised of doing away with the hetman office and forming a Cossack Alliance on a democratic basis, which is preferred by the Americans who look everywhere for "democracy." Cossack General KOROLKOV, 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.

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OREKHOV's (RNO) group in Munich, with only three people and no activity, is represented by an engineer named ALIMOFF (ALIMOV), 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. Now and then 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 LARIONOV, 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 life 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 Yevgeniy ROMANOFF (ROMANOV); the official chairman, or president, PAREMSKIY, is completely dependent

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branch of the NTS, and eleven members of the Stockholm group, headed by MUZANEK, turned in their resignations from the NTS. From the center in Frankfurt am Main a delegation was sent to Stockholm to investigate the situation. As is known, at 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 KOENIGSTEIN, near Frankfurt am Main. At this session, MUZANEK delivered a sharp attack against the clumsy job done by the organization leadership and the publishing of the secret report in the newspaper Posev. PAREMSKIY, the head of the "leading circle," took over the floor from MUZANEK and explained that a special investigation was in progress and that MUZANEK had no right to discredit the leadership. MUZANEK 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 MUZANEK 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, GUSSEV (GUSEV) and IVANOFF (IVANOV), decided to remain within the NTS and not to follow MUZANEK and the others. IVANOV is a retired seaman.

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MUZENEK 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 LAZAREV and BECK, who live in Paris, and KUNGURZEV, who lives in Munich. For the investigation of the entire affair, GORYACHEK and OKLOVICH were sent to Stockholm. MUZENEK 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 MUZENEK, this information should be delivered to three persons: OREKHOV, Colonel Yevgeniy MATVEYEV (who lives in Stockholm), and to a personal friend of MUZENEK, a Latvian (MUZENEK is himself a Latvian.), whose name Muzenek would not divulge; MUZENEK 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, MELBARDIS was dismissed by the American authorities from his post as chief for intelligence policy in the American Committee for Liberation in Munich and

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was replaced by his deputy, DREHER, who, among other things, is to leave Germany in July; DREHER's replacement, KLUMP, an American Jew, mentioned above, has already been named.

After being back in the U.S. for a time, MELBARDIS 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 MELBARDIS, 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 these people. One of these, LARIONOV, continues to work in Munich, but with the Germans rather than for the Americans, and KARDAUMOV (KAROV), Dimitriy, who lives at Zielstrossstrasse 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) SBONR 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 SBONR branches in the United States, Belgium and a small group in Austria. The Americans pay

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SBONR 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 "Il'ich ANTONOFF (ANTONOV), who was an incurable drunkard and who also took some suspicious trips to Berlin, was thrown out of the SBONR 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 SBONR, especially since, as was mentioned above, the outfit is full of real criminal types. A leading role in SBONR is played by Anatoliy KRUSHIN, alias Petr BUBLIK, alias BALASCHOFF (BALASHOV), who lives in Munich. He fled Austria and is wanted by the Austrian police on suspicion of murder. He is married to the daughter of K. KROMIADI,

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former lieutenant in the old Russian army and colonel in Vlasov's army (Vlasov's chief of staff), Olga KROMIADI. 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 Kerensky newspaper Dni. Among the other active members of SBOMR: I. PYLAJEFF-PAVLOVSKIJ (I. PYLAYEV-PAVLOVSKIY), who lives in Munich at Schiftstrasse 11, phone 336052, and the editor of the newspaper, People's Voice, Yuriy GORKUSHA (alias TARNOVSKIY). Both of these work at the radio station "Liberation," and are capable, not stupid, workers.

7) From a conversation with LARIONOV's chief, Mr. GRUNBAUM, 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, some the spot, 3,000 DM and blindly swallow everything they report; and these "refugees" are fabulous liars.

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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 HOLOPOFF (KHOLOPOV), and his deputy IVAIKIN, a rummy, a group in MANNHEIM, 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.

