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STUDY OF  
INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE  
ACTIVITIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT AND IN  
ADJACENT AREAS DURING WW II

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1. Germany launched its attack on the USSR on 22 June 1941, and the Security Service (SD) of the RSHA immediately went into action. 114 Poles and White Russians were arrested on 23 June, and on the following day 906 Soviet citizens were detained. 4995 Soviet citizens were reported to be under arrest as of 3 July 1941. During the first month of the German-Soviet war, the SD in Germany, Belgium, France, and other parts of Europe arrested some 12,000 persons considered to be dangerous to the security of the Reich. As the German military forces advanced, so did teams of the SD. But, despite their speed, they captured very few NKVD documents. Reaching NKVD installations, they found that the files had been removed or destroyed. They did, however, make a large number of arrests on the basis of information they already had had in their possession. Losing intelligence assets in large numbers, the Soviets made desperate efforts to repair the damage. On 3 August 1941, 250 members of the 212th Soviet Parachute Brigade dropped behind the German lines in Byelorussia (White Russia) and West Ukraine. On 9 August, 200 more agents were parachuted behind the lines between Rowno and Luck, most of them quickly rounded up by the German SD. So great was the Soviet need for intelligence data about the rapidly advancing German armies that hundreds of agents were sent behind the lines, apparently in the hope that a few might survive and provide the sorely needed information.

2. Operational groups of the SD were soon deployed in the occupied territory between the Baltic and the Black Sea, their task being to control their respective regions by neutralizing or exterminating elements hostile to Nazi domination.\* The groups reported to their headquarters (i. e., the RSHA) in Berlin, which, in turn, drew up periodical studies for distribution to high SS and other Nazi officials.

3. The jurisdiction in security and police matters was divided territorially into three segments, each under a high official representing the SS and SD. Headquarters for the Northern area was in Riga, for the Middle area in Mogilev, and for the Southern area in Kiev. Subordinated

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\* These activities included the so-called "final solution" (i. e., liquidation of the Jews).

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to them were the "Einsatzgruppen"\* of the SD, and the still-lower echelons, the "Einsatzkommandos"\*, which operated closer to the front. Einsatzgruppen A and B were located in the Northern and Middle sectors respectively. Groups C and D were located in the Southern sector.

4. As the war progressed, German civilian administration was introduced into the rear areas of the Eastern occupied territories which were administered by two large departments, one called "Reichskommissariat-Ostland" (RKO) and the other, "Reichskommissariat-Ukraine". Each department was divided into general administrative districts (Generalbezirke). The civilian administration did not in any way relieve the SD from its responsibility in matters affecting the security of the Reich.\*\*

5. One of the SD's tasks was to get rid of Communists and Soviet agents, and the Nazis tackled this job with determination. On 16 July 1941, the SD arrested and executed 117 Communists and Soviet agents in West Ukraine, and arrested another 130 on 20 July. 67 Soviet agents were executed in the Brest-Litovsk region in late July, and 41 were arrested near Leningrad in late August of that year. Many arrests in smaller numbers were reported from various other districts. Yet, despite this effort, the SD estimated on 9 January 1942 that about 500 agents remained in the Soviet espionage net behind the German lines in the Leningrad area alone. And the Germans had good reason to expect more, because at Mogilev they had captured pictures of about 1000 agents trained at an NKVD school in that area. All told, the arrest of 3742 Soviet agents was recorded between 31 July 1941 and 2 April 1943, in addition to 365 persons listed as Communists. A far larger number of Communists was liquidated in the mass executions that occurred under the auspices of the Nazi program for political and ethnic purification of the occupied territories.

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\* Special Action Groups -- also known as Extermination Groups.

\*\* On occasions the SD and SS units ruthlessly conducted executions despite the protests of the civilian administration. See pp. 74-77, The Case Against Adolf Eichmann, published by The New American Library.

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6. With the outbreak of war, mass executions started almost immediately on the eastern front.\* A great majority of the persons thus liquidated was Jews, but occasional executions of Communists, NKVD informants and Soviet partisans were included in the mass executions. Generally the operating units simply listed their victims as so many "Jews" or "mostly Jews", and there is no indication that the RSHA asked for more precise reporting. The SD teams led the action. They also did the reporting, although a police battalion might have done the actual killing, as was the case when one such battalion slaughtered 2000 Jews and Russians in the Czebetowska area in early August 1941. Einsatzgruppe A, situated further north, reported the execution of 29,000 persons in the rear areas of Latvia and Lithuania at about the same time. SS Major fnu BARTH was commended for leading the action "in an outstanding manner" when he was in charge of the execution of 2300 Jews in Riga in July 1941. Day after day this program of extermination continued, in Grodno, in Slonin, in Brest,

\* The Case Against Adolf Eichmann, published by The New American Library, contains a report by General Stahlecker, the Commanding General of Einsatzgruppe A. He wrote: "But it was desirable that the Security Police should not put in an immediate appearance, at least in the beginning, since the extraordinary harsh measures were apt to stir even German circles. It had to be shown to the world that the native population itself took the first action by way of natural reaction against the terror exercised by the Communists during the preceding period." Also: "It was no less important in view of the future to establish the unshakable and provable fact that the liberated population themselves took the most severe measure against the Bolshevik and Jewish enemy quite on their own, so that the direction by German authorities could not be found out."

While the Germans obviously did stir up the local population, and did enlist the aid of the auxiliary police, anti-communist partisan groups, and "Self-Defence" forces in carrying out mass executions, the RSHA studies do not play up this aspect of the situation, although the SD filed unit reports may possibly have done so. There is no evidence that the SD and SS units may have assumed the role of spectators at any place or at any time. They reported executions by the thousands and were credited with these executions in the RSHA studies with no dissimulation.

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in Kishinev, and in the rear areas all along the line. In the months of July and August 1941 alone, a total of some 150,000 executions was reported.\* In a September report concerning Einsatzgruppe C, the following notation was entered: 50,000 executions "foreseen" in Kiev.

7. The statistics regarding these executions were embodied in the periodical studies issued by the RSHA and distributed in 48 copies. Although most of the copies were apparently sent to other Nazi government agencies as well.

8. The RSHA studies made but infrequent reference to the attitude of the local populace towards the anti-Jewish campaign.\*\* Only the Latvians were reported to be "not very enthusiastic" about the campaign; nevertheless, "Self-Defence" forces of Latvia, as well as those of Lithuania and Estonia, were used for carrying out executions. Reportedly, the West Ukrainians were ardent supporters of anti-Jewish action and, as such, made contributions to it. In Dobromil they set fire to a Jewish synagogue. In Sambor they mobbed approximately fifty Jews, and in Lvov (Lemberg) they rounded up about a thousand of them and turned them over to the Germans. The Poles were reported to be anti-Semitic, and in favor of the anti-Jewish campaign by implication.

9. As the German military forces moved ahead, local political groups came out into the open in Soviet held areas which were about to be seized by the Germans. On 25 June 1941, three days after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, a West Ukrainian uprising in Lvov was ruthlessly suppressed by the NKVD. Among the 3000 rebels shot on that day were many intellectuals who were supporters of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists). MELNIK was the recognized head of the OUN at the time, but immediately after the uprising and the departure of the NKVD, Stefan BANDERA declared himself leader,

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\* Careless field reporting by the SD makes it impossible to arrive at precise totals; for example, in July 1941 Einsatzgruppe B reported "200 executions daily in Minsk" for an unspecified period.

\*\* It is probable that the RSHA rejected field comments that were repugnant to the official point of view.

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which gave rise to an OUN (Bandera) as opposed to OUN (Melnik). Under BANDERA's leadership, a Ukrainian National Committee was formed. The Committee, in turn, formed a provisional government in Lvov, with the following line-up:

STECZKO  
Dr. PANYSCHAN  
FEDUSEWICZ  
Iwan KLIMIW  
Dr. JACIW  
HOLOWKO  
Rico JARY

10. On 12 July 1941, thirty members of the OUN (Bandera) set out on a march to Kiev for the purpose of proclaiming independence for the entire Ukraine, East (Soviet) as well as West. The Germans arrested BANDERA and kept him under detention at Grabow, presumably to put a brake on his aggressive brand of nationalism. Then, on 1 August 1941, they incorporated West Ukraine into the General-Gouvernement.\* OUN (Bandera) protested this action, but the intelligencia,\*\* not at all pleased with the STECZKO type of government, seemed ready to help the Germans adopt the national life to General-Gouvernement standards.

11. In early October 1941, the SD arrested several members of OUN (Bandera) in Zhitomir because they were organizing a Ukrainian Militia and also for trying to gain control over local government posts. The SD learned that an order had been issued to OUN (Bandera) members to search the woods for abandoned Soviet rifles, implying that the leadership planned to form partisan groups. This discovery led to numerous arrests, because the Germans did not delude themselves with the idea that hatred of the Soviets necessarily made the OUN (Bandera) pro-German. OUN (Bandera)

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\* The government established by the Germans in the part of Poland occupied by Germany in 1939.

\*\* Generally speaking, "the supporters of OUN (Melnik)".

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members followed the advancing German armies, propagating the idea of a future "Sovereign Ukraine", and placing their own men in local governments which sprang up in the cities along the way. They were successful except in the important city of Kiev, where OUN (Melnik) was able to gain and hold control until the German retreat. OUN (Melnik) was able to achieve this gain, through the help of Bishop HILARION of the Autokephale (sic) Ukrainian Church, apparently more the politician than the church leader. From its agents, the SD learned that Bishop HILARION was somehow associated with the NKVD. But, as of January 1942 the SD had found no valid evidence confirming this allegation.

12. The Germans perceived a difference between the people of West Ukraine and those of East Ukraine (Soviet). Although those of the East opposed chauvinism and stood solidly against secession from Russia. The name BANDERA was unknown to them and no movement for independence seemed to exist among them. Two members of OUN (Bandera), fnu KONRAD and fnu KRIZE were appointed Militia Commandant and Mayor in Cherson, East Ukraine respectively, and they tried to use their positions to propagate BANDERA's ideas. But, because they were from East Galicia and hence aliens to the people of Cherson, they were unable to build an OUN organization or to interest anyone in the concept of a unified, independent Ukraine.

13. Despite the fact that the OUN (Bandera) was more aggressively chauvinistic and (in this sense) less pro-German than the OUN (Melnik), the SD concluded that the Bandera faction represented less potential danger to German objectives than did the Melnik faction.\*

14. As they played with Arab nationalists, so the Germans toyed with the nationalists of the Eastern territories. By maintaining a discreet silence about what the future held in store, they permitted the leaders to believe that independence was just around the corner.

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\* At the time of the report, the SD had been told that OUN (Melnik) was British oriented and anything but sympathetic to the anti-Jewish campaign.

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While this policy of devious procrastination did not make for solid friendships, it did avoid stirring up dangerous enmities.\* In 1942 the SD reported that the OUN (Bandera) and OUN (Melnik) were rivals which contributed greatly to the German cause.\*\*

15. Upon entering Latvia, which had been under Soviet occupation for only a year, the Germans did not quite know what political developments to expect. They merely seemed to be certain that numerous groups were prepared to cooperate with the German authorities. When the German troops arrived, the officers of the former Latvian Army immediately tried to form a government, and a "committee" came into being under the leadership of KREISCHMANIS and SKAISTLAUKS, two Colonels of the regular pre-war Latvian Army. The Committee, given recognition by the German authorities, set about organizing a "Self-Defence" force as the first step towards bringing the country to normalcy. Two Latvian officers, Colonel PLENZNER and Lt. Colonel DEGLAVS, were brought from Berlin\*\*\* to help build up the "Self-Defence" force (Selbstschutz); but, with the arrival of the German General ROQUES, the SS took command. At this point, Colonel PLENZNER became ill, and Colonel DEGLAVS committed suicide.

16. In August 1941, the assignment of a German High Commissioner to Latvia, as well as district commissars, was accepted without question in the rural areas, but it had an unfavorable impact in the urban centers. The Germans pointed

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\* Editorial comment.

\*\* The reasoning behind this observation is obscure. If OUN (Bandera) contributed to the German cause, it is difficult to understand why the members of that organization were arrested in such large numbers. (See Addendum F.)

\*\*\*PLENZNER had been the Latvian Military Attache in Berlin until the Soviets occupied Latvia in June 1940. (Correct spelling PLENSNERS).

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out that this arrangement would bring about improvements in the Latvian economy, but the Latvians could see that it ran counter to their plans for a sovereign state. Most surprised by the German maneuver was the Latvian pre-war fascist group "Perkonkrusts"\* which had expected the Nazis to be as generous to Latvia as they had been to Slovakia. Although the use of German commissars continued to evoke criticism, in January 1942 the SD was able to report that the Latvians were still friendly toward Germany, still thrilled at being free of the Communist yoke. The "Perkonkrusts" was about to organize a Latvian volunteer division, and young Latvian officers (but not those of the older generation) were thought to be pre-German.

17. When the Germans entered Estonia they found the economy in a chaotic state. During their one-year occupation, the Soviets had taken railway rolling stock and had destroyed what they could not haul away. They had also taken away two-thirds of the horses. Some factories had only two weeks' supply of raw material while others had none. The Estonians welcomed the Germans, thinking that they would restore the country to the status it had enjoyed in 1940, before the Soviet occupation. But this hope could not have been very strong, because the Germans noted no opposition to the German commissars whom they brought into the area. The people manifested interest in everything German: German classes, movies and literature. However, this aimable disposition did not place the Estonians in a favored category, because the German occupying authorities were under orders not to treat them any better, or worse, than the Latvians and Lithuanians.

18. In Lithuania the story was much the same as in Latvia. In Vilnyus, a National Committee was formed under the leadership of Stasys ZAKEVIZCIUS, and it received German recognition. Colonel SKIRPA, former Lithuanian Ambassador to Germany, tried to form a government, but the Germans found it unacceptable and put SKIRPA under house-arrest. Other political groups, such as the Christian-Democrats, Socialists, and the Waldemaras group, tried to gain status, believing that they were on the verge of independence.

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\* Swastika (League)

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But this hope faded in August 1941 when the Germans appointed a High Commissioner and assigned a quota of district commissars. This set the Lithuanian nationalists upon a propaganda campaign for an independent state. They warned the people against siding with the Germans, on the grounds that independence would come only with the defeat of Germany, which would certainly result when the United States entered the war. Despite such propaganda, the Germans, generally, were able to get cooperation from the Lithuanians by stirring up Lithuanian hatred of Jews and Communists. Two companies of Lithuanian (anti-Communist) partisans were incorporated into the "Einsatzkommandos" and were assigned to guard bridges, ammunition dumps and Jewish concentration camps, and to help liquidate the Jews in various cities of the country.

19. The Germans found the people of Byelorussia to be strongly anti-Communist. Although neither for nor against the Germans, they did entertain the hope that the Germans would improve the standards of living.\* They compared the equipment and personnel of the German Army with that of the Red Army and found the Nazis superior.

20. The Germans used two approaches to the problems of Byelorussia, one for the portion that was Polish before 1939 and another for the portion that was originally Soviet. Concerning the Polish portion, the Germans went straight ahead with the decentralization of the economic system. Collective farms were dissolved and the properties returned to the original owners. Provisional local governments were set up, comprised of Byelorussians. In the territory that was originally Soviet, the Germans indefinitely postponed decentralization of the former Soviet state system. German farmers were made supervisors of collective farms and German officials were placed in key positions.\*\*

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\* When the Germans arrived, the attitude of the people was favorable toward the victors, but the reports do not record the changes which may have occurred with the passage of time.

\*\* The intelligencia asked why they were treated differently than the people in the adjoining region, but the documents examined do not provide the answer given by the Germans, if in fact they did answer the question.

21. As the German military forces advanced farther into Soviet territory, problems of a civilian nature mounted. The retreating Soviets had demolished power-stations, government buildings and warehouses. Food was scarce, particularly in the urban areas. People who had fled from their homes were not returning. A dependable system of personal documentation and controls had to be devised in order to combat Soviet intelligence activity. Therefore, German military commandants were assigned to the cities and towns and travel without an identity document, signed and sealed by the German commandant, was not permitted.

22. The people on Soviet territory seemed genuinely friendly toward the German conquerors. In Kiev they were reported to be cordial and anti-Communist. In the Crimea, the tartars wanted to organize a volunteer unit to fight alongside the Germans, and much the same proposal was made in the Leningrad area. Only in Smolensk the people were found to be neither for nor against the Germans. Everywhere the intelligensia plagued the invaders with questions about German-Russian relations. They wanted it understood that there was a difference between Russians and Soviets. The citizens of Klinsky proposed activation of an association to promote Russo-German friendship. Although the feeling against Communism was widespread, the intelligensia expressed concern about the possibility of the USSR becoming a second-rate state (or a conglomeration of protectorates and colonies) under the control of Germany\*.

