

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR ASCERTAINING AND INVESTIGATING THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SHOOTING OF POLISH OFFICER PRISONERS BY THE GERMAN-FASCIST INVADERS IN THE KATYN FOREST

The Special Commission for Ascertaining and Investigating the Circumstances of the Shooting of Polish Officer Prisoners by the German-Fascist Invaders in the Katyn Forest (near Smolensk) was set up on the decision of the Extraordinary State Committee for Ascertaining and Investigating Crimes Committed by the German-Fascist Invaders and Their Associates.

The Commission consists of Academician N. N. Burdenko, member of the Extraordinary State Committee (chairman of the Commission); Academician Alexei Tolstoy, member of the Extraordinary State Committee; Metropolitan Nikolai, member of the Extraordinary State Committee; Lt. Gen. A. S. Gundorov, president of the All-Slav Committee; S. A. Kolesnikov, chairman of the executive committee of the Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Academician V. P. Potemkin, People's Commissar of Education of the Russian SFSR; Col. Gen. E. I. Smirnov, Chief of the Central Medical Administration of the Red Army; P. E. Melnikov, chairman of the Smolensk Regional Executive Committee.

To accomplish the task assigned to it the Commission invited the following medico-legal experts to take part in its work: V. I. Prozorovsky, chief medico-legal expert of the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R., (director of scientific research in the Institute of Forensic Medicine; Doctor of Medicine V. M. Smolyaninov, head of the faculty of forensic medicine of the Second Moscow Medical Institute; P. S. Semenoysky and Docent M. D. Shvaikova, senior staff scientists of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health of the U. S. S. R.; and Prof. D. N. Voropayev, chief pathologist of the front, major of Medical Service.

The special Commission had at its disposal extensive material presented by the member of the Extraordinary State Committee Academician N. N. Burdenko, his collaborators, and the medico-legal experts who arrived in Smolensk on September 26, 1943, immediately upon its liberation, and carried out preliminary study and investigation of the circumstances of all the crimes perpetrated by the Germans.

The special Commission verified and ascertained on the spot that 15 kilometers from Smolensk, along the Vitebsk highway, in the section of the Katyn Forest named Kozy Gory, 200 meters to the southwest of the highway in the direction of the Dnieper, there are graves in which Polish war prisoners shot by the German occupationists were buried.

On the order of the special Commission, and in the presence of all its members and of the medico-legal experts, the graves were excavated. A large number of bodies clad in Polish military uniform were found in the graves. The total number of bodies, as calculated by the medico-legal experts, is 11,000. The medico-legal experts made detailed examinations of the exhumed bodies and of documents and material evidence discovered on the bodies and in the graves.

Simultaneously with the excavation of the graves an examination of the bodies, the special Commission examined numerous witnesses among local residents, whose testimony establishes with precision the time and circumstances of the crimes committed by the German occupationists.

The testimony of witnesses reveals the following:

THE KATYN FOREST

The Katyn Forest had for a long time been the favorite resort of Smolensk people, where they used to rest on holidays. The population of the neighborhood grazed cattle and gathered fuel in the Katyn Forest. Access to the Katyn Forest was not banned or restricted in any way. This situation prevailed in the Katyn Forest up to the outbreak of war. Even in the summer of 1941 there was a Young Pioneers' Camp of the Industrial Insurance Board in this forest, which was not disbanded until July 1941.

An entirely different regime was instituted in the Katyn Forest after the capture of Smolensk by the Germans. The forest was heavily patrolled. Notices appeared in many places warning that persons entering without special passes would be shot on the spot.

The part of the Katyn Forest named Kozy Gory was guarded particularly strictly, as was the area on the bank of the Dnieper, where 700 meters from the graves of the Polish war prisoners there was a country house—the rest home of the Smolensk Administration of the People's Commissariat of Internal

Affairs. When the Germans arrived this country house was taken over by a German institution named Headquarters of the Five Hundred and Thirty-seventh Engineering Battalion.

POLISH WAR PRISONERS IN THE SMOLENSK AREA

The Special Commission established that, before the capture of Smolensk by the Germans, Polish war prisoners, officers and men, worked in the western district of the region, building and repairing roads. These war prisoners were quartered in three special camps named: Camp No. 1 O. N., Camp No. 2 O. N., and Camp No. 3 O. N. These camps were located 25 to 45 kilometers west of Smolensk.

The testimony of witnesses and documentary evidence establish that after the outbreak of hostilities, in view of the situation that arose, the camps could not be evacuated in time and all the Polish war prisoners, as well as some members of the guard and staffs of the camps, fell prisoner to the Germans.

The former Chief of Camp No. 1 O. N., Major of State Security V. M. Vetoshnikov, interrogated by the Special Commission, testified: "I was waiting for the order on the removal of the camp, but communication with Smolensk was cut. Then I myself with several staff members went to Smolensk to clarify the situation. In Smolensk I found a tense situation. I applied to the chief of traffic of the Smolensk section of the Western Railway, Ivanov, asking him to provide the camp with railway cars for the evacuation of the Polish war prisoners. But Ivanov answered that I could not count on receiving cars. I also tried to get in touch with Moscow to obtain permission to set out on foot, but I failed.

By this time Smolensk was already cut off from the camp by the Germans, and I do not know what happened to the Polish war prisoners and guards who remained in the camp."

Engineer S. V. Ivanov, who in July 1941 was acting Chief of Traffic of the Smolensk section of the Western Railway, testified before the Special Commission: "The Administration of Polish War Prisoners' Camps applied to my office for cars for evacuation of the Poles, but we had none to spare. Besides, we could not send cars to the Gussino line, where the majority of the Polish war prisoners were, since that line was already under fire. Therefore, we could not comply with the request of the camps' administration. Thus the Polish war prisoners remained in Smolensk region."

The presence of the Polish war prisoners in the camps in Smolensk region is confirmed by the testimony of numerous witnesses who saw these Poles near Smolensk in the early months of the occupation up to September 1941 inclusive.

Witness Maria Alexandrovna Sashneva, elementary schoolteacher in the village of Zenkovo, told the Special Commission that in August 1941 she gave shelter in her house in Zenkovo to a Polish war prisoner who had escaped from camp.

"The Pole wore Polish military uniform, which I recognized at once, as during 1940 and 1941 I used to see groups of Polish war prisoners working on the road under guard. * * * I took an interest in the Pole because it turned out that, before being called up, he had been an elementary schoolteacher in Poland. Since I had graduated from a pedagogical institute and was preparing to be a teacher, I started to talk with him. He told me that he had completed normal school in Poland and then studied at some military school and was a junior lieutenant of the reserve. At the outbreak of war between Poland and Germany he was called up and served in Brest-Litovsk, where he was taken prisoner by Red Army units. * * * He spent over a year in the camp near Smolensk.

"When the Germans arrived they seized the Polish camp and instituted a strict regime in it. The Germans did not regard the Poles as human beings. They oppressed and outraged them in every way. On some occasions Poles were shot without any reason at all. He decided to escape. Speaking of himself, he said that his wife, too, was a teacher and that he had two brothers and two sisters. * * *

On leaving next day the Pole gave his surname, which Sashneva put down in a book. In this book, Practical Studies in Natural History, by Yagodovsky, which Sashneva handed to the Special Commission, there is a note on the last page: "Juzeph and Sofia Loek, House 25, Ogorodnaya St., town, Zamostye." In the lists published by the Germans, under No. 3796, Lt. Juzeph Loek is put down as having been shot at Kozy Gory in the Katyn Forest in the spring of 1940.

Thus, from the German report, it would appear that Juzeph Loek had been shot 1 year before the witness Sashneva saw him.

The witness, N. V. Danilenkov, a farmer of the Krasnaya Zarya collective farm of the Katyn Rural Soviet stated: "In August and September 1941 when the Germans arrived, I used to meet Poles working on the roads in groups of 15 to 20."

Similar statements were made by the following witnesses: Soldatenkov, former headman of the Village of Borok; A. S. Kolachev, a Smolensk doctor; A. P. Ogloblin, a priest; T. I. Sergeyeu, track foreman; P. A. Smiryagin, engineer; A. M. Moskovskaya, resident of Smolensk; A. M. Alexeyev, chairman of a collective farm in the village of Borok; I. V. Kutseyev, waterworks technician; V. P. Gorodetsky, a priest; A. T. Bazekina, a bookkeeper; E. N. Vetrova, a teacher; I. V. Savvateyev, station master at the Gnezdovo station, and others.

ROUND-UPS OF POLISH WAR PRISONERS

The presence of Polish war prisoners in the autumn of 1941 in Smolensk districts is also confirmed by the fact that the Germans made numerous round-ups of those war prisoners who had escaped from the camps.

Witness I. M. Kartoshkin, a carpenter, testified: "In the autumn of 1941 the Germans not only scoured the forests for Polish war prisoners, but also used police to make night searches in the villages."

M. D. Zakharov, former headman of the village of Novye Bateki, testified that in the autumn of 1941 the Germans intensively combed the villages and forests in search of Polish war prisoners.

