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MICHEL KEDIA age 44 came to Paris in 1924 from the Caucasus. He wrote for a Georgian Nationalist paper in Paris which was at the time subsidized by the Japanese. He lived in Paris from 1924 to 1942. He was a member of the Georgian colony in that city. He is first, foremost and at all times a Georgian Nationalist. His one and only interest is the political independence of the Georgian and Caucasian people. He is a fanatical "anti-communist" but was previously an anti-Tzarist, considering any Russian regime anathema, which would wish to dominate his people.

In 1940 he was approached in Paris by representatives of the Abwehr who wished to exploit his sympathies against Russia. His relations with the Abwehr were not good, and little resulted from them. Later on he was approached by the SD who apparently handled him with more finesse since he claims he was "satisfied that through a German victory over Russia he would obtain political independence for the Georgians". In the spring of 1942 he left Paris for Berlin where he came into contact with AMT VI of the SD. There he met HENGELHAUPT of the section OST of AMT VI. Chief of AMT OST VI at that time was Obersturmbannfuhrer GRAEFTE, and chief of overall AMT VI was (and still is) SCHELENBERG. It was SCHELENBERG who received the credit for having caught the British agents at the Dutch border.

K's status in Berlin was of a semi-diplomatic nature. He was vice president of the Georgian Nationalist Movement. He furnished agents to the SD for penetrating the Caucasus. In September 1942 he went to Turkey under the cover name of Dr. MICHAEL KOHLER on a commercial mission. His actual purpose was to contact Georgians in Turkey and to arrange with the Turkish SR for the passage of agents through their country. There he saw BERISCHWILI one of the leading Georgians who was in contact with the Turkish SR. Through him he met COL DJELALBEY chief of the Turkish Military Intelligence. BERISCHWILI was sent into Russia for the purpose of contacting Georgian Nationalists and preparing for a Georgian uprising should the Germans enter the territory. According to K, their confidence in German intentions towards Georgia had been seriously weakened, and they wished to present them with a fait accompli should they break through into the Caucasus. BERISCHWILI never returned.

In December 1942 K returned to Turkey and arranged to send a permanent representative of the Georgian people to replace BERISCHWILI. This man arrived in March 1943. His name is KENAGARI and he is still there. K made three more trips to Turkey, in April 1943, December 1943 and in May 1944. He returned to Berlin on June 22, 1944 and then went to Paris, arriving on July 20th and remaining there until August 20th.

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Altogether he only sent 7 people through Turkey into Russia. Two teams of three and four. Both teams had radios, whose receiving contact was a German station in the Crimea.

K claims he became very disillusioned when he learned of the Nazis' true intentions in the Caucasus, but that his freedom of action was very restricted. He claims that he was suspected of being a "democrat" by the Gestapo; of having relations with the British and Americans through his contacts in Paris, and of being a friend of the Jews. He further claims that he had no choice but to retain his position in Berlin where at least he was able to intervene on many occasions on behalf of Georgian prisoners and deportees.

In January 1944 GRAEFFE died and his only protector was HENGELEHMIT who had limited powers. GRAEFFE was replaced by SCHILSKY and later by Obersturmbannführer RAPP as chief of AMT VI Section OST, who still retains that post.