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SIEB, Nina nee LITVINSKY

12 February 1962

IV-21933; D-211039; VIII-14224

SUBJECT was interrogated by this Agent from 28 January 1962 to 5 February 1962. During the interrogation SUBJECT revealed the following information regarding her intelligence activities on behalf of the Soviet Union:

a. SUBJECT first came to the attention of the Soviet Intelligence Service in BERLIN (NSR/23b) in 1945 when she was arrested for working as a collaborator for the Germans in the White Ruthenian Labor Registration Office. SUBJECT was released in March 1946 after being held a prisoner in SACHSENHAUSEN (150/482) by the Russians. SUBJECT was told that she must not leave BERLIN. SUBJECT again came to the attention of the Soviet Intelligence Service in the summer of 1947 when she was arrested in BERLIN with Nina JAKUSCHITSCH, who came to BERLIN illegally to search for her child. (The JAKUSCHITSCH and SUBJECT relationship is explained later in this report.) SUBJECT was held for questioning by the Soviets for one (1) day when arrested with JAKUSCHITSCH in 1947 and during her interrogation she told the Russians that she was held prisoner in SACHSENHAUSEN and was officially released in March 1948. The Soviets were particularly interested in whom SUBJECT knew among White Ruthenians in the West Zone of Germany. SUBJECT told the Soviets during her interrogation in 1946 and in 1947, that she knew Stanislaw STANKIYVIC well. (STANKIYVIC was on the Soviet "Wanted List" of White Ruthenians who collaborated with the Germans during World War II.)

b. SUBJECT was not contacted by Soviet Intelligence again until February 1961. During the period of 1946 to 1960 SUBJECT gave birth to three (3) children. In February 1961, two (2) Soviet Intelligence agents called on SUBJECT at her home during the afternoon while her husband was at work. The Soviet agents told SUBJECT that they were from the Russian Intelligence Service and began to question SUBJECT about White Ruthenian affairs and people that she possibly might know in Western Germany. They questioned her about her finances and finally whether she knew Stanislaw STANKIYVIC. The agents asked SUBJECT whether she thought STANKIYVIC would agree to work for the Soviets. SUBJECT told the agents that she knew STANKIYVIC well and was not certain whether STANKIYVIC would agree to work for the Russians gathering information in the Western Zone. SUBJECT was told that the recruitment of STANKIYVIC to work for them was very important and they further

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CASPER W. KOSLOV  
HQ. RSO. 17, 66TH SIG DET

/s/ Casper W. Koslov

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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2003 2005

FOR COORDINATION WITH US Army

SUBJECT was told that they wanted to see her to make the initial contact with STANKIVIC. SUBJECT was told that they (Soviets) would take care of all the necessary details to make her trip to Western Germany possible, and that she would be paid for her work. SUBJECT agreed to make the trip mainly because she was very poor and was in need of financial help. SUBJECT's husband earns approximately 800 DM (East) per month. He gives SUBJECT 400 DM per month and with this amount, she must feed and clothe a family of five (5). The Russians asked SUBJECT for two (2) passport photographs, but since SUBJECT did not have any, they told her that they would meet her again at 1400 hours in three (3) days at the "S" railway station at Karlsruhe/BERLIN and that she should bring the photographs with her. The agents warned SUBJECT that she was not to tell anybody about their visit and the nature of the work that she was going to perform. Three (3) days later, SUBJECT met one of the Soviet agents who called on her previously at the appointed place and gave her photographs to this agent. She was told to return to the same meeting place at the same time in four (4) days. The agent also told SUBJECT that for their next meeting he would bring to her the necessary travel documents for SUBJECT's trip to contact STANKIVIC. In four (4) days, SUBJECT again met the same Soviet agent. (The date of this meeting was during the early part of March 1951.) The meeting was again held at the "S" railway station at Karlsruhe/BERLIN, and at this meeting the agent gave SUBJECT an identification document and an Inter-passal Pass under the false name of Lydia SWINIS. (AN: The ID Card and the pass are presently held in this Region for evidence.) The agent told SUBJECT that she was not to use any other name besides STANKIVIC and to be extremely careful. He gave SUBJECT 200 DM (East) and 150 DM (East) for her expenses on her trip to the US Zone and 500 DM (East) for STANKIVIC in the event that STANKIVIC agreed to work for the Soviets. SUBJECT was told that she first should make every effort to recruit STANKIVIC for the Russian Espionage Service. Secondly, she was to tell STANKIVIC to prepare his life history statement, his activities, the names of anti-Bolshevik organizations in the US Zone, and the names and addresses of the leaders of these organizations. SUBJECT was also told to tell STANKIVIC that if he agreed to collect information desired by the Soviets, his parents in Poland will receive substantial Russian material aid. (STANKIVIC has a father, mother, and young brother living in Poland.) SUBJECT received STANKIVIC's address in BAD AERLING (N42/W12) from the agent and on 17 March 1951, SUBJECT left BERLIN by rail for the US Zone.

