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ASSESSMENT REPORT

Tsoherin SOOBZOROV

20-25 February 1956

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2005

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26 March 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/7/DOB

SUBJECT : Assessment of Tscherin SOOBZOKOV

An assessment was conducted on Subject by SR/7/DOB/A&R between 20-25 February 1956 to determine his suitability as a spotter and trainer of REDSOX agents. The assessment was favorable.

1. Biographical Summary

Subject is a 38 year old Circassian from a middle class farmer family. After finishing middle school, he entered a Soviet military school and was graduated as a lieutenant in 1939. Although of the Kulak class, family connections were able to get him into the military school; the stigma of being branded a Kulak, however, prevented him for consideration for membership in the Komsomol and Communist Party. From 1939-1941, he served with the infantry in Poland and was transferred to the Rostov area where he fought against the German invasion until 1942. When his unit transferred, he deserted and hid in his native village in the Caucasus. The German Army occupied his village and he was elected as Chief of Police. In 1942 he joined the German Army and participated on numerous patrol missions; in 1943 he was wounded. After recovering, he was sent to the North Caucasian Legion near Warsaw with the appointment to recruit Caucasians for the German Army. In 1944 he was ordered to lead 3,000 refugees from Odessa to the Rumanian-Hungarian border. He then served in Greece, Warsaw and Berlin. In 1945 he joined the Caucasian SS Division and recruited in POW camps. After capitulation, he fled to Rome and lived on the proceeds of black marketeering. With Pope provided funds and assistance, he and a Circassian group settled in Jordan. From 1948-1956, he held various personnel officer jobs in the Jordan government in Amman. From 1953-1955, he was an Agency contract agent, functioning as an agent spotter and informant. In June 1955 he, his wife and children arrived for permanent residency in the United States.

2. Comments

Subject is an individual of strong moral character and intense nationalism whose behavior has been conditioned by a Moslem upbringing in a Circassian village. He is a rugged individualist who resolves most things into black or white; he sees no greys. This decisiveness colors his entire personality. He demands honesty and truthfulness in others and normally does not trust people. To a friend he can prove to be devoted and loyal; but he can be as fiercely loyal as treacherously dangerous. Though of average intelligence, he is a skillful manipulator of people and has characteristics of a good teacher. Everything about the man shows an emotional

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MEMO TO: Chief, SR/7/DOB

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26 March 1956

charge and although it makes him impulsive, he is a leader type that can get things done. His strong hatred toward Russians is oriented not only to Communists, but toward Russians in general. It can be expected he would have difficulty working in close proximity with former Soviet Russians. He is free of symptoms of a psychiatric nature, his bona fides have been reasonably established, his polygraph examination was favorable and a physical examination revealed no significant abnormalities. Employment with the U. S. Government is not a driving factor since his present auto salesman job provides adequate compensation. He has become established and integrated in his community though a recent arrival in the U. S. A. His past Agency field intelligence experience and strong motivation to participate in anti-Communist work are in his favor in considering him for employment. The Amman Field Station recommended he be assessed for possible use in the U. S. A.

3. Recommendation

It is recommended that Subject be hired as a contract agent to work in the field of spotting, recruiting and training of Caucasian, Turkestan and Tartar REDSOX agent candidates. He is qualified to work effectively in these fields and with these nationalities after Agency training and a justification for a specialist of this nature.

The following reports are attached as evidence to support the above recommendation:

- A. Biographical Debriefing - SR/7/DOB
- B. Assessor's Report - SR/7/DOB
- C. Psychiatric Examination - Medical Staff, Psychiatric Division
- D. Psychological Evaluation - OTR/Assessment & Evaluation
- E. Physical Examination - Medical Staff
- F. Polygraph Examination - Special Security Division
- G. Fingerprints
- H. Photographs
- I. Handwriting
- J. Assessment Schedule

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Chief, SR/7/DOB/A&R

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23 February 1956

ASSESSMENT REPORT

SUBJECT: Tscherin SOCBZOKOV

I. DETAILED BIOGRAPHY

Subject was born 1 January 1918 in TOKTAMUKAI, Caucasus. He is a Circassian by origin of the Poslem faith. He attended the Toktamukai Elementary School from 1928-33 and the Middle School (secondary) from 1933-35. He was later admitted to the Ordzhonikidze Military Academy, where he graduated in 1939 with a Lieutenant's commission.

Subject's father, Tgo SOCBZOKOV, was a landowner prior to the Russian Revolution, who owned approximately 75 hectares of land, and considerable livestock. When the Soviets appropriated this land in connection with their collectivization program, Subject's father was relegated to the status of an ordinary farmer. Because of his opposition to the Soviets in their efforts to collectivise his property along with others in his tribe, and because his brother escaped to Turkey with his family, Subject's father was subsequently arrested by the Soviets in 1937 and disappeared from the scene. His father was 68 years old at the time and it is presumed that he may have died soon after his incarceration in a Soviet prison.

