



The Herald of Freedom

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CPYRIGHT THE STRANGE CASE OF "COL. GOLENIEWSKI" (PART II)

The United Press International, as we pointed out in our issue of February 11, 1965, reported that H.E. Kimsey, a former official of the Central Intelligence Agency, has personal knowledge that the C.I.A. has fingerprints, sole prints, dental charts and blood tests which establish the identity of "Col. Michel Goleniewski" as the Tsarevich Aleksei Nicholaevich of Russia. Sworn testimony before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, released January 5, 1966, established by competent witness the reliability of information supplied to our government by "Col. Goleniewski."

The intelligence information and documents he supplied resulted in the exposure of international espionage apparatus of the Communist Conspiracy with operations in England, France, Israel, West Germany, Sweden, Denmark and the United States, members of which had penetrated high into the intelligence services of Western countries in some instances. These cases resulted in the arrest and trial and conviction of a number of important agents of the communists and provided invaluable security information in the military, political and economic fields. Some of the details concerning the life of Aleksei in the United States will now be shown as well as some data on others who have helped our country similarly.

Aleksei began supplying information and microfilms to the United States beginning in April 1958, and was in danger of detection and certain execution each day thereafter. By the end of 1960 Aleksei had reason to believe that the Soviet KGB apparatus, which operates worldwide, had been drawing closer to his operations. Thereafter, having made contact with U.S. officials and arranged for transportation, he came to the United States on January 12, 1961, arriving by U.S. Military Air Transport together with his wife, Irmgard Margaretta Romanoff.

He first lived at McLean, Virginia and then in an apartment house in Arlington, Virginia. In March 1962 he was moved into an apartment in the Long Island, N.Y. area, all locations which were selected by U.S. authorities. During this period Aleksei was in constant consultation with U.S. Intelligence officers and for a

security protection.

Aleksei had previously sent to the United States over 5,000 pages of secret documents on microfilm and 160 pages of typewritten reports. He had brought with him dossiers on 240 individuals. The interpretation of all this intelligence information was to take a long time. In addition, his consultations and other intelligence on military matters were of importance to U.S. authorities. Under the name of "Col. Goleniewski" Aleksei entered into a contract, #B-39752, with the Central Intelligence Agency on Sept. 16, 1961, which detailed financial support, protection, medical care, etc. The contract was renewed on June 16, 1962 for one year. The contract was subsequently broken by the C.I.A.

Aleksei protested and appealed through the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Department of Justice. This resulted in a new contract being drawn up and signed on October 7, 1963 again in the name of "Col. Goleniewski." It provided that he was retained as an employee-consultant of the Central Intelligence Agency with a salary of \$14,565 per year plus fringe benefit reimbursements. The contract provided for a one-year notice of cancellation. In spite of this, three months later, on January 10, 1964, the C.I.A. broke the contract and is at present \$50,000.00 in arrears with his salary payments.

This information concerning the contracts we obtained from a memorandum prepared by Aleksei's attorney. On October 5, 1965 the C.I.A. gave notice of cancellation. The attorney had a conference with John Warner of the C.I.A., after threatening to take the case to federal court, but the C.I.A. refused to pay anything. In reporting the results of his conference with Mr. Warner, Aleksei's attorney stated in a letter, "In parting, he told me that the C.I.A. were concerned with your safety."

Whether they are really concerned or whether this was a veiled threat we do not know. However, it is known that in April of 1963, at the request of the C.I.A., a license to carry a pistol was issued to Aleksei under a cover name by the New York City Police Department, and an automatic revolver was given him by the C.I.A. When it came time for the

renewal of the permit, Aleksei turned it over to the authorities together with the revolver for which the C.I.A. had promised to substitute a smaller lighter gun. Neither the permit nor the gun were ever received by Alexei. A letter written to the New York City Police Department by Aleksei's lawyer brought forth the following reply, "With reference to your recent inquiry concerning the possible issuance of a pistol permit to - (cover name) - please be advised that a review of our files discloses that the original pistol permit was issued to - (cover name) - as a result of a request by a Federal Agency. The pistol was not supplied by this Department and was not repossessed by this Department. We have been informed by the Federal Agency concerned that they feel there is no longer any justification for renewal of such permit." (signed) Edward J. McCabe, Deputy Commissioner In Charge of Licenses.