o. SUBJECT arrived in MUXION (N42/W05) on 18 March 1951 and went to a boarding house in the vicinity of the main railroad station. She wrote STANKIVIC a letter to meet her at 1400 hours in the railroad station at BAD AERLING on 20 March 1951. STANKIVIC's address at that time was Block 57, Room 69, IMKO-Verfahren's Village, BAD AERLING. SUBJECT went to BAD AERLING for the meeting with STANKIVIC but STANKIVIC did not appear. SUBJECT then went directly to STANKIVIC's address and learned that STANKIVIC was not at home. She spoke with STANKIVIC's wife who told her that STANKIVIC was waiting for IRG, Werner Cassern.

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CASERN W. KESLOW  
HQ. RPO. IV, 66TH SRO DIST.

/s/ Cassern Keslow

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SRM, Visa nee LITVINJAYZ

100-100000-100

IV-21985; D-211089; VIII-14224

MUNICH. SUBJECT traveled to MUNICH on the same day and, by making several inquiries, she located STANKIVIC. STANKIVIC recognized SUBJECT immediately and was very surprised to see her. They went to a quiet, lonely corner in one of the buildings within the Kaserna for a private talk. SUBJECT was very brief and blunt with STANKIVIC. She told STANKIVIC that she came to recruit him to work for the Russian Intelligence Service and that his cooperation would mean a great deal to his parents in Poland. STANKIVIC flatly refused the Russian offer and told her that he should turn her over to American authorities, but because of the fact she has three (3) small children, he decided not to and felt sorry for her. SUBJECT boarded a train in MUNICH and went directly to BERLIN. She met the Soviet agent at the same meeting place at 1400 hours the following day after her arrival in BERLIN and reported how STANKIVIC had refused to cooperate. SUBJECT returned the 500 DM (West) she had for STANKIVIC and also the false ID document and International Pass. The agent told SUBJECT that she would have to go and see STANKIVIC again very shortly. SUBJECT received 500 DM (East) for her efforts. The agent told SUBJECT that she should return to the same meeting place at the same time in one (1) week.

d. During the first week of April 1961 (SUBJECT did not remember the exact date), SUBJECT again met with the Soviet agent and was told that she must contact STANKIVIC personally again. The agent gave SUBJECT 150 DM (West) and 100 DM (East) for expenses and 500 DM (West) for STANKIVIC. She also received the same false documents. On the following day (about 8 April 1961), SUBJECT left BERLIN by rail and went to MUESEN. On her arrival in MUESEN, she sent STANKIVIC a telegram to meet her at noon on 9 April 1961 at the railway station in MUESEN. STANKIVIC did not keep the appointment so SUBJECT phoned STANKIVIC at BAD AINLEIN on 10 April 1961 to meet her at 1200 hours on 10 April 1961 at the railway station in BOCHUMERIN (D48/422). STANKIVIC met SUBJECT on 10 April 1961 and again she tried to get STANKIVIC to cooperate. STANKIVIC refused in spite of SUBJECT's promise that he would be well paid and that his parents would benefit a great deal through his cooperation. SUBJECT told STANKIVIC that the Russians will not give him any peace until he agreed and that for this reason, he could expect to see her again. On this trip to the US Zone, SUBJECT also visited Erich REIN, an old personal friend of hers working as a cook in the Children's Village, IRO DF Camp, BAD AINLEIN. (AN: Complete details on SUBJECT's relationship to REIN is explained later in this report.) SUBJECT returned to BERLIN on 12 April 1961 and on the following day she met the Soviet agent at the same meeting place and told him about how STANKIVIC still refused to cooperate. SUBJECT returned the 500 DM (West) that she did not give to STANKIVIC and also her false travel documents. SUBJECT received 500 DM (East) for her work. The agent told SUBJECT that he was not finished with STANKIVIC and that she would have to try again.

e. During the early part of June 1961, SUBJECT made a trip to the US Zone with her young daughter and visited her brother-in-law, Charles H. KEVILL.

