



Confidential Intelligence Report of The Herald of Freedom

April, 1974

Henry Kissinger Named as a Soviet Agent

LEKSEI NICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF, WHO OPERATED UNDER THE COVER NAME MICHAL GOLENIEWSKI, has revealed with documentation the fact that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissenger was, under a code name a member of a secret unit of Communist Intelligence.

The true identity of Aleksei as the heir to the all Russian Imperial Throne is known to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and other countries. Nine years ago the Herald of Freedom published two issues containing documentation in support of his identity Included in this documentation were numerous supporting statements from reliable sources. No one in government, of those who know his identity, has ever denied it.

On June 11, 1971 the New York Daily Mirror announced the exclusive publication of "*Reminiscence and Observations* by H. J. H. Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff, heir to All-Russian Imperial Throne, Tsarevich and Grand Duke of Russia, and head of Russian Imperial House." In introducing him as a columnist the Daily Mirror stated: "Herman F. Kimsey, former Chief of Research & Analysis of the Headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, in an affidavit signed June 3, 1965, said,

'I am convinced and I continue to be convinced, that the person referred to as Col. Goleniewski is in fact the and Grand Duke Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff of Russia, and son of Emperor Nicholai II of Russia.' "In his affidavit Mr. Kimsey stated that as a result of tests and the affirmative results thereof, he was completely satisfied as to the identification. He based this on fingerprint comparison to those of the Tsarevich taken during his visit in London in 1909 and later from other sources in possession of the British Government; sole print comparisons with those of birth records and later medical records in the British Government's possession; dental chart records on file with the Late Dr. Kostrycki of Paris, France and formerly the dentist of the Imperial family; anthropometrical tests; face print test comparisons; blood tests, medical records, handwriting tests, and recognition and confrontation with childhood friends and relatives.

Mr. Kimsey further stated in his affidavit that since the publication in the press of his full affidavit he had not been, either directly or indirectly, requested by the C.I.A. to refrain from publication of the above material although he offered to comply with any such were it made nor has the C.I.A. claimed any error on his part.

Aleksei had filed with the City Register of the City of New York important documents which established his identity. They were on microfilm, Reel #359 (page 1795 - 1937). The microfilm was illegally removed and the section dealing with Aleksei eliminated. Victor M. Rivera, City Register, confirmed in writing the criminal theft and referred it to the City's Department of Investigation. Fortunately, a duplicate microfilm was kept by the City Register in a safe place.

The highly respected British publication firm of Weidenfeld & Nicolson of London, England is soon to publish the full story of the life and memoirs of Aleksei, who under the cover name of Col. Michal Goleniewski, infiltrated Communist intelligence in Poland. Having reached a high position, he made contact with the West and from April 1958 until December 1960 he voluntarily served the United States at great personal danger. He prepared 160 typewritten pages of secret reports and sent them through to the West. He also sent on microfilm over 5,000 pages of top secret documents concerning Soviet-satellite espionage, Polish and East German Intelligence services and agents in Western Europe, and the U.S. Army-military, economic, political, Intelligence and counter-intelligence

matters regarding the Soviet bloc. Also supplied were 800 pages of Soviet and Polish intelligence reports which showed the results of their intelligence operations in the Free World, 80% of which were found to have come from secret Free World sources.

As a result of a particular discovery by the K.G.B. Aleksei and his wife, were forced to flee to the west in January 1961. On January 12, 1961 they arrived in the United States on a military air transport plane accompanied by Homer E, Roman of the C.I.A. from this date until December 14, 1963 (almost three full years) Aleksei briefed U.S. authorities on the reports And microfilms already sent through.

He also brought with him complete data on 240 persons (their names identifications, assignments locations and operations and operations) who were intelligence agents of the industrial, scientific and technical bureau of the Polish Secret Service and were located in Western Europe and the United States.

Alcksei was responsible for uncovering a long list of K.G.B. (Soviet Intelligence) and G.R.U. (Military Intelligence) agents and officers, including Soviet Colonel kolon Molody, alias Gordon Lonsdale, and his four agents, Henry Houghton, Ethel Gee, and Peter and Helen Kroger alias Cohen. From this case developed through Houghton, the case of K.G.B. agent John Vassal of, British Naval intelligence.

Aleksei also disclosed the ease of Col. Israel Beer, alias Bieber, w ho is as the military adviser to the Israeli Government, as well its the case of Colonel Stig Eric Wennerstrom of Sweden who actually was a K.G.B. general. Another case was that of George Blake, a very high British Intelligence official connected with MI-6 in London.

He also supplied the information which uncovered Heinz Felfe. Hans Clemens, Fuhrmann and others in West German intelligence who were actually working under K.G.B. orders, In Denmark there was the case of Blekinberg, and in France the case of Bitonski. Firmly entrenched K.G.B. and G.R.U. networks in many parts of the Free World were not only uncovered by Aleksei, but the individuals were arrested, tried, and convicted. The recruitment of Henry Kissinger by Soviet Intelligence reportedly goes back to World War II. Through the underground and partisan operations in Poland the Soviets had organised and arranged various intelligence and counter-intelligence networks, part of which were reorganised after the end of World War II and continue to date.

A Complex, which originated with the underground and partisans and which still exists, is known under the code name of ODRA and began its own established and controlled operations from Poland after War II. ODRA in Poland was placed under the control of Soviet Intelligence General Zelaznickoff, who headed the directorate of the Soviet Army's north group in Lignica, Poland. Its principal purpose was the infiltration and penetration of military intelligence services in the West, especially those of the British and the U.S. Under the leadership of General Zelaznickoff, who was supervised from Moscow, the local chief was Colonel, Kujun. Since ODRA operated from Poland, the only representative responsible to the Polish Communist Government was Col. Woznicsienski, who was also a Soviet officer.

In 1951 an important courier, a woman of Greek-Russian nationality, had been murdered under mysterious circumstances and important material, together with approximately \$80,000 of intelligence funds disappeared. Consequently, the chief of the group who worked with the murdered courier, Col. Kujun (code name Bayan), was ordered to Moscow for questioning. Anticipating possible liquidation, Col. Kujun shot and severely wounded himself, and was placed in a hospital of the G.Z.I., (Glowny Zarzad Informacji - Polish Intelligence). Col. Woznicsienski, chief of G.Z.I., personally conducted investigations and interrogated the wounded chief of ODRA, Col Kujun, who eventually died in July of 1954. All of the information obtained by Col. Woznicsienski was documented personally in a special dossier.

A short time thereafter, Col. Woznicsienski, was himself arrested by older of the Polish Minister of defence and Soviet Marshal Rokossowski. All of his official and personal papers were sealed and deposited in a safe by his deputy, Col. Skulbaszewski of the G.Z.1. (Who was also a Soviet officer). Col. Woznicsienski was accused of crimes during the Stalin era

was transferred to Moscow and subsequently sentenced to 10 years in prison. In February 1956, in connection with Col. Woznicsienski's appeal trial and also with the activities of a special commission investigating tire crimes of Beria and Stalin, the still-scaled safe of Col. Skulbaszewski was ordered to be opened in the presence of the K.G.B., and all papers and properties contained therein registered and a memorandum prepared.

Among the 1500 pages of documents were 20 hand-written pages in the Russian language by Col. Woznicsienski concerning the interrogation of Col. Kujun. Woznicsienski had a list of the names and code names and short data on the principal agents of ODRA. Under the code name of Baraban there was listed an individual referred to as Bosenhard, a member of the U.S. Military Intelligence headquartered in Oberammergau in West Germany, Under the code name of "Bor" and described as an agent of ODRA was U.S. Sergeant (and later Captain) Kissinger, counter - intelligence interrogator of the U.S. Army and instructor at the Military Intelligence School in Oberammergau, who was tied in with Bosenhard. The investigation memo indicated that in 1954 Kissinger was in the United Slates it[Harvard University and having contact with the C.I.A.

It was ill 1961 and 1962 that Aleksei informed the Central Intelligence Agency about Kissinger who at that time appeared to he an unimportant Harvard professor but in 1973 he brought to the attention of both the British Security Service and American Intelligence the fact that Henry Kissinger, code name "Bor," was no longer "unimportant," having become the President's National Security Adviser.

The information supplied concerning Henry Kissinger could be verified and confirmed by independent sources as there was no doubt he was in touch with Communist Intelligence during his military in Germany. Since his phenomenal rise to power in the U.S. Government, Kissinger has been accompanied during his visits behind the Iron Curtain by staff officers of intelligence or counter-intelligence of the K.G.B., which raises the question as to whether he is still it) the service of the K.G.B. Kissinger's appointment as U.S. Secretary of State in spite of clandestine connections with the K.G.B. endangers not only, the national security of the United States but also that of its Western allies. The accuracy of information supplied by Aleksei (Col. Goleniewski) was substantiated duringthe Senate internal Security hearings entitled "State Department Security." The Committee's chief counsel questioned a witness (John Norpel Jr.) who had been with the F.B.I. and State Department Security. He was asked, "Do you know of any information ever furnished to the U.S. by Government by Goleniewski, which turned to be untrue or inaccurate. "The witness answered. I do not. No Sir," and also testified that the considerable information supplied by Goleniewski" had been checked out and proved to be true in every case.

The same hearing disclosed that Chief Security Evaluator Otto Otepka was not permitted to handle the Goleniewski disclosures. It is believed this was because he would have taken action against the Americans involved in espionage and security violations in our Warsaw Embassy, uncovered as a result of "Col. Goleniewski's information.

House Resolution 5507, 88th Congress, 1st session, referring to Aleksei under his cover name of "Col. Goleniewski." contains the following: "Has collaborated with the government in an outstanding manner and under circumstances which have involved grave personal risk. He continues to make major contributions to the national security of the United States. His primary motivation in offering to work with the government has been and remains his desire to counter the menace of Soviet Communism."

Henry Kissinger was born in Fuerth, Germany on May 27, 1923. He arrived in the U.S. on September 5, 1938 and was naturalized while in the military service by the U.S. District Court of Spartanburg, S.C. on June 25. 1913. After attending high school in New York, Kissinger worked as a shipping clerk until inducted into the army on February 26, 1943. He received his basic training at Camp Croft, S.C. was enrolled in the Army Specialised Training Programme at the University of North Carolina and Lafayette University. He Served in European Company "G," 335th infantry Regiment, 84th Infantry Division as an investigator in the Counter Intelligence Corps. He was discharged as a staff Sergeant in1946 to accept employment as a Department of the Army civilian instructor at the European Theatre Intelligence School at Oberammergau, Germany, serving, in this capacity for one year. Upon his return to the United States

in 1947 Kissinger applied for a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps. He was appointed 2nd Lt. MI (ORC) on April 1948, promoted to 1st Lt. MI (USAR) on May 11, 1951, and on November 15, 1955 was promoted to Captain. He completed annual tours of active duty from 15 to 90 days duration in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, U.S. Army Intelligence Centre at Fort Holabird, Maryland. On March 6, 1959 in a letter addressed to the adjutant general, Kissenger indicated a desire to resign his commission because of other obligations and the conviction that he could be "of greater service in a high rank in case an emergency necessitates this step …"

In 1955 Kissinger was investigated by Military intelligence because the publication Confluence, which he edited, was reportedly written from a pro-communist point of view. Confluence was a quarterly published by the Harvard Summer School of Ark, Sciences and Education. It received financial assistance from the Ford Foundation, Richardson Foundation and Far Eastern Foundation. Among its advisers were a number of individuals who, according to intelligence sources, had affiliations with Communist or Communist-front organizations.

Intelligence sources reported that during January and February of 1959 Kissinger visited the Federal Republic of Germany and U.S. Army Installations in Europe. Arrangements for his trip were made through General Lyman Leminitzer. In 1959 he was also a research secretary for a Council on Foreign Relations discussion group on political and strategic problems of deterrents. The group included Frank Altschul, Robert Amor, William C. Foster, Roswell Gilpatrick, Hans Morgenthau, Dean Rusk, and James Perkins.

In 1961 Kissinger was a special consultant to President Kennedy on the Berlin Crisis. He was also a consultant to the Operations Research Office, the Operations Coordinating Board, the Weapons System Evaluation Group, Psychological Strategy Board, National Security Council, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He has been listed as a participant in Bilderberger and Pugwash Conferences. One of Kissinger's closest associates on the staff of the National Security Council was Helmut Sonnenfeldt, now Counsellor of the State Department. According to intelligence sources, Sonnenfeldt met and became closely associated with Henry Kissinger in Germany during the period when Kissinger was in contact with Soviet Intelligence. Through Kissinger, Sonnenfeldt was made a State Department Counsellor in spite of his well publicized involvement in espionage and Security violations.

Another close contact of Kissinger has been Daniel Ellsberg, whom the French financial weekly, Valeurs Actuells identified as a Soviet agent who was in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Col. L. Fletcher Prouty, liaison officer for the C.I.A. for many Years, identified Daniel Ellsberg as a C.I.A. agent. A little known fact bout Ellsberg is that during the Kennedy Administration he participated in secret behind-the-scenes-meetings in connection with the Cuban missile crisis.

Kissinger's recommendations for personnel have been as bad for the U.S. as his policy planning. When William O. Hall former Director General of the Foreign Service, U.S. State Department, retired there was a sigh of relief in intelligence circles since Hall was a security risk who had been associated, friendly, and in contact with known Communists and Soviet espionage agents, including Alger Hiss, Harold Glasser and Virginius Frank Coe.

The individual selected by Secretary Kissinger to be the new Director General was hardly, an improvement. He is James Sutterlin admitted homosexual and sex pervert who had already been declared a serious security risk by the State Department's own security office. In addition to security violations, he reportedly was compromised. Sutterlin, as Director General of the Foreign Service has access to the most sensitive Information involving our foreign policy and national security.

On Kissinger's recommendation, David Popper, a security risk, was selected to be the new U.S. Ambassador to anti-Communist Chile. Popper had entered the State Department through Alger Hiss, and was known to be a close contact of Frederick Vanderbilt Field and other Important Communists and Soviet agents. Furthermore, Popper was reported to U.S. intelligence agencies as having been identified by a defector as a Soviet intelligence operator. Louis Budenz, a former high ranking member of the

Communist Party, USA, reported that top Communists had been informed that David Popper is "one of us" and should be treated accordingly.

Henry Kissinger has accomplished more for the Soviet Union than most of its top leaders. He brought about the so-called detente with tire U.S.S.R. which resulted in our transferring important technologyto the Russian Communists and extending a billion dollars worth of trade on credit. He was responsible for the sell-out of free China and for the detente with Communist China. One of Kissinger's greatest achievements on behalf of the Communists occurred on February 8, 1974 when he (together with Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, another security risk) pledged the return of the Canal Zone to Panama

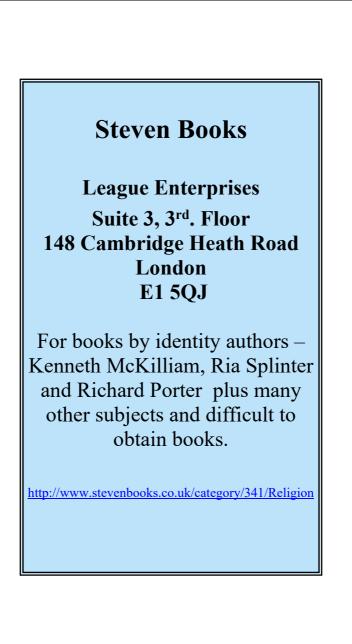
The anticipated claim of the State Department that Henry Kissenger was investigated by the F.B.I. and as a result was given top security clearances is meaningless. This was the same claim made in the case of Alger Hiss who received the same type of F.B.I. investigation and was also given top secret security clearances.

If we take into consideration the fact that Henry Kissinger has been a Soviet agent since World War II and has managed to become one of the most influential men in America if not the world, it becomes easier to understand why the Nixon Administration promotes policies which give aid, comfort and support to the world Communist Conspiracy.

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