

20 Nov 53

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Document No. 100-26511
20 Nov 53

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Federal Bureau of Investigation


Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-26511
Enc.

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

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RE: IVAN SHAISHVILI, et al

DETAILS:

Confidential Informant T-1, a United States Government agency with investigative jurisdiction abroad, furnished the following information:

On 13, 15, 17 and 18 February 1953, Miss KIMDSE, hospitalized during this time with a case of gripe and low blood pressure, was interviewed by T-1 at Ward 2, Building 15, Oberfehringstrasse 15, Munich, Germany, concerning her knowledge of the alleged intelligence networks of Ivan Shaishvili and Mikhail TURAKIN, concerning her relationship with and knowledge of Nikolaus Georgievich BARATOFF, and concerning whatever further knowledge she might have of an intelligence interest. KIMDSE stated the following concerning the following persons:

a. NIKOLAUS BARATOFF:

KIMDSE stated that she first met Nikolaus BARATOFF during the year 1945 in Salzburg, Austria. She had heard his name in connection with the Abwehr (German Counter Intelligence) in Berlin, Germany, during the war, but had never met him there. In Salzburg they were both staying in the Hotel Ieter, and were therefore frequently in contact with each other. KIMDSE stated that BARATOFF made several trips to Munich during his stay in Salzburg, but that she did not know the reason for those trips. BARATOFF was allegedly closely connected with Dr. Edward SCHNEIDER during this time, who allegedly told KIMDSE that BARATOFF had connections with Russian intelligence. KIMDSE stated that she has not seen or had personal contact with Nikolaus BARATOFF since she left Salzburg in December, 1945. BARATOFF had remained in Salzburg after her departure. KIMDSE stated that she had heard in 1949 from a Professor Nikolai BRUNER that BARATOFF was in Hamburg, Germany. KIMDSE stated that beyond this she knows nothing of the whereabouts or activities of Nikolaus BARATOFF.

b. IVAN SHAISHVILI:

KIMDSE stated that she does not know anyone by the name of Ivan SHAISHVILI, nor does she know of a person with the first name "Ivan" who is in close connection with Michael PERLA.

c. MICHAEL PERLA:

KIMDSE stated that she first met Michael PERLA in Berlin, Germany, in January, 1943. She had come to Berlin as a refugee from Georgia, and had gone to PERLA to secure identification papers and ration booklets. PERLA was at this time in the Caucasian Department of the SD (Sicherheitsdienst - Security Service). KIMDSE was introduced to PERLA by Alexander KATY, one of PERLA's subordinates in the Caucasian Department. KIMDSE met PERLA frequently after this initial meeting in the capacity of an employee of the

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Caucasian Department. KIKOSE stated that she learned during this time that KEDIA had lived in France before the war, and had possibly been connected with the Gestapo there. KIKOSE allegedly did not secure identification papers and ration books from KEDIA until July, 1943. KIKOSE is still in possession of a brown Frontierpass - aliens' pass, issued 5 July 1943 in Berlin. KEDIA had allegedly secured these papers from his superior in the Caucasian Department, Frisch KEMERHAUPT. During this time in Berlin, KEDIA had been particularly friendly with Frisch KEMERHAUPT, Michael von ALSCHIBAYA, Alexander ZOMAY, Hans BRUNNEN, and Dr. Georg WENIGRADSKY. In 1945 at the end of the war KEDIA fled Berlin and went to Switzerland. KIKOSE stated that she believed he lived in Geneva, Switzerland, but that she did not know his address there. KIKOSE stated that to the best of her knowledge, Michael KEDIA was not in Munich between 1943 and 1945, and that she had not seen KEDIA during that time. KIKOSE stated that she believed that Michael von ALSCHIBAYA had remained in close contact with KEDIA during this time, had made frequent trips to Switzerland to see him, and had perhaps helped him financially. KIKOSE further stated that in the fall of 1952, KEDIA came to Munich for medical treatment. KIKOSE stated that she does not know what he was being treated for or where he received this treatment, nor does she know if he is still in Munich. KIKOSE stated that she is suspicious of KEDIA, but has observed no definite indications of a connection on his part with Russian intelligence. KIKOSE further stated that KEDIA has at no time been her lover.

d. FRISCH KEMERHAUPT

KIKOSE stated that she first met Frisch KEMERHAUPT in May 1943 in Berlin. She met him on a formal basis in the offices of the SD. She met him once again several months later in Berlin, again on a formal basis. KIKOSE stated that her direct superior in the Caucasian Department of the SD, Michael KEDIA, was afraid to let her have frequent contact with KEMERHAUPT, his superior, and that therefore she had only met KEMERHAUPT on two occasions. KIKOSE alleged, however, that KEMERHAUPT had been responsible for securing identification papers and ration books for her, as he had done for all of the Georgian personnel working for his department. KIKOSE stated that she knew little of KEMERHAUPT's background. He had been a close friend of ZOMAY's for some time, and KEDIA had once told her that KEMERHAUPT had often visited him in Paris, France. KIKOSE stated that she has no proof of KEMERHAUPT's connection with Russian intelligence, but that she suspected that KEMERHAUPT might possibly have been acting as a double agent in the SD. She based this opinion on the fact that KEMERHAUPT was suspected of shielding a Russian agent named (Pse) GUGAL in Berlin. GUGAL was allegedly hiding in the apartment of Alexander ZOMAY, when either KEMERHAUPT or DR. BRUNNEN (KIKOSE was unsure as to which it had been) made a telephone call from this same apartment demanding the immediate capture of GUGAL. KIKOSE stated that she had no further proof of KEMERHAUPT's association with Russian intelligence. KIKOSE allegedly does not know where KEMERHAUPT is at present living; she has heard through JACOBI that he is living "abroad," and also that he is living in Hamburg under a false name. KIKOSE stated that she has not seen KEMERHAUPT since their second meeting in Berlin in 1943. KIKOSE described KEMERHAUPT as being between 30 and 40 years old, very tall, with dark blond hair.

d. MICHAEL ALSCHEIRAYA:

