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DETAILS: This case is predicated upon information received from Newark Confidential Informant T-1, another Government Agency which conducts security and personnel investigations, whose reports show that subject was allegedly employed as a Gestapo Agent in 1942 in German occupied Poland; that he recruited White Russians for a German SS Division; that he was often seen in the company of one GREGOR DOBROWOLSKI of Polish Intelligence in 1948 and 1949; and that he immigrated to the U.S. under his alias.

RESULTS OF PREVIOUS INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT ON APRIL 14, 1951 BY SPECIAL AGENTS JAMES H. HIGDON, JR., AND STANLEY A. LENCZYK

During the above interview, WISNIEMSKI advised that he was born 5/2/10 at Warsaw, Poland, which since 1940 has been a part of Byelorussia. He said that when he was four years old he moved with his family to a small community known as Miecikowice, Poland, which was approximately 30 kilometers from the Russian border, then bordering on Poland. The community of Miecikowice was actually a suburb or a part of the community of Klock, Poland. He said that he remained in the Klock area up until about 1934 and that he received a fifth grade education in that city in his youth.

From 1934 to 1936, he served as a private in the Polish Army as a cook. In 1936, he was discharged from the Polish Army and commenced employment as a civilian cook in a Polish Army Officers' mess at the City of Stalpec, Poland, and remained there until the end of 1937. At that time, he returned to Klock and remained there until March, 1939 where he was again employed as a civilian cook in the Army officers' mess in Klock.

On May 3, 1939, he was drafted into the Polish Army and served as a cook in charge of a Polish Army kitchen at Klock, Poland. In September, 1939, when World War II commenced, he fled from Klock to Odyni, Poland, where he remained for approximately three months. Thereafter, he returned to Bronowicz, which was then or about to be a portion of Byelorussia. He related that he settled in the small community of Miecikowice in Bronowicz and worked as a slaughterhouse attendant until about 1943.

This portion of Bronowicz was under the occupation of the German Army and in April or May, 1943, he was taken prisoner by the Germans and placed in slave labor in Berlin, Germany, where he remained until February, 1945.

While in Berlin, he worked in a German factory which

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manufactured the coverings or skins of various types of coats, principally bologna. Early in 1945, the bombings by the allied forces were intensified and he, together with many thousands of slave laborers, were sent on trains to Munich, Germany. However, due to war conditions which were turning the tide of the war against the Germans, he never arrived in Munich but rather was taken off the train at Regen, Germany, where he remained for approximately two months. During these two months he was unoccupied.

In approximately April, 1945 the U. S. Army overran the area at Regen, Germany, when he was liberated. From Regen he voluntarily went to Ravensburg, Germany, where he remained for approximately four to five months. (It is to be noted that Ravensburg might refer to Regensburg, Germany.) While at Ravensburg, he was employed by and helped to organize the White Russian Central Aid Committee. This organization, according to WISNIEWSKI, was organized for the purpose of assisting persons of White Russian birth in remaining in that portion of Germany rather than being deported to their native land by the Russians. He recalled that during this time this area of Germany was more or less occupied by the U. S. Army, but it was also occupied to some extent by the Russian Army.

He noted that it was the Russians' desire at that time to deport any persons of White Russian birth or Russian birth to their native land. He noted that this program was rather ruthless and many persons had to flee in order to prevent their deportation to their native land. However, after about four or five months he found that the White Russian Central Aid Committee was unable to function, and he voluntarily went to Ulm, Germany, where he entered a displaced persons camp under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Army. He remained in this displaced persons camp until February, 1950, when he came to the U.S. and entered the U. S. at the Port of New York.

His entrance into the U. S. was sponsored indirectly by EMANUEL JASIUK, who is the subject of another case in the Newark Office. However, directly his entrance into the U. S. was effected through the efforts of CLAUDY DELENT, who is the fiancée of EMANUEL JASIUK, who resides at 40 Passaic St., Garfield, N.J.

He related that his true name is WACLAW ZDANEK WISNIEWSKI. However, during the period 1940 to 1945, he adopted the name of WACLAW ZDANEK. He said that he did this because by not having a White Russian surname, he was able to prevent his deportation into Russia. In approximately 1945 in filling out his displaced persons papers, he used the name EUGENE WISNIEWSKI, aka. EUGEN WISNIEWSKI.

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He related that his wife is ZMIRA WISNIEWSKI, and he resides with her at 2 Fourth St., Passaic, N.J., at the present time. He is in the process of purchasing property at 90 Herover St., Wallington, N.J., where he plans to move within the next month.

