NEW FOLDER BEGINS

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Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246
By: hAC Date: 4/20/2010

KATYN FOREST MURDERS D229548 VOL. 2 (40pp)

Katyn Forest Murders

229548

VOL II

SECRET

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Authority NND 61695

I. Katyn Massacre Still Unsolved

D-129548. N.Y. Herald-Tribune of 13/7/49.

Germans, Russians Accuse Each Other of Killing Ten Thousand Polish Army Officers

This is the first of two articles on the massacre of Polish officers in the Katyn Forest early in World War II. The author, a journalist in Europe for many years, served in the Office of War Information.

By Julius Epstein

NEW YORK.

DESPITE a multiplicity of war crimes trials since the end of World War II and the conviction of hundreds of defendants, no court as yet has fixed responsibility for what may have been the greatest single crime of the war—the mass killing of many thousands of Polish Army officers in the Forest of Katyn, near Smolensk. Officially, at least, it is as much a mystery today as it was when it first came to light six years ago.

Investigation and research during the last year led me to believe, however, that responsibility for this atrocity may still be placed where it belongs if the case is reopened and submitted to an impartial body. To that end, an American Committee for the Investigation of the Katyn Murder might be organized. Composed of experts in the law and in forensic medicine and given enough money to obtain all necessary witnesses and documents, such a group should be able to get to the bottom of the matter.

Here are the facts as known to the public and the results of my further investigation:

On April 13, 1943, the German radio announced that troops in the Smolensk area had discovered mass graves of "about ten thousand" Polish officers in the Katyn Forest. The Germans asserted that these officers had been killed, while prisoners of the Russians, in April and May of 1940. Two days later the Soviet radio branded the Nazi story as "vile fabrications."

Red Cross

The Polish government in exile in London had been trying to locate a large number of missing Polish officers, however, and took immediate cognizance of the German accusations. On April 16, General Wladyslaw Sikorski, head of the government, suggested that the International Red Cross investigate the matter. At the same time his Minister of National Defense, Lieutenant General Marjan Kukiel, issued a statement reviewing his government's efforts to locate the missing officers and confirming that the Red Cross had been approached.

This brought a delayed but violent reaction in Moscow. Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov handed to Tadeusz Romer, the Polish Ambassador, on April 25, a note which concluded: "The Soviet government has decided to sever relations with the Polish government."

World attention was next attracted to the Katyn murders when the International Tribunal was convened at Nuremberg to try German war criminals. General R. A. Rudenko, Russian chief prosecutor, handled the prosecution for alleged atrocities in eastern Europe. His indictment of the Nazi leaders included the charge that "in September, 1941, 11,000 Polish officers who were prisoners of war were killed in the Katyn Forest, near Smolensk." But when the tribunal handed down its verdict on September 30, 1946, no mention whatsoever was made of this charge.

Last Official Notice

That was the last—and only—time that any except the governments directly concerned took official note of the case. The only available additional information is that resulting from investigations during and after the war by [illegible]

you signed in Smolensk on April 30, 1943? (3) Are you ready to testify before an American Congressional committee or before an American organization investigating the murders of Katyn?

Dr. Helge Tramsen, of Copenhagen University, Danish member of the commission, replied in part: "I hope that a strong, hard-working commission of good American scientists in close connection with the Congress and never barred by any diplomatic care would work in the name of humanity to unveil totally the motive and reason for this horrible mass murder of absolutely defenseless prisoners of war. It might open the eyes of many blindfolded in a certain political faith. I should gladly offer my help." . . .

Professor Palmieri, of the University of Naples, answered the three questions categorically. He wrote that "I noticed no pressure at all from the German government, either before or after our investigation," that "even today there would not be any modification of the protocol signed at that time" and that "I have no objection to testify before a restricted committee of experts as to the object and results of our investigation."

A completely neutral member of the commission was Dr. P. Naville, a member of both the medical and juridical faculties of the University of Geneva, in Switzerland. For that reason I quote from his reply at some length:

"1. No government, neither the German nor any other, has exerted any pressure upon me in connection with the investigation of the Katyn case. I could freely exercise my rights as a forensic physician.

"2. I have not changed my opinion and therefore continue to believe in the correctness of the protocol I have signed in April, 1943, at Smolensk.

"3—I am ready to give all the information in my possession to an American committee which would conduct a hearing with me at Geneva and to which I could show my documents." (Dr. Naville explained that he does not speak English and that, therefore, he would prefer not to come to the United States except for "very exceptional reasons.")

"I further want to call your attention to the dossier deposited in Sweden which establishes the Russian guilt and even gives the names of eight Russian colonels of the NKVD who organized the massacre." . . .

The hint in this last paragraph of Dr. Naville's letter proved invaluable in my further research as I shall show.

A second article will appear tomorrow.

Great Britain

Ex-Under Secretary of Navy May Accompany Hoffman to London

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 12—John Kenney, former Under Secretary of the Navy, was appointed today chief of the Economic Co-operation Administration mission to Great Britain.

Mr. Kenney was sworn in immediately. He planned to leave Friday for Britain, but may delay his departure to accompany ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman said he will not start until Congress approves the ECA appropriation.

Mr. Kenney, forty-five, succeeds Thomas K. Finletter, who resigned recently. He said: "The British situation is in no sense a hopeless one, I am sure. I have great admiration for the fortitude and strength of character of the British people. People who stood as they did at Dunkerque will not let a minor crisis like this get them down."

Mr. Kenney declined to discuss Great Britain's dollar plight.

Mr. Hoffman also restrved comment on Great Britain's situation, as well as on the 10 per cent cut in Marshall-plan funds voted by the Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday.

N.Y.T

Bernard Baruch, adviser to American Presidents, and Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, walking in the grounds at Westerham, Kent. Mr. Baruch visit to Europe.

h Inquiry Set

in which it declared unanimously that the evidence showed that none but the Russians could have committed the mass murders at Katyn. Among the salient points upon which this conclusion was based were the following:

1. Because of an unusual soil composition, the bodies, as well as clothing and other personal effects, were well preserved when exhumation took place. It was possible to establish, therefore, that there was not a single document, letter, newspaper or other paper dated later than April and May of 1940.

