

SECRET

NY 100-100000-19

1. SS THREAT 19 is not a P/A case.

7. One Harry [redacted], known as [redacted], returned from the Soviet Union on 24 January 1951. He has been a co-conspirator with Frank [redacted], that branch of German military intelligence concerned during the war with the collection of Soviet [redacted] and related intelligence. (Soviet [redacted] troops appear in [redacted]-[redacted].) He claims to have been captured near the end of the war and to have been held in various prisons in the Soviet Union, including, in 1951, the Lubyanka Prison in Moscow.

3. SS [redacted] further claims that in December 1951, he talked, while in custody, with one [redacted]. The latter stated that on 3 June 1951, he had had a secret conference at the U.S. Embassy with American officials [redacted] and [redacted]. The Americans, said [redacted], had assured him that the Embassy room was secure, and that a radio was turned on. Finally, [redacted] claimed that on 4 June, he was arrested by the Soviets, who played back to him a recording of his conversation with [redacted] and [redacted].

h. [redacted] alleges that he was asked in Moscow to return to Germany for the purpose of spying on [redacted], that he refused, but that he was released anyway. Prior to release, he was allegedly told by an unnamed SS case officer in Moscow to report in person to [redacted] and ask for Ivan [redacted]. (Analyst's Comment: Although [redacted] could scarcely be a true name, it may have been used with such frequency as to make it more worthwhile. The only indication of tracing in this file is a letter, including the name, prepared for [redacted] 2. The results of this query, and no record of tracing appeared in the file.) [redacted] further claims to have made an error in giving this case officer the correct address, which he listed incorrectly as [redacted] 59, instead of [redacted]. A letter (NY 100-100000-19) of 3 June 1951, stated that [redacted] had received from an unknown man [redacted] in East Berlin a letter regarding about a supposed [redacted] relative in the Soviet Union and that [redacted] reportedly replied that this relative was known to him. The letter was addressed to [redacted] 59, the incorrect address.

f. [redacted]'s identifiable ID (commonly [redacted]) is just across the corner from [redacted]'s address. Between the date of his return on 3 June 1951, [redacted] he reported to get in touch with the following [redacted]:

- a. [redacted] of [redacted], a case officer with [redacted] 12.
- b. Johannes [redacted], [redacted] headquarters staff, an old friend.
- c. Nikolai [redacted], dropped by [redacted] before 3 June 1951, but formerly employed by [redacted]'s documentation section. [redacted] knows [redacted] from several Frank [redacted] for assignment.
- d. [redacted] has himself confirmed [redacted]'s mission assignment to [redacted] and "has been [redacted] his regard."

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(C) Foreign Relations

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6. The ONACID version of the SHIFRIN story is widely variant. On 3 June 1953, an unknown person, possibly i/w Ibragin SHIFRIN, entered the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, uninvited, and asked to speak to the Ambassador. He seemed to be under surveillance. He gave personal background data to Embassy officers, Garvey and Mcweeney. He was told that the Embassy could accept no responsibility for him, because his visit was regarded as possible provocation. He left the Embassy after four hours. On the following day Security Police contacted the Embassy, stating that they were looking for a deranged person who had been seen entering the Embassy the previous day. They were given the above facts.

7. The last correspondence on this case is dated 2 August 1954, (SBA-10076.) In view of ELSTER's prolonged detention by the Soviets (ca. 1944 to January 1954,) the obvious possibility that he accepted a Soviet offer to penetrate ZIPPER must be given weight. FOE has requested SIS intercepts on ELSTER and SAHM (PULL 8109, IN 14166, 3 June 1954) but has not reported the results, nor is there any indication of ZIPPER action on the case. It is recommended that the ZIPPER desk here, send an inquiry re status to FOE.

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