Subject's mother was Kurech SOCBZOKOV (nee DEDE), born in GREVENSKIA, Caucasus. A total of ten children were born to her, four boys (of which Subject states he was the youngest) and six girls. Two boys died between 1933-37 and also five girls, which Subject claims was due to natural causes. One brother is currently residing in Jordan with his wife and children. His only living sister, Suret, was married to a Captain in the Soviet Army, who was a veterinarian doctor by profession. His last contact with her was in 1943, where she was living in a village in TOKTAMUKAI with her two children. Subject has no information as to her present whereabouts and has not attempted to communicate with her for fear of jeopardizing her personal security with the Soviet regime.

Subject's wife is Hoshnasho DZANIRSE, who was born in PACHEGARUKAI, Caucasus in 1926. Her father served as a Colonel with the Vlasov Army which fought against the Soviets in World War II. He was taken prisoner by the English in Italy and turned over with other Vlasov members to the Soviets in 1945. He reportedly committed suicide enroute to the Soviet Union. Subject and his wife have two children: Jan Kazbek, 11½ years old; and Sara, 6½ years old; they are residing in Paterson, New Jersey.

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Subject states that he never held membership in either the Komsomol nor the Communist party. He was rejected from membership in the Komsomol because his father was in the so-called KULAK class and because his father's brother had defected to Turkey. Consequently, Subject states that he was blackballed whenever his name was brought up for consideration. For this reason, he feels that his initial application for the Air Force was rejected. Had it not been for the good services of a close friend of his father's, who interceded for him with Vorishilov's office-Defense Ministry, he would never have been appointed to the military academy.

After graduating from the Ordzhonikidze Military Academy in 1939, Subject was assigned to the 44th Infantry Division in Poland, which was then commanded by Major General THACKENKO. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 3rd Company of the 305th Infantry Regiment under the command of Colonel LEKANDARH, where he remained until 1941. Subject was granted leave in 1941 and in attempting to bring some cloth material for members of his family, was detained by the MVD border guards for a period of 21 days before he was permitted to proceed home on leave. This incident apparently did not improve his morale. Following home leave, Subject was assigned to the 56th Infantry Division, 1153rd Regiment, which was then engaged by the German forces spearheading their drive between TAGAROG and ROSTOV. In March 1942, Subject's Division was pulled back for regrouping and to prepare new defensive lines, where he remained until May 1942. His regiment was then ordered to move to an unknown destination - rumored to be Crimea. Subject, upon reaching a station called KAVKAZAI, decided to desert and subsequently made his way back to his native village in the Caucasus. He stayed in hiding until 12 August 1942, when the Germans took over the occupation of his village. Subject states that he came out of hiding then and gave himself up to the German Commander, whom he convinced that he was a deserter from the Soviet Army and that he was prepared to join the German forces in overthrowing the Communist regime. In August 1942, Subject was elected by the inhabitants of his town as Chief of the Circassian Field Gendarmerie for the TOKTAUKAI area, while his older brother was chosen as Mayor for the town.

In November 1942, Subject joined the 835th North Caucasian Volunteer Battalion under German command, which fought against the Soviets at KALUSHENSKIA. Subject appears to have participated in numerous reconnaissance patrol missions against the Soviet forces with considerable success. During the German retreat in February 1943, Subject was wounded in the right shoulder while on a reconnaissance mission to blow up a vital bridge to stem the advance of the Soviet forces. He was then sent to the Military Hospital in the Ukraine for treatment.

After recovering from his wound, Subject was sent by the Germans to the Headquarters of the North Caucasian Legion, which was then located near WARSAW. Here he was appointed as a special representative to recruit Caucasian elements from German P.O.W. Camps, which were to be formed into volunteer units to fight against the Soviets. In March 1944, Subject was ordered by Lieutenant-General VON FORESTER to lead 3,000 Caucasian and

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and White Russian refugees from CPASSA through Rumania to TARANTO. Subject's only form of transportation for these refugees was by means of horse and carts. After bringing his refugees to the Rumanian-Hungarian border, they were turned over to the German authorities. Subject was next ordered to proceed to ATHENS, Greece, to take over as Adjutant of the 836th North Caucasian Battalion. His stopover in Greece was short lived in view of the large scale Greek partisan activity against the Germans at the time. Subject states the high altitude caused him to bleed from the nose and mouth and after an 8 hour stay in Greece, he was sent back to the headquarters of the Caucasian Legion located near Warsaw. WARSAW was in a chaotic state of uprising at the time, so Subject proceeded on to BERLIN.