Witness N. V. Danilenkov, a farmer of the Krasnaya Zarya collective farm, testified: "Special round-ups were held in our place to catch Polish war prisoners who had escaped. Some searches took place in my house two or three times. After one such search I asked the headman, Konstantin Sergeyeu, whom they were looking for in our village. Sergeyeu said that an order had been received from the German Kommandantur according to which searches were to be made in all houses without exception, since Polish war prisoners who had escaped from the camp were hiding in our village. After some time the searches were discontinued."

The witness collective farmer T. E. Fatkov testified: "Round-ups and searches for Polish war prisoners took place several times. That was in August and September 1941. After September 1941 the round-ups were discontinued and no one saw Polish war prisoners any more."

SHOOTINGS OF POLISH WAR PRISONERS

The above-mentioned Headquarters of the Five Hundred and Thirty-seventh Engineering Battalion headquartered in the country house at Kozy Gory did not engage in any engineering work. Its activities were a closely guarded secret. What this headquarters engaged in, in reality, was revealed by numerous witnesses, including A. M. Alexeyeva, O. A. Mikhailova, and Z. P. Konakhovskaya, residents of the village of Borok of the Katyn Rural Soviet.

On the order of the German Commandant of the settlement of Katyn, they were detailed by the headman of the village of Borok, V. I. Soldatenkov, to serve the personnel of headquarters at the above-mentioned country house.

On arrival in Kozy Gory they were told through an interpreter about a number of restrictions: they were absolutely forbidden to go far from the country house or to go to the forest, to enter rooms without being called and without being escorted by German soldiers, to remain on the grounds of the country house at night. They were allowed to come to work and leave after work only by a definite route and only when escorted by soldiers.

This warning was given to Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya, through an interpreter, personally by the Chief of the German Institution, Oberstleutnant [Lt. Col.] Arnes, who for this purpose summoned them one at a time.

As to the personnel of the headquarters, A. M. Alexeyeva testified:

"In the Kozy Gory country house there were always about 30 Germans. Their chief was Lieutenant Colonel Arnes, and his aide was First Lieutenant Rektst. Here were also a Second Lieutenant Hott; Sergeant Major Lumert; noncommissioned officer in charge of supplies Rose; his assistant Isikes; Sergeant Major Grenewski, who was in charge of the power station; the photographer, a corporal whose name I do not remember; the interpreter, a Volga German whose name

seems to have been Johann, but I called him Ivan: the cook, a German named Gustav; and a number of others whose names and surnames I do not know."

Soon after beginning their work Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya began to notice that "something shady" was going on at the country house.

A. M. Alexeyeva testified:

"The interpreter Johann warned us several times on behalf of Arnes that we were to hold our tongues and not chatter about what we saw and heard at the country house.

"Besides, I guessed from a number of signs that the Germans were engaged in some shady doings at this country house. * * *

"At the close of August and during most of September 1941 several trucks used to come practically every day to the Kozy Gory country house.

"At first I paid no attention to that, but later I noticed that each time these trucks arrived at the grounds of the country house they stopped for half an hour, and sometimes for a whole hour, somewhere on the country road connecting the country house with the highway.

"I drew this conclusion because some time after these trucks reached the grounds of the country house the noise they made would cease. Simultaneously with the noise stopping, single shots would be heard. The shots followed one another at short but approximately even intervals. Then the shooting would die down and the trucks would drive up right to the country house.

"German soldiers and noncommissioned officers came out of the trucks. Talking noisily they went to wash in the bathhouse, after which they engaged in drunken orgies. On those days a fire was always kept burning in the bathhouse stove.

"On days when the trucks arrived more soldiers from some German military units used to arrive at the country house. Special beds were put up for them in the soldiers' casino set up in one of the halls of the country house. On those days many meals were cooked in the kitchen and a double ration of drinks was served with the meals.

"Shortly before the trucks reached the country house armed soldiers went to the forest, evidently to the spot where the trucks stopped, because in half an hour or an hour they returned in these trucks, together with the soldiers who lived permanently in the country house.

"Probably I would not have watched or noticed how the noise of the trucks coming to the country house used to die down and then rise again were it not for the fact that whenever the trucks arrived we (Konakhovskaya, Mikhailova, and myself) were driven to the kitchen if we happened to be in the courtyard near the house; and they would not let us out of the kitchen if we happened to be in it.

"There was also the fact that on several occasions I noticed stains of fresh blood on the clothes of two lance corporals. All this made me pay close attention to what was going on at the country house. Then I noticed strange intervals in the movement of the trucks and their pauses in the forest. I also noticed that bloodstains appeared on the clothes of the same two men—the lance corporals. One of them was tall and red-headed, the other of medium height and fair.

"From all this I inferred that the Germans brought people in the truck to the country house and shot them. I even guessed approximately where this took place as, when coming to and leaving the country house, I noticed freshly thrown-up earth in several places near the road. The area of this freshly thrown-up earth increased in length every day. In the course of time the earth in these spots began to look normal."

In answer to a question put by the Special Commission—what kind of people were shot in the forest near the country house—Alexeyeva replied that they were Polish war prisoners, and in confirmation of her words, stated:

"There were days when no trucks arrived at the country house, but even so soldiers left the house for the forest from which came frequent single shots. On returning the soldiers always took a bath and then drank.

"Another thing happened. Once I stayed at the country house somewhat later than usual. Mikhailova and Konakhovskaya had already left. Before I finished the work which had kept me there, a soldier suddenly entered and told me I could go. He referred to Rose's order. He also accompanied me to the highway.

"On the highway 150 or 200 meters from where the road branches off to the country house I saw a group of about 30 Polish war prisoners marching along the highway under heavy German escort.

"I knew them to be Poles because even before the war, and for some time after the Germans came, I used to meet Polish war prisoners on the highway wearing the same uniform with their characteristic four-cornered hats.

"I halted near the roadside to see where they were being led, and I saw that they turned toward our country house at Kozy Gory.

"Since by that time I had begun to watch closely everything going on at the country house, I became interested in this situation. I went back some distance along the highway, hid in bushes near the roadside, and waited. In some 20 or 30 minutes I heard the familiar, characteristic single shots.

"Then everything became clear to me and I hurried home.

"I also concluded that evidently the Germans were shooting Poles not only in the daytime when we worked at the country house, but also at night in our absence. I understood this also from recalling the occasions when all the officers and men who lived in the country house, with the exception of the sentries, woke up late, about noon.

"On several occasions we guessed about the arrival of the Poles in Kozy Gory from the tense atmosphere that descended on the country house * * *

"All the officers left the country house and only a few sentries remained in it, while the sergeant major kept checking up on the sentries over the telephone. * * *

O. A. Mikhailova testified: "In September 1941 shooting was heard very often in the Kozy Gory Forest. At first I took no notice of the trucks which arrived at our country house, which were closed at the sides and on top and painted green. They used to drive up to our country house always accompanied by noncommissioned officers. Then I noticed that these trucks never entered our garage, and also that they were never unloaded. They used to come very often, especially in September 1941."

"Among the noncommissioned officers who always sat with the drivers I began to notice one tall one with a pale face and red hair. When these trucks drove up to the country house, all the noncommissioned officers, as if at a command, went to the bathhouse and bathed for a long time, after which they drank heavily in the country house.

"Once this tall red-headed German got down from the truck, went to the kitchen and asked for water. When he was drinking the water out of a glass I noticed blood on the cuff of the right sleeve of his uniform."

O. A. Mikhailova and Z. P. Konakhovskaya witnessed the shooting of two Polish war prisoners who had evidently escaped from the Germans and had been caught.

Mikhailova testified:

"Once Konakhovskaya and I were at our usual work in the kitchen when we heard a noise near the country house. On coming out we saw two Polish war prisoners surrounded by German soldiers who were explaining something to Noncommissioned Officer Rose. Then Lieutenant Colonel Arnes came over to them and told Rose something. We hid some distance away, as we were afraid that Rose would beat us up for being inquisitive. We were discovered, however, and at a signal from Rose the mechanic Grenewski drove us into the kitchen and the Poles away from the country house. A few minutes later we heard shots. The German soldiers and Noncommissioned Officer Rose, who soon returned, were engaged in animated conversation. Wanting to find out what the Germans had done to the detained Poles, Konakhovskaya and I came out again. Arnes' aide, who came out simultaneously with us from the main entrance of the country house, asked Rose something in German, to which the latter answered, also in German, "Everything is in order." We understood these words because the Germans often used them in their conversation. From all that took place I concluded that these two Poles had been shot."

Similar testimony was given by Z. P. Konakhovskaya.

Frightened by the happenings at the country house, Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya decided to quit work there on some convenient pretext. Taking advantage of the reduction of their wages from 9 to 3 marks a month at the beginning of January 1942, on Mikhailova's suggestion they did not report for work. In the evening of the same day a car came to fetch them, they were brought to the country house and locked up in a cell by way of punishment—Mikhailova for 8 days and Alexeyeva and Konakhovskaya for 3 days each.

After they had served their terms all of them were discharged.

While working at the country house Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya had been afraid to speak to each other about what they had observed of

the happenings there. Only after they were arrested, sitting in the cell at night, did they share their knowledge.

