

Cutler

SECURITY INFORMATION		AGENT REPORT		SECRET	
1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT			2. DATE SUBMITTED		
FERGUSON, Julia alias XXXX , Julia			28 August 1952		
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS			3. SYMBOL OR FILE NO.		
<p>TITLE OF INVESTIGATION:</p> <p>To Colonel Regina Andreowna DOSTOJENSKAYA, in accordance with HFI's furnished in reference Disposition Form.</p> <p>REFERENCE:</p> <p>a. Disposition Form from USA, G-2 CIA/OSG, Ref. No. 61/119/32, Subject as above, dated 9 May 1952, and Comment No. 2 thereto from Headquarters 430th SIG Detachment, dated 15 May 1952, Operations File No. 4880, to 430th SIG Sub-Station "F" (Lima), requesting compliance with Comment No. 1 of basic Disposition Form.</p> <p>b. Agent Report S-13902, dated 25 April 1952, Subjects "STUBER, Josef Emil", and Agent Report S-12770, dated 21 March 1952, same Subject.</p> <p>RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION:</p> <p>1. On 17 July 1952, this Agent interviewed Regina DOSTOJENSKAYA, and the following information was obtained in answer to the specific HFI's:</p> <p>HFI No. 1: Did she on or about 1 October 1951 approach SUBJECT at Camp Fusch, Salzburg, and solicit SUBJECT's aid in writing fraudulent letters concerning Father GAVRILOV for the purpose of deceiving Father MARAND?</p> <p>ANSWER: DOSTOJENSKAYA admitted that she did approach SUBJECT to solicit her aid in writing fraudulent letters concerning Father GAVRILOV. DOSTOJENSKAYA stated that she approached SUBJECT in August 1951 and not on or about 1 October 1951. DOSTOJENSKAYA insisted further that she did not do it for the purpose of deceiving Father Marcel MARAND.</p> <p>HFI No. 2: Was Josef STUBER taken into confidence on the above scheme and reported to HFI the letters from Vienna to make them appear genuine?</p> <p>ANSWER: DOSTOJENSKAYA claims that she did not contact Josef STUBER personally, but that this phase of the scheme was left entirely to SUBJECT's discretion.</p> <p>HFI No. 3: Were the letters subsequently dictated by her to SUBJECT? How many of these letters were mailed between 1 October and 1 December 1951 by STUBER from Vienna?</p> <p>ANSWER: DOSTOJENSKAYA admitted that she briefed SUBJECT on the appropriate contents of the letters in question. DOSTOJENSKAYA received a total</p>			<p>ACTION: IB CE IC OPNS 2</p> <p>INEQ: IB CE IC OPNS 2</p> <p>RECORDS FILE</p> <p>4/26238</p>		
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT			6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT		
ROOSE B. MENDO, 430th SIG Det., 430th SIG Sub-Station "F" (Lima)			<i>Roose B. Mendo</i>		

CIB

NO. 619

REC'D

ACTION

WD 480 FORM 1 JUN 47 341

AQL (U) 1-52-200M-21034

SECURITY INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 382B

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

DATE 2008

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FOR COORDINATION WITH *US Army*

AGENT REPORT

S E C R E T

PATRICK, WILLS ALIAS SMITH, WILLS

28 August 1952
L/48231

of Group (4) letters, mailed by STIMSON from Vienna, is approximately the following sequence: the first letter on or about 14 August 1951; the second letter on or about 13 September 1951; the third letter on or about 22 September 1951 and on or possibly even a fourth letter may have been dispatched by SUBJURY to Vienna but the letters were never received by her.

RE: Q1: How much money was obtained by DOROTJASKAZKA from Patrick KEALD for her fraudulent proceeds?

ANSWER: DOROTJASKAZKA never received any money from Patrick KEALD in connection with the fraudulent scheme.

RE: Q2: What were SUBJURY's and STIMSON's share in the transaction?

ANSWER: SUBJURY or STIMSON never received any money for their part in the scheme, although reimbursement was promised them if they were able to furnish a guarantee. However the latter part of August 1951, SUBJURY was given fifty (50) American National Shellings by DOROTJASKAZKA, as SUBJURY did not have any money.

RE: Q3: Did Almond SERABITOFF ever ask STIMSON to attempt to elicit funds from STIMSON and did he provide payment to STIMSON for such activity? How much? Did STIMSON accept the proposition?

ANSWER: DOROTJASKAZKA does not know whether or not SERABITOFF ever approached STIMSON in regards to such a scheme, but she doubts the fact very much as SERABITOFF allegedly detests STIMSON. (P-3)

2. The following information, which was obtained by this Agent on 17 July 1950, reflects the course of the interview mentioned in the preceding paragraph, is considered herewith in a narrative fashion, in order to adequately cover the facts of the case in detail which are not touched upon in reference RE: Q1:

Rebecca DOROTJASKAZKA has known the Bulgarian priest, Marcial Van GITSSEN since 1937. Marcial is the Spring of 1951, DOROTJASKAZKA informed Van GITSSEN that she was in rather difficult financial straits. Van GITSSEN suggested that DOROTJASKAZKA should try to make participation in the emigration against Communism in order to improve her financial situation. He was of the opinion that DOROTJASKAZKA would be able to attract American officers. Van GITSSEN agreed to help her out financially in covering initial expenditures, and stated that once funds would become available upon the arrival of a refugee. Van GITSSEN allegedly stated that he was acting in behalf of an American Military Office in Salzburg, Austria. On 8 June 1951, Van GITSSEN paid DOROTJASKAZKA five hundred (500) American National Shellings to cover travel expenses and other incidental expenditures incurred while trying to develop the project in Paris.