KIRKOFF stated that she first became acquainted with ALSCHEIRAYA in Berlin in 1943 when ALSCHEIRAYA was also a subordinate of Michael K'ZIA in the Caucasian Department of the SD. At this time she suspected ALSCHEIRAYA of helping to conceal his countryman, (Paw) GARNIL, in the apartment of Alexander JOMAY, and therefore of being in connection with Russian intelligence. KIRKOFF stated that she continues to suspect that ALSCHEIRAYA is in the employ of Russian intelligence, (KIRKOFF repeatedly used the title NKVD.) for the following reasons: (1) because ALSCHEIRAYA denies having served in the Gestapo in Poland during the war, while she has proof that he did; (2) because ALSCHEIRAYA is a close friend of Lusa KUCHEVILLI, whom KIRKOFF is sure is a Russian agent; and (3) because one (Paw) KUCHEVILLI, an agent from East Germany, visited ALSCHEIRAYA during the years 1948 and 1949 in Munich. KIRKOFF stated that she has no proof that ALSCHEIRAYA is in connection with Russian intelligence. KIRKOFF stated that ALSCHEIRAYA was afraid of her during the war days in Berlin because she knew something of the G'ERKE affair, and that since that time in Berlin, she and ALSCHEIRAYA have been political and personal enemies.

e. MIKHAIL KURAKIN:

KIRKOFF stated that she has heard the name Mikhail KURAKIN in Russian emigre circles, does not know in what connection the name was mentioned, and has personally never met anyone by that name.

f. GEORGE GEORGIEVICH:

KIRKOFF stated that she had never met a George or Georgie GEORGIEVICH, but that she had heard that a Georgie GEORGIEVICH was a general during the Russian Civil War who was now deceased.

g. LEONTE VASILY-PASCHKOV:

KIRKOFF stated that she has never known a person by the name of LEONTE VASILY-PASCHKOV.

During the above-mentioned interview, KIRKOFF stated substantially the following concerning other personalities of possible intelligence interest:

a. Dr. GREGG WICH-DZE:

KIRKOFF stated that she had reason to believe that a Dr. Gregg WICH-DZE of Munich was connected with Russian intelligence. KIRKOFF had first met WICH-DZE in 1943 in Berlin, where WICH-DZE was allegedly connected with the SD in a medical capacity. She saw him again briefly in 1944 in Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia, where he was a civilian physician. In 1946 he arrived in Munich with a considerable amount of baggage, a car, and a good deal of money. KIRKOFF stated that on this basis she is almost sure that WICH-DZE has connections with Russian intelligence. KIRKOFF stated that in 1949, she was asked by a Professor Nikolai STERN, whom she believed was

connected with the Galileo office of the CIC, for information concerning KUPCHADZE. During this time, Dr. Edward KONKOSHNI, a friend, who visited her often at her Johanniplatz apartment, stated that BURKOV had asked him for information concerning KUPCHADZE, but that he had not given him. A certain information he had because he knew of BURKOV's connection with the CIC and did not like the CIC. KONKOSHNI, allegedly a close friend of KUPCHADZE, told KIROUSE that KUPCHADZE was indeed connected with Russian intelligence, and that his assignment here in Munich was to poison the water system of the American Army at a given signal. KIROUSE stated that she further grounded her suspicions on the fact that KUPCHADZE, a doctor, opened a public house known as the Volga in Munich, and on the fact that he is a close friend of Emma FARSIN and Lena KASHINSKII.

b. Dr. Edward KONKOSHNI:

KIROUSE stated that she had first met Dr. Edward KONKOSHNI in Salzburg during 1945 and had known him again while he was working in the TUBA hospital in Munich (address not given). During the year 1949, he had been unemployed and had frequently visited her at Johanniplatz 9. During one of these visits he had told her about his close friend, Dr. KUPCHADZE, and his association with Russian intelligence. After 1949, KIROUSE had not seen KONKOSHNI. KIROUSE stated that she does not know his present whereabouts but has heard that he has either immigrated to Australia or returned to Austria.

c. Lena KASHINSKII:

KIROUSE stated that she based a suspicion that a Lena KASHINSKII was in connection with the NAVD on the following observations: She had met KASHINSKII in Salzburg in 1945, and during 1945 KASHINSKII had been in close contact with Major KONKOSHNI, the head of the Russian Repatriation Division in Salzburg, a person active in asking recruits for Russian intelligence. KASHINSKII left Salzburg before KIROUSE did and came to Munich. As KIROUSE was leaving Salzburg in December, 1945, a certain Scholva QUICHARIA asked her to tell KASHINSKII that he (QUICHARIA) had a good memory and did not forget KASHINSKII's connections with the NAVD in Krakow, Poland, during the war. (KIROUSE did not know the present whereabouts of QUICHARIA.) KIROUSE stated that when she came to Munich, she told KASHINSKII this, and that his reaction was to grow pale and make vigorous denials. KIROUSE further stated that she is suspicious of him because of his close connections with ALCHIBAYEV, and believes that ALCHIBAYEV testified as to the reliability of KASHINSKII when KASHINSKII immigrated to the United States. KIROUSE stated that she believes that KASHINSKII is presently living in New York City.

d. Emma FARSIN:

KIROUSE stated that a woman FARSIN, who at present operates a store on Rosenheimerplatz, Munich, and lives at Leplerstrasse 42, Munich, is in reality an old K-79 agent who is living in Munich under a false name. KIROUSE stated that she had heard that FARSIN was once arrested by the CIC in Bad

Neichenhall, Germany, and a Georgian by the name of Simeon LADISCHIKIANI, who was allegedly connected with CIG in Weersberg, Germany, had told her that FASIN had been connected with the NKVD in Kerech, a fort in the Crimea, USSR. KIKOFF stated that FASIN was a close friend of Mr. "JOHN" and Miss "JOHN", and had been a frequentor of the Volga Restaurant.

g. ALEXANDER ZHAY:

KIKOFF stated that she first met Alexander ZHAY in Tiflis, Georgia, in 1942. KIKOFF did not know at this time that ZHAY was a representative of the NKVD. ZHAY came to Berlin with KIKOFF, and saw him frequently during her stay in Berlin. ZHAY lived well in Berlin, in a large house owned by an American, a filian (LNU). It was in this house that ZHAY had allegedly attended the Russian agent, (FNU) Galkin. KIKOFF had referred to it as an apartment previously, and when confronted with the contradiction, stated that she had been misunderstood. Since that time, KIKOFF stated, she has believed that ZHAY was working as a double agent in Berlin. KIKOFF stated that ZHAY went to Hamburg in 1945, and lived there with filian (LNU). He had then left Hamburg and gone to the Potomac, where he was allegedly arrested by the Americans. ZHAY allegedly lived near the Potomac for several years, then came to London. KIKOFF was unable to recall in what year she saw ZHAY in Munich, but she had seen him several times in the company of JACOBSON. ZHAY had immigrated to the United States from Munich, allegedly on the character testimonial of JACOBSON. KIKOFF stated that ZHAY is presently working for the Voice of America in New York City, and that she has heard one of his broadcasts.

