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ORIGIN: POLITICAL

George (Yourii) Gerebkoff

The following report, passed to you for appropriate action, comes from a reliable American source long familiar with Russian emigration circles in Paris.

George (Yourii) Gerebkoff, born June 20, 1908 at Novotcherkassk, Russia. He was a dancer in a company of Russian ballet in France and South America. He settled in Germany in 1931 and in 1932 acquired German citizenship. He enlisted himself in the National-Socialist party, followed propaganda course and became a member of the SS.

In March 1941 Gerebkoff arrived in France as a member of the "Russische Abteilung" of the Gestapo. In accordance with instructions he founded with a Colonel Modrach a "Direction of Affairs of Russian Emigrants in France". To facilitate his task he inspired the arrest of M. Basil Maklakoff, President of the Russian Emigrants Office in Paris and his assistant M. Joukovsky. All documents and files of the office were seized by the Gestapo and transferred to 4 rue Galliera to the premises of an organization of the League of Nations, requisitioned by Gerebkoff for his administration.

From time to time articles would appear signed by Gerebkoff written in the form of an address to the Russian Colony, generally dealing with political questions. At Christmas, Easter and other holidays he congratulated the Russian colony as the Emperor would have done. He always alluded to Hitler as Our Fuehrer and to Adolf Hitler. An important point is seen in the fact that Gerebkoff frequently declared that he had been personally nominated by Hitler himself.

The activity of Gerebkoff from the spring of 1941 to the liberation of Paris manifested itself in the following way:

1. A Nazi propaganda specially directed against the Soviets, Anglo-Americans and Jews. For this purpose conferences were organized and a paper in the Russian language was published in Paris, entitled "Parizskij Vestnik" - The Paris Messenger.
2. Efforts to enlist Russian emigrants in the German Army, the Labor organizations of Todt and Speer and voluntary labor in Germany.
3. Direct assistance to the Gestapo, for instance forcing upon all Russians in France an obligatory registration at his office, rue Galliera, under the threat

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of a withdrawal of the French Identity Card. Three formulas in French and German containing numerous questions had to be filled out. Aryan ancestors had to be proved and the origin, birthplace and names of all four grandparents had to be mentioned. 15,000 cards were thus obtained, giving the Gestapo most valuable material for the detection of Jews, pro-Allied and young people who could be sent for compulsory labor in Germany. Special attention was concentrated on Jews and Freemasons.

It is known that in many instances Gerebkoff consented to intercede for arrested Russians or Russians suspected by the Gestapo, only on condition that the victim would subscribe to a voluntary engagement in the German Army on the Eastern Front. Many Russians had only this alternative to escape prison or deportation or to release arrested parents. Most of them tried to avoid at all costs the fulfillment of such obligations; their "voluntary" enlistment however was in many cases discovered after the liberation and was the reason of their subsequent imprisonment.

According to the latest news received, Gerebkoff is now working with UNRRA at Passau near Munchen in the American Zone of Occupation and is under the protection of the U.S. Army.

SSU Comment: For confirmation of subject's role in Russian emigration during the German occupation, see page 5 of our F-6003-4-5-7.

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