WILSON D. HELL, ASST. AGENT IN CHARGE,
Embassy, Paris (L/48231)

SECURITY INFORMATION

S E C R E T

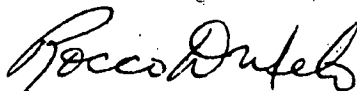
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AGENT REPORT

PITUKOVA, Julia alias KURTZ, Julia

28 August 1952
4/26231

Upper Austria. DOSTOJEVSKAYA obtained a room at the Hotel Seherwallner in Linz and then contacted Franz ACHLEITNER of the Hotel Achleitner in Urfahr, Upper Austria. DOSTOJEVSKAYA was a resident of the Hotel Achleitner for several months in 1944, and her acquaintance with the proprietress stems from that time. Both women met in a coffee house in Linz to discuss the matter, but ACHLEITNER refused to cooperate in any scheme designed to disaffect Soviet officers. DOSTOJEVSKAYA then contacted Alois KATZLEBENDER, residing Linz, Upper Austria, Haag 76. KATZLEBENDER was allegedly a former member of the SD who helped out in a minor capacity at Moscow meetings in Linz in 1944. KATZLEBENDER allegedly produced information on Soviet military installations in Urfahr. Van CUTSEM was not pleased with the information and allegedly stated that funds were available only for a project designed to disaffect members of the Soviet military forces. Contact with KATZLEBENDER was then broken as he refused to become involved. DOSTOJEVSKAYA then contacted SUBJECT, whom she had known in Muerkirchen, Bezirk Braunau, Upper Austria, as Julia STIRBER. With reference to a small notebook, DOSTOJEVSKAYA stated that the meeting took place on 14 August 1951 in Muerkirchen. SUBJECT had allegedly returned from Vienna on that day, with numerous Russian language books. DOSTOJEVSKAYA approached SUBJECT with the possibility of devising a scheme designed to induce Russian Military personnel to defect to the West. SUBJECT allegedly stated that it would be a simple matter to disaffect approximately ten (10) Russians a month, but that it would cost two-thousand (2,000) Austrian National Schillings per defector. SUBJECT was informed that the project was supported by a Russian anti-Soviet society. In order to give credence to their scheme, as well as to keep the attention of the interested parties, it was decided that SUBJECT write the letters ostensibly authored by Soviet Sergeant Fyodor GAVRILOW. DOSTOJEVSKAYA, together with SUBJECT, allegedly were sincere in the belief that they would eventually be able to provide defectors. DOSTOJEVSKAYA insists that the fraud was not perpetrated for the immediate purpose of obtaining funds, but merely for the sake of making a favorable impression on her friends, Father MAHARD, Father Van CUTSEM and SHANLITZ, with tangible evidence that her operation was working with success. It was decided that the letters be addressed with "Dear Friends" (Russian language) and signed with the Russian letter "F". The letters had to be written by SUBJECT in order to prevent the discovery of the fraud by DOSTOJEVSKAYA's friends. SUBJECT allegedly suggested Josef STIRBER as the man best suited to mail the letters from Vienna to Muerkirchen in order to give them a genuine appearance. DOSTOJEVSKAYA then added to the credence of the fraud by relating that the name of Caroline LECHNER, a resident of Muerkirchen, should be used as the alleged bearer of messages to a niece in Vienna. The niece in turn, was portrayed as the fiancée of GAVRILOW, urging him to defect to the West in order to facilitate their desired marriage. A few days following their aforementioned meeting in Muerkirchen, DOSTOJEVSKAYA met SUBJECT in Salzburg. At that time SUBJECT allegedly demanded the payment of two thousand (2,000) Austrian National Schillings in advance for her participation in the scheme. DOSTOJEVSKAYA then informed SUBJECT that no funds would be paid out in advance by the interested group. SUBJECT stated that she had been informed by Josef STIRBER that a Soviet Major did exist in Vienna

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SECURITY INFORMATION

-3-

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

AGENT REPORT

PIRUSOVA, Julia alias KURTZ, Julia

28 August 1952
L/26231

who allegedly intended to desert to the West. SUBJECT stated further that the Soviet Major was stationed at a motor pool in Vienna and possessed a large amount of Austrian National Schillings. SUBJECT was of the opinion that it could be arranged to have the Major assume the cover name of GAVRILOV. The Major would then be smuggled into the American Zone in Josef STIRBER's car. SUBJECT believed that STIRBER would not have any difficulty in carrying the plan through and the Major would then be turned over to DOSTOJINSKAYA's friends as GAVRILOV. DOSTOJINSKAYA then gave SUBJECT fifty (50) Austrian National Schillings to cover the expense of a proposed trip to Mauerkirchen. A short time later in Mauerkirchen, SUBJECT observed DOSTOJINSKAYA in the company of Father MENARD. SUBJECT arrived at the conclusion that Father MENARD was the anti-Soviet Society originally alluded to by DOSTOJINSKAYA. DOSTOJINSKAYA stated that she attempted to convince SUBJECT that MENARD was not interested in the matter, but never mentioned Father Van CUTSEM. DOSTOJINSKAYA met SUBJECT again at the Salzburg Railroad Station in September 1951. SUBJECT informed DOSTOJINSKAYA that she was arrested by Salzburg CID around the latter part of August 1951 and was detained for four (4) days. SUBJECT was allegedly arrested on the basis of a denunciation by STIRBER, who desired revenge. SUBJECT desired to desert STIRBER in favor of cultivating intimate relations with a Yugoslav resident of Camp Paroch in Salzburg. SUBJECT was denounced for possession of false Austrian Identity documents. The documents were issued in the name of Julia STIRBER, nee KURTZ and had been obtained by Josef STIRBER's father on the black market in Vienna. SUBJECT allegedly stated that with the aid of CID she had reverted to her Russian nationality and had obtained the necessary respective Identity documents. DOSTOJINSKAYA saw Father Van CUTSEM in Salzburg on or about 1 December 1951. At that time she allegedly informed him that in all probability GAVRILOV would not, or could not, defect and she felt it advisable to discontinue her efforts in that field. Shortly before 25 December 1951, STIRBER visited DOSTOJINSKAYA in Mauerkirchen. He stated that he desired to destroy SUBJECT because of her infidelity. In the presence of DOSTOJINSKAYA, Father MENARD and SHABLIFF, he said that the GAVRILOV letters were written by SUBJECT, but gave no indication that he suspected the existence of an accomplice. STIRBER invited Father MENARD and SHABLIFF to visit him in Salzburg, where he promised to show them the evidence which would substantiate his allegations. Upon their return from Salzburg, DOSTOJINSKAYA was questioned by Father MENARD and SHABLIFF as to the instigator and the author of the GAVRILOV letters, but did not voice any suspicions. DOSTOJINSKAYA stated that she did not possess the strength of character to admit her part in the falsification at the time. DOSTOJINSKAYA emphatically and emotionally denied ever having received any funds from Father MENARD, fraudulently or otherwise, for the purpose of obtaining Soviet defectors. Father MENARD does contribute towards the defrayment of household expenditures, in sums ranging from twenty (20) to one-hundred (100) Austrian National Schillings, whenever he stays at the DOSTOJINSKAYA home in Mauerkirchen. No funds were ever obtained from Father Van CUTSEM for the purpose of supporting any part of the fraudulent scheme. Throughout the course of the interview, Source emotionally requested advice as to how she should approach Father MENARD and SHABLIFF to explain her fraudulent conspiracy,