I-1 commented that Alexander ZHAY is probably identical with Alexander ZHAY.

f. GLEB KIKOFF:

KIKOFF stated that she knows no one by the name of Gleb KIKOFF.

g. KARL KIKOFF:

KIKOFF stated that she had once been intimately acquainted with a Manfred KIKOFF, a man whom she now suspects of being in the employ of Russian intelligence. (KIKOFF used the term NKVD.) She had met KIKOFF on two occasions in Augsburg, Germany, and on other occasions in Munich. KIKOFF lives in Berlin, but frequently travels to Paris, France, London, England, and into the Soviet Zone of Germany. KIKOFF stated that KIKOFF lived at Charlottenberg-Strasse 39a as of 23 March 1951, but that she does not know his present whereabouts. His father, name unknown, allegedly owns a hat factory in Augsburg. KIKOFF stated that her suspicions of KIKOFF are based wholly on the ground that he travels frequently, and allegedly travels into East Germany. KIKOFF stated that she visited KIKOFF once at the home of his uncle, Mr. KIKOFF, who resides at Kikoffstrasse 8, Augsburg.

During the above-mentioned interview, KIRKOFF made the following information available concerning her own activities:

KIRKOFF came to Augsburg in March, 1945; she has allegedly never been either to Vienna, Austria, or Linz, Austria. She came to Munich from Augsburg in December, 1945. During her first visit in Munich she lived with her cousin, Jane KIRKOFF. For the next several months she allegedly lived at a Pension (boarding house, Hubertor, Schwentalerstrasse 63, and then for several weeks in an unknown Pension on Brudersstrasse, Munich. She then lived for five years at Johannesplatz 9a, Munich. KIRKOFF stated that she left Munich in March or April, 1946, and went to Bad Reichenhall in order to secure the papers necessary to return to Augsburg to pick up her belongings she had left there. She remained in Bad Reichenhall for a period of two weeks, and visited the CIC office there to procure the papers. KIRKOFF stated that she believed Michael von MESSNER was responsible for the fact that the papers were not issued to her. KIRKOFF allegedly returned to Munich in April, 1946, and enrolled in the UMR University. During the years 1946 through 1947, KIRKOFF allegedly made one other short trip to a small town outside of Munich. (KIRKOFF was unable to recall the location or the exact name of the town.) For reasons of health. During the years 1947 through 1948 KIRKOFF allegedly remained in Munich. During the years 1948 through 1949 KIRKOFF remained in Munich with the exception of some three months during the spring and summer of 1948 when she allegedly spent in a hospital in Bad Reichenhall. KIRKOFF stated that she remained in Munich during 1949 and 1950. On 24 February 1950, KIRKOFF allegedly traveled to Augsburg to visit Manfred KOPPE. (KIRKOFF had in her possession a telegram from Augsburg dated 23 February 1950 and concluded that she made the trip on 24 February 1950.) KIRKOFF stated that she visited KOPPE at Fisherton 6/0, Augsburg, but that KOPPE did not live permanently at this address. KIRKOFF stated that she traveled to Augsburg again in December, 1950, again for the purpose of visiting Manfred KOPPE. KIRKOFF stated that she has not been in Augsburg previous to her February, 1950, visit to that town. KIRKOFF stated that in the early part of February, 1952, she made a trip to Frankfurt, Germany, to visit a Mr. Paul FRIEDMANN, an official in HICOG, who had invited her to come to Frankfurt. KIRKOFF stated that she knew FRIEDMANN in a professional capacity as she had once been a newspaper reporter. KIRKOFF allegedly did not see Mr. FRIEDMANN in Frankfurt as he was away at the time of her arrival, so she worked for a period of two weeks as a stenographer at the Film Bar near the railroad station in Frankfurt, then returned to Munich. KIRKOFF stated that she has never been to Frankfurt before February, 1952. KIRKOFF further stated that since first entering post Germany in December, 1945, she has not traveled anywhere outside of that area. KIRKOFF added that she has never been in Garmisch, Germany. KIRKOFF allegedly moved from Johannesplatz 9a to Saint Privatstrasse 9, Munich, around June, 1951. In December, 1951, she moved again, going to Saint Privatstrasse 16. In August, 1952, she moved from Saint Privatstrasse 16 to Privatstrasse 23/III. KIRKOFF stated that approximately two weeks after having moved to Privatstrasse 23/III, the police visited her there, stating that they had received reports that she was attempting to commit suicide. KIRKOFF stated that she answered the police otherwise and nothing more.

case of the matter, but that it was her conviction that this report originated with ALBONBAYA and her political enemies who would like to see her committed to a mental institution. KIROSK stated that she has since moved from Belgrad-Strasse to Steinhilfstrasse 8 bei Seefeld, but that she has been confined to the Oberfoehring Krankenhaus Oberfoehringstrasse 15, Munich, since 2 February. KIROSK initially stated that she was suffering from inflammation of the lungs, and later stated that she had discovered that this was not true, that instead she was suffering from a heart condition acquired from the attempted poisoning in the Volga restaurant.

On 17 February, 1953, Dr. Gottfried Hofmann, a German national, born 14 December 1924 in Munich, a physician at the Oberfoehring Krankenhaus, Oberfoehringstrasse 15, Munich, was interviewed briefly by T-1 concerning the physical ailments of KIROSK. HOFMANN stated that KIROSK was suffering from a case of the grippe and from low blood pressure. Both her heart and lungs were apparently sound.