At the interrogation on December 24, 1943, Mikhailova testified:

"Here for the first time we talked frankly about the happenings at the country house. I told all I knew. It turned out that Konakhovskaya and Alexeyeva also knew all these facts but, like myself, had been afraid to discuss them. I learned from them that it was Polish war prisoners the Germans were shooting at Kozy Gory, since Alexeyeva said that once in the autumn of 1941, when she was going home after work, she saw the Germans driving a large group of Polish war prisoners into Kozy Gory Forest and then she heard shooting."

Similar testimony was given by Alexeyeva and Konakhovskaya.

(On comparing notes Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya arrived at the firm conviction that in August and September 1941 the Germans had engaged in mass shootings of Polish war prisoners at the country house in Kozy Gory.

The testimony of Alexeyeva is confirmed by the testimony of her father, Mikhail Alexeyev, whom she told as far back as in the autumn of 1941, during her work at the country house, about her observations of the Germans' activities at the country house. "For a long time she would not tell me anything." Mikhail Alexeyev testified. "Only on coming home she complained that she was afraid to work at the country house and did not know how to get away. When I asked her why she was afraid she said that very often shooting was heard in the forest. Once she told me in secret that in Kozy Gory Forest the Germans were shooting Poles. I listened to my daughter and warned her very strictly that she should not tell anyone else about it, as otherwise the Germans would learn and then our whole family would suffer."

That Polish war prisoners used to be brought to Kozy Gory in small groups of 20 to 30 men escorted by five to seven German soldiers, was also testified to by other witnesses interrogated by the Special Commission: P. G. Kisselev, peasant of Kozy Gory hamlet; M. G. Krivozertsev, carpenter of Krasny Bor station in the Katyn Forest; S. S. Ivanov, former station master at Gnezdo in the Katyn Forest area; I. V. Savvateyev, station master on duty at the same station; M. A. Alexeyev, chairman of a collective farm in the village of Borok; A. P. Ogloblin, priest of Kuprino Church, and others.

These witnesses also heard shots in the forest at Kozy Gory.

Of especially great importance in ascertaining what took place at Kozy Gory country house in the autumn of 1941 is the testimony of Professor of Astronomy B. V. Bazilevsky, director of the Smolensk Observatory.

In the early days of the occupation of Smolensk by the Germans, Professor Bazilevsky was forcibly appointed assistant burgomaster, while to the post of burgomaster they appointed the lawyer, B. G. Menshagin, who subsequently left together with them, a traitor who enjoyed the special confidence of the German command and in particular of the Smolensk Commandant von Schwetz.

Early in September 1941 Bazilevsky addressed to Menshagin a request to solicit the Commandant von Schwetz for the liberation of the teacher Zhiglinsky from war prisoners' camp No. 126. In compliance with this request Menshagin approached von Schwetz and then informed Bazilevsky that his request could not be granted since, according to von Schwetz, "instructions had been received from Berlin prescribing that the strictest regime be maintained undeviatingly with regard to war prisoners without any easing up on this matter.

"I involuntarily retorted," witness Bazilevsky testified, "Can anything be stricter than the regime existing in the camp?' Menshagin looked at me in a strange way and bending to my ear, answered in a low voice: 'Yes, there can be. The Russians can at least be left to die off, but as to the Polish war prisoners, the orders say that they are to be simply exterminated.'

"How is that? How should it be understood?' I exclaimed.

"This should be understood literally. There is such a directive from Berlin,' answered Menshagin, and asked me 'for the sake of all that is holy' not to tell anyone about this. * * *

"About a fortnight after this conversation with Menshagin, when I was again received by him, I could not keep from asking: 'What news about the Poles?' Menshagin paused for a moment, but then answered: 'Everything is over with them. Von Schwetz told me that they had been shot somewhere near Smolensk.'

"Seeing my bewilderment Menshagin warned me again about the necessity of keeping this affair in the strictest secrecy and then started 'explaining' to me the Germans' policy in this matter. He told me that the shooting of Poles was one link in the general chain of anti-Polish policy pursued by Germany, which

became especially marked in connection with the conclusion of the Russo-Polish Treaty."

Bazilevsky also told the Special Commission about his conversation with Hirschfeld, the Sonderfuehrer of the Seventh Department of the German Commandant's Office, a Baltic German who spoke good Russian:

"With cynical frankness Hirschfeld told me that the harmfulness and inferiority of the Poles had been proved by history and therefore reduction of Poland's population would fertilize the soil and make possible an extension of Germany's living space. In this connection Hirschfeld boasted that absolutely no intellectuals had been left in Poland, as they had all been hanged, shot, or confined in camps."

Bazilevsky's testimony is confirmed by the witness I. E. Yefimov, professor of physics, who has been interrogated by the Special Commission and whom Bazilevsky at that time, in the autumn of 1941, told about his conversation with Menshagin.

Documentary corroboration of Bazilevsky's and Yefimov's testimony is supplied by notes made by Menshagin in his own hand in his notebook.

This notebook, containing 17 incomplete pages, was found in the files of the Smolensk Municipal Board after the liberation of Smolensk by the Red Army.

Menshagin's ownership of the notebook and his handwriting have been confirmed both by Bazilevsky, who knew Menshagin's hand well, and by expert graphologists.

Judging by the dates in the notebook, its contents relate to the period from early August 1941 to November of the same year.

Among the various notes on economic matters (on firewood, electric power, trade, etc.) there are a number of notes made by Menshagin evidently as a reminder of instructions issued by the German commandant's office in Smolensk.

These notes reveal with sufficient clarity the range of problems with which the Municipal Board dealt as the organ fulfilling all the instructions of the German command.

The first three pages of the notebook lay down in detail the procedure in organizing the Jewish "ghetto" and the system of reprisals to be applied against the Jews.

Page 10, dated August 15, 1941, contains the following note:

"All fugitive Polish war prisoners are to be detained and delivered to the commandant's office."

Page 15 (undated) contains the entry: "Are there any rumors among the population concerning the shooting of Polish war prisoners in Kozy Gory (for Umnov)."

It transpires from the initial entry, firstly, that on August 15, 1941, Polish war prisoners were still in the Smolensk area and, secondly, that they were being arrested by the German authorities.

The second entry indicates that the German command, worried by the possibility of rumors circulating among the civilian population about the crime it had committed, issued special instructions for the purpose of checking this surmise.

Umnov, mentioned in this entry, was the chief of the Russian police in Smolensk during the early months of its occupation.

BEGINNING OF GERMAN PROVOCATION

In the winter of 1942-43 the general military situation changed sharply to the disadvantage of the Germans. The military power of the Soviet Union was continually growing stronger. The unity between the U. S. S. R. and her allies was growing in strength. The Germans resolved to launch a provocation, using for this purpose the atrocities they had committed in the Katyn Forest, and ascribing them to the organs of the Soviet authorities. In this way they intended to set the Russians and Poles at loggerheads and to cover up the traces of their own crimes.

A priest, A. P. Ogloblin, of the village of Kuprino in the Smolensk district, testified:

"After the events at Stalingrad, when the Germans began to feel uncertain, they launched this business. The people started to say that 'the Germans are trying to mend their affairs.'

"Having embarked on the preparation of the Katyn provocation, the Germans first set about looking for 'witnesses' who would, under the influence of persuasion, bribes, or threats, give the testimony which the Germans needed.

"The attention of the Germans was attracted to the peasant Parfen Gavrilovich Kisselev, born in 1870, who lived in the hamlet nearest to the country house in Kozy Gory."

Kisselev was summoned to the Gestapo at the close of 1942. Under the threat of reprisals, they demanded of him fictitious testimony alleging that he knew that in the spring of 1940 the Bolsheviks shot Polish war prisoners at the country house of the administration of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in Kozy Gory.

Kisselev testified before the commission :

"In the autumn of 1942 two policemen came to my house and ordered me to report to the Gestapo at Gnezdovo station. On that same day I went to the Gestapo, which had its premises in a two-story house next to the railway station. In a room I entered there were a German officer and interpreter. The German officer started asking me through the interpreter how long I had lived in that district, what my occupation and my material circumstances were.

"I told him that I had lived in the hamlet in the area of Kozy Gory since 1907 and worked on my farm. As to my material circumstances, I said that I had experienced some difficulties since I was old and my sons were in the war.

"After a brief conversation on this subject, the officer stated that, according to information at the disposal of the Gestapo, in 1940, in the area of Kozy Gory in the Katyn Forest, staff members of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs shot Polish officers, and he asked me what testimony I could give on this score. I answered that I had never heard of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs shooting people at Kozy Gory, and that anyhow it was impossible, I explained to the officer, since Kozy Gory is an absolutely open and much frequented place, and if shootings had gone on there the entire population of the neighboring villages would have known.

"The officer told me I must nevertheless give such evidence, because he alleged the shootings did take place. I was promised a big reward for this testimony.

"I told the officer again that I did not know anything about shootings, and that nothing of the sort could have taken place in our locality before the war. In spite of this, the officer persistently insisted on my giving false evidence.

"After the first conversation about which I have already spoken, I was summoned again to the Gestapo only in February 1943. By that time I knew that other residents of neighboring villages had also been summoned to the Gestapo and that the same testimony they demanded of me had also been demanded of them.