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SECRET

AGENT REPORT

PITKOWA, Julia alias KORTZ, Julia

28 August 1952
L/26252

without the loss of their faith in her. DOSTOJENSKAYA reportedly stated that Father Van OUTSEM, Father MENARD and SHARLEFF were never aware that they were being duped and were completely satisfied merely with her explanation of the GAVRILOV scheme. They never voiced the desire to participate actively in the scheme by talking with LECHNER, as they did not desire to endanger the success of the scheme, which they felt sure DOSTOJENSKAYA would see through successfully. SHARLEFF was completely unaware of the role being played by STUBER and SUBJECT and would not tolerate any dealings with them, as he considers SUBJECT nothing more than a cheap prostitute and does not trust STUBER. (P-3)

3. The following personal background information was obtained from DOSTOJENSKAYA during the course of the interview:

Regard: DOSTOJENSKAYA nee CHUKINA

Date of Birth: 24 December 1898

Place of Birth: Moscow, Russia

Nationality: Stateless White Russian

Residence: Muenchirchen, Entener Markt 65

Identity Card: Austrian Identity Card for Foreigners No. 51180, issued by the Bremen Bezirksverwaltungsamt on 27 September 1946.

Physical Description: Height: 5'2"

Weight: 130 lbs.

Hair: Dark brown

Eyes: Gray-blue

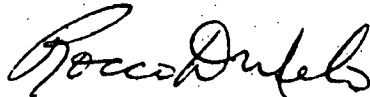
Face: Oval

Build: Stocky

Markings: Due to deformed feet must hobble in order to move out

Her husband Michael DOSTOJENSKI died in a Soviet internment camp for political prisoners in 1941. Her husband was a professor in Egyptology and a grand nephew of MIHAI DOSTOJESKI, who was the publisher and brother of the author Fedor DOSTOJESKI. Her mother, Katrina CHUKINA, resided in Muenchirchen from 8 April 1944 until the time of her death on 28 July 1946. DOSTOJENSKAYA arrived in Austria in January or February 1944 and spent the (2) months at the Hotel Achleitner in Urfahr, before moving to Muenchirchen. In 1943 she joined a Russian theater group in Pyatigorsk. The theater group was moved by the Germans from Sinfaropol to Saporoshje, to Lada and thence to Berlin, Germany. She then traveled to Austria of her own accord. She worked with the group as a drama critic. She has written a manuscript on "Life in Russia Under the Communist Regime", and claims that an English translation thereof was purchased by a branch of the Ford family. A second manuscript "Life on the Krim Peninsula" is almost ready for publication. She receives refugee charity payments from the

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SECURITY INFORMATION

S E C R E T

AGENT REPORT

PTUGOVA, Julia alias KUYEZ, Julia

28 August 1952
L/26231

Austrian State and is supported in addition by parcels of food and clothing from her sister Barbara MELNIKA who is residing in Venezuela. She also receives approximately three-thousand (3,000) Austrian National Schillings a year from her sister. DOSTOJEVSKAYA recently returned from a trip to Munich, Germany, where she had been staying since 20 May 1952. During her stay she was appointed a member of the Russian Emigrant Committee. The alleged purpose of this "Union" is to unite the various splinter groups of Russian emigrants. (P-3)

4. On 23 July 1952, the files of the following Austrian Agencies in DOSTOJEVSKAYA were examined, but revealed no additional information:

Munichkirchen Centralistic Post
Munichkirchen City Hall
Bezirk Braunau Identity Card Office

(B-2)

5. On 24 July 1952, Alexander SHABLIFF was interviewed by this Agent in an attempt to confirm or deny the information obtained from DOSTOJEVSKAYA, and he stated the following:

In June 1951, DOSTOJEVSKAYA informed SHABLIFF that she had been informed by a woman called Caroline that a Soviet Army Colonel, together with his secretary, Sergeant Fyodor GAVRILOV, were residents in the home of Caroline's sister in the Vienna area. DOSTOJEVSKAYA allegedly gave Caroline a book called "Dictatorship of the Engineers", which was to be forwarded to GAVRILOV. Approximately ten (10) days later, Caroline returned from Lower Austria and returned the book to DOSTOJEVSKAYA with an alleged message from GAVRILOV to read the book very carefully. SHABLIFF read the book and by assembling the underlined letters, obtained a message that GAVRILOV was interested in defecting to the West, but did not dare write openly as he did not know with whom he was corresponding. Sometime later DOSTOJEVSKAYA wrote a letter to GAVRILOV and sent it to him through Caroline, who in turn again brought back an alleged reply from GAVRILOV. Father Van GUTSEN was then contacted in Salzburg, and, in accordance with his alleged instructions, DOSTOJEVSKAYA wrote another letter to GAVRILOV, in which he was advised to go to the Jesuit College in the British Sector of Vienna, when prepared to leave the Soviet Zone. GAVRILOV was supposed to report to the Jesuit College with the code message, "I am Feodor from" (Agent's Note: SHABLIFF could not recall the town). GAVRILOV replied by letter via Caroline that he would follow the instructions. When nothing more was heard from GAVRILOV, DOSTOJEVSKAYA wrote another letter urging him to leave the Russian Zone. His reply, allegedly via Caroline, stated that he had attempted to gain entrance at the Jesuit College, but had received no response to his knock at the door. DOSTOJEVSKAYA then sent another letter to GAVRILOV through Caroline, in which he was asked for his future plans. GAVRILOV answered via public mail that he would flee soon and would use public transportation. This letter was addressed to Frau (fm) GENE FRAUER of Munichkirchen,