T-1 advised that NINA KIROSK furnished the following signed statement on February 19, 1953:

"I, Nina KIROSK, born 27 January 1914 in Petersburg, Russia, do hereby testify that the following statements are to the best of my knowledge true:

- "1. I have never met a man by the name of Michael KUR'AKIN.
- "2. I have neither seen nor spoken with Nikolais BAKTOV since December 1945.
- "3. I have never met a man by the name of Gleb KATK.
- "4. To the best of my knowledge Michael KUR'AKIN was not in Munich during the period between January 1946 and January 1952, and I have not spoken with Michael Katia during the period between January 1946 and January 1952.
- "5. I have never met a man by the name of Ivan SHARNVILL.
- "6. Since December 1945, I have not been in Austria.
- "7. Since December 1945, I have not been in Switzerland.

"This declaration has been made voluntarily, without the application or use of threats or promises.

"I am ready at any time to support these statements under oath.

"/s/Nina Kirosk"

The original signed statement written in German of which the above is a translation is available in the files of T-1.

T-1 informed that a review of the files made on February 12, 13, 17 and 18, 1953, revealed the following information on the persons mentioned in this report. The evaluation symbols assigned variously to the following information are interpreted as follows:

Source	A Completely reliable
	B Usually reliable
	C Fairly reliable
	F Reliability unknown
Information	1. Confirmed by other sources
	2. Probably true
	3. Possibly true
	4. Doubtfully true
	6. Truth cannot be judged

a. NINA KIROVSK:

(1) A memo from T-1 dated 27 November 1946, Subject: "Project 113/15, evaluation 'F-6,'" disclosed that KIROVSK was born in Petersburg, Russia, on 27 January 1914; that her mother, a high ranking doctor in the town of Ordzhonikidze, Russia, holds the Order of Stalin and Lenin for political work. A usually reliable informant states that KIROVSK worked for the NKVD in 1941, that she came to Germany in 1941 to do espionage work but was arrested by the Gestapo. After a short time in jail, she agreed to work for the Gestapo and SD. She went to Salzburg, Austria, at the end of the war and claims to have worked for CIC there. She came to Munich in December 1945, and became a student in the U.N.I.A. University. The informant claims that she is again in contact with the NKVD. She has expressed a desire to work for CIC in Munich.

(2) A memo dated 18 July 1947, Subject: NINA ALEKSEYEVNA KIROVSK-JAKOVITSCH, alias TIMONSK, alias KIROVSK, unevaluated, states that KIROVSK is 35 years old, was born in Georgia, and until 1942 worked as a secretary to a judge of instruction of the NKVD. KIROVSK allegedly stated in Salzburg, Austria, in 1945 that she had an uncle in the USSR who was a good friend of BERIA. In 1942, she allegedly went to Poland with the German troops and married a Polish Officer named JAKOVITSCH or JAKOVITSCH, and later worked for the SD (Section Georgia) for an (fmr) NKVDIA, who had been a Soviet Agent in Paris prior to the war. After the war KIROVSK came to Salzburg where she was the mistress of an American Colonel, and where she stated that her uncle (the friend of BERIA) was now in the United States. In June, 1946, she came to Munich where she became a student in the U.N.I.A. University and was a frequent visitor to the black market restaurant Tschodch. In May, 1945, she was reported to the French Intelligence system as a Soviet Agent. She makes frequent trips to Frankfurt/Main, Germany, and to Garmisch, Germany.

(3) A memo dated 24 December 1947, Subject: KIRODSE, Nina, Re: Committee for the Liberation of the Russian People, unvaluated, states that Nina OSINIDZE-JANUVICH, Johannplatz 9a/III bei Richter, Munich, is the intimate friend of Prof. Nikolaus KROEMER, Halbeimstrasse 2/1, Munich, who is in charge of the CI Section of the Committee for the Liberation of the Russian People, and is possibly in touch with British Intelligence.

(4) A summary of information dated 4 June 1948, Subject: KAHASARIDSE, Boris, Re: Alleged Soviet Activities, evaluation B-6, states that KIRODSE, residing at Bad Reichenhall, Germany, Hegler or Hegersstrasse 3, suspected of being a Soviet Agent, is on friendly terms with Boris KAHASARIDSE. It is reported that a Jewish camp in Bad Reichenhall is a contact center for Soviet Agents in Switzerland.

(5) A memo dated 28 July 1948, Subject: KIRODSE-JANUVICH, Re: Suspected of being a Soviet Agent, evaluation B-2, states that KIRODSE has never registered with the Einwohnermeldeamt (Inhabitant's Registration Office) in Bad Reichenhall, that the Georgians in Bad Reichenhall have not heard of her, and that there is no Heglersstrasse or Hegersstrasse there.

(6) A request for investigation dated 7 January 1948, Subject, Operation HACHSREY, Re: NIKOLAEVSKY, Boris, states that KIRODSE is the intimate friend of Prof. Nikolai KROEMER, that she was allegedly employed at the NKVD Administration Headquarters in Tiflis, USSR, Leningrad; that in August, 1944, she lived in the Pension Bala, Bleibtreustrasse 17, Berlin, Germany; that she reportedly worked for the Gestapo under an alias and was a friend of the Georgians SIRO, (fma) and GOGA (fma), with whom she went to Salzburg before the end of the war. There she was in the employ of a Soviet Intelligence Office under a Major (fma) PAZICHNEY. In March, 1946, she moved to Munich where she attended the UEMRA University. On 20 March 1946, she was reported to the UEMRA Police as a Soviet spy. She then left Munich and returned in June, 1947.

(7) A memo dated 10 February 1948, Subject: Nina OSINIDZE-JANUVICH, evaluation B-2, states that KIRODSE born 27 January 1914 is at present living in Garmisch, Germany, was reported to have been in connection with Sila ODIASCHILI in Berlin and Salzburg, and with Gogo SVETICHVILI, Gogo TSURCHANTSCHVILI, secretary of the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Salzburg, and with Vase UDVIARI, a Soviet Major in the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Innsbruck, Austria, all of whom have reportedly returned to the Soviet Zone. She is reported to have been suspected of pro-Soviet activities during her stays in Berlin, Salzburg and Innsbruck. A Dr. WEISSHOFER, in charge of a private hospital at Tirclearstrasse 4, Munich, reported that Nina KIRODSE was under his care from 17 December 1947 through 2 February 1948 for a septic tumor brought about by an abortion.