In the early part of 1945, Subject joined the Caucasian SS Division, which was organized under Standartenfuhrer Thoerman and Caucasian Standartenfuhrer Ubuyay, where he was appointed as their representative for the liberation and recruitment of Caucasian nationals from various POW camps and concentration camps to fight against the Soviets. After being properly documented as an SS officer, Subject established his headquarters in HALYA KATAZA, Hungary, where he was assigned camps in Austria and Hungary to carry out his work. After staying here until April 1945 and realizing that the German cause had collapsed, Subject proceeded with his wife to CEBERNANBURG, Austria, which was already occupied by the British. Upon arrival, Subject (dressed in an SS uniform) gave himself up to the British. His efforts to explain to the British that he was not a member of the German SS, served no useful purpose. He was incarcerated in a prison with German SS members and later shipped out of the area by truck, where he made his escape. He subsequently found shelter with an Austrian woman, who gave him civilian clothes and after making his way back to his wife, he arranged to secure false documents through an Austrian and with 42 other Circasian refugees, made his way to BARTE, Italy, in June 1945 by means of a large truck, which he managed to secure for the trip.

Subject finally settled his small group of Circasians in ROE, Italy, and lived by dealing in blackmarket activities. After staying in Italy until 1947, Subject, as the appointed leader of his Circasian group, attempted to secure political asylum for them, first in Egypt, which was unsuccessful and later through a personal conference with Abdullah of Jordan, who granted asylum along with financial assistance to transport the group from Italy. Subject also succeeded in securing a personal audience with the Pope, who later provided funds to help repatriate subject Circasian to Jordan.

From April 1948 to December 1949, Subject worked in Jordan as Station Construction Stewart. From January 1950 to June 1951, he was assigned as Controller of Laborers and did various jobs for the Municipality of Amman. He was released when this post was liquidated by the Amman administration. Subject was subsequently reemployed by the Amman Municipality in September 1952 as Personnel Officer, and worked until June 6, 1955. During this

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period, he served as Representative of the North Caucasian National Committee in Jordan. He resigned his post when his visa was granted to emigrate to the U. S. with his family.

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ASSESSOR'S REPORT

1. Subject was initially interrogated by undersigned 20 February and again 22 February 1956 in a room at the Statler Hotel. The first interrogation lasted from approximately 10:15 a.m. to 1700 hours with a one hour break for lunch. The second session lasted from 10:40 a.m. to 1315 hours. Subject in both instances was highly cooperative after the initial rapport had been established, and showed no visible nervousness throughout the interrogation.

2. The foregoing resume of Subject's personal history and background reflects to some degree his inherent characteristics which make up his personality. Subject possesses a keen, alert mind, is articulate, well poised, and is decidedly above average in intelligence. He speaks Circasian, Russian, German, Arabic and Italian. His English is considered fairly good. Subject's ability to survive during World War II and immediately following the cessation of hostilities would appear to indicate that he is also resourceful with a considerable degree of native cunning developed to a marked degree in his fight to survive under adverse conditions. He possesses qualities of leadership, if one is to judge from his account of shepherding his group of Circasians through Europe and into Italy at the end of World War II and subsequently arranging to resettle them in Jordan at a time when they were faced with possible repatriation to the USSR.

3. Motivation: Subject's basic motivation appears to stem from a fanatical desire to liberate his people from Communist domination. He has a marked hatred for the Soviet regime, which may essentially stem from the fact that his father was persecuted by the Soviets. Subject has clearly indicated that he is prepared to join forces with any group working actively against the Soviet regime.

4. Although Subject appeared to answer questions put to him in an open and honest manner, it was evident to the undersigned that he was somewhat reluctant to go into any specific details when queried on his service with the German forces, and in particular with the Caucasian SS Battalion. The undersigned feels, however, that his explanations in this respect, were not convincing and that there is a strong possibility that Subject may have participated in unavowed activities for the Germans, which might well be categorized under minor war crimes. When questioned in this respect, Subject categorically stated that his war activities with the Germans were directed only against the Soviets and that he was not involved in any crimes against humanity generally attributed to the SS elements of the German forces operating in the USSR during World War II.

5. There is little evidence in Subject's background which would indicate that he is a "planted" Soviet agent. As a deserter from the Soviet army and later joining forces with the Germans to fight against the Soviets, automatically placed him on the Soviet criminal list as a traitor against his homeland.

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Hence, had he been apprehended by the Soviets prior to escaping to the West, he would have in all probabilities been shot or hanged. All supporting documents in the possession of Subject appear to substantiate the veracity of his statements and eventual escape to Italy before securing political asylum in ABBAN, Jordan, with his Circasian associates.

6. Subject was carefully questioned on the possibilities of having other members of his immediate family besides his sister still residing in the USSR. Subject's explanation that two brothers and five sisters died of "natural causes" left some doubt in the mind of the undersigned. He appeared somewhat vague as to the nature or cause of these deaths, which leads the undersigned to suspect that Subject may have some motive for shielding this information from his examiner. It occurred to the undersigned that Subject is clever enough to realize that having other members of his family still residing in the USSR may be a militating factor in his rejection for government employment. Should this actually be the case, Subject could readily be "blackmailed" by the Soviets through direct threats to take appropriate action against members of Subject's family still residing in the USSR. This possibility would be considerably enhanced should the Soviets learn of Subject's connections with the Agency at a later date. Subject should be examined on this point when the polygraph is administered to determine whether he is telling the truth in this connection.