WACCO D. HAZO, 470th SIG Det.,
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S E C R E T

AGENT REPORT

PITUKOVA, Julia alias KUREZ, Julia

28 August 1952
L/26231

as Karoline did not return from her trip to Vienna in September 1951. Following is the alleged sequence of messages:

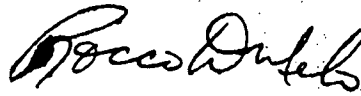
From	Via	To	Type
DOSTOJEVSKAYA GAVRILOV	Karoline Karoline	GAVRILOV DOSTOJEVSKAYA	book book with under- lined words
DOSTOJEVSKAYA GAVRILOV	Karoline Karoline	GAVRILOV DOSTOJEVSKAYA	letter letter
DOSTOJEVSKAYA GAVRILOV	Karoline Karoline	DOSTOJEVSKAYA GAVRILOV	letter letter
DOSTOJEVSKAYA GAVRILOV's fiancée	Karoline in Vienna (mailed)	DOSTOJEVSKAYA at SCHOLFFBAUER's address	letter letter
GAVRILOV Karoline in Vienna	mail mail	SCHOLFFBAUER's address DOSTOJEVSKAYA destined for Karoline's daughter in Muenstirchen	letter letter

SHABLIFF stated that his and Father MENARD's entire knowledge of the affair stems only from information and explanations as proffered by DOSTOJEVSKAYA. DOSTOJEVSKAYA's good faith was never doubted. (P-3)

6. The following information was obtained from SHABLIFF during the course of the aforementioned interview, in order to determine the extent of his affiliations with Josef STIRNER in respect to the allegations contained in reference Disposition Form.

Sometimes in December 1951, STIRNER visited Muenstirchen and expressed a desire to talk with SHABLIFF. SHABLIFF refused to listen to STIRNER because of his low opinion of STIRNER. Upon STIRNER's insistence that the matter was of grave importance, he was invited to SHABLIFF's home. In the presence of Father MENARD, STIRNER informed SHABLIFF that Karoline, her daughter and GAVRILOV were fictitious persons invented by SUBJECT, who was also the author of the alleged GAVRILOV letters. In order to lend weight to his statement, he invited his listeners to visit him in Salzburg. In Salzburg he showed them a letter allegedly written by SUBJECT. SHABLIFF stated that the handwriting of SUBJECT's letter was the same as that of the alleged GAVRILOV letters. In detail STIRNER explained that SUBJECT was anxious to provoke SHABLIFF and DOSTOJEVSKAYA, whom she allegedly hated. STIRNER allegedly observed SUBJECT when she wrote the GAVRILOV letters. STIRNER stated that he desired to expose SUBJECT because she had left his and was living with a Yugoslav in Camp Parach. When they returned from Salzburg, SHABLIFF and Father MENARD questioned DOSTOJEVSKAYA

WCCCO D. MEL, 430th CID Det.,
Sub-Detachment "E" (Lins)



(SECURITY INFORMATION)

SECRET

AGENT REPORT

REUNOVA, Julia alias KURTZ, Julia

28 August 1952
L/26231

concerning SUBJECT's knowledge of the GAVRILOV correspondence. NESTOROVSKAYA was at a complete loss to explain SUBJECT's knowledge of the matter. SHABLIFF and Father MANNED then wrote the entire case, covering the GAVRILOV project, plus the information obtained from ZIMMER. SHABLIFF was informed by Father MANNED at a later date, that he had turned the report over to an American agency other than CIC. In January or February 1952, on a return trip from Munich, Germany, SHABLIFF and Father MANNED visited Father Van CUTTEN in Salzburg. Van CUTTEN asked SHABLIFF to go with him to CIC about the GAVRILOV affair. Following an alleged visit with the Chief of CIC in Salzburg, by MANNED and Van CUTTEN, the latter instructed SHABLIFF not to tell everything to the CIC in Brussels if summoned for questioning. Van CUTTEN said that he would consult his superior on the matter and then brief SHABLIFF as to what he should say to CIC. About two (2) weeks later SHABLIFF visited Van CUTTEN in Salzburg, who stated that he had spoken with the Chief of CIC in Salzburg again and had been informed that CIC was not interested in talking to SHABLIFF. On 22 July 1952, MANNED, DOSTOJEVSKAYA and SHABLIFF learned from a Russian acquaintance, Ivan ANTONOV, that SUBJECT and SYDENSON were no longer in jail. At that time Father MANNED suggested that it would be best for SHABLIFF to tell the entire story if called in for questioning by CIC. (P-3)

7. The following background information on SHABLIFF was obtained by this Agent on 23 July 1952 from Informant 5982-C (P-2):

a. Alexander ShabliFF was born on 30 March 1899 in Charikov, Russia. He entered what is now the US zone of Upper Austria on 6 April 1944 and is registered as a stateless White Russian. He is registered as a resident of Heurichstrasse, Unterer Markt 57 and 65 since 1 April 1944. As the director of the White Russian Section of the Braunau Displaced Persons Information Center from 1945 to 21 December 1948, he professes to be an old White Russian, World War I immigrant. He received Austrian Provisional State Support from 1945 to 21 May 1951, at which time payment ceased because he refused to accept employment offered him by the Braunau Labor Office. He possesses no obvious source of income. He is kept by an alleged distant relative, Auguste ANTONOV, Heurichstrasse, Unterer Markt 65. (P-2)

b. On 11 April 1946 SHABLIFF made the statement that upon completing school training in Cherkov, Ukraine, he joined the Brenstorg enterprises in Moscow on the Don River as a secretary. He worked in Moscow until 1930 when he emigrated to Kielce, Poland, in order to escape the rising tide of Communism in Russia. He worked in various print shops in Kielce as a supervisor, until 1934 when he fled to Austria with his mother and cousin in order to escape from the oncoming Russians. He took up residence in Heurichstrasse. Following his arrival in Heurichstrasse on 6 April 1944, he went to Prague, Czechoslovakia in order to visit the Russian Academic Library. Because of his experience in this field, he was appointed a branch manager of that

