

VIA: AIR
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA ROUTE)

DISPATCH NO. EGMA-12165

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3P

DATE: 17. Aug. 1954

TO : Chief, SR
Attn: David V. Rasemede
FROM : Chief of Base, Munich
SUBJECT: GENERAL—REDSOX/CART/AERBATH

INFO: EE
OCM
PCB

SPECIFIC—Appearance of Michael KORZHAN's wife in Munich

REF: EGMA-11836, 14 July 1954

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ON 5 1962
BY CS 43-71 DOC. MICRO. SER.

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1. Transmitted herewith as Attachment A are reports dealing with additional developments in the relationship between Michael KORZHAN and Marianna Elisabeth KORZHAN. The enclosed reports show:

Doc: 10 Apr 1955

 - a. As of this writing conclusive evidence or a confession of agency connections in behalf of a Communist power has not been obtained from Marianna Elisabeth KORZHAN.
 - b. On 22 July 1954 Marianna proposed to Michael KORZHAN that he visit East Germany with her.
 - c. On 2 August 1954 Marianna left Munich for Giessen, near Frankfurt, Germany, where a reception center for East German refugees is located. At the Giessen camp Marianna will endeavor to obtain legal permission to reside in West Germany as a precondition for emigration to the United States.
2. Efforts are now being made by all parties concerned to normalize KORZHAN's status. These efforts are based on the following preferences by the three persons involved:
 - a. Marianna Elisabeth KORZHAN desires a divorce from Michael KORZHAN and to emigrate to the United States. She wishes to mark time in West Germany as a German citizen, not as a stateless foreigner, which would be the case were she to remain married.
 - b. Irena Yaroslava MIHUS wants to get new valid documentation in her true name and disassociate herself in all ways from Michael KORZHAN. She wishes to emigrate to the United States or Canada.
 - c. Michael KORZHAN wishes to rid himself of both women.

3. As of/

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CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR-1954

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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3. As of this writing it is expected that in Giessen Marianna will obtain permission to stay in West Germany and in all probability will return to Munich, where she will begin efforts to emigrate to the United States. Michael KORZHAN cannot begin formal divorce proceedings until Irena Yaroslava BIHUS obtains new documentation in her true name. Irena expects to obtain new legal documents sometime in August 1954 (Irena Yaroslava BIHUS and Michael KORZHAN have already informed the German court that Irena's documents are falsified, and the court has already instructed the German police to make appropriate amendments and issue new documents). After Irena is newly documented, Michael KORZHAN will apply for a divorce from Marianna, and it is expected that the divorce will be granted in two months after the formal application. After the receipt of her new documents, Irena Yaroslava BIHUS will attempt through normal procedure to emigrate to the United States or Canada. Both Irena BIHUS and Michael KORZHAN are aware that Irena was accorded special consideration in regard to her emigration to the United States (Public Law 110) only by virtue of the belief that she was Michael KORZHAN's wife, and that the promise of special consideration is not necessarily binding in the light of recent revelations.
4. It is stressed that despite his intent of breaking off with Irena Yaroslava BIHUS, Michael KORZHAN still wishes that the withdrawal from his escrow account in favor of Irena's brother be made. (EGMA-11086, dated 17 May 1954; DIR-00894, dated 14 July 1954; and EGW-17874, dated 29 July 1954). Michael KORZHAN has been informed that the withdrawal from his escrow account was increased by \$20.83 (see EGW-17874, dated 29 July 1954), and consents to the withdrawal of any other expenses connected with the transaction.
5. Transmitted to Headquarters as Attachment B are photocopies of the following documents pertaining to Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN:
 - a. A Polish-language document dated 21 July 1947 issued by the city administration of Lodz, Poland, wherein Marianna is granted German citizenship insofar as the Polish authorities are concerned.
 - b. German-language police registration at Rohnstedt (Anmeldung bei der polizeilichen Meldebehoerde), dated 1 September 1947.
 - c. Kreisaeztliches Zeugnis (certificate from a county health office) signed by a Dr. (Fru) LUEFTNER at Sondershausen and dated 2 July 1952, wherein (Marianna) Elizabeth KORZHAN is authorized injections for health purposes.
 - d. Ausweis fuer Sozialunterstuetzungsempfaenger, issued in Sondershausen and dated 28 June 1950.
 - e. Versicherungs-

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- d. Versicherungs-Ausweis issued in Sonderhausen, which authorizes special medical treatment for Marianna Elisabeth KORZHAN.

Howard H. Sharline
Howard H. Sharline
HMC

2 Attachments:

- A. Korzhan Reports
- B. Photocopies of E. Korzhan's documents

13 August 1954

Distribution:

- ✓ 1 - Wash, w/2 cys Att. A, w/1 cy Att B
- 3 - COM, w/1 cy Att A
- 2 - FCB, w/1 cy Att A (DIRECT)
- 1 - MOB, w/1 cy Att A & B

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Attachment A to EGMA-12/65

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KORZHAN Reports

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DOC. MICRO. SER.

A. KORZHAN Report Dated 10 July 1954.

1. On 9 July 1954, at 1100 hours I visited Marianna at her rooming house at 40 Augustenstrasse, Munich, in order to follow up aspects of her story. She asked me why all her acquaintances have taken a cool attitude toward her, and stated that I seem to fear her. I told Marianna why her acquaintances have taken a reserved attitude, that she has spoken with people who know my past (my OUN career, arrest by the Poles, work with German Intelligence), and that they know that if the Soviets could get hold of me they would have me hanged. They know, I continued, that the Bolsheviks have banished eighteen of my relatives from their native Zakomor'ye, Ukraine, to Siberia, that the Bolsheviks murdered my elder brother Osip because of suspicion that he was in contact with me. And suddenly my wife arrives in Munich after ten years under Communist rule, legally and in good health, elegantly dressed, with a cheerful disposition, and with an account of her past difficult to believe.

2. Marianna replied that the action of Soviet and Polish security organs in her case can then be ascribed to ignorance. She replied as follows: "Yes, I understand that my account is very improbable, but it is true nevertheless. It was as I have related. Are the Bolsheviks infallible? There are people who are lucky. Perhaps I belong to that category of people. Why do all of you find this so difficult to understand? Please tell me!" Thereupon I pointed out to Marianna some of the falsehoods she had related to me. I spoke approximately as follows: "On 7 July you stated that you were in jail in Lodz eight months because you had no documents and because you were suspected of being a German agent. The charge of agency was dropped and the Polish military tribunal sentenced you only because of loss of documents. Did the Poles really put people in jail because of lack of documents? Were you the only person to lose documents during the war? There were thousands who lost their documents, and they were not jailed. Why then were you jailed? Here is one instance where all is not in order, and no one will believe you. You were in jail, yes, but not because of lack of documents. It will be believed that you were in prison because of suspicions of your being a German spy, or because you are my wife. However, in such a case the term would not be for eight months, but for eight years, or exile. Further, you stated that you were interrogated but several minutes, and that you stated that you did not know anything about my activities. You expect all this to be believed because 'UB members are young and dumb'."

3. After regathering her thoughts, Marianna replied: "I was arrested not because I had no documents but because I had a false document, a false ausweis. When living with a Polish family in Rosnan, I was without

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documents. I saw that something must be done and gave my landlady a diamond ring and she gave me a temporary Polish ausweis. With the aid of an ink eradicator, I erased the name of the original lady to whom the document had been issued and wrote in my true name, Marianna Elisabeth KORZHAN, my date and place of birth, and attached my photograph. When inspected by Smersh, I presented that document and they looked at it under the light, discovering that the document had been falsified. When I was taken to the prison in Lodz, I there admitted that I was German and I was sentenced for eight months of prison. This is all I can say, and so it happened." To my question as to why she had not revealed this matter earlier, Marianna replied as follows: "How can I remember everything that took place ten years ago? I had forgotten the matter, and recall it now. Why do you ask such things? I have already told you that I shall not answer your questions in regard to matters about which I have already spoken. That is all." I explained that I was trying to make her understand why her acquaintances have taken a reserved attitude. I continued: "You stated that you told the UB that you know nothing about my activities. But how do you explain the fact that after four days the UB produced my picture and asked whether you recognized the man it represented? Could it not be that the UB had a file on me and was looking for me? If so, how could the UB be satisfied with your answer that you know nothing about my activities?" Marianna became confused at this point, but gathering herself together quickly, replied: "Whether Smersh or the UB knew something about you, I do not know. I personally told them nothing. I stated only that you had been with the German army, that you had been on the Eastern front and had been in Krakow."

4. I then stated to Marianna that at least five times previously I had asked her whether she had told her captors anything about my work and that her standard reply had been that she told her interrogators nothing. Now she admitted telling of my stay on the Eastern front and in Krakow. Why the discrepancy? Marianna replied that all that happened so long ago that she had forgotten some of the details. She replied literally as follows: "I told the UB you were in the German army. I also told them you had been on the Eastern front, and how long. But I did not say that you worked in counter-intelligence. I could have talked about that, because I saw and knew much. But I did not want to harm you. I did not tell you this immediately because I perceived that you and your friends suspect that I am a Soviet agent. It was more advantageous for me to say to my captors that you had been in the army only, without mention of your counter-intelligence work, for then they would not question me further about you. They would think that you are a German, just as I, and so I kept silent in regard to your war-time career. Had I spoken in detail about it, I would not have left prison and would not be here today."

5. I switched our talk to what she told her captors about her biography. Marianna stated that she had to provide her biography "several tens of times." She would be interrogated, the interrogator

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wrote down the data, read the finished product to her, and she would sign it. I asked whether she mentioned my stay in Radiano, and she replied that never had she done so. Asked why not, Marianna replied as follows: "I could not say anything about Radiano, because in Radiano you ordered the arrest of around twenty Bolshevik agents. If the UB were to learn that, then I would not have been released from prison. Therefore, I told the UB that from birth to 1940 I had lived in Lvov and that subsequently I had moved to Sianok, where I lived until 1944, that is, until I moved to Germany." I asked her what name she told the UB she used in Sianok, and she replied: "Marianna Elisabeth KORZHAN." My question went as follows: "How could you have stated that you lived in Sianok as KORZHAN when in fact you lived there under the name of YORKHEIM? Did you not fear that the UB would check, for Sianok is in present-day Poland? The matter could be checked in several days at most. Moreover, how could you say that you had gone directly from Lvov to Sianok in late 1940, for you well know that to June 1941 the Bolsheviks were in Lvov? Does that not indicate that you escaped illegally from the Bolsheviks?" In reply Marianna stated: "It seems that in fact the UB did not check whether I lived four years in Sianok or what name I used. As I have already stated, the UB officials in Lods were young and dumb, without any special training, and they did not know how to conduct such matters. They didn't even know that to June 1941 the Bolsheviks had occupied Lvov. And so I was able to tell them I had gone directly from Lvov to Sianok."

6. "Previously you told me," I continued, "that when you were freed from the camp in Lods, a German repatriation commission had obtained from Berlin all documents of your parents, sisters, and of yourself, and that these documents show that since 1940, you and your family have been Germans, possessing German kennkarte. Is that true?" Marianna's reply: "It is true. The commission had all of our documents."

KORZHAN: "If that is true, then these documents show that you and your entire family had lived in Radiano, for it was in Radiano that all of you received your German documents. Your address at that time was put in those documents. From those German documents the UB easily could see that you had lived in Radiano. And yet you say that you mentioned nothing about Radiano."

Marianna: "Perhaps the documents did not come from Berlin. They might have been from Novy Stav, that is, the place where my German relatives lived and where I had lived for a brief period during the war."

KORZHAN: "What sort of documents could the German repatriation mission have obtained from Novy Stav? At most, registration of residence by both yourself and your relatives at Novy Stav. Could such suffice to satisfy the commission that you are German?"

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Marianna: "It appears that it did, for I was declared to be a German."

KORZHAN: "In Novy Stav you had no German documents whatsoever. You had but a false freundenpass issued under the name KORZHAN and which stipulated that you were stateless."

Marianna: "After all, all this is not important. In the camp where I was, there were people who had never been Germans, and yet all were taken to the Eastern zone of Germany and, without investigation, given German citizenship. Please don't ask me about such things any more, for I have not come here in order to be investigated, but to see my husband. You had better think about how I can acquire local documents. I shall give you no more answers. I see that I have made you much trouble; that I have mixed up your plans. It will be interesting to see what you will now do."

KORZHAN: "How did you mix up my plans and what trouble do you have in mind?"

Marianna: "I have learned that you are now an important man, that you circulate in the best company, with people of importance in politics. You go to the best Munich nightclubs. In a word, you are a man of the world. But suddenly appears your uncultured, poorly-educated wife, with whom you cannot go anywhere. You have to limit your contacts. That is what I mean in saying that I have spoiled your plans. You yourself know well that my arrival is unpleasant. You cannot deny that I am your wife. I have many photographs from Lvov of you with me and my relatives. Then you were an important man. Today you are an important figure. Do you want to see these photographs?"

KORZHAN: "Gladly."

7. Marianna showed me a photograph made after our marriage in 1936, as well as other snapshots from Lvov. To my question where she obtained them, she replied from her father in America. To me that seemed impossible, for I had seen her father and sisters in Salzburg in the period 1945-1947 and they did not have as much as one photograph of Marianna. Therefore, I told Marianna that I knew as a matter of certainty that her father had no such pictures. Marianna: "Interesting. And how do you know that he didn't?" KORZHAN: "I saw your father after the war." Marianna: "That is impossible. You don't even know where my father was after the war." KORZHAN: "Your father, toward the end of the war, worked for the railroad in Steiermark. After the war he lived in Salzburg, from where he went to America. For two years I had access to your father and sisters. I talked with them and know

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that they had no pictures of you." Marianna: "That is possible. I got the photograph from relatives in Bitterfeld."

8. On 10 July I again visited Marianna. I told her I needed her documents in order to make arrangements for her registration with the local authorities. I told her that there might be some difficulties in registration, and she firmly replied: "I am perplexed that you make such a big thing out of registering me. You give the impression that mountains must be moved in order to obtain permission for me to stay. In fact it can be done easily. I was told that when I arrived here, I should go either to the police or to a refugee camp and to announce that I was your wife; that for ten years I lived in the East Zone; that finally I was able to locate you and desired to stay in West Germany; that the police or camp officials would check whether in fact you lived here, and in consequence I would obtain permission to stay. Not only permission, but financial aid until I found employment. Why do you make it so difficult when I know all about it and I have been informed in detail?"

KORZHAN: "Who gave you that information?"

Marianna: "I was so informed by the Volkspolizei (East German police)."

KORZHAN: "So the Volkspolizei knew you did not intend to return to the East Zone? Yet they caused you no trouble. Where was this Volkspolizei station located?"

Marianna: "I was so told by one member of the Volkspolizei, not in his office, but privately. I had to travel to the police in order to deregister. As I was returning home, a policeman traveling on the same train, who was in charge of our village and who knew me, told me about this matter. He is a policeman of the type that lives well with the populace and aids them. He has nothing to do with politics. He told me that when I had received permission to remain in the West Zone, I could with impunity return to my village in the East Zone and pick up my things, that the local police would make no difficulties because my husband lived in West Germany."

9. At this meeting I examined Marianna's pictures more closely. One is of Marianna at a health resort. To my question as to for what sickness she was being treated, Marianna replied that she was sent by the health board to a resort in order to get treatments for her nerves and heart, that as a result of her prison and camp experiences her nerves had been wasted. Even now, she stated, all was not well, although her health had improved greatly.

10. I have given here a running account of two meetings with Marianna. I am of the opinion that when under UB detention, Marianna told everything

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she knew about my war-time activities. She is withholding these things now because, as she herself stated, if she had told the UB about my activities, then she would not have been released. I feel that she received permission, aid, and instructions of an unknown nature from Communist intelligence organs. The fact that the East German police gave her instructions on how to register in West Germany indicates that the authorities knew of her intentions. I am of the opinion that Marianna should be interrogated by competent American or West German authorities.

11. Photocopies of her East German documents are enclosed. (See attachment B, this dispatch.)

B. KORZHAN Report Dated 11 July 1954.

1. In regard to my wife, I talked with two lawyers, Dr. Ewald RUDOLF, Arcostrasse 5, Munich, and Dr. Wolfgang ULRICH, Ungererstrasse 43, Munich. The following was discussed:

a. Because Marianna might at any moment go to the German police in Munich or to the refugee camp at Walks in order to request permission to stay in West Germany, revealing thereby that her husband resides in Munich, it will become known to the authorities that I am living now with another woman. In this case, the German police will begin an investigation on suspicion of bigamy and I will have to show that no bigamy is involved. To disprove the suspicions of the police will be very difficult. Witnesses will be consulted and Marianna's objective of compromising me will have been attained.

b. To avoid the above, both lawyers see but two possibilities. One is for me, prior to Marianna's going to the police, to file an accusation against myself for giving the police false information about myself and Marianna Yaroslava BIHUS, and court action will follow. The court action will authorize Yaroslava to assume her legal name of BIHUS. This possibility is disadvantageous because the court action will be public and productive of gossip or scandal, because a prison term might be handed down by the court, and because a prison term means a criminal record, which complicates any future plans for emigration. A second possibility is for me to find someone with influence with the German police, and this person with influence would arrange matters with the police by circumventing court action on the basis of documents produced, whereupon the police will order proper corrections in police records without the usual court action. If such a person with influence can be found, he should act immediately, before Marianna goes to the police. Moreover, recently the West German parliament granted an amnesty for cases similar to mine. Both lawyers held that this second possibility was the better.

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What did we do?

2. Therefore, I ask whether it is possible for the Americans to arrange for the correction of the documents with the German police without the necessity for overt court action. If there is no such possibility, can I make efforts through some other channel for aid in this matter? I want to emphasize that I must do all in order to prevent the compromise of my person. Otherwise I am finished in Germany.

C. KORZHAN Report Dated 12 July 1954.

1. In a talk on 12 July, Marianna told me that during her stay in the Lods prison and in the work camp, she was a privileged person. During her stay in prison she was in charge of her cell and was responsible for all the prisoners in that cell. She did not have to do any of the cell chores, and frequently the guards took her to town, where she did shopping, went with the guards to restaurants. Although sentenced to prison for eight months, she was freed after six months of confinement and taken to a work camp, where she worked for the Soviet command, first as a housemaid. She sewed clothing for MVD soldiers, for their wives and children, and later worked as an assistant for the cook. Later she worked as a seamstress in the building of the Polish Communist Party, where she sewed flags, made underclothes for UB members and their families. Later still she was allowed to live in the Communist-party building and was able to save money and buy clothes and other items in the town. She was also permitted to go to town to work.

2. To my question as to whether other women had such privileges, Marianna replied negatively. To my question as to why she deserved such preferred treatment, Marianna was unable to give a clear answer. She stated merely that she was very diligent, and her industriousness marked her off from the other women internees. This suggests strongly to me that at that early time in her stay under the Communists, Marianna was being prepared for a special assignment.

D. KORZHAN Report Dated 15 July 1954:

1. During the course of my talks with Marianna, I was unable to learn the underlying reason for her appearance in Munich. In response to my questions and those of her friend Olga FILIPOVICH, Marianna has replied approximately as follows:

a. I came to Munich in order to meet my husband and to talk about our future. I was cognizant of the fact that our meeting would be of decisive significance and that on the basis of this, I would have to work out my future. Although I was told by my friends in America that in all probability my husband would refuse to continue our married life, I still had hopes that we could reach some agreement. I felt that he would take me to his home, furnish

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me with subsistence, and in general concern himself about my welfare. I could find no reason why he should not welcome me and why he should not permit me to remain with him. I had been told in the East Zone that it was possible that my husband might have married someone else in the meantime. However, I was also told that if he had married again under German law, which authorizes a person to remarry if he has no word of his spouse after three years, his second marriage would be immediately invalid upon appearance of the first legal spouse. Therefore, I calculated that with the presentation of the necessary documents, notwithstanding any other arrangements which he might have made, I would be recognized as his only legal spouse. Furthermore, even though my husband has informed me that he has remarried, all the same I do not believe him. I know for certain that he is not married. In view of the above, I have no understanding whatsoever why it is that he refuses categorically to live with me in the future.

b. My plan for the future was as follows: If my husband were to refuse to live with me, I would attempt to take advantage of my husband's presence in Munich and make application, as his legal spouse, for permission to remain in West Germany, receive West German documents, and make attempts to emigrate to the U.S. where my two sisters and step-father now reside. As a resident of East Germany, I had no opportunity to emigrate to the U.S. except possibly eventually from Berlin; however, I had been told that it was considerably more difficult to emigrate from Berlin than from West Germany. My sister and brother-in-law, the latter being an American citizen, assured me that within six months after my arrival in Munich, I would have the opportunity to emigrate to the U. S., particularly inasmuch as I would be traveling as a German refugee from the East Zone.

2. The above constitutes the entirety of Marianna's statements to Olga FILIPOVICH in explanation of her reason for arriving in Munich. She stated to me a similar version on 15 July. In reply to my queries concerning the source who had furnished her with this information, not all of which was true and accurate, she did not venture to say that it had been the Volkspolizei (as she had said in the past) but merely replied that the information had been furnished to her by good friends.

3. All my efforts to discuss her reasons for coming to West Germany were unsuccessful. On the contrary, on her own initiative she began to talk about the "groundless supposition" that she had been sent to the West by the Bolsheviks. She spoke as follows: "From my first day in Munich, from my first meeting with Olga FILIPOVICH and her husband, from my first encounter with Engineer SEMAKOVSKY and Boris LEVITSKY, and finally from my meeting with General VIETKO, I have detected and felt that everyone has been unnecessarily careful and suspicious and that I am being suspected of having been sent to Munich by the Bolsheviks. All these suspicions give me no peace, unnerve me and are very painful. What reasons do these individuals

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have to suspect me? I have never had anything in common with the Bolsheviks and I have never worked for them; my arrival in Munich came about as a result of the information furnished by my sisters in order to assist me to emigrate to the United States. If it had not been for my sisters, who urged me to go to Munich, I would have legalized in East Germany where I had a job, peace, and where no one was interested in me or had any suspicions."

4. In response to her statement, I told her not to be surprised at the conduct of the aforementioned individuals inasmuch as it was currently normal to suspect anyone who arrives in the West from Eastern Germany. In reply, Marianna stated: "Everything that I have already said about my stay in Poland, about my interrogation and what I said during the interrogation by the UB, about my incarceration in jail and in the labor camp, and about my stay in Eastern Germany is true. I added nothing about myself, I have not told you any lies, but have merely related the facts as they occurred. If my friends refuse to believe what I say, I am at the end of my resources. I will always continue to say the same thing because I have nothing different to tell. Why is it that all of you here in the West are so convinced that the UB or the secret German (East) police are so almighty and know everything? They are only humans and nothing else. There is much that they do not know. It is natural that you here should marvel that I succeeded in giving them answers which, had they been checked, would have been found to be untruthful. However, I had luck in this respect, and the police evidently did not check my statements or otherwise I would not have been in West Germany at the present time."

5. From all of my conversations with Marianna to date, my impressions are as follows:

a. Either for personal reasons or by special assignment from someone, Marianna has decided to come to Munich to attempt a reconciliation with me. Although I have informed her at our first meeting that her intents are not realizable, she has not considered it necessary to change her original intent. Two possible explanations may play a role here.

b. Marianna feels that if she succeeds in legalizing and living with me, she will be assured of a living not worse than that during the German occupation of the Ukraine when she did not have to concern herself with money problems. Such a life impressed her at that time and made her feel important. She paid no heed to our personal relationship and it played a minor role for her. She was basically interested in personal security alone. In all probability she considers that the past can be repeated. Additionally, not revealing her source of information, Marianna affirms that she had heard that I associate with elegant society, that I

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visit various expensive bars, taverns, etc. in Munich. On the basis of this information, she concludes that I am well-off financially. The aforementioned does not accord with the truth. I never visit expensive restaurants nor do I frequent any cabarets or places of amusement.

c. Marianna has received an assignment from the Bolsheviks to make a reconciliation with me at any cost and to remain with me to learn my current activities, the nature of my duties, ascertain my contacts. It is not to be excluded that the Bolsheviks have exploited her human qualities, indicating her difficult situation in the East, her inability to dress decently, her need to work. They could have told her that I am well-off financially and that she has every legal right to a part of my way of life. They could have hinted to her that I have connections with some intelligence organs and that I have once again re-established myself. Further, they could have instructed her thus: She should contact me, informing me what she has been forced to go through in my behalf, the tortures and inhumanity she has been subjected to, indicating that throughout everything she has not betrayed me. Such conduct on her part, indicating her to be a person of character, would allegedly have an effect upon me and force me to assist her in her present situation. This tactic is suggested by the first letter received by Olga FILIPOVICH from Marianna. In this letter Marianna stresses the inhuman suffering she has undergone because of me and that in all her actions she has not betrayed me.

6. The second supposition is also supported by Marianna's attempt to find out from the FILIPOVICH's and SLIMAKOVSKY all about my personal status and employment, what I do, my monthly salary. Why should she be so intensively interested in my employment? If she really has any desire to remain with me now, ignoring all personal feelings and our inability to get along, would the primary question be my employment?

7. It is of interest to note that whenever I am alone with Marianna, she repeatedly has made attempts to find out whether I am working for some intelligence organ. Marianna explains her silence for the past seven years as follows: "I made no attempt whatsoever to seek you out for the last seven years because I did not wish to harm you in whatever you may have been doing. I felt that if you were still alive you were once again working for counter-intelligence in the West and did not attempt to search for you in order not to incur the wrath of the Bolsheviks against you and through you, against myself."

8. Further, Marianna is convinced that my financial situation is very satisfactory and believes it to be exactly that which "she had been told" (not mentioning by whom). She has already asked me to make purchases of clothes for her as she considers her "rags" to be inadequate

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and do not permit her to visit others. When I informed her that I receive 300 DM monthly, showing her the bank deposit receipts, she refused to believe me. It therefore follows that someone informed her that my salary was allegedly greater. Who could have informed her of this? No one of her friends in the United States could have told her about my salary inasmuch as even my closest friends in Munich know that my only source of income is the 300 DM from the World Council of Churches.

9. From my conversation with Marianna, I have gained the impression that she will attempt to legalize in West Germany at any cost. In this course of action, she may be desirous of the following: She may legalize for the purpose of emigrating to the United States, or she may legalize in order to facilitate observation of my activities. She may eventually attempt to recruit me for the Bolsheviks. Undoubtedly it is not too important for her to effect a reconciliation with me; what is important is to legalize and remain near me. This is confirmed by her daily requests that I obtain permission from the German police for her stay in the West and eventually that I procure West German documents for her. After I informed her that it is impossible to obtain documents and legalize within one week, but that a longer period of time will be necessary, she threatened to go to the police herself to arrange things. In the event that her efforts in Munich will not be crowned with success, she states that she intends to travel to Camp Valka near Nuernberg and submit herself to the normal process in order to legalize in some fashion or another. Marianna is afraid that, unless she succeeds in legalizing before her authorization to remain in West Germany expires on 3 August 1954, she will be forced to return to East Germany, which she has no intent of doing. She has expressed that she intends to write to the mayor of the village of Ronstedt, informing him that she has no desire to return to East Germany.

E. KORZHAN Report Dated 16 July 1954.

1. On the basis of numerous conversations during the past ten days, I have been able to ascertain that Marianna, traveling to Munich from East Germany, was not uninformed on various circumstances in Munich. She appears to be quite well oriented on the details of certain matters. Marianna, when speaking in German, is unusually careful and utters words only after apparently thinking every one over. When speaking in Ukrainian, on the other hand, Marianna only infrequently chooses her words and is much more open, permitting one to learn many more things than would be possible in German. Marianna, with evident pleasure, employs the expression, "I was told", not indicating who told her. Only on one occasion did she misspeak when she said, "This was told to me at the Volkspolizei."

2. The following constitute that which Marianna "was told":

a. That she would have no difficulties in obtaining permission to remain, once she arrived in Munich.

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b. That immediately after her arrival in Munich, she should report to the police and declare that she is the wife of Mikhail KORZHAN.

c. That in the event the police decline to authorize her to remain in West Germany, Marianna should travel to Camp Valka near Nuernberg and there undergo screening before a review commission before which she should also declare that she is the wife of Mikhail KORZHAN, a permanent resident of Munich, with whom she is desirous of establishing herself. It was told her that the commission would grant her request.

d. That the police would request to see only two documents, her inter-zonal passport and the certificate issued by the Lodz county office indicating that she had served two years at the labor camp, after which she was repatriated to the East Zone of Germany as a German. She could also show her residency card from Ronstedt. Aside from these documents, she was assured that neither the police nor the Valka commission would request to see any others.

e. That after she will have received permission to remain in Munich, Marianna will be permitted to return to Ronstedt or Sondershausen in order to pick up the items she left behind.

f. That she should not concern herself with financial support inasmuch as the German authorities would be obligated, once she had received permission to remain in Munich, to give her a place of residence in some escapee camp in West Germany as well as a minimum of 50 DM; this would be the least and worst she could expect since her husband would be expected to help her financially. Further, if Marianna presents a medical certificate that she is at least 50 percent disqualified, she will neither be forced to seek work nor to make a living otherwise, but will even receive a larger sum of money. Therefore she should prove, using her certificate, that she received a monthly income in the East Zone and was being treated at the cost of the government.

g. That should she desire, after receiving permission to remain in Munich, to return to the East Zone after 15 July 1954, she could do so by paying for her railroad fare with East German marks. This ticket, therefore, would cost her only fifty Ost Marks or approximately 12 DM. In order to insure herself accordingly, she should obtain the necessary Ost Marks.

3. To my query, made in Ukrainian, who gave her such detailed information, Marianna answered that the Volkspolizei of a small village near Sondershausen which she visited gave her the information. I asked her further whether the Volkspolizei also knew that Marianna did not

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intend to return and that she was traveling to live with her husband. After a long period of hesitation, Marianna answered, speaking now in German, that all of the information was given to her by one policeman in private on a train, rather than at the Volkspolizei bureau. It is evident that the policeman was aware that Marianna was traveling to remain with her husband. Perceiving that she had misspoken, Marianna refused to answer other questions.

4. During the course of further conversations with Marianna, she talked of various matters, underlining items which had been "told" to her but not indicating who her source was. The following items "were told" to Marianna by this unidentified source:

a. That her husband lives in Munich very luxuriously, that he visits expensive restaurants, cabarets and other locales in Munich.

b. That her husband keeps company with highly-placed personalities who influence the political life of Germany and that he, as an important personage, frequently travels outside of Germany.

c. That even though her husband may have used the German laws to remarry, the marriage would be immediately declared void upon the appearance and declaration of the first wife.

d. That even though her husband should refuse to continue living with her, he would be required to support her as long as she remained in Germany and until her emigration to the United States.

e. That should her husband categorically refuse to continue their marriage, she could obtain permission to travel to the United States easier than any other foreigner inasmuch as she is a German citizen. She had also been told that she could make attempts to emigrate to the United States from Berlin but that it would be much simpler and easier to receive permission for emigration from Munich.

5. The above constitute items which Marianna "was told." Logically the source of this information is the Volkspolizei, as she initially mentioned. If the source is the Volkspolizei, it then becomes evident how she was able to take with her the aforementioned documents, i.e., the discharge from the labor camp and her residency card. These documents appear to have been a part of some public file, as both have file holes in them. Additionally, she brought with her the certificate indicating receipt of State support and a doctor's certificate showing that Marianna is not fit for work. All of these documents are necessary for legalization purposes.

6. Further, Marianna now states that she erred in her initial supposition that I would assist her in obtaining permission to remain

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in Munich. She considers that it would have been better had she gone to the police herself. Several days ago, after I borrowed Marianna's documents (with the exception of the inter-zonal passport) for some time, Marianna declared to the FILIPOVICH's that she fears that I may not return her documents, that I may destroy them, or even escape with the documents.

F. KORZHAN Report Dated 20 July 1954.

1. On 20 July 1954 at 0900 hours, I visited Marianna at her rooming house located on Augustinstrasse 40. On this occasion, Marianna showed me two letters which she had received from her sister Emilia from Brooklyn, New York; in one letter Emilia transmitted \$25 and advised Marianna on various things. Emilia recommended that Marianna go to the police immediately to request the necessary West German documents. She further suggested that Marianna discuss the matter of a divorce with a German lawyer inasmuch as Marianna should emigrate to the United States after receipt of a divorce. Emilia reassured Marianna that I am obligated to support her as long as she remains in Germany. Emilia suggested that Marianna have as little to do with me as possible except "officially" on items of financial assistance, legalization in West Germany, and receipt of divorce.

2. I called to Marianna's attention that although she has every right to make application for remaining in West Germany and to receive West German documents, she would automatically assume the same stateless status as her husband if she were to register as my wife, and that according to West German law, the wife would immediately lose her German citizenship. Therefore, Marianna could receive documents only as a "stateless foreigner." I asked her whether she considered it important to retain her German citizenship. Her verbatim answer was as follows: "I must retain my German citizenship at any cost even though it portends divorcing you. I do not desire to remain in Germany as a stateless foreigner even for one transitory hour. I want to be in Germany as a German citizen."

3. Marianna did not give any concrete answer to my queries about the basic reason for wanting to retain her German citizenship. She did hint, however, that in the event her plans to emigrate to the United States did not eventuate, she might even consider returning to the East Zone of Germany and therefore did not want to lose her German citizenship. Otherwise, in the event that she did succeed in legalizing in West Germany, she would have few restrictions to travel in Europe. On the other hand, she would be restricted in her movements as a "stateless foreigner."

4. To my query whether she would take legal proceedings against me in order to obtain a divorce, she replied that she would but that she is at present without finances. I told her that I would bear all costs in the divorce proceedings, to which she agreed.

G. KORZHAN Report Dated 22 July 1954.

1. On 22 July 1954 I visited Marianna in order to discuss her remaining in West Germany as well as to execute an application for flight

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of asylum in West Germany. Additionally, I brought her an application from the American Consulate for emigration to the United States.

2. Seeing that I appeared to be sincere in assisting her, Marianna conversed with me in a very friendly tone of voice. During our conversation Marianna half in jest, half in seriousness, made a proposition that I accompany her to the East Zone in order to visit her relatives there. Her proposition was as follows:

"After I receive permission to remain in West Germany, I will have another last opportunity to return to the East Zone in order to transfer my possessions to West Germany. I will also be able to visit my relatives. Would you be able to accompany me to the East Zone? If you were to, not only my relatives but even all my acquaintances and friends would be happy to see you. However, I believe that you probably fear to go to the East Zone. Isn't that true? Speaking frankly, you should not be afraid and have no reason to be. You should understand that I lived under my true name for the last seven years; during this period, no one questioned me about anything nor concerned themselves with me. I think that the same would be applicable were you to arrive in the East Zone; no one would really be interested in you but you would do me a great favor as well as my relatives. My relatives, on my departure to West Germany, begged me to bring you to see them; they promised to help in obtaining authorization for your visit to the East Zone. For your information and to put your mind at ease, you must believe me that there are no Bolsheviks whatsoever in my area where I resided; the Volkspolizei do not concern themselves with anyone who arrives possessing a legal passport. Such is my proposition to you; however, I am not trying to convince you, as you should do as you see fit."

3. Before I was able to formulate a reply, she answered as follows: "I see that you are afraid to go to the East Zone. Probably it would be better if you did not go; I do not want to take any responsibility upon myself. I am personally convinced that nothing would befall you. If, however, something happened, I should not like to be responsible for it." In order not to close the gates on her proposition, I replied that I would give the matter some thought.

4. During the remainder of the conversation, Marianna related some impressions about the frame of mind among the Soviet military personnel and Party members in East Germany. She stated the following:

"All members of the Red Army are convinced that sooner or later war will break out with the Americans, although the date is unknown. Whether it will be within several months, a year, or not for several years, the fact remains that there will be a war

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with the Americans. It is clear that, should war break out, the Bolsheviks will be able to occupy West Germany, Austria, and other nations within a matter of days. Because of this, the Volkspolizei do not make any concerted effort to interfere with those escaping to the West. The Volkspolizei merely registers accurately their names, believing that none of these German escapees will long enjoy their 'Western freedom' and that their days are numbered; they will receive their just share when the time comes. From this attitude it becomes apparent that the Volkspolizei, like the members of the Red Army, are convinced that they will be lord over Germany sooner or later."

5. Marianna reiterated that during the course of the UB hearings in Lodz, she did not reveal that I worked for the Abwehr. In her opinion, neither the UB nor the Volkspolizei are in the least aware of my previous activities. This reaffirmation on Marianna's part appears to be an attempt to convince me to accompany her to the East Zone.

6. The question arises: Did Marianna make the proposition that I accompany her to the East Zone to visit her relatives out of sheer stupidity or was it in accordance with an assignment received either from the UB, MGB or the Volkspolizei? It is difficult to imagine that Marianna does not understand what awaits me were I to appear in the East Zone. This, possibly, was the first step in the direction of eventual attempt at my recruitment for collaboration with the Soviets; hence her reassurance that she did not reveal anything to the UB, hence her talk about the strength of the Bolsheviks, and hence her story that sooner or later they will take over West Germany. When to this is added the fact that I had previously informed Marianna that I could not emigrate to the United States because of my activities with German intelligence, it becomes necessary to conclude that Marianna came up with the proposition as a solution to the problem. In any case, I am convinced at this time that Marianna is smarter than I thought her to be at one time. Although she is not intelligent, she is refined and crafty. It is my belief that she will show her real motives only after she will have obtained permission to remain in West Germany.

7. That Marianna is smarter than I thought previously is evidenced by the following, which occurred a few days ago. Marianna, during our conversation at that time, informed me "that she has accurate information that I have remarried." In reply to my query how could I remarry without a divorce, she replied, "I was absent all these years from Germany and did not inform you about myself. You appealed to the courts, declaring that I was dead and thus obtained permission to remarry." Asking her who had given her such information, she said that "it had been told to her". When I stated that someone was furnishing her with false information, she replied without thinking: "I am aware that you suspect me of having been sent here on an assignment for the Bolsheviks. You

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are convinced that I have contacts here who furnish me with information. You are grossly mistaken. I permit you to have me surveilled; perhaps you already have. In that case you will have found out that aside from meeting the FILIPOVICH's, I meet no one else."