7. Since Subject had resided in an area predominantly under the influence of the British, he was questioned rather closely as to his relations with them during his tenure in Jordan. Subject truthfully revealed that he had been approached by the FIS to work for them. Apart from giving some general information on certain individual refugees of interest to the British, it would appear he had no further intercourse with them. It should be noted here that Subject is strongly anti-British in his views, which stems largely from his unfortunate experience with them at the end of the war and the fact that he blames them for turning over his father-in-law (member of the Vlassov Army) to the Soviets.

8. Subject was recruited by the Agency in Jordan in 1953, where he worked as a spotter and informant up to the time of his departure for the U. S. in June 1955. Apart from this experience with the Agency, his background shows no indication of additional intelligence experience. However, Subject has the requisite qualifications combined with his area and language knowledge to be considered for this work.

9. Assuming that Subject meets Agency assessment standards and his boni fides are established beyond any reasonable doubt, Subject could be considered for employment in any one of these three categories:

- a. As an agent under unofficial cover in the Middle East or Europe.
- b. As a spotter/recruiter for Caucasian elements in the U. S. for REUSCX activities.

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- c. As a possible contract employee in training Caucasian elements for subsequent dispatch to denied areas.

His natural antagonism toward Russians in general would possibly preclude Subject's use in working with this national group in an operational capacity, notwithstanding his excellent command of the Russian language.

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9 March 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/7

ATTENTION : []

SUBJECT : Tscherim N. SCOEZOKOV (t)

1. The above-named subject is a 37-year old married Caucasian citizen who was seen in psychiatric evaluation at the request of SP/7, to evaluate his psychiatric suitability for operational use.

2. Pertinent background information: The Subject is one of ten children born to farming parents of Mohammedan religion in Caucasus. The father was a forceful and uncompromising individual who was strict and rigid in his discipline of the children and outspoken in his hatred of the Communists. He was imprisoned by the Soviets in 1937 and eventually died in the prison camp. The Subject's mother was a quiet, passive, and submissive woman who was religious to the point of fanaticism. The Subject feels that he was closer to and learned more from his mother in terms of his early development. The Subject attended a military academy, where his performance was good and where he was liked by both teachers and fellow students. During the Nazi occupation of Caucasus, he was known as a collaborator, and he deserted from the Russian Army after the occupation. This opportunistic seizure of a situation in which he could realize his intense hatred of the Communists has marked his life since. He was married in 1944 and currently has two children, a son who is nearing nine, and a daughter who is approximately seven. His wife is also of Caucasian birth, whom he knew several years prior to their marriage. Following World War II he was a political refugee in Italy for several years, where he held a part-time job, then went to the Middle East, where he worked in Jordan for the British in various governmental positions through 1955. He was recruited by U.S. intelligence in Jordan. He immigrated to the States this past year with his wife and children.

3. Psychiatric examination reveals a sparkling and vivacious individual who is cooperative and not unusually suspicious or evasive in the examination situation. He is spontaneous in his verbalizations and positive in expressing his viewpoints. His eyes have a definite "sparkle," and his general appearance is characteristic of his race. He is a shrewd and practical individual who has experienced much in life and has learned to live by his wits, but at the same time to exhibit good judgment and common sense. He is temperamental and emotionally labile, who when provoked sufficiently may explode in a truly awesome expression of aggression or emotion. He regards this as a possible failing and is learning to control his reactivity in this area. He is intelligent and highly motivated. The source of his motivation appears to be a drive for recognition, achievement, and self-control. He

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admires individuals who are exact, truthful, and honest, and feels that he has similar characteristics. He is intensely nationalistic and regards as self-evident the right for man to determine his own way of life. He is religiously oriented, although not fanatically so. His feelings of independence and self-sufficiency are expressed in his conviction that "All men are my brothers," or "Don't expect others to be good if you twist them." He has idealized his father and has attempted with his own children to demonstrate the same strictness of discipline and yet to inspire admiration for him in his children. He is free of symptoms of a psychiatric nature, nor does the potential for severe conflict or illness seem prominent. He depends primarily upon shutting out of his mind those ideas or feelings which he regards as unworthy of his high moral convictions. Consequently, the only "dangerous" situation which the Subject may find himself in is when the effectiveness of this repression of ideas is threatened by external stress. He has no vices and easily handles his sexual needs within his marriage. He has leadership and command experience, and is very demanding in terms of his expectations from subordinates. He is conscientious and highly motivated for service with U.S. Intelligence.