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SECURITY INFORMATION

S E C R E T

AGENT REPORT

KYRUSOVA, Julia alias KURTZ, Julia

28 August 1952
L/26232

library and given five-hundred (500) books. He returned to Mauerkirchen with the books and later forwarded them to Linz, Upper Austria, where they were destroyed in an air raid in February 1945. (P-6)

e. On 15 May 1950 SHAMLIFF made the contradictory statement that he took his school training in Yekaterinodar. From 1918 to 1920 he worked with Treustorg. At that time he was supposed to move with his employers from Rostov to Poland, but was unable to do so because of illness. Upon recovery, he went to Pyatigorsk, where he worked as a commercial traveler, selling medical and technical books until 1929. From 1930 to 1934 he continued in this same field in Leningrad. In March 1934 he was arrested by the GPU in Leningrad for alleged subversive activity. He was sentenced to forced labor on the Baykal railroad. He worked as a telephone operator in one of the camp offices. He was released in 1937 and until 1939 was occupied with odd jobs in the North Caucasian area and at Rostov. From 1939 to May 1940 he was employed as a book seller for various publishers and the Academy of Science in Rostov. Following the capture of Rostov by the German Forces in August 1942, he was given a job as an administrator with the Petrograd Dramatical Theater in Pyatigorsk. The theater was evacuated to Zaporozhye, then to Vinita, then to Lesh and in December 1943 to Berlin. In January 1944 he went to Austria and in March of that year took up residence in Mauerkirchen. To give credence to his statement he showed pictures of himself allegedly taken during his imprisonment. In one of the pictures SHAMLIFF is shown sitting with the compound cadre. (P-6)

8. On 23 July 1952, the files of the following Austrian Agencies were obtained but revealed no additional information:

Mauerkirchen, Upper Austria, Gendarmaria Post
Mauerkirchen, Upper Austria, City Hall
Bezirk Braunau, Upper Austria, Bezirkshauptmannschaft (P-2)

9. A discreet inquiry conducted on 26 and 28 July 1952 by 5982-I (P-2) revealed that the following personalities do exist, but they have not been to Vienna in the past five (5) years, if at all:

Keroline LEDNER, born 23 April 1904 in Kirchheim, Bezirk Ried, Upper Austria; Austrian citizen; housewife; divorced; residing Mauerkirchen, Heiligegeistgasse 159.

Leopoldine LEDNER, daughter, born 14 November 1925 in Kirchheim; employed as a maid at the Winkler Restaurant in Halsturg.

Katharina LEDNER, daughter, born 15 January 1924 in Kirchheim; furnished employed with Josef PRILIBOFFER, innkeeper in Mauerkirchen, Unterer Markt 66/67.

RODOLPH D. WELC, 430th CID Det.,
Sub-Detachment "B" (Linz)

SECURITY INFORMATION

S E C R E T

SECURITY INFORMATION

S E C R E T

AGENT REPORT

PERUMOVA, Julia alias KURZ, Julia

28 August 1952
426231

Karoline BOSAR, nee LECHNER, daughter; born 31 May 1929 in Kirchheim;
housewife; married; residing Muenzkirchen, Heiligegeistgasse 159,

Johanna SCHNEFFBAUER, housewife; residing Muenzkirchen, Oberer Markt 60.
(B-2)

10. On 23 July 1952 the files of the following agencies regarding Josef
STREBER were examined with the indicated results:

Bezirk Brunnau, Upper Austria, Identity Card Office:

Bill Josef STREBER

Date of Birth: 27 July 1903

Place of Birth: Vienna, Austria

Citizenship: Austrian

Residence: Moosbach, Beckenberg 8

Identification: Austrian Identity Card 4894 issued by the Brunnau

Bezirkshauptmannschaft on 10 April 1946.

Moosbach City Hall:

Profession: Electric engineer

Marital Status: Widowed

Residence: Moved to Beckenberg 8, Gemeinde Moosbach on 2 May 1945

from Dunaig, Langfuhr, Koenigsboebe 8. Departed for Brunnau, Schlafmuhlengasse 6
on 3 January 1949.

Brunnau City Hall:

Residence: Resided at Brunnau, Schlafmuhlengasse 6, from 23 April
1948 to 1 March 1949 when he departed for an unknown destination.

Brunnau Gendarmerie Post: No record

Muenzkirchen Gendarmerie Post: No record
(B-2)

11. On 23 July 1952 the files of the following agencies regarding SUBJECT
were examined with the indicated results:

Bezirk Brunnau Identity Card Office:

Julia (Julia) STREBER nee KURZ

Date of Birth: 17 April 1925

Place of Birth: Gichanow, Poland

Citizenship: Austrian

Residence: Moosbach, Beckenberg 8

Identification: Originally held Austrian Identity Card 11250,
issued 10 April 1946 by the Brunnau Bezirkshauptmannschaft.

Josef STREBER applied for and received a duplicate Identity Card
on 7 May 1946 as SUBJECT had allegedly experienced difficulties at the Soviet check
point because her card was considered illegible. The duplicate Identity Card was

ROBERT D. WELLS, 430th U.S. Det.,
Sub-Attachment "B" (Line)

Robert D. Wells

SECURITY INFORMATION

S E C R E T

SECRET INFORMATION

S E C R E T

AGENCY REPORT

FIRSOVA, Julia alias KURTZ, Julia

28 August 1952
L/2622

picked up from her by the Identity Card Office as SUBJECT was furnished with Identity Card 2033/51, dated 11 January 1951 by the Police Direction in Salzburg.