"At the Gestapo the same officer and interpreter who had interrogated me the first time again demanded of me evidence that I had witnessed the shooting of Polish officers, allegedly carried out by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in 1940. I again told the Gestapo officer that this was a lie, as before the war I had not heard anything about any shootings, and that I would not give false evidence. The interpreter, however, would not listen to me, but took a handwritten document from the desk and read it to me. It said that I, Kisselev, resident of a hamlet in the Kozy Gory area, personally witnessed the shooting of Polish officers by staff members of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in 1940.

"Having read this document, the interpreter told me to sign it. I refused to do so. The interpreter began to force me to do it by abuse and threats. Finally he shouted: 'Either you sign it at once or we shall destroy you. Make your choice.'

"Frightened by these threats, I signed the document and thought that would be the end of the matter."

Later, after the Germans had arranged visits to the Katyn graves by various "delegations," Kisselev was forced to speak before a "Polish delegation" which arrived there.

Kisselev forgot the contents of the protocol he had signed at the Gestapo, got mixed up, and finally refused to speak.

The Gestapo then arrested Kisselev, and by ruthless beatings, in the course of 6 weeks again obtained his consent to make "public speeches."

In this connection Kisselev stated :

"In reality things went quite a different way.

"In the spring of 1943 the Germans announced that in the Kozy Gory area in Katyn Forest they had discovered the graves of Polish officers allegedly shot in 1940 by organs of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

"Soon after that the Gestapo interpreter came to my house and took me to the forest in the Kozy Gory area.

"When we had left the house and were alone together, the interpreter warned me that I must tell the people present in the forest everything exactly as it was written down in the document I had signed at the Gestapo.

"When I came into the forest I saw open graves and a group of strangers. The interpreter told me that these were 'Polish delegates' who had arrived to inspect the graves.

"When we approached the graves the 'delegates' started asking me various questions in Russian in connection with the shooting of the Poles, but as more than a month had passed since I had been summoned to the Gestapo I forgot everything that was in the document I had signed, got mixed up, and finally said I did not know anything about the shooting of the Polish officers.

"The German officer got very angry. The interpreter roughly dragged me away from the 'delegation' and chased me off.

"The next morning a car with a Gestapo officer drove up to my house. He found me in the yard, told me that I was under arrest, put me into the car and took me to Smolensk Prison. * * *

"After my arrest I was interrogated many times, but they beat me more than they questioned me. The first time they summoned me they beat and abused me mercilessly, stating that I had let them down, and then sent me back to the cell.

"The next time I was summoned they told me I had to state publicly that I had witnessed the shooting of Polish officers by the Bolsheviks, and that until the Gestapo was convinced that I would do this in good faith I would not be released from prison. I told the officer that I would rather sit in prison than tell people lies to their faces. After that I was badly beaten up.

"There were several such interrogations accompanied by beatings, and as a result I lost all my strength, my hearing became poor and I could not move my right arm.

"About 1 month after my arrest a German officer summoned me and said: 'You see the consequences of your obstinacy, Kisselev. We have decided to execute you. In the morning we shall take you to Katyn Forest and hang you.' I asked the officer not to do this, and tried to convince him that I was not fit for the part of 'eyewitness' of the shooting as I did not know how to tell lies and therefore I would mix everything up again. The officer continued to insist. Several minutes later soldiers came into the room and started beating me with rubber clubs.

"Being unable to stand the beatings and torture, I agreed to appear publicly with a fallacious tale about the shooting of the Poles by the Bolsheviks. After that I was released from prison on condition that at the first demand of the Germans I would speak before 'delegations' in Katyn Forest. * * *

"On every occasion, before leading me to the open graves in the forest, the interpreter used to come to my house, call me out into the yard, take me aside to make sure that no one would hear, and for half an hour make me memorize by heart everything I would have to say about the alleged shooting of Polish officers by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in 1940.

"I recall that the interpreter told me something like this: 'I live in a cottage in Kozy Gory area not far from the country house of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. In the spring of 1940, I saw Poles taken to the forest on various nights and shot there.' And then it was imperative that I must state literally that 'this was the doing of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.'

"After I had memorized what the interpreter told me, he would take me to the open graves in the forest and compel me to repeat all this in the presence of 'delegations' which came there. My statements were strictly supervised and directed by the Gestapo interpreter.

"Once when I spoke before some 'delegation' I was asked the question: 'Did you personally see these Poles before they were shot by the Bolsheviks?' I was not prepared for such a question and answered the way it was in fact, i. e., that I saw Polish war prisoners before the war, as they worked on the roads. Then the interpreter roughly dragged me aside and drove me home.

"Please believe me when I say that all the time I felt pangs of conscience, as I knew that in reality the Polish officers had been shot by the Germans in 1941. I had no other choice, as I was constantly threatened with the repetition of my arrest and torture."

P. G. Kisselev's testimony regarding his summons to the Gestapo, subsequent arrest, and beatings are confirmed by his wife Aksinya Kisseleva, born in 1870, his son Vasili Kisselev, born in 1911, and his daughter-in-law Maria Kisseleva, born in 1918, who live with him, as well as by track foreman Timofey Sergeev, born in 1901, who rents a room in Kisselev's hamlet.

The injuries caused to Kisselev at the Gestapo (injury of shoulder, considerable impairment of hearing) are confirmed by a report of medical examination.

In their search for "witnesses" the Germans subsequently became interested in railway workers at the Gnezdovo station, 2½ kilometers from Kozy Gory. In the spring of 1940 the Polish prisoners of war arrived at this station, and the Germans evidently wanted to obtain corroborating testimony from the railwaymen. For this purpose, in the spring of 1943, the Germans summoned to the Gestapo the ex-station master of Gnezdovo station, S. V. Ivanov, the station master on duty, I. V. Savvateyev, and others.

S. P. Ivanov, born in 1882, gave the following account of the circumstances in which he was summoned to the Gestapo:

"It was in March 1943. I was interrogated by a German officer in the presence of an interpreter. Having asked me through the interpreter who I was and what post I held at Gnezdovo station before the occupation of the district by the Germans, the officer inquired whether I knew that in the spring of 1940 large parties of captured Polish officers had arrived at Gnezdovo station in several trains.

"I said that I knew about this.

"The officer then asked me whether I knew that in the same spring, 1940, soon after the arrival of the Polish officers, the Bolsheviks had shot them all in the Katyn Forest.

"I answered that I did not know anything about that, and that it could not be so, as in the course of 1940-41, up to the occupation of Smolensk by the Germans, I had met captured Polish officers who had arrived in spring, 1940, at Gnezdovo station, and who were engaged in road-construction work.

"Then the officer told me that if a German officer asserted that the Poles had been shot by the Bolsheviks it meant that this was the case. 'Therefore,' the officer continued, 'you need not fear anything, and you can sign with a clear conscience a protocol saying that the Polish officers who were prisoners of war were shot by the Bolsheviks and that you witnessed it.'

"I replied that I was already an old man, that I was 61 years old, and did not want to commit a sin in my old age. I could only testify that the Polish prisoners of war really arrived at Gnezdovo Station in the spring of 1940.

"The German officer began to persuade me to give the required testimony, promising that if I agreed he would promote me from the position of watchman on a railway crossing to that of station master of Gnezdovo Station, which I had held under the Soviet Government, and also to provide for my material needs.

"The interpreter emphasized that my testimony as a former railway employee at Gnezdovo Station, the nearest station to Katyn Forest, was extremely important for the German command, and that I would not regret it if I gave such testimony.

"I understood that I had landed in an extremely difficult situation, and that a sad fate awaited me. However, I again refused to give false testimony to the German officer.

"After that the German officer started shouting at me, threatening me with beating and shooting, and said I did not understand what was good for me. However, I stood my ground.

"The interpreter then drew up a short protocol in German on one page, and gave me a free translation of its contents.

"This protocol recorded, as the interpreter told me, only the fact of the arrival of the Polish war prisoners at Gnezdovo Station. When I asked that my testimony be recorded not only in German but also in Russian, the officer finally was beside himself with fury, beat me up with a rubber club, and drove me off the premises. * * *

I. V. Savvateyev, born in 1880, stated:

"In the Gestapo I testified that in spring 1940, Polish war prisoners arrived at the station of Gnezdovo in several trains and proceeded further by car, and I did not know where they went. I also added that I repeatedly met these Poles later on the Moscow-Minsk highway, where they were working on repairs in small groups.

"The officer told me I was mixing things up, that I could not have met the Poles on the highway, as they had been shot by the Bolsheviks, and demanded that I testify to this. I refused.

"After threatening and cajoling me for a long time, the officer consulted with the interpreter in German about something, and then the interpreter wrote a short protocol and gave it to me to sign. He explained that it was a record of

my testimony. I asked the interpreter to let me read the protocol myself, but he interrupted me with abuse, ordering me to sign it immediately and get out. I hesitated a minute. The interpreter seized a rubber club hanging on the wall and made a move to strike me. After that I signed the protocol shoved at me. The interpreter told me to get out and go home, and not to talk to anyone or I would be shot. * * *

The search for "witnesses" was not limited to the above-mentioned persons. The Germans strove persistently to locate former employees of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs and extort from them false testimony.