(8) A memo dated 29 November 1948, Subject: KIRODSE, Nina, Re: Glob MEI FR, evaluation B-3, states that Nikolai BABATOV, whose arrivals in

Angsburg, Germany, coincide with those of Elsb KUMBA, a personality interested in US installations, is in contact with KIROSE in Munich.

(9) A letter dated 15 September 1949, Subject: Nina KIROSE, states that KIROSE has been in contact with a Mr. Paul F. ITTAK of the "Rehe der Rehe" concerning the matter of a possible poisoning. An Appendix "A" attached to this letter is a statement by KIROSE concerning the background of this alleged poisoning. A brief summary of this statement follows: KIROSE claims that in 1942 she was in the town of NATIGO SV, in the Caucasus, USSR, when she was visited by a man by the name of A. KHAJA, who assigned her the mission of getting in touch with Lavrentij BERIA concerning the surrender of the Russian Caucasian troops to the German Army. KIROSE stated that she accepted this mission, but that due to the retreat of the German Army, it was never carried out. KIROSE returned with KHAJA to Berlin, making the discovery that KHAJA was working for the SD and SS. KIROSE then came in contact with a BERIA, and an SS Major, Dr. W. GRADY, both of whom offended her. Michael ANTCHIBAJA was present when KIROSE expressed her feelings concerning the Georgian Committee of the East Ministry, and after this incident stopped greeting her. KIROSE was in the hospital for five and a half months, and was later sent to Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia, to recuperate. In early 1944 KIROSE learned that the SD was looking for a Georgian Agent named GUNIA. A friend of KIROSE's, a woman named ANNA, told KIROSE that at the home of KHAJA she had heard a conversation by Captain V. K. GLEHHAUPT demanding the arrest of GUNIA, and had then discovered that GUNIA was being hidden in the same house. KIROSE stated that a ... had told her that ANTCHIBAJA was associated with the Communists in Poland receiving orders directly from L. BERIA. KIROSE left Berlin in 1945 and went to Salzburg where KIROSE allegedly kept aloof from the groups associated with the Soviet Repatriation Mission. KIROSE stated that at one time she had reported an attempted recruiting of herself by a Major ... of the Soviet Repatriation Mission to a Captain ROTTENBACH. KIROSE left Salzburg after the communist press there printed an article against her, and came to Munich. In Munich she allegedly had strong suspicion thrown on her through the working of her enemy, Michael van ANTCHIBAJA. She discovered that Dr. REICHARDT had come to Munich from Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia, arriving in an automobile with a considerable amount of money. Dr. REICHARDT had then opened up a public house, the Volga restaurant, in Munich. Such persons as Roman PARSIN, M. ANTCHIBAJA, and L. VASCHWILI, all individuals suspect to KIROSE, were regular guests of this restaurant. KIROSE claims that she was poisoned in this restaurant because the owner and guests were afraid of her.

(10) A report in German, dated 8 November 1949, Subject: Nina KIROSE, unvaluated, states in substance that Nina KIROSE worked for the Geheim Feldpolizei (GFP) as an informant with the result that about sixty inhabitants of Piatigorsk were executed. Because of this good work, she was brought to Berlin by Stabschef (Lieutenant Colonel in the SS) (fmr) FURSTOF to work for the 57 Amt VI. Here she had stated that she had worked for the NKVD in Tiflis, Piatigorsk, Moscow and other cities before the war. During the year 1943, she received 300.- M per month for her work with the Amt

VI. It became known that she had sympathies with the USSR, was immoral, hysterical, and inclined to indulge in fantastic lying. For those reasons, she was rejected from permanent employment in the Amt VI by its chief Dr. KROCHMALT. She turned for help to the Georgian Committee, requesting that they send her to Paris, and when this request was refused her, she turned violently against the Georgian Committee. (Alshibaya was allegedly a member of this committee.) After the war, KROUSE went to Lunich, where she was connected with ISMA-ILICH III and KRYVANI, members of the appropriation Camp. KROUSE went to Lunich where she has made it a practice to attempt to divide the various Georgian parties.

T-1 commented it is possible, although not determinable, that this report was received from Hans J. K. R. through Michael von Alst. R. who was at this time an informant of T-1 and was possibly in contact with Hans KROUSE.

(11) A memo dated 23 December 1948, Subject: Mikhail BAKATOV, Re: evaluation E-3, "credible Soviet Provocateur", states that Mikhail BAKATOV met a Miss KROUSE, who is allegedly in contact with a Swiss Soviet Agent, in a restaurant on Schellingstrasse, Munich, and asked her if he could work for the Soviets in Switzerland.

(12) A report dated 10 October 1952, Subject: KROUSE, Miss, evaluation F-6, states that KROUSE denied having an uncle in the United States.

b. Prince NICHOLAS BAKATOV

(1) A letter dated 21 November 1947 from Prince Nicholas BAKATOV to the Commander-in-Chief of the Western Theater of Operations, his Excellency General Lucius D. Clay, states that BAKATOV has been trying to get in touch with the General Staff of the US Army concerning a matter vital to the safety of the US Army, and that he now wishes to get in touch with a confidential functionary for the handing over of secret written information. He should be contacted discreetly at the home of his son, Prince Cleg BAKATOV, Burgfriedstrasse 11 bei Trams, Augsburg, Germany.

(2) A memo dated 29 January 1948, Subject: BAKATOV, Nicholas, evaluation F-6, states that BAKATOV, presently residing at Alexanderstrasse 10, Hamburg, Germany, and at present in possession of Fremdenpasse No. II 491/45, issued on 18 September 1945 in Hamburg, Germany, was born 18 June 1895 at Roskilde, Denmark. BAKATOV was interviewed in Augsburg at the home of his son and he stated that he was in possession of extremely valuable secret documents which are of vital interest to the United States, among which are a map of all rocket and atom plants within Soviet Russia and a detailed roster of most of the Soviet agents in Switzerland and the United States. BAKATOV denied having any contact with British Intelligence or with any other intelligence service. BAKATOV stated that he has obtained his information through a number of Russian immigrants with whom he has been associated for the past thirty years. BAKATOV stated that the documents in question were hidden in Hamburg, Germany, and that

he would immediately procure them and bring them to Munich, Germany.

(3) A memo dated 10 March 1948, Subject: BAIATOV, Nicholas, evaluation F-6, states that BAIATOV recontacted the CIC in Munich in March of 1948 and submitted a report which is summarized substantially as follows: BAIATOV is violently anti-communist, and wishes to help destroy communist infiltration and Soviet espionage. BAIATOV submitted information pertaining to a central atomic rocket base located in Dixon Bay on the Arctic Ocean in Western Siberia, claiming that he secured this information from a Sergeant Grigoriy SEBOK of the Russian Army. BAIATOV further reports on Soviet espionage activities in Switzerland, stating that the Soviets have a central espionage organization in Geneva where the most important links are Michael KEDIL and SCHATSVILLI, who operate through the International Red Cross. Michael KEDIL has been schooled in Moscow in an NKVD school and is connected with Lavrentiy BRYJAN. BAIATOV also submitted a plan showing how to liquidate Soviet espionage in the United States, and another plan for the liquidation of the "Fifth Column and fellow traveler" system.

(4) A memo dated 19 April 1948, Subject: BAIATOV, Nicholas, states that Nicholas BAIATOV knows a Nina KINOSK and has known her since the pre-war days in Berlin and was in contact with her during the period when Nina KINOSK was working with the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Salzburg, Austria, and that BAIATOV met with KINOSK in Munich, Germany, on approximately 15 March 1948. (Evaluation B-2) It further states that BAIATOV is in contact with Gleb VOSNIKOV of Berlin and his father, Nikolai VOSNIKOV, of Augsburg, Germany. (Evaluation F-2)

T-1 commented that the source of this information was Professor Nikolai BUBNET.

c. MICHAEL RHEZIA:

(1) A letter of transmittal dated 21 July 1947, Subject: Prince Michael von AISCHIRAYA, no evaluation, states that a Michael RHEZIA, Rue de Granges, Geneva, Switzerland, is, according to AISCHIRAYA, not working for the Russians, in spite of the fact that RHEZIA's wife, who is living in Paris, France, with their children, was approached there and threatened with extradition unless she persuaded her husband to work for the Russians.

(2) A memo dated 16 February 1948, Subject: British Intelligence Service in the US zone, unevaluated, states that Michael RHEZIA, Rue de Granges 1, Geneva, Switzerland, has been contacted by British Intelligence on various occasions, but has not accepted their offers, and is at present waiting for an opportunity to come to Munich to work for the CIC.

(3) A letter dated 22 July 1948, Subject: Dropping of an Informant, no evaluation, requests that Michael RHEZIA be dropped as an informant of T-1 without prejudice, as he is returning to Switzerland.

(4) A Technical Specialist's Card on Michael MEDIA states that he was born in 1906 in Motum, Georgia; that he is 5 feet, nine inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, is bald; that he left Russia in 1921, was active in the Georgian Committee in Berlin where he worked in Operation Zeppelin (code word for Caucasian Department of Amt (Bureau) VI); that he is considered ambitious, slick, and intelligent; and that his address is Rue de Granges I, Geneva, Switzerland.

d. ERICH HENGELHAUPT:

(1) A memo dated 6 May 1948, Subject: Erich HENGELHAUPT, Re: Former SD Agents in the Soviet Espionage, evaluation B-2, states substantially the following concerning HENGELHAUPT: He was born 22 September 1911 at Hagenberg/Baden, Germany. In the spring of 1944 HENGELHAUPT and (fmr) BILBE of the SD were placed in charge of Soviet collaborators with Nazi Germany. The collaborators were outstanding Russians, Ukrainians, and Poles who had volunteered to work for the German propaganda ministry against the Communists. HENGELHAUPT issued these individuals brown passports which had the word "reisepass" or "Freizug Pass" stamped on them and referred to the bearer as "Nationalist Ungeklart" or "Stantemlos." Just prior to the end of the war HENGELHAUPT and BILBE issued false passports to themselves because both individuals had families which they had evacuated to Bavaria in order to save them from the Soviet forces. During the war, HENGELHAUPT was in charge of propaganda operations and had a small army of saboteurs and agents in all countries. HENGELHAUPT is described as being very tall, having broad shoulders, dark brown wavy hair, and as being about thirty-seven years old.

(2) A memo dated 17 July 1948, Subject: Erich HENGELHAUPT, Re: Former SD Agents in Soviet Party, evaluation B-2, states substantially the following concerning HENGELHAUPT: Erich HENGELHAUPT was born on 22 September 1911 in Hagenberg/Baden, Germany. He began studying theology at the University of Leipzig in the summer of 1932. He was the leader of the National Socialist Students' Group at the University of Leipzig. In 1936, HENGELHAUPT joined the "Wissenschaftlicher Arbeitskreis SIK" (Dr. Hans SIK's Scientific Work Circle in the Reich Security Office). In 1937 HENGELHAUPT received a doctor's degree in journalism at the University of Leipzig. In the summer of 1937 he became a member of the SD. He was employed by Amt VI and Amt VII of the SD Hauptamt, where he was placed in charge of "Operation Zeppelin" (code word for penetration of the East). His personal contacts with Russians and Georgians date from this period. HENGELHAUPT was relieved of this post and later employed in "Auswertungstelle Ost" (Utilization Department, Eastern Affairs). HENGELHAUPT has allegedly been able to establish a large scale textile business after the war from funds appropriated from Amt VI at the end of the war. HENGELHAUPT is married to a wealthy Baltic German woman, who at the present time is living in Switzerland. HENGELHAUPT meets her frequently at Konstanz, Germany. He is reportedly in Switzerland at present (as of 17 July 1948). HENGELHAUPT is acquainted with Nische MEDIA, a Georgian, who played an important role for the Nazis in their counter work against Bolsheviks, and Karl MICHEL, former counterintelligence officer for Ernst KOCKERTING and former

member of the Admiral GANAUIS circle, at present allegedly in Hamburg, Germany, employed by the British Intelligence Service.

