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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

SR/CA/E

EXTENSION

7168

NO.

XAAZ - 15517

DATE

30 July 1963

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

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OFFICER'S
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COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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GE-58 att: Perry

Please index two names as shown on pages 1 and 2 into file 74-124-29/3. Date of document: 18 July 63

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ABSTRACT	X	INDEX
DATE 18 JULY 63		

FORM
3-62610 USE PREVIOUS
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XANZ-15517

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SUBJECT: Mykola DUPLAK of 64 Quincy Ave, Passaic, N.J.

DATE : 18 July 1963

1. ^{DUPLAK} Subject, aged 26, arrived from KOSZALIN, woj. SZCZECIN, Poland in Oct 1960 and at the present resides together with his parents at the above address in Passaic, N.J. They followed him from Poland in 1961. Subject is a US citizen, Ukrainian (his father was born in the States, then lived in Poland during the war). Subject is a student of Slavistics, majoring in Russian at Syracuse University and has one year more before his Bachelor graduation. ^{REPORT Follows} In Poland Subject graduated from Teacher's Liceum (Studium) Szczecin in 1958 and for two years worked as teacher. He was also very active in USKT in KOSZALIN-region. Subject behaves like a patriotically minded individual with some inclination to nationalistic extremism. Still somewhat inarticulated, of average intelligence, a typical teacher and "patriotic activist" on a middle level. He continues to be active in ^{Ukrainian} students life in the States, participates in conferences and congresses, and often reads some papers mostly on situation in the Ukraine and Poland.

Subject maintains correspondence with his friends in Poland who inform ^{him} regularly about the situation of Ukrainians in Poland and partially in the Ukraine. He seems to be generally ^{well} informed about it.

Together with his friend CHOMKO, Yaroslav, aged 24, also a ^{Ukrainian} student of Russian at the Syracuse Uni., from Poland (arrived here in spring 1962), residing now at 207 Buckingham Ave, Syracuse 10, N.J. Tel. GR 9-9975

(when in Syracuse Subject stays with CHOMKO), he (Subject) gave some material on the situation of Ukrainians in Poland which was also supplemented by some data from Ukrainian Calender for 1963 published in Poland. Both - Subject and CHOMKO - gave Carl over 30 addresses to be used eventually for

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*DUPLAK, Aykola .

D/ 1937

en

Slavistics at
of Syracuse

Maintains correspondence with
Roxolana MINKO in Lvov, UkSSR

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sending literature from abroad. Those are mostly teachers, employees of USKT, students.

Carl interviewed Subject and CHOMKO in Syracuse on 27 and 28 May 1963, and Subject alone in Passaic on 17 July 1963.

2. Subject is also in correspondence with MINKO (former PROSKURNYTSKA), Roxolana of LVOV, wul. Pidvalna 9, apt.2, teacher of English at the Lvov Conservatory, Ukrainian, aged 27-30, female.

In 1958 or 1959 Subject and his Ukrainian friends in Poland announced in "Nasze Slovo" that they would like people in the Ukraine to send to Poland Ukrainian books and other publications, addressed to USKT and Ukrainian schools. In this manner Subject entered into correspondence with MINKO who sent a few Ukrainian books to KOSZALIN. Their correspondence grew pretty soon into a real friendship and they continue to write each other till now. According to Subject he is sure MINKO is a Ukrainian patriot, keenly interested in promoting Ukrainiaj cause.

In summer 1962 when the Eastman Philharmonic Orchestra of ROCHESTER, N.Y. visited the Soviet Union, they gave a concert also in LVOV. One of orchestra-members - Mary Jane LANG - female, aged 20, student of music at Rochester Musical School, should have met accidentally MINKO who took her to her apartment and gave LANG a four-hours lecture on the Ukraine. She also asked to convey greetings to Subject in Syracuse, ~~what~~ LANG did immediately after her return to the States. At that time (August 1962) LANG told Subject that she was staying at 890 West End Ave, New York 25, Apt 2A, Tel. RI 9-724 and then in September will go back to ROCHESTER, N.Y.