23. There was a difference in the behavior of the people near the front lines and that of the people further to the rear. Near the front, people were restless and nervous, under pressure of Soviet propaganda and agents. They were afraid the Soviets might return; they lived in terror of the partisans. Food was scarce, jobs hard to find. Under these circumstances, the German bonus of 100 rubles for each Red Army soldier turned in, and 1000 rubles for each partisan, could not have offered much of a future.\*\*

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\* But in that area as elsewhere in occupied territory, the Germans seemed unable or unwilling to tell the people what the future held in store.

\*\* The effectiveness of this German bonus is not revealed in the documents examined.

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24. In July 1941, Red Army Captain M. PUGATSLOW, then a German prisoner of war, said that at the outbreak of war the Soviet High Command had given no thought to partisan warfare, believing it impossible that a large number of Red Army troops could be encircled by the enemy. Further, the High Command believed that partisans could only exist with the support of the civilian population, and they knew that the population was not sympathetic to the Soviet regime.

25. Before his capture, Captain PUGATSLOW, had served in the Red Army's XI Mechanized Army Corps. As the Corps retreated from Grodno, it encountered a demolished bridge at the Neman River and was forced to abandoned its heavy weapons and trucks. Realizing that the corps was now encircled by the Germans, the corps commander, MOSTAVENKO, summoned his staff and other selected personnel into a nearby woods. After distributing hand weapons among them, he said that they must try to break through the German lines near Borisow; if that failed they were to return to the woods and wage partisan warfare, requisitioning their food from local farmers. Captured soon thereafter, Captain PUGATSLOW could not contribute much information about the nature of partisan activity; but local farmers testified that the partisans brought terror to the villages. Hiding in the woods by day, they came out at night to kill cattle, raid villages, and rob farmers of their meager supply of food and clothes.

26. The Germans soon concluded that most of the Red Army officers and soldiers who had managed to escape capture after encirclement had also contrived to regroup into partisan groups. Other groups were comprised of Communists. In Latvia one unit consisted of old-believers (Starovers) evicted from Russia by the Czar decades before. But that was only a beginning.

27. If members of the Soviet High Command had given no thought to partisan warfare before the outbreak of war, they must have given thorough attention to it soon thereafter, because in mid-July 1941, near Witebsk, the Germans captured a Soviet liaison plane carrying secret instructions for partisan warfare, issued by fnu MECHLIS, the chief of the Red Army's Political

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Management. And it soon became evident that groups were being dropped behind the lines by the Soviet Air Force, groups consisting principally of refugees who had fled before the German Army and desired to return to their homes. The Soviets helped them get back--at a price. Other groups, trained in the use of explosives, were taken to the Latvian shores from the Soviet island, Oesel. Wherever they were, the partisan groups generally employed the same tactics. They hid in woods and swamps and came out for surprise attacks, demolishing bridges, telephone lines and German installations. The Soviet Air Force supplied them with food and explosives, and with leadership in the form of Red Army officers and commissars. What they could not get from the Soviets, they procured from the civilian population, usually by force.

28. The Germans learned from captured partisans and documents that the Soviets had organized partisan training schools in most large cities. Preference was given to athletes, not necessarily members of the Communist Party. As a rule, 200 Soviet agents at a time were trained in each school in radio communications, and in the use of weapons, explosives, etc. A headquarters in Leningrad, comprised of eight sections, was active in recruiting and training agents for espionage and partisan activity. The curriculum of a center near Orel provided an example of the training: espionage at the front lines and behind them; utilization of terrain in approaching the target; transmitting intelligence; destroying bridges, buildings and military objects; techniques of arson; mining of streets, fields and railroads; destruction of vehicles; use of hand-grenades. In order to improve their effectiveness in destroying trains, trucks and heavy equipment, partisans were given "new" weapons. Some agents, usually high CP officials, were given false identification cards and infiltrated into Germany territory as workers.

29. The fight against the Soviet partisans was entrusted to the SD units, whose stated objective was to apprehend the Soviet officers and commissars providing the leadership. The SD used agents as informants and guides, low-flying aircraft for spotting of partisan hideouts, and bloodhounds in an unspecified manner. The thought that bitter winter weather would force the partisans to give themselves up, seems to have to have been a wrong guess, because according to subsequent reports, some partisans sought refuge in their villages,

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refuge in their villages, while the remainder erected headquarters in the woods. Winter merely slowed up partisan action and the Germans expected to have them come out with increased strength in the spring.

30. During the year that followed, partisan activity more than met SD expectations. At times the SD had to call on military units for help. By the end of 1942, partisan groups of army size were being encountered, as was the case in operation "Franz", when Einsatzgruppe B encircled a "brigade" of 2000 partisans in Byelorussia and succeeded in killing 1400 along with 900 of their supporters (Bandenhelfer). At about the same time, Einsatzgruppe B reported the existence of another group north of Loknja, under the leadership of Soviet Colonel fnu WASSILJEW; the estimated strength of that group was 1500. Although the SD killed partisans by the score, there always seemed to be more of them ready to take the place of their fallen comrades.\*

31. As noted in paragraph 1 above, the SD was able to capture relatively few NKVD documents\*\* as the Germans moved deeper and deeper into Soviet domain; from captured agents, however, they were able to get a good idea of the methods used by the Soviets in dispatching people behind the lines. A few cases are cited below.

32. Marija PLATONOWA, twenty years of age, was working at the Kolpino radio broadcasting center at the outbreak of war. In December 1941, she was trained at the radio school located at Krestowski-Ostrow and became a w/t instructor. At the school she also received instruction in map-reading and was told by her instructor that she was to be dropped behind the German lines although she never had received parachute training. He then introduced her to twenty-year old Marija SCHATNOWA, who was to be her companion on the mission.

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\* Although it is not stated in the RSHA reports, the captured documents provide ample reason for believing that more and more people joined the partisans as it gradually dawned on them that the Germans were not "liberators" but tyrants of a new order.

\*\* Among the Soviet records seized were those of the All-Union Communist Party, Smolensk District, 1917-1941. But these were not records of the NKVD.

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33. On 16 April 1942, Marija PLATONOWA and Marija SCHATATNOWA were taken by auto to the Liwaschowo airfield in the Leningrad suburbs. After two hours in the air, they parachuted into a swamp behind the German lines. Hiding her parachute, Marija PLATONOWA shouldered her ration bag and her w/t set and walked to Witchera III (sic) (Seredka district) where she presented herself as a refugee. On 27 April she went to Maslogostizy; there she registered at the local German military headquarters and was issued a regular personal identity document. Although she was to transmit messages to the espionage center in Leningrad every noon on the 53 meter band, and every midnight on 80 meters, she was unable to send any messages because of antenna trouble.

34. After leaving the swamp, Marija SCHATATNOWA lived in the woods for four days before going to her native village, Witchera III. There she divulged her mission to Anastasia FEODOROWA, an old friend who happened to be in contact with Soviet partisans. It was not long before the partisans asked her to transmit their messages to the partisan center in Leningrad. She was, however, unable to comply, because of a malfunctioning antenna and battery. Anastasia FEODOROWA then urged her to turn her w/t set over to the partisans, on the basis that its presence in the village could have serious consequences for the villagers. Seeing the logic of the argument, SCHATATNOWA went to Aksentchewo village on 4 May 1942 and delivered the set to the partisans. Both SCHATATNOWA and PLATONOWA were arrested soon thereafter.

35. Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK, a thirty-year old engineer, was working in a tobacco factory at Wassiliewski-Ostrow in August 1942, when he was approached by an unknown civilian and asked to fill out a questionnaire. Soon he received orders to report to an NKVD school located in the area. There he met Wladimir, his brother, and Simon RUBAKIN, his brother-in-law. His supervisor at the school was "SINOWEI LWOWITSCH", the civilian who had handed him the questionnaire. He received instructions in the use of explosives and weapons, and theoretical lessons in the art of hiding in German occupied territory. He was also taught how to reconnoiter German military establishments. He was then made the leader of a four-men group which included the above-mentioned relatives.

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36. On 8 October 1942 the group was told to proceed to the Pleskau (PSKOV) area (behind the German lines) and to blow up the flax machine factory, the fur factory, the electrical power works, and a railway bridge. The group was given the names of eight people in Pleskau, whom they could approach for help, but was cautioned that these people should be addressed only by their aliases. Provided with rations, pistols, rifles, explosives, grenades, axes, a first-aid kit, and a "Sever" type w/t set, the group was dropped (in pairs) behind the lines on the night of 5 November 1942. Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK recovered the equipment, but could not find the other members of the group and started out for Pleskau, hoping to find them there. He was apprehended by the Germans on the way. His companions, also separated from one another, started out in various directions, hoping to make contact. All were arrested in short order.

37. Radio-trained Victor FEODOROW had barely reached the age of twenty when he received orders to go on a mission behind the German lines. In Leningrad he was provided with a false passport and a false certificate citing him as unfit for military service. Supplied with pistols, grenades, compasses, a "Sever" type w/t set, and 200 German marks, FEODOROW and a companion, Iwan MICHAILOW, were taken to a Leningrad airfield at midnight of 3 August 1942. An hour later the pair landed near Radilowskoje Lake. FEODOROW stayed in the woods while MICHAILOW--according to plan--went to Schabinez village to see an uncle. MICHAILOW returned to report that his uncle was dead. The pair moved on toward Pererosten, and again FEODOROW stayed in the woods while MICHAILOW went to the village of Podmoschje. While waiting in the woods, FEODOROW established radio contact with Leningrad and the following messages were exchanged:

FEODOROW: Landed O.K. Found parachute, but not big bag of rations.

FEODOROW: No German troops around Pererosten, Alexejewka, Pawlowo and Schabinez villages. No troop movements on Porchow-Nowoselle highway on 5.8.1942.

FEODOROW: German passes are used in this area. Land is divided between the farmers. Soviet war prisoners work on the highways.

FEODOROW:           MICHAILOW uncle dead. MICHAILOW went to his native village Podmoschje. Promised to return within 24 hours.

Leningrad:           Report immediately why MICHAILOW went to Podmoschje village

FEODOROW:           MICHAILOW went to Podmoschje to visit his uncle. I waited for him for five days and am running out of food.

Leningrad:           Ration your food. Help is coming.

FEODOROW:           Food is gone.

Leningrad:           Food will be dropped 1 September 1942. Send coordinates and direction.

FEODOROW:           Coordinates plate 31, 35. North-South Radilowskoje Lake.

FEODOROW:           No airplanes. Waiting for an answer.

Leningrad:           When one is asleep one cannot hear flying aircraft. Bag with food was dropped at the agreed place.

On the verge of starvation, FEODOROW reported to the mayor of Pererosten on 9 September 1942, and soon found himself at the German police station in Karamyschewo.

38. When MICHAILOW left FEODOROW in the woods for the second time, he apparently had no intention of returning. He went to Podmoschje, where an uncle of his was the town mayor; he told his uncle that he was a Soviet spy and that he had just walked all the way from Leningrad. He hid his pistol, map, and compass under the roof of his uncle's house, and burned the false passport given to him by the Soviets. He then went to Dubowo and officially registered himself in his true name. During August 1942 the partisans attached Dubowo and made off with all the documents in the mayor's office, therefore, MICHAILOW had to get a new passport, this time from the local government in Porchow. He then obtained employment in a sawmill in Podmoschje, but was soon arrested by the German SD, presumably as a result of FEODOROW's confession.

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39. If NKVD agents were a hazard to the Germans in general and the SD in particular, the local communists were a positive menace, because they were already living behind the lines under natural cover and in sufficient strength to create organized havoc. Within days after the outbreak of German-Russian hostilities they had disseminated subversive leaflets in Greece, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Berlin and Zagreb. The SD confiscated mimeographs and stencils in Prague; and 2000 Communist functionaries were arrested on 3 July 1941, presumably in Bulgaria.

40. The Communist activity, varying as it did with each area according to the political and military situation, included: the formation of partisan units; the formation of cells for passive resistance; the assassination of German officers; the sabotage of radio stations, communications cables, telephone lines, railway equipment and bridges; raids on radio stations, armament plants, towns and villages; the dissemination of leaflets and posters, as well as the dissemination of news heard on foreign broadcasts. What bothered the SD was the organized character of this activity. The CP organization in the city of Kiev may be used as an illustration.

41. Established shortly after the outbreak of the Russo-German war, the "Secret City Committee of the Communist Party in Kiev" took on a structural composition analogous to the old Party organization. The secretary of the "Secret City Committee" had at his disposal nine secretaries of district committees in Kiev and kept in touch with them by means of five or six liaison men. Reliable Party members were assigned to the district committees to carry out Party objectives, and these individuals, in turn, were instructed to recruit other "resolute" members for the same purpose. Financial aid in support of this work was promised by the parent committee.

42. According to Committee documents captured by the SD, the Party objectives were: distribution of leaflets, dissemination or rumors, distribution of Communist literature, and the collection of

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information on measures taken by the occupying authorities and on the public mood. Activity along these lines was not to be started until special orders had been issued by higher Party echelons; these orders were expected within four to six weeks after the Germans had occupied Kiev.

43. The regular Kiev CP functionaries had left the city for Borispol on or before 19 September 1941, in accordance with Stalin's orders. The secret organization was formed on the principle of strict secrecy on the part of the functionaries among themselves and toward outsiders; the functionaries were to know only their immediate superiors and subordinates. Functionaries selected for secret Party work were provided with aliases, false passports, and were relocated in various zones of the city. They were given two to three thousand rubles in cash; and almost without exception they had been given pistols before the actual seizure of Kiev.

44. A Party membership book of the secret CP, captured by the Germans in March 1943, contained the following:

"The illegal Communist Party (Bolsheviki), NKP (b)\*, is a section of the Bolshevik Party, hence it is based on the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism. The objectives of the NKP (b) are the liberation of our socialist homeland from German-Rumanian national fascism and the reestablishment of a socialist regime in our homeland. Another task is to inform (by agitation and propaganda) the western nations about the aims of the murderous Hitler and his hordes, which have come to our country; and to inform them about the aims of the Bolshevik Party, with Stalin, the bright genius, at its head.

"NKP (b) must prepare the population of occupied areas for rebellion against the invaders. For that purpose the NKP (b) forms a vast political-propaganda organization, and forms fighting forces which will help disarm the occupational forces. It will mobilize citizens to help their brothers who are at the front fighting the enemies of mankind.

\* "Nelegalnaja KP" i. e., "Illegal CP".

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"Statutes of the NKP (b) Only he can become a member of the NKP (b) who vows to devote the whole of his life to his socialist homeland, who vows to bear his honor membership in the Party organization, and who vows to fulfill without reservation all orders of the Central Committee.

"The Central Committee, which is at the top of the NKP (b), is responsible to the Central Committee of the WKP (b)--the central committee of the All-Russian Communist Party.\* The district groups answer to the Central Committee of the NKP (b); the sub-groups account to the district groups; individual members are responsible to the units to which they belong. Disobedience is considered treason."

45. Alongside the illegal Communist Party in Kiev, there existed an illegal youth organization (Komsomol), using the same methods and pursuing the same objectives. This illegal Komsomol group, organized along the same lines as the NKP (b); its members were generally between 17 and 25 years of age. Although a parallel activity, it was subordinate to the CP in Kiev.

46. While the documents under review throw light on the organizational structure of the secret CP in Kiev, they do not indicate what success the organization may have had in the pursuit of its objectives; but from the details to be found in Addendum F, it may be inferred that the SD was the source of many difficulties for the Communists, no matter where they operated.

47. In the initial stages of the German-Soviet war the Germans directed their propaganda effort toward Red Army troops, dropping leaflets that encouraged them to desert. Using the same frequency band as the Moscow Comintern Radio Station, and aping the voice of that station's announcer, the German radio station beamed false news to the east, hoping to disconcert the Red Army

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\* Now Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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troops and the Soviet people as a whole. For example, the capture of Kiev and Leningrad was announced when these cities were held by Soviet troops. As the Soviet military forces retreated they abandoned Soviet radio stations, newspapers and other media, creating propaganda opportunity which the Germans were not slow to seize and exploit.

48. At first, leaflets in the German language were dropped over occupied Soviet territory, but it soon became apparent to the Germans that they would have to use a language the common people could read. Berlin suggested to the German military authorities that a more intense propaganda campaign be started through the use of newspapers, magazines, posters, motion pictures and radio.\* Accordingly, a propaganda team was formed, consisting of the following: Captain fnu STOFFROGEN, Sonderfuehrer fnu NAGE, Sonderfuehrer Dr. fnu SCHULE, and Sonderfuehrer fnu KAISER.