4. Physical examination reveals no significant abnormality.

5. Recommendations: The Subject appears psychiatrically well qualified for the proposed mission as an agent spotter and recruiter; or as a trainer of indigenous agents. He is free of illness, psychiatrically and physically, and the attention in his handling should be devoted towards the intense nationalism which he manifests, together with his high moral code and demands of himself and others. He is considered psychiatrically qualified for contractual purposes.

[]
Chief, Selection Branch
Psychiatric Division

NOTE: In the copy, true name was substituted for the medical alias.

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15 March 1956

ASSESSMENT REPORT - PSYCHOLOGICAL

Name: SOOBZOKOV, Tscherin Dates of Assessment: 21-23 February 1956

Date of Birth: 1 January 1918 Sex: Male

Official Requesting Assessment: 1 []

Projected Job Assignment: Spotter-Agent Trainer

Comments:

1. This assessment was requested as an aid in evaluating Mr. Soobzokov's suitability as a contract employee whose duties will be that of spotting and training of agents.

2. Mr. Soobzokov is of average intelligence as judged by general population standards. His abilities and skills appear to be more like that of the action-agent type than what might be called the high level principal agent kind of individual. His academic aptitude is rather limited, but he has the ability to comprehend the practical problems involved in operation activity, i.e., he has the ability to learn the more fundamental and specific techniques peculiar to operation work, but he is limited in respect to his ability to deal with the more abstract conceptual problems encountered in this field. He is quite shrewd and is probably capable of manipulating a variety of people effectively. In a sense he overwhelms the other person with his intensity of feeling and achieves his objectives in this manner. He tends to be quite defensive about his limitations and would probably be quite difficult to handle in those situations where his superior is not a strong, authoritative, mature person. His ability to teach others would appear to be fairly good if limited to basic techniques and if he, as the instructor, is in a position of authority. He would possibly be very threatened and less effective in teaching persons whose intellectual abilities are superior to his own. In any situation he has a strong need to "run the show" and he would probably be quite demanding of his trainees.

3. Mr. Soobzokov appears to have a strong desire to actively lead any effort against Communism. Actually his motivation is such that he approaches the fanatic, and he has little patience with those (even his own countrymen) who do not have the same intensity of feeling or singleness of purpose. Assuming that he has related his experiences with reasonable accuracy, it would seem that he has decided leadership qualities, though mostly of the "platoon sergeant" type. He would probably be most effective as a leader in PM or

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direct action types of operations. He lacks the patience, tolerance and deliberateness for leadership activities which require long-term planning rather than physical action and zealotry of spirit. He is a person who seldom hesitates to take the initiative and his strong feelings promote a brashness which borders on uncontrolled impulsivity or impetuosity.

4. Mr. Soobzokov is generally suspicious of people and it is difficult to "befriend" him in the usual way. He tries (rather successfully) to cover up his less "charged" or less intense feelings so that it is difficult to know when he is giving the complete story or when he is entirely sincere in what he says. He has a certain awareness of his less positive qualities--his tendency to be very stubborn, to be intolerant and demanding of others, and to talk excessively and act impulsively. However, he appears to be unable to induce much change in himself, and, in his interaction with others, his behavior will probably be erratic and unpredictable because it will be easily influenced by the subtleties and content of what is said or how it is said at any given moment. He is capable of controlling himself to the extent that he would make every effort to avoid offending a person he has need of or one who is in a good position to retaliate, but he can easily misinterpret "what is going on" in a situation because it is difficult for him to avoid intense emotional involvement. Generally, the evidence suggests that Mr. Soobzokov has comparatively low "smäfu" tolerance. He reacts very quickly (and very strongly) to a situation and expects others to be equally quick and decisive. He becomes cautious, for the most part, only in those situations where he is trying to get something from somebody or where, figuratively speaking, his life is at stake. Generally he impresses one as being a person who has a great deal of animal cunning along with his brashness.

5. As a Moslem, Mr. Soobzokov strives to adhere closely to dogma as a means of giving himself "character" and self-esteem, and this adherence to a moral-religious "code" is one of his main sources of control. Psychologically he seems to be a bit "mixed up" on this issue; at times he gets disgusted with himself because he doesn't live up to his expressed convictions, and at other times he can successfully rationalize his behavior without remorse. While this "mix up" probably leads to no very deep personal conflict, it does make prediction of behavior even more difficult.

6. Mr. Soobzokov is not a very philosophical person and we doubt that he has ever been much concerned with conflicting political ideologies. He seems to hate all Russians personally and intensely, more because they are Russians than because they are Communists. Being a person who usually "speaks his mind," Mr. Soobzokov may have some difficulty in handling or getting along with Russians. He is not a very diplomatic person, and people generally will react rather strongly to his stubborn "black or white" approach. Some people will no doubt admire him for his "courage" and be inspired by his enthusiasm.