H. KORZHAN Report Dated 2 August 1954.

1. On 2 August 1954 at 0628 hours, Marianna departed by train from Munich to Giessen, near Frankfurt, Germany, in hope of obtaining permission to stay in West Germany. He told me that had she known that it is so difficult to legalize in West Germany, then she should not have left the Eastern Zone. Because "she had been told," she continued, that it was easy to legalize in West Germany and to arrange for emigration to the United States, she left the Eastern Zone. Now she realizes that she must wait at least a year for permission to emigrate, and it is even probable that she will not meet American immigration requirements.

2. Her new address will be:

Marianna Elisabeth KORZHAN
Bundesaufnahmestelle fuer deutsche Fluechtlinge
Giessen ueber Frankfurt a/Main

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DESENSITIZED
801 70-17

Wła zabezpieczenia wykonaniu niniejszego orzeczenia. Ory-
ginał dotyczący przypadku majątku w/w zarządza na podstawie art. 11 po-
wodanego dekretu zajęcie tego majątku.

W terminie zawitym 7-dniowym od dnia doręczenia niniejszego
orzeczenia strony mogą zgodnie z art. 8 wspomnianego dekretu, zwrócić
się do Starostwa Grodzkiego Pródnijsko-Łódzkiego z żądaniem skierowa-
nia sprawy na drogę postępowania sądowego.-



Właściciel
Kauf
Właściciel

Für amtliche Zwecke
 17.05.1934
 8.9.34

Anmeldung bei der polizeilichen Meldebehörde

Am 1.9. 1934 in Wien
 Kreis Wien Wohnort Wien
 gesprochen nach Rehmsfeldt

als Mieter — Untermieter — Schlafstelle — Dienst — Besuch — bei
 Zutreffendes ankreuzen
 Letzte Wohnung 1. St. für Kranke in Wien Straße 1. St. für Kranke Nr. 1 als Mieter bei Rehmsfeldt Untermieter

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Familienname (bei Frauen auch Geburtsname und gegebenenfalls Name aus der letzten früheren Ehe)	Vorname(n) (ständliche; Rufname unterstreichen)	Familienstand (ledig, verh., verw., gesch., bei bestehender Ehe verh. seit)	Beruf (gemeine Bezeichnung der Berufstätigkeit und Angabe, ob selbständig oder Angestellter, Arbeiter usw.)	Geburts- tag monat jahr	a) Geburtsort b) Kreis c) Staat (wenn Ausland)	Staatsangehörigkeit?	Bezeichnung des religiösen Bekenntnisses (ob Angehöriger einer Religions- oder Weltanschauungsgemeinschaft oder gläubig)	Wohnort und Wohnung (Ort, Kreis, Straße, Hausnummer) bei der letzten Personenstandsaufnahme bzw. am letzten vor der Anmeldung liegenden 1. Oktober	Bei Zuzug von außerhalb a) Haben Sie schon früher in der heimatlichen Gemeinde gewohnt? (Personenstandsfall: wann und wo hergezogen)	
WAGNER	Elisabeth	verh.	Heimdarin	14	13	Dumberg	öster. kath.			

Personen der Eltern
 (wenn Zuzug aus einer anderen Gemeinde erfolgt)

Vor- und Familienname des Vaters:

Geburts- tag, monat, jahr:

Geburtsort, Kreis, Staat (wenn Ausland):

Wohnort und Wohnung:

oder Geburtsort und Geburtsort:

Vor- und Familienname der Mutter:

Geburts- tag, monat, jahr:

Geburtsort, Kreis, Staat (wenn Ausland):

Wohnort und Wohnung:

oder Geburtsort:

Für Kraftfahrzeugbesitzer

Ich bin Besitzer des/der Kraftfahrzeuges Nr.

Personenbesitzergesamt Nr.

Kraftfahrzeug Nr.

Meiner gesetzlichen Verpflichtung zur Anmeldung der Wohnungsveränderung bei der Zulassungstelle für Kraftfahrzeuge werde ich unverzüglich nachkommen.

Für Ausländer und Staatslose

a) Art des vorbestehenden Ausweises (Pol., Fremden):

b) Nummer des Ausweises:

c) Anstellende Behörde:

d) Datum der Ausstellung:

Es ist die politische Gemeinde angegeben oder ein Ortsteil.

Bei mehrfacher Staatsangehörigkeit ist diese und die ältere Staatsangehörigkeit angegeben.

Elisabeth Wagner
 Eigentliche Unterschrift des Angezeigten

Eigentliche Unterschrift des Wohnungsinhabers (bei Dienst- ...)

Eigentliche Unterschrift des Hauseigentümers bzw. des Verwalters

Rehmsfeldt den 3. 1934
 Ort und Datum der Abgabe an die Meldebehörde

Kreisärztliches Zeugnis
(zur Vorlage beim Sozialamt)

Frau Elisabeth K o r z a n aus Rohnstedt, geb. am 1. 4. 1913, leidet an Kreislaufdystonie mit diencephaler Störung und mit endokriner (Schilddrüse) Störung.
Die Erwerbsminderung beträgt # 50 %.

Sondershausen, den 2. 7. 1952.

Der Kreisrat des Landkreises Sondershausen
- Gesundheitswesen -
Der Kreisarzt:



W. Lüftner
(Dr. Lüftner)

Ausweis für Sozialhilfeempfänger

Ausweis Nr. *463*
Herr/Frau *Korzan* geb. am *1. 4. 13*
wohnt in *Rohnstedt* erhält für sich
und
Sozialunterstützung seit *16. 6. 52*
Vom Beginn der Zahlung der Sozialunterstützung ab ist sie krankheits-
versichert.
Sondershausen am *28. 6. 52*

Der Kreisrat - Sozialamt -

Der Kreisarzt:

Arzt Götting

Bei Einstellung der Sozialunterstützung ist der Kreisarzt zu verständigen.
L 0114