49. The first newspaper to appear was the bi-weekly Smolensker Nachrichten (Smolensk News), printed in Russian. A similar paper, Glocke (Bell), was published in Witebsk shortly thereafter. Both papers were read eagerly by the news-hungry Soviet people, especially because they got more truth from these publications than they had received from the press under the Communist regime. In February 1942, Retsch (Speech) came out in Orel. Initially, the propaganda program called for a fight against Soviet saboteurs and partisans, but increasingly the attack turned against the kolkhoz system, with stress laid on impending land reforms. Another favorite topic concerned the working conditions in Germany, depicted in terms calculated to promote the recruitment of Soviet people for labor in Germany.

50. In May 1942 the demand for reading matter was so great that the Germans resorted to putting newspapers and posters in public places in order to reach a wider audience. Otherwise the demand could not have been met, owing to a shortage of paper, and a lack of qualified interpreters and trained propagandists. Two propaganda organizations, "The Committee for Peace and Tranquility" and "Drushina", were

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\* The propaganda campaign was not under the jurisdiction of the SD, but the SD did report on it, presumably because of its interest in the "public mood".

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formed in Gomel. Movie theatres in Orel, Roslawl and Mogilew were reopened. The use of loud-speakers in these cities was considered. All in all, the Germans considered their propaganda to be vigorous and effective, especially in the urban areas.

51. People were eager for information about Germany, about the Nazi Party, and about Adolf Hitler himself. They wanted to know all about the NKVD, because this subject had been taboo under Communist rule. Fnu ALBRECHT's book about the NKVD was very popular, as were his pamphlets Is This a Building-up of Socialism, In the Cellar of the GPU, and Stalin's Rule. The mayor of Sytschewka was sent to Germany and--upon his return--he became an effective propagandist. Russians who had been German prisoners of war during World War I also contributed to the German propaganda campaign.

52. In addition to Glocke, two other publications appeared in Witebsk: Das Neue Leben (New Life), an illustrated newspaper, as well as Die Geisel (The Hostages), a comic paper. Monatschrift fue Politik und Kultur (Monthly Review of Politics and Culture) was also published there. A special newspaper for the Tartars was printed in the Crimea. In Dnepropetrowsk, press propaganda was limited to one newspaper, Dnepropetrowsk Zeitung (Dnepropetrowsk News), published in Ukrainian. In Kiev, both newspapers, Novo Ukrainske Slowo (New Ukrainian Word) and Poslednie Nowosti (The Latest News) reportedly had shrunk in size by October 1942, probably owing to the paper shortage.

53. Motion pictures were considered to be especially effective propaganda instruments. In Sytschewka, the German motion picture Wiener Blut (Viennese Blood) was shown, and the theatre was packed long before the show started. Besides this feature picture, the Russian audience was shown the assault upon Sevastopol. In Bryansk, the German picture Sieben Jahre Pech (Seven Years of Bad Luck) was used as a feature film. Especially impressive were German news reels. The result: the movie theatres were always filled to capacity and the people asked for more pictures depicting life in Germany, but liked any picture as long as it had quality.

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54. In Zhitomir, loud speakers were used on market days to bring news to the Russian people in their own language. In Charkow, the Germans organized an anti-Communist exhibition entitled Nieder mit dem Bolschewismus (Down with Bolshevism). Exhibited were materials dealing with problems of youth, health, and the economy. Posters showing two radiant Ukrainian boys who had just volunteered for the labor force in Germany were to be seen elsewhere while other posters depicted life under Communist rule--starvation, purges.

55. Yet, by the end of 1942, German propaganda was running into heavy criticism. The Russian intelligencia kept asking the Germans to clarify their political plans.\* Others protested against false statements made about Communist leaders. Also, the program for the recruitment of labor began to falter badly. Letters from Russian workers who had gone to Germany described conditions very different than the Sauerbraten and Bier idyl spewed up by the mechanisms designed to glorify Germany.\*\* In the Ukraine, where the Germans were trying to combat the influence of Soviet propaganda, they were asked why they did not expose Soviet lies about the "new spirit" of the Soviet army, religious freedom, and agrarian reform. (German authorities in the Ukraine sent a letter to the OMI (Ostministerium) in Berlin about this matter.) The Soviet victory in Stalingrad in January 1943 gave German propaganda one of its most damaging blows. Sensing the change, Berlin instructed German authorities in Byelorussia to pay more attention to the psychology of the people.\*\*\*

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\* See also paragraph 22 above.

\*\* For a realistic picture see William Shirer's "Rise and Fall of the Third Reich", pp 949-951.

\*\*\* The Byelorussians were still protesting against being treated differently than the people in the area once held by Poland.

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56. German propaganda in the Baltic States failed to achieve any marked results, although German controlled newspapers (some printed in German) were widely read. Motion pictures were popular and widely used. Cars equipped with loud-speakers were employed to keep pedestrians abreast of the times. But somehow the Baltic people, particularly the intelligensia, remained singularly unaffected by German blandishments. The Germans were well aware that the Baltic countries had enjoyed cordial relations with Great Britain and other Western countries in the past, but apparently decided this was a question best left alone. Although the Germans were also not happy about the Finnish broadcast beamed at Estonia, which touched on controversial questions such as Estonian independence, liberal socialism, etc., there is nothing in the available captured documents to suggest that they were prepared to make an issue of that irritation.\*

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\* The Germans apparently directed their propaganda effort primarily at occupied Soviet territory rather than at the Western Ukraine or the Baltics.

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ADDENDUM A

NKVD OPERATIVES AND PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THEM

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Addendum A

NKVD Operatives and Persons Connected with Them

fnu ABRIKOSOW

Serial 735

Frame 266682

A member of a Crimean auxiliary police force; also a member of a terrorist and sabotage group\* in Simferopol in 1942.

"AGEJEW"

735..... 266782

A Soviet lieutenant who was chief of a sabotage group known as "Young Comrades", in Priluky, Ukraine, before his arrest by the Germans on 26 March 1943.

Tolja AHONIN

3647..... 2885

A Jewish NKVD agent, arrested and executed by the Germans on 16 October 1941.

Simon ALEXANDROWISCH

3647..... 2885

A Jew, executed by the Germans in Byelorussia in 1941 for having explosives in his possession.

fnu AWDEJEW

3647..... 3069

An NKVD captain in the special unit of the 42nd Army in Leningrad in 1941. He expressed the opinion that Leningrad would surrender to the Germans.

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\* Additional details of this group are available in this addendum under Alexander POLOSNIK, the chief of that group.

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Vladas BARONAS

Serial 3647

Frame 1740-1744

A member of a secret Lithuanian CP organization since 1933 and an NKVD member of a Soviet sabotage group. He was executed in Kaunas on 13 December 1941.

fnu BEKAJUKOW

733..... 266084

Chief of inspection and controls in the Kharkow (Ukraine) city administration under German occupation. In May 1941, he received orders from LOBANOW-ROSTOWSKI in Moscow to incite the peasants and remnants of the Russian nobility against the Germans; he was arrested by the Germans in 1942.

Stanislaus BONSKI

3647..... 2885

A Jewish NKVD agent in Byelorussia, he was executed on 16 October 1941.

fnu BRONIN

3647..... 1487

A worker at the Marti dockyard in Nikolajew (Ukraine), he was an old CP member and NKVD agent. In 1941 he tried to destroy grain silos and was arrested by the Germans.

"BRONJA"

733..... 266059

The alleged wife of a Soviet captain who was chief of a Soviet terrorist group in Kiev in 1942.

(Mrs.) Fnu BRONSTEIN

3647..... 462

A Jewess who was the deputy of NKVD Major WINOKUR, director of the prison at Dubno in 1941. Before retreating the NKVD slaughtered the inmates of the prison.

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fnu BURIAK

Serial 3647

Frame 2142

An NKVD member in Kharkow (Crimea), who was responsible for deportations and executions. He was arrested by the Germans in 1942.

fnu CHEFSCHULIS

3647.....1486

An employee of the electric plant in Nikolajew (Ukraine), he was chief of a Soviet sabotage group in 1941. Arrested in 1941, he gave the names of three Communists: fnu WITENKO, fnu MOJSJEJEW, and fnu SCHACHER.

Iwan CZELMOKOW

3647.....462

An NKVD member of the Dubno (Ukraine) prison administration in 1941, who presumably participated in the slaughter of the inmates before the Germans arrived.

Viktor CZEREWKO

3647.....462

An NKVD member of the Dubno (Ukraine) prison administration. He presumably participated in the slaughter of the inmates before the Germans arrived in June 1941.

J. DIMITRI

3647.....2191

DIMITRI was recruited by the NKVD to work in Orel (USSR) during the German occupation. Arrested in 1942, he agreed to work for the Germans and was instructed to supply information regarding clandestine Communist operations.

Iwan DIMITROW

735.....266901

A Soviet 1st lieutenant who organized a four-unit terrorist group in Tauria (Crimea). The group planned to raid a German depot in Simferopol and an army signal corps installation in Schuma-Alan.

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Iwan DIMITROW (cont'd)                      Serial 735                      Frame 266901

DIMITROW was arrested (presumably in late 1942) but escaped. As of January 1943, he was teaching in Tschetscha (presumably an location in an area not occupied by the Germans).

fnu FEDOROW    3647.....1918/19

Chief of a sabotage group in Minsk. According to a report of January 1942, the group was penetrated by agents of the German secret police.

Anna GARBUSOW    3647..... 2855

An NKVD agent who worked against Germany in Byelorussia and was executed on 16 October 1941.

Mrs. Rachil GEIFLER    3647..... 462

An official in the NKVD prison at Dubno (Ukraine), she participated in the slaughter of the inmates in June 1941.

fnu GERASSIMOW    3647..... 2990

The NKVD chief in Leningrad in 1941.

Gregor GLASUN    735..... 236683-685

Chief of a terrorist group in Akimowka (Ukraine) in 1942. (See also data concerning Alexander MAKAROW).

Iwan GORLOFF    3647.....3129

A CP member who was executed by the Germans in Gschatsk (USSR) for arson in 1941.

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fnu GRANIK

Serial 3647

Frame 1488

An NKVD agent who was arrested in the Nikolajew (Ukraine) area in 1941. An exchange of communications with the NKVD office in Moscow was found in his possession at the time of arrest.

fnu GRANOWSKY

3647..... 1973

An NKVD agent who was militia chief in Simferopol (Crimea) and a member of a sabotage group. He was arrested by the Germans, and probably executed, in January 1942.

fnu GRUNWALD

3647..... 701  
2605

A German who collaborated with the NKVD in the deportation of ethnic Germans from Zhitomir (Ukraine); later, in 1941 he was executed by the German SD.

Maria GUROWITSCH

3647..... 1487

An NKVD agent who was ordered to stay in Nikolajew (Ukraine) during the German occupation. Her assignment probably entailed the collection of intelligence. Her son was employed in an NKVD border guard school in Asia.

fnu HENNUS

3647..... 2144  
2247

A Commissar who organized and trained sabotage groups in the Ukraine. He was arrested in 1942.

fnu JAKUBOWSKI

735..... 266901

An NKVD member who was left behind by the retreating Soviets for the purpose of forming a sabotage group in the Crimea, presumably in 1942.

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Wassili JERSCHOW

Serial 735

Frame 266622

A Soviet citizen who was arrested by the Germans in Estonia before 19 February 1943 for selling "powdered vinegar" (poison) to German army kitchens in Pawlowska and Narva.

fnu KAMINSKI

3647.....1408

The chief of the GPU in Cherson (Ukraine), arrested and executed in 1941.

fnu KANTER

3647.....1975

A Jewish physician who was chief of a sabotage group in the Yalta region (Crimea). He was arrested in 1942.

Anatolie KAPRANOW

3647.....2822-2824

An NKVD agent who crossed the German lines near Leningrad and was executed by the Germans in 1941.

fnu KATENKO

732.....265679

A ringleader of a sabotage group near Zhitomir (Ukraine), which planned to sabotage a sugar plant and destroy a railway bridge at Kalinowka. He was arrested before May 1942.

fnu KATSCHURA

3647.....1877

An NKVD agent in Simferopol (Crimea) in 1942.

fnu KIEPER

3647.....1053-55

Arrested in 1941, KIEPER confessed that, as a "people's judge" of the GPU in Tschernjachow, he had committed some 1300 "murders" (probably death sentences), and the Germans hanged him.

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fnu KLOCK

Serial 735

Frame 266684

A former POW and radio-technician, he was pressured by MAKAROW into establishing radio contacts for the latter's clandestine organization. (See also data about Alexander MAKAROW).

fnu KONDRATSCHUK

732..... 265906/7  
265932

NKVD chief of the 2nd section of the NKVD in the Ukraine, he became chief of a clandestine NKVD apparatus consisting of 8 men in Kiev and was arrested by the Germans before 20 August 1942.

Viktor KORNJEW @ Major KENT

735.....266879

A Nikolajew (Ukraine) dockyard engineer who was arrested by the Germans on 5 February 1943 for acts of sabotage against an airfield, a tire warehouse, and the steamboat "Lola". He also attempted sabotage against a gasoline depot and a power station. Members of his group were also arrested.

fnu KOSCHEMIJAK

3647.....2213

An NKVD Major who tried to establish a sabotage organization in Kiev and was arrested by the Germans in 1942.

fnu KOSIANOFF

3647.....2206

A Soviet army soldier who was arrested by the Germans in 1942 before being able to carry out plans for the destruction of a railway station in Nowo-Alixiewka, Ukraine.

fnu KOSTENKO

3647.....1484

The Chief of a distilling plant in Nikolajew (Ukraine), who helped a unit of Soviet soldiers fight the Germans. He resumed his position in the plant under German occupation but was arrested in late 1941 for suspected sabotage.

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fnu KUBLITZKI

Serial 733

Frame 266053

Soviet major and chief of a clandestine CP organization in Kharkow; he also worked for a special section of the NKVD before the Germans occupied the Ukraine. He was arrested by the Germans in 1942.

Karl KUEHNDORFF

3647..... 2840

A teacher who had been in contact with "Soviet and British" agents. In 1933 he emigrated from Germany and probably resided in Riga, Latvia. Allegedly he was sent off to the USSR by the NKVD on 27 March 1941. He used one Max WULFSON as a cut-out.

Peter KURILENKO

3647..... 2307

NKVD agent and member of the "Red Militia"; he was arrested in 1942.

Aleksej KULIKOW

3647..... 2041

A Soviet lieutenant who was chief of a clandestine organization operating in Aglona, Latvia. He was arrested by the Germans in January or February of 1942.

Anatoli LASURENKO

732..... 265935/6  
161-b-10/6 (Alexandria)

Chief of a sabotage organization within a German motorpool near Kiev; he was arrested by the Germans before 4 September 1942 and was probably executed.

fnu LOBANOW-ROSTOWSKI

733..... 266084  
101-b-10/6 (Alexandria)

An NKVD agent in Moscow in 1941 and 1942. He was a count or a prince.

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Boris MAJOROW

Serial 3647

Frame 2467

A member of an NKVD demolition battalion who retreated with his unit to Leningrad and was assigned to reconnaissance duties on the Newa shore of Lake Ladoga. Allegedly, he surrendered voluntarily to the Germans who put him in a Latvian uniform to perform guard duties over Soviet POW's. Arrested on 26 March 1942, he made a full confession.\*

Alexander MAKAROW

735.....236683-685

MAKAROW was recruited for a Ukrainian terrorist group by Grégor GLASUN and soon became chief of the organization. Although he displayed considerable ingenuity in his operations, most members of his 54-man group were arrested and executed by the Germans before 5 March 1943. (See also data about fnu KLOCK).

fnu MARKOW

732.....264898

Chief of a Soviet terrorist group in the Schwenziany region of Lithuania in 1942.

fnu MICHEK

3647.....379

An NKVD confidant who had contacts with Hungarian local commanders in Dolina (Ukraine) in 1941.

Nunus NIGMATTULIN

735.....266682/3

A member of the POLOSNIK sabotage organization in Simferopol (Crimea) in 1942; he was assigned to recruiting POW's or helping them escape. Employed by the local German command as an interpreter and later working in the implements pool, he was able to forge German identification papers for the Soviet POW's. As of 26 February 1943, he was still at large.

\* The details of the confession were not given in the captured records.

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fnu NIKOLAJEW

Serial 3647

Frame 3069

An NKVD captain in the special unit of the 42nd Army in Leningrad in 1941.

Maria NIKITEN

3647.....2307

An NKVD agent and former chairman of the people's court in Browary, near Kiev. She was arrested in Kiev in 1942.

fnu NIKOLAJEWSKI

3647.....1488

A school inspector in the Nikolajew province of the Ukraine; he had collaborated closely with the NKVD in matters of evacuation and deportations. He was arrested by the Germans in 1941.

Dimitri NOWAK

732.....265935/6

A member of a sabotage organization in an army motorpool near Kiev; he was arrested, and probably executed by the Germans before 4 September 1942.

Nikolai NOWITZKI

735.....266748  
266782

A Soviet captain who was chief of the sabotage group, "Young Comrades", in the Tachernigow province of the Ukraine. 48 members of this group were "rendered harmless" by the Germans before 20 March 1943.

fnu OBODOW

733.....266060

Chief of one of three Soviet terrorist groups in Kiev in 1942.

fnu ORLOW

3647.....570

Captain of the NKVD in Lvov (Lemberg) in 1941.

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fnu OSCHKALNS

Serial 732

Frame 265933

A Latvian teacher who went to the USSR in June 1941 to persuade Latvians to volunteer for Soviet partisan and parachute operations.

Erich OSCHLIS

3646.....1745

An NKVD agent in Lithuania between the years 1935-1939, OSCHLIS tried to get employment as interpreter with the German security police in 1941 and was arrested.

fnu OSOROW

3647.....1824-27

The leader of a group that planned a rebellion in the POW hospitals and camps in Minsk in January 1942, after having been in w/t contact with Moscow for 23 days.

Paul OSTRINSKI

3647.....3046

An orthodox priest in Kiev, who confessed to having been an NKVD agent. He was summarily executed by the Germans in 1941.

fnu PENCHERSCHEWSKI

3647.....2476

The Chief of a unit of Ukrainian militia; he was arrested by the Germans on 10 April 1942 for attempting to sabotage an airstrip near Kiev.

Andre PLOJKO

732.....264881

161-b-10/6 (Alexandria)

Reel 29-Pages 2841 and 2854 (BDC)

A Soviet general (allegedly) who was chief of a sabotage group near Kiev. At the time of his arrest by the Germans, on 5 August 1942, he was in possession of a Soviet major's uniform and 2 phials of poison.

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fnu POCELA

Serial 3647      Frame 2007

A Lithuanian attorney in Stauliais; He was arrested by the Germans in January 1942, because documents which the Germans had captured from the Soviets cited him as an NKVD agent.

Alexander POLOSNIK

735.....266682

A Rumanian member of the Komsomol; he was chief of a 40-50 member sabotage group in Simferopol (Crimea). Many members of the group used false identification papers and thus were able to join the German auxiliary police. The group planned an armed uprising against the German occupation authorities.

fnu RAJSKIJ

3647.....1919

A member of a Soviet sabotage organization in Minsk, he was in charge of explosives brought in from Borissow.

Amalie REIMER

3647.....2639

A German teacher in the Ukraine who--under pressure of threats by the NKVD--agreed to spy behind the German lines. However, upon crossing the front line in 1941, she reported immediately to the German authorities, despite the fact that her husband had been previously deported by the NKVD.

Serge RISCHIN

3647.....3111

Executed in Ordschinikidsegrad (USSR) for arson in 1941.

fnu ROSTOWSKI

(See information under LOBANOW-ROSTOWSKI on Page 8 of Addendum A).

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fnu RUBACHA

Serial 3647

Frame 1919

A chauffeur for the city of Minsk. According to a report of January 1942, he had transported explosives from Borissow to Minsk for a Soviet sabotage organization.

Fedor SAMARA

3647.....2206

Placed by the Germans as director of a cotton mill in the Ukraine, SAMARA was arrested in 1941 when an NKVD co-worker began setting large factories afire.

fnu SCHERPACH

732.....265648

A former mayor of Simferopol. According to a report dated 19 May 1942, he deployed 15 members of his sabotage group around the locality on behalf of the NKVD, after providing them with false identification papers fabricated with a stolen Wehrmacht stamp. All members of the group were arrested and probably executed.

Iwan SEDIN

732.....265649  
T-175/16 (National Archives)

An NKVD agent who had participated in the deportation of ethnic Germans from the Crimea. He was a partisan and was arrested by the Germans in the vicinity of Dschankoiij on 19 May 1942.

Wassili SEDYCH

3647.....2166

An NKVD agent; he was arrested by the Germans in Orel in 1942.

fnu SEKUNDA

3647.....570

An NKVD agent; he was arrested by the Germans in Lvov (Lemberg) in 1941.

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Dimitrij SEMENOW @ SOBOLEW      Serial 735      Frame 266879

An NKVD stay-behind agent in Kiev. He was killed during an attempted robbery.

SERGIUS      733.....266129-134

Ex-archbishop of the orthodox church in Riga. Members of the church accused him of being an NKVD agent. At a meeting held on 18 September 1942, the priests of Pernau refused to recognize him as head of the church. (See also information under Sergius WOSKRESENSKY).

fnu SIDAROW      3647.....3130

An NKVD member; he was executed for sabotage in Orel in 1941.

fnu SIMONENKO      735.....266879

SIMONENKO parachuted behind the German lines in 1941 and became chief of a Soviet espionage group in Melitopol (Ukraine). He was arrested before 26 March 1943. 14 of his men, including 2 members of the auxiliary police, were also arrested.

fnu SKLAJR      735.....266747

A Soviet major who was chief of a sabotage organization in Byelorussia. According to a report dated 19 March 1943, 33 members of this organization were apprehended by the Germans and probably shot.

Albertas SLAPSCHYS      3647.....1740

A Lithuanian Communist and member of a sabotage group; he was executed by the Germans in Kaunas on 13 December 1941.

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fnu SOROTKIN

Serial 733

Frame 266060

Chief of one of three Soviet terrorist groups in Kiev in 1942.

fnu SWINAROW

732.....265648

A member of a Crimean sabotage group in Simferopol, who was also a member of a Soviet extermination battalion. He was arrested by the Germans and probably executed on 19 May 1942.

Stanislaus SZKLENIK

A Lithuanian who was arrested by the Germans on 27 February 1942 on charges of organizing railway sabotage.

fnu TRAFFIMOW

732.....265649

Deputy chief of the NKVD in Feodosia (Crimea); he was executed by the Germans before 19 May 1942.

Iwan TURUTKIN

3647.....2822-24

A Soviet intelligence agent who was arrested and executed by the Germans after crossing the German lines near Leningrad in 1941.

fnu ULISKA

3647.....1487

Employed at a cotton mill in Nikolajew (Ukraine), ULISKA was left behind by the Soviets as a member of a demolition unit. He was arrested by the Germans in 1941, after setting his plant afire.

fnu WINOKUR

3647.....462

A Jewish NKVD major; he was the director of the NKVD prison in Dubno (Ukraine) where all inmates were slaughtered in June 1941.

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ADDENDUM B

COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVES

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Alexander FALKOW

Serial 735

Frames 266493

266902

266502-266508

DOB: 15 August 1913. POB: Tschernacjowska. Head of a Kiev CP organization which was responsible for at least 8 political murders. On 23 April 1943, he was among 139 persons who were arrested by the Germans. (In other captured documents one fnu FALKOW was cited as a Soviet terrorist in the Ukraine in 1942--see information on fnu FALKOW below).

fnu FALKOW @ SASCHA @ ANDRE 733..... 266059

Deputy chief of an armed Communist terrorist group which had committed six murders in August and September 1942. Allegedly he was a CP member who was connected with the NKVD; he had 8 safe-houses in Kiev (see also information on Alexander FALKOW).

fnu GEORGY @ SCHORSCH 732..... 265657/61

A friend of Isaj KOSINJETZ who listened to Soviet broadcasts in Minsk. He was at large in May 1942.

Gregor GLOCHOV 732.....265662/3

A CP member in Minsk who was ordered to procure poison for the murder of Gauleiter KUBE; he was also to procure bacteria cultures for use against German troops. Reportedly he was arrested before 8 May 1942.

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Jefim GORIZA

Serial 732

Frame 265659

A member of the CP and of the NKVD, he was Chief of Information in the partisan military council in Minsk; he was also responsible for listening to radio broadcasts and relaying the news. He was arrested and probably executed, before 8 May 1942.

Konstantin GRIGORJEW @ KATAJ

732..... 265658

A member of a CP committee, whose duty it was to recruit in Minsk factory workers who were to become partisans. He was arrested by the Germans and probably executed, before 8 May 1942.

Andrej KWANOW @ PODOGRIGORA

732..... 265659

Chief of operations in the partisan military council in Minsk, he was responsible for plans for the take-over of the city in case of a German retreat. He was arrested by the Germans and probably executed, before 8 May 1942.

fnu IWKIN

732..... 265850

First Secretary of the secret CP organization in Kiev, he was arrested by the Germans and probably executed, before 7 June 1942.

fnu KOLZOW

3647..... 2193

Received orders to set fire to a German warehouse near Orel (USSR) and was arrested in February 1942.

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Jonas LIUBAUSKAU

Serial 735

Frame 266550

A Lithuanian nationalist who organized a terrorist unit after the Germans occupied the country. The unit was divided into two sections, one for propaganda, the other for terrorist activities. LIUBAUSKAU was arrested by the Germans before 5 February 1943.

Georgi MECIOLKIN

3647.....2421

DOB: January 1912. POB: Krassniarsk. A former Soviet captain who was chief of "GIM", a clandestine organization, in Mogilew. His superior reportedly was one fnu BOGOW, who resided in Nizhni Nowgorod (USSR)\*. The organization was fighting against fascism and was preparing an uprising against the Germans. MECIOLKIN and his wife were arrested by the Germans in 1942.

T. POLISCHAJEW; @ PODBORONA 735.....266877

A Soviet lieutenant who--in the beginning of 1943--was responsible for establishing contact with the Soviet partisans on behalf of the "Resistance Committee" of Klinsky. (See data about fnu TATSCHENKO.)

fnu REKSCHANS

734.....266333/34

A lawyer in Riga. He was arrested in 1942 for holding secret CP meetings in his apartment.

Legita REKSCHANS

734.....266334

The daughter of fnu REKSCHANS, who participated in secret CP meetings in her father's house and distributed Communist literature. She was (presumably) arrested in 1942.

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\* Now Gorkiy

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fnu RENDNIEKS

Serial 734

Frame 266332/334

Chief of a secret Communist organization in Riga, in contact with Soviet parachutists in 1942. RENDNIEKS and the parachutists, unable to establish contact with Moscow, set out on foot for the Soviet capital, but were arrested before crossing the front lines. They were brought back to Riga and subsequent investigative work led to the discovery of hidden German military documents and stamps as well as false documents intended to help Jews escape to France.

Iwan ROCKOW

732.....265658-663  
3647.....2294

A member of a secret CP committee and chief of a partisan military council in Minsk. He was in contact with Moscow through a group of parachutists operating in Byelorussia in March 1942. He received an order from Moscow to murder KUBE, the German Gauleiter in Minsk, as a prerequisite for recognition of his group by Moscow. Before his plans could be carried out, ROCKOW was arrested by the Germans (before 8 May 1942) and probably shot.

Iwan ROMANTSCHENKO

3647.....2861/62

A member of the secret CP organization in Kiev, he was arrested in 1941. After his arrest, he provided the German security police with names and data concerning the Party organization in Soviet Ukraine.

Albert SPROGIS

733.....266127

A resident of Saldus, Latvia. He tried to organize a Communist oriented political party, "Heimatbund" (Fatherland League) in the fall of 1941. The party had only three members at the time of his arrest by the Germans in 1942.

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fnu STEPANOW

Serial 3647

Frame 2190-94

Under Soviet instructions, STEPANOW organized a secret CP group in the Orel area (USSR) in October 1941. He managed to get employment with the German army, and used a German soldier for transmitting messages to members of his group. This action, however, led to his arrest by the German authorities in February 1942.

fnu TATSCHENKO; @ SCHULGIN

735.....266877

A Soviet lieutenant who was a member of the "Resistance Committee" of Klinsky in 1943. He was assigned to help POLISCHAJEW establish contact with partisans.

fnu VARFS

3647.....2253

An Estonian Communist leader who spoke to the Estonians on a Moscow radio broadcast in March 1942.

"VIKTOR"

734.....266373

The chief of a Latvian Communist organization which planned to blow up the railway lines between Sassenfor and Torrenberg. He was arrested by the Germans in 1942.

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ADDENDUM C

SOVIET PARTISANS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS OPERATING  
BEHIND GERMAN LINES

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Addendum C

Soviet Partisans and Their Supporters Operating Behind German Lines

fnu ALEJEW @ AGEJEW                      Serial 3647                      Frame 1705-1714

The chief of a 50-man partisan group in the Crimea in 1941.

fnu ALEXEJEW    735.....266618

A Soviet major who was chief of a 38-man partisan group operating in Byelorussia (White Ruthenia) in early 1943.

fnu BABITSCH    3647.....1599

The chief of a partisan group, he was arrested by the Germans in the Smolensk area in 1941.

Sergej BENERSKI    3647.....2971

A Soviet lieutenant who was training Grigori KUTZOW's partisan group in the Ukraine in 1941.

fnu BOGDANOW    3647.....38

Chief of a 120-man partisan sub-unit near Bryansk (Byelorussia) in 1941.

fnu BOLEDILNIKOW    3647.....2099

A Commissar in KATSCHENKO's Crimean partisan group in January 1942.

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fnu BORODA

Serial 735

Frame 266813

A Soviet lieutenant who was the leader of the 100-men-strong "Bubinka" partisan group. On 11 February 1943 the group abducted 180 German policemen from near Mogilew. The Germans learned later that about 40 of the policemen had been in contact with the group before the abduction took place.

fnu BRONSTEIN

3647.....2130

The chief of the partisan recruiting station in Minsk; he was arrested in March 1942.

fnu CASIW

3647.....2100

Chief of the 150-man 5th partisan brigade in the Crimea in 1942.

fnu DEMITOWITSCH

3647.....1599

Liaison man for the partisans in the Smolensk province; he was arrested by the Germans in 1941.

Albert Georg DIEHL

3647.....2972

An ethnic German who was a member of Grigori KUTZOW's partisan group in Alexandrowka (Ukraine) in 1941.

fnu FEODOROW

735.....266835

Chief of a Soviet partisan group in the "wet triangle" (Ukraine) in early 1943.

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fnu FEOKISTOW

Serial 735

Frame 266775-776

A Soviet lieutenant who joined the German-sponsored Ukrainian auxiliary police in June 1942, and incited policement to defect to the partisans by spreading rumors that the Germans were about to kill all Communists, Komsomol members, and Red Army soldiers. He fled before the Germans could arrest him.

Iwan FETSCHENKO

3647.....1877

An employee of the Simferopol city administration in January 1942. He was a friend and co-worker of partisan leader MOKROUSOW.

fnu FRESCHOW

733.....266029

The mayor of Kutowo (Byelorussia). The Germans arrested him in September 1942 because he provided quarters for partisans on a state farm.

fnu GALJUTA

3647.....2101

Chief of a partisan sub-group in Sewastopol in January 1942.

fnu GRIGORIEW

733.....265971

The chief of a German auxiliary police unit consisting of Russian nationals. The unit attacked the German army strong point near Witebsk on 11 August 1942. After the raid he joined a partisan group.

fnu GUBEROW

3647.....2101

Chief of a unit of the 5th partisan brigade in the Crimea in 1942.

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fnu HUMENJUK

Serial 735

Frame 266776

A member of the German-sponsored Ukrainian auxiliary police. He supplied Soviet partisans with arms and food. He was arrested by the Germans. Sometime before 26 March 1943 he was freed from prison by the partisans.

fnu ILINSKI

3647.....2883

A Soviet partisan recruiter who was arrested by the Germans in Byelorussia on 11 October 1941.

fnu IWANENKO

3647.....2100

Chief of staff of the 5th partisan district (the Crimea) in 1942.

Jagor JANOTHKIN

3647.....1253

DOB: 25 November 1906. POB: near Smolensk, USSR. A Soviet partisan who surrendered to the Germans in late 1941. He confessed to having been sentenced to two years in jail by the Soviets on the charge of embezzlement, and of having been given the choice of serving his sentence or joining the partisans. After he was trained he was dispatched across the German lines with a group of ten men on 17 August 1941.

fnu JEGAREW

3647.....2099

The commander of a 60-man Soviet partisan group in the Yalta region of the Crimea in 1941-1942.

fnu YACHENKO

3647.....2099

Political commissar of the SEGEDINOW partisan group in the Yalta district in 1942.

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fnu JOLEW

Serial 735

Frame 266815

A Soviet major-general who was chief of a partisan group of some 3500 members in a forest west of the Durowo-Wladimirskoje rail line. Einsatzgruppe B launched operation "Sternenlauf" against this group between 23 January and 12 February 1943.

fnu KALASCHNIKOW

3647.....2100

Chief of a sub-group of the 5th partisan brigade in the Yalta region in 1942.

fnu KATSCHENKO

3647.....2099

Commander of a 150-man Soviet partisan group in the Yalta region in 1942. (See data about BOLEDILNIKOW and POLACHORNOW).

fnu KERMENSCHITZKI

3647.....2101

Chief of a unit in the 5th partisan brigade in the Crimea, 1942.

fnu KICHTENKO

735.....266835

Chief of a strong partisan group in the Ukraine in early 1943.

fnu KLIMOW

3647.....2100

Deputy chief of the KRAWTSCHENKO partisan group in the Crimea in 1942.

fnu KLIMOW

735.....266505

A former colonel of the 5th Soviet Army who became chief of partisan units consisting of re-grouped Soviet officers in the Kostopol area of the Ukraine. According to a report of January 1943, these groups had orders to recruit Poles and Jews, and to shoot all Germans and other persons in their service.

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"KOLKA" (Nikolaj)                      Serial 3647                      Frame 1746

A Soviet lieutenant who organized partisan bands in Lithuania in 1941. (See also information in paragraph about SAMOCHWALOW).

fnu KORNIENKO    735.....266504

Chief of a partisan group in the Ukraine who received an order on 20 November 1942 to participate in an operation involving the destruction of three military trains.

fnu KOROTSCHENKO    735.....266708

A Soviet lieutenant colonel who was chief of a partisan group in the Jerschitschi district in 1943.

fnu KRASNIKOW    3647.....2100

Chief of the Crimean 5th partisan brigade in 1942.

fnu KRAWTSCHENKO    3647.....2100

Commander of a 150-man partisan group at Kowalik (the Crimea) in 1942. His deputy was fnu KLIMOW.

Nikolai Dim. KRETZENKO    3647.....2972

A Soviet NCO member of the Grigori KUTZOW partisan group. He was arrested by the Germans 29 September 1941.

fnu KRIKUN    3647.....2100

Chief of staff of the Crimean 5th partisan brigade in 1942.

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fnu PALAWARTSCHUK                      Serial 735                      Frame 266776

A member of the German-sponsored Ukrainian auxiliary police; He supplied Soviet partisan with arms. He was arrested by the Germans and freed by the partisans before 26 March 1943.

fnu PATSCHENKO    3647.....2099

The platoon leader of a partisan group in the Ukraine in 1942.

fnu PAWOWSKI    735.....266619

Political commissar and chief of a Soviet partisan group in Byelorussia in early 1943.

fnu PODOBRIGODA    3647.....1705-1714

Chief of staff of a partisan group in the Crimea in 1941. After German action against the group in December 1941, he regrouped the remnants. (See also data about fnu LATISCHEW).

fnu POLACHORNOW    3647.....2099

Chief of staff for the KATSCHENKO partisan group in the Yalta region in January 1942.

fnu POPOW    3647.....2100

Chief of staff for a partisan group in the Crimea in 1942.

Capt. M. PUGATLOW    3647.....369

One of the first Soviet officers to engage in partisan activity. He was captured in 1941 and agreed to serve the Germans.

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fnu REPKIN

Serial 3647

Frame 2099

Chief of staff for a Crimean partisan group at Beschuski-Kopa in 1942.

fnu RUDENKO

735.....266504

Chief of a Ukrainian partisan group in the Sumy area. On 20 November 1942 he received an order to participate in an operation calling for the destruction of three military trains.

fnu SABUROW

735.....266835

The leader of 2000 Ukrainian partisans in early 1943.

fnu SAKOSCHANSKI

732.....265811

A member of a Ukrainian partisan group; he was arrested in the Uman region sometime before August 1942.

fnu SAPOSCHNIKOW

3647.....265997

Political commissar and chief of a partisan group in Cholm (USSR).

fnu SCHAKUN

3647.....2101

A Commissar of a Crimean partisan group, captured by the Germans near Sewastopol in 1942.

fnu SCHOICHERT

3647.....1484

A Jewish member of a Soviet partisan unit, who was in a POW camp near Nikolajew in 1941.

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fnu SCHUNEJKO

Serial 732

Frame 265729

Deputy chief of the German-sponsored auxiliary police at Minsk (Byelorussia). He recruited 33 men in his police unit and planned to join the partisans. All were arrested before 29 May 1942.

fnu SEGEDINOW

3647.....2099

The commander of a 100-man Soviet partisan group in the Yalta area of the Crimea in January 1942. (See also data about fnu YACHENKO).

fnu SIMOSCHENKO

732.....265647

The chief of staff of a Soviet partisan group in the Crimea, he was captured in the Yalta mountains by a Tartar platoon in May 1942.

Iwan SAMOCHWALOW

3647.....1746

A Lithuanian who was arrested on 4 December 1941 for helping "KOLKA" to organize a Soviet partisan group.

fnu TICHOMIROW

735.....266707

Chief of the 2000-man partisan brigade that was surrounded in the Wesseloff (USSR) region by Einsatzgruppe B during January 1943. The village of Brisalowitschi was burned to the ground; 1400 partisans and 900 supporters were killed as a result of this action.

fnu TISCHENKO

3647.....1485

A member of the Politbureau who organized Soviet partisan groups in 1941.

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fnu TISCHKANOW

Serial 735

Frame 266619

Political commissar and chief of a 30-man Soviet partisan group in Byelorussia in early 1943.

Peter TSCHAWDAROW

3647.....1704

A member of a Soviet partisan group in the Crimea. He deserted the partisans and reported to the Germans in 1941 on the pretext that he was a POW.

fnu TSCHORNY

3647.....2099

Commissar of a 100-man Crimean partisan group in January 1942.

fnu TSCHUSSY

3647.....2097

Chief of a 70-man Crimean partisan group in the Yalta region in 1941-1942.

fnu WOROBJOFF

3647.....38

Chief of a 60-man partisan unit in Byelorussia in 1942.

Wassil WARAKOW

734.....266432-433

An NKVD member who organized a CP partisan group in the Ukraine; the group gave the Germans considerable trouble. In June 1942 his group was defeated and he fled to Kiev, where he joined a secret Communist group which had been formed in 1941 and which consisted mainly of NKVD members. WARAKOW was engaged in the printing and distribution of pro-Soviet leaflets when he was arrested by the Germans in 1942.

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fnu WASSILJEW

Serial 3647

Frame 2151/2

A Soviet colonel who was chief of a partisan group near Ratscha in 1942. The strength of the group was estimated at 1500 men.

fnu WITERSKI

733.....265997/8

Chief of a partisan group in the Smolensk area in 1942.

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ADDENDUM D

SOVIET PARACHUTE AGENTS

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(Addendum D)

Soviet Parachute Agents

fnu AGEJEW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of eight names given by the NKVD to Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK's group of parachutists in October 1942. The names supposedly represented citizens of Pleskau to whom the parachutists could appeal for help.

fnu ANORSOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A class-mate of Victor FEODOROW; they attended courses in radio operating techniques in Leningrad, at Infantry Kaserne, Swenigoródkaja, House 5, between August and November of 1941.

Victor BALT

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A student in an espionage school at Wassilijewski-Ostrow when Marija SCHATNOWA attended classes there in December 1941 and January 1942.

Vera BARBAROWSKI

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: circa 1920 POB: Kalinin. A Soviet agent, whose name was revealed to the SD by captured Soviet parachutist Helena SMIRNOWA in 1942.

Praskowja BEDNAJAKOWA

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: circa 1912. A w/t operator in an NKVD school at Wassilijewski-Ostrow when Marija SCHATNOWA attended classes there in December 1941.

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fnu BELJAK

Serial 735      Frame 265677/78

Chief of the NKVD espionage and sabotage school on the Lissowski estate near Orel in the summer of 1942.

fnu BILLAJOWA

734 ..... 266434

A Lieutenant in a Red Army women's battalion. In October 1941, she was given parachutist training and dropped in Poland near Novograd, where she engaged in sabotage. With four other parachutists she was dropped in Petschur on 27 November 1942 with an assignment to blow up the railway station in Liiwa. She was arrested by the Germans on the following day in Stepanovka.

Eugenie BUTSCHKOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A class-mate of Victor FEODOROW; they attended the NKVD's radio technical courses in Leningrad between August and November 1941.

Boris CHRISAMFOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: 14 November 1924. POB: Sapolje. A W/T operator who was dropped by parachute near Maslogostizy on 5 November, 1942. Within a week the Germans had captured him and his three companions, one of whom was Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK. (See also the data about Wladimir FEODOROW, Pjotr FEODOROW, and Wladimir KLIMOW.)

Ferdinand CIHANEK

Serial 2647      Frame 1321/2

One of several Soviet parachutists who had been dispatched to Czechoslovakia. He was seized by the Germans in September 1941. Other Soviet agents were also arrested as a result of the information the Germans were able to obtain during CIHANEK's interrogation.

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Michael DERKATSCH

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: circa 1917. He was one of four Soviet agents who were dispatched by parachutes behind the German lines probably in early 1942. He was an acquaintance of Marija SCHATNOWA.

Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

The leader of a four-man group that parachuted behind the German lines 30 km north of Maslogostizy during the night of 5 November 1942. All four members were captured within a week.

Wladimir DSEMESCHTSCHIK

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of a four-man group that parachuted behind the German lines on 5 November 1942.

Victor FEODOROW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: 1922 FEODOROW and Iwan MICHAILOW parachuted behind the German lines near Radilowskoje Lake the night of 3 August 1942 and were soon captured.

Pjotr FEODOROW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

He, Boris CHRISAMFOW, Wladimir FEODOROW, and Wladimir KLIMOW were ordered to report to the NKVD school at 81 Wassilijewski-Ostrow in September 1942.

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Wladimir FEODOROW                      EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

He, Pjotr FEODOROW, Boris CHRISAMFOW, and Wladimir KLIMOW were ordered to report to the NKVD school at 81 Wassilijewski-Ostrow in September 1942.

Anastasia, FEODOROWA                      EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

Arrested in connection with the SCHATNOWA case; she was released shortly after her arrest.

Sgt fnu GAMSА                              EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

An instructor in the NKVD school attended by Marija SCHATNOWA in January 1942.

Stefan GUDAS                              Serial 3647    Frame 668

A Polish identity document in the name of Stefan GUDAS was found on a Soviet parachutist who was killed in a gun battle with the Germans near Kielce, Poland, in 1941.

fnu HAMMERBERG                              EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of eight names given to Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK's group of parachutists by the NKVD in October 1942, representing citizens of Pleskau to whom the parachutists could appeal for help.

Mina HANAS                                  EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: circa 1922. A Soviet agent whose name was revealed to the SD by Soviet parachutist Helena SMIRNOWA during her interrogation in 1942.

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Sergei ILJIN

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of eight names given to Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK's group of parachutists by the NKVD in October 1942, representing citizens of Pleskau to whom the parachutists could appeal for help.

fnu IWANOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

An instructor who taught Marija PLATONOWA w/t operating techniques before she was parachuted behind the German lines in April 1942.

Capt fnu IWASCHENKO

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A Soviet army officer who was in charge of an RIS intelligence unit at the Leningrad front; he gave Marija PLATONOWA instructions in map-reading before she was dropped behind the German lines in April 1942.

Major fnu JAWDOKIMOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A Soviet officer who instructed Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK's group in parachute techniques before the group was dropped behind the German lines on 5 November 1942.

Capt fnu KALININ

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

Chief of a Soviet espionage school, attended by Marija PLATONOWA several months before she was parachuted behind the German lines in December 1941.

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fnu KALNIKOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A battalion commissar of the Soviet army who trained young political commissars for intelligence work behind the German lines in 1941.

fnu KARNUTOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of eight names given to Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK's group of parachutists by the NKVD in October 1942, representing citizens of Pleskau to whom the parachutists could appeal for help.

fnu KISKINOFF

Serial 3647      Frame 1476

Chief of a group of parachutists who landed near Saloniki on 8 October 1941, presumably in order to make contact with Greek insurgents.

fnu KISSEJELOWA (Miss)

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A member of Wjatscheslaw WASSILEFF's group, which was dropped behind the German lines in November 1941 on orders from Captain IWASCHENKO. Presumably all members of the group were captured. (WASSILEFF and another member of the group were later recruited by the Abwehr.)

Wladimir KLIMOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: 1924. He was a student in September 1942 when he, Boris CHRISAMFOW, Pjotr FEODOROW, and Wladimir FEODOROW were ordered to report for training at an NKVD school in Leningrad.

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Wassili KLISCHOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of Victor FEODOROW's class-mates who attended the NKVD radio-technique courses in Leningrad in late 1941.

Wladimir KOOMIN

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: 1923. The Germans presumed that he was a student who attended the same espionage classes as Marija SCHATNOWA during early 1942.

Maxim KRAJSWITNIJ

Serial 735     Frame 266778/79/80

The chief of a Soviet organization formed by the NKVD in Saporoshje in 1942. He was later replaced by fnu NEFAGIM. (See also paragraph containing data about NEFAGIM.)

fnu KRYLOW

732 ..... 265880/81

A Soviet Major General believed to have been the chief of training for parachutist officers at the Soviet military academy in Kazan in 1942.

fnu KUSNECOW

3647 ..... 1727  
2328

Chairman of the military council, and chief of the intelligence and partisan center in Leningrad in 1941. He carried out his work in cooperation with the provincial NKVD management and the Soviet army staff of the northern front.

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fnu LAPUSCHINSKIJ

Serial 735      Frame 266679/80

Parachuted behind the German lines in 1941 accompanied by NEFAGIM. (See also the data about fnu NEFAGIM.)

Victor LEWIN

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A class-mate of Victor FEODOROW at the NKVD's radio courses at Infantry Kaserne, Leningrad, in the fall of 1941.

Faina LOWZOWA (Miss)

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: circa 1921. She attended espionage classes with Marija SCHATNOWA before the latter parachuted behind the German lines in April 1942.

fnu MAJORA

Serial 734      Frame 266434

A Soviet major who was chief of eleven parachute groups which landed near Ostrow, Poland, in August 1942. He was given sabotage assignments and was charged with the responsibility for maintaining contact with the partisans. This information was given to the Germans by one fnu SAROKIN, a captured parachutist.

Edgar MAKSA

Serial 3647      Frame 37  
Reel 2          Series T-175/16  
(Alexandria)

A former secretary of the Komsomol at the university of Tartu (Dorpat), Estonia. He was dispatched by parachute behind the German lines into Estonia and was arrested by the Germans in 1942.

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fnu MANDEL

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: circa 1912. Attended espionage classes with Marija SCHATNOWA before she was dispatched by parachute behind the German lines in April 1942.

fnu MARTINOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of Victor FEODOROW's instructors when he attended the NKVD's radio courses at Infantry Kaserne, Leningrad in the fall of 1941.

Lt. fnu MASCHKOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

Chief of the NKVD school at Infantry Kaserne, Swenigorodakaja, Leningrad, attended by Victor FEODOROW in the fall of 1941.

Iwan MICHAILOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: 1915. He parachuted behind the German lines with Victor FEODOROW on 3 August 1942.

Iwan MICHEJEV

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A student who was ordered to report for training at an NKVD espionage school in September 1942. He was a classmate of Boris CHRISAMFOW.

fnu MINSCHESOW

Serial 733 Frame 266061

A Soviet Army technician who was arrested by the Germans when he parachuted from a Soviet aircraft in the Smolensk area on 26 August 1942.

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fnu NEFAGIM @ "JASCHA"

Serial 735

Frame 266679/80

A Sergeant of the Soviet army and a member of the Komsomol who was dropped behind the German lines in 1942 in order to collect intelligence about German troop movements. He carried out his assignment and returned to Soviet territory. In May 1942, he was ordered to reorganize the Soviet intelligence net in Saporoschje, and was dropped by parachute in that area. He was accompanied by the female w/t operator fnu POLOSOWA. He was arrested by the Germans before 26 March 1943, and his confession contributed to the arrest of fnu SIMONENKO in Militopol.

Nikolai NIKOLAJEW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of eight names given to the Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK's group of parachutists by the NKVD in October 1942, representing citizens of Pleskau to whom the parachutists could appeal for help.

Anatoli NIKOLAJEW

Serial 3647

Frame 1420

A Moscow student who was parachuted behind the German lines in 1941 after 8 days of training. He was arrested by the Germans and revealed all pertinent information during his interrogation.

fnu NIKOLAJEW (Miss)

3647

2980

Chief of training for a unit which trained young political commissars for intelligence work behind the German lines in 1941. The unit was located near the front at Leningrad.

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Sgt fnu NIKRASOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

An instructor at the NKVD school at Infantry Kaserne, Leningrad, when Victor FEODOROW attended courses there in the fall of 1941.

fnu OBERN

Serial 732      Frame 265649

An Irishman who served as a cut-out for Soviet agents. The Germans obtained the information about OBERN from one fnu USTIMOW, a Soviet agent, who was arrested by the Germans in Simferopol circa May 1942. (See also the data in the paragraph about USTIMOW.)

fnu OSSIPOW

3647..... 2983

A Soviet army political commissar whom the Soviets dropped by parachute behind the German lines at Osminks (near Leningrad) in 1941.

fnu PETROW

3647              1945

A battalion commander who allegedly was the leader of a parachutist unit in January 1942. He was probably an Estonian national.

Capt fnu PETROWSKI

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

Stationed at the Leningrad Radio Center in August 1942, he handled the w/t traffic to and from the parachutist Victor FEODOROW. (See also the data in the paragraph about Victor FEODOROW.)

fnu PETUNIN

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of the instructors of Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK's parachute group, before the group was dropped behind the German lines on 5 November 1942.

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fnu PEWZOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of eight names given to the Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHKI's parachute group by the NKVD in October 1942, representing citizens of Pleskau to whom the parachutists could appeal for help.

Wladislaw/PISCHINSKY

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A class-mate of Victor FEODOROW in the NKVD school at Infantry Kaserne, Leningrad, in the fall of 1941.

Marija PLATONOWA

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

Dropped behind the German lines with Marija SCHATNOWA in April 1942; she was arrested shortly after the drop.

fnu PLESHAKOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A civilian who instructed the DSEMESCHTSCHIK parachute group in the use of explosives before the group was dropped behind the German lines on 5 November 1942.

fnu POLOSOWA

Serial 735      Frame 266679/80

A female W/T operator who parachuted to Saporoschje with fnu NEFAGIM in May 1942. On 19 May 1942 she established contact with the radio center in Woroshilowgrad and maintained this contact until July 1942, operating from the house of one Maxim KRAJSWITNIJ. She was arrested prior to 26 March 1943.

fnu PONAPRASNOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A class-mate of Victor FEODOROW in the NKVD school at Infantry Kaserne, Leningrad, in the fall of 1941.

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Nikolai PRISKOW

Serial 3647 Frame 2880

A Soviet mechanic whom the Soviets dispatched by parachute in 1941. He landed near Mogilew and was promptly arrested by the Germans.

Rihe RANDES

733 ..... 266061

A Soviet parachutist who reported voluntarily to the German SD on 23 August 1942.

fnu REICH

3647 ..... 2178

The chief of an intelligence school in Leningrad at 16 Wassiliewski-Ostrow, where training was given in skiing, explosives, weapons, and topography. On 1 February 1942, there were about 60 students at the school, most of them Finnish nationals.

fnu RENI

734 ..... 266434

A Soviet parachutist who landed in Latvia on 7 November 1942, wearing a German Army uniform and the German war decoration the iron cross, 2nd class. He was supposed to join a German police unit in Wesenberg; he apparently did not succeed and was arrested by the Germans.

Simon RUBAKIN

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A member of the Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK's parachute group, which was dispatched by parachute behind the German lines on 5 November 1942.

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Leonid SAWIN

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of eight names given to the Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK's parachute group by the NKVD in October 1942, representing citizens of Pleskau to whom the parachutists could appeal for help.

fnu SCHAROCK

Serial 732 Frame 265934

A Soviet major who was chief of political and military intelligence training for parachutists in Moscow in the summer of 1942.

Victor SCHELNOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A class-mate of Victor FEODOROW in the NKVD school at Infantry Kaserne, Leningrad, in the fall of 1941.

Marija SCHATNOWA

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

Dropped behind the German lines with Marija PLATONOWA in April 1942, she was arrested shortly after landing.

Lt. fnu SCHUBRIN

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

Deputy to Captain IWASCHENKO in an NKVD school located at 35 Dekabristen Street, Leningrad, in January 1942; at that school Marija SCHATNOWA received instruction before being dropped behind the German lines.

fnu SCHUTKOW

Serial 732 Frame 265677/8

A district CP secretary, who was an instructor at the NKVD school on the Lissowski estate near Orel, in early 1942.

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fnu SEREBROW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

Chief of the 5th Section of the NKVD Management of the Leningrad Province; he ordered seven students, including Boris CHRISAMFOW, to report to an NKVD school for training in early September 1942.

fnu SIMONENKO

Serial 735     Frame 266778-80

A Soviet agent who parachuted behind the German lines with fnu NEFAGIM in 1941 to collect intelligence data on German troop movements between Sorogosi and Melitopol. When NEFAGIM was arrested, he gave information to the German SD that led to the apprehension of SIMONENKO.

fnu SINKONEN

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A class-mate of Victor FEODOROW in the NKVD school at Infantry Kaserne, Leningrad, in the fall of 1941.

"SINOWEI LWOWITSCH"

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK's supervisor at an NKVD school located at Wassiliwsky-Ostrow 16, House 81, when parachutists were being trained there in the fall of 1942.

fnu SKORZOWA

A Soviet agent who was arrested because of the revelations made to the SD by fnu USTIMOW, another Soviet agent.

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Victor SMIRNOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: 1921. A Soviet group leader who twice parachuted behind the German lines and succeeded in making his way back to Soviet territory. Marija SCHATNOWA met him at an NKVD espionage school during her training in early 1942.

fnu SMIRNOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A w/t operator who was a member of the four-man WASSILEFF parachute group; Captain IWASCHENKO ordered his drop behind the German lines by circa November 1941.

Helena SMIRNOWA

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A Soviet parachutist who was captured in December 1942 and revealed the names of four other Soviet agents (STEPANOWA, TELEZ, BARBAROWSKI, and HANAS).

fnu SOITU

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A Finnish national and a class-mate of Victor FEODOROW in the NKVD school at Infantry Kaserne, Leningrad, in the fall of 1941.

Nikolaj SOROKIN

Serial 3647 Frame 2069/70

A Soviet lieutenant (probably a parachutist) who was arrested by the Germans after a gun battle in 1942.

Tamara STEPANOWA

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A Soviet agent whose name was revealed to the German SD by captured Soviet agent Helena SMIRNOWA in 1942.

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Oleg SUCHOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: 1925. A student who was ordered to report for training at a NKVD school in September 1942, along with Boris CHRISAMFOW.

fnu SWEREW

Serial 3647      Frame 1727

Chief of one of eight units of an espionage center in Leningrad in 1941. This center was a headquarters for the recruiting and training of agents for espionage and partisan activities.

fnu SWETSCHNEW

3647.....1727

A Soviet Major who was chief of the Northern Front "espionage and partisan division" in Leningrad in 1941.

Alexander TALASCHAMANOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: September 1918. POB: Kurganowo, Swerdlowsk Province. After receiving parachute training at the Teachers Institute in Leningrad, TALASCHAMANOW was introduced to Captain IWASCHENKO on 2 November 1941. IWASCHENKO ordered that he was to be dispatched behind the German lines as a member of the WASSILEFF group. Soon after his drop TALASCHAMANOW was arrested and was given the chance of serving the German Abwehr. He accepted the offer.

fnu TANEFF

Serial 3647      Frame 1476

A member of the KISKINOFF parachute group, which landed between Saloniki and Serez on 8 October 1941, presumably in order to make contact with Greek insurgents.

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Sina TELEZ

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: 1923. A Soviet agent whose name was revealed to the German SD by captured agent Helena SMIRNOWA in 1942.

Iwan TICHONOW

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

DOB: 1923. A student who was ordered to report for training at a NKVD school in September 1942, along with Boris CHRISAMFOW.

Iwan TIMISENKO

Serial 3647      Frame 2880

A Soviet mechanic who was dropped by parachute behind the German lines and was arrested by the Germans near Mogilew in 1941.

fnu USTIMOW @ SCHUROW

732.....265649

A Soviet agent who was arrested in Simferopol before 19 May 1942. He apparently gave the SD information which led to the arrest of fnu SKORZOWA, another Soviet agent.

Wjatscheslaw WASSILEFF

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

WASSILEFF served in the Red Army from 1935 to 1938 and received parachute jump training during that time. On 27 June 1941 he was recalled to service and was assigned to the 2nd Infantry Regiment in Leningrad. On 2 November 1941, he was ordered to report to Captain IWASCHENKO, who ordered him to go behind the lines in the Leningrad area. He and three other agents (TALASCHAMANOW, SMIROW and KISSEJLOWA) comprised a group which was flown in a single engine aircraft to the vicinity of Kotschkino village. They were dispatched in pairs and WASSILEFF and TALASCHAMANOW landed together. They were not able to locate the other pair and decided to walk back to

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Wjatscheslaw WASSILEFF (cont'd) EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

Leningrad. They were arrested shortly after they landed and were asked to serve the German Abwehr; both of them accepted the offer. The Germans were very interested in an identity document which had been given to WASSILEFF by Captain IWASCHENKO, entitling him to help and protection from all Soviet military troops operating in the area.

Boris WELIKOW

Serial 735 Frame 266746

A Soviet captain who was chief of a 13-man parachutist group which landed near Jamburg. At the time of the report, in February 1943, only two of the group had been apprehended.

fnu WILMAN

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

One of eight names given to Alexej DSEMESCHTSCHIK's group of parachutists by the NKVD in October 1942, representing citizens of Pleskau to whom the parachutists could appeal for help.

Alexander WOLKOW @ BOROWIK  
@ VIGENTI

Serial 732 Frame 265662  
Reel 2 T-175/16  
(Alexandria)

A Soviet army captain who was chief of a parachute group, through which Moscow kept in contact with the CP organization in Minsk in 1942.

fnu WOROJUN

EAP VIII 173-b-20-12/5a

A Finnish national and one of Victor FEODOROW's class-mates at the NKVD school at Infantry Kaserne, Leningrad, in the fall of 1941.

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ADDENDUM E

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF BALTIC STATES --  
COLLABORATION AND RESISTANCE

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Addendum E

The German Occupation of Baltic States -- Collaboration and Resistance

fnu ABOLINSCH

Serial 735

Frame 266688

A law student who was news editor of Ta Zeme Ir Musu (This Land Is Ours) and a member of the Latvian nationalist organization "Briva Latvija" (Free Latvia). He was arrested by the Germans in late January or early February of 1943.

fnu ALEXANDER

3647.....418

A Latvian judge who was chief of the local criminal police in Rezekne in 1941.

fnu ANDERSON

3647.....2784

1763

A member of the Latvian "General Directorate" in 1941-1942.

fnu ANKEWITSCH

3647.....520

A Latvian lt. colonel who was the organizer of an auxiliary police unit in Rezekne in 1941.

fnu AUGUSTIN

3647.....1940

A Latvian metropolite, described in 1942 as an anglophil and a follower of Ulmanis' party.

fnu BALODIS

3647.....1942

A Latvian general who reportedly led a military resistance unit near Zilupe in January 1942.

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fnu BARKANS

Serial 735

Frame 266506

One of the leaders of the Union of Latvian Nationalists (LNS), in conflict with the DULLIS group.

Arnold BERSINCH

735.....266506

Chief of circulation for the Union of Latvian Nationalists' (LNS) clandestine newspaper Tautas Balss. He was arrested in August 1942.

Ieva Sofia BIRGERS

735.....266507

DOB: 17 November 1916. POB: Moscow. An employee of the government (German) printing shop. She was arrested before 29 January 1943 because of membership in the Union of Latvian Nationalists (LNS).

fnu BRIZGYS

3647.....1004

A Lithuanian Catholic bishop who was induced by the Germans to appeal to the Catholic clergy to abstain from political activity.

fnu BROCK

3647.....1941

A Polish oriented Catholic priest; he was arrested in Latvia in January 1942.

Arnold CAUPALS; aka TSCHAUPALS 735.....266505-07

DOB: 25 February 1913. POB: Ventspils County, Latvia. Founder of the Union of Latvian Nationalists' (LNS) clandestine newspaper Tautas Balss. He was arrested before 29 January 1943.

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Albert DULLIS

Serial 735

Frame 266506-8

DOB: 16 July 1911. POB: Zleki. An army corporal and leader of the Union of Latvian Nationalists (LNS), DULLIS insisted that the organization must engage in military activity. His idea was that the members should procure arms and use them primarily against the Soviets; but if German oppression grew, they should use the arms against the Germans. The Germans considered him to be an intelligent man and an excellent orator who knew how to subordinate army officers to his will. He was finally arrested on 11 December 1942 after a gun battle with the German security police.

fnu EINBERGS

3647.....291

Minister of Transportation and chief of the provisional administrative council of Latvia in 1941.

Albert FREI

3647.....1832

A Protestant priest and professor at the Latvian university in Riga, who expressed anti-Nazi ideas in his book Parsveto un Labo (Convert and Correct).

fnu FREIMANNIS

3647.....2784  
1763

A Latvian Lt. colonel who was a co-worker of general DANKERS in 1941.

Kazys GERMANAS

3647.....739

General Counselor for Communications in the Lithuanian General Council in 1941. GERMANAS participated in the Council's first meeting on 22 August 1941.

Banas GERMANTAS

3647.....739

General Counselor for Education in the Lithuanian General Council. He participated in the Council's first meeting on 22 August 1941.

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Pranas GREBLAUSKA                      Serial 3647                      Frame 1744

An administrative chief of the Utena district in Lithuania. He was arrested on 14 November 1941 for disregarding German regulations against the Jews.

fnu GROSSBART    735.....266687/8

Founder (in early 1942) of a student nationalist organization Briva Latvija (Free Latvia), which published a clandestine newspaper Ta Zeme Ir Musu (This Land Is Ours). Twenty members of the organization were arrested in late January or early February of 1943.

Leik HEINO    735.....266562

Chief of the Agricultural Central Office in Estonia under German occupation in early 1943.

Adolfas JUODKA    3647.....1744

Mayor of Baseiniai, Lithuania. He was relieved from his post in 1941 because of his Jewish sympathies.

fnu KAMINSKI    735.....266505-7

Chief editor of the clandestine nationalist newspaper Tautas Balss (Peoples' Voice). He was arrested before 29 January 1943.

fnu KLIMAITIS    3647.....283

Chief of a group of so-called anti-Soviet partisans in Kowno in 1941.

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fnu LAIDONER

Serial 735

Frame 26656

Former chief of staff of the Estonian army, and commander in chief of Estonian military units mobilized by the Soviets in the summer of 1941. In early 1943, he allegedly was appealing to the Estonians over the British radio.

Olgerts-Verners LANDMANIS

DOB: 23 July 1915. POB: Riga. A Latvian who helped DULLIS escape from a hospital in order to avoid arrest by the Germans.

Mecislaus MACKEVICIUS

3647.....739

General Counselor of Justice in the Lithuanian General Council, formed under the German authorities occupation in August 1941.

Dr. fnu MAEE

732.....265825

Chief of the Estonian administration under the German occupation authorities in 1942.

Dr. fnu MARK

3647.....984

A university professor in Tartu, Estonia. He was chief of the Estonian self-defense force and one of the promoters of a Finnish-Estonian union in 1941.

fnu MATSCH

3647.....416/418

The chief of police in Rezekne, Latvia. He assisted the Germans in the execution of the Jews.

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Jonas MATULIONIS

Serial 3647

Frame 739

General Counselor of Finances in the Lithuanian General Council, formed under the German occupation authorities in August 1941.

fnu MELNBARDIS

735.....266688

A member of the nationalist organization Briva Latvija (Free Latvia). She was arrested late January or early February 1943 because she typed the clandestine publication Ta Zeme Ir Musu (The Land Is Ours).

fnu MERE

735.....266821/2

The chief of the Estonian division of the security police under the German occupation authorities. He made a speech before Estonian students on 3 March 1943 criticizing the passive resistance of Estonian intellectuals.

fnu NEIMANIS

735.....266687

Member of the nationalist organization Briva Latvija (Free Latvia) and news editor of the clandestine publication Ta Zeme Ir Musu (This Land Is Ours). He was arrested in late January or early February of 1943.

Jonas PAUKSCHTYS

3647.....739

General Counselor for Labor and Social Affairs in the Lithuanian General Council, formed under the German occupation authorities in August 1941.

fnu PETERSONS

3647.....380

A Latvian captain who was chief of the city administration and chief of the Latvian auxiliary police in Daugavpils in 1941.

