

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

SECURITY INVESTIGATION

RESETTLEMENT AND RESEARCH DIVISION

USAREUR

APO 757

US ARMY

Security Investigation of Sven Gunnar Treuhoff

Mr. Treuhoff saw from first hand experience how the Soviet regime operated in his native Estonia in 1938. He states that friends and associates of he and his mother were shipped to Siberia overnight. Mr. Treuhoff refused to join the Soviet Army, and to escape deportation, he and his mother escaped from Estonia to Germany on 5 March 1941. Mr. Treuhoff was then conscripted into an Estonian Police Reserve unit. The members of the Police Reserve unit were told that they were to be sent to Estonia to liberate the country from the Russian regime. The Estonian unit was sent instead to the Ukraine. Mr. Treuhoff's military career is a matter of record at the Berlin Documents Center, and a check of those files verified his membership in the Waffen SS Estonian Legion from 23 December 1942 to the capitulation. A notation on the Berlin Documents Center records indicates that Mr. Treuhoff "volunteered" for SS service; Mr. Treuhoff has the following to state regarding the SS service:

"If the word "Voluntary" appears somewhere in my military record or curriculum vitae, I have to state that this word was written down by order of higher German Authorities who this way tried to cover the fact that they had broken the International Law and mobilized foreign nationals on occupied or German territories."

Mr. Treuhoff was rejected for emigration to the United States under Section 13 of the Displaced Persons Act. However, the rejection was appealed on 20 March 1952, and Mr. Treuhoff's case was still pending upon expiration of the Displaced Persons Act quota on 20 May 1952. The reason for rejection was based on Mr. Treuhoff's Waffen SS membership, and an extract from Mr. Treuhoff's USDPC file written after Mr. Treuhoff appealed his case is as follows:

"In accordance with Instr-Memo. 242 dated 12 November 1951, the Applicant's membership ^{in the Waffen SS} is no longer a bar to his emigration as it is considered to be solely of a military nature. Therefore, in accordance with Section 702.8 (F) of the amended USDPC Act Regulations, since above service is determined to be involuntary, it does not affect eligibility for emigration under the amended USDPC Act."

Mr. Treuhoff's case could not have been considered further without further 6(a) treatment under USDPC regulations to determine the involuntary nature of his SS service, and, as stated above, the USDPC quota expired with his case still pending.

The files of the Criminal Investigative Division in Heidelberg and the files of the Intelligence Division, European Command, were checked regarding Mr. Treuhoff upon his entering on duty with this organization; no traces were revealed. The files of the Counter Intelligence Corps in

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2005

FOR COORDINATION WITH

US Army

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

Stuttgart verified Mr. Treuhoff's attendance at the Junker School in Bad Toelz in December 1944 and verified his rank of SS Untersturmfuehrer.

Neither Mr. Treuhoff nor his mother write to friends or relatives in Estonia for fear of reprisals to them. Mr. Treuhoff and his mother are both totally aware of the Communist threat and Mr. Treuhoff has stated the "there is no Estonia today" with reference to the present Communist control of Estonia.

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION