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HEADQUARTERS
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US ARMYCI SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT 41Prisoner: Kerzeniewski, Ryszard *ed* *ed Poland* Prominent Polish Official

Kerzeniewski is a Polish official with an unsavory, possibly criminal, past. According to witnesses, he has committed war crimes while himself an inmate of a German concentration camp. Prolonged interrogation has, so far, not established whether he fled from Poland when his past became known to his superiors, or whether he was sent to the US Zone to rehabilitate himself by carrying out an intelligence mission.

<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
REFERENCES	2
INTRODUCTION	2
REPORT	2
1. Circumstances of Kerzeniewski's Arrest	2
2. Kerzeniewski's Interrogations by CIC Berlin	2
3. Kerzeniewski's Interrogations at MISC	6
CONCLUSIONS	13
COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	15
<u>Annexes</u>	
I. Personal and Administrative Data	16
II. Brief on Facts to Be Checked in Poland	17
III. Analysis of Documents Found on Kerzeniewski	19
IV. Extracts From Sworn Statements Accusing Kerzeniewski of War Crimes Committed in the Mauthausen Concentration Camp	23
V. Confessions Written and Signed by Kerzeniewski	24

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REFERENCES**SECRET**

CIC Region VIII, Report dated 2 August 1946,

CIC Region VIII, Report dated 8 August 1946.

HQ CIC USFET, Interrogation Brief dated 9 August 1946.

War Dept Detachment, Letter dated 20 August 1946.

INTRODUCTION

This report is the outcome of six months of uninterrupted interrogation of a subject whose initial statements to CIC had led US Authorities to put high hopes on any information he might have. Prolonged interrogation has, however, proved beyond doubt that in his statements he was usually not telling the truth. On the other hand, most of the numerous versions of his life story are likely to contain some factual elements, and it is therefore felt that by submitting those versions which contain the least number of inconsistencies, it may be possible—once that certain basic facts have been ascertained—to distinguish fact from fiction and to penetrate to the root of the matter.

REPORT1. Circumstances of Korzeniowski's Arrest

Korzeniowski entered a Jewish DP camp in Berlin, called Dueppel Center, on 6 July 1946, under the assumed name of Josef Littauer. To the authorities at the camp he stated that he had escaped from Kielce (Poland) where a pogrom had recently taken place. It was on the basis of this statement that he was admitted to the camp and registered as a Jew from Poland. On 19 July, however, Korzeniowski was recognized by three Jews living at the camp as a former inmate of the Mauthausen Concentration Camp, where he had held the position of block clerk. It was while holding this job that he had, according to sworn statements by the three DPs mentioned, committed numerous crimes against other inmates*. After being recognized, Korzeniowski was beaten by an angry crowd and finally arrested by CIC agents.

2. Korzeniowski's Interrogations by CIC Berlina. The First Interrogation

Korzeniowski denied having been an inmate of the Mauthausen Camp and disclaimed knowledge of any war crimes committed. When, however, he was confronted with documentary evidence, he admitted that he had been the clerk of Block 19 at Mauthausen and that he had at times maltreated other prisoners, but he claimed that he had not been responsible for murder or for the selection of victims to be burned alive in the crematorium.

He attempted to explain his coming to Berlin by his intention of going to Palestine in order to start a new life and to forget about the past; he had registered at the Dueppel Center under a false name in order to make his emigration easier. In the course of interrogation, however, he had to admit that he was not a Jew, a statement which refuted all his previous stories.

Korzeniowski then gave the following account of his life**:

10 May 15 Born in Warsaw, Poland, as son of Stanislaw and Sophia Korzeniowski. Attended Gymnasium and Law School in Warsaw.

* See Annex IV

** Quoted from CIC Report dated 2 August 1946.

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CL-SIR/41

- 1937 Received "Magister" degree. One year of legal work, then drafted into Polish Army, attended OCS, and received a commission.
- 1939 Took part in defense of Warsaw as CO of 4th Co of 36th Inf Regt. After capitulation of Poland, fled to Lublin where he organized a group of partisans and kept in touch with Gen Anders.
- 1943 Arrested by Germans while en route to a meeting of partisan leaders. Interned in Guosen, Dachau, and Mauthausen.
- 5 May 45 Liberated by US Forces. Helped in food distribution and evacuation of sick and wounded.
- 10 May 45 Left Mauthausen for Warsaw and reported to General Staff of Polish Army. For his activities during occupation, he was promoted to major and given a position with Legal Section of Dept of Foreign Affairs. Developed strong anti-Russian feelings and, since he suspected that Polish authorities knew about it, he fled from Poland with help of travel orders from a friend, authorizing him to go to Berlin.

b. The Second Interrogation

The account given previously did not satisfy the CIC interrogator because papers had been found on the prisoner proving that he was an ardent supporter of the Polish regime and an important member of the Polish Socialist Party (PPS)*. Moreover, he had registered with the Polish Mission in Berlin on the very day of his arrival, a completely illogical step on the part of a persecuted man who had just made his escape from Poland. Faced with this evidence, Korzeniowski admitted that he had lied, and changed the last part of his story, after his promotion to major in May 1945.

According to his new account**, he had been named chief of Military Courts in Wroclaw (Breslau), and had then been assigned to organize the Prosecution Branch of Military Courts in Szczecin (Stettin), where he also became active in the local PPS. He was later appointed liaison officer between the Polish General Staff and the headquarters of the region. As such, he made inspection trips to several military installations and particularly to military courts.

His activity was interrupted in March 1946, when he was called to Warsaw to report to Col Schmidt, Acting Chief of the BIWZ (Biuro Wywiadu Zagranicznego - Office of Intelligence in Foreign Countries) of the General Staff. Schmidt introduced him to a Russian general, and Korzeniowski was informed that he had been selected to attend a course for staff officers in Moscow, commencing on 18 March 1946. He therefore left Warsaw by plane and attended a four-week course in the Kremlin***.

Upon completion of his schooling, Korzeniowski was sent back to Szczecin and told that a new assignment would be forthcoming through army channels.

* See Annex III.

** Quoted from CIC Report dated 2 August 1946.

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*** According to Korzeniowski, classrooms are located in the left wing of the Kremlin, and here twenty-eight Russian and Polish field-grade officers attended a course which was to qualify the graduates for the position of chief intelligence officer attached to a diplomatic post; their work there was supposed to be performed under the cover of press attaches and commercial or legal advisers.

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Early in June 1946, an official cable ordered Korzeniowski to report to Col Schmidt, and the latter gave him sealed orders which he was to deliver to Col Andreieff who was in charge of the Szczecin Military Hospital; this man, Korzeniowski was informed, was not a medical officer at all, but a disguised Russian officer on the Staff of NKVD Hq in Warsaw. Schmidt gave Korzeniowski an official identification card bearing the code number T-26, and ordered him to put on civilian clothes and to proceed to Berlin where he was to report to the Polish Military Mission for further instructions.

Korzeniowski arrived in Berlin on 7 July 1946 and immediately reported to Col Pravin, chief of the Polish Military Mission, who in turn introduced him to Maj Twarog, chief of the Intelligence Section. Upon presenting his identification card, Korzeniowski was introduced to a Russian Gen Malinin, an NKVD officer who had his headquarters somewhere in the Russian sector of the city. He interviewed Korzeniowski and had him photographed in a major's uniform borrowed from Twarog.

Malinin told Korzeniowski to register as a Polish Jew in the Duoppel Center and to search for a certain Dr Tarkowski in the Teltower Damm Camp; this man is, according to Korzeniowski, a former member of the Polish General Staff and a scientist in the field of atomic energy, and he disappeared from Poland and was supposed to be hiding in one of the DP camps. If Korzeniowski failed to locate him, he was to report back to the Polish Mission where he was to receive another assignment that was to take him to Paris.

c. The Third Interrogation

When he was interrogated again by CIC*, Korzeniowski revealed that he had made two trips to France, in May and June 1946, in order to induce Poles living there to return to their homeland. The first trip allegedly took place on 6 May, and he reported to Dr Skrzeszewski, the Polish Ambassador, and Dr Pietusinski, chief of the Polish Military Mission in Paris. Korzeniowski made contact with Polish organizations and leading Polish personalities in France and, upon invitation from the Association of Poles in Western Countries (Zwiazek Polakow na Zachodzie), he made several speeches advocating return to Poland. In addition to this, Korzeniowski was to organize a net of agents supposedly sent to France from Italy. He left France on 20 May and reported back to Warsaw.

Since the Polish Government was very well satisfied with the results of Korzeniowski's first trip to France, he was sent to Lille shortly afterwards to contact Dr Tariborski, the Polish Consul there. His general assignment was the same as previously, and he stayed in France until 10 June.

* Quoted from CIC Report dated 8 August 1946.

Fourteen members of Korzeniowski's class failed to graduate because either they did not meet the high requirements or were considered politically unreliable.

The four-week course consisted of daily lectures, required reading, and conducted tours, and it was concluded by a final oral and written examination dealing with all the ground covered.

The following subjects were taught by high-ranking Russian and Polish staff officers:

1. Russian and Polish Intelligence agencies as compared to corresponding services in other countries.
2. Structure of the British and US Intelligence Services, particular stress being put on the organization and functions of the US Intelligence agencies.
3. Organization of foreign armies, especially functions of various liaison branches.
4. Recruiting of agents and undercover techniques.
5. Communist indoctrination.

Korzeniowski has given a list of instructors and students taking part in the course.

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CI-SIR/41

d. Analysis and Refutation of the Story Told by Korzeniowski to the CIC in Berlin

(1) Korzeniowski claims to have been born and raised in Warsaw, and to have lived there for twenty-three years; yet he is unable to remember names of streets, any known buildings, theaters, parks, etc., even in the immediate vicinity of his alleged domicile.

(2) He claims to have received his Master's degree in Law in 1937, but this is highly improbable at the age of twenty-two.

(3) After the capitulation of Warsaw, he allegedly fled to Lublin, where he organized a group of partisans who kept in contact with Gen Anders, but there was no AK (Armja Krajowa - National Army)* in the Lublin sector in 1940, and there was no organized resistance of any kind until November when the PZP (Polski Zwiazek Patriotow - Polish Patriots' Association) became active.

(4) Korzeniowski claims to have been promoted to major upon his return from Germany, as reward for his AK activity. This sounds incredible in view of the fact that the Polish Government was at that time bitterly hostile to Anders and the AK. Even more fantastic appears the statement that an AK officer received an assignment, such as organizing the Prosecution Branch of Military Courts in Szczecin, directly from the General Staff, by-passing all regular military channels.

(5) Korzeniowski was pressed for details concerning his alleged meeting with the Russian general in Warsaw, but he was unable to specify the location of the meeting place or to describe Col Schmidt and the Russian general. When he was shown a picture of a person certainly unknown to him, he readily stated that it was Col Schmitt.

(6) When questioned about the intelligence training he had received in Moscow, Korzeniowski consistently spoke in general terms. He was unable to furnish details about any of the subjects taught, and during his first interrogation by MISC, he confessed that he had lied and that he had been in Moscow only as a member of some delegation touring Russia.

(7) He states that he arrived in Berlin on 7 July 1946, but the stamp and date of his registration with the Polish Mission in Berlin** prove conclusively that he was in the latter city as early as 4 July.

(8) He made no real attempt to uphold any of his previous statements except the assignment given him to locate Dr Tarkowski.

(9) To his CIC interrogator, Korzeniowski had said that he had been in France from 6 to 20 May 1946. However, during later interrogations, forgetting his previous assertions, he claimed to have done propaganda work "in the field", i.e., in Poland at that time. According to documents found on the prisoner***, he had been granted a three-day leave to Warsaw, from 19 to 22 May, and he admits having requested a furlough in Szczecin a few days before, because he was overworked and because he wanted to be with Halina Kozlowska****, to whom he had sent a telegram from Szczecin on 6 May; he even admitted the difficulties he had had in obtaining the leave because he could not be spared in Szczecin at the time.

All the discrepancies listed, in addition to the subject's inability to furnish precise details--he was not even able to repeat the exact story he had told the CIC interrogator--indicate clearly that the whole preceding life story was only an invented tale.

* A term used later in the war to designate Anders' forces inside Poland.

** See Annex III, exhibit 22.

*** Ibidem, exhibit 16.

**** Ibidem, exhibit 15.

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CI-SIR/41

3. Korzeniowski's Interrogations at MISC

During Korzeniowski's stay at this Center, he gave about thirty different accounts of his life, and of these fourteen were plausible enough to be believed at first sight and to be placed on record by the interrogator. Korzeniowski's technique did not vary much, and each time that a story had been proven a lie, he admitted the fact and promised to come out with a full confession. His last accounts were not too well constructed and contained many obvious discrepancies; Korzeniowski is well aware of this fact and admits that he is running out of stories.

Many of the following versions of his life history may contain elements of truth, but each one had to be discarded because of contradictions, documentary evidence, lack of logically acceptable motives, etc; however, in order to give an accurate picture of his methods and mentality, it is deemed necessary to submit some of the stories. The accounts given below are but very brief synopses of a few versions of Korzeniowski's life and activities.

a. The First Story

Korzeniowski began with a repetition of the last account given to the CIC in Berlin, but now many details and names were added that proved pure invention. He stated that he had received the Geroj award, one of the highest Russian decorations, that he had been an officer in the Soviet-sponsored 2nd Kosciuszko Div, and that he had seen action in the Kalinin sector. He also said that the intelligence course to which he had referred previously had been held in the Krechinskaya School and not in a wing of the Krenlin.

To this account, the following objections must be made:

(1) The only two men of Polish origin who ever received the Geroj award were Russian citizens. One is Capt Makowski of the 48th Regt, Sixteenth Air Army, and the other recipient, also a captain, is now dead.

(2) There was no 2nd Kosciuszko Div; the 1st Div of the Russian-sponsored Polish Army bore that name, and the 2nd Div was called the Traugutt Div.

(3) Krechinskaya School exists, but it is a purely Russian Air Force school, and no Poles were ever admitted. There was only one school for Polish officers in Russia, and that was in Ryazan, later transferred to Suruy (near Kursk), then to Lodz, and finally to Cracow.

(4) No Polish troops were committed in the front lines at the time mentioned; Kalinin was taken by the Germans in October 1941 and recaptured by the Russians in December 1941.

b. The Second Story

At his next interrogation, Korzeniowski stated that before the war he had been active as a Communist. He saw action in the Polish Campaign of 1939, was captured at Sochaczew and interned at Zyrardow. From there he escaped to the Russian-occupied part of Poland on 10 October 1939, and met a Lt Col Babenko who took him to Moscow. It was on this occasion that he attended Krechinskaya School in order to "learn NKVD methods and procedure".

He was, however, very vague and confused when told to explain what he had learned about the NKVD, and for that reason this version had to be discarded also.

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TOP SECRET

CI-SIR/41

c. The Third Story

This time, Korzeniowski maintained that his previous account had been true up to his arrival in Moscow in 1940, when he went to the Krechinskaya School on behalf of the Russian NKO (Ministry of Defense). After completing his course, he was sent to Warsaw to contact the Polish underground movement; however, he returned to Moscow without having achieved his object. His next assignment also took him to Warsaw, where he contacted a certain Szuminski. He then proceeded to Berlin to establish a net of agents there; he frequently had to report back to Warsaw on his activity. He was successful in recruiting agents in Hamburg, Bremen, Bremervoerde, Eckernfoerde, Munich, and Breslau, but his work in Germany was cut short when his main assistant in Berlin, Hermann von Pare, was arrested. He therefore remained in Warsaw, took part in the uprising, and was again captured by the Germans.

For the period after his liberation he followed his previous accounts, except that he admitted that he had never been sent to Moscow after returning to Poland. He also explained that he had escaped from Poland because a friend, Kolasz, had informed him that he was in grave danger because of his hostility to Russia.

d. The Fourth Story

Korzeniowski later explained that his previous accounts had been motivated purely by his fear of being turned over to the Russians, and he now produced a new version of his activities after VE-Day. He was indeed sent to Szczecin, but given a purely political assignment, quite unrelated to military courts, as he had previously stated. A Col Janowski ordered him to report to a Russian officer, Col Yurin, who spoke flawless Polish and had his office on the Aleja Wojska Polskiego in Szczecin. Yurin pointed out that Korzeniowski's friendly disposition towards the Soviet regime and the fact that he was not too busy at the time made him very suitable for an intelligence assignment. He therefore instructed him to report to the Polish Mission in Berlin. Upon arrival there, he received sealed orders directing him to contact the engineer Eugenjusz Weber. He stayed at the latter's house until the arrival of Yurin, who instructed him to form intelligence detachments composed of members of the KPD. Although Korzeniowski was morally opposed to that type of work, he was obliged to comply and took several trips to Frankfurt and Offenbach for that purpose. When he had finally made up his mind to escape from the grasp of the NKVD, he was arrested by CIC Berlin.

e. The Fifth Story

During the fifth interrogation, Korzeniowski made an effort to supply a large number of details, names and places, and moreover, he introduced a new and astonishing conclusion.

Before the war, he had been a very active member of the AZMMS (Students' Association of Independent Socialist Youth). At the outbreak of the war, he was a 2nd lieutenant and was captured by the Germans at Sochaczew on 21 or 22 September 1939. Having escaped from internment at Zyrardow, he made his way to Warsaw early in October. Since he was unable to locate his family there, but learned that his fiancée had left for Vilno, he followed her there, but was arrested by the Russians because of lack of identification papers. He remained in a detention camp until late in December, when he was transferred to a PW camp in Kovno. Through the influence of his fiancée, who was a well-known Polish Communist, he was sent to the Gorki Institute in Moscow, where he lived in comparative freedom. It was his fiancée too who introduced him to Lt Col Babenko, and the latter asked him to go to Germany for the purpose of organizing a net of agents. Details of the proposed mission were to be obtained in Warsaw, where Korzeniowski arrived, provided with the necessary papers and posing as a refugee, around 15 May 1940. When contacting his confidence man, Stefan Szuminski, he introduced himself as Paruuld Rekosiewicz. His assignment was to establish nets of agents in large German ports and other cities for the purpose of gathering positive intelligence on German industry and port installations.

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TOP SECRET

CI-SIR/41

He left Warsaw in September 1940 and went to Berlin where he contacted Hermann Pare of 25 Weitenweg Strasse, who supplied him with the necessary documents to pose as a salesman by the name of Ewart Schemberger. He kept in touch with Pare and regularly reported to Szuminski, information being gathered mainly by Polish PWs working in German plants. Korzeniowski moved to Eckernförde where he reported on a torpedo factory, and later he was sent to Flensburg where large ammunition plants were located. In January 1941, he received instructions from Pare to proceed to Regensburg and obtain information about the Messerschmitt factory. After that, he left for Warsaw to search for his family. He was, however, back in Berlin in April 1941 with orders to report on the Zeiss factory in Jena and on similar industries in Essen. He was constantly in one of these three cities until October 1943, when Pare's daughter informed him that her father had been arrested for black-market activities; Korzeniowski therefore returned to Warsaw.

After another trip to Germany, he remained in Warsaw and found employment in Szuminski's coal yards. After having taken part in the Warsaw uprising and being captured once more, he was sent to Dachau, Buchenwald, and finally Mauthausen; at the latter camp Korzeniowski was clerk of Block 19, and he admitted having occasionally beaten lazy inmates.

After the liberation, he returned to Poland and held several minor positions until, at the suggestion of the PPS leader Cyrankiewicz, he took up political work for the PPS in Silesia; in this he was so successful that he was named Second Secretary of the Party in Szczecin. In his spare time, he studied diplomacy, and after taking a course sponsored by the Foreign Office, he received a diploma. The graduates of this course were invited to a conference in Lignice (Liegnitz) where, to Korzeniowski's great surprise, Babenko was the main speaker. A little later, Korzeniowski was introduced to a Lt Col Tarborski, who gave him instructions to meet him in Berlin. He reported to the Polish Mission there on 7 July 1946, and a few days later, Tarborski sent him on a mission to register at the Duettel Center, engineer his own arrest by CIC, and penetrate the latter organization by accepting its expected proposition to work for the US. Naturally he was to report on all his experiences to the Polish Mission.

f. The Sixth Story

In the next account offered to the interrogator, Korzeniowski pictured himself as the innocent victim of blackmail. It begins with his repatriation to Poland after VE-Day, when he learned that his fiancée, Halina Einstein, had married a certain Kozlowski, head of the militia in Lodz. Maurycy Volkow, a member of the PSL (Peasant Party which constituted the main opposition to the Communist-dominated Government), approached Korzeniowski with the object of having Kozlowski assassinated. Korzeniowski refused to participate in any such scheme, but, to his horror, he learned two weeks later that Kozlowski had been shot on his way from Warsaw to Lodz. When Volkow hinted that he could easily ascribe this deed to Korzeniowski, the latter attempted to buy his silence by revealing to him numerous confidential reports of the PPS, relating mainly to the opposition party. On 28 June 1946, Premier Osobka-Morawski was scheduled to participate in a PPS ceremony in Szczecin, and Volkow told Korzeniowski to induce the Premier to follow a certain itinerary. Since this implied a possible attempt on Osobka-Morawski's life, he refused, but when he learned a few days later that Volkow had been arrested, he decided to escape to Berlin.

g. The Seventh Story

A similar motive to explain Korzeniowski's actions recurs in his next account. According to this, he was not taken prisoner in 1939 at all, but instead he succeeded in obtaining papers as a Volks Deutscher (German citizen living abroad), and was consequently well treated by the Germans. He worked for a piano manufacturer in Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), but went back to Warsaw in time to participate in the uprising of 1944; he was then taken prisoner and sent to various concentration camps. After the liberation, he became active in politics and prominent in the PPS. Maurycy Volkow, who knew about the posing as a Volks Deutscher during the war, threatened to reveal that Korzeniowski, an important Polish official, had collaborated with the enemy, and forced him to reveal party secrets to his own opposition party; it

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CI-SIR/41

was this situation that induced Korzeniowski to flee to Berlin.

h. The Eighth Story

In the next version of his life history, Korzeniowski followed his previous account, but he added many new details from the time when he fled from Szczecin. He obtained travel orders to Berlin by offering his fiancée, Krystyna Jablkowska—whom he had never mentioned previously— an oculist at the Military Hospital in Szczecin, to purchase badly needed medical instruments for her in Berlin. Upon arrival, he registered at the Polish Mission where he got acquainted with one Eugenjusz Weber, who invited him to share his apartment. One day, Weber casually pointed out the Dueppel Center to his friend, and the latter decided to enter it and start a new life. He made numerous friends through an old acquaintance from Poland, a man by the name of Pasternak. He also met Romanowicz, a former official of the Bezpieczenstwo (Polish Ministry of Security) office in Szczecin, who now lived in the French Sector of Berlin, and whom he told of the reasons for his escape. Romanowicz assured Korzeniowski that he knew of a way to rehabilitate himself and return to Poland cleared of all charges; for this purpose, he introduced him to a Russian Maj Goncharov and to an American Lt James; however, Korzeniowski received no hint as to the plans they harbored. A little later, Korzeniowski met another man, a certain Maj Smirnov who, upon hearing his story, said that he was willing to assign him a mission, and the possibility of Korzeniowski's return to Poland would depend upon its outcome; the nature of the assignment was again not specified, and Korzeniowski never had a chance to find out the details.

The following day, Pasternak requested Korzeniowski to help him and his friend Goldberg do a job at the camp. Korzeniowski consented, and that night he guarded the approach of Block 41 while his friends loaded an object shaped like a human being and wrapped in a burlap bag into a car; Korzeniowski remained ignorant of the contents of the bag. The operation was spotted by the camp police, and while Pasternak succeeded in escaping with the car, Korzeniowski and Goldberg were arrested. However, the authorities were satisfied by a story made up by Korzeniowski to explain the episode, and after his release he still had an opportunity to give a piano concert in the Luna Theater, before being arrested by CIC on 19 July.

i. The Ninth Story

After several more versions containing only minor changes, Korzeniowski stated that he was willing to reveal his true mission, which was to kidnap two former Polish officials, called Pawlowski and Wrobel, from the Dueppel Center. He claimed that the episode of the burlap bag, referred to above and which took place on 16 July 1946, actually constituted the kidnaping of Pawlowski, and he signed a written confession to that effect.*

However, immediate investigation in Berlin revealed that the episode referred to had simply been a black-market operation which involved selling large quantities of meat of doubtful origin.

j. The Tenth Story

In the next account, we find a completely changed life history, one that varies in almost every detail from the preceding stories, and is therefore reproduced in detail. Korzeniowski started by revealing that his real name was not Korzeniowski at all, but Freytag. He was born and raised in Poznan, and his father, Otton, was of German origin, while his mother, Zofja, nee Robinson, was Jewish. His life history since 1939 follows:

1939 Captured during Polish Campaign, sent to Kutno, then to Oflag X in Nienburg an der Weser.

* See Annex V

TOP SECRET

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Sent to camp in Itzehoe, near Hamburg. There, he and a certain Lt Danzinger claimed to their interrogators to be pure Aryans, but two Polish officers, Capt Majewski and Lt Markowski, certified that they were Jews. Therefore, Korzeniowski and Danzinger were sent to Fallingbostel, near Verden, and later to the Mannschafts Straflager (a punitive camp for enlisted men) at Sandbostel, near Bremerhaven, where Danzinger suggested that they take revenge on the officers who had given them away by falsely denouncing them as war criminals who had executed 16 German PWs.

May 41

Sent to Lindenbusch (either in Pomerania or Silesia), then to Hamburg.

Dec 41

Transferred to the Warsaw prison on 7 Danilowska, then taken to "Sondergericht" trial against Majewski as prosecution witness. When he retracted his previous statement as being a lie, he was sentenced to five years in prison, and Danzinger, in absentia, to twelve years.

Jun 42

Sent to prison in Wronki.

May 44

Transferred consecutively to Dachau, Buchenwald, Mauthausen, and Guesen, near Magdeburg. At the office of the latter camp, a certain Jozewicz worked, and he learned the reason for Korzeniowski's imprisonment.

20 May 45

Went to Linz where he registered with Polish Committee, giving his name as Korzeniowski. Provided with papers and a RR ticket to Warsaw.

Jun 45

Returned to Warsaw, but decided to settle in Wroclaw (Breslau), where he was not known. Got a job in meat packing factory and started work in PPS circles. Became known as orator and propagandist, greeted the visiting Premier, and on that occasion was congratulated by Cyrankiewicz and Rusinek, two high Party officials, and admitted to Regional Committee of the PPS. Gave up his job to devote himself exclusively to Party affairs.

Nov 45

Attended a meeting of the "Friends of the Soviet Union" at Marshal Rokossovski's headquarters near Lignice.

Jan 46

Called to Warsaw by Cyrankiewicz and appointed temporary chief of the local Government and Parliamentary Section of the PPS; later nominated Second Secretary of the PPS in Szczecin.

15 Jun 46

Received delegation of former political prisoners; one of them, Marian Gwilinski, recognized him as the former camp inmate Freytag. Ten days later, a friend called Mydlarz, who worked for the Bezpieczenstwo, showed him statements written by Gwilinski and Jozewicz in which they stated that his name was Freytag and that he had been imprisoned for falsely denouncing two Polish officers. Korzeniowski assured Mydlarz that the accusation was unfounded, but decided to flee from Poland at once.

The remainder of this account follows the preceding stories, with the exception of the fact that, according to the new story, Smirnov had promised Korzeniowski a job with OMGUS, and implied that information reported by him would be a means of rehabilitating him and making possible his return to Poland. Korzeniowski also claimed that he was told by one Czechowicz, who witnessed his arrest by CIC, not to mention the names of Gonowarov, Smirnov, and Romanowicz; the latter would, if Korzeniowski kept his mouth shut, obtain his release.

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In his next interrogation, Korzeniowski introduced new important changes in his life history, beginning with his life in Poland before the war.

He was married in 1938 to Wanda Gertruda Konadkowska, and was very active in Communist circles. His parents, both physicians, disapproved of his political outlook and of his marriage to a worker's daughter, and consequently deprived him of his allowance. He therefore tried to support his wife by embarking on a career as an abortionist, signing his name to medical prescriptions while still a student, and he even stole money from Party funds. Convicted of performing abortions and of impersonating a doctor, he was sentenced to three years imprisonment in Plock. Paroled in August 1939, he was assigned to a line outfit as a private. He fought in the Mlawa-Ciechanow sector and was captured on 20 September 1939; posing as a lieutenant, he managed to be assigned to an officers' camp. His life as a prisoner and his false denunciation of Polish officers followed the lines given in his previous account.

After VE-Day, he searched for his wife and child, first in Poznan, and then in Warsaw, where he finally located them. He then took up work as a medical assistant at the Swietego Ducha Hospital in Warsaw, intending to obtain his medical degree as soon as possible. However, his father-in-law, a Communist who became an influential member of the Government, persuaded him to abandon his studies and become a Party worker instead. In November 1945, he changed his name to Korzeniowski and went to Wroclaw as a PPS official. The story of his successes, first in Wroclaw and later in Szczecin, was repeated from previous accounts, up to March 1946, when he was sent to attend an orientation course in Moscow at which the forthcoming Polish elections were discussed. On 1 June 1946, his wife and child moved to Szczecin, where they obtained a house next to that of the governor of the region. Three weeks later, however, they were all arrested by two Russian officers, called Goncharov and Rykofiev, taken to Vilno, and informed that Korzeniowski's reprehensible activities before and during the war had become known to a journalist of the opposition party, who intended to reveal them in his paper. A public trial was excluded because of the unfavorable publicity it would give the regime, and he was given the choice of being deported to Siberia or of accepting an unspecified mission to Berlin. He agreed to the latter and was taken to the NKVD building at Cumience, a suburb of Szczecin, where he stayed for about five days. He was able to contact his lady friend, Krystyna Jablkowska, there, and told her about his situation and his intention of escaping; It was with the help of a certain Potapoff, that he received a set of forged papers and travel orders enabling him to proceed to Berlin on 1 or 2 July 1946. There he registered with the Polish Mission where he stayed while contemplating a suitable opportunity for escape. The best solution appeared to be to register at a DP camp under an assumed name. Therefore he entered the Dueppel Center as Jozef Littauer and was arrested there two weeks later by CIC.

1. The Twelfth Story

In his next account, Korzeniowski made an effort to present a logical plot involving a complicated spy ring and at least one US officer. He reiterated his last story up to the time when he arrived in Berlin, and then continued as follows.

The Polish Mission put him in touch with a Col Yurin, who had his office in the Russian Sector of the city and who received him in the presence of a Polish Capt Wildauer, whom he knew from Szczecin. Wildauer told Korzeniowski that he headed a net of agents who were US officers, one of the latter being a Capt Hirsch from Wannsee. Korzeniowski's first assignment was to aid in the sabotaging of RR tracks in the vicinity of Bremen. After he had accomplished this mission, Yurin assigned him to the bigger job of blowing up gas tanks at the Tempelhof aerodrome and systematically sabotaging planes and equipment; the actual work was to be done by several German Communists who were hired by a certain Mrs Salzmann, chief of the employment office at the airport. However, Korzeniowski was arrested before the plan could be put into effect.

TOP SECRET

CI-SIR/41

Although he abandoned this version a little later of his own accord, an investigation was made in order to ascertain whether there might have been any truth in his statements; they proved to be just another fictitious creation.

m. The Thirteenth Story

When he produced his next life history, Korzeniowski attempted to picture himself as a repentant sinner, a criminal ashamed of his record who had finally decided to admit everything without reservations.

He had never been married, as previously stated. He had studied medicine in Poznan and had learned how to perform abortions, a skill of which he availed himself to the full; in addition to this unseemly activity, he sold stolen drugs, dealt in cocaine, and forged medical prescriptions. Since he could still not make a sufficient amount of money this way, he went to the Department of Health (Panstwowy Zaklad Higijeniczny) in Torun in May 1938, posing as an inspector from Warsaw called Dr Gidynski, and succeeded in embezzling 30,000 zloty entrusted to him for the purchase of medicines. He was arrested and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, and when his previous activities in Poznan became known, this was extended to a term of three years. He was serving his sentence in Plock when, on 3 September 1939, the approaching German armies created a confusion which enabled him to escape. He went to Kutno where he reported to a Medical Center for PWs and succeeded in impersonating a medical officer, assuming the name of Dr Przybylski. He went through several PW camps until, in January 1940, he was recognized in Itzehoe by a certain Lt Skibniewski, who denounced him to the German camp authorities as an impostor who was neither a doctor nor an officer. It was for this reason that he transferred first to Fallingbommel and later to Sanibommel. Here he did everything to improve his fate by ingratiating himself with the Germans, telling them that his father had been an officer in the German Army, and asking to be treated as a Volks Deutscher. He also lied that he had knowledge of war crimes committed by Lt Skibniewski, who had unmasked him. When transferred to Warsaw to act as a prosecution witness, he retracted his statement and was sentenced to five years imprisonment; he was subsequently taken to Dachau, Buchenwald, and Mauthausen. Liberated by US Forces, he went to Linz and worked as medical officer for a Polish guard company stationed in Wells; fear of punishment for a few minor offenses, however, decided him to flee, and he joined a transport of repatriates to Poland.

In Prague, on the way, the Red Cross provided him with papers under the name of Nalecz. He first went to Katowice and obtained employment in a clinic for children; he was, however, recognized by a former inmate of the Mauthausen camp and had to flee. He then went to Wroclaw and there began the spectacular political career mentioned previously. At the height of his glory, he was appointed to the Supreme Council (Rada Naczelna) of the Polish Socialist and Communist Parties. In March 1946, he was chosen along with Rusinek (head of Polish Trade Unions), Dobrowolski, and Siemek to represent the Polish Socialist and Communist Parties at a conference in Moscow, where, after three days of discussions, they received instructions from their Russian colleagues Malenkov, Sokolev, and Mielnikov. Upon their return to Warsaw, they were at once received by the Premier to whom they reported on their trip and handed the instructions they had received.

Korzeniowski was then appointed to the previously mentioned position in Szczecin, and received the Cross of Merit in a solemn ceremony. Finally, he was nominated to represent Pomerania on the National Assembly. In this connection he stated, "I was considered one of the leading citizens of Poland and enjoyed enormous prestige in parliamentary circles. The Chief of the Polish Government and his Ministers consulted me frequently, and my advice was highly valued by them".

Thus, within six months, he rose from complete obscurity to a leading position. This unusual success story was interrupted when the Warsaw authorities discovered his past, and he was requested to relinquish his duties in Szczecin and report to the capital. Korzeniowski, however, decided that it was safer for him to flee to Berlin.

n. The Fourteenth Story

In the last interrogation that took place before the writing of this report, Korzeniowski stated that he had never assumed any names other than his real name Korzeniowski, and that he had never committed crimes of any kind either in Poland or in Germany. He had been a Communist before the war, and afterwards had done well in Poland, but the brutality of the Bolsheviks had horrified him so much that he had decided to leave his country.

CONCLUSIONS1. Possible Motives for Korzeniowski's Coming to Germany

It is, of course, possible that Korzeniowski is a loyal Polish official who was sent on a mission to Germany; in that case, his numerous untruthful statements can be explained simply by his desire not to betray his real mission.

However, it seems much more probable that he really has a criminal record, both before and during the war, and that he managed to keep this fact hidden so well that he attained a high position in the Polish Government service after the war, until his past finally caught up with him. In that case, he may actually have agreed to go on an intelligence mission on the understanding that he would be rehabilitated or at least not prosecuted if he were successful. It may also be that he really fled from Poland when his past was discovered without having been offered any intelligence assignment, and in that case, his constant lies might just be delaying tactics calculated to escape trial as a war criminal.

He may have invented the story that he was active in Russian and Polish Intelligence after his arrest by CIC, in order to have it believed that he is prepared to put his supposedly valuable and extensive knowledge at the disposal of the US; this, in turn, would help him regain his liberty and escape punishment for his past crimes.

2. Korzeniowski's Attitude and Reactions

Korzeniowski is undoubtedly a megalomaniac whose inability to distinguish fact from fiction has assumed pathological proportions. In addition to this, however, he undoubtedly did not hold his interrogators in high esteem and seemed to feel that an American is gullible enough to believe the most incredible stories. In particular, he appeared to think that his interrogators knew absolutely nothing about life in present-day Poland and Russia. Moreover, he assumed that if he could only make them believe that he is a Jew or at least a half-Jew, he would be safe from the consequences of whatever offenses he had committed. He also felt certain that he would gain advantages by flattery, and that if he offered to work as an agent for US Intelligence, his offer would be accepted readily and without reservations.

Many of the stories were told on his own initiative: he would either write a note to the interrogator or state verbally that he had important revelations to make. He would then preface the latter by saying that he was "tired of lying", "fed up with everything", or that "after a long internal struggle" he had decided to tell the whole truth. Frequently he asked for special privileges like better food or more cigarettes, so as to be able to "concentrate his thoughts and muster the strength" to tell the whole truth. On other occasions, he threatened to commit suicide or to start a hunger strike because he was denied treatment compatible with his position.

At the outset, his attitude was arrogant and impertinent; he was impatient with the guards, critical of food and quarters, and dissatisfied with the welfare officer. He constantly demanded to see the Commanding Officer, wrote letters to Gen McMarnoy, to the Polish President, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, to the Polish Nation, and even a few to the interrogator.

TOP SECRET

CI-SIR/41

Within a few weeks, he lost some of his cockiness, and later there was a complete change: he now wanted to make believe that he was a sick and broken man. He invented ailments and was constantly clamoring for the doctor. Pretending that he could not control his urine, he surprised the interrogator by inserting, during an interrogation, his handkerchief into the opening of his underwear. When requested to undress, he reluctantly showed a completely dry body and underwear. He also complained of terrific migraines and a loss of memory. Occasionally he made statements calculated to give the impression that he had gone out of his mind.

His most recent line was an attempt to gain sympathy by expressing fear of the Bolsheviks and their brutal methods.

3. Tentative Appraisal of Kerzeniewski

Kerzeniewski has a good educational background; after having matriculated from high school, he probably had a few years of college, and possibly even a law degree. While his knowledge is far from solid, he disposes of extensive intellectual baggage, chiefly calculated to impress people; he therefore avails himself profusely of Latin phrases and famous sayings of great men. Since he also has a very good memory, he is able to show off his knowledge at the slightest provocation, and more often without any. He is undoubtedly an excellent orator and a caustic, alert conversationalist, and his attempts at brilliance become particularly frequent when he believes that they will help him to gain the smallest favors or considerations.

All his other qualities, however, become insignificant when compared to his ability to lie. Telling untruths comes naturally to him, without any effort or hesitation, and he uses every trick of the trade to convey the impression of sincerity; thus, he can reproduce an interior struggle and tears with the skill of a first-class actor. Not only does he lie against all logic and when faced with evidence pointing to the contrary, but he also mixes facts with fiction when there is no obvious motive. Even his own stories unabashedly picture his life as one full of lies, deception, and swindle. He lied to his girl friends, he lies to other prisoners; all his stories contain lies. He states that he has lied so much in his life that sometimes he wonders whether he can still distinguish true from false. This statement is also a lie. The reason he gives for his constant disregard of the truth is that his interrogators have always been suggesting to him a secret mission and attempts at kidnapping or even murder as motives for his coming to Berlin. On another occasion, he indicated the more plausible motive that he wanted to confuse his interrogators to the point where they would be unable to recognize the truth when he finally decided to tell it.

At the same time, he suffers from megalomania to a degree which is quite exceptional, even taking into account his national background. He believes that it is almost impossible to match his talents and abilities, and he states modestly that he was a "young star in the political life of Poland" and that "the way to the highest Polish office—the Presidency—was open" to him. He is always talking about his dealings with high-placed political personalities, and he makes no bones about his disdain for the common people; he sees no contradiction between this attitude and the Communist beliefs which he claims to have held formerly.

In addition to all his other blemishes of character, he is a proven dipsomaniac, and appears to be lacking in moral principles of any kind. Nothing is sacred to him; love, honor, and religion mean absolutely nothing. What is unusual for a Pole, he has no pride at all and is completely shameless: for a cigarette butt, he will make any promises or statements that happen to be desired by his interlocutor.

TOP SECRET

CI-SIR/41

CONTENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Korzeniowski arrived at this Center on 9 August 1946 and has been interrogated almost without interruption ever since that date. All known aids to interrogation have been exhausted. Although he admits that he has "run out of stories", he cannot be said to be "broken", because it would at this point be almost impossible to recognize the truth even if he had told it, unless it were possible to check some of his statements. His inordinate propensity for lying makes exterior corroboration imperative.

It is, therefore, recommended to the agencies interested that a serious attempt be made to check at least on the basic facts of Korzeniowski's different stories*. If renewed interrogation on the basis of information received in reply to these questions should again prove inconclusive, Korzeniowski should be tried for crimes allegedly committed in a German concentration camp. It is requested that the question be determined now whether he will have to be turned over to the Polish Authorities. The latter course should, if possible, be avoided in view of the knowledge he has necessarily gained about this Center during his long confinement here.

DS/PEM/wb

For the Commanding Officer:

John Heinig
JOHN HEINIG
Capt AUS
Chief, CI Section

* See brief which constitutes Annex II.

TOP SECRET

CL-SIR/41

11. Introduced by friends into the milieu of the PPS, he started his political career and became a member of the Executive Committee of the PPS in Wrocław. In October 1945, he took an active part in a conference of industries (Zjazd Przemysłowy). He became a member of the Rada Naczelna of the CC (Central Committee of the Communist and Socialist Parties). From November, he lived at 1 Plac Ritter.

12. In March 1946, he became Second Secretary of the Województwo (Regional Administration) in Szczecin.

13. On 15 May 1946, he became deputy of Krajowa Rada Narodowa.*

14. Polish authorities discovered his past, and he fled to Germany at the beginning of July 1946.

15. The preceding is composed of statements made by Korzeniowski. In addition, it would be of utmost importance to learn as much about his past as possible. In particular:

- a. His life in Poznan, his address, his alleged crimes (par 4 and 5).
- b. His life and political activity in Wrocław (par 10 and 11), and his life in Środa where he was First Secretary of the Powiatowy Komitet PPS** (end of November 1945).
- c. His activity as a journalist in Wrocław and in Szczecin. It is known that an article signed by him appeared in the Naprzód Koloński dated 11 January 1946 (Na Zamowienie Czeskiej Propagandy - On Orders of the Czech Propaganda).
- d. His life and activities in Szczecin (par 12, 13, and 14).
- e. The reaction and notices of the Polish press after he left Poland. Have war crimes been mentioned in connection with him? It is believed that mention was made of him in the Polish press after his departure.
- f. Whether he had a close connection with a Dr Krystyna Jablkowska, an oculist in Szczecin. She allegedly lived in the same house as a certain Mikula, Vice President of the railroads (59 Aluja Piastow).
- g. Who is Miss Mira Groda, 15 Wielun Street Pow, Wojew Lodzkie, and what was her relation to Korzeniowski?
- h. Who is Miss Halina Kozłowska, 8 Wileza Street, Apt 7, Warsaw, and what was her relation to Korzeniowski?
- i. Who is Capt Arkadiusz Wildauer from Szczecin?
- j. Who is Lt Jurck Korczynski (last name uncertain), who lived in the same house with a certain Nurowski, Bolesława Smialego Street, near an officers' club in Szczecin?

16. Any information of any nature concerning Korzeniowski is most desirable. This brief contains only a limited number of questions, and it is of importance to obtain, if possible, most detailed answers.

* National Council - Provisional Polish Parliament before the election of January 1947.

** County Committee of the PPS.

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CL-SIR/41

6 March 1947

HEADQUARTERS

7707 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CENTER
APO 757

US ARMY

ANNEX III

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS FOUND ON KORZENIOWSKI

Prisoner: Korzeniowski, Ryszard

Prominent Polish Official

1. Dated 15 Sep 45: Membership card of the Association of Former Political Prisoners during the War Period of 1939-1945. Entries state that Korzeniowski, Ryszard, born 10 May 1915, address: Wroclaw, Powstancow Slaskich, gm. Dyrekcji, was interned in Dachau No 10,582, in Buchenwald, and in Mauthausen No 42,284.
2. Dated 15 Sep 45: Letter from the Secretary of the Association of Former Political Prisoners recommending Korzeniowski for a job with a Mr Rakoczy, Representative of Polish Cooperatives.
3. Dated 27 Nov 45: Letter with heading of the PPS (Polish Socialist Party), Regional Committee of Lower Silesia in Wroclaw:
"The Regional Committee of the PPS of Lower Silesia certifies that Comrade Korzeniowski, Ryszard, is First Secretary of the County Committee of the PPS in Sroda. The Regional Committee of the PPS of Lower Silesia authorizes Comrade Korzeniowski to organize PPS cells in the County of Sroda. All military and administrative authorities are requested to give their utmost help to the bearer of the present letter.
s/First Secretary J. Warwas"
4. Jan 46: Membership Card of Polish Red Cross made out to Korzeniowski, Ryszard, Sroda, 30 Bieruta. Dues paid for first four months of 1946.
5. Dated 2 Jan 46: Membership book with photograph certifying that Korzeniowski is a member of the PPS in Wroclaw.
6. Dated 6 Jan 46:* Love letter written to Korzeniowski by a girl called Mira Greda of Wielun. She tells about her love and begs him to stop drinking. Since their last meeting in Sroda, she is no longer the carefree little girl she used to be, and she calls him the backbone of the country. A PPS party given at her school is mentioned.
7. Dated 11 Jan 46: Pages 3 and 4 of the daily paper "Lower Silesia Progressive" containing an article by Korzeniowski "On Orders of the Czech Propaganda", discussing and denouncing the latter and attacking Polish emigrants, in particular a Prof Solarzski. The author states that this man works for Gen Anders' clique, and asks every thinking Pole to pass judgment on that pseudo-intellectual.**
8. Dated 15 Jan 46: Letter from Regional Branch of the Temporary State Administration in Swidnica nominating Korzeniowski to the post of Temporary Chief of the State Administration in Wolow. Korzeniowski is requested to take over the duties of one Kupczynski and to submit a report within two weeks. Signed by B. Lipinski.

* The date "6 Jan 45" given must be a mistake, since the attached picture is dated 8 Jan 46, and because subject was still in a concentration camp in January 1945.

** A typewritten manuscript of this article is also available.

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19
TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

CI-SIR/41

9. Dated 18 Feb 46: Letter with heading of PPS Regional Committee in Wroclaw. Contains official notification Korzeniowski is delegated by the Regional Committee of the PPS in Lower Silesia to attend a meeting in Lignice on 24 February 1946.
10. Dated 19 Feb 46: Same letterhead as above. Certificate stating that Korzeniowski arrived on official Party business on 18 February and that he will depart on 19 February at 1330 hrs.
11. Dated 27 Mar 46: Letterhead of PPS in Gdynia thanking Korzeniowski for returning 500 zloty, and reminding him of a promise he has made.
12. No date: Letterhead of PPS Regional Committee in Szczecin. Mimeographed form filled out by Korzeniowski and signed by the Secretary of the PPS Eugenjusz Przetacznik; Korzeniowski is assigned to do propaganda work in connection with the forthcoming elections in the countries of Zagrze and Kamion. The authorities are requested to assist Korzeniowski in this work.
13. Dated 17 Apr 46:* Letterhead of PPS in Szczecin. Addressed to Central Executive Committee of the Recovered Territories, Warsaw, 18 Wiejska. The recipient is informed that there is a possibility of employing Comrade Miedzejewski in the Fire Inspection Branch. Concluded by "Socialist Greetings" and a typewritten signature: Second Secretary of the Regional Committee of the PPS, Ryszard Korzeniowski.
14. Dated 27 Apr 46: Same letterhead as above. Korzeniowski is delegated to a meeting in Zlocien.
15. Dated 9 May 46: Letter from Halina Kozłowska, 3 Wilera Street, Warsaw. She confirms that she received Korzeniowski's telegram and holiday card a few days ago.** She shows great affection for Korzeniowski and would like to see him.
16. Dated 18 May 46: Letterhead of PPS in Szczecin. Regional Committee of the PPS in Western Pomerania grants a furlough to Comrade Korzeniowski from 19 May to 22 May; the Military Authorities, the Dept of National Defense, and the Bezpieczenstwo are requested to assist him in his journey from Szczecin to Warsaw.

s/Przetacznik
17. Dated 27 Jun 46: City Workers' Committee of the PPS in Szczecin certifies that Korzeniowski worked for them in a satisfactory manner.

s/Tadeusz Chudy
18. Dated 29 Jun 46: Letterhead of the Assistant Manager of the State RR in Szczecin. Letter of recommendation written by Korzeniowski:

* This exhibit contains many typing errors and is not signed. It could hardly have been sent out in its present form and is probably not genuine. It is to be noted that there is no longer a Wiejska Street in Warsaw; only the rubble is left.

** Possible reference to the holiday of 1 May, perhaps also 3 May (day of the Polish Constitution), but most probably 8 May, anniversary of German surrender.

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TOP SECRET

CL-SIR/41

"In the name of the RR workers in Szczecin, I thank Comrade Korzeniowski for the services rendered in social and cultural work. The management of the RR has recommended Korzeniowski for the Golden Cross of Merit. In the new life he has chosen, the workers wish him all possible success."

s/Mikula*

19. Dated 29 Jun 46: Letterhead same as above, also written by subject: "I certify that Mr Korzeniowski was from 26 April to 23 June assistant to the Director of the Interdepartmental Commission for the Activation of Transportation. His achievements prove him to be an outstanding organizer endowed with the highest degree of initiative as well as a very conscientious man. He deserves a very high position."
s/Mikula*
20. Dated 3 July 46: Letterhead of Polish Army, Station Hospital and Polyclinic No VI. "The Station Hospital No VI in Szczecin delegates Citizen Maj Korzeniowski, Ryszard, to Berlin for the purpose of purchasing medical instruments for the hospital. All authorities, especially the Border Defense Army, are requested to assist the bearer on his journey. Duration of trip from 3 July 1946 to 10 July 1946."
s/Lt Col Andrejew
21. Dated 3 Jul 46: Same heading as Exhibit 20, and identical text in Russian, with the same signature.**
22. Dated 3 Jul 46: Same letterhead as preceding exhibit. Travel orders for Korzeniowski to proceed by train to Berlin to buy medical instruments. Same signature. Reverse side of documents shows stamp of Polish Military Mission with Allied Control Council in Berlin. Korzeniowski registered there on 4 July 1946. Date of departure reads 18 July (instead of 10 July, as on travel order and on Exhibit 20).
23. Dated 3 Jul 46: Letterhead of Dept of National Defense. A certificate in lieu of RR ticket, enabling bearer to travel at Government expense. Made out to Korzeniowski for his trip from Szczecin to Berlin.
24. Dated 3 Jul 46: Meal ticket made out to Jozef Littauer, DP Index No 325, 574 and bearing stamp of Mess Officer of Team 597.
25. Dated 9 Jul 46: DP Identification Card made out to Jozef Littauer, Polish Jew, and bearing signature of Korzeniowski as Jozef Littauer.
26. Undated: Verbatim report of a meeting of the Temporary City Council of Szczecin on 16 January 1946; matters of local interest discussed by city representatives.
27. Undated: Letterhead of Regional Administration of PSL (Mikolajczyk's opposition party) in Szczecin. Letter of complaint and protest to Bicut, President of Poland. Members of the PSL were not allowed to take part in the celebration of "We stand guard on the Odor" Day.

* In exhibit 18, there are two official stamps at the bottom of the letter. In both 18 and 19, the signature is forged by Korzeniowski.

** It is, to say the least, strange to combine a Polish letterhead with Russian text.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

CI-SIR/41

28. Undated: Copy of a detailed report on an inter-Party meeting in Szczecin on 2 May 1946.
29. The following propaganda pamphlets published for the Elections were found on Korzeniowski:
W. Baginski, "The People's Elections"
A booklet on the official policy of the Polish Government, called "Three Times Yes"
Jozef Cyrankiewicz & Henryk Wachowicz, "PPS Yesterday and Today"
Antoni Korzycki, "In the Name of The Farmers' Victory"
A mimeographed campaign Letter
Prof Estriecher, commentary on a lecture
30. Several notes, photographs, addresses, etc.

Analysis of the documents found on Korzeniowski makes it possible to come to certain conclusions about his history, regardless of the many misleading statements made by him during interrogations. Thus it is certain that Korzeniowski was an inmate of at least three German concentration camps during the War. Soon after his return from internment, he became an active member of the PPS in Lower Silesia. It appears that his first official position was that of First Secretary of the County Committee of the PPS in Sroda. The newspaper article signed by him proves that he soon became well known to the higher Polish authorities and the population. Korzeniowski is a good orator and propagandist for the present Polish regime, and he was often called upon to speak at meetings on behalf of the PPS.

His work and abilities were rewarded in Summer 1946, when he was appointed Second Regional Secretary of the PPS in Szczecin. This position, held in the capital of the "recovered territories", was undoubtedly a very responsible one, and indicates Korzeniowski's excellent standing with the Government*; it certainly enabled him to contact the highest Polish authorities. Exhibits 27, 28, and 29 confirm that Korzeniowski was very active as a propagandist, and was an important and trusted Polish official.

* This position can be compared with the chairmanship of the majority party on the state level in the US.

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TOP SECRET

CI-SIR/41

6 March 1947

HEADQUARTERS
7707 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CENTER
APO 757
US ARMY

ANNEX IV

Extracts From Sworn Statements Accusing Korzeniewski Of War Crimes Committed In The Mauthausen Concentration Camp.

Prisoner: Korzeniewski, Ryszard

Prominent Polish Official

1. "I, Abram Benet, make the following statement under oath:

I, Abram Benet, entered the Mauthausen Concentration Camp, Austria, on 10 February 1945 as an inmate and was kept there until May 1945, at which time the Americans liberated us. My job was tailoring.

I was sent to Block 19, of which a man by the name of Korzeniewski, Ryszard, was in charge. In the month of April 1945, Korzeniewski would lash me with a switch and later with a board of wood, consistently, day after day. Scars of his cruelty still remain on my back. In the latter part of April 1945, at which time I was exhausted from overwork, beating and undernourishment, Korzeniewski, Ryszard, called me into his office and made me lie flat on my back. He then put one foot on my neck and with the other kicked me until he thought I was dead. Immediately after, he dragged me out into the cold ground and left me there. I managed to crawl to one of the bunks and hid there, escaping from this torture."

s/Abram Benet

2. "I, Jakob Koperwas, make the following statement under oath:

I, Jakob Koperwas, entered the Mauthausen Concentration Camp, Austria, in July 1944 as an inmate and was kept there until May 1945, at which time we were freed by the Americans. My job at the camp was tailoring.

Sometime in December 1944, I saw Korzeniewski, Ryszard, take one of the inmates, whose name was Katz, and lay him down on the main laggar, where he applied his physical force beating him to death. After he killed Katz, he took his body to one side and pulled all his cold teeth out. A few days later, Korzeniewski, Ryszard, found out that an inmate, whose name was Knobel, had not given him all his money. He took this inmate and dragged him to the main laggar where he strangled him by the heel of his shoe."

s/Jakob Koperwas

3. "I, G Schweitzer, make the following statement under oath:

I, G Schweitzer, entered the Mauthausen Concentration Camp, Austria, on 13 August 1941 as an inmate and was kept there until May 1945, at which time the Americans liberated us. My job was tailoring.

I was sent to Block 19 of which a man by the name of Korzeniewski, Ryszard was in charge. He treated me with cruelty and had me severely lashed. Almost every day during the month of April 1945, he would drag me to the main laggar and beat me with a switch until my back bled. The minimum amount of lashes he would give me would be twenty-five. On or about 15 April, he had me taken to the crematory for disposal because I had not finished his dress jacket at the proper time. I managed to survive this by jumping out of a window before entering the crematory."

s/G Schweitzer

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CI-SIR/41

6 March 1947

HEADQUARTERS

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ANNEX V

CONFESSIONS WRITTEN AND SIGNED BY KORZENIOWSKI

Prisoner: Korzeniowski, Ryszard

Prominent Polish Official

1. I, the undersigned, Freytag, Ryszard Henryk, alias Korzeniowski, alias Littauer Jozef, declare of my own free will, and fully realizing the legal consequences of my statements:

Acting upon orders received, I kidnapped a refugee from Poland called Capt Pawlowski, with the help of Capt Pasternak. The above-named Capt Pawlowski lived in Block 41 of the Dueppel Center. In order to carry out the kidnapping, Pasternak added to the coffee that was taken to Pawlowski an acid solution (Solutio acidi aasinini 005) which caused high fever. I must mention that Capt Pawlowski is a Jew who changed his name to Pawlowski. I do not recall his original name.

When fever resulted, Prodt, the commander of the Camp Police, called me in. I must add that Prodt was an accomplice. When I was informed that the matter was in an advanced state, I came to Pawlowski's room and injected "eripanicum extr. monevini cm 10" into his vein. The reaction was that Pawlowski fell asleep. At that point, Goldberg, Czechowicz, and Pasternak along with two helpers, took the sleeping Pawlowski to the car waiting at the entrance. I, after having talked to Czechowicz, came downstairs at the moment when the car was about to leave, and I noticed the presence of the camp police who attempted to stop the car. Goldberg fell from the running board and was apprehended together with me by the police.

I add that I was ordered to accomplish that by Col Babenko of NKVD Hq in Szczecin, after a final discussion with Capt Romanowicz in the Polish Mission in Berlin.

s/Freytag, Ryszard Henryk

2. On 23 December 1946, during an interrogation, I requested from the investigating officer permission to make a statement concerning crimes that I committed during my stay in the Guesen Concentration Camp.

a. While holding the position of doctor in the Camp hospital, I killed four people whose names I do not recall. These crimes were perpetrated at the end of December 1944.

b. During the month of April 1945, I killed, as stated by one of my accusers, a man whom I did not know well, and who lived in Block 19, where I was a clerk.

I committed these crimes with a hammer and without any real motive.

I declare that the above statement is the truth and was made by my own free will and in the presence of two witnesses, without compulsion of any kind.

s/Ryszard Henryk Korzeniowski

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