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fnu PLENZNER\*

Serial 3647

Frame 593

A Latvian colonel who was brought to Riga by the Germans in July 1941 in order to help organize the self-defence forces. Because he espoused the centralistic ideas of the ULMANIS group, he was dismissed by the Germans.

fnu PRAPUOLENIS

3647.....592

1683

A Lithuanian activist leader in 1941; he was arrested 27 September 1941.

fnu PUKSIS

3647.....1815

Director of Cultural Affairs in Latvia, under the German occupation authorities in 1941.

Waldemar PURGAILIS

3647.....802

Mayor of Rembate, Latvia. He was arrested in 1941 for making negative remarks about the German security police.

fnu RASTIKIS

3647.....1003

A Lithuanian general who declined to take the top position in the Lithuanian General Council under the German occupation authorities in 1941, because his children and relatives were in Soviet hands.

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\* Latvian colonel Aleksandrs PLENSNERS was born on 25 April 1892 in Grasi, Latvia. He was the Latvian Military Attache in Berlin from 1937 until June 1941 when the Soviets occupied Latvia. He returned to Latvia during the German occupation and again fled his native country in 1945 when the Germans retreated before the Soviet army. He was a displaced person in Germany from 1945 to 1950 and then immigrated to Sweden where he resides in a suburb of Stockholm and serves the Swedish War Ministry as an advisor on Soviet affairs (Not from captured German records).



fnu SCHERWINSKIA

Serial 735

Frame 266907

A printer's apprentice who helped print a clandestine nationalist paper for the nationalist organization "Latvijas Vanagu Organizacija" in 1943.

fnu SKAISTLAUKS

3647.....593

A Latvian colonel who helped form a committee for an independent Latvia in July 1941. The committee received nominal recognition from the German occupation authorities.

fnu SKIRZA @ SKIRPA

3647.....283/297

A Colonel and former Lithuanian envoy in Berlin, placed under house-arrest in July 1941 when he tried to set up a provisional government which was unsatisfactory to the German occupation authorities.

fnu VALDMANIS\*

3647..... 983

735 ..... 266853

Director General of the Latvian administration under the German occupation authorities in early 1943.

Balys VITKUS

3647.....739

A professor who was General Counselor for Agriculture in the Lithuanian General Council, formed under the German occupation authorities in August 1941.

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\* Alfreds Valdmanis was born on 9 November 1908 in Ziemupe, Latvia. He practiced law in Latvia and was the Minister of Finance from 1936-1939. He held various high government positions during the German occupation of Latvia; he fled to Germany when the Soviets began to occupy Latvia. Until 1949 he was a displaced person in Germany and during that time (1947) served as an IRO official in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1949 he immigrated to Canada and in 1954 he became a government official in Newfoundland. In 1954 he was dismissed on charges of bribery. Under the pseudonym B. ZEMGALS he wrote the book The Bright and Dark Days. He now resides in Montreal (Westmount), Canada and is self-employed (not from captured German records).

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fnu WEISS

Serial 3647

Frame 2784  
306

A Latvian lt. colonel and co-worker of general DANKERS. He was the chief of the Latvian auxiliary police in Riga in 1941 and was described by the SD as a "friend of Germany".

fnu WEPERS

3647.....520-521

Administrative chief of the Rezekne district in Latvia in 1941.

Dr. fnu WINTER

3647.....1970

Representative in Latvia for the German news agency Ostland in January 1942.

fnu ZAKEVIZCIUS

3647.....269/324

Chairman of the City Committee of Vilnius. The Committee was established after the Germans had occupied the city in 1941.

fnu ZELMS

3647.....1815

"Referent" for Educational and Cultural Affairs in Latvia in 1941.

Arthur ZELLITIS

735.....266507

DOB: 6 January 1911. POB: Rausa. A Latvian priest; he was arrested by the Germans before 29 January 1943.

Dr. fnu ZIGONYS

3647.....283

A physician who was the chief of a group of so-called "anti-Communist partisans" in Kaunas, Lithuania in 1941.

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ADDENDUM F

UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS

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Addendum F

Ukrainian Nationalists

fnu ARCHIPKEWITSCH                      Serial 733                      Frame 265974

A member of OUN (Bandera) who was also a member of the auxiliary police in Kiev. He was arrested by the Germans in 1942.

Alexander BABYCZ    734.....266437/8

DOB: 5 September 1914. A functionary of OUN (Bandera) who was arrested in Oppeln, Germany, in late 1942.

fnu BAGASI    3647.....2382-85

Mayor of Kiev and a follower of OUN (Melnik), who had been a private teacher of Nikita KHRUSHCHEV's children before World War II. He was arrested by the Germans in 1942.

Stefan BANDERA    733.....265975/6

Self-declared leader of OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) in June 1941.

Basilus BARAN    734.....266438

DOB: 15 March 1922. District chief accountant for various OUN (Bandera) groups in the Hanover-Hildesheim area. He was arrested by the Germans in late 1942.

Wasył BESCHLIBNIK    735.....266593  
734.....266309

DOB: 27 February 1913. POB: Sokoliw. Chief of OUN (Bandera) in Germany. He was arrested by the Germans in Berlin before 12 February 1943.

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Helene BILYK

Serial 735

Frame 266593

District leader of the OUN (Bandera) Women's Organization (which was headed by Helen WITYK). She was arrested by the Germans in Berlin before 12 February 1943.

Philip BOBESCHKO

734.....266437-8

DOB: 15 July 1916. A functionary of OUN (Bandera), he was arrested by the German authorities in Germany in late 1942.

fnu BOROWEZ; alias Taras BULBA

732.....265705

735.....266744/835

Chief of "Poliska Sitch", a Ukrainian military unit, formed in 1941 to combat Soviet partisans. The unit was dissolved in late 1941, and BOROWEZ organized a secret group for the collection of arms. In March 1943, he was in charge of a 1000-man partisan unit operating in the Sarny-Kostopol area against the Germans.

Stefan BORSZOWSKI

734.....266437/8

DOB: 28 November 1911. A functionary of OUN (Bandera), he was arrested by the Germans in Oppeln, Germany in late 1942.

Anton BOTIUK

734.....266438

DOB: 17 August 1923. He was an OUN (Bandera) cell leader in the Hanover region, who committed suicide after his arrest by the Germans in late 1942.

Stefan CHAWTUR

734.....266438

DOB: 5 January 1915. An OUN (Bandera) cell leader in the Hanover region, Germany, he was arrested by the Germans in late 1942.

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fnu DIATSCHENKO

Serial 3647

Frame 1033

A retired colonel who intended to centralize the Ukrainian militia in Luck on behalf of the Germans, but was prevented from doing so by OUN (Bandera).

fnu DJUBKO

733.....265974

District rayon chief of Tschernigov, who was arrested by the Germans for economic sabotage in 1942. He interpreted German regulations as being anti-Ukrainian and tried to establish an anti-German propaganda organization. This action led to his arrest by the Germans.

Damian DMYTRO; aka Damin DMYTRIW 732.....265770

Chief of OUN (Bandera) in West Ukraine. In June 1942 he issued an order for the commemoration of the first anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence.

fnu DOLENKO

733.....266064

Chief of the PROSVITA organization, whose goal was an independent Ukraine. According to a 1942 report, his (and the organization's) aim was to support the Germans until the collapse of Communism, and then to turn against the Germans.

Dimitri DONZOW

3647.....284

Considered as chairman of the supreme council under the provisional Ukrainian government formed in July 1941.

fnu DRAIN

733.....266064

Secretary of the PROSVITA organization, he was arrested by the Germans in 1942.

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fnu HILARION

Serial 3647

Frame 19591

A Ukrainian orthodox bishop who was collaborating with the Germans in Kiev. According to informants, HILARION was in some sort of relationship with the NKVD, but as of January 1942, the German SD had no valid evidence to substantiate the allegations.

fnu HOLOWKO

3647.....284

Chief of the press and propaganda section in the STECZKO provisional government in 1941.

Peter HOROCHNIANKA

734.....266437/8

DOB: 11 July 1913. A functionary of OUN (Bandera), he was arrested by the German authorities in Oppeln, Germany, in late 1942.

Konstantin HORSKYJ

733.....266193

Propaganda chief of OUN (Melnik) in Kiev in 1942.

fnu HRIZE

3647.....1801

A suspected member of OUN (Bandera), he was appointed deputy mayor of Cherson (East Ukraine) in 1942.

Dimiter HRYCAJ

735.....266752

Chief of a military organization in the OUN (Bandera), he was arrested by the Germans in Lvov (Lemberg) before 19 March 1943.

Wladimir IRCHAR

734.....266438

An OUN (Bandera) cell leader in Hanover, Germany, he was arrested by the Germans in late 1942.

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Wasył IWANOWTSCHYK                      Serial 734                      Frame 266376

DOB: 17 December 1912. POB: Dukuisne-Halla. Chief of a clandestine OUN (Bandera) unit in Prague; he was arrested by the Germans in the fall of 1942.

fnu JACENIUK    3647.....663

An agronomist in Zhitomir, who was a German collaborator in 1941.

Dr. fnu JACIW    3647.....284

Chief of economics in the STECZKO provisional Ukrainian government in 1941.

Rico JARY    3647.....284/380

Minister of war in the STECZKO provisional Ukrainian government in 1941.

fnu JENDROSZYN    734.....266437/8

DOB: 18 December 1913. A functionary of OUN (Bandera), he was arrested by the Germans in Oppeln, Germany in late 1942.

Kosma KACZMAR    734.....266280/1

A functionary of OUN (Bandera), he was arrested by the Germans in the Reichenberg area (CSR) in 1942.

Dr. fnu KANDIBA    3647.....1956

Chief of OUN (Bandera) in Kiev in 1942.

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fnu KANIVKA; @ BOGUN                      Serial 732                      Frame 265703

An instructor of the OUN (Bandera) militia school in Kleban, he was arrested by the Germans before 22 May 1942.

Myrosław KATOWYCZ    733.....266193

Chief of OUN (Bandera) in Neo-Sandez district; he was at large in 1942.

fnu KENDZIERSKI; @ JAWORSKI    3647.....103

Chief of OUN (Bandera) in North Bukovina.

Theodor KIEK    734.....266437/8

DOB: 24 March 1916. A functionary of OUN (Bandera), he was arrested in Oppeln, Germany, in late 1942.

Michael KIEPAK    734.....266438

DOB: 7 February 1921. A courier for OUN (Bandera) in Germany; he was arrested in late 1942.

fnu KLIMIR    3647.....284

Chief of security in the STECZKO provisional Ukrainian government in 1941.

Iwan KLIMIW @ Semen SUDBA    734.....266280

Member of the STECZKO provisional government and deputy chief of OUN (Bandera); he was arrested by the Germans on 4 December 1942 in Lvov (Lemberg).

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Wladimir KOSTYK

Serial 734

Frame 266375

In charge of finances for OUN (Bandera) in Germany; he was arrested by the Germans in late 1942.

Osip KOTEINIZKI

734.....266375

DOB: 16 April 1920. Chief of OUN (Bandera) in Frankfurt/Main; he was arrested in late 1942.

Wasył KOWALSKI

735.....266752

DOB: 13 February 1915. POB: Strilkow. Commander of the OUN (Bandera) military school in Mosty-Wielkie; he was arrested by the Germans before 19 March 1943.

fnu KOWALTSCHUK

732.....265701-3

A member of OUN (Bandera) in the Podolia-Wolhynia province. He was arrested by the Germans before 22 May 1942. Documents in his possession showed that the OUN (Bandera) in the Ukraine was divided into provinces, areas, superdistricts, districts, subdistricts and blocks. Each of these divisions had a staff comprised of chiefs of organization, communications, recruiting, security, training, youth, and women. Great attention was being paid to the military and political training of the Ukrainian militia, with the main training center in Kleban. Members of OUN (Bandera) carried false identification papers and used passwords and aliases for establishing contact.

Stefan KOWALISCHIN

734.....266375/6

Chief of an OUN (Bandera) 5-man cell. He was arrested in Frankfurt/Main in 1942.

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Eugen KRAWSCHUK                      Serial 734                      Frame 266376

A student supporter of OUN (Bandera). He was arrested by the Germans in the fall of 1942.

fnu KRASCHNOSCHOK                      3647.....2474

Chief of an anti-German (clandestine) organization near Zhitomir in 1942.

Wolodimir KUBRINOWITSCH                      732.....265752

An OUN (Bandera) member who participated in an OUN (Bandera) conference near Rowno on 2 May 1942.

Wasył KUSMYK;  
aka KUZMIK; @ PETRENKO                      733.....266001

DOB: 18 January 1916. Chief of propaganda for OUN (Melnik) in Kiev. He was arrested by the Germans in 1942 and gave them information about an OUN (Melnik) leader. (See paragraph containing data about TSCHYGRIN).

Alexander KUZMINSKYJ                      735.....266752

DOB: 17 August 1910. POB: Zulcyn. The training officer for OUN (Bandera) in Mosty-Velikie. He was arrested by the Germans before 19 March 1943.

Michael LALAK                      732.....266438

DOB: 15 January 1917. An OUN (Bandera) cell leader in the Hanover region (in Germany). He was arrested in late 1942.

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fnu MARTYNEC

Serial 3647

Frame 1522

An OUN (Bandera) member; he was arrested in Nikolajew in 1941.

Andre MELNIK

733..... 265975/6

Chief of OUN (Melnik), who sent a memorandum to ROSENBERG, the German Minister for Occupied Eastern Areas (OMI), expressing the Ukraine's desire for independence and making a number of practical suggestions.

Peter MISKEWITSCH @ BURIATSCHUK 733..... 265975

A suspected member of OUN (Bandera). He was arrested in the Rowno district in 1942. Anti-German literature was found in his home.

fnu MOHILLA

734..... 266281

The chief of an OUN (Bandera) group in Kiev. He ordered the murder of an SS "aspirant" and of a Ukrainian auxiliary policeman. 29 OUN (Bandera) members were arrested as a result of these murders; the report did not make it clear whether MOHILLA himself was included.

fnu OLEJNITSCHENKO

3647..... 2852-54

Chairman of the Ukrainian administration in Dnepropetrovsk in 1941. He held this position with the approval of the German military authorities.

Johann OSADTSCHUK

3647..... 3047

An OUN (Bandera) member from Krivoj Rog. He was arrested by the Germans in Simferopol in 1941.

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"OSTAP" Serial 732 Frame 265752

Chief of OUN (Bandera) in Volhynia. He attended a conference near Rowno on 2 May 1942 and stressed the need for intensified clandestine activity in the area.

Dr. fnu PANYSCHAN 3647.....284

Minister of Health in STECZKO's provisional Ukrainian government in 1941.

Wasył PARFEMUK 734.....266437/8

DOB: 4 April 1919. A functionary of OUN (Bandera). He was arrested in Oppeln, Germany, in 1942.

Michael PAUK @ SAHIR 735.....266593

Chief of training for OUN (Bandera) in Germany. He was at large as of 12 February 1943.

Nikolaus PERNEROWSKYJ @ KOWAL 735.....266593

DOB: 4 March 1912. Chief of finances for OUN (Bandera) in Germany. He was arrested in Berlin before 12 February 1943.

Josef PETERS 734.....266376

DOB: 28 February 1905. POB: Siedlungshausen. He was a German Catholic priest who was arrested in Lvov on 11 December 1942 for failure to inform the German authorities about OUN (Bandera) activities.

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Alexander POGORILIJ                      Serial 732                      Frame 265905

Self-described as the founder of RUNO (Revolutionary Ukrainian Nationalist Organization) ca January 1942. By leaflets, the RUNO predicted British victory over Germany, the removal of HITLER, and a revolt in Germany. The anti-German activities led to his arrest by the Germans in Kiev on 24 July 1942.

fnu POLIANSKI    3647.....291

The mayor of Lvov. He was presumably a German collaborator.

fnu POLISZCZUK    3647.....2612

An OUN (Bandera) member and chief of SICZ, a Ukrainian youth organization, in 1941.

Wasył PONSZAK    734.....266438

District chief of 3 OUN (Bandera) groups. He was arrested in Hanover, Germany, in late 1942.

"PRIMAK"    732.....265752

OUN (Bandera) chief for Volhynia and Podolia in 1942.

Stefan PROKOPIAK    734.....266438

DOB: 30 December 1923. District chief of OUN (Bandera) in the Hanover region, Germany. He was arrested in late 1942.