Having chanced to arrest E. L. Ignatyuk, formerly a laborer in the garage of the Smolensk Regional Administration of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, the Germans stubbornly, by threats and beatings, tried to extort from him testimony that he had been a chauffeur and not merely a laborer in the garage and had himself driven Polish war prisoners to the site of the shooting.

E. L. Ignatyuk, born in 1903, testified in this connection:

"When I was interrogated for the first time by Chief of Police Alferchik, he accused me of agitating against the German authorities, and asked what work I had done for the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. I replied that I had worked in the garage of the Smolensk Regional Administration of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs as a laborer. At this interrogation, Alferchik tried to get me to testify that I had worked as a chauffeur and not as a laborer.

"Greatly irritated by his failure to obtain the required testimony from me, Alferchik and his aide, whom he called George, bound up my head and mouth with some cloth, removed my trousers, laid me on a table and began to beat me with rubber clubs.

"After that I was summoned again for interrogation, and Alferchik demanded that I give him false testimony to the effect that the Polish officers had been shot in Katyn Forest by organs of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in 1940, of which I allegedly was aware, as a chauffeur who had taken part in driving the Polish officers to Katyn Forest, and who had been present at their shooting. Alferchik promised to release me from prison if I would agree to give such testimony, and get me a job with the police, where I would be given good living conditions—otherwise they would shoot me. * * *

"The last time I was interrogated in the police station by examiner Alexandrov, who demanded from me the same false testimony as Alferchik about the shooting of the Polish officers, but at this examination, too, I refused to give false evidence.

"After this interrogation I was again beaten up and sent to the gestapo. * * *

"In the gestapo, just as at the police station, they demanded from me false evidence about the shooting of the Polish officers in Katyn Forest in 1940 by Soviet authorities, of which I as a chauffeur was allegedly aware."

A book published by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and containing material about the "Katyn Affair," fabricated by the Germans, refers to other "witnesses" besides the above-mentioned P. G. Kisselev; Godesov (alias Godunov), born in 1877; Grigori Silverstov, born in 1891; Ivan Andreyev, born in 1917; Mikhail Zhigulev, born in 1915; Ivan Krivozertsev, born in 1915; and Matvey Zakharov, born in 1893.

A check-up revealed that the first two of the above persons (Godesov and Silverstov) died in 1943 before the liberation of the Smolensk region by the Red army; the next three (Andreyev, Zhigulev, and Krivozertsev) left with the Germans, or perhaps were forcibly abducted by them, while the last—Matvey Zakharov—formerly a coupler at Smolensk Station, who worked under the Germans as headman in the village Novye Bateki, was located and examined by the special commission.

Zakharov related how the Germans obtained from him the false testimony they needed about the "Katyn Affair":

"Early in March 1943 an employe of the Gnezdovo gestapo, whose name I do not know, came to my house and told me that an officer wanted to see me.

"When I arrived at the gestapo a German officer told me through an interpreter: 'We know you worked as a coupler at Smolensk Central Station and you must testify that in 1940 cars with Polish war prisoners passed through Smolensk on the way to Gnezdovo, after which the Poles were shot in the forest at Kozy Gory.' In reply, I stated that in 1940 cars with Poles did pass Smolensk westward, but I did not know what their destination was. * * *

"The officer told me that if I did not want to testify of my own accord he would force me to do so. After saying this he took a rubber club and began to beat me up. Then I was laid on a bench, and the officer, together with the interpreter, beat me. I do not remember how many strokes I had, because I soon fainted.

"When I came to, the officer demanded that I sign a protocol of the examination. I had lost courage as a result of the beating and threats of shooting, so I gave false evidence and signed the protocol. After I had signed the protocol I was released by the gestapo. * * *

"Several days after I had been summoned by the gestapo, approximately in mid-March 1943, the interpreter came to my house and said I must go to a German general and confirm my testimony in his presence.

"When I came to the general he asked me whether I confirmed my testimony. I said I did confirm it, as on the way I had been warned by the interpreter that if I refused to confirm the testimony I would have a much worse experience than I had on my first visit to the gestapo.

"Fearing a repetition of the torture, I replied that I confirmed my testimony. Then the interpreter ordered me to raise my right hand, and told me I had taken an oath and could go home."

It has been established that in other cases also the Germans used persuasion, threats, and torture in trying to obtain the testimony they needed, for example, from N. S. Kaverznev, former deputy chief of the Smolensk Prison, and V. G. Kovalev, former staff member of the same prison, and others.

Since the search for the required number of witnesses failed to yield any success, the Germans posted the following handbill in the city of Smolensk and neighboring villages, an original of which is in the files of the Special Commission:

"Notice to the population.

"Who can give information concerning the mass murder of prisoners, Polish officers and priests, by the Bolsheviks in the forest of Kozy Gory near the Gnezdovo-Katyn highway in 1940?

"Who saw columns of trucks on their way from Gnezdovo to Kozy Gory, or

"Who saw or heard the shootings? Who knows residents who can tell about this?

"Rewards will be given for any information.

"Information to be sent to Smolensk, German Police Station, No. 6, Muzeinaya Street, and in Gnezdovo to the German Police Station, house No. 105 near the railway station.

"Foss,

"Lieutenant of Field Police,

"May 3, 1943."

A similar notice was printed in the newspaper *Novy Put*, published by the Germans in Smolensk—No. 35 (157) for May 6, 1943.

The fact that the Germans promised rewards for the evidence they needed on the "Katyn Affair" was confirmed by witnesses called by the Special Commission: O. E. Sokolova, E. A. Puschchina, I. I. Bychkov, G. T. Bondarev, E. P. Ustinov, and many other residents of Smolensk.

PREPARING KATYN GRAVES

Along with the search for "witnesses" the Germans proceeded with the preparation of the graves in Katyn Forest: they removed from the clothing of the Polish prisoners whom they had killed all documents dated later than April 1940—that is, the time when, according to the German provocational version, the Poles were shot by the Bolsheviks—and removed all material evidence which could disprove this provocational version.

In its investigation the Special Commission revealed that for this purpose the Germans used up to 500 Russian war prisoners specially selected from war prisoners' camp No. 126.

The Special Commission has at its disposal numerous statements of witnesses on this matter.

The evidence of the medical personnel of the above-mentioned camp merits special attention.

Dr. A. T. Chizhov, who worked in camp No. 126 during the German occupation of Smolensk, testified:

"Just about the beginning of March 1943, several groups of the physically stronger war prisoners, totaling about 500, were sent from the Smolensk camp

No. 126 ostensibly for trench work. None of these prisoners ever returned to the camp."

Dr. V. A. Khmyrov, who worked in the same camp under the Germans, testified:

"I know that somewhere about the second half of February or the beginning of March 1943, about 500 Red Army men prisoners were sent from our camp to a destination unknown to me. The prisoners were apparently to be used for trench digging, for the most physically fit men were selected * * *."

Identical evidence was given by medical nurse O. G. Lenkovskaya, medical nurse A. I. Timofeyeva, and witnesses P. M. Orlova, E. G. Dobroserdova, and B. S. Kochetkov.

The testimony of A. M. Moskovskaya made it clear where the 500 war prisoners from camp 126 were actually sent.

On October 5, 1943, the citizen Moskovskaya, Alexandra Mikhailovna, who lived on the outskirts of Smolensk and had worked during the occupation in the kitchen of a German military unit, filed an application to the Extraordinary Commission for the Investigation of Atrocities Perpetrated by the German Invaders, requesting them to summon her to give important evidence.

After she was summoned she told the Special Commission that before leaving for work in March 1943, when she went to fetch firewood from her shed in the yard on the banks of the Dnieper, she discovered there an unknown person who proved to be a Russian war prisoner.

A. M. Moskovskaya, who was born in 1922, testified:

"From conversation with him I learned the following:

"His name was Nikolai Yegorov, a native of Leningrad. Since the end of 1941 he had been in the German camp No. 126 for war prisoners in the town of Smolensk. At the beginning of March 1943 he was sent with a column of several hundred war prisoners from the camp to Katyn Forest. There they, including Yegorov, were compelled to dig up graves containing bodies in the uniforms of Polish officers, drag these bodies out of the graves and take out of their pockets documents, letters, photographs, and all other articles.

"The Germans gave the strictest orders that nothing be left in the pockets on the bodies. Two war prisoners were shot because after they had searched some of the bodies, a German officer discovered some papers on these bodies.

"Articles, documents, and letters extracted from the clothing on the bodies were examined by the German officers, who then compelled the prisoners to put part of the papers back into the pockets on the bodies, while the rest were flung on a heap of articles and documents they had extracted, and later burned.

"Besides this, the Germans made the prisoners put into the pockets of the Polish officers some papers which they took from cases or suitcases (I don't remember exactly) which they had brought along.