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CASPER H. KYLLIM  
KGB. RSO. IV, 50TH CTC DET.

By Casper H. Koslow

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SIZM, Nina neq LITVINGSKYK

12 February 1952

NY-21935; O-211039; WJIT-14224

Bresenerstr. 16, BREKSHAVEN (154/NG?). She traveled with her own bonafide ID Card and was told by the Soviet agent that she could easily make a trip to ROSENHEIM from BREKSHAVEN to again attempt to recruit STANKIEVIC. SUBJECT left her daughter with her brother-in-law in BREKSHAVEN and went on to ROSENHEIM to meet with STANKIEVIC. However, she was unable to make contact with STANKIEVIC due to a mix up in date and time of meeting. SUBJECT returned to BREKSHAVEN and after a week's visit returned to BERLIN with her daughter. On the following day after arriving in BERLIN, she again made contact with the Soviet agent. The agent paid SUBJECT 200 DM (East) for her work. He told her that he was not satisfied with STANKIEVIC's refusal and that there were ways of making STANKIEVIC cooperate.

f. On or about 2 August 1951, the Soviet agent gave SUBJECT her false ID Card and Inter-zonal Pass, along with 200 DM (West) and 150 DM (East), and 500 DM (West) for STANKIEVIC. He also gave SUBJECT a letter from STANKIEVIC's parents in Poland together with a photograph of STANKIEVIC's father and mother. SUBJECT left BERLIN by rail and went to BAD AIBLING. On 4 August 1951, after her arrival in BAD AIBLING, she made a social visit on Erich KEIN at the IRO DE Camp in BAD AIBLING. SUBJECT also sent a note to STANKIEVIC, who was still living in the camp at BAD AIBLING, requesting a meeting with him at the railroad station in BAD AIBLING. STANKIEVIC did not appear for the meeting. During the afternoon of the same day SUBJECT saw STANKIEVIC while looking out of KEIN's window and went out to speak with him. SUBJECT asked STANKIEVIC to go to the camp contacts with her for a talk. SUBJECT gave STANKIEVIC the letter and photograph from his parents in Poland. After reading the letter, STANKIEVIC told SUBJECT that he was willing to cooperate. SUBJECT then told STANKIEVIC that he was to prepare a report on anti-Soviet dissident organizations operating in the US Zone. STANKIEVIC asked for 2,000 DM (West) in advance for his work because of the risk; however, SUBJECT told STANKIEVIC that this was impossible and promised to give him some money after the report was submitted to her. The next meeting was set for 1800 hours, 12 August 1951, at the main railway station in MUNICH. SUBJECT spent the night in MUNICH and left the following day by rail for BERLIN. On the day following her arrival in BERLIN, SUBJECT met the Soviet agent and reported how STANKIEVIC was willing to cooperate and that she was going to pick up a report from him on 18 August 1951. The agent appeared very pleased and remarked to SUBJECT that he was certain that STANKIEVIC would cooperate after he read the letter from his parents. SUBJECT received 200 DM (East) from the agent and returned home.

g. On 18 August 1951, SUBJECT met the Soviet agent once more and received her false ID Card and Inter-zonal Pass for her trip to the US Zone. She also received 100 DM (West) and 150 DM (East) for expenses as well as 500 DM (West) for STANKIEVIC. The agent told SUBJECT that she was to instruct STANKIEVIC to make reports in obtaining information about American intelligence agencies. STANKIEVIC was to report on the location of these agencies, who the supervising officers were,

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CASPER E. KRYLOV  
WGS. REG. IV, 60TH CIC DET.