On December 22, 1965 Aleksei's attorney wrote to the Central Intelligence Agency, McLean, Virginia to the attention of John Warner (Legislative Counsel), "Kindly take notice that I have this day been retained by - (cover name) - to inform you to the effect that you are charged and responsible for his personal safety as well as the safety of his family. Kindly take further notice that should anything happen to him and his family, appropriate action will be taken against you because of your negligence."

In the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee Report of September 14, 1961, entitled "The Bang-Jensen Case," pages 61-2, the following appears, "There has been a long list of suicides under highly questionable circumstances, involving Soviet defectors, prominent anti-Communist or anti-Stalinists, and people who might have had knowledge about which the Kremlin had reason to be sensitive.

"Among these mysterious suicides in recent years have been Walter Krivitsky, Lawrence Duggan, Walter Marvin Smith, Louis Adamic, Morton E. Kent, Stepan Bandera, and Povl Bang-Jensen.

"It is common knowledge among those who have worked in the Soviet apparatus that the Soviets have highly developed techniques for simulating suicide. Several Soviet refugees had given direct testimony on this point. Perhaps most significant is the following statement by Petr S. Deriabian, a former member of the Soviet terror apparatus who defected in 1954.

"It is general knowledge among those who have worked in the ranks of the MVD that the MVD, when it undertakes the liquidation of political opponents, has certain techniques for simulating suicide and other techniques of inducing suicide. A convincing "suicide" may take a year or two to prepare. During this period, the subject's life is examined minutely in order to determine the methods most suitable to his personality and circumstances. Meanwhile, stories may be circulated to the press, if possible, and at the very least among his neighbors, that the subject is despondent. This prepares the ground for a plausible suicide story which the media will believe.

The "suicide" of Stepan Bandera has since been proved to be a Soviet-ordered murder. Just recently we have had another questionable "suicide." On Friday, February 25, 1966 at 10:30 A.M. Victor A. Kravchenko was found in his apartment at 14 E. 69th Street, New York City with a bullet through his right temple.

Kravchenko had defected from the Soviets in 1944 while assigned to the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Washington, D.C. As Viktor Andreevich Kraychenko, he had been a Soviet Army captain. He was the author of a best seller, "I Chose Freedom" and had been living in the same apartment for ten years under the name of Peter Martin. The newspapers referred to his death as "an alleged suicide." The bullet which killed Kravchenko was fired from his 38 calibre Colt Cobra which was found in the right hand pocket of his jacket.

Kravchenko, who was 61 years old, had spent the previous night at the home of Mrs. Norman Hapgood, 139 East 66th Street, New York City, as did Robert St. Clair, a friend of Kravchenko, who is a lecturer at the Baruch School of City College of New York. Mrs. Hapgood is Mr. St. Clair's mother-in-law and was a sponsor of the American Russian Institute and a director of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, both cited as communist-fronts. Kravchenko had gone back to his apartment in the morning, together with Mr. St. John who told the police that at the time of the alleged "suicide" he had gone to the store to buy some pipe cleaners for Mr. Kravchenko. Another enemy of the Soviets eliminated.

On November 22, 1965 the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee released a publication entitled, "Murder International, Inc. Murder and Kidnaping as an Instrument of Soviet Policy." In the introduction Sen. Thomas Dodd pointed out that the Soviets have a "Department of Blood-Wet Affairs" and that it condemns prospective victims via trial in absentia. He showed how documents are in the possession of the Sub-Committee staff which tell a worldwide forty-year story of murder as an instrument of communist policy. Sen. Dodd stated, "What this testimony and these documents add up to is that political murder of Soviet refugees and of non-Soviet citizens has been systematically carried out by a special planning apparatus of the Kremlin, beginning immediately after the Russian Revolution and carrying on to the present day."