(3) A memo dated 16 March 1946, Subject: Personalities and Locations of Intelligence Interest, Re: Subversive Activities, evaluation E-6, states that (fmr) HENCKELHAUPT, former leader of the Political Department of the RSHA (Reich Security Headquarters), Abteilung VI, stays at the home of Benjamin Andrievitch von TARNOWSKI, Postfachstrasse 4, Munich, Germany, when he comes to Munich.

(4) An informal report dated 2 May 1949, Subject: Michael von ALSCHIBAYA, unevaluated, states that (fmr) KOMARN is an alias for a Dr. E. HENCKELHAUPT.

T-1 commented that there is a strong possibility that the Erich HENCKELHAUPT mentioned by Nikolaus BAKATOFF and the Erich HENCKELHAUPT who was allegedly the former supervisor of Nina KROUSE in Berlin and Erich HENCKELHAUPT are identical.

c. MICHAEL ALSCHIBAYA:

Report dated 30 July 1947, Subject: International Anti-Bolshevik Union, evaluation A-1, states that at a meeting of the International Anti-Bolshevik Union which took place in Munich, Germany, on 25 July 1947, ALSCHIBAYA was elected to a three-man committee set up to outline the aims of the organization, and that at a meeting of the same group on 28 July 1947 in Munich, ALSCHIBAYA stated that he was formerly a member of the Georgian Committee in Berlin under the German Ministry of Eastern Affairs.

Report dated 16 August 1947, Subject: Organization of Georgian Exiles, evaluation M-2, states that ALSCHIBAYA is a member of the Georgian Committee founded in 1943 under the German Ministry of Eastern Affairs.

Personality Report, dated 29 March 1946, Subject: ALSCHIBAYA, Michael also spelled ALSCHIBAJA, Re: Great DPs, no evaluation, states that ALSCHIBAYA, presently living at Montsalvatstrasse 7, Munich, having previously lived in New York, Paris, Warsaw, and Berlin, born 21 November 1908 in Kutais, Georgia, holds meetings of Great DPs and meetings of the International Central Committee of Refugees and DPs in Germany in his Munich apartment.

Summary of information dated 4 June 1948, Subject: International Anti-Soviet Activities, Re: Personalities, evaluation E-6, states that Michael ALSCHIBAYA, formerly a member of the Georgian Committee in Berlin, and affiliated there with Alexander KORNYA, is a member of the Internationale de la Liberte.

Letter of Transmittal, dated 21 July 1947, Subject: Prince Michael von ALSCHIBAYA, no evaluation, states substantially the following concerning ALSCHIBAYA: The ALSCHIBAYA family immigrated to Berlin in 1921, according to ALSCHIBAYA. ALSCHIBAYA is a member of the Board of Directors of Fuchner & Co., Munich. ALSCHIBAYA stated that he met (fmr) KORNYA on 19 November 1946 and 9 January 1947 on the border between the French and American zones of occupation.

A Turk named Ali KAIR accompanied ALSCHIBAYA on the 19 November 1946 trip, according to a Mr. ROMANN of Passau, Germany. (It is possible that this Mr. ROMANN is identical with Erich REICHTHAU'T.) ALSCHIBAYA is allegedly the leader of a group of Caucasians and members of other small nations who have lost their independence and who are allegedly interested in regaining the independence of their separate countries. This group is seeking support from either the United States or Great Britain.

Memo dated 16 February 1947, Subject: British Intelligence Service, in the US Zone, not evaluated, states that Michael von ALSCHIBAYA was last contacted by British Intelligence on 2 December 1947.

Memo dated 16 February 1948, Subject: ALSCHIBAYA, Michael, evaluation B-6, Source: ALSCHIBAYA, Michael, states that ALSCHIBAYA was contacted by former Sturmbefehlshaber (lieutenant colonel of the SS) (fmr) KUNZE of the CD, 4th IV, in December 1947 on behalf of a Colonel LINDNER of British Intelligence, and that ALSCHIBAYA refused to aid LINDNER.

Memo dated 23 June 1948, Subject: Conference of the ABE, evaluation C-3, states that ALSCHIBAYA has been elected General Secretary of the Presidency of the Anti-Bolshevik League of Nations.

Letter dated 30 September 1948, Subject: Possible Double Agent, not evaluated, states that Michael von ALSCHIBAYA, born 12 November 1908 in Kutais, Georgia, is an informant of this organization suspected of working for another unknown intelligence organization. ALSCHIBAYA is in contact with a Herr (fmr) SIMILITSCHKA of Salzburg, Austria.

Letter from the 4302d CIC Detachment, Salzburg, Austria, dated 25 October 1948, Subject: Possible Double Agent, not evaluated, states that it is possible that ALSCHIBAYA is in contact not with a SIMILITSCHKA but with one Alexander MUNTSCHELKA, a person in close contact with the Soviet repatriation mission in Salzburg.

Memo to the Technical Specialist, dated 2 November 1948, requesting that Michael ALSCHIBAYA be dropped as a carded informant of T-1 since it has been shown that he is working for another intelligence agency, most probably the British.

Letter from the 7970th CIC Group dated 27 November 1948, Subject: ALSCHIBAYA, Michael von, states that Michael von ALSCHIBAYA aka AIMAHAPLE, presently living at Montsalvatstrasse 7, Munich, previously having lived in Warsaw, Poland, Kennkarte Number BV-00095, 5'7" tall, weighing 155 pounds, with black hair and wearing a black Van Dyke beard, has been dropped as an informant of T-1.

Informal report dated 2 May 1949, Subject: Michael von ALSCHIBAYA, not evaluated, source "WILLI WILHELM" states that Michael von ALSCHIBAYA, accompanied by Dr. E. REICHTHAU'T aka KOLBE had at one time attempted to start an export firm in Linden, Germany and that ALSCHIBAYA is reported to have shown a former

member of the German East Ministerium a photocopy of a credential from a Frankfurt, Germany, CIC member.