3. It seems to be worthwhile to eventually "debrief " LANG in case this has not happened as yet. She should be approached by a "genuine" ~~if~~ even ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ some "semi-official" American, if necessary.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20520

DATE: 10/10/62

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: MARY JANE LANG

RE: NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, 10/10/62

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NY FILE NO. 100-158741

✓ Mary Jane LANG

Sex F

D.O.B. ca. 1942

U. S. citizen

Student of Music at Rochester School of Music

Travelled to USSR in summer 19 of 1962 with Eastman Philharmonic

CONTACT OF

MYKOLA DUPLAK

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4. MINKO gave no letter for Subject through LANG and asked her only to tell him that he should be very careful when writing her and that they in Ukraine expect some deterioration.

In May or early June 1963 MINKO sent Subject full score for Shevchenko's "Caucasus" but no letter.

MINKO seems to be doing quite a lot of travelling : last summer she was in Georgia, her vacations she usually spends in Carpatian Mountains, should be quite familiar with Eastern Ukraine, too.

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UKRAINIANS IN POLAND

1. General

There are about 400,000 Ukrainians in Poland settled mostly in former German territories. In some parts of Eastern Prussia, as for example, in OLSZTYN region there are whole compact Ukrainian villages. According to official data there are 300,000 Ukrainians only. This could be explained by the fact that not more than about 70% admit "explicitly or implicitly" their Ukrainian nationality and the rest continues to conceal it.

Ukrainian cultural and social life was very much activated since the Polish Government initiated establishment of USKT in 1956 all over Poland where Ukrainians lived in more compact mass. Its main activities were manifested in intensive organizational and cultural work, establishment of some Ukrainian schools and courses, widespread dissemination of Ukrainian paper "Nashe Slovo" published in Warsaw, ~~and~~ cultural contacts with the Ukraine, and to some extent with Ukrainian emigration in the West. In particular "Nashe Slovo" with its literary supplement "Nasha Kultura" had its great impact on Ukrainian population in Poland, and even in the Ukraine where it was preferred to Soviet papers. As an illustration of general progress made by Ukrainians in Poland in recent years Subject cited an increase of USKT-membership, organization of Ukrainian schools, and even introduction of Ukrainian broadcasts on Polish Radio. Thus the Lublin-Radio broadcasts every Thursday from ~~13.20~~ 13.20 to 13.50 hrs in Ukrainian for Ukrainians in Poland. Koszalin has now 50 Ukrainian broadcasts yearly and Olsztyn ~~has~~ - 25 minutes broadcast in Ukrainian once a week. OLSZTYN transmits on wave 202 m (1484 Khz) and its Ukrainian broadcasts are also transmitted by Girzyce-Station on wave 187 m (1604 Khz). Besides, USKT tried to organize some Polish broadcasts on Ukrainian topics and in some places was quite successful,

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This rebirth of Ukrainian life enjoys much greater sympathy of Polish authorities than of Polish population in general. In particular elderly Polish intelligentsia is rather hostile to Ukrainian activities. The same applies to Roman Catholic Church. It discourages openly Ukrainian priests to continue their religious practices in their own ritus.

The whole Ukrainian experiment in Poland is considered by Ukrainians themselves as a direct result of ^{the} realistic appraisal of Ukrainian potential ^{in Poland} by Polish authorities which they decided to have under their own control. In brief, instead of compelling Ukrainians to organize some sort of "underground" just for the purpose of reading Ukrainian books and singing Ukrainian songs, the regime deemed it more advisable to find a controlled "vent" in the form of legal social and cultural organization - USKT. Although Subject is by no means overoptimistic about the future of Ukrainian element in Poland, he expressed strongly the view that "the Ukrainian experiment" had strengthened ^{substantially} ~~very much~~ Ukrainian potential in its struggle for survival.

Some people assumed that the initiative to reactivate Ukrainian life came on order from Moscow. This view was usually expressed by Polish chauvinistic intellegentia. The others whispered about strong "camouflaged ^{those} influence" of party-members who concealed their Ukrainian background. Some thought that among Polish communists were genuine tendencies to increase and improve Polish-Ukrainian relations and that they used it also as an argument against charges of chauvinism inside the Polish CP. There were also rumors, mainly among Ukrainians, that this was just a perfidious ~~plan~~ device to uncover Ukrainians in order to isolate them in concentration camps in case of war. This view, however, was not generally shared.