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and devotion to his "cause." Others may possibly feel that he is an impulsive crackpot or a fanatic. His own attitude, that every man is an enemy until he has proven himself a friend, may be a bit too obvious and make some others distrustful or openly antagonistic. To those who succeed in "proving" themselves, Mr. Soobzokov will undoubtedly be intensely loyal. To gain his loyalty the other fellow must make him feel that he understands him and accepts him as he is. Any attempt to change him or his point of view will probably meet with stiff resistance and he will be quick to spot a "friendly" approach which is the least bit "phony." Gaining his loyalty will in itself be a tough assignment, but this, in our opinion is the best if not the only approach to the problem of control in his case.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF TRAINING:

Chief, Assessment Branch
Assessment and Evaluation Staff

NOTE: In the copy, true name was substituted for training alias.

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5 April 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/7/DOB

SUBJECT : Psychiatric evaluation of Sergei ZAREVICH (a)

1. This 38-year old married, Caucasian citizen was seen in psychiatric evaluation at the request of SR/7/DOB to evaluate the subject for a potential use in the AEREADY program as well as nine people who were seen over a period of 18-19 February 1957. Mr. Zarevich has previously been seen by the Psychiatric Division on 9 March 1956, and the memorandum was transmitted to SR/7/DOB. In addition he has had a complete evaluation by the Alien Staff in March 1956. In view of these comprehensive previous evaluations, only brief, pertinent comments will be included here. There has been no recognizable change over the evaluations in 1956.

2. As a matter of handling, it became evident that the subject in his intensity and his demonstrativeness may occasionally attempt to bowl over another person that he is addressing by the sheer weight of his emotional intensity. There was some indication that the subject frequently tests an authority situation with the desire to control the situation. He does this by very capably using his better than average intelligence, while being extremely perceptive of the other's attitudes, and then by creating issues that would put the other person on the defensive. He pursues his adversary in a sophisticated, subtle, and facile manner until such time as he recognizes the limits to which he can go without creating animosity or being out short himself. At this point, the subject quite effectively diplomatically compromises so that in the end everything is as comfortable in regard to the interpersonal relationship as it was in the beginning. In general it will be found that the subject's dedication, rather wide range of knowledge, intelligence, and ability to articulate will make him most effective in dealing with others. It would appear that subject has all the capabilities to be an effective leader. His convictions and attention for logic, his ability to maintain his independence until he has been logically convinced of his error and then his ability to accept the change without defensiveness or humility are attributes that will be such as to provide the individual with considerable strength.

3. The subject has considerable sensitivity as to the evaluation of himself particularly by her superiors. In this regard they reach proportions that are nearly of paranoid dimensions. This is the one area in which it is felt that subject could come into conflict with others and that on occasion he could distort what was said of him or to him as intended criticism when it may not have been. His

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Psychiatric Interview on Sergei ZAREVICH (a)

basic depth of strength is such that it is unlikely that this would create any kind of a permanent breach or interfere with his capability of working with others. For the most part the subject would almost always be right.

4. It is the feeling of the evaluators that the subject is an intelligent, resourceful leader who has been quite successful to date and in whom there are no serious reservations as regards his future adjustment.

[]
Chairman, Assessment Team

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ASSESSMENT REPORT - MEDICAL

13 March 1956

TO : SCO []

FROM : Special Support Staff, Medical Staff

SUBJECT: Tschirim SOOBZOKOV (t)

Subject has been evaluated by the Medical Staff and
found medically qualified for proposed duties.

[]
Administrative Officer

NOTE: In copy, true name substituted for medical alias.

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21 March 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/7/DOB

ATTENTION : C J

SUBJECT : NOSTRIL
C-19651

1. Attached hereto please find the results of a recent polygraph examination given to the Subject.
2. Please advise this office as to the present status of Subject and as to what plans you may have for him in the future.
3. It is noted in the recommendation of the polygraph examiner that Subject should be further interrogated and given another polygraph examination under conditions more conducive to the conclusion of a successful polygraph examination. Please advise this office as to what plans you have for Subject in this respect.

C J
Chief, CI/OA

Attachment:
Memo dtd. 17 March 1956

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17 March 1956

Chief, CI/OA

Deputy Director of Security (Investigations and Support)

C-15651
#79367

1. At the request of Mr. [] Chief, SR/7/DOB, the Subject was interviewed and polygraphed at a covert site in Washington on 25 February 1956. Questions concerning communism, falsification of Personal History Statement, security indiscretions, and vulnerability to blackmail were asked.