Mosbach City Hall:

Julia STIRNER

Date of Birth: 17 April 1925

Place of Birth: Zichenau, West Prussia

Marital Status: Single (daughter of Josef Stirner)

Profession: Interpreter

Nationality: Austrian

Residence: Moved to Beckenberg 8, Gemeinde Mosbach on 2 May 1945
from Dandig, Langfuhr, Koenigsruhe 5. Departed for Salzburg, Julius Magerstrasse 18
on 13 February 1951.

Musikirchen Gendarmerie Post: No record.

(B-6)

12. The following information regarding Josef STIRNER and SUBJECT was obtained by this Agent on 2 August 1952 from Informant 5982-T (B-2):

a. Sometime in June 1946, Josef STIRNER applied for a job with the Bremen Field Office of this Sub-Detachment and offered to give his assistance in the field of deminification. He stated that he would be qualified for work of a more specialized nature in view of the fact that he considered himself a Russian specialist. During the course of the ensuing interview he stated the following concerning his background:

He was born on 27 July 1903 in Vienna XVI; Austrian citizen; presently residing at Mosbach, Beckenberg 8, former resident of Vienna XVI, Anspachgasse 102; electrician. He stated that prior to 1930 he was employed by the Siemens & Halske electric concern in Vienna. In 1930 he signed an agreement with Russian trade representatives in Vienna, to go to work for the Soviet Government as a specialist in telephotography. He reported to the Peoples' Commissariat for Post and Telegraph that same year. He was employed as a telephotography man until 1937. In this capacity it was necessary for him to travel about Russia in order to set up telephotography stations. In 1937 he married Anna Ivanovna SCHERKOPKOVA, a niece of Alexej Ivanovich KIRILIN. KIRILIN was a Peoples' Commissioner who was killed during a subsequent purge. KIRILIN made arrangements for STIRNER to take a correspondence course at the Moscow Law Academy. He also attended three (3) lectures a week at the academy. In September 1937, he was arrested because he was a foreigner and related to the Rykov family. He was sentenced to death by the Soviets. In February 1938, his sentence was reduced to fifteen (15) years imprisonment in Novo Tscherkassk. He was held until November 1939, when he was turned over to the Germans at Brest Litovsk with eight hundred (800) other prisoners.

RODOLFO D. WELCH, 430th CID Det.,
Sub-Detachment "B" (Line)

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

AGENT REPORT

PIKUNOVA, Julia alias HERTZ, Julia

28 August 1952
L/26231

in exchange for Russians. He was exchanged for two (2) former Soviet officials of the Soviet Embassy in Prague. The majority of the prisoners exchanged with him were German and Austrian Communists, members of the Austrian Schutzbund who had fled to Russia following the Socialist revolt of 1934 in Austria, and Jews. He was brought to Lublin with the other prisoners and then taken to the concentration camp at Czernburg, Germany. He remained there until April 1940, at which time he was escorted to Vienna and placed under town arrest by the Gestapo. He worked as a radio mechanic with a small Vienna repair shop until 1942. In February 1942, he was called up for military service and was assigned to the Verwaltungstruppen Kreuzabteilung (Administrative Troop Depot) Vienna IX, as an interpreter. In November 1942, he was transferred to the documents center of the Southern Army Group. From 1943 until 1944, he was assigned to the documents center of the 2nd Army of the Central Army Group. During the retreat of the German Army from Russia, he left his unit and went to Danzig, continued by car to Lubbeck and proceeded to Salzburg, Austria, where he arrived shortly before the US troops. He was aided by the possession of false orders from the Danzig Labor Office, which instructed him to report to the Salzburg Opal works. He settled in Moosbach, Bezirk Braunau in April 1945. In describing his qualifications for the job STIRNER claimed that he was conversant with the organization and "modus operandi" of Russian agents, as it was a subject of his studies at the Moscow War Academy. His knowledge enabled him to read, understand and utilize those SD reports which he processed while with the German Army. (P-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: Informant 9982-I stated that STIRNER's application for employment was turned down because of his vague background history. Denunciations against STIRNER by residents of Mooskirchen ran the gamut of "Gestapo officer" to "guilty of criminal activity". A Russian girl by the name of Jutta (SUBJECT) was referred to by the denunciators as a relative of STIRNER who lived in Moosbach under false Austrian identity.

b. During the course of a discreet interrogation on her background in July 1948, SUBJECT volunteered the following information dealing with her background:

Jutta (Julia) STIRNER, alias KURTZ, of German origin, was born on 17 April 1925 in Cichanow, Poland. She gave her residence as Moosbach, Beckenberg 8. She gave her former residences as Moscow and St. Petersburg until 1933; Gmel, Feldeinstrasse 63 until 22 July 1941, and her last address was Danzig, Koenigshebe 8. She attended elementary school from 1933 to 1941. Her mother was Maria KURTZ. Her mother's second marriage was to Josef STIRNER. Her mother's last residence was in Moscow, but she was previously a resident of Rostov on the Don. Her mother was arrested in Rostov in 1938 because of Josef STIRNER's alleged espionage activity. SUBJECT stated that she joined the German Army at Gmel, Russia, in September 1941, immediately following the occupation of that town. Because of her knowledge of the Russian, Polish,

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Sub-Detachment "B" (Lins)