Of great significance were ~~also~~ contacts with the Ukraine,

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not only for Ukrainians in Poland but also vice versa. In ~~many~~ recent years many writers and poets - old and young (like RYLSKY and KOSTENKO), and artists (e;g. Virskyi"s Ensemble and others) from the Ukraine visited their compatriots in Poland, read papers, lectured, exchanged books and other publications, and mainly exchanged views. Many people went also to the Ukrai At the same time there were increasing contacts with emigration in the West. Many visitors came from the West, many books, papers and other publications were sent from abroad. And although the Polish censorship tried to intercept them, in many cases it failed. As an example Subject mentioned that nowadays practically every student and teacher knew about our "Information Bulletin", and about books sent from the West.

(N.B. We have cases when students and teacher ~~ask~~ ask for sending them Ukrainian literature .)

In general, in Subject's view Poland became some sort of transit-~~channel~~ channel of views and information from the West to the Ukraine.

There remainst still an urgent need of help from emigration. ~~What~~ Most needed are manuals of Ukrainian and of Ukrainian literature, historical materials, and children's literature. Also a financial support is needed for Ukrainian schools and teachers.

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2. Educational system

a/ As for the present only every tenth child ~~has~~ of Ukrainian parents ^{opportunity exists} has possibility to learn Ukrainian at school. This, ~~is~~ either in Polish primary schools where there are more than 7 children registered by their parents for Ukrainian lessons, ~~or~~ in schools with Ukrainian as tuition-language. So far there are 6 primary schools with Ukrainian as tuition -language: in CZACHOW, BIALY BOR, JAROSZOWCE, TRZESACZ, SAGNITY and BANIE MAZURSKIE. In JAROSZOWCE and TRZESACZ, however, all subjects are taught in Polish and ^{a week} 5 hours ~~weekly~~ are allotted to Ukrainian. Primary schools in BIALY BOR and CZACHOW have dormitories (internaty) for out-of-town students. Most children learn Ukrainian at Polish schools, at the so called "Point" (Punkty) of Ukrainian Language, beginning from second grade ^{on.} They have at least 3 hours a week of Ukrainian.

In 1961/1962 there were 132 "Points of Ukrainian Language" with about 2,600 students and pupils. The number of students at ~~in~~ the schools with Ukrainian as tuition-language at the same period was 245. In comparison with former years a slight decrease was noticeable: in 1959/60 there were 264 pupils in Ukrainian primary schools, and in 1960/61 - 283.

b/ At Bialy Bor Ukrainian school Subject has a friend who graduated from Szczecin Teachers Studium in 1958. His name is CYMBALKO, Jan, aged 29, Ukrainian, stems from PRZEMYSL, married, his wife is a teacher too, her maiden name Vyslocka, Nadia, lived in GORLICE. They have a two year old son - Roman. According to Subject at one time the UB tried to force CYMBALKO to work for them against Ukrainians, threatened him with interrupting his studies etc. but he refused to. Full address of CYMBALKO: BIALY BOR, powiat MIASTKO, woj. KOSZALIN

SECRET

Director of the school at Bialy Bor in 1960 was SZULHAN, fmu, aged 60, Ukrainian, before WW II taught somewhere near TORUN, was connected with Communist Party of the Western Ukraine (KPZU), in 1958-60 permitted to teach religion at the school. ~~He~~ Party member at the present. His wife was a teacher too and of Ukrainian origin.

Director of the Dormitory at the same period was KUTYNSKY, Aleksy, aged 55, Ukrainian, stemmed from Western Ukraine, Ukrainian patriot, organized USKT. In 1959-60 inspector of ^{Ukrainian} schools for KOSZALIN region. In 1961 he was ~~succeeded~~ succeeded in this function by HRYCKOWIAN, Jaroslaw.