2. The answers to the following questions are set forth as noteworthy information:

- 3) Is your true name _____ ?
Answer: Yes. Weak reaction.
- 4) Have you ever used another name to hide your true identity?
Answer: No. Weak reaction.
- 4A) Have you ever assumed another name to hide any intelligence activities?
Answer: No. Subject reacted each time that this question was asked on the first two charts. When asked for an explanation for his sensitivity to this question, Subject replied that he was thinking of the time in Austria during 1945 when, in order to avoid repatriation as a Soviet national, he had told the British officials that he was a Circassian from Greece and denied ever living in the USSR. On subsequent asking of this question, Subject's reaction diminished.
- 5) Have you given us the correct information concerning your life history?
Answer: Yes.
- 5A) Have you fabricated to us any information concerning your work with the SS?
Answer: No. Subject stated that he had served with the Soviet Army from 1936 to 1939 and had held the rank of a Lieutenant. He joined the German Army in 1942 and remained until 1945, with the rank of Ober Lieutenant. He was assigned to the North Caucasian voluntary unit and the Caucasian SS Division (Waffen SS). Subject described

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his duties with SS as those of trying to liberate and recruit Caucasian prisoners of war into fighting units for the Germans.

- 6) Have you ever falsified any information concerning your life history?
Answer: No.
- 6A) Other than your sister, do you have any other members of your family living in the USSR?
Answer: No. Weak reaction. Subject stated that he believes that he has no other relatives living in the USSR other than his sister, Suret, who is married to a former Soviet Army Captain. They are presently living in Toktamukai Caucas. Subject stated that his father and mother are dead and that he has only another surviving member of his family, a brother who is living in Jordan, presently unemployed, and who suffered from tuberculosis. Altogether there were four brothers and six sisters in the family. Subject was unable to recall all of their names or the reasons for their deaths. He stated that he recalls only the following names: Ibrahim, who is believed to have died sometime in 1934; Mousa; Ahmed; SAS; and Cuze. He stated that he could secure the names from his brother if it is necessary. Reasons advanced by Subject for not knowing the time or causes of his brothers' and sisters' deaths stem from the fact that in the Middle East people do not concern themselves with death or the causes from which they die. He thinks that one of his brothers might have died from a fall from a school window, and some of them died from cholera sometime in 1921. Subject appeared to be extremely uninformed concerning his relations.
- 7) Have you ever told anyone about your present assignment with the American government?
Answer: No. Weak reaction.
- 8) Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?
Answer: No. Weak reaction the first two times that this question was asked. On subsequent query, a weak reaction noted. No admissions made.
- 9) Have you ever engaged in any Communist activities?
Answer: No. Weak reaction.
- 10) Have you ever been sympathetic to Communism?
Answer: No. Strong initial reaction that lessened on subsequent query.

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- 11) Other than your brother, do you know any relatives or friends who are Communists?
Answer: No. The first time the question was asked, Subject answered no. On the second asking he answered yes and made the qualification that he has known in the past many Communists whose names he can not recall at this time. Some of those Communists he feels were Communists as a matter of securing positions and obtaining a living for their families. Subject indicated that his brother was a Communist for two or three years and was allegedly a member to better his own position in Jordan. Subject denied knowing any Communists of recent vintage. Subject listed approximately 21 Communists known to him; with most of these individuals Subject has had no contact since 1941. The following individuals are believed by Subject to be Communists.

<u>Name:</u> (all NR IRB)	<u>Address:</u>
1. Gjbekoko Salech	Tachtankai
2. Chadjemusa Achmiz	"
3. Mustafa Gunai	"
4. Israil Achimize	"
5. Djane	"
6. Chikaldeu Alexzu	"
7. Chadif Chareet	"
8. Brantor	"
9. Chatche	"
10. Chade Chalid	"
11. Chade Hazallu	"
12. Riousov	"
13. Parancouk	"
14. Othman Bobzokov	"
15. Yousuf Tuguz	"
16. Ramasau Tuguz	"
17. Kalmoud Maujerokov	"
18. Nicolaki	"
19. Temrouk Basseu	"
20. Temrouk Hussein	"
21. Temrouk Mirat	"

- 12) Since 1943 have you had any correspondence with your sister?
Answer: No. Weak reaction the second time the question was asked.

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- 13) Other than to the USA, have you given any intelligence information to anyone?
Answer: No.
- 14) Have you been instructed to seek employment with the American government?
Answer: No. Weak reaction, decreased on subsequent query.
- 15) Other than Americans, have you ever worked for any intelligence organizations?
Answer: No.
- 16) Other then mentioned, do you know any relatives or friends working for any intelligence organization?
Answer: No. Subject indicated that a Major Hussein KUMUZ (NR IRB) is believed to be working with British Intelligence. Subject was unable to furnish any definite indications that the Major is working with BIS, but makes this conclusion based on the manner in which the Major is living at the present time. He is currently residing in London.
- 17) Other than the incident mentioned, have you ever been asked to work for BIS.
Answer: No. Weak reaction. Subject related that the British had approached him with the request that he attempt to recruit some individuals for possible dispatch on a mission to the Caucasus. This offer allegedly was made sometime during 1950 or 1951 in Jordan. Major KUMUZ, mentioned in question 16, was the person who made the approach to Subject. Subject allegedly refused the offer because "I like the British about as much as the Soviets, and I don't trust either one of them."
- 18) Are you now working for BIS?
Answer: No.
- 19) Is there anything that might open you to blackmail?
Answer: No. This question apparently did not concern Subject because he intimated that blackmail is not clear to him. However, he denied that he could be blackmailed in any way after the question was further explained to him. Routine blackmail questions were asked of Subject; however, there appears to be no apparent attempt at the practice of deception to any of the blackmail questions.