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Roman PROZINSKIJ                      Serial 733                      Frame 266166

A member of OUN (Bandera), he followed the German army from Lvov to Kharkov. Later, in the course of investigations of illegal CP groups in Kharkov, the German ascertained the existence of such a CP group which was in contact with OUN (Bandera). The OUN (Bandera) for liaison with the Kharkov clandestine CP group was Roman PROZINSKIJ. In connection with the investigation, the Germans seized a clandestine printing shop in Kharkov on 17 October 1942. After a gun battle, the Germans arrested 11 OUN (Bandera) members, but PROZINSKIJ was not among them.

Jaroslav PRYSCHALK                      734..... 266438

DOB: 14 August 1921. An OUN (Bandera) cell leader in the Hanover region in Germany. He was arrested in late 1942.

fnu RAWLYK                      3647..... 2575

A member of the OUN (Bandera) security service in 1941.

fnu REBENOK                      733..... 265974/5

The mayor of Tschernigov. He was arrested for economic sabotage in July 1942 and released for lack of evidence on 14 August 1942.

Wawryk ROMANTSCHUK                      734..... 266378

A functionary of OUN (Bandera). He was arrested in Oppeln, Germany, in late 1942.

Michael RUMEZAK @ KLIM                      734..... 266593  
733..... 266191

DOB: 21 April 1921. Chief of communications for OUN (Bandera) in Germany. He was arrested in Berlin before 12 February 1943.

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Theodor SCHPILKIN                      Serial 734                      Frame 266280/1

DOB: 9 June 1912. A functionary of OUN (Bandera) in Germany; he was arrested in Oppeln, Germany in 1942.

Jadwiga TELIGA    3647.....1959

President of the Ukrainian writers society in Kiev in January 1942.

Ostap TIMOSTSCHUK    732.....265701-5

Allegedly the chief of OUN (Bandera) for the provinces of Podolia and Volynia in 1942.

Juri TROZJUK @ HASAR HLID    733.....265974

District chief of OUN (Bandera) in Owrutsch. He was arrested in 1942 and revealed that his superior in Kostopol was Andre LUZIK.

Tofal TSCHIRWA    3647.....4646

DOB: 4 December 1905. POB; Kostyn. The pastor of the Ukrainian Evangelic Church in Kostyn. He survived the NKVD massacre in the Dubno prison in June 1941 and gave a detailed account of this bloodbath to the German SD.

fnu TSCHORNY    732.....265752

An OUN (Bandera) member who attended a conference near Rowno on 2 May 1942 as "OSTAP"'s adjutant.

fnu TSCHUDINOW    3647.....1956

Vice-chairman of the Ukrainian National Council that was formed in Kiev by OUN (Melnik) in 1942. He was described by the German SD as a political adventurer.

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Gregor TSCHUTSCHMANN            Serial 734            Frame 266438

DOB: 20 January 1918. An OUN (Bandera) cell leader in Germany. He was arrested in the Hanover region in late 1942.

fnu TSCHYGRIN @ BARDA            733.....266193

When Wasyl KUSMYK, the OUN (Melnik)'s chief of propaganda was arrested, he told the Germans that TSCHYGRIN had been the chief of OUN (Melnik) for Volynia.

Roman TUSDANOWSKI            734.....266437/8

DOB: 7 January 1916. A functionary of OUN (Bandera) in Germany; he was arrested in Oppeln in late 1942.

Lydia UKARMA            734.....266593

DOB: 1 April 1920. POB: Bartademiza. A sub-district leader and financial director of the OUN (Bandera) women's organization in Berlin. She was arrested by the Germans before 12 February 1943.

Andreas WASKOW            734.....266438

DOB: 24 September 1916. An OUN (Bandera) cell leader in Germany; he was arrested in the Hanover region in late 1942.

fnu WEISS-PRYSZIAK            3647.....2575

A member of the OUN (Bandera) security service in 1941.

Nikola WELITSCH            734.....266376

DOB: 23 March 1922. POB: Citula. The chief of a 5-man OUN (Bandera) cell. He was at large in 1942.

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fnu WELITSCHIWSKI

Serial 3647

Frame 1956

Chairman of the Ukrainian National Council formed in Kiev by OUN (Melnik) in 1942.

Helene WITYK

735.....266593

DOB: 8 May 1921. Leader of an OUN (Bandera) women's group in Berlin. She was arrested by the Germans before 12 February 1943.

fnu WLADIKA

733.....265974

A member of the auxiliary police in Kiev and also an OUN (Bandera) member. He was arrested in 1942.

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ADDENDUM G

MEMBERS OF THE SS WHO PARTICIPATED IN  
MASS EXECUTIONS AND ATROCITIES

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Addendum G

MEMBERS OF THE SS WHO PARTICIPATED IN MASS EXECUTIONS AND ATROCITIES

<u>Name &amp; Rank or Title</u>	<u>Date &amp; Place* of Birth</u>	<u>Assignment &amp; Year of Information</u>	<u>Serial &amp; Frame</u>
AUINGER, Josef Dr. # SS Maj.	1 Dec 1897 Enzendorf/O.D.	CO Sonderkommando 7b, Orel, 1942	732 265835
von dem BACH, Erich # SS Gen.	1 Mar 1899 Lanenburg/ Pommerania	High SS Police leader, Mogilew, 1941-43	735 266576
BARTH, fnu SS Maj.		Einsatzkommando, Riga, 1941	3647 393
von BASKWITZ, Hans #	13 Sept 1913 Berlin	SS leader combatting partisans	734 266470
BATZ, Rudolf #	10 Nov 1903 Langensalza, district Erfurt	CO Einsatzkommando 2, Riga, 1941	3647 1626
BERG, fnu.Dr.		Chief physician-Aglona asylum, 1941	3647 2630
BIBERSTEIN, Ernst # Lt. Col.	15 Feb 1899 Hilchenbach, County Siegen	CO Einsatzkommando 6, Stalino, 1942	735 266579
BIERKAMP, Walther # Brig. Gen.	17 Dec 1901 Hamburg	Einsatzgruppe D, Taganrog, 1942	735 266579
BLOBEL, Paul # Col.	13 Aug 1894 Potsdam	CO Sonderkommando 4a, Kiev, 1941	3647 1372 1627 2845

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\* Dates and places of birth were obtained from the Master Listing of SS Officers held at the Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Virginia.

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BOEHME, fnu Col.		CO Einsatzgruppe B, Smolensk, 1943	735	266803
BONIFER, Adolf #	23 Nov 1908 Darmstadt	Chief SS Squad, Baranowicze, 1941	3647	530
BRADFISCH, Otto Dr. #	10 May 1903 Zweibruecken	CO Einsatzkommando 8, Mogilew, 1942	3647	1627
BRAUN, fnu Sgt.		Sonderkommando 4a, Kiev, 1941	3657	1372 1378
BREUN, Hans # Lt.	20 Oct 1911 Golgenhot	Sonderkommando 4a, Kiev, 1941	3647	1372
BRAUNE, fnu		CO Sonderkommando 4b, 1941 CO Einsatzkommando 11b, Simferopol, 1942	3647	1627 732 265642
BUCHARDT, Friedrich Dr. # Maj.	17 Mar 1909 Riga, Latvia	CO Einsatzkommando 9, Witebsk, 1943	735	266577
CHRISTENSEN, fnu Maj.		SD commander, Tschernigow, 1942	735	266578
CHRISTMANN, fnu Maj.		CO Sonderkommando, Krasnodar, 1942	735	266580
EHRLINGER, Erich # Lt. Col.	14 Oct 1910 Giengen a. Brenz/Wttg	CO Sonderkommando Ib, Tossne--SD commander Kiev, 1942	3647	1625
von GOTTBURG, Kurt #	11 Feb 1896 Pr. Wilten	SS leader against partisans	734	266470
GRAAF, Kurt # Maj.	8 Jan 1909 Kiel	CO Einsatzkommando Ic, Nataljewka, 1942	733	266046

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HAEFNER, August # Lt.	31 Jan 1912 Mellingen (Switzerland)	Sonderkommando 4a, Kiev, 1941	3647	1372
HAENSCH, Walter Dr. # Maj.	3 Mar 1904 Hirschfelde	CO Sonderkommando 4b, Gorlowka, 1942	732	265641
HERMANN, Guenther # Lt. Col.	15 Sept 1908 Minden	CO Einsatzkommando 12, Pjatigorsk, 1942	734	266240
HERSMANN, fnu Maj.		CO Einsatzkommando 11a, Maikop, 1943	735	266580
HOFFMEYER, Horst #	29 May 1903 Posen	In Rumania	3647	2898
HOFMANN, fnu Maj.		Police chief, Minsk, 1942	3647	19662
HUBIG, Hermann # Capt.	12 Mar 1912 Voelklingen/ Saar	CO Einsatzkommando 1b, Loknja, 1942	733	266046
ISSELHORST, Erich Dr. # Lt. Col.	5 Feb 1906 St. Apold	CO Einsatzkommando 8, Mogilew, 1942	735	266576
JAEGER, fnu Col.		CO Einsatzkommando 3, Kaunas, 1941 SD chief for Lithuania, 1943	3647 735	1626 266575
JANSSEN, fnu Lt.		Sonderkommando 4a, Kiev, 1941	3647	1372
JECKELN, Friedrich # Gen.	2 Feb 1895 Hornberg/ Schwarzwald	High SS leader in the Baltics, 1943	735	266575- 266580

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JOST, Heinz # Gen.	9 July 1904 Holzhausen	SD chief for Baltics, 1942	732	265683
KAROLUS, fnu Lt.		Einsatzgruppe A, Nowosselje, 1941	3647	1162 1983
KAUSSMANN, Ernst Dr. # Maj.	11 Aug 1905 Frankfurt/ Oder	SD commander in Zhitomir, 1943	735	266578
KOERTING, Erich # Lt. Col.	22 Jan 1902 Toerten/ b. Dessau	SD CO for Stalino area, 1942	735	266578
KORSEMANN, Gerret # Lt. Gen.	8 June 1895 Nebel/Amrum	Rowno, 1941--Simferopol, 1943	735	266579
von KOSKULL, Andreas # Maj.	13 Dec 1906 (County) Talsi, Latvia	Einsatzkommando 6, Ukraine, 1941	3647	1116
KRANEBITTER, Fritz Dr. # Maj.	1 July 1903 Wildshut/O.D.	SD CO for Kharkow area, 1942	735	266578
KRAUSE, fnu		SS, SD leader, Minsk, 1941	3647	730
KRIEGER, fnu Lt.		Sonderkommando 4a, Kiev, 1941	3647	1372
KROEGER, fnu		CO Einsatzgruppe 6, Stalino, 1942	3647	1628
KRUMME, fnu Capt.		Member, Sonderkommando 4a, Kiev, 1941	3647	1372
KUTSCHERA, fnu SS Gen.		Civil Administration, Carinthia, 1941	3647	556

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LANGE, fnu Maj.		SD CO for Latvia, 1941-42	735	266575
MEYER, fnu		CO Einsatzkommando 5, Kiev, 1942 Liaison officer for Einsatzgruppe 2 and SS General JECKELN, 1941	3647 732	285 1628 265837
MOHR, fnu Maj.		CO Einsatzkommando 5, Stalino, 1942	732	265641
MUELLER, fnu Col.		CO Einsatzkommando 12, Fedorowka, 1942	732	265642
MULDE, fnu Maj.		SD CO Dnepropetrowsk, 1942	735	266578
NAUMANN, Erich # Gen.	29 Apr 1905 Meissen	CO Einsatzgruppe B, Smolensk, 1941	735	266576
NOSKE, Gustav #	29 Dec 1902 Halle/Saale	CO Einsatzkommando 12, Fedorowka, 1941	3647	1629
OHLENDORF, Otto # Brig. Gen.	4 Feb 1907 Hoheneggelsen	CO Einsatzgruppe D, Nikolajew, 1941	732	265642
OTT, fnu Lt. Col.		CO Sonderkommando 7b, Orel, 1942	732	265639
PECHAU, fnu Maj.		CO Einsatzkommando 2, Loknja, 1942	735	266802
PERSTERER, Alois # Maj.	29 Sept 1909 Saalfelden	CO Sonderkommando 10b, Sudak, 1942	735	266580
PIFRADER, fnu Brig. Gen.		SD CO for Baltics, 1942	735	266575

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PLATH, fnu Capt.		Chief, Special Kommando, Kharkow, 1942	734	266239
PRUETZMANN, Hans Adolf # Gen.	31 Aug 1901 Tolkomit	SS, SD leader in Riga, 1941	735	266577
PUETZ, fnu Maj.		SD CO for Wolhynia (Rowno), 1942	735	266577
RAABE, fnu Lt. Col.		CO Sonderkommando 7b, Orel, 1943	735	266577
RACH, fnu Lt.		Einsatzkommando 9, Smolensk, 1941	3647	2554
RAKOW, Karl		SS member, Einsatzkommando 5 and Einsatzkommando C, 1941	3647	377
RAPP, fnu Lt. Col.		CO Sonderkommando 7a, Klinzy, 1942	735	266576
RASCH, Otto Dr. #	7 Dec 1891 Friedrichsruh	CO Einsatzgruppe B, Smolensk, 1941	3647	1626
RATH, Karl # Lt.	9 Nov 1909 Luedenscheid	Einsatzkommando 9, Surasch, 1941	3647	1602 2750
RATZESBERGER, fnu Maj.		SD CO in Zhitomir area, 1942	732	265640
RAUSCH, fnu		CO Sonderkommando 7b, Orel, 1942	3647	1626
REINHARDT, fnu Gen.		SD Gen. in Zhitomir, 1941	3647	576
RICHTER, fnu Maj.		CO Einsatzkommando 8, Mogilew, 1942	732	265639

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SANDBERGER, Martin Dr. # Lt. Col.	17 Aug 1911 Berlin-- Charlottenburg	SD CO for Estonia and chief of Einsatzkommando Ia, Tartu, 1941-42	735 266575 3647 1625
SCHAEFER, fnu		CO Einsatzkommando 9, Witebsk, 1942	3647 1627
SCHEEL, Gustav Adolf Dr. #	22 Nov 1907 Rosenberg/ Baden	SS, SD leader, 1941	3647 714
SCHENKENDORFF Gen.		CO of rear areas, Smolensk, 1942	3647 2241
SCHINDHELM, Hans-Gerhard # Maj.	5 July 1908 Dresden	CO Einsatzkommando 8, Mogilew, 1942	735 266577
SCHMUECKER, Rudi # Lt. Col.	22 Feb 1915 Nassau/Lahn	CO Sonderkommando 7c, Roslawl, 1942	733 266047
SCHREIBER, fnu Lt.		Combatting partisans, Smolensk, 1941	3647 2747
SCHROEDER, fnu Gen.		SD leader for Latvia, 1942	3647 2747
SCHULTZ, fnu Lt. Col.		CO Einsatzkommando 11b, Maikop, 1942	735 266580
SCHWARZ, fnu Sgt.		Einsatzkommando 6, Novo-ukrainia, 1941	3647 1116
SEETZEN, Heinz # Lt. Col.	22 June 1906 Ruestringen/ Old.	CO Sonderkommando 10a, Rostow, 1941	732 265642
SIX, Alfred Dr. # Col.	12 Aug 1909 Mannheim	Member Einsatzgruppe B, Smolensk, 1941	3647 528 320

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SPANN, fnu Maj.	*	SD CO for Nikolajew area, 1942	735	266578
STAHLECKER, fnu		CO Einsatzgruppe A, Riga, 1942	3647	1625 2145
STEIMLE, fnu		CO Sonderkommando 7a, Rzhev, 1942	3647	1625
		CO Sonderkommando 4a, Kursk, 1943	735	266579
STRAUCH, fnu Lt. Col.		CO Einsatzkommando 2, Riga, 1941	3647	1655
		SD CO in Minsk, 1942	735	266576
SUHR, fnu Maj.		CO Sonderkommando 4b, Rostow, 1943	735	266579
THOMAS, fnu Lt. Gen.		SD commander for Ukraine and CO, Einsatzgruppe C, 1941	735	266577
TRAUT, Karl # Lt. Col.	29 Jan 1906 Schillingstadt/ Baden	CO Einsatzgruppe 3, Pleskau, 1943	735	266641
WEINMANN, fnu Lt. Col.		CO Sonderkommando 4a, Kharkow, 1942	732	265641
WIEBENS, fnu Lt. Col.		CO Einsatzkommando 9, Witebsk, 1942	732	265640
ZAPP, Paul # Maj.	18 Apr 1904 Hersfeld	CO Einsatzkommando 11a and SD commander for Taurien (the Crimea) 1941-43	732 735	265642 266579

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