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9228
14 Sept. 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, FPL Group

FROM : Chief, Operations Group

SUBJECT : Nazi War Criminals
OSTRONSKY, Radislaw

REFERENCES : OGC 79-07322, dated 10 August 1979

1. In a report dated 12 July 1948 received by an official British Service from an unevaluated source, Subject was identified as a former leader in the Union of Byelo-Russians in Poland. It was stated that this organization, which had begun as a national union, had been entirely penetrated by Byelo-Communists. It was disbanded by Polish authorities, and Subject was proven to be in the service of the Comintern. Later, Subject was recruited as a source by Polish authorities.

2. The following unevaluated information was obtained from a report dated August 1949, which may have been prepared by one of Subject's political opponents.

a. In 1944, pro-Communist Byelorussian circles in Poland acquired the services of Subject, who was described as a German collaborator. From 1924 to 1927, Subject was active in Byelorussian politics in Poland, and he associated with pro Soviets elements. He was eventually transferred to Lodz, Poland, and at the time of the report, he was appointed chairman of the Central Byelorussian Council in Lodz. This appointment was reportedly made by the Germans.

3. Another unevaluated report dated July-August 1949 stated that from 1924 to 1927 Subject was active with pro Soviet groups in Poland. In 1936, he was relieved as the director of a high school in Wilno, Poland, for financial misconduct. From 1943 to 1945, Subject

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collaborated with the Germans and was made chairman of the Central Byelorussian Council during this period. In 1945, the council was dissolved, but it was started again in March 1948 without legal foundation.

4. In a report dated 6 October 1952, Subject gave the following information concerning his past activities:

a. Subject was born on 2 October 1887 in the Nesvizhski raion, Slutsk uyezd, Minsk province, Russia. He completed his courses at the Slutsk high school in 1908 and became active in the struggle against autocracy which was oppressing the peasant masses of Belorussia during this period. Subject stated that he quickly rose from the ranks and became president of the Belorussian Socialist Granada for the Slutsk district. In 1908, he entered the physics mathematic faculty of the Petersburg University, and in September he was selected by the president of the Slutsk association of compatriots to join the presidium of the association of compatriots at the university. In 1911 he was arrested for participation in underground work. Upon leaving prison, he was deported under police surveillance to the city of Pruzhanyi in the Grodnenskaya Province, Belorussia, USSR.

b. In November 1923, Subject was made director of the Belorussian Gymnasium in Vilna, Poland.

c. Subject was in Lodz, Poland, at the beginning of the war between Germany and Poland in 1939. In 1943, July, the Germans sent Subject into the Belorussian territory under their control to organize a local self-government. He orga-

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nized District Administrations in Minsk, Smolensk and Bryansk, Russia.

5. In a report dated 22 October 1955 from a usually reliable source, it was stated that Subject collaborated with the Nazis and that it was under their auspices that he established the BYELorussian Central Rada. In July 1950, Subject was in London, England. In 1950 Subject left London and went to Argentina, where he remained until 1952. In July 1952, he returned to West Germany.

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