RESULTS OF MEMORANDUM CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1'S REPORT DATED 5/4/50

Subject was born in White Russia in the district of Klock where his parents had a farm. Prior to World War II, the subject owned a restaurant in Baranowicz (formerly Poland; now USSR). After the occupation of the area by the Soviets in 1939, the subject managed a state-owned restaurant.

According to source, after the area was occupied by German troops in 1942, the subject also had a restaurant and at the same time was employed as a Gestapo agent. On one occasion, he was arrested by German authorities for black marketeering but through his Gestapo connections was released.

Source states that in 1944 the Subject traveled in Germany and Czechoslovakia recruiting White Russians for an SS Division. After the German capitulation in 1945, the subject went to Regensburg where he took part in the formation of the White Russian Committee. He also opened a restaurant there and engaged in extensive black marketing for which he was almost arrested by CID. He was warned beforehand, however, and escaped to the Polish officers' camp in Murnau. From there, together with the officers, he went to Italy where he changed his name to WISNIEWSKI.

Source further states that in 1946, subject returned to Germany under his alias and worked for UNRRA as a warehouseman, allegedly committing many excesses while in that position.

RESULTS OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1'S REPORT DATED 12/23/49

Subject allegedly has immigrated to the U.S. under his assumed name of WISNIEWSKI. He was allegedly employed as a Gestapo agent in Baranowicz in 1942. In 1945, subject opened a restaurant in Regensburg and engaged in black marketing for which he was almost arrested by CID. In 1945, subject went to Italy where he changed his name of WISNIEWSKI.

WICDZIMIERZ SAMKO who was interviewed by representative of Confidential Informant T-1 on 8/17/50 advised that he has known WASIL ZDASIK since 1939, when the subject managed

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a restaurant in Muenchen. During the German occupation of Poland, subject also managed a restaurant and later was manager of several city shops. SIKMO stated that he had heard that in 1941, subject had gone with retreating German units to Germany, living with his all of his belongings. SIKMO stated that he had been told by the driver of subject (at that time in Regensburg was in Belgium) that subject was in Regensburg in 1945, and was sought by the police for engaging in black market activities. From various people, SIKMO heard that subject had gone to Warsaw and from there to Italy with some Polish officers. SIKMO heard that in 1946, subject had come to Western Germany under the name HENRIK WISNIEWSKI and worked for UNIA, and that subject's past and present activities are known to ALEXANDER POLICZ, WISLAWA POLICZ, and JANUSZ POLICZ.

RESULTS OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1'S REPORT DATED 12/20/50

Subject is reported to have immigrated to the US under his assumed name of WISNIEWSKI. He was allegedly employed as a Geotop Agent in Baranovics, Poland in 1942. In 1943, subject opened a restaurant in Regensburg, Germany, and engaged in black marketing for which he was almost arrested by CID. In 1945, subject went to Italy where he changed his name to WISNIEWSKI.

The files of the Criminal Police, Regensburg, Germany, reviewed on December 27, 1950 revealed that subject was managing the Central Cafe, Pfaenzgasse, Regensburg. The Central Cafe was under the ownership of "The White Russian Committee," of which WISNIEWSKI, born March 10, 1908 in CZARST, Russia, was the president. In August, 1943, subject fled Regensburg to an unknown destination. This occurred when subject learned that the Central Cafe was under surveillance by the Criminal Police, Regensburg for alleged black market activities. Subject's wife, JIULIA, NIEPODZIELA (WISNIEWSKI, born January 1, 1899 in Warsaw, Poland, and JIULIA NIEPODZIELA, born April 15, 1912 in Poland, were arrested by the Criminal Police and brought to trial. NIEPODZIELA and subject's wife were absolved of any criminal action and WISNIEWSKI was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

A German Identification Registration Card filled out by the subject using the name HENRIK WISNIEWSKI at Ulm, Germany on 8/2/48 reveals that he was born 5/2/10 in Warsaw, Poland and that on 5/15/39 he married ZIULIA NIEPODZIELA on 5/15/39 at Gdynia, Poland. This card also reveals that he resided in January, 1942 to April, 1943 at Gdynia, Poland; and from April, 1943 to February, 1945 in Berlin and from May, 1945 to July, 1945 in Munich, Germany; and from July, 1945 to August, 1948, Ulm, Germany.

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The following is a copy of a signed statement by subject's wife ZDANIA ZDANJUK given to Representatives of Confidential Informant T-1:

"I have been in Germany for one and a half years. I have lived in Regensburg for three months. I have worked here as a doctor for the White Russian Committee and at the hospital, 'Osterrheinder.'"

"I had nothing to do with my husband's business. First, I knew that my husband was the manager of the Central Cafe, but he had told me to mind my own business and not to interfere with his business at the cafe. I have never known that they were operating a black market there."

"About August 23, 1945, my husband disappeared without leaving any note. He has not yet come back. I did not know the reason for his flight before I was arrested."

"I don't know of anything else I could tell you."

"Signed ZDANJUK

"Signed. (Representative of T-1)"

It is noted that during the entire investigation by Confidential Informant T-1 there had been some doubt whether ZDANJUK and WISNIEMSKI were the same person. In view of subject's statements made to Newark FBI Agents on 4/14/51, it should be unquestioned that ZDANJUK, ZDANJUK, STANJUK, and WISNIEMSKI are the same person.

DISCREPANCIES NOTED

Subject advised agents of this office that he was born on 5/2/10 at Warsaw, Poland, which is the same date which appears on the German Registration Application dated 8/5/48 while the report of T-1 dated 12/29/50 shows he was born on 7/27/12 at Minkowitochi, Poland, probably Mieszowca, Poland.

Subject advised agents of this office that from December, 1939 to May, 1943, he was employed at a slaughterhouse in Mieszowca, Poland, while the German Police Registration at Ulm, Germany dated 8/5/48 shows he was in Gdynia, Poland in January, 1942 to April, 1943.

Confidential Informant T-1's report dated 12/29/50 shows subject

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was the manager of the Central Cafe in Regensburg, Germany up to August, 1945, at which time he then fled to some unknown destination (believed to be Italy), while the Police Registration Card at Ulm, Germany shows he was in Munich, Germany from May to July, 1943, and from July, 1945 to August, 1948 he was in Ulm, Germany.

INVESTIGATION BY THE NEWARK OFFICE

In previous contact with the subject, the following is a list of persons who are presently in the U. S. and who according to the subject have known him for the number of years after their names:

A. POPWICZ 13 Black Hill Road, Shelton, Connecticut - 38 years
JOHN ERMACHERKO, M.D. 198 W. 89th Street, New York, N.Y. - 11 years
JAN KALOSZA, aka _____ 45-Third Street, Passaic, N.J. - 20 years
→ JAN ANDZIEJ 40 Passaic Street, Garfield, N.J. - 10 years
A. RUSSAK, aka JAN JAWORSKI, 151 Gronella Ave., Garfield, N.J. - 12 yrs.
JAN KOSLAK 151 Gronella Ave., Garfield, N.J. - 10 years
Rev. MIKOLAJ LAPITCKI 117 Market St., Passaic, N.J. - 10 years
ANATOL FLASKACZEWSKI 130 Passaic Ave., Passaic, N.J. - 11 years
GEORGE SOBOLEWSKI, aka GEORGE SKOLCWSKI, 130 Passaic St.,
Passaic, N.J. - 12 years
EUGENE DEKASZA 19 Juno St., South River, N.J. - 15 years
EUGENE MALEWICZ 132 Ninth St., Passaic, N.J. - 15 years
M. TULEJKO 305 E. 100th St., New York, N.Y. - 15 years
EMANUEL JASIUK aka EDWARD JASINSKI - 20 years
DR. NIKOLAJ SZCZOS 15-Third St., Passaic, N. J.

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Upon his arrival in the U. S., Subject resided at 2 Fourth St., Passaic, N.J. and at one time was employed by the Thomas Electronics Co. of Passaic, N.J. At the present time he is employed by the Manufacturing Corporation of Garfield, N.J. located on Midland Ave., Garfield, N.J.

He has just purchased a home located at 90 Mercer St., Wallington, N.J., where he resides with his wife, ZDANIA.

The following is a description of the subject as received from writer's personal observations:

Name	WACLAW ZDANEK WISNIEWSKI
Height	5'10"
Weight	150
Born	5/2/10
Place of Birth	Warsaw, Poland
Address	90 Mercer St., Wallington, N.J.
Race	White
Sex	Male
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Slender
Wife	ZDANIA or SINAJA
Nationality	White Russian
Date of entry to U.S.	1/22/50 aboard the S.S. GENERAL HOWE

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