/s/ Casper E. Krolow

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SIEM, Nina nee LITWINSKY

12 February 1962

IV-21023, D-211039, WTI-14224

the names of the agents that were employed by these agencies, and the names of other persons, foreigners or Americans, who are connected with American intelligence. SUBJECT departed from BERLIN by rail on the following day and arrived in MUNICH on 20 August 1961 and she met STANKIVIC at their agreed upon meeting place. SUBJECT noticed that STANKIVIC had been drinking heavily and was very disappointed when he told her that he did not have a report prepared for her. STANKIVIC told SUBJECT that he would prepare a report by 4 September 1961 and asked SUBJECT to wait in MUNICH for it. STANKIVIC told SUBJECT that he did not have any money and needed train fare for his return to BAD AIBLING. SUBJECT purchased a railroad ticket for him and gave him 200 DM (West). SUBJECT decided that waiting until 4 September 1961 would be too much of a risk and, inasmuch as STANKIVIC was intoxicated when he made the new appointment, she did not believe that STANKIVIC would appear with the report. SUBJECT returned to BERLIN and met the Soviet agent at the same meeting place and told him of the events in MUNICH. SUBJECT was paid 200 DM (West) and was told that she must return to the US Zone for another visit with STANKIVIC.

2. On or about 17 October 1961, SUBJECT met the Soviet agent once more and received instructions to again make contact with STANKIVIC. SUBJECT received 100 DM (East), 100 DM (West) for expenses and 500 DM (West) for STANKIVIC. On 18 October 1961, SUBJECT departed from BERLIN accompanied by her neighbor, Frau [Name], the daughter of her daughter, Hildegard KRUGER, at HANNOVER. SUBJECT was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. KLAUER, nee KICHEL (NSG/308). SUBJECT was with KRUGER at HANNOVER and stayed with the KRUGER family one (1) night. She then traveled to MUNICH where she mailed STANKIVIC a letter requesting that he call her at 1200 hours on 20, 21, or 22 October 1961. On 22 October 1961, SUBJECT met STANKIVIC at the main railroad station in MUNICH and received a large package of articles prepared from STANKIVIC which he had prepared for the [Name]. SUBJECT did not open the contents of the package and claimed that she was not supposed to do so because she was only acting as the courier between STANKIVIC and the Soviets. SUBJECT paid STANKIVIC 500 DM (West). She also advised STANKIVIC that he should make further efforts to collect information on anti-Soviet organizations that are working for American Intelligence and information on other intelligence agencies as listed above when SUBJECT received her instructions from the Soviet agent. The next meeting was set for 1800 hours on 3 September 1961 in the railroad station in MUNICH. SUBJECT departed from MUNICH on 22 October 1961 for HANNOVER and from there went on to HANNOVER, where she met Frau [Name] at KRUGER's home. SUBJECT and LITWINSKY returned to BERLIN together on the following day. SUBJECT met the Soviet agent and gave him the information which STANKIVIC had given her and told the agent about the next meeting for 3 September 1961. The agent gave SUBJECT 300 DM (West) and congratulated her on her good work.

3. On or about 1 December 1961, SUBJECT met the Soviet agent again for her instructions on her trip to the US Zone to contact STANKIVIC. The agent gave

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WALTER H. [Name]  
 100-100000-100000-100000

/s/ Casper H. Koclow

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SIBS, Nina nee LITVINOVICH

12 February 1952

IV-21983; D-211089; VIII-13224

SUBJECT 150 DM (East) and 150 DM (West) for expenses and 500 DM (East) for STANKIVIC. He also gave SUBJECT the following EXI's which SUBJECT wrote down for herself on a piece of paper:

(1) Information on all White Ruthenian emigre organizations in Western Germany and in other Western countries, e. g. their location, activities, finances, whether or not supported by the Western Allies, names, addresses and background of leading personalities and information on STANKIVIC's position or relations and activities in such organizations.

(2) To establish contact with the American Intelligence Service. This contact is to be established directly with American nationals and/or with non-Americans (Germans, etc.) working for American Intelligence. After contact is established, to furnish information on the schooling of agents used by the American Intelligence for infiltration into the People's Democracies. Of special interest is whether such a school or schools exist in the US Zone of Germany; if so, their location, names, addresses and background of their instructors and students, and subjects taught there, etc. Information on American infiltration channels into the People's Democracies, names, addresses, and background information on foreign agents (Germans, etc.) working as agents for the American Intelligence.