Either as "Col. Goleniewski," a Polish defector, or Aleksei Romanoff, heir to the Russian throne, a more likely candidate for Soviet extermination could hardly be found. Neither Aleksei nor his family are given any protection or even supplied with a gun with which to defend themselves. There have been "incidents" sleeping pills which did not look right and which when analyzed turned out to contain

a deadly fungus bacteria. . .near-miss accidents which were obvious set-ups.

Neither Aleksei nor his wife have been able to obtain proper Immigration and Naturalization identification cards in spite of frustrating correspondence with several government officials and even an ad placed in various papers to call attention to their plight. During the year 1964-5 Aleksei wrote five letters to the C.I.A. Director, sent them by registered mail, and received an answer to none. Registered letters to J. Edgar Hoover also brought no reply or even acknowledgement of their receipt. The only government official who has replied to his letters is Sen. James Eastland, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and its Internal Security Subcommittee.

The activities of the C.I.A. are hardly such that they would inspire trust and confidence under any circumstances. That the C.I.A. has been involved in the overthrow of the Trujillo Government in the Dominican Republic and the Diem Regime in South Viet Nam has been reported by several journalists. Both of these incidents resulted in the murder of the anti-communist government head. The Bay of Pigs fiasco (with tanks with turrets which would not turn, radios with wrong frequency, ship winches that did not work, the cream of Cuba's young patriotic anti-communists sacrificed to Castro) was a C.I.A. operation.

The Allen-Scott Report of July 30, 1965 stated under the title, "Informers Die Violently,"

"THE FIFTH COLUMN-The Central Intelligence Agency also is suffering an alarming increase in casualties among its Cuban 'informers.'

"While CIA authorities are not discussing this problem with Congress, they are conducting their own investigation to ascertain whether 'leaks' or 'espionage' within the government is responsible for their losses.

"Within two weeks after an intelligence estimate on the anti-Castro underground was circulated within the State Department, Fidel Castro's secret police had rounded up over half of those whose names appeared in the document.

"The crackdown was so thorough that Castro's agents could only have done the job with inside information,' stated a reliable State Department source. 'The Cuban police used lists identical to those contained in the U.S. document in making their arrests.'"

The J.M. Kaplan Fund, Inc. of New York City has been used by the C.I.A. as a means of making secret grants. In 1963 the Kaplan Fund gave \$395,000 to the Institute of International Labor Research, Inc., also known as Labor Research Institute, of 113 E. 37th Street, New York. Associated with this organization were Norman Thomas, Frank Trager, Charles Zimmerman, Maida Springer, Feliks Gross, Robert Alexander and the sinister Russian, Russian

Sasha Vollman who lives at 245 East 80th Street, New York City. This New York front in turn financed a Marxist Institute in the Dominican Republic which in turn was promoting Juan Bosch. Bosch likes to be called a Marxist instead of the Communist which he is. Vollman has been the man behind the scenes in much of the communist-inspired activity in the Dominican Republic.

A high official of the C.I.A. for several years was William P. Bundy. He is the man who, as Assistant Defense Secretary for International Security Affairs, recommended huge sums of money for Communist Yugoslavia. One of his projects was to supply Communist murderer Tito with 130 F36D Sabre Jets and arrange for Communist fighter pilots to be trained in Texas. Bundy is married to Mary Acheson, daughter of Dean Acheson, who said he would never turn his back on Alger Hiss and continues to have Alger's brother, Donald, an identified communist, working in his Washington, D.C. law office. William Bundy was chairman of the Fund Raising Committee for Alger Hiss's defense. He is credited with having "stage managed" the overthrow of the Diem Regime in Viet Nam which resulted in the murder of President Diem.

Allen Dulles was Bundy's superior in the C.I.A. and the man Povl Bang Jensen waited months to see in order to relate the names of potential Soviet defectors at the U.N. who knew the names of Soviet agents in U.S. Intelligence Agencies. When a meeting was finally arranged by the Danish Ambassador, Ban Jensen conferred for half an hour in a private room with Dulles. After Bang-Jensen's "suicide," Dulles told a Senate Committee that Bang-Jensen had told him "nothing." This would hardly seem possible. .that Bang-Jensen had tried for so long to see Dulles in order to tell him "nothing," or perhaps it was "nothing" that Dulles wanted anyone else to know.

