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emp
TO
FROM

DIRECTOR, FBI
LEGAT, LONDON (62-359) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

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(JFK)

228-97

Remyairtel 12/10/63 setting forth information
received from MI-5 concerning ALEKSANDER IVANOV (S)(U)

There is enclosed a copy of further report in this
matter received from MI-5 on 12/12/63. CIA, London has also
received copy of enclosure (S)(U)

8/12-92
Classified by 980 RDD/KSR
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JFIL SPECIAL

- 3 - Bureau (1 encl.)
 - 1 - Liaison Section (sent direct)
 - 1 - London
- CWB:rn
(5)

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Callahan

62-109060 195
12 DEC 16 1963
[Handwritten signatures]

CLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/GCL
ON 4/28/97 (JFK)

3 DEC 19 1963

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Aleksander KOSTERSKI~~ ^{AK4} ~~EVANOV~~

Gen
Eng
Poland
Czech

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JFL
2-28-97

KOSTERSKI was interviewed at the American Embassy on the afternoon of December 5th and a report on this interview was forwarded to the American Embassy on December 6th, 1963. We now forward further information on KOSTERSKI elicited from him at this interview and a further assessment of this man made as a result of enquiries.

2. According to his own statement, KOSTERSKI was one of a family of nine children. His father was a subordinate railway employee and was killed while KOSTERSKI was still young. Being the eldest child in the family KOSTERSKI felt responsible for the well being of the rest of the family, and since he spent his time looking after the family he did not have a chance to attend school regularly or acquire a skill in any trade.

3. From the time of his father's death until 1939 KOSTERSKI says that he was in fact a small time criminal and his main income was derived from smuggling across the German, Czechoslovak and Polish borders. As a result of these activities he was imprisoned on several occasions in Poland.

4. About December 1939 when the Russians invaded his home town, Sambor in eastern Poland, he was arrested and deported to a prison camp at Magadan in eastern Siberia. Whilst imprisoned in Russia he met General Klemens RUDNICKI. At that time KOSTERSKI was an old hand at prison life and knew his way around. He helped the General on several occasions with the prison authorities.

5. Later when serving in the Polish Army in the Middle East, KOSTERSKI again found himself under RUDNICKI's command though KOSTERSKI was then a sick man suffering from tuberculosis, was unfit for fighting and was employed only in base employment.

6. KOSTERSKI came to Britain after the war with the Polish forces from the Middle East; obtained formal discharge from the Polish forces and due to his disability was granted an invalids pension on which, to a large extent, he lives to the present day. At first he supplemented his pension by running his own transport business but had to give this up about two years' ago being physically unable to continue.

7. Whilst in this country KOSTERSKI got in touch with a young Polish woman in Poland, Ewa Magdalena WASIAK, born 10.7.31 in Warszawa, whom he induced to join him in this country. Due to their old acquaintance General RUDNICKI helped KOSTERSKI to get this woman into Britain from Poland and she entered the U.K. on the official invitation of General RUDNICKI. KOSTERSKI subsequently married Ewa WASIAK and they now have two children. General RUDNICKI is Godfather to the elder. KOSTERSKI's wife helps to provide for the family by doing domestic cleaning work.

8. We have now made enquiries about the General RUDNICKI whom KOSTERSKI named as being a person who could speak for him. General RUDNICKI is a well known and respected member of the Polish emigre community. During the war he was a divisional commander in the Polish Army and had a distinguished war record. We are reliably informed that he is a trustworthy and reliable person.

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9. General RUDNICKI seems to have some personal sentiment for KOSTERSKI due to the latter having helped him considerably during his imprisonment and to this day he takes a fatherly interest in KOSTERSKI's well being. Although RUDNICKI's assessment of KOSTERSKI may be moderated by personal feeling, it is nevertheless considered to be a basically sound description of KOSTERSKI.

10. RUDNICKI describes KOSTERSKI as an essentially decent person despite his criminal past. He says KOSTERSKI is a somewhat boisterous and emotional character who cannot easily fit himself into society. He is a person who will quarrel on the slightest provocation and appears to be mentally unstable. From past experience RUDNICKI knows that KOSTERSKI is given to inventing involved stories frequently with a political background. Most of these stories are largely figments of KOSTERSKI's vivid imagination. Nevertheless, RUDNICKI maintains that these stories are based on some infinitesimal element of truth and in RUDNICKI's estimation these stories may be said to contain no more than 5% of fact. (C)

11. General RUDNICKI said that his relationship with KOSTERSKI was such that he felt KOSTERSKI would tell him the truth about any matter if he pressed him. RUDNICKI was not told of the reason for our present interest in KOSTERSKI.

11th December, 1963.

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