Technical coverage dated 24 December 1950 revealed that ALSCHIBAYA is in contact with a Dr. E. HUGELHAUPT, Kfferingstrasse 103, Bern, Switzerland. (E. HUGELHAUPT is possibly identical with Erich HUGELHAUPT aka F. HUGELHAUPT, aka ROMANN.)

f. GEORGE FRANGEL:

Summary of information dated 24 October 1948, Subject: Baron Georg FRANGEL, Re: Russian Emigre Activity, evaluation F-3, states that FRANGEL is living at Denderstrasse 16, Hamburg, Germany, and is in the process of becoming a member of the KPD. FRANGEL's connections include a connection with a Prince (fms) KUFARIN, living in Switzerland, about forty years old, who immigrated from Russia in 1917 but who has allegedly recently procured a Soviet passport "and become a Soviet patriot."

g. Dr. GEORG WEICHADT:

Memo dated 27 July 1946, Subject: WEICHADT, alias WEHADT, Georgi, not evaluated, states that a Gagi WEHADT, a Doctor who lives at Schulstrasse 40, Munich/Selln, lives in excellent conditions, has good contacts with Military Government employees, and occasionally visits a woman FARDIN.

Memo dated 23 February 1947, Subject: 113/15, Re: Alleged Soviet Agents Working for G-2, not evaluated, states that a source maintains that Dr. Grigori WEICHADT is a physician in Munich but that he seldom works in his office and spends considerable time traveling around Munich. It further states that he is an old friend of Shalva KAGIASHIDZE.

Memo dated 25 November 1947, Subject: Organization of Georgian Exiles, Re: Dr. George WEICHADT, evaluation G-3, states that a source stated that WEICHADT was at one time in the Russian Army, and was later a Doctor in Karlsruhe, Germany. WEICHADT allegedly appeared in Munich at the end of 1945 with all his belongings, and has since made trips to Prague, Czechoslovakia, allegedly for black market dealings. It is therefore suspected that he is working for the Russians, but no one has been able to prove or disprove this fact. The police files state that Dr. George WEICHADT was born 9 February 1910 in Tomsk, Russia, and that he lives at Schulstrasse 40, Munich/Selln, Germany.

Report dated 10 March 1952, Subject: BEIKENOV, Nikolai, evaluation F-3, states that Georgij WEICHADT reportedly gave assistance to BEIKENOV, a suspected Soviet Agent, in 1949.

h. ALEXANDER KOWATA aka TSONATA:

Letter dated 16 July 1948, Subject: Dropping of Informant, requests that TSONATA be dropped as a carded informant of T-1.

Spot report dated 5 December 1950, Subject: Alexander DELTASCH-
WILL, Achil EFFERTS and Nina KIRCHER, source ALEXANDER TSONAIA, states that
source maintains that during screening procedure for his immigration to the
United States, the three subjects falsely denounced him.

Report dated 15 November 1951, Subject: TSONAIA, Alexander, with
varying evaluations, is a Visa screening of TSONAIA. It states that TSONAIA
was born 20 July 1907 in Metekesi, Georgia, and that he is registered as living
at Montcalvatstrasse 7, Munich, Germany, since 30 November 1945. Previous
residences are given as France from 1929 to 1941 and Berlin, Germany, from
1941 to 1945. (B-2) Alexander TSONAIA (alternate spelling) was married on
11 July 1942 to Elise MIVANI, born 5 September 1914 in Batum, Russia. (B-2)
An interview with Al CHIPAYA discloses that TSONAIA will be employed at the
Georgian desk at the Voice of America, New York City, New York, after his
immigration. (P-6)

Report dated 3 January 1952, Subject: TSONAIA, Alexander, evaluation
B-2, states that TSONAIA was an agent of the Abwehr II assigned to a post called
TAFAM in 1941 and that he worked chiefly in Berlin for the Ost Ministerium. In
May 1945 he fled to Switzerland. In 1943 he was in Hamburg, Germany. His wife,
Elise nee MIVANI, worked for the AD in Paris, France.

1. ROMAN FASIN:

Report dated 4 August 1948, Subject: Alleged Soviet Agents in the
US Zone, evaluation B-4, states that Roman FASIN, Memmelsdorferstrasse 16,
Munich, Germany, is in contact with one Tatjana KUSCHNIR, daughter of Frau
KUSCHNIR, aka KUSCHNIR, married to Dr. (Fam) WASTILU, Herthensplatz 6,
Munich. Frau KUSCHNIR is allegedly part of a Soviet intelligence net that
extends into the French Zone of Germany.

J. Professor NIKOLAI BUNNKE:

Report dated 24 December 1947, Subject: BUNNKE, Nikolai, for:
Committee for the Liberation for the Russian People, not evaluated, states
that Nikolai BUNNKE, an intimate friend of Nina GILPHIDZE-MAKOVICH, is a
leader of the Committee for the Liberation of the Russian People.

Memo dated 10 February 1948, Subject: BUNNKE, Nikolai, not
evaluated, states that BUNNKE, a trial informant of T-1 whose information
has proved untrustworthy, is no longer intimate with Nina GILPHIDZE-MAKOVICH,
but is now intimate with his secretary, a Marie HEUSEN.

k. ARMIN SCHROFF:

Report dated 19 July 1950, Subject: SCHROFF, Armin, suspected
Soviet Agent, evaluation F-3, states that a Ludwig SCHROFF, owner of the
printing firm "SCHROFF-Bruck," at Katzenstedl 5, Augsburg, Germany, which
printed the "Neue National Zeitung" was a former employer of SCHROFF,
suspected of being a Soviet agent.

T-1 commented that the similarity of addresses given for Ludwig SCHROFF and I. Arada SCHROFF suggests the possibility of identity.

The records of T-1 revealed no information other than that covered in previous file extracts concerning the following personalities mentioned in this report:

1. Dr. Edward KUCHUSKI
2. Hans RUTEN
3. Frau CAROLIA
4. Frau FASCINILLA
5. Michael RU APIN
6. Leonid VASILII-PASCHENOV
7. Leon PASTERNY III
8. Major Frau ROMANOFF
9. Nehalva ODIL-CHARIA
10. Glib RUSPEN
11. Manfred ROFF

- MUC -

Enclosure: One copy of a photograph of ARNOLD SCHROFF furnished by T-1 and obtained from H.H. "JIM" CO.