The C.I.A. operates in mystery, its finances are kept a secret from the public. The money appropriated for its use is apportioned among various government departments but is estimated by some sources to run as high as two billion dollars per year. It operates throughout the world and, although the prime responsibility for security in the United States rests with the F.B.I., the C.I.A. nevertheless operates here through fronts, through financed projects at certain universities and through individuals ostensibly working for other departments, notably the State Department, but who in fact report secretly to the C.I.A.

This C.I.A., which has untold millions available for use against anti-communist governments, for the promotion of left-wing candidates, has failed to pay even the small amount due Aleksei under the terms of its contract with him. It has not only left him in a state of financial distress but has expressed "concern

for his safety." Although "concerned," the C.I.A. has made no effort to give Aleksei protection and is the obvious source of attempts to discredit him.

Congressmen and Senators who have made inquiry concerning Aleksei are given a report which verifies the service he performed for our country and the free world, and his reliability as a source of information. This they could not deny as there are communist espionage agents now serving long prison terms in several countries as a result of his disclosures and spy rings have been broken up. But the source from which our legislators derive the information they pass on to their constituents then raises questions as to Aleksei's "mental health" and denies the truth of his claims concerning his identity. No mention is made of the data supplied by former C.I.A. official Kimsey.

By contrast Aleksei's identity is supported by a leading Cossack Monarchist, Colonel Alexis Iosifovich Toulzoff. He was a member of Prince Vladimir Kirillovich's Executive Committee of the Supreme Monarchist Front and had supported Prince Vladimir as heir to the throne of Russia. In January 25, 1965 he acknowledged Aleksei as the true Tsarevich in a signed statement. He wrote, "I have seen the Tsarevich Aleksei Nicholaevich myself and can affirm that he is a man of dignity and one who deserves respect. He is a soldier with a deep faith in God. All these years, the Russian people, especially the soldiers, have been duped by the false propaganda of the Communists. It is nearly a half century since these historic events: the forced 'abdication' of The Emperor Nicholas II, the short lived regime of the Provisional Government, the usurpation of power by the Bolsheviks, and the creation of a regime based on terror and on lies and especially on the greatest deception: the true story of the destiny of the Imperial Family -- that there was no massacre at Ekaterinburg, as nearly everyone believed, but the Emperor, the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, and all their children were taken away clandestinely to an exile in Poland, and that the Tsarevich Aleksei Nicholaevich, and his four sisters, are still alive.

"With the present situation in Russia there is a great opportunity to restore the soul of Russia."

Many other people, in Congress, the F.B.I., the State Department as well as the C.I.A., are familiar with much of the story of "Col. Goleniewski." If, as is stated by Herman Kimsey, the C.I.A. has the proof that "Col. Goleniewski" is in reality the supposedly murdered heir to the throne of Russia, it obviously does not intend to release it. This would be its expected course of action in view of its activities which always seem to benefit the communists and hamper the anti-communists.

Should Aleksei be assassinated or commit "suicide," the responsibility for it will fall heavily on those who could have and should have taken steps to prevent it. This is the Central Intelligence Agency which has been in contact with Aleksei from the time of his first attempts to help the West with information. They received valuable information from him, some of which they did nothing about (the part involving people in U.S. government) and some of which led to spectacular results. They arranged for him to leave Poland and come to the United States where he felt he would be safe. Now they have turned against him, casting doubts upon his sanity and taking away support and protection. Although they admit the value and reliability of his information they are repaying him in a way to discourage others who might wish to give such information in the future.

We urge our fellow anti-communists, whether they accept him as Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff, heir to the throne of Russia, or "Col. Goleniewski," a Polish defector who tried to help the people and government of the United States by giving information concerning those who are plotting against them in and out of their own government, to insist that justice be done in this "strange case." The C.I.A. must be held responsible for its actions . . . its secret archives must be made to disgorge the information needed to solve "the strange case of Col. Goleniewski."

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