SUBJECT departed from BERLIN by rail and arrived in BERNICE on 3 December 1951. She met with STANKIVIC at 1800 hours in the railroad station and gave him the EXI's listed above. She told the Soviet agent that she had passed on to her. SUBJECT was seated next to STANKIVIC while they were seated in a quiet corner of the restaurant. STANKIVIC gave SUBJECT a package of intelligence information and told her that much of the information was written in English. SUBJECT did not examine the contents of the package because she did not have any interest in it and was acting only as the courier. SUBJECT gave 500 DM (East) to STANKIVIC and told her that his parents were now receiving aid in Poland from the Soviets. STANKIVIC told SUBJECT that he had obtained work with the US Army in BERNICE and that he would prepare a lengthy report for their next meeting, which was set for 20 January 1952. SUBJECT returned to BERLIN on the same day and reported to the Soviet agent on the day following her arrival in BERLIN by rail. When leaving BERNICE, SUBJECT purchased a ticket to LUBRIGSTADT (NSI/381) for West DM and, after creating the ticket into the East Zone at LUBRIGSTADT, SUBJECT purchased a ticket at MANNHEIM (NSI/382) for BERLIN with East DM. The fare from MANNHEIM to BERLIN is cheap (50) DM (East). By purchasing two (2) tickets in this manner, SUBJECT was able to save approximately twenty-five (25) East DM and thus made the trip a 120% cheaper. SUBJECT gave the report from STANKIVIC to the Soviet agent at their usual meeting place and also returned her false travel documents. The agent gave SUBJECT 500 DM (East) and told her to be ready for her next trip. On 27 January 1952, SUBJECT again met the Soviet agent at the Karlsruher railway station in BERLIN and received 100 DM (West) and 150 DM (East) for

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CLAUDE H. FOXLOW  
NSA, HQ, 19, 60TH ST, NYC

CLAUDE H. FOXLOW

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GIBBY, King, nee LYNNWORTH

12 February 1952

IV-21302, 5-211022, VIII-14224

address and 800 SW (Post, for STANISVIC. The agent told SUBJECT that this was to  
 tell STANISVIC that all the information that he had submitted thus far was useless  
 and that he should take a more serious attitude toward his work for the Russians.  
 The agent also told SUBJECT that they wanted more detailed information about the  
 names and addresses, activities, and intelligence connections of all anti-telephone  
 organizations. He also told SUBJECT that STANISVIC is to continue working on the  
 building of information about American intelligence agencies. SUBJECT left BEAR  
 at 10:30 PM on 12 February and arrived in BEAR at 2:00 AM on 13 January  
 1952. SUBJECT spent the entire day in BEAR window shopping and went to the  
 movies. He then drove to the home of STANISVIC at the railroad station at BEAR.  
 He was met by STANISVIC and began to leave his questions. STANISVIC told  
 him that STANISVIC had already had some review. She was happy to see him  
 and that she had been to the CIA building in BEAR. STANISVIC told her that  
 she should be able to get through the work and that she should be able to  
 get through the work.

The agent also told SUBJECT that STANISVIC is happy to see  
 him and that she had been to the CIA building in BEAR.  
 STANISVIC told her that she should be able to get through the work  
 and that she should be able to get through the work.

The agent was stopped by BEAR police and was taken to  
 BEAR. He was taken to BEAR and had difficulty in getting  
 through the work. STANISVIC understood the Russian agent's language  
 and was able to get through the work and produce the work. The agent  
 was taken to BEAR and was taken to BEAR in a dark automobile driven by the agent.

CAMER H. KOELER

HQ. AND. IV, 85TH CIC DIV.

/s/ Camer H. Koeler

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MEMO, FROM THE DIRECTOR

18 February 1952

NY-81883; D-811039; VIII-14854

On 21 January 1952, during the interrogation of SUB 807, the following information regarding Fritz REIS was obtained:

The SUBJECT stated that she met Ulrich REIS in BERLIN (NSA/STW). During REIS' war ID, at that time, REIS was a cook in the German Army and he had a wife (apparently deceased) named Ilse GERTRUD LIVING in BERLIN. GERTRUD was a neighbor of REIS' in Berlin and they became close friends. (According to an elderly woman, approximately 80 years old, who took a personal liking to REIS because she was so young and alone.) REIS often visited his sister Ilse GERTRUD and they, because very friendly with GERTRUD, SUBJECT later lived in the same apartment with GERTRUD. Although REIS' was married in 1948, her husband did not seem to live in Berlin until 1948 when SUBJECT found out he had left Berlin for Hamburg and her husband.