"All the war prisoners lived in Katyn Forest in dreadful conditions under the open sky, and were extremely strongly guarded. * * *

"At the beginning of April 1943 all the work planned by the Germans was apparently completed, as for 3 days not one of the war prisoners had to do any work. * * *

"Suddenly at night all of them without exception were awakened and led somewhere. The guard was strengthened. Yegorov sensed something was wrong and began to watch very closely everything that was happening. They marched for 3 or 4 hours in an unknown direction. They stopped in the forest at a pit in a clearing. He saw how a group of war prisoners were separated from the rest and driven toward the pit and then shot.

"The war prisoners grew agitated, restless, and noisy. Not far from Yegorov several war prisoners attacked the guards. Other guards ran toward the place. Yegorov took advantage of the confusion and ran away into the dark forest, hearing shouts and firing.

"After hearing this terrible story, which is engraved on my memory for the rest of my life, I became very sorry for Yegorov, and told him to come to my room, get warm and hide at my place until he had regained his strength. But Yegorov refused. * * * He said no matter what happened he was going away that very night, and intended to try to get through the front line to the Red Army. But Yegorov did not leave that evening. In the morning, when I went to make sure whether Yegorov had gone, he was still in the shed. It appeared that during the night he had attempted to set out, but had only taken about 50 steps when he felt so weak that he was forced to return. This exhaustion was caused by the long imprisonment at the camp and the starvation of the last few days. We decided he should remain at my place several days longer to regain his strength. After feeding Yegorov I went to work.

"When I returned home in the evening my neighbors Maria Ivanovna Baranova and Yekaterina Viktorovna Kabanovskaya told me that in the afternoon, during a search by the German police, the Red Army war prisoner had been found, and taken away."

As a result of the discovery of the war prisoner Yegorov in the shed, Moskovskaya was called to the Gestapo, where she was accused of hiding a war prisoner.

At the Gestapo interrogation Moskovskaya stoutly denied that she had any connection with this war prisoner, maintaining she knew nothing about his presence in her shed. Since they got no admission from Moskovskaya, and also because the war prisoner Yegorov evidently had not incriminated Moskovskaya, she was let out of the Gestapo.

The same Yegorov told Moskovskaya that besides excavating bodies in Katyn Forest, the war prisoners were used for bringing bodies to the Katyn Forest from other places. The bodies thus brought were thrown into pits along with the bodies that had been dug up earlier.

The fact that a great number of bodies of people shot by the Germans in other places were brought to the Katyn graves is confirmed also by the testimony of Engineer Mechanic P. F. Sukhachev, born in 1912, an engineer mechanic of the Rosglavkhleb combine, who worked under the Germans as a mechanic in the Smolensk city mill. On October 8, 1943, he filed a request that he be called to testify.

Called before the Special Commission, he stated:

"Somehow during the second half of March 1943 I spoke at the mill to a German chauffeur who spoke a little Russian. Learning that he was carrying flour to Savenki village for the troops, and was returning on the next day to Smolensk, I asked him to take me along so that I could buy some fat in the village. My idea was that making the trip in a German truck would do away with the risk of being held up at the control stations. The German agreed to take me, at a price. On the same day, at 10 p. m., we drove on to the Smolensk-Vitebsk highway, just myself and the German driver in the truck. The night was light, and only a low mist over the road reduced the visibility. Approximately 22 or 23 kilometers from Smolensk, at a demolished bridge on the highway, there is a rather deep descent at the bypass. We began to go down from the highway, when suddenly a truck appeared out of the fog coming toward us. Either because our brakes were out of order, or because the driver was inexperienced, we were unable to bring our truck to a halt, and since the passage was quite narrow we collided with the truck coming toward us. The impact was not very violent, as the driver of the other truck swerved to the side, as a result of which the trucks bumped and slid alongside each other. The right wheel of the other truck, however, landed in the ditch, and the truck fell over on the slope. Our truck remained upright. The driver and I immediately jumped out of the cabin and ran up to the truck which had fallen down. I was struck by a heavy stench of dead bodies, evidently coming from the truck. On coming nearer, I saw that the truck was carrying a load covered with a tarpaulin and tied up with ropes. The ropes had snapped with the impact, and part of the load had fallen on the slope. It was a horrible load—human bodies dressed in military uniforms.

"As far as I can remember there were some six or seven men near the truck: One German driver, two Germans armed with tommy guns—the rest were Russian war prisoners, as they spoke Russian and were dressed accordingly.

"The Germans began to abuse my driver and then made some attempts to right the truck. In about 2 minutes' time two more trucks drove up to the place of the accident and stopped. A group of Germans and Russian war prisoners, about 10 men in all, came up to us from these trucks. * * * By joint efforts we began to raise the truck. Taking advantage of an opportune moment I asked one of the Russian war prisoners in a low voice: 'What is it?' He answered very quietly: 'For many nights now we have been carrying bodies to Katyn Forest.'

"Before the overturned truck had been raised a German noncommissioned officer came up to me and my driver and ordered us to proceed immediately. As no serious damage had been done to our truck the driver steered it a little to one side and got onto the highway, and we went on. When we were passing the two covered trucks which had come up later, I again smelled the horrible stench of dead bodies."

Sukhachev's testimony is confirmed by that of Vladimir Afanasievich Yegorov, who served as policeman in the police station during the occupation.

Yegorov testified that when, owing to the nature of his duties, he was guarding a bridge at a crossing of the Moscow-Minsk and Smolensk-Vitebsk highways at the end of March and early in April 1943, he saw going toward Smolensk on

several nights big trucks covered with tarpaulins and spreading a heavy stench of dead bodies. Several men, some of whom were armed and were undoubtedly Germans, sat in the driver's cabin of each truck, and behind.

Yegorov reported his observations to Kuzma Demyanovich Golovnev, chief of the police station in the village of Arkhipovka, who advised him to "hold his tongue" and added: "This does not concern us. We have no business to be mixing in German affairs."

That the Germans were carrying bodies on trucks to the Katyn Forest is also testified by Frol Maximovich Yakovlev-Sokolov (born in 1896), a former agent for restaurant supplies in the Smolensk restaurant trust and, under the Germans, chief of police of Katyn precinct. He stated that once, early in April 1943 he himself saw four tarpaulin-covered trucks passing along the highway to Katyn Forest. Several men armed with tommy guns and rifles rode in them. An acrid stench of dead bodies came from these trucks.

From the above testimony it can be concluded with all clarity that the Germans shot Poles in other places, too. In bringing their bodies to the Katyn Forest they pursued a triple object: first, to destroy the traces of their crimes; second, to ascribe their own crimes to the Soviet Government; third, to increase the number of "victims of Bolshevism" in the Katyn Forest graves.

"EXCURSIONS" TO THE KATYN GRAVES

In April 1943, having finished all the preparatory work at the graves in Katyn Forest, the German occupationists began a wide campaign in the press and over the radio in an attempt to ascribe to the Soviet Power atrocities they themselves had committed against Polish war prisoners. As one method of provocational agitation, the Germans arranged visits to the Katyn graves by residents of Smolensk and its suburbs, as well as "delegations" from countries occupied by the German invaders or their vassals. The Special Commission questioned a number of delegates who took part in the "excursions" to the Katyn graves.

K. P. Zubkov, a doctor specializing in pathological anatomy, who worked as medico-legal expert in Smolensk, testified before the Special Commission: "The clothing on the bodies, particularly the overcoats, boots and belts, were in a good state of preservation. The metal parts of the clothing—belt buckles, button hooks, and spikes on shoe soles, etc.—were not heavily rusted, and in some cases the metal still retained its polish. Sections of the skin on the bodies, which could be seen—faces, necks, arms—were chiefly a dirty green color and in some cases dirty brown, but there was no complete disintegration of the tissues, no putrefaction. In some cases bared tendons of whitish color and parts of muscles could be seen.

"While I was at the excavations people were at work sorting and extracting bodies at the bottom of a big pit. For this purpose they used spades and other tools, and also took hold of bodies with their hands and dragged them from place to place by the arms, the legs or the clothing. I did not see a single case of bodies falling apart or any member being torn off.

"Considering all the above, I arrived at the conclusion that the bodies had remained in the earth not 3 years, as the Germans affirmed, but much less. Knowing that in mass graves, and especially without coffins, putrefaction of bodies progresses more quickly than in single graves, I concluded that the mass shooting of the Poles had taken place about a year and a half ago, and could have occurred in the autumn of 1941 or the spring of 1942. As a result of my visit to the excavation site I became firmly convinced that a monstrous crime had been committed by the Germans."

Testimony to the effect that the clothing of the bodies, its metal parts, shoes, and even the bodies themselves were well preserved was given by numerous witnesses who took part in "excursions" to the Katyn graves and who were questioned by the Special Commission. The witnesses include I. Z. Kutzev, the manager of the Smolensk water supply system; E. N. Vetrova, a Katyn school-teacher; N. G. Shchedrova, a telephone operator of the Smolensk communications bureau; M. A. Alexeyev, a resident of the village of Borok; N. G. Krivozertsev, a resident of the village of Novye Bateki; I. V. Savvateyev, the station master on duty at Gnezdovo station; E. A. Pushchina, a citizen of Smolensk; T. A. Sidoruk, a doctor at the Second Smolensk hospital; P. M. Kessarev, a doctor at the same hospital; and others.

