

Nov. 1947

Supplement to [REDACTED] No. 25.

1. From November 1936 to March 1941 [REDACTED] was in the USSR Army. He was assigned to Lvov following the completion of his military education, and was then reassigned to Piest-Litovsk. He was in the Infantry and was responsible for the teaching and drilling of soldiers in the use of arms. He claims that he was in charge of the 2nd platoon of the 1st Company of the 2nd Battalion of the 305th Regiment (Hqs. at Piest-Litovsk) of the 44th Infantry Division (Hqs. in Farnisch, Poland) of the Soviet Red Army (Hqs. at Lvov.)
2. According to Soolzako, the 44th Division was commanded by one Major General TRACHENKO (phon.). His Chief of Staff was one SALHASSLAK. The 305th Regiment was commanded by Col. LA. NICHOUYK (phon.); the 2nd Battalion by Captain LAKK (phon.) and the 1st Company by Capt. SAVCHENKO (phon.)
3. In the spring of 1941 Subject left his platoon for a month's leave at his home in Toktarukel, Caucasus. He travelled by train and claims to have injured his right hip, thus requiring hospitalization at the Krasnodar Military Hospital on Krasnodarsky Street. He remained there until the outbreak of war with Germany in June 1941.
4. After being discharged from the Hospital Subject reported to a reassignment center in Krasnodar and was sent to the 1133rd Regiment of the 56th Division and stationed between Tghenakog and Rostov on the Don. His Commanding Officer was Lt. Col. SPARKVOLDV (phon.) In March 1942 he was wounded in the right shoulder while fighting against the Germans and was sent to Orsk in Azerbaijan. He remained there until about June 1942 convalescing. In July he was ordered to the Crimea but claims that, like other Caucasians, he deserted and remained in the Krasnodar area. In August, the Germans reached Krasnodar and Subject was appointed as an assistant chief in the Circassian Field Gendarmerie in Toktemukel. He was under the Command of Lt. Gen. Von FOERSTER and Major Von KORNICZKY, and held that position until the end of 1942. He was charged with collecting Red Army uniforms and weapons in the area for the Germans.
5. In the early part of 1943 Subject joined North Caucasian Battalion 835 in Kalushinsky, which is located about 30 kms. from Toktemukel. This unit was composed entirely of Caucasians and operated under a commando group which scouted Russian positions and engaged in demolition work. An Abadzak Circassian named DZEFTSCH TUGUS held an important position in this unit. Subject states that TUGUS was from Toktemukel and had escaped into Finland during the Russo-Finnish fighting. He was subsequently used by the Germans to organize the special Caucasian unit which was sent to the Caucasus.
6. When the Germans retreated in March 1943, TUGUS recommended Subject to the Germans in Krasnodar and the latter was sent to the German-organized North Caucasian Legion in Poland. His first assignment was to visit POW camps to search for reliable North Caucasians who might be used to fight against the Russians. He claims that he travelled in Germany, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, and Poland in this recruiting capacity, until the middle of 1944 when the Germans organized the Moslem SS Division under SS Col. BOERMANN. SS Capt. UGGAY as now reportedly in Chile, was also attached to the unit. Subject was sent to the same type of POW camp recruiting as before and sent to Ache, Hungary.
7. With the surrender of the Germans, Subject fled Hungary in May 1945 and was captured in Ober-Draubourg, Austria by the British and held in the Spital Camp there. He escaped after one week, fearing repatriation to the USSR. Subject, his wife, and other Circassians were subsequently held in Litzeshoufen Camp (Austria). He again visited the British Red Cross there and stated that he and his followers were residents of Greece who had been sent as forced labor to Austria by the Germans.

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The British Red Cross in Villach provided Subject with travel certificates for him and his group stating that they were proceeding to the Greek Consul in Bari in order to be repatriated to Greece.

3. The Greek Consul in Bari refused to accept their claims, but suggested that Subject might try the Turks. Permission was obtained in Bari to proceed to the Turkish Consulate in Naples. From Naples Subject was referred to the Turkish Embassy in Rome. The group reached Rome in July 1945 but failed to convince the Turks of their claim. While in Rome during 1945-1947 Subject resided at Via Antica No. 87, and later at Via Cecilia Metella No. 3 in a house owned by one Domenico JAWFACLO. In 1947 Subject obtained King Abdullah's permission for the admission of the group to Jordan, and departed from Italy in November of 1947.

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