Rocco Dufelo

SECRET

S E C R E T

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

AGENT REPORT

PITKOWA, Julia alias KURZA, Julia

28 August 1952
1/26211

Berlin and German language, she was assigned to the seamstress unit stationed in Gensh, as an interpreter. Later she was transferred to the Troop Direction Center 24, then to the Uniform Repair Shop in Munich, Russia, and finally to the staff of the 2nd Army, where she was the interpreter for the Intelligence Officer, Captain WILHELM JOSEF STIRNER was attached to the same unit as an interpreter, with the rank of *Sonderführer 2* (Lieutenant). She retreated with this army staff to Koblenz, Holland, where she was released with the other female interpreters. She departed for Hungary with STIRNER, and arrived in the winter of 1944/45. JOSEF STIRNER went to work for the *Bundig Opal* repair shop on 4 weekends. They departed from Hungary by steamer, before the Russians arrived, for the Hala Island and then via the steamer "Karl Christian Lohse" to Lubbeck, where they arrived on 5 April 1945. Unaccompanied, she departed for Salzburg by train and arrived on 15 or 16 April 1945. She was jailed by STIRNER in Salzburg a few days later. They both departed for Nuremberg in an Opel car but were only able to get as far as *Leuchtingen*. On their return trip to Salzburg they remained in Nuremberg and arrived in Salzburg on 28 April 1945. As the US troops approached, they fled to Austria, in an attempt to reach Vienna, but were directed to Bonn by the retreating Germans. They intended to return to Halleberg, but were stopped at *Waldschlager* and directed to the *Menschenleben* Camp. They arrived in *Menschenleben* with a US Army transport unit. They were released from the *Menschenleben P4* Camp at once and went to live at *Hausbach*. She claimed that she was adopted by Josef STIRNER in order to remain in Austria as an Austrian citizen. She named the following residents of *Menschenleben* as her friends: *Rudolf BOKER/04*, a Russian poet and *Yegorisa DOSTOJNSKIYA*. She possessed no friends in Vienna, but visited that city occasionally for alleged medical treatment. She visited Salzburg to purchase clothing from Russian DP's in Camp Paruch. (P-6)

6. *Rudolf BEREZON*, White Russian poet, was interviewed in August 1949 and volunteered the following information (on 15 November 1948, he departed for Camp Paruch, enroute to *Venezuela*):

He was born on 21 April 1896 in *Smortje*, District Lublin, Russia. His address was *Menschenleben*, *Unter Markt 65*. He lived in Moscow until 1937, when he moved to Vilna, Poland, where he resided until 1939. From December 1939 to February 1945, he resided at *Berlin V, Aspascherstrasse 1-3*, at which time he moved to Salzburg, *Petersruhe*. His friends in *Menschenleben* were *Walter BLUMHORN* and *SWALOFF*. He was acquainted with *Julia STIRNER*, the alleged daughter of *Josef STIRNER*. He was also acquainted with *Antonia PERKOWSKI*, a former Russian Major residing in Camp Paruch. BEREZON believed that *SUNJUT* worked for the Red Partisans. *Josef STIRNER* was allegedly affiliated with the *Georgie*. *SUNJUT* was always interested in obtaining information from the important residents of Camp Paruch. *PERKOWSKI* contacted Russian underground organizations in Munich, Paris and New York, and allegedly

BOUNO D. 19210, 430th CID Det.,
Sub-Detachment 7th (Lins)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

AGENT REPORT

PITROVA, Julia alias KURT., Julia

28 August 1952
L/26231

maintained contact with guerillas in Czechoslovakia and Poland. PATROWSKI was allegedly to be the Austrian leader of the Anti-Soviet Russian Liberation Movement. SUBJECT tried to become friendly with PATROWSKI, who intended to use her services as soon as he received a satisfactory reply on her background check in Mauerkirchen. PATROWSKI allegedly held a high opinion on SUBJECT. (P-6)

d. Dimitri BLIZNIKOV, White Russian and Czarist officer in World War I, was interviewed in August 1948 and volunteered the following information (on 23 December 1948, he departed for Salzburg, enroute to Venezuela):

He was born on 10 October 1895 in Moscow, Russia. His address was Mauerkirchen 65. He stated that he left Russia in 1920 and went to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he remained until 1924. From Belgrade he went to Kielec, Poland, where he obtained employment as a construction foreman. He departed from Kielec in 1944, via Germany to Austria. He lived at a refugee camp in Urfaer, Upper Austria, for four (4) months and took up residence in Mauerkirchen on 27 November 1944, with his relative, STABLEBY. BLIZNIKOV knew STUBER and described him as a Russian speaking Austrian who had spent a number of years in Russia. STUBER's alleged daughter Julia was believed to be his concubine. SUBJECT told BLIZNIKOV that she was with a German Army kitchen and was scheduled to be shot for having contacted Red partisans during the Russian campaign. She was saved through the intervention of Josef STUBER. BLIZNIKOV stated that STUBER arrived in Mauerkirchen with cash and jewelry. STUBER showed copies to the IC's residing in Camp Paresch. Whenever STUBER traveled to Salzburg, he was accompanied by SUBJECT, who mixed with the camp inmates. SUBJECT told BLIZNIKOV that she had discovered an underground movement in Camp Paresch. BLIZNIKOV stated that a Moscow Organization center was located in the camp. Russian residents of Mauerkirchen feared SUBJECT because they suspected her of maintaining contact with the Soviet Repatriation Commission. She always returned from her periodic trips to Vienna, immediately prior to the arrival of the Soviet Commission in Salzburg. When the Commission arrived in Salzburg she invariably preceded to Salzburg. BLIZNIKOV ventured the opinion that both SUBJECT and Josef STUBER were employed by the Soviets and the Americans. (P-6)

13. A discreet inquiry made by this Agent at Moosbach, Beckenberg 8, on 29 July 1952, revealed that SUBJECT was last seen at that address in the fall of 1951 and Josef STUBER was last seen there in December 1951. (B-2)

FILE CHECK:

Files of this Sub-Detachment were checked on 27 August 1952 regarding the personalities mentioned in this report with the following results:

MOOSE B. #110, 430th SIG Bde.,
Sub-Detachment "B" (Line)

Rocco Dufels

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

AGENT REPORT

PITUNOVA, Julia alias KUREZ, Julia

28 August 1952
L/26231

AR 5/11274, dated 21 July 1952, Subject: "Russian Liberation Army (ROA), Anti-Soviet Organization in the Salzburg area", and numerous other Agent reports mention that Anastas PITUNOWSKI, born 28 February 1900 in Burgaraja, USSR, is known as chief of the Russian Liberation Movement in Austria.