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ZOPE publishes the newspaper Svoboda; the chief of ZOPE is Theodor LEBEDEV (LEBEDEV) who lives in Munich; he is an old emigrant from Reval, is 65-66 years old, and served in Vlasov's army. G. PISMENYI, who lives in Munich, is the editor of Svoboda is a Ukrainian from Kiev, where he once edited the newspaper Kievskaya Misl; he is 54-56 years old. The connections with the Germans are handled by a man named ARNOLD, 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 Grigoriy DANILOV, a former Soviet flier, who also lives in Munich. He fled the USSR to West Germany in 1952. Other ZOPE members include Yevgeniy KALYUZHNIY, who visited Belgium a couple of times when there were Soviet tourists or seamen there, and often was successful in disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda among them. KALYUZHNIY was formerly with the SBONB, but went over to ZOPE.

Another ZOPE worker is BARKIN, 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 LEBEDEV in Munich and LEBEDEV 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 GOLITSIN 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) Early in 1961 an anti-Soviet exhibit was arranged in Munich by a man named LUCKAREV, 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 Bayerstrasse opposite the main railroad station. The proprietress of this firm, and of the "Linders Office for the Shipment of Packages to the USSR", is a 33-34-year-old woman, a sister of engineer RENNING (son of a certain RENNING, who was an associate at the newspaper Russkaya Mysl, an Estonian who lives permanently in Stockholm). His sister's husband, INGENBERG, is also a member of the LINDERS 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 INGENBERG had several affairs with Americans.

*pub. Eric
7/2/61*

*Extracted
for 20)*

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- d) 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, Nikolas II, Prince Sergey ROMANOVSKIY, Duke of Leykhtenbergskiy, opposed this appointment from Moscow. The Russian emigrants in Rome are meeting frequently with violent battles between anti-Soviet and pro-Soviet groups. Prince ROMANOVSKIY 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.
- e) The High Commissioner for Refugee Affairs is now a ^{Swiss} ~~Dutchman~~ named Felix SCHNEIDER, who lives in Geneva.
- f) Prince Vladimir KIRILOVICH is married to the former Princess BAGRATION, whose father was head of the district nobility in Kutaiska Province in old Russia. At a tender age, the Princess BAGRATION was married in NICE to a rich American Jew named KERBI, 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, KERBI 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.

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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 KERBI 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 KERBI's sister, a Jewess, who had lived the entire time in the USSR, married the Soviet minister, HERYIA, who, as is well known, was assassinated. It is therefore believed that the Princess BAGRATION has maintained connections with KERBI'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. Madam 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,

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in turn, sold the license to some 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, MELBARDIS is now serving with some other American intelligence service and, after returning to Munich, tries 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.

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The chief of the American agents in Munich, DREHER, who took over after MELBARDIS 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, KLUMP, both live at Tierstrasse 11.

The editor of the Russian department at the radio station is an American named RELIS, 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 MUNICH. 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 BAIDALAKOV at the head, left NTS and formed the RNTS (Russian National Labor Union). These secessionists had come to the conclusion that the NTS chief, ROMANOV, has a pro-Soviet attitude. A battle for leadership was also going on at the time. Board members SHITE

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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, Djila's The Face of Communism, and the book, Naked Gods, by Geffersson, 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, RONSEE, and ARNGLD.

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 PAREMSKIY, but the actual head is ROMANOV. NTS publishes a newspaper called Posey; 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 GARANIN.

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 PONTKOVSKIY.

(Enclosure 3 to OFHA 5503)

1961: CAPTAIN PURRE 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 MAASING (Stockholm, Tallidsvaegen 12 C, phone 164064).

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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 PURRE (Haegersten, 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.

PURRE 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 F. LEMME. Chief of the information sector is G. ARTEMENKO. Chief of the intelligence sector is Colonel A. NAUMOV, whose deputy is PUDISHCHEV, 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. KROTOV. Chief of the VOHR (troops for internal security) is Colonel SHEVCHENKO; the MVD Party Organization Secretary is LENSKIY, and so on.

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Once a former Esthonian General named TAMBERG arrived in Stockholm with some tourists. PURRE 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 PURRE's mind, a Russian "politruk."

Of the Esthonian 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, SERGO (?).

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

According to PURRE, the former Esthonian envoy to Helsinki, Mr. VARMA, is in close contact with American workers.

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

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