Subject revealed to this examiner that he had spoken with the Ambassador from Jordan the night of 24 February, allegedly requesting aid in seeking a job at the UN. He denied making any mention of any contact with the U. S. Government.

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Subject's polygraph charts indicate inconsistent reactions, but there is no indication of specific and conclusive responses indicative of deception. The degree of accuracy is less than fairly accurate at this time. Subject appeared to be tired, indicating that he had had about five hours of sleep; he appeared to be suffering from a cold; he admitted drinking about 4 or 5 shots of whiskey during the evening prior to his testing; and he had been given approximately one week's psychological testing, assessment, and other tests by staff personnel.

3. Considering the limitations placed upon the analysis of the Subject's reaction patterns, it is the examiner's opinion, based on a study of the Subject's reactions, that deception was not apparently practiced at this time. It is the recommendation, however, that the Subject be further interrogated and be given another polygraph examination under conditions more conducive to the conclusion of a successful polygraph examination. The Subject has indicated that he would be willing to undergo further polygraph interviews if it is so desired.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY:

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NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPLICANT

Name of contributor _____ City _____ State _____
(State whether Police Department, Sheriff's Office, or other official designation)

Applicant for _____
(Specify position)



Name of company _____

Date 20 February 1956

Address 47 North Third St., Paterson, N. J.

Birthplace Toktemuka, Caucasus Citizenship Stateless

Age 38 Date of birth 1 January 1918

Height 6' Weight 172 lbs.

Hair brown-black Eyes Gray

Complexion Ruddy Build Medium

Scars and marks _____

18-75817

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IMPORTANT—PLEASE INCLUDE ALL REQUESTED DATA

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E-2 IMPDET CL. BY: E J

(104)

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

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LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name _____ Classification _____

(Surname) (First) (Middle)
(PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT PLAINLY)

No. _____ Color _____ Sex _____ Reference _____

RIGHT HAND

1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger

LEFT HAND

6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger

Impressions taken by: _____

(Signature of official taking prints)

Date impressions taken 20 February 1956

Note amputations _____

V. Chumakov

(Applicant's signature)

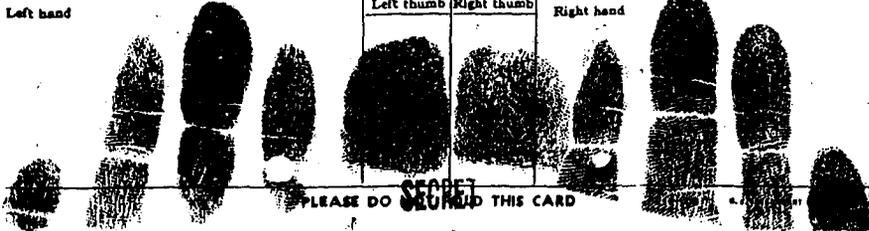
FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY

FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY

Left hand

Left thumb Right thumb

Right hand



PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE THIS CARD

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(H)

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SEE 201 FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S)



Tscherik SCOEZOV, Washington, D. C., 20 February 1956

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8-3 IMPDET CL. BY [initials]

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(I)

Tschernin S00BZ0K0V
47 North Third St
Paterson, New Jersey

Mr. John Grunz,
c/o Roger E. Harzoff,
Box 445
Main Post Office
Silver Spring, Maryland

Dear Mr. Grunz,

I hope sincerely that since I saw you last you are
enjoying happy life in your private as well as business life.
In fact I was awaiting a letter from you since long
which was going to quite my feelings about our conversations,
as you remember you didn't said to me anything definite, just
proving that you are well informed about our mutual
friends in Jordan, believe me since you left me I did
not had any home rest and I do not know why I worried
about that so much.

I will appreciate it very much if you could show
me few lines.

Sincerely yours,
Tschernin S00BZ0K0V

English Handwriting Sample of Tschernin S00BZ0K0V

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(J)

ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE
of
Tscherin SOOBZOKOV

February 1956

20 Monday	Debriefing Photos, Prints, Psychiatric Forms	John D. PETERS Eugene WEAVER
21 Tuesday	Psychiatric Examination	Dr. FRANK Dr. McGOVERN
22 Wednesday	Debriefing	John D. PETERS
23 Thursday	Psychological Evaluation	Dr. STAMBAUGH Mr. WHITE
24 Friday	Psychological Evaluation Physical Examination	Dr. STAMBAUGH Mr. WHITE Dr. William WALSH
25 Saturday	Polygraph Examination	Mr. Joseph BEDNAR

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