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO COVER UP TRACES OF THEIR CRIMES

The "excursions" organized by the Germans failed to achieve their aims. All who visited the graves saw for themselves that they were confronted with the crudest and most obvious German-Fascist frame-up. The German authorities

accordingly took steps to make the doubters keep quiet. The Special Commission heard the testimony of a great number of witnesses who related how the German authorities persecuted those who doubted or disbelieved the provocation. These doubters were discharged from work, arrested, threatened with shooting.

The Commission established that in two cases people were shot for failure to "hold their tongues." Such reprisals were taken against the former German policeman Zagainev, and against Yegorov, who worked on the excavation of graves in Katyn Forest. Testimony about the persecution of people who expressed doubt after visiting the graves in Katyn Forest was given by M. S. Zubareva, a woman cleaner employed by drug store No. 1 in Smolensk; V. F. Kozlova, assistant sanitation doctor of the Stalin District Health Department in Smolensk, and others.

F. M. Yakovlev-Sokolov, former chief of police of the Katyn precinct, testified: "A situation arose which caused serious alarm in the German commandant's office, and police organs round about were given urgent instructions to nip in the bud all harmful talk at any price, and arrest all persons who expressed disbelief in the 'Katyn affair.' I, myself, as chief of the area police, was given instructions to this effect at the end of May 1943 by the German commandant of the village of Katyn, Oberleutnant Braung, and at the beginning of June by the chief of Smolensk district police, Kametsky.

"I called an instructional conference of the police in my area, at which I ordered the police to detain and bring to the police station anyone who expressed disbelief or doubted the truth of German reports about the shooting of Polish war prisoners by the Bolsheviks. In fulfilling these instructions of the German authorities I clearly acted against my conscience, as I, myself, was certain that the 'Katyn affair' was a German provocation. I became finally convinced of that when I, myself, made an 'excursion' to the Katyn Forest."

Seeing that the "excursions" of the local population to the Katyn graves did not achieve their purpose, in the summer of 1943 the German occupation authorities ordered the graves to be filled in. Before their retreat from Smolensk they began hastily to cover up the traces of their crimes. The country house occupied by the "Headquarters of the Five Hundred and Thirty-seventh Engineer Battalion" was burned to the ground.

The Germans searched for the three girls—Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya—in the village of Borok in order to take them away and perhaps to kill them. They also searched for their main "witness," P. G. Kiselev, who, together with his family, had succeeded in hiding. The Germans burned down his house.

They endeavored to seize other "witnesses" too—the former station master of Gnezdovo, S. V. Ivanov, and the former acting station master of the same station, I. V. Savvatyev, as well as the former coupler at the Smolensk station, M. D. Zakharov.

During the very last days before their retreat from Smolensk, the German-Fascist occupationists looked for Profs. Brazilevsky and Yefimov. Both succeeded in evading deportation or death only because they had escaped in good time. Nevertheless, the German-Fascist invaders did not succeed in covering up the traces of or concealing their crime.

Examination by medico-legal experts of the exhumed bodies proved irrefutably that the Polish war prisoners were shot by the Germans themselves. The report of the medico-legal experts' investigation follows:

REPORT OF THE MEDICO-LEGAL EXPERTS' INVESTIGATION

In accordance with the instructions of the special commission for ascertaining and investigating the circumstances of the shooting of Polish officer prisoners by the German-Fascist invaders in Katyn Forest (near Smolensk), a commission of medico-legal experts was set up, consisting of V. I. Prozorovsky, chief medico-legal expert of the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R. and director of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine; Doctor of Medicine V. M. Smolyaninov, professor of forensic medicine at the Second Moscow State Medical Institute; Doctor of Medicine D. N. Vyropayev, professor of pathological anatomy; Dr. P. S. Semenovskiy, senior staff scientist of the thanatology department of the State Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R.; Assistant Prof. M. D. Shvaikova, senior staff scientist of the chemo-legal department of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R.; with the participa-

tion of Major of Medical Service Nikolsky, chief medico-legal expert of the western front; Captain of Medical Service Bussoyedov, medico-legal expert of the * * * Army; Major of Medical Service Subbotin, chief of the pathological anatomy laboratory No. 92; Major of Medical Service Ogloblin; Senior Lieutenant of Medical Service Sadykov, medical specialist; Senior Lieutenant of Medical Service Pushkareva.

During the period between January 16 and January 23, 1944, these medico-legal experts conducted exhumation and medico-legal examination of the bodies of Polish war prisoners buried in graves on the territory of Kozy Gory in Katyn Forest, 15 kilometers from Smolensk. The bodies of Polish war prisoners were buried in a common grave about 60 by 60 by 3 meters in dimension, and also in another grave about 7 by 6 by 3½ meters. Nine hundred and twenty-five bodies were exhumed from the graves and examined. The exhumation and medico-legal examination of the bodies were effected in order to establish: (a) Identity of the dead; (b) causes of death; (c) time of burial.

Circumstances of the case: See materials of the special commission. Objective evidence: See the reports of the medico-legal examination of the bodies.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the results of the medico-legal examination of the bodies, the commission of medico-legal experts arrived at the following conclusion:

Upon the opening of the graves and exhumations of bodies from them, it was established that:

(a) Among the mass of bodies of Polish war prisoners there were bodies in civilian clothes, the number of which, in relation to the total number of bodies examined, is insignificant (in all, 2 out of 925 exhumed bodies); shoes of army type were on these bodies.

(b) The clothing on the bodies of the war prisoners showed that they were officers, and included some privates of the Polish Army.

(c) Slits in the pockets, pockets turned inside out, and tears in them discovered during examination of the clothing show that as a rule all the clothes on each body (overcoats, trousers, etc.) bear traces of searches effected on the dead bodies.

(d) In some cases whole pockets were found during examination of the clothing and scraps of newspapers, prayer books, pocketbooks, postage stamps, post-cards and letters, receipts, notes and other documents, as well as articles of value (a gold nugget, dollars). Pipes, pocketknives, cigarette papers, handkerchiefs, and other articles were found in these pockets, as well as in the cut and torn pockets, under the linings, in the belts of the coats, and in footwear and socks.

(e) Some of the documents were found (without special examination) to contain data referring to the period between November 12, 1940, and June 20, 1941.

(f) The fabric of the clothes, especially of overcoats, uniforms, trousers, and tunics, is in a good state of preservation and can be torn with the hands only with great difficulty.

(g) A very small proportion of the bodies (20 out of 925) had the hands tied behind the back with woven cords.

The condition of the clothes on the bodies—namely, the fact that uniform jackets, shirts, belts, trousers, and underwear are buttoned up, boots or shoes are on the feet, scarves and ties tied around the necks, suspenders attached, shirts tucked in—testifies that no external examination of the bodies and extremities of the bodies had been effected previously. The intact state of the skin on the heads, and the absence on them, as on the skin of the chests and abdomens (save in 3 cases out of 925) of any incisions, cuts, or other signs, show convincingly that, judging by the bodies exhumed by the experts' commission, there had been no medico-legal examination of the bodies.

External and internal examination of 925 bodies proves the existence of bullet wounds on the head and neck, combined in 4 cases with injury of the bones of the cranium caused by a blunt, hard, heavy object. Also, injuries of the abdomen caused simultaneously with the wound in the head were discovered in a small number of cases.

Entry orifices of the bullet wounds, as a rule singular, more rarely double, are situated in the occipital part of the head near the occipital protuberance, at the big occipital orifice or at its edge. In a few cases entry orifices of bullets have been found on the back surface of the neck, corresponding to the first, second, or third vertebra of the neck.

The points of exit of the bullets have been found more frequently in the frontal area, more rarely in the parietal and temporal areas as well as in the face and neck. In 27 cases the bullet wounds proved to be blind (without exit orifices), and at the end of the bullet channels under the soft membrane of the cranium,

in its bones, in the membranes, and in the brain matter, were found deformed, barely deformed, or altogether undeformed cased bullets of the type used with automatic pistols, mostly of 7.65 millimeter caliber.

The dimensions of the entry orifices in the occipital bone make it possible to draw the conclusion that firearms of two calibers were employed in the shooting: in the majority of cases, those of less than 8 millimeter, i. e., 7.65 millimeter and less; and in a lesser number of cases, those of more than 8 millimeter, i. e., 9 millimeter.

The nature of the fissures of the cranial bones, and the fact that in some cases traces of powder were found at the entry orifice, proves that the shots were fired pointblank or nearly pointblank.

Correlation of the points of entry and exit of the bullets shows that the shots were fired from behind with the head bent forward. The bullet channel pierced the vital parts of the brain, or near them, and death was caused by destruction of the brain tissues.

The injuries inflicted by a blunt, hard, heavy object found on the parietal bones of the cranium were concurrent with the bullet wounds of the head, and were not in themselves the cause of death.

The medico-legal examination of the bodies carried out between January 16 and January 23, 1944, testifies that there are absolutely no bodies in a condition of decay or disintegration, and that all the 925 bodies are in a state of preservation—in the initial phase of desiccation of the body—which most frequently and clearly was expressed in the region of the thorax and abdomen, sometimes also in the extremities; and in the initial stage of formation of adipocere (in an advanced phase of formation of a dipocere in the bodies extracted from the bottom of the graves); in a combination of desiccation of the tissues of the body with the formation of adipocere.