Winter Uniforms

2. The men were clothed in heavy winter uniforms as they might have been in that area in April or May but not in August, 1941, when, according to a Russian charge, they were shot by the Germans. A Russian claim that the latter month was unusually cold was disproved by meteorological data which showed it to have been a normal summer month.

3. There were no insects or traces of insects on the bodies, a fact which pointed to cold-weather burial.

4. When one grave lower than the others was excavated, water welled up. The commission pointed out that no grave could have been dug at that point in warm weather.

5. Microscopic investigation proved that pine trees planted on the graves were five years old and that they had been transplanted when they were two years old. The three-year difference coincided with the interval between April and May, 1940, and April, 1943, when the investigation was made.

6. Rope used to tie the hands of the dead men was of Russian manufacture and the knot was one used by the NKVD. Wounds in some of the bodies corresponded to those made by Russian bayonets, of four edges.

7. All of the men had been shot through the back of the head, the official Russian method of "liquidation."

Commission

In the course of my research I decided to try to get the present opinions of the members of the German commission. Letters were sent to each one asking three questions: (1) Did the German government exercise any pressure upon you before or during your investigation? (2) Do you still hold the same opinion as expressed in the protocol?

FOLDER BEGINS

UN Check on Katyn Killings Urged

D-214548 — N.Y. Herald Tribune 1/4/1/47.

Neutral Investigation Is Demanded of Evidence Indicating Russians, Not Germans, Massacred 10,000 Polish Officers

This is the second of two articles on the massacre of Polish officers in the Katyn Forest early in World War II. The author, a journalist in Europe for many years, served in the Office of War Information.

By Julius Epstein

NEW YORK.

THE STILL unsolved mystery of the mass slaying of many thousands of Polish officers in the forest of Katyn, near Smolensk, during World War II had its beginnings long before the Germans announced discovery of their graves in April, 1943. The Polish government had been trying for at least two years earlier to learn the whereabouts of the missing officers.

To understand the situation, it must be remembered that the Russians held about 250,000 Polish prisoners in 1939. These were in more than 100 camps in eastern Poland and the western districts of the Soviet Union. In the latter part of October of that year three of these camps were transferred into special concentration points for officers. Population of these camps was approximately 15,000.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of Poland, gives one reason for this shift in his book, "The Rape of Poland." Referring to a clause in the Nazi-Soviet agreement of September 28, 1939, which called for an exchange of nationals of the two countries, he says that the Soviet government sought the return, early in 1940, of 30,000 Ukrainians in Hitler's training camps. They offered the captured Polish officers in exchange, but the Germans refused to accept them. Thereafter, according to Mikolajczyk, the officer camps were evacuated.

Stalin

By 1941, the Polish government began to press for an explanation of the disposition of this officer group, but was never able to obtain a satisfactory answer. Molotov and Vishinsky insisted that all Poles had been released. Premier Stalin suggested to General Sikorski on December 3, 1941, that they might have escaped to Manchuria, but told General Anders some four months later that "I do not know where the officers are." A fourth Russian answer was that the men might have been captured by the Germans.

An earlier incident seems now to have been more significant. Ambassador Stanislaw Kot broached the matter to Stalin on November 14, 1941. The latter telephoned the NKVD and inquired about the release of the officers. After listening for a few moments, he hung up and dropped the subject entirely.

Mikolajczyk now fills in this part of the story on the basis of information received from a Russian officer attached to the Soviet Embassy in London. This man says that a general in charge of the camps was afraid to take any steps on his own initiative and sent an aide to the Kremlin for advice on what to do with the Poles. Stalin heard the officer's story, then took a piece of his personal stationery and wrote the single word "liquidate."

Upon receipt of the one-word order, army officers decided that this was a matter for the NKVD. The Russian officer in London said later that "liquidate" could have meant "release" in this case, or even the transfer of the Poles to camps in Siberia. To play safe, the NKVD took the most usual meaning and had all the Poles shot.

NKVD

Later, according to the story, Stalin remembered his order but did not know how it had been carried out. Approached by Ambassador Kot, he called the NKVD, was informed of the executions and then refused to discuss the matter further.

"This is as much of an admission [illegible] the mouth of a Russian of any importance," writes Mikolajczyk. "It confirms the Russian guilt. . ."

The former Premier points out that the Russians have never presented "convincing evidence" of their innocence in the Katyn murders. He says that the only investigation was made by a commission composed exclusively of Soviet citizens and that no scrutiny by a neutral or international board has been permitted.

He describes also an occurrence in post-war Poland when he returned there in 1945. He was approached by Polish General Prosecutor Sawicki with a query as to whether it might not be a good idea to stage a hearing on the Katyn case in order to clear the Russians of any guilt for the murders. When Mikolajczyk outlined the testimony which he would give at such a hearing, however, Sawicki was visibly taken aback. This was especially noticeable when Mikolajczyk told him that there was indication that documents concerning the case had been recovered by American forces.

A more recent effort on the part of the present Polish government to "whitewash" the Russians was disclosed when I followed the hint of Dr. F. Naville, of the University of Geneva, a member of the German investigation commission, that there was a dossier on the Katyn murders in Sweden. I found what I sought in an article in the Swedish paper "Dagens Nyheter" for February 13, 1948.

Lawyer's Findings

Early in 1947, according to this article, a lawyer by the name of Reman Martini, from Cracow, was commissioned by the Polish Minister of Justice to carry out an investigation which would be the basis for a trial in Warsaw to establish definitely the guilt of the Germans in the Katyn massacre. Martini was given permission to reopen the graves and was given access to documents and witnesses.

"Soon it was obvious to him," the article continued, "that the investigation would lead to an entirely different direction from what the man who had given him the assignment thought, but he continued just the same and by fitting together the many divers pieces of information he had received, he succeeded in establishing the fact that all the officers who were killed in the Katyn woods were shot during March, April and May, 1940, when the Russians still held the Katyn territory."

The article went on to describe how Martini identified six NKVD officers who were in charge of the executions and described the condition of the bodies, many of which bore stab wounds typical of those made by Russian bayonets. The NKVD men were from Minsk, Martini said, identifying them as Lew Rybak, Chaim Fineberg, Abraham Bomsovich, Boris Kutsov, Ivan Stekanov and Osip Mask. In charge was a seventh NKVD man named Burianov.

