

Chief of Base, Munich

Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

Info: Chief, SE

Operational/Name Trace

Stanislav STANKIEWICZ aka STANKIEWICH

MICROFILMED
APR 10 1962
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Ref: MUNI 8129, 9 Sept. 54 74-6-33-1-1807

All available information on subject has been summarized in HISSOP
Despatch 2617 (see attachment) with the exception of the following:

1. MBI-4813, 25 July 52: Subject was to be sent to Belgium by Russian repatriation service in Munich on a propaganda mission. However, it was reported that he fled, or was sent, to the USSR after having stolen personnel lists from an UNRRA camp in Rosenheim.
2. Carded information only:
 - a. MBI-1178, 18 May 49: S. STANKIEWICZ in KRIVITSKY group. In contact with CAPLIFORM.
 - b. MBI-3736, 17 Aug 50: Subject represented White Ruthenia at WEN convention in Edinburgh, Scotland in June 1950.
3. Please refer to your BGMA-2959, 2960, 9 Jan 53; BGMA-10983, 7 May 54; and BGMA-11940, 3 Aug 54.

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BI 813

24 September 1954

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Extract from HICOG Despatch 2617, 17 March 53.

~~STANKIEWICZ, (D).~~ Stanialaw ~~(STANKIEWIC, STANKIEWIC, STANKIEWICH, STANKIEWICH)~~

STANKIEWICZ is head of the Belorussian National Centre. He represented the Centre at the AEN Convention held at Edinburgh, Scotland, June 12-14, 1950.

STANKIEWICZ's file at the US DPC reveals that he was born February 23, 1907 at Urleniaty, Wilno, Poland, and is of White Ruthenian origin. In 1927 he entered the University of Wilno and in 1936 was granted the degree of Doctor of Slavic Philology. He stated that his doctoral thesis, "White Ruthenian Elements in Polish Romantic Literature" was highly evaluated by scientific critics. In 1937 Stankiewicz received a scholarship from the Polish Board of Education to attend the University of Belgrade for one year. He returned to Poland in 1938 and accepted a position as secondary school teacher in Daisana.

STANKIEWICZ is reddish-complexioned, stands five feet ten inches in height and weighs 174 pounds. He has brown hair and eyes and is of the Roman Catholic religion. He is married to Zinska STANKIEWICZ; they have a daughter, ~~Raisa STANKIEWICZ~~. STANKIEWICZ is fluent in the White Ruthenian, Polish, Russian, German and Serbian languages.

A CIC report of October 4, 1949 disclosed that STANKIEWICZ made false statements on practically all the major points in his personal data form in an effort to hide his past history. His date of arrival in the American Zone of Germany was May 1945, not April 1945 as stated on his personal data form. Also, he was not deported by the Germans in August 1943, as stated, but left Baranowice for Germany in July 1944 of his own free will just prior to the entry of the Soviets.

STANKIEWICZ also falsified his occupation record for the years 1939 to 1945. A truer picture of his activities during these years is as follows: 1939, teacher in a Gymnasium in Daisana, Poland; 1940 to July 1941, teacher in a Gymnasium in Novogrodek, Poland; July 1941 to October 1943, mayor of the town of Borisov, White Ruthenia; October 1943 to February 1944, district inspector of the General Commissariat for White Ruthenians in Minsk; February 1944 to July 1944, a representative of the White Ruthenian Central Council in Baranowice. He fled to Germany in July 1944, and from August 1944 until March 1945 he was editor of the White Ruthenian weekly newspaper Ranica (The Morning), a pro-Nazi, anti-Allied publication printed in Berlin under full control of the German authorities. In March 1945 he fled to Eger in Sudeten, Czechoslovakia. He returned to Germany in May 1945 and entered a DP camp in Amberg, American Zone of Germany.

From July 1945 to December 1946, STANKIEWICZ was an instructor in White Ruthenian secondary schools in DP camps at Regensburg and Micheldorf, Bavaria. In January 1947 he became camp leader of the White Ruthenian DP camp at Osterhofen and subsequently the chief editor of the White Ruthenian weekly newspaper Backauscyna.

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Extract from HICOG Despatch 2617 on STANKIEWICZ, STANISLAW

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(The Fatherland) in April 1948. STANKIEWICZ has been a leading member of the White Ruthenian National Committee since 1948.

STANKIEWICZ stated that he had no close family ties outside of the USSR. He has an uncle, the (Rev. Dr) Janek STANKIEWICZ, who formerly resided in Regensburg and then in the Funk Kaserne in Munich before departing for the United States. (CIC Report, October 4, 1949)

Under the Soviet regime, STANKIEWICZ lectured at the Soviet Pedagogical Institute (Pedinst). He occupied many positions of trust in the Nazi administration throughout the war and admitted to being the editor of a newspaper which was a German propaganda organ. It was the opinion of the US DPC that STANKIEWICZ was an out-and-out opportunist who changed his politics and allegiance without other thought than personal gain. Since STANKIEWICZ was considered to be a security risk, he was rejected under Sec. 13 of P.L. 774.

In an appeal to the US DPC, STANKIEWICZ stated that he collaborated with the Germans against Bolshevism since it was the lesser of the two evils; the White Ruthenians, he stated, had no interest to fight against the Germans for a Soviet victory. Furthermore, White Ruthenian patriots considered it their duty to accept civil administrative positions to replace former Bolsheviks. He claimed that he had accepted the editorship of Rancza on behalf of the White Ruthenian movement of resistance abroad. STANKIEWICZ's appeal was denied and the file closed. (US DPC, Frankfurt)

Additional reports from the CIC indicate that in March 1950 STANKIEWICZ was a member of the 13-man Presidium of the Rada of the Democratic Republic of Belorussia in exile. In May 1950 he was reported from Munich as being the representative of White Ruthenia on the International Committee for Political Refugees.

The Belorussian representatives at the UN Assembly, during a debate on the war criminal resolution adopted on October 31, 1947, named STANKIEWICZ as a war criminal whom the United States was wrongfully harboring. The charge against him was that he was the scourge of the Borisov region during the German Occupation and was responsible for the massacre of many residents of the region.

Nina SIENS, confessed Soviet agent, attempted unsuccessfully to recruit Stanislaw Stankiewicz for Soviet ir-alliance.

STANKIEWICZ

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