It was generally assumed that KUTYNSKY was "retired" by authorities because of his reputation as a Ukrainian nationalist.

c/ From Ukrainian school at CZCHOWO, p-a RADOWO, powiat LOBEZ, woj. SZCZECIN (7 grades) Subject knew its director HNATIUK, fmu, aged 40, Ukrainian, married, very active in USKT. There are 3 teachers, one of them is JAREMOWICZ, Danuta, aged 22, a graduate of Szczecin Teachers Studium, Ukrainian, her father was killed by Poles, her mother was imprisoned for 7 years for UPA-activities, they stem from a village near LISKO or SIANIK.

d/ Middle schools where Ukrainian is taught are in LIGNICA and PRZEMYSL plus Pedagogical Liceum in BARTOSZYCE. In Lignica the Liceum is located in ul. Pazdziernikowej Rewolucji 32, its full title is : Ogolnoksztalcacy Liceum. The Przemysl Liceum is located in ul. Slowackiego 21,; the one in BARTOSZYCE is called Pedagogiczny Liceum # 2, ul. Limanowskiego 9. woj. OLSZTYN. The Przemysl Liceum with Ukrainian as tuition language will soon be probably transformed into a Point of Ukrainian Language, like those existing at ~~the~~ two other Polish liceums, ~~There are also two points in~~ in GOROVO ILAWIECKI and WEGORZEWO, both in woj. OLSZTYN.

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In 1961/1962 there were 306 students of Ukrainian language and literature in the all above mentioned liceums. This is a remarkable increase in comparison with previous years: 121 in 1959/60 and 143 in 1960/61

e/ From Przemyśl Liceum with Ukrainian as language of tuition Subject knows a female teacher, PANCZAK, Eliza, aged 23, her father was Ukrainian, mother - Polish, her parents lived near SLUPSK, woj. KOSZALIN. PANCZAK is married, her husband graduated from a Technical School, Ukrainian. PANCZAK herself is also a good Ukrainian.

f/ From Lignica Liceum Subject knows BZDEL, Michal, aged 23, Ukrainian, teacher, a graduate of Szczecin Studium, a good Ukrainian.

g/ Higher schools. At the Warsaw exists from 1953 a Faculty (katedra) of Ukrainian Philology. Its director is ZWOLINSKI Przemyslaw.

In 1961/62 the Ukrainistics had 3 courses with 33 students altogether.

In 1962/63 on the second and 4th courses there about 20 students and in 1963/64 about 15 new students will be immatriculated. Thus in 1963/64 there should be about 35 students of Ukrainistics on 1st, 3rd, and 5th courses.

h/ At the Teachers' Studium # 1 in SZCZECIN, ul. Wielkopolska 14 exists a department of Ukrainian Philology. In 1961/62 there were 29 students. The Department of Ukrainian Philology, together with Bartoszyce-Liceum is the main supplier of teachers of Ukrainian. In recent years both schools produced about 150 well qualified teachers of Ukrainian. The demand, however, is much greater than that. In 1962 there were rumors that the Dept. of Ukrainian Philology should be transferred to OLSZTYN, or even completely dissolved.

For the purpose of improving their qualifications about 15 teachers are sent every year to special courses of Ukrainistics in Kiev, Ukraine. Also similar courses are held at Miedzeszyn, near Warsaw in which participate yearly from 30 to 50 teachers. The lecturers at this course come mostly from Kiev too.

SECRET

3. Pedagogical staff of the Department of Ukrainian Philology at Warsaw University (these data were given by Subject's friend Ch.)

a/ ZWOLINSKI, Przemyslaw - director, Prof., aged 53-55, Polish, married; his wife is an artist, also plays violin in Cracow-Philharmonic-Orchestra; no children. At one time studied in LVOV, specialized in Bulgaristics and then in Ukrainistics. Rather friendly with Ukrainian students. Prof ~~expresses~~ behaves somewhat beatnik-like, never wears a tie, too casual in company.

b/ NIEUWAZNY, Florian - Dr lit., lecturer of Ukrainian and Russian literature, aged 30, Polish, party-member, stems from LVOV, 1956 arrived from KIEV, married to a Polish lady, one child aged 5, well familiar also with West European literature. A student of BILETSKYI in KIEV whom he very much respects. Generally regarded as a protagonist of closer ties between the Ukraine and Poland. Very good as lecturer and liked by his students. Collaborates with USKT.

c/ LAPSKI, Ostap - lecturer of Ukrainian, aged 35, Ukrainian, works now on his PhD thesis about Shevtchenko, stems from Poltava-region, studied Russian at Wroclaw Univ., probably son of old immigrants in Poland, married to a Byelorussian lady, one ^{daughter} ~~son~~ aged 9. Non-party man, has reputation of a Ukrainian patriot. In 1958/59 had an "accident" with two lecturers of Ukrainian from the Ukraine at Miedzeszyn-course; MEDVEDEV, fmu and MOROZOV, from Kiev and Kharkov universities respectively. When MEDVEDEV and MOROZOV used too many Russicisms in their lectures LAPSKI protested against it and advised them to learn ^{first} proper Ukrainian. After that he had some trouble with his superiors who in their turn were asked by the party-committee at the Warsaw Univ., to avoid such accidents in the future.