Martini established also that the men had been shot by German-made pistols of a type—GECO, caliber sign 7.65D—which were shipped to the Soviet Union under the terms of the Rapallo agreement of 1926. He pointed out that the Germans, then in possession of large stores of Russian arms, would scarcely have used German weapons if they wanted to pin the massacre on the Russians.

Murder

"Reman Martini's fears when he presented his report to Minister Swiatkowski proved to be not unfounded," said the Swedish newspaper. "A few days after. . . he was murdered at his home by two fanatic Polish Young Communists. . . The murder created too great a sensation to go unnoticed even in Russia-controlled Poland. The perpetrators of the atrocity were arrested, but slipped away [illegible] the St. Michael penitentiary in Cracow, one of the most heavily guarded prisons in Poland."

It is important to note that Martini, connected in a friendly way with the Communist Polish government, came to the same conclusions as the earlier commission appointed by Hitler to investigate the murders. Furthermore, he added further proof of Russian guilt by establishing the names of the NKVD officers who organized the massacre.

It is on the basis of these disclosures that a reopening of the entire case seems necessary. An American Committee for the Investigation of the Katyn Murders, composed of legal and medical experts, should be appointed to sift the case thoroughly. If its conclusions are the same as those of earlier investigations, the Soviet government should be called upon to permit an on-the-spot study by the International Red Cross, as the Poles in London proposed in 1943. The latter phase of this proposal might well be handled through the United Nations.

This is the only way to clear up one of the greatest crimes ever perpetrated.

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DOSSIER CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

The following dossiers contain information relatinve to this dossi

DOSSIER NUMBER	SUBJECT
244 957	Tomineh

DOSSIER INDEX SHEET

DOSSIER NUMBER 229548

DOSSIER TITLE Katyn Forest Murders

DATE	TYPE DOCUMENT : SUBJECT	SOURCE	CLASS	COPY
14 July 48	IRS, Katyn Forest Murders	7970th	K-4434	
14 July 48	IRS, " " "	DDID	K-5021	
6 aug 48	IRS, (a) Katyn Forest Murders Incl: IRS-3- dtd 2 aug 48 IRS-2- dtd 20 July 48	ID	K-5723	
11 aug 48	Ltr, KATYN Forest Murders	7970th	K-5855	
28 Oct 48	Ltr, Katyn Forest MURDERS Incl: AR, dtd 28 oct 48	Reg VIII	K-9806	

TOP SECRET DOCUMENT
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DOSSIER NO. 229548

TS LOG NO. K-9806

DATE OF DOCUMENT 28 Oct 48

SOURCE Reg VIII

SHORT TITLE KFM (Ltr)

Incl: AR - dtd 28 Oct 48

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Authority NND 61695

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CIC FILE
JRC/goa

Re: 22 MAR
Katyn Forest Murders

22 October 1948

1. Hqs Ops Gr 22 Oct 1948
797Cth Int Div
CIC Grp

1. The attached letter report with inclosures, Region IV this group, subject as above, dated 8 Oct 1948, is forwarded for your information.

2. Although the requirements regarding this case have been fulfilled, it is felt the inclosed pamphlet may be of some value.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GEORGE T. ECKMAN
Lt. Colonel Inf
Deputy Commander

3 Incl:
1. Ltr, Reg IV, dtd 8 Oct 48
2. Booklet re: Katyn Forest Murders
3. Synopsis of Booklet

JRC/goa/7250
OPS

CIC LOG
NO. 1948

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Authority NND 61695

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S-3 WORK SHEET

20 OCT 1948
Date Stamp

Subject: Katyn Forest Murders

Source: IV Date: 8 Oct Case Officer: [illegible]
Type of report: LTR

CASE OFFICER DIRECTIONS

( ) Write in underlined names and impersonal subjects on reverse side.

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HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION IV
7970th Counter Intelligence Corps Group

EDG/rlh

APO 407-A
US Army

File No: IV-759

8 October 1948

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

TO : Commanding Officer
Hq 7970th CIC Group, EUCOM
APO 757, US Army

1. In reference to letter, Hq 7970th CIC Group, EUCOM, File No. D-229548, Subject as above, dated 11 August 1948, this headquarters realizes that no further reports are desired since the requirements in regard to the Katyn Forest Murders are now considered fulfilled.

2. However, X-5285-IV-T submitted the inclosed pamphlet which may contain information of importance relative to subject. It is not known by this headquarters the number of copies, or distribution or probable circulation of the inclosure.

3. For your information.

ELLINGTON D. GOLDEN
Lt Col USAF
Commanding

2 Incls:
Booklet re: Katyn Forest Murders
Synopsis of Booklet

Distribution:
3 Copies Hq 7970 CIC Gp, EUCOM
1 Copy File

Munich Mil. 2995-2996
(Mr. Holle)

OPS

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LOG Nr.
IV 3943

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A Short Synopsis of Booklet Attached
in re: KATYN FOREST MURDERS

1. The author is a priest.

2. The Katyn Forest Murders, in which the Soviet Communists killed 12,000 people, did not take place in the Katyn Forest, but in a cellar nearby. The victims, Polish officers, soldiers, priests, and their families, even two dogs, rich, middle class and poor, had their arms tied behind them, were killed, then transported by truck to the Katyn Forest, where they were laid out on their stomachs with their hands outstretched. Jewelry was taken from their bodies by the killers. Medical Science fixes the time of murder at March or April of 1940 although the bodies were not found till 1943. The Communists blame the Germans for the crime but the facts disprove this. When Smolensk was under German rule, the inhabitants had stated that there had been something funny going on in the Katyn Forest previously, as evidenced by the numerous Soviet trucks coming and going at night.

3. Soviet Communists have no religion and often mistreat members of the clergy. They would be Gods but that is out of their reach.

4. The Soviet Communists are dastardly criminals, with their crimes going on and on.

5. The Soviet Communists are not helping the Americans in their occupation work.

6. The UN Organization is undertaking to solve a large portion of the world's troubles.

7. President TRUMAN, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, Secretary of State MARSHALL, WINSTON and RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, Archbishop GRIFFIN, BULLIT, MACARTHUR, EISENHOWER, BEVIN, DeGUALLE, FRANCO and SMUTS are in the world political picture, playing important roles.

8. Listed are other publications on the Katyn Forest Murders and other world-wide topics.

9. A map of the Katyn Forest area.

John Yaworsky
JOHN YAWORSKY
Capt.

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S-3 WORK SHEET

13 AUG 1948
Date Stamp

Subject: Katyn Forest Murders

Source: JII Date: 28 Jul Case Officer: [illegible]
Type of report: PR

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Additional Comments:

70TH CIC GROUP
AUG 1948
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B/L: Ltr, S/R HERSFELD, std 28 July 1948, subj: Katyn Forest Murders

III-5197
III-H-1718

1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 7970th CIC Group, APO 807, US Army, 12 August 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 7970th CIC Group, European Command, APO 757, US Army. (Attn: Capt. McCUISTON)

Inclosed Agent Report, Sub-Region HERSFELD, subject as above, dated 28 July 1948, is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Carl J. Kuehnert
CAPT J. KUEHNERT
Special Agent, CIC
S-3

Incl: a/s (3 cys)

Tel : BAD NAUHEIM 2093/Lt. KEGGINS/jjs
OPS

Distribution:
3 - Hqs, EUCOM
2 - File

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Authority NND 61695

TOP SECRET DOCUMENT
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DOSSIER NO. 229548

TS LOG NO. K-5833

DATE OF DOCUMENT 11 Aug 48

SOURCE 7970th

SHORT TITLE KFM (2th)

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HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION ~~FULDA~~ HERSFELD
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

III-H-1718

APO ~~757~~ 171
28 July 1948

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

TO : COMMANDING OFFICER, COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III, 7970TH CIC ~~DET.~~ APO ~~757~~, U.S. ARMY
Group 807

[XX] FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

[ ] FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION.

[ ] FOR INVESTIGATION.

[ ] REPORTS OF INVESTIGATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE.

[ ]

Incl: Agent Report 28 Jul 48
re: Subj (5 Copies)

Norman T. Wood
for JAMES E. MILLER S/A, CIC
SPECIAL AGENT, CIC
Commanding

TEL: ~~FULDA 3031~~ ~~2503~~ HERSFELD 986, 551

1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment, APO 757, U.S. Army

TO:

5744

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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2. DATE SUBMITTED
SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders	28 July 1948
Cross Ref: Murder of Polish Officers	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. III-H-1716

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

1. The following information concerning the Katyn Forest Murders was obtained from P-86-III-H and from casual conversations with Polish ex-officers.

2. Between March and May 1943, several German officers from the German Army Headquarters (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht) approached the Polish PWs in the NEU BRANDENBURG (N54/U66), GROSS-BORN (P54/R88) and WOLLDENBERG (O53/R51) PW Camps with a proposition that if the Poles, who were all officers, would form a delegation, they would be allowed to go to the scene of the Katyn Forest Murders and investigate for themselves in order to definitely determine the responsibility for the massacre. The Poles accepted this offer and nominated a delegation which consisted of the following officers:

a. Lt Col Fnu MOSOR, and an assistant, name unknown, were selected from the PW Camp at NEU BRANDENBURG.

b. Capt Fnu KLEBAN and Lt Fnu GOSTKOWSKI from PW Camp at GROSS-BORN.

c. Major MOWOSIELSKI and a Lieutenant, name unknown, were selected from the PW Camp at WOLLDENBERG. The Lieutenant was formerly a District Attorney in civilian life.

3. Upon the arrival of this delegation in BERLIN (N53/Z75), Lt Col MOSOR emphasized to the other members that, from that time forward, he would be the only one to deal with the Germans so far as making agreements was concerned. All other members of the delegation agreed to this.

4. During the time immediately after the delegation's arrival in BERLIN, the German Army representatives held several meetings with the Polish PWs. During these meetings the Germans attempted to replace MOSOR as chief of the delegation because they thought another man might be more amenable to their suggestions for publicizing the investigation. However, the Germans had little success with their idea and in the end an agreement was reached that the following conditions would be observed:

a. The travels would be kept secret.

b. The Polish delegation would not have to sign or make any verbal statements which would be publicized in the newspapers or used over the radio.

Page 1 of 4 Pages
Copy 1 of 6 Copies

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT
LEON BAIRNOL, JOHN G. LEPHAM JR., 7970th CIC GROUP, S/R HERSFELD Reg III	Leon Bairnol John G. Lepham Jr.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—63407-1

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c. No pictures of the delegation would be taken before, after, or during the investigation.

Source states that the Germans lived up to their promises regarding these conditions.

5. The delegation was transported in two airplanes from BERLIN to SMOLENSK. The trip tired Major MOWOSIELSKI and he became ill and was left in WARSAW. Upon the delegations arrival in SMOLENSK, the Poles were billeted in the officers quarters and from there were transported by car to the various spots where the executions allegedly took place. These localities were all in the nearby Katyn Woods. The delegation was shown the mass graves where the Polish PWs supposedly had been buried. These graves were mostly open ones. German experts in nature studies and associated subjects, and doctors explained such things as the length of time the bodies had been there and how long before that death had occured. Evidence was also revealed to attempt to place the approximate time of the murder. This evidence consisted of the following:

a. Documents such as food ration cards, appointments for interviews, etc.

b. Identification tags of the deceased.

c. Letters, with dates on them.

d. Pictures, some with dates on the back of them.

e. The caliber of the ammunition used in the shootings.

f. Strands of rope with which the victims were supposedly tied.

This evidence was all taken from the victims. None of the letters or notes revealed dates later than May 1940. The delegation was also left to investigate on their own and could take any evidence with them that they desired.

6. Upon the request of Lt Col MOSOR, the delegation was flown back to BERLIN upon completion of their investigation. Major MOWOSIELSKI was picked up in WARSAW and taken back to BERLIN with them. Upon arrival in BERLIN, the German representatives again attempted to convince the Polish officers that the proper thing to do would be to make a statement, at least verbally, of what they had seen and done in the vicinity of the Katyn Forest. Finally an agreement was reached that the Polish delegation would make a report on the facts that they had observed only, and leave out all comments. The report was to be published only for distribution among the Polish PWs in the prison camps in Germany.

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7. Source reported that the Polish delegation did not want to make public their findings as they thought it would cause embarrassment to the London Polish Government, if it was proven that Poles were cooperating with the Germans against the USSR at a time when the USSR, in name at least, was an ally of the Poles. However, the delegation did desire that all Poles know the truth about the murders and the murderers. Therefore, all Polish PWs were informed about the results of the Katyn investigation, not through German channels, but verbally or by the clandestine communications such as existed between all PW camps in Germany.

8. Source reported that when he asked Lt Col NOSCK as to the perpetrator of the massacre, he received the reply, "The Bolsheviks". He received the same answer from other members of the delegation with whom he conversed. The general opinion among the PWs was that the Soviets murdered the Poles, leaving alive only a small minority group composed of radical leftists.

9. Source stated further that upon the arrival of the Soviet forces in 1945, Lt Col NOSCK was "liberated" and returned to Poland. He was promoted to Colonel shortly thereafter and in 1946 was promoted to Brigadier General. A short time after NOSCK received his Generalship he made an official statement pertaining to his part in the investigation of the Katyn massacre. He absolved the Soviets of all responsibility in the murders and laid the blame squarely on the Germans.

10. In 1943, the Germans also organized other groups to investigate the Katyn massacre. These groups consisted of the following:

a. Voluntary Polish workers, working in Germany.

b. Poles who were residents of pre-war Polish territory and who, after the German occupation were proclaimed to be German citizens.

These Poles were taken to the scene of the massacre and were allowed to view all evidence pertaining to the shootings. These groups were not forced to make any written or oral statements. Apparently, the Germans felt that these people would take away with them the impression that the Soviets were responsible for the massacre and would communicate that impression to other Poles by word of mouth, thereby accomplishing more than any written statements, since these statements later could be described as having been written under duress.

11. The description of one of these journeys was revealed by source as follows:

"At 0800 hours, 20 March 1943, the Gestapo picked up five Poles from the streets of POZNAN, Poland and transported them to the POZNAN airport. There the five men were placed aboard a German

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military plane which transported them to SMOLENSK. The party of five was then taken to the "Soldatenheim" (Soldier's Home) where they were fed and provided with quarters. Before the party left the airport they noticed eight persons wearing American Army uniforms, who were waiting for transportation, destination unknown. The following morning a German officer appeared and briefed the party on the Katyn massacre. The party was then taken to the locality where the murders were committed and proof was offered to them as to the actual participants in the massacre. They were then taken to a nearby village where a labor unit (Todt) was quartered. There the party met several Polish workers who had been there since the early days of the German occupation in the SMOLENSK area. The Poles employed by Todt told the party that they were informed by the Soviet population residing in the Katyn area that in April 1940 the population had observed the arrival, on trucks, of large shipments of Polish military personnel, mostly officers. The Polish officers were then taken into the Katyn Forest. Shots were heard a short time later and the Polish officers were not seen again. After hearing this, the party was taken to the scene of a mass grave where it was explained to them, the trees covering the graves were three years old. Since this was 1943, it was obvious that the graves had been closed since 1940. (This was explained by a German porfessor, Col Fnu BUTZ). Col BUTZ showed other graves to the Polish party and told them that the trees that grew there were ten to fifteen years old. The inhabitants of these graves were Soviets, proven by their clothing. BUTZ pointed out that the Katyn Forest was a favorite spot for the Soviet executions and had been since 1928. The party was then returned to POZNAN by air where they were released and informed that they were free to talk to whoever they wished about what they had experienced and observed."

12. AGENT'S NOTES:

a. From all evidence in this report it seems to point to the Soviets as the perpetrators of this massacre. It follows their policy of making a country ready for Communist dictatorship by "removing" most of the intelligentsia of the country, leaving only the Communistic elements and others not capable of organizing resistance.

b. This report is evaluated B-3.

APPROVED: Norman T. Woods SIA, CIC
for JAMES E. MILLER
Special Agent, CIC
Commanding

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CIC FILE

6 August

Katyn Forest Murders

6 August 1948

1 Ops Ops 6 August
7750th French 1948
CIC
Group

1. The inclosed Memorandum, Region III, this group, subject as above, dated 6 July 1948, is forwarded for your information.

2. Research and Analysis Branch have not been furnished a copy.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GEORGE R. NORMAN
Lt. Colonel Inf
Deputy C[illegible]

1 Incl: a/a (Dup)

JFO/ace/7750
CPS

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TOP SECRET DOCUMENT
REPLACEMENT SHEET

DOSSIER NO. 229548

TS LOG NO. K-5723

DATE OF DOCUMENT 6 Aug 48

SOURCE ID

SHORT TITLE KFM (IRS-4)

Incl: IRS-3-, dtd 2 Aug 48 (Source: POLAND)
IRS-2- dtd 20 July 48 (" " ID)

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Authority NND 61695

Secret

S-3 WORK SHEET

Date Stamp

Subject: The Katyn Murders

Source: III Date: 6 Jul Case Officer: Carter

Type of report: MOC

CASE OFFICER DIRECTIONS

( ) Write in underlined names and impersonal subjects on reverse side.