Especially noteworthy is the fact that the muscles of the trunk and extremities absolutely preserved their macroscopic structure and almost normal color; the internal organs of the thorax and peritoneal cavity preserved their configuration. In many cases sections of heart muscle have a clearly discernible structure and specific coloration, while the brain presented its characteristic structural peculiarities with a distinctly discernible border between the gray and white matter.

Besides the macroscopic examination of the tissues and organs of the bodies, the medico-legal experts removed the necessary material for subsequent microscopic and chemical studies in laboratory conditions.

Properties of the soil in the place of discovery were of a certain significance in the preservation of the tissues and organs of the bodies.

After the opening of the graves and exhumation of the bodies and their exposure to the air, the corpses were subject to the action of warmth and moisture in the late summer season of 1943. This could have resulted in a marked progress of decay of the bodies. However, the degree of desiccation of the bodies and formation of a dipocere in them, especially the good state of preservation of the muscles and internal organs, as well as of the clothes, give grounds to affirm that the bodies had not remained in the earth for long.

Comparing the condition of bodies in the graves in the territory of Kozy Gory with the condition of the bodies in other burial places in Smolensk and its nearest environs—Gedeonovka, Magalenshchina, Readovka, Camp No. 126, Krasny Bor, etc. (see report of the commission of medico-legal experts dated October 22, 1943)—it should be recognized that the bodies of the Polish war prisoners were buried in the territory of Korey Gory about 2 years ago. This finds its complete corroboration in the documents found in the clothes of the bodies, which preclude the possibility of earlier burial (see point d of paragraph 36 and list of documents).

The commission of medico-legal experts—on the basis of the data and results of the investigation—

Consider as proved the act of killing by shooting of the Polish Army officers and soldiers who were war prisoners.

Asserts that this shooting dates back to about 2 years ago, i. e., between September and December of 1941;

Regards the fact of the discovery by the commission of medico-legal experts, in the clothes on the bodies, of valuables and documents dated 1941, as proof that the German-Fascist authorities who undertook a search of the bodies in the spring-summer season of 1943 did not do it thoroughly, while the documents discovered testify that the shooting was done after June 1941;

States that in 1943 the Germans made an extremely small number of post-mortem examinations of the bodies of the shot Polish war prisoners;

Notes the complete identity of method of the shooting of the Polish war prisoners with that of the shooting of Soviet civilians and war prisoners widely practiced by the German-Fascist authorities in the temporarily occupied territory of the U. S. S. R., including the towns of Smolensk, Orel, Kharkov, Krasnodar, and Voronezh.

(Signed) Chief Medico-Legal Expert of the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R., Director of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R., V. I. Prozorovsky; Professor of Forensic Medicine at the Second Moscow State Medical Institute, Doctor of Medicine V. M. Smolyaninov; Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Doctor of Medicine D. N. Vyropayev; Senior Staff Scientist of Thanatological Department of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R., Doctor P. S. Semenovskiy; Senior Staff Scientist of the Forensic Chemistry Department of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R., Assistant Professor M. D. Shvaikova.

SMOLENSK, *January 24, 1944.*

DOCUMENTS FOUND ON THE BODIES

Besides the data recorded in the protocol of the commission of medico-legal experts, the time of the shooting of the Polish officer prisoners by the Germans (autumn, 1941, and not spring, 1940, as the Germans assert) is also ascertained by documents found when the graves were opened, dated not only the latter half of 1940 but also the spring and summer (March-June) of 1941. Of the documents discovered by the medico-legal experts, the following deserve special attention:

1. On body No. 92:

A letter from Warsaw addressed to the Central War Prisoners' Bureau of the Red Cross, Moscow, Kuibyshev Street, House No. 12. The letter is written in Russian. In this letter Sofia Zigon inquires the whereabouts of her husband Tomasz Zigon. The letter is dated September 12, 1940. The envelope bears the imprint of a German rubber stamp "Warsaw Sept. 1940" and a rubber stamp "Moscow, Central Post Office, ninth delivery, Sept. 28, 1940" and an inscription in red ink in the Russian language: "Ascertain camp and forward for delivery, November 15, 1940" (signature illegible).

2. On body No. 4:

A post card registered under the number 0112 from Tarnopol stamped "Tarnopol November 12, 1940."

The written text and address are discolored.

3. On body No. 101:

A receipt No. 10293 dated December 19, 1939, issued by the Kozelsk camp testifying receipt of a gold watch from Eduard Adamovich Lewandowski. On the back of the receipt is a note dated March 14, 1941, on the sale of this watch to the Jewelry trading trust.

4. On body No. 46:

A receipt (number illegible) issued December 16, 1939, by the Starobelsk camp testifying receipt of a gold watch from Vladimir Rudolfovich Araszkevicz. On the back of the receipt is a note dated March 25, 1941, stating that the watch was sold to the Jewelry trading trust.

5. On body No. 71:

A small paper ikon with the image of Christ, found between pages 144 and 145 of a Catholic prayer book. The inscription, with legible signature, on the back of the ikon, reads: "Jadwiga" and bears the date "April 4, 1941."

6. On body No. 46:

A receipt dated April 6, 1941, issued by camp No. 1-ON, showing receipt of 225 rubles from Araszkevicz.

7. On the same body, No. 46:

A receipt dated May 5, 1941, issued by Camp No. 1-ON, showing receipt of 102 rubles from Araszkevicz.

8. On body No. 101:

A receipt dated May 18, 1941, issued by Camp No. 1-ON, showing receipt of 175 rubles from Lewandowski.

9. On body No. 53:

An unmailed postcard in the Polish language addressed Warsaw Bagatelia 15, apartment 47, to Irene Kuczinska, and dated June 20, 1941. The sender is Stanislaw Kuczinski.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

From all the material at the disposal of the special commission, namely, evidence given by over 100 witnesses questioned, data supplied by the medico-legal experts, documents, and material evidence found in the graves in the Katyn Forest, the following conclusions emerge with irrefutable clarity:

1. The Polish prisoners of war who were in the three camps west of Smolensk, and employed on road building up to the outbreak of war, remained there after the German invaders reached Smolensk, until September 1941, inclusive;

2. In the Katyn Forest, in the autumn of 1941, the German occupation authorities carried out mass shootings of Polish prisoners of war from the above-named camps;

3. The mass shootings of Polish prisoners of war in the Katyn Forest were carried out by a German military organization hiding behind the conventional name of "Headquarters of the Five Hundred and Thirty-seventh Engineer Battalion," which was headed by Lieutenant Colonel Arnes and his assistants, First Lieutenant Rekest and Second Lieutenant Hott;

4. In connection with the deterioration of the general military and political situation for Germany at the beginning of the year 1943, the German occupation authorities, with provocation aims, took a number of steps in order to ascribe their own crimes to the organs of the Soviet power, calculating on setting Russians and Poles at loggerheads;

5. With this aim:

(a) The German-Fascist invaders, using persuasion, attempts at bribery, threats, and barbarous torture, tried to find "witnesses" among Soviet citizens, from whom they tried to extort false evidence, alleging that the Polish prisoners of war had been shot by the organs of Soviet power in the spring of 1940;

(b) The German occupation authorities in the spring of 1943 brought in from other places bodies of Polish war prisoners whom they had shot and put them into the opened graves in the Katyn Forest, calculating on covering up the traces of their own crimes, and on increasing the number of "victims of Bolshevik atrocities" in the Katyn Forest;

(c) Preparing for their provocation, the German occupation authorities started opening the graves in the Katyn Forest in order to take out documents and material evidence which exposed them, using for this work about 500 Russian prisoners of war who were shot by the Germans after the work was completed.

6. It has been established beyond doubt from the evidence of the medico-legal experts that:

(a) The time of the shooting was the autumn of 1941;

(b) In shooting the Polish war prisoners the German executioners applied the same method of pistol shots in the back of the head as they applied in the mass execution of Soviet citizens in other towns, e. g., Orel, Voronezh, Krasnodar, and Smolensk itself.

7. The conclusions drawn from the evidence given by witnesses, and from the findings of the medico-legal experts on the shooting of Polish war prisoners by the Germans in the autumn of 1941, are completely confirmed by the material evidence and documents excavated from the Katyn graves;

8. In shooting the Polish war prisoners in the Katyn Forest, the German-Fascist invaders consistently carried out their policy of physical extermination of the Slav peoples.

(Signed:)

Chairman of the Special Commission, Member of the Extraordinary State Committee Academician N. N. Burdenko.

Members:

Member of Extraordinary State Committee, Academician Alexei Tolstoi,

Member of the Extraordinary State Committee, Metropolitan Nikolai.

Chairman of the All-Slav Committee, Lt. Gen. A. S. Gundorov.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, S. A. Kolesnikov.

People's Commissar of Education of the Russian SFSR (Academician V. P. Potemkin.

Chief of the Central Medical Administration of the Red Army, Col. Gen. E. I. Smirnov.

Chairman of the Smolensk Regional Executive Committee, R. E. Melnikov.

SMOLENSK, January 24, 1944.

Translated from the Russian.