During the summer of 1947, SUBJECT and GERTRUD opposed the husband's attempt to visit REIS in Germany (NSA/STW) for approximately one week. GERTRUD stated that she was a pretty normal woman. SUBJECT did not see REIS again after REIS' war ID. REIS' was in Berlin (NSA/STW) in April and August 1948 to cooperate with the intelligence community in connection with the investigation of the German Atomic Bomb Program. REIS' was a friend of the subject's and she had a personal liking for her. REIS' was not seen again until 1948 when she was in Hamburg. SUBJECT did not visit REIS' at that time. REIS' was in Hamburg during the summer of 1948 when SUBJECT found out he had left Berlin for Hamburg and her husband.

From her husband, SUBJECT REIS, living in Berlin, SUBJECT REIS' was in Hamburg during the summer of 1948 when SUBJECT found out he had left Berlin for Hamburg and her husband.

During the summer of 1947, SUBJECT and GERTRUD opposed the husband's attempt to visit REIS in Germany (NSA/STW) for approximately one week. GERTRUD stated that she was a pretty normal woman. SUBJECT did not see REIS again after REIS' war ID. REIS' was in Berlin (NSA/STW) in April and August 1948 to cooperate with the intelligence community in connection with the investigation of the German Atomic Bomb Program. REIS' was a friend of the subject's and she had a personal liking for her. REIS' was not seen again until 1948 when she was in Hamburg. SUBJECT did not visit REIS' at that time. REIS' was in Hamburg during the summer of 1948 when SUBJECT found out he had left Berlin for Hamburg and her husband.

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WFO, Wilm sec 117-1327

12 February 1952

IV-21933; G-211039; WIL-14224

On 6 February 1952, Jaroslav (Slavko) ROMANIK was asked to appear at the Munich Police Headquarters, MUNICH, Germany, for the purpose of identifying the woman who had been contacting Alexander KASATKIN at the DP Camp, Funk Kasern, MUNICH (MAG/705), Germany. From a "Police Line-up" consisting of nine different women, including SUBJECT, ROMANIK was asked to select the woman whom he (ROMANIK) thought was the person who was, or resembled, the woman who allegedly was in contact with KASATKIN. ROMANIK did not choose SUBJECT; instead, he chose another small blond woman who was part of the arranged "Police Line-up". (U-2)

After the unsuccessful attempt to identify SUBJECT, ROMANIK stated that the woman whom he had seen with KASATKIN had a gold tooth showing from the side of her mouth when she talked, and that she spoke very poor German. ROMANIK further stated that he overheard the unidentified woman say to KASATKIN that she came from VIENNA, (049/149), Austria. (C-2)

On 22 January 1951, during the interrogation of SUBJECT, she continually denied that she had ever spoken with KASATKIN and stated that she was never at Funk Kasern, MUNICH. SUBJECT was confronted with a photograph of KASATKIN, but she stated that she had never seen such a person. SUBJECT was asked questions regarding KASATKIN when she was given the "Polygraph Test", and there were no noticeable readings to indicate that SUBJECT was lying when she denied knowing or speaking with KASATKIN. (U-2)

AGENT'S NOTE: Judging from the fact that ROMANIK could not identify SUBJECT in the "Police Line-up", as the woman whom he saw talking to KASATKIN at Funk Kasern, it could be reasonably assumed that ROMANIK was mistaken on 22 January 1951, during a surveillance of SUBJECT, when he (ROMANIK) identified SUBJECT as the woman who contacted KASATKIN in the Canteen of DP Camp, Funk Kasern, MUNICH. It is also pointed out that SUBJECT does not have, and never had, a gold tooth. SUBJECT also reads, speaks, and writes good German.

It is this Agent's opinion, from personal investigation and frequent interrogation of SUBJECT during the past six days, that Alexander KASATKIN does not appear to be related to this case concerning SUBJECT. It also appears that ROMANIK made a hasty decision when he identified SUBJECT as the same woman who had been in contact with KASATKIN. ROMANIK admitted to this Agent that he could have been very easily mistaken.