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( ) Return to: _____

CARDING DIRECTIONS

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Additional Comments:

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B/L: Ltr, S/R Hersfeld, dtd 12 July 48, subj: The KARYA Murders

III-H-1718
III-5197

1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 7970th CIC Group, APO 807, US Army, 28 July 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 7970th CIC Group, European Command, APO 757, US Army. (Attn: Lt. CARTER)

1. Reference is made to previous correspondence and reports re Subject.

2. Inclosed MOIC, Sub-Region HERSFELD, subject as above, dated 6 July 1948, is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

CARL J. KUENNERT
Special Agent, CIC
S-3

Incl: a/s (4 cys)

Tel : BAD NAUHEIM 2093/Capt. WILLIAMS/jjs
OPS

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Authority NND 61695

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REFERENCE SHEET

DOSSIER NO. 229548

TS LOG NO. K-4434

DATE OF DOCUMENT 14 July 48

SOURCE 7970UK

SHORT TITLE KFM (IRS)

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Authority NND 61695

SECRET

S-3 WORK SHEET

19 JUL 1946
Date Stamp

3 July

Subject: KATYN FOREST MURDERS

Source: I Date: 1 July Case Officer: Carter

Type of report: MOIC

CASE OFFICER DIRECTIONS

( ) Write in underlined names and impersonal subject on reverse side

( ) Perform look-up on names and subjects on reverse side
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B/L: Hq, S/R BADEN, CIC Reg I, APO 154, MOIC dtd 1 July 48, File I-B-1056, Subj: Katyn Forest Murders

I-10227
I-B-1056 1st Ind. JPR/mes

HEADQUARTERS, CIC REGION I, 7970TH CIC GROUP, EUROPEAN COMMAND, APO 154, US ARMY, 13 July 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 7970th CIC Group, European Command, APO 757, US Army

1. Forwarded.

2. Your attention is invited to basic letter.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Register No 8-5042
Log No. 165

1 Incl: MOIC a/s (3 cop)

Stuttgart 93255/417/Rose
CPS

William A. Deering
WILLIAM A. DEERING
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

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12 July

HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION ~~FULDA~~ HERSFELD
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

APO ~~757~~ 171
12 July 1948

III-H-1718

SUBJECT: The KATYN Murders

TO : COMMANDING OFFICER, COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III,
970TH CIC ~~DET~~, APO ~~757~~, U.S. ARMY
GROUP 807

[XX] FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

[ ] FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION.

[ ] FOR INVESTIGATION.

[ ] REPORTS OF INVESTIGATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE.

[ ]

Incl: MOIC dtd 6 Jul 48
re: Subj. (5 Copies)

James E. Miller
JAMES E. MILLER
SPECIAL AGENT, CIC
Commanding

TEL: ~~FULDA 3500~~ Hersfeld 986
OPS 551

1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment, APO 757, U.S. Army

TO:

738
5421

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RESTRICTED

8 July 1948

IS SECTION

Carter

350.09 (GID/OP /IS)
Katyn Forest Murders

MG/AS/WFS/paw
8 July 1948

1 Dep Dir, Intel. Div. POLAD 8 July 1948

1. Reference is made to your recent inquiry for information on the Katyn Forest Murders.

2. The attached booklet, "Polish-Soviet Relations, 1918-1943" is forwarded for your information.

3. Since this booklet is the personal property of an officer formerly assigned to this Division, it is requested that it be returned to this office.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

1 Incl: a/s

WFS/paw/Telephone: 256

M/R Booklet received from Capt Minarik, AO-561696, Hq USAFE, A-2 Div. APO 633, US Army

File in D-72958

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6 July

[illegible]

[illegible] XIX

[illegible] 1946

III-M-1718

[illegible]:

[illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible] (Commanding General)

1. [illegible]: This report is forwarded pursuant to verbal request received from Counter Intelligence Corps, Region III Headquarters for information concerning the murder of Polish officers at Katyn.

2. Results of Investigative Activity: The following is a translation of an article appearing on page [illegible] of the [illegible] issue of the [illegible], which discusses the mass murder of Polish officers at Katyn:

"We are hearing anything new about KATYN; since the Germans put the blame for the murder of ten thousand (10,000) Polish officers on the Red Army, Gulbenkian has the following comment on this matter.....

'The opening of the graves in 1943 proved the fact that death had taken place less than three (3) years before.'
(GULBENKIAN)

'Prior to the NÜRNBERG trials Counter Counterintelligence agents compiled an on case on the KATYN case which was turned over to their "American comrade" Colonel [illegible]. Colonel [illegible] the Chief of the United States Secret Service [illegible] later received this and sent on [illegible] for [illegible] trials. On the basis of the above-mentioned report Colonel [illegible] advised that KATYN be kept out of the charges at NÜRNBERG.'
(GULBENKIAN)

'The murder at KATYN played an important part in the trial of the [illegible] war. [illegible] the trial dates were advanced [illegible] the Russians to drop this point of accusation. [illegible] the [illegible] against the Russians were numerous, KATYN was not included. The well-known Polish [illegible], [illegible], was murdered by the (?) Germans [illegible] on 22 March 1941. [illegible] proved at the time of the opening of the graves [illegible] that all [illegible] murdered in the [illegible] of KATYN [illegible] in the spring, [illegible], 1940. [illegible] the area around KATYN.'

([illegible])"

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276-12

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III-H-1/18, Subject: The KATYN Murders, dtd 6 Jul 48

3. Agent's Notes, Comments, and Recommendations: This Agent has no knowledge as to the meaning of the BASL NACHRICHTEN or DEL TAT. The information contained in the quotations from these two (2) papers, however, for the most part is substantially that which has already been made known concerning the murders at KATYN.

This report is evaluated A-2.

APPROVED: James E. Miller
JAMES E. MILLER
Special Agent, OIC
Commanding

Steven P. Mamczych
STEVEN P. MAMCZYCH
Special Agent, OIC

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2 July

HEADQUARTERS
SUB REGION BADEN
7970TH CIC GROUP REGION I
EUROPEAN COMMAND

JPF/ola

APO 154

File No: I-B-1056

2 July 1948

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

Re : Miscellaneous

TO : Commanding Officer, Headquarters, CIC Region I, 7970th CIC Group, European Command, APO 154, US Army

1. As the reports from which these translations were made had neither headings nor signatures, and were obviously not originals, photostats were not made. However, the reports are available and photostats can be made if it is desired.

2. Attention is invited to the similarity of the information contained in paragraph 2-a-(1) of this MOIC to the information contained in paragraph 2-a of MOIC, Sub-Region BADEN, Subject and File as above, dated 3 June 1948. The sources of the two MOICs are not the same.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

C. Guy Lee
C. GUY LEE
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

Log No. 23

1 Incl: MOIC, S/R BADEN, dtd
1 Jul 48, File & Subj a/s
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Log No. 963

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1 July

HEADQUARTERS
SUB REGION BADEN
7970TH CIC GROUP REGION I
EUROPEAN COMMAND

SAW/CGL/cla

APO 154

File No: I-B-1056

1 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

Re: Miscellaneous

1. Reason for Investigation

a. The following accounts are translations from reports of Polish Army Investigation Committees in the investigation of the disappearance of approximately 10,000 Polish officers from the Russian PW camps STAROBIELSK, KOSIELSK and OSTACHKOV.

b. Reference is made to Letter, Headquarters, 7970th CIC Group, dated 18 March 1948, Subject: Katyn Forest Murders, File: D-229548.

2. Results of Investigation

a. The following is a loose translation of reports of Polish Army investigators:

"Report and eyewitness account about the Polish prisoners in STAROBIELSK, KOSIELSK and OSTACHKOV."

(1) The Polish PWs interned from October 1939 until April 1940 in the above named camps, numbering approximately 15,000 men, about 8,700 of them officers. These people have not returned and we do not know their whereabouts. From this group about 400 officers were released a year later at camp GRIASOVIETZ near VOLOGOLA.

(a) Camp STAROBIELSK:

The prisoners arrived in camp during the time between 30 September 1939 and 1 November 1939. The number of prisoners in camp on 5 April 1940 was 3920. In this number were several dozen civilians and thirty (30) officer candidates. The others were officers, half of them professional. The breakdown, according to rank, is as follows: eight (8) Generals, over one hundred (100) Colonels and Lt. Colonels, approximately 350 Majors and about 3500 Captains, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants. Also in the camp were about 380 medical officers and some college professors.

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Page 1 of 7 Pages
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MOIC, Sub-Region Baden, CIC Region I, File: I-B-1056, Subject: Katyn Forest Murders, dated 1 July 1946

(b) Camp KOSIELSK:

On 3 April 1940 the number of interned were 5000, of which 4500 were officers of all ranks.

(c) Camp OSTACHKOV:

On 6 April 1940 the number of interned were 6570, of which 380 were officers.

(2) Evacuation of the camps: On 5 April 1940 the first group of 195 officers left camp STAROBIELSK. The Russian camp commander, Col. BERESCHKOV, and the camp commissar, KIBSHINE, assured the prisoners that they were going to a collecting point and from there back to Poland. During the evacuation a special list of sixty three (63) names was published; the persons on this list left about 25 April 1940. Another group was sent to PAVLISHTEV-BOR near SMOLENSK where they again met the special group. Both groups together numbered seventy nine (79), plus eight (8) officers from other camps. In PAVLISHTEV-BOR they also encountered two hundred (200) officers from KOSIELSK and one hundred twenty (120) officers from OSTACHKOV. After a month's stay in PAVLISHTEV-BOR they were all moved to GRIASOVIETZ near VOLOGOLA, where they remained until the proclamation of the amnesty for all Polish PWs. Into this camp came another 1250 officers and men from camps in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. The camp existed from June 1940 until September 1941. After the STALIN-SIKORSKI pact and the subsequent establishment of a Polish army, most camp inmated joined the new army.

b. The report continues:

(1) Nearly six months have passed since 12 August 1941, the day the amnesty for the Polish PWs was proclaimed, but despite the amnesty and the formal promises given by STALIN to General SIKORSKI, none of the prisoners from STAROBIELSK, KOSIELSK and OSTACHKOV have so far returned. Except for the four hundred (400) men in GRIASOVIETZ, none have been heard of since.

(2) After the interrogation of thousands of former PWs, we still do not know the whereabouts of these officers, nor do we have any idea what could have happened to them. On the other hand, we know exactly how thorough the NKVD worked, how carefully every prisoner was registered and photographed, and the files securely locked into iron lockers. For that reason we can not understand how 15,000 prisoners, officers and men could vanish. We therefore request that this organization be notified of the whereabouts of these people.

c. The report concluded with an exact account of allthe officers missing and an added request for release of these people so they could serve in the new Polish Army.

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MOIG, Sub-Region Baden, CIC Region I, File: I-B-1056, Subject: Katyn Forest Murders, dated 1 July 1948

d. "Report of the Polish Embassy to the London Government, pertaining to the missing Polish officers."

(1) Statement made by Professor

The professor, who was released from camp in July 1942, stated the following: He was interned as an officer in the STAROBIELSK PW camp, and in April 1940 was moved with a group of three hundred (300) officers to a rail station near SMOLENSK. He was separated from his group and taken into a house, from the window of which he noticed how trucks came alongside the train and the officer mounted them. The trucks then moved on in the direction of the SMOLENSK Forest.

(2) Statement made by Mr.

The above mentioned man who was arrested on his farm after the occupation of Poland by the Russians, was taken to camp KARGAPOL. In this camp he met one IWANOV, a former Russian soldier. During conversations with IWANOV, he found out that IWANOV participated in the shooting of several thousand Polish officers in the SMOLENSK Forest. The shooting was done from tanks which surrounded the prisoners. IWANOV did not know where the prisoners came from.

e. Conversations between STALIN, MOLOTOV, General SIKORSKI, General ANDERS and Ambassador KOT:

(1) Conversation on 4 December 1941:

Gen. SIKORSKI: Mr. President, I note that your directives pertaining to the amnesty and release of Polish prisoners have not been fully executed. Many of our valuable people have not returned, to this date.

STALIN: That is impossible because the amnesty pertains to all Poles, and all Poles are free.

Gen. ANDERS: That is not so. I have people in my army who have only recently been released and who stated that many thousands of Poles are still in prison camps.

Gen. SIKORSKI: I have here a list of about 4000 Polish officers who have been forcibly removed and are stillin various Russian camps and prisons. This list is by no means complete; it contains only names of persons we could remember. I have also ordered that investigations be conducted in Poland to determine if anyof these have returned. None of them have so far returned to their homes, nor are they in German captivity.

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MOIC, Sub-Region Baden, OIC Region I, File: I-B-1056, Subject: Katyn Forest Murders, dated 1 July 1948,

STALIN: That is impossible, they must have run away.

Gen. ANDERS: Where could they go?

STALIN: Perhaps to Manchuria.

Gen. ANDERS: It is impossible that so many could run away. A great many of these officers I know myself; some of them served on my staff.

STALIN: I am certain they are free. They just have not gotten home yet.

Gen. SIKORSKI: Russia is large and, confronted with many difficulties, perhaps some of the camp commanders have not complied with orders yet. Every prisoner who returns states that many of his comrades are still left in camp.

STALIN: Don't you know the Russians have no reason to hold even a single Pole back?

Gen. ANDERS: We receive continuously witnesses' statements, giving us the exact jail and cell number where Polish prisoners are being held.

MOLOTOV: Perhaps some are being held who have committed some crime such as underground movements, or the establishment of secret transmitters. I don't believe you are talking about these people; you certainly could not be interested in them.

KOT: Of course not, but I have requested many times to be given lists of these people. Very often people are convicted of crimes they never committed.

Gen. SIKORSKI: Mr. President, it would be of advantage if you would publish an official statement pertaining to the Poles; perhaps it would result in improving the present situation. After all, these people did not come here as tourists, but have been forcibly deported and are suffering greatly.

MOLOTOV: It is impossible that your people are still in our camps.

Gen. ANDERS: I insist that it is so.

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MCIC, Sub-Region Baden, CIC Region I, File: I-B-1056, Subject: Katyn Forest Murders, dated 1 July 1945

STALIN: We are going to correct this situation. I will give the necessary orders. You should not forget, though, that we are at war.

(2) Conversation on 18 April 1942:

Gen. ANDERS: There are still a great many Polish prisoners in Russian camps. Every day people report to me, who only recently have been released. So far we have not received any news about the officers from STAROBIELSK, KOSIELSK and OSTACHKOV. They must be in your hands. Where could they have vanished?

STALIN: I have already given orders for the release of all Polish prisoners. Why should I hold your people? Perhaps they were in the camps taken recently by the Germans, and have fled?

f. "Consolidation of facts collected by the Polish Military Administration in Russia, referring to the occurances in the Katyn Forest."

The story of Katyn Forest, where the Germans found the graves of thousands of Polish officers, is known all over the world. What is not known are the facts collected by the Polish Army Administration, long before the Germans ever found the graves. The conversations between the highest Russian and Polish authorities pertaining to the disappearance of all these officers are not known either. The Polish-Russian discussions about the lost officers started in the fall of 1941 after the Russian amnesty of all Polish prisoners. The first evidence on the lost officers reaches back as far as the spring of 1940. Additional material on the officers comes from the investigating committee of the Polish Army under Capt. Josef CZAPSKI, who investigated the disappearance of the officers until summer 1942, the time when the Polish army left Russia for the middle east.

(1) The evidence on hand revealed the following:

(a) After the signing of the Russo-Polish pact in July 1941 and the subsequent amnesty of Polish military and civilian prisoners, approximately 10,000 Polish officers from the PW camps in STAROBIELSK, KOSIELSK and OSTACHKOV did not report to the Polish authorities.

(b) That in April 1940, groups of Polish officers were taken from the above mentioned camps and transported to the cvicinity of SMOLENSK. Only about four hundred (400) of these officers were taken to Camp GRIAZOVIETZ near VOLOGOLA.

(c) That not even one Pole in all the other camps has ever seen or met any of the officers who were transported to SMOLENSK.

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MOIC, Sub-Region Baden, CIC Region I, File: I-B-1056, Subject: Katyn Forest Murders, dated 1 July 1948

(d) That after the transfer, the families of the officers did not receive mail from them, although they did so regularly before the transfer.

(e) The preparations for the transfer of the officers to SMOLENSK, from where they were promised to be sent home, and the removal of a small group to GRIAZOVIETZ, point to the conclusion that this operation was planned carefully beforehand and was known to the highest Russian authorities.

(f) That the Russian authorities including STALIN would not give a clear and precise answer to the whereabouts of the officers.

(g) On the strength of news received from home by prisoners in GRIAZOVIETZ, and hints made by BARIA of the NKVD to Polish officers in the MOSCOW jail, it can be clearly seen that something must have happened to the officers as early as 1940.

(h) That after the publication of name lists of the dead officers found by the Germans, it could be determined that the officers were the same who were missing since 1940.

(i) That at the time of the publication of the list, the Russians never mentioned that the officers were working on defense projects near SMOLENSK. Only after the Polish government in LONDON requested the International Red Cross to investigate did the Russian news-agency TASS come out with a statement that these officers must be the same ones who were working on defense projects and taken prisoner by the Germans. If it is true that the officers were working on defense projects and taken prisoner by the Germans, why did the Russian government never mention this in answer to the many Polish inquiries? On the other hand. it is known how through the NKVD was in evacuating its prisoners; it is further known that the NKVD even managed to evacuate prisoners from the Polish territory.

(j) We should not forget the rules of warfare of the HAAGER Convention, which stated in Articles 16, 17, 18:

(aa) Article 16. Prisoners of officer rank receive the pay of officers of equal rank in the country in which they are prisoners.

(bb) Article 17. The State can put the PWs to work, with the exception of officers. The work may not be too hard, and in no way is to be connected with the front.

(cc) Article 18. The PW has religious freedom, but must obey the rules and regulations of his captor.

None of the above articles were applied to the Polish officers, who were used for defense work. Others were court martialed for belonging to the army of a capitalistic nation and participating in the Russo-Polish War

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of 1920. All the above points to the conclusion that the officers were taken to SMOLENSK and about eight (8) months before the war started were murdered.

(2) The information collected was not published at an earlier date for the following reasons:

(a) Because Poland upheld diplomatic relations with Russia and intended to preserve the unity of the Allies by all means.

(b) The answers from highest Russian authorities were so vague that hope still existed that the officers were alive and would be released at a later date.

3. Agent's Comments and Recommendations

a. The information contained in the report above is composed of parts of the original report submitted. The translation is free, but an attempt was made to maintain the gist of the reports. None of the reports had a heading or signature and for that reason had to be given a F-6 evaluation. Nevertheless, they sound rather authoritative, and the person who wrote them must have known his business.

b. Evaluation: F-6.

c. Source: Informant being carded.

John P. Ford for
SAMUEL A. WINTERS
Special Agent CIC

Contents and Evaluation Approved:

C. Guy Lee
C. GUY LEE
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

Heidelberg 6490/Ford

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