AR 5/12735, dated 21 March 1952, Subject: "STIRNER, Josef Emil, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in the Salzburg area", mentions that Josef Emil STIRNER, born 27 July 1903 in Vienna, Austria, is a suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in the Salzburg area.

AR 5/12154, dated 14 April 1952, Subject: "KUBLITSKAYA, Lydia Vasilovna alias KUREZ, Julia (JUTTA), alias STIRNER, Julia, alias PITUNOVA, Julia, Suspected RIG Agent", mentions that Julia PITUNOVA (with aliases) is a suspected RIG agent.

AR 5/10614, dated 11 January 1952, Subject: "Alleged Soviet Activity in Salzburg Area" in which a Nikolaus STACHOWSKI, Chief of Police DP Camp Hallbrunn Palace, Salzburg, reported that there were various rumors within Camp Hallbrunn that PITUNOWSKI and SEMIN are engaged in pro-Communist activities, using the Anti-Soviet VLASSOV movement as a cover for these activities.

AR 5/13428, dated 2 May 1952, Subject: "KULONITSEY, Anton, Suspected RIG Agent" according to this report a file check revealed that PITUNOWSKI is Anti-Soviet but due to his disregard for security, he has often proved himself to be a valuable source of information for Soviet informants.

AR 5/12599, dated 27 March 1952, Subject: "VARESI, Rimolai, Suspected RIG Agent" mentions that Josef Emil STIRNER may have been sent to the Salzburg area along with VARESI, Rimolai by a Captain PIVOVAROV who formerly worked with the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Salzburg.

AR 5/12735, dated 21 March 1952, Subject: "STIRNER, Josef Emil alias KUREZ, Josef, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in Salzburg area" cites information that STIRNER had known KUBLITSKAYA, Lydia Vasilovna, alias Julia KUREZ alias Julia STIRNER and according to SUBJECT Julia had worked for German Army ABWISER from November 1943 to April 1945.

AR 5/13546, dated 24 June 1952 and AR 5/13502 dated 25 April 1952, Subjects: "STIRNER, Josef Emil, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in Salzburg area" mention STIRNER as a suspected Soviet Penetration Agent.

AR 5/13756, dated 28 May 1952, Subject: "PITUNOVA, Julia alias KUREZ, Julia, Suspected RIG Agent" cites that STIRNER was approached by one Alois SHARLEYIN

RODOLPH D. MELO, 430th CIC Det.,
Sub-Detachment "B" (Lins)

Rocco Duleh

-15-

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

AGENT REPORT

PITUNOVA, Julia alias KURTZ, Julia

28 August 1952
L/26231

DOB 30 March 1899 in Khar'kov, USSR and told him (STIRNER) that he was in a position to obtain 10,000 Schillings for turning in Soviet deserters with whom he came in contact.

AR S/12154, dated 14 April 1952, Subject: "KUBLITSKAYA, (KUBLITSKAYA), Lidia Vladimirovna, alias KURTZ, Julia (Julia) alias STIRNER, Julia, alias PITUNOVA, Julia, Suspected KIS Agent. PITUNOVA, Julia alias KIBATA alias KUBLITSKAYA, Lidia Vladimirovna DOB 17 April 1905" cites her birth place as either Vienna, Austria or Gomel, USSR and that she is the alleged mistress of Josef Emil STIRNER.

AR S/13546, dated 24 June 1952, Subject: "STIRNER, Josef Emil, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in Salzburg Area" mentions that STIRNER denied ever having any connection with KIS, Soviet Repatriation Mission or any persons connected with the above named organizations.

AR S/13756, dated 28 May 1952, Subject: "PITUNOVA, Julia, alias KURTZ, Julia, Suspected KIS Agent" mentions that PITUNOVA is an alleged participant in the DOSTOYEVSKI-PITUNOVA, Soviet deserter fraudulent letter affair.

AR S/13502, dated 25 April 1952, Subjects: "STIRNER, Joseph Emil, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in Salzburg Area". DOSTOYEVSKAYA, Eugenia Andreovna alias DOSTOYEVSKAYA alias DOSTOYEVSKI DOB 24 December 1898 in Moscow, USSR is mentioned as the alleged writer of a fraudulent letter, containing information on Soviet deserters, to a Father Marcel HERARD a Jesuit Priest from Munich, Germany who was interested in Soviet deserters and defectors. DOSTOYEVSKAYA is sometimes referred to as a Countess.

AR S/13502, dated 25 April 1952, Subject: "STIRNER, Joseph Emil, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in Salzburg area" in which Alexander SHABLIJEFF DOB 30 March 1899 in Khar'kov, USSR, alias SCHABLIJEFF, common law husband of Countess Eugenia Andreovna DOSTOYEVSKAYA, was asked by STIRNER to participate in a plot to turn over Soviet deserters to Father Marcel HERARD for 7,000 Schillings per deserter. Also mentioned was SHABLIJEFF's former status as an active Communist during last war.

AR V-SOL-259, dated 20 November 1947, Subject: "Survey of Vatican Intelligence Activities" in which Van CUTSEM is listed as an alleged active Vatican Intelligence Agent. On Dropped Informant List SACOM Headquarters Supplement to Annex "B" dated 1 June 1949, Van CUTSEM listed as dropped without prejudice.

AR S/10791, dated 6 August 1951, Subject: "SHOTENKO, Ivan, Alleged Soviet Agent" mentions Van CUTSEM as an alleged Vatican Agent.

ROCCO D. MALO, 430th CIU Det.,
Sub-attachment "B" (Lins)

Rocco Dufels

SECURITY INFORMATION

AGENCY REPORT

PIRELLA, Julia alias KIMM, Julia

28 August 1952
L/2627

CASE CLOSED.

- Distributions:
- 6 - HQ (30th CIB Det)
 - 1 - Sub-Det "1" (Chicago)
 - 1 - Sub-Det "3" (Vienna)
 - 1 - File

WILLIAM D. HALL, 30th CIB Det.,
Sub-Detachment "3" (Vienna)

Recc'd Dubels

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET