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12 October 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR : THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Meeting with AECAMBISTA 16

1. On 11 October 1955, the undersigned case officer met [redacted] of the SR/COP/PP office and both officers proceeded to the [redacted] Hotel, 500 North Capital Street, Room 303 to meet with AECAMBISTA 16. The purpose of the meeting was to:

a. Introduce [redacted] to AECAMBISTA 16 and inform the latter that future AEQUOR/PP study contacts would be effected through [redacted].

b. Allow [redacted] an opportunity to get acquainted with AECAMBISTA 16.

c. To transfer the combined August and September salaries totaling \$592.00 to AECAMBISTA 16.

d. To determine AECAMBISTA 16's knowledgeability re German-Byelorussian ops during the final phase of World War II (January 1945 - March 1945).

e. Receive new study material from AECAMBISTA 16.

f. Pass on any new requirements to him.

2. To afford [redacted] an opportunity to get acquainted with AECAMBISTA 16 at his own leisure; the undersigned disposed of FI operational aspects of the meeting first and then left.

3. AECAMBISTA 16 informed the undersigned that his knowledge of the German-Byelorussian ops was limited since, as he expressed it, his concern had been primarily political. However, through the media of rumor and personal contacts with those actually engaged in operations, AECAMBISTA 16 was able to determine that a large German paramilitary effort was initiated in the latter phase of World War II. The first of these two movements were under the leadership of Major Sevold Rodzko who, with about 100 men, was dispatched via aircraft into

Byelorussia.

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Byelorussia. This initial jump by Rodako was augmented by a battalion of men under a Major Vitushka. (made General by command of the President of the Byelorussian national government-in-exile, Nickdai Abramtchik).

3. The forces under Rodako were quickly scattered by the Soviets. (Note: Vitushka transmitted 16 W/T messages to Berlin. The Berlin W/T receptionist was a girl named Josepha Brecka. In a CIC interview sometime in 1956 she stated that she knew the code to Vitushka and felt that even at that late date he could be contacted). However, in 1946, according to AECAMBISTA 16, some of the people dispatched with Rodako managed to talk the Soviets into accepting the stories that they were "OSTARBEITERS". Since the documentation was bad in the Soviet Union and many of the forced laborers were returning to the homeland, the stories could not be checked and they were released.

4. Included in the Rodako force was Jury SIENKOWSKI (RI files reveal no information) who managed to escape the Soviet "oblava". In 1946, he returned to area of operations and met several of his original group who were now living as legals in Byelorussia. In 1947, SIENKOWSKI escaped from the Byelorussian SSR and settled in Belgium. At the present time he is living at 19 Place Hoover Louvain. He is about 31-32 years of age.

5. Case Officer comments:

a. A trace should be run on SIENKOWSKI and then, if clean, should be contacted for the names of the legals in the Byelorussian SSR. These persons can be excellent targets for "in-place" agent material. The possibility of using Sienkowski for the internal contact should be exploited. However it must be kept in mind that the Louvain address is the student home for the Byelorussian youth studying at the University of Louvain and had been a source of agent material for AEQUOR operations. This fact is known to the emigration and undoubtedly to the RIS.

b. The clearance on TUMASH is being extended for use as a "spotter" among the Byelorussian emigration in the United States.

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