CASPER H. KOZLEW  
WFO, WILM SEC 117-1327

/s/ Casper H. Kozlew

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100-419651, Case No. 100-419651K

18 February 1952

NY 619651, D-211080, VIII-16594

Elva JAKUBOWICZ was a personal friend of SUBJECT in GOTTSCHEW, Poland, and also worked for the German Propaganda Ministry for the Russian Affairs, in BERLIN (800/278). SUBJECT knew JAKUBOWICZ in BERLIN also, and when the Russian Army approached BERLIN during World War II, JAKUBOWICZ fled to northern Prussia to escape the Russians because she was classified as a collaborator. JAKUBOWICZ had her son (born out of wedlock) with a German family (name unknown) whom she fled from BERLIN. During the early part of 1947, JAKUBOWICZ managed to get SUBJECT's address in BERLIN and wrote a letter to SUBJECT asking her to help locate the son that JAKUBOWICZ had left in BERLIN during 1945. SUBJECT made efforts to locate JAKUBOWICZ's child, and in approximately six months she managed to get information that the child was living with a woman named (name) KLOIS in Berlin (name), a small village near BERLIN. SUBJECT went to this woman but found that KLOIS had given the child to one WILHELM OTTO, Reichswehrman No. BERLIN/212700. SUBJECT went to WILHELM OTTO and told her that she JAKUBOWICZ would like to have her child but her wife refused to give up the child, so she saw her young son. SUBJECT wrote to OTTO, JAKUBOWICZ and a few days later SUBJECT personally visited JAKUBOWICZ in GOTTSCHEW. JAKUBOWICZ told SUBJECT that she JAKUBOWICZ would go to BERLIN and see the child on approximately fifteen (15) days later, and JAKUBOWICZ returned to BERLIN together, both seeking the return illegally. While in BERLIN, SUBJECT and JAKUBOWICZ tried to get a written document from the German Consulate to proceed to Berlin OTTO in order to take the child legally. This document was prepared at the German office for the demand for her child, she was questioned by two Russian officers in connection with her husband in BERLIN and her husband is seeking the return illegally. At that time, SUBJECT was also questioned by Russian officers but later released. In approximately three days, JAKUBOWICZ was also released by the Russians and she went to SUBJECT's apartment in BERLIN. JAKUBOWICZ told SUBJECT that the Russian president had said she would not have any difficulty in securing custody of her child provided that she agreed to work for Russian Intelligence and gather information about Americans in the US Zone of Germany. JAKUBOWICZ told SUBJECT that she had agreed to work for the Russians but only because she wanted to eventually escape from BERLIN with her son. JAKUBOWICZ then left BERLIN, to bring SUBJECT and she would get information for the Russians. About two weeks later, JAKUBOWICZ returned to BERLIN and visited SUBJECT, at which time she (JAKUBOWICZ) told SUBJECT that she was now ready to take an escape from BERLIN with her child. On the following day, WILHELM OTTO visited SUBJECT and told SUBJECT that the JAKUBOWICZ child was missing and that she feared that JAKUBOWICZ had fled from BERLIN with the child. About three weeks later, SUBJECT received a letter, postmarked WARSAW (181/374), US Zone, from JAKUBOWICZ, telling SUBJECT that she had her child and that everything was fine with her. (P-6)

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Classified by 60102  
Date 12-10-80, 0878 CJC JET.

/s/ Casper E. Hooper

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SECURITY INFORMATION

SIBNI, Nina nee LITVENCZYK

12 February 1952

NY-21933; D-211039; VIII-14224

On 5 February 1952, Stanislaw STANISLAWIC stated to this Agent that in 1947, Nina JAKUBOWITSC had told him that she had agreed to work for the Russian Espionage Service but only because she wanted to get possession of her child. STANISLAWIC stated that, prior to JAKUBOWITSC's return to BERLIN to get her child, she (JAKUBOWITSC) had told her story to a CIC Agent in PASSAU (449/128). (P-6)

On 7 February 1952, a check of the files of the Visa Section of Region IV, 80th CIC Detachment, MUNICH, Germany, revealed that JAKUBOWITSC was sponsored for immigration to the USA in May and July 1950. During the interview, JAKUBOWITSC revealed the following information:

