

VIA AIR
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DISPATCH NO. EGHA-25617

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, SR
ATTN:
FROM Chief of Base, Munich

DATE 5 March 1957

INFO: COS, Germany
EE

SUBJECT GENERAL Operational/REINWOOD/AEQUOR
 SPECIFIC Transmittal of Reports

1. Transmitted herewith are translations of the following two reports:

- A. About the Byelorussian Committee, "KEPICHKI".
- B. About Byelorussians and about Ludvig GOLUBEVS.

2. The aforementioned two reports were furnished to MOB by who has had these reports in his personal archives. According to he came into possession of these reports from V. POZDNYAKOV; he further speculates, based on the handwriting samples, that the reports were prepared by a former SBOWrite, Filip LEOSTAYEV (aka LEOSTAJEV) who immigrated to South America in 1951.

3. Both reports were evidently prepared on the basis of very subjective information received from a member of the H. OSTROVSKI group. As best as can be ascertained both reports date back to 1948. Although Attachment B is admittedly of marginal value, the Attachment A report does provide background information on several persons of current interest to us. Neither nor MOB is in any position to attempt evaluating the veracity of the contents of the latter report.

Approved: [Signature]

Attachments
As Indicated

Distribution

- SR w/Atts. A & B in dupl.
- 2 - EE w/Atts. A & B
- 2 - COS w/Atts. A & B
- 2 - MOB w/Atts. A & B in dupl.

COPY ROUTING	
#1	2/PP/19 w/Atts A & B
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FORM NO. 51-28A
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REEDWOOD

Attachment A to EGMA-25647

SUBJECT: About the Byelorussian Committee "KRIVICH":

1. The Committee was organized in Regensburg in July 1945. The purpose of the Committee is the preparation of a future government for Byelorussia. The main traits of the Committee's activities are one-party unity, dictatorship and chauvinism. This Committee, according to unverified sources, is reputedly the residence of the Polish Warsaw government.

Mostly Westerners entered the top ranks of the Committee, without any election, by means of self-appointment. The most important members of the Committee are the following: M. ABRAMTCHIK, Ivan STANKEVICH, Stanislaw STANKEVICH, Evhen KALUDOVICH-KOCHANKOVSKI and Semor KALYSCH-KANDYBOVICH.

2. Semor Ivanovich KALYSCH: His true name is KANDYBOVICH. In 1932 he was administrator of affairs in the Byelorussian Sovnarkom (T.N. Soviet National Council) and at the same time was a member of the Economic Council and the STO (T.N. Sovet Truda i Obrazovaniya). At that time the Sovnarkom chairman of BSSR was GUMENKO and SAARYAN was his deputy.

In 1926-27 KANDYBOVICH worked in the BSSR Narokompro (T.N. National Committee for Enlightenment) and when the ADAMOVICH, GALLITSKI, PRISCHENKOV group (the "National Democrats of Byelorussia" group) was uncovered by the GPU, KANDYBOVICH took part in the destruction of this group.

The following were friends of KANDYBOVICH: VOLKOV--the second secretary of the Central Committee of the CP in Byelorussia; YZAKOVSKI--of the BSSR OGPU; DOBOVITSKI--the accredited NKD (T.N. presumably the National Commissar of Defense) from the USSR; GULKOVSKI--the commandant of the BSSR government building and Vera STIFF, a stenographer, and others. BSSR Government BSSR

In 1934 at the session of the BSSR SSK (T.N. Sovet Narodnikh Kommissarov), KANDYBOVICH accused the following of sabotage: VRACHVEDSKI--the national commissar for agriculture (MARKIZEM) for the BSSR and the following members of EKOSO (sic): MASYUKOVA, PANIAT'KO, TUSOV and SHCHERBAKOV. As a result of hearings which were held on "sabotage within NARKOMZEN" most of the aforementioned were sentenced to 10 year prison terms.

KANDYBOVICH, as a party member, strongly supported the general line of the CP. During the course of the trials of the chairman of the BSSR Central Executive Committee, SCHERVYAKOV, of the Sovnarkom chairman, GOLODEN, of the commander, SUBOREVICH, and others, KANDYBOVICH remained untouched and unharmed.

During the German occupation (of Byelorussia), in the years 1943-44, KANDYBOVICH worked in the Byelorussian Central Bama in Minsk at which time his activities appeared to many to be pro-Bolshevik.

3. Nikolai ABRAMTCHIK: ABRAMTCHIK, age circa 45, pob village of Sichevitsi of the Rodashkov volost, Molodechno (T.N. then a part of Poland).

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He completed the local school. In 1920 he attended courses for Byelorussian teachers in Wilno. After graduating from the teachers courses, he worked as a teacher for one year in the village of Lepkovshchina of the Oslyanski uyezd. In 1922 he again returned to the (teachers) courses in Wilno where he established contact with the underground Communist organization. At that time his father was the uyezd administrative chief of Rodashkov. At approximately the same time there was an adventurer-lawyer Pavel ALEKSEICHUK in Novogrudok who organized a meeting of western Byelorussians in Wilno during which a resolution was brought forward for their unification with Poland.

Nikolai ABRAMTCHIK's brother, Gavrail ^{ABRAMTCHIK} who lived in the border village of Sichevitsi, moved to Minsk (I.M. from Poland presumably) where he began to work for the GPU ~~GPU~~.

Nikolai ABRAMTCHIK himself also frequently visited Minsk on missions for the Communists; from Minsk he brought propaganda material and he traveled to Minsk in order to transmit (agent) information for which he received dollars. He frequently crossed the USSR border (at the instructions of the GPU) in order to carry money across for which he received money. Officially, N. ABRAMTCHIK continued to work at the Rodashkov gymnasium where he organized the Komsomol.

At that time Yuriy LISTOPAD, one of those who took part in the Slutsk uprising, arrived in the village of Sichevitsi where he became active in Byelorussian-nationalist activities. He was apprehended by the Poles and deported to the USSR. LISTOPAD continued his activities in the USSR where he was then arrested by the GPU. He and his accomplices were tried and during this trial Gavrail ABRAMTCHIK appeared as a witness for the prosecution. LISTOPAD and his accomplices were deported to Siberia. After this, Gavrail ABRAMTCHIK worked openly for the GPU in the town of Minsk under the pseudonym of Gavrail SADOVSKI. His wife worked as a typist for the GPU. A short while thereafter Gavrail obtained a responsible position in the transportation section of the GPU.

Nikolai ABRAMTCHIK acquitted himself well in Komsomol activities for which he was rewarded with a trip to Moscow for the Komsomol conference; he returned from Moscow as an important official in the Komsomol of BSSR. A short time thereafter he allegedly changed his ideology, became disillusioned with the activities of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) Party and severed his activities with the Komsomol. He then traveled to Prague where for the first time he utilized the assistance of the Communists (sic).

In Prague he devoted himself to work in the BNR (the Byelorussian National Republic) organization. In 1925 he attended a Byelorussian conference in Berlin during the course of which he praised highly the life in the USSR to LASTOVSKIY, HANEN and TSVIKOVICH.

ABRAMTCHIK then moved from Prague to Paris where he became acquainted with the organization, "Ukrainian Freedom--Ukrainskaya Volya" and made every attempt to associate it with the Byelorussians.

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After the outbreak of the Polish-German hostilities in 1939, N. ABRAMTCHIK was summoned to Berlin (by some German political circles). In Berlin he began to work on the publication, "Belorusskaya Rannitsa", but because he was unqualified for such work was transferred into the Byelorussian self-assistance committee of Berlin. After a brief period of work with this committee, there soon appeared some misunderstanding between him and the committee concerning the committee funds and he again returned to Paris from where he returned to Prague.

In 1943 the chief organizer of the BNR, ZAKHARKO, died in Prague. Prior to his death he was desirous of transmitting his BNR archives to the Byelorussian poetess, Larissa GENISH, but Ivan STANKOVICH persuaded her not to accept the archives and rather to entrust them to N. ABRAMTCHIK. Per his will, ZAKHARKO transferred the archives to Larissa GENISH and Nikolai ABRAMTCHIK; the latter, after receiving the appropriate documents authorizing him to be the safekeeper of the documents, declared himself to be the BNR President.

Larissa GENISH, after the capitulation of the Germans in 1945, returned to the USSR.

It was in that year that the "Krivichi" began its development. Their thinker at that time was ZHUK-HRYSHKEVICH, who together with VISLOUKH and SVINEVICH collaborated with the Polish NKVD.

With the assistance of the "Krivichi", N. ABRAMTCHIK, as president of the BNR, moved to London in July 1947 and with the assistance of his minister, ZHUK-HRYSHKEVICH, established contact with the Polish emigre government in London. A conference was called which lasted circa a month during which a secret agreement was concluded relative to the unification of Western Byelorussia with Poland and N. ABRAMTCHIK was recognized at the conference as the BNR president. A united anti-Bolshevik front was created. The Polish government in London began to subsidize ABRAMTCHIK. An agreement was reached with General ANDERS whereby, in event of war, the Byelorussians would be under supreme command of the British and the officers in the Byelorussian units would be Poles. The Belovezhskaya swamp was relinquished to Poland.

4. (FNU) BUTAI: He was a member of this Byelorussian group during the Soviet occupation of Western Byelorussia in 1939 and was responsible for organizing the Komsomol organization in the village of Ozerniki and actively participated in the destruction of churches, etc.

After the withdrawal of the Soviets in 1941, documents were found attesting that BUTAI worked for NKVD.

After the German capitulation, BUTAI directed the scout activities in the Osterhofen DP camp.

NOTE: The source of the above information was Yanko ZAVISTOVICH who worked in the Byelorussian committee of the R. OSTROVSKI group.

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REDWOOD

Attachment B to EGMA-25617

21.4.48

SUBJECT: About Byelorussians and about Golubevs

The first half of April of this year was devoted by G. to political activities with Byelorussian groups by visiting the suburbs of Muenchen in order to establish the number of Byelorussians, by encouraging them to participate in activities, etc. On 18 April of this year an organizational meeting took place in the building of the Latvian committee (Muenchen-Bogenhausen) during the course of which delegates were selected for the general Byelorussian conference which, for the three zones, is to take place on 3 and 4 May. The delegates were selected on the following basis: 1 delegate for every 100 Byelorussians. For the town of Muenchen and its suburbs, the following were selected as delegates: MALDYUK, Vsevolod RADIYEVSKYY (Widdorstrasse 14, Bogenhausen) and GOLUBEVS.

The head of the group is one OSTROVSKI (who is from Western Byelorussia, who during the 1941-45 war was the president of Byelorussia and who is presumed to be of pro-Russian orientation).

Together with its plans for political activities (organization of a center, creating a Peasant-agricultural party, receiving of a license and organization of its own press, etc.), the Byelorussian group intends to organize an intelligence group which has the support of the French and British intelligence; the group maintains that it has contact with Byelorussia.

The person in charge of the intelligence activities is one (Fnu) MAI, a Byelorussian, an emigre of the first formation (sic), a graduate of an institution of higher learning in Belgium who has command over several European languages including French. MAI, according to GOLUBEVS, is absolutely incapable. The second person designated to take part in intelligence activities is GOLUBEVS.

Initial talks with representatives of the French intelligence have taken place a week ago; the final meeting was designated for 26.4.48 for which MAI is obliged to travel to the French zone.

Additional information will be forthcoming re the results.

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