JAKUBOWITSC worked for "VIMIA", a propaganda newspaper published in the suburbs in BERLIN. Her duties were to translate propaganda, written and printed articles, from German to White Russian language. After a heavy workload in late 1944, she left the organization and went to work at the Russian Legation in BERLIN. LITVENCZYK gave birth to an illegitimate child in BERLIN. During the heavy bombings at BERLIN, she and the child were sent to a country village and lost track of her son after the end of the war. In June 1947, JAKUBOWITSC received information from ALBERT [redacted] who was alone and living with a family named OTTO in the Russian sector of BERLIN. JAKUBOWITSC went to BERLIN and went to the Superintendent of the sector, as instructed by the children's Bureau in the Russian Sector. In the Superintendent's office, she was approached by a civilian [redacted] who was [redacted] JAKUBOWITSC had no actual contact with the [redacted] intelligence to return, she was taken to the Russian Legation in the [redacted]. JAKUBOWITSC was questioned by a Major [redacted] who asked her if she was on the Russian "wanted list" because of her work with "VIMIA". After some questioning, JAKUBOWITSC admitted that she had worked for the Russian during World War II. (SIBNI was also questioned [redacted] as she had been released the following day.) Major [redacted] JAKUBOWITSC to gather information in the US zone for the [redacted] JAKUBOWITSC agreed to VITKOWSKI told her to leave her child with [redacted] In this way, JAKUBOWITSC could obtain travel permits which [redacted] JAKUBOWITSC, in order to visit her child but, at the same time, she could deliver information to the Soviets. JAKUBOWITSC was then told to leave [redacted] to return again in September 1947. JAKUBOWITSC stated that she [redacted] from the Russian Legation in BERLIN and reported the incident concerning [redacted] to a Mr. JACOBSON of CIC in PASSAU. Mr. JACOBSON [redacted] JAKUBOWITSC to visit [redacted] information which the White Russian [redacted] could prepare and which could be cleared by CIC, PASSAU. Nina JAKUBOWITSC returned to BERLIN on 27 September 1947, she was met at the [redacted] in the Russian Sector by police who took her to the Russian Legation. JAKUBOWITSC handed over the information she had been given [redacted] but the Soviets were dissatisfied and tried to obtain more information from her

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by questioning her, but JANKOWITZ claimed that she had a severe headache from the long journey to WILHE and requested that she be allowed to go to her son and then return to the Kommandatura the following day. She, JANKOWITZ, then went to the home of Edith OTTO and asked to take her son with her to visit SUBJECT. JANKOWITZ did not visit SUBJECT with her son but, instead, boarded a streetcar and went directly to TEMPELHOFF (BANKLIN) (NSC/284), where she contacted American authorities. JANKOWITZ stated that she did not receive much help from the Americans, and after waiting a week for transportation, she took her son to LEIPZIG (NSC/821), then to the border town of HOF (NSL/099), and from HOF to OSTERHAGEN (NSC/082), where she talked with the CIG Agent, Mr. JACOBSON, again, telling him all that had happened to her. (P-8)

Before JANKOWITZ's immigration case for immigration to the US could be completed, JANKOWITZ immigrated to the United Kingdom on 6 July 1951. She is reported to be living in BRADFORD, England, at the present time. (P-2)

SECRET'S NOTE: In comparing statements made by Miss JANKOWITZ in May 1951 to those of Region IV, 65th CIG Detachment, MUNICH, Germany, and statements made by SUBJECT during the interrogation following her arrest, it appears that she has been telling the truth.

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On 25 January 1952, this Agent had a conference with Mr. Donald C. HOGGLE, District Attorney, 81000 US Court, 8th Judicial District, MUNICH (449/185), Germany. The conference was held to determine whether Region IV, 8th CIC Detachment, MUNICH, Germany, had sufficient evidence and legal reason to arrest SUBJECT and bring her before a SICOG Court. After hearing the facts surrounding the case, HOGGLE stated that there was sufficient reason and evidence to prosecute SUBJECT under SICOG Law 14 and recommended that SUBJECT be arrested on her next appearance in the US Zone. (A-2)

On 25 January 1952, SUBJECT was arrested in MUNICH with a warrant of arrest issued by the Honorable Judge Ambrose FULLER, SICOG, US Court, 8th Judicial District, MUNICH. On 30 January 1952, SUBJECT's case was transferred to District Attorney HOGGLE for prosecution. On 28 January 1952, SUBJECT appeared before the Honorable Judge Marvin E. COLBERT, SICOG US Court, 8th Judicial District, MUNICH, for a preliminary hearing. After a short session, the hearing was postponed until 1 February 1952 to enable SUBJECT to obtain counsel to represent her. On 1 February 1952, a continuation of the preliminary hearing was held and the appointment of a court appointed counsel was completed for SUBJECT. It was determined that SUBJECT was without funds to sufficient property to pay for her own counsel. Therefore, the court appointed Dr. August KUBER to represent her. The court was adjourned until 14 February 1952 at which time the case will be brought before the Honorable Judge Leo H. COCHRAN, US Chief District Judge for the 8th District, MUNICH. (A-2)

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