d/ HOLYNSKA-BARANOWA, Tatjana - aged 35, Ukrainian, married to a Pole, lecturer of Old Slavic Language, also knows German, studied Germanistics and Russian at Cracow Univ., graduated in 1953 or 1954. Her husband is Prof of

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physics at Warsaw Politechnic. Tatjana's parents live in a village near Warsaw. Her father was a former Ukrainian officer (Ukrainian National Republic-Army). Because of her marriage to a Pole she was "condemned" and discarded as ^{their} daughter by ^{the} parents.

e/ OLESZCZUK, Klementyna -aged 35, single, Ukrainian, likes to have boy friends, lecturer of Ukrainian at beginners' courses, rather emotional, very pretty and sympathetic. Her father was a peasant. In 1960/61 went to KIEV to collect some material on her work. Apolitical.

f/ BALIJ, Mychajlo - aged 36, Ukrainian, lecturer of Ukrainian, stems from Stryi-region, West Ukraine, in 1950 came to Poland, spent 7 years in Siberia (deported there as a student from Stryj probably still 1940-41), married, his wife's first name : Vlodka (Volodymyra), have a son -Andrij. They married in Poland in 1959. She stems from Szczecin. Mychajlo is known as a good Ukrainian.

g/ STROMINSKI, Bogdan - aged 30, Ukrainian, single, lecturer of Polish and Ukrainian, studied Polonistics at Warsaw Univ., and has "assistanship" at the Polonistics Faculty. Stems from West Ukraine, a good Ukrainian, non-party man.

4. Courses of Ukrainian in KIEV for students from Poland

In the beginning students from Poland were relatively free in KIEV. They could mingle with local youth, go to private houses, make acquaintances and friends, participate in Komsomol-meetings and councils, etc. Some managed to smuggle in literature from Poland, including emigration-publications. In general, they were quite helpful in strengthening ties between Ukrainians in the Ukraine and in Poland.

In recent years, however, their situation deteriorated : their courses are being conducted separately from the rest of students and they have less freedom . Some students were expelled from Kiev for "unreasonable behaviour".

SECRET

SECRET

By the latter was usually meant "provocative questions", "spreading of false rumors", "political immaturity". Those "sins" consisted mostly in correcting false assertions of lecturers by students, mainly on history of the Ukraine, "provocative demands" at the Komsomol meetings to use only Ukrainian language, "attacks against other nationalities" meaning mainly Russians etc.

Thus, in 1960 or 1961 there were 5 students expelled from KIEV, among them TYMCHYNA, who lived now in WARSAW and studied there Ukrainistics.

Ukrainian students from Poland, however, do not "give up" completely. As a proof Subject showed some ^{recent} letters from Poland written by a friend of his who participated in Kiev-course in 1962. According to the letter dtd 17 Mar 1963 "~~They~~ (meaning a group of students from Poland) visited among other things the Agricultural Exhibition in Kiev. The guides explained to us everything and then asked us to write something into visitors book. So, we wrote: that in the future guides should learn Ukrainian and should explain in Ukrainian, once they live in the Ukraine and eat Ukrainian bread and salt. They flushed and felt very awkward. We had a good guide who accompanied us to St. Sophia Cathedral, Khmelnytsky Monument and other places in Kiev itself, he was a good Ukrainian and was quite satisfied with what we had written."

(In the same letter is also confirmation of the attempt on Nikita's life in LVOV and that tram is still not running).

The Kiev courses were not only conducive to "unofficial" exchange of literature and views but also strengthened the official one. Thus, in 1959 the departure of students from Kiev was followed by a dispatch of about 50 Ukrainian books, ^{from Kiev Univ.} to Szczecin Teachers Studium. Also many professors and students in Kiev sent their books and other publications to USKT and private addresses in Poland.

5. Appraisal of the situation in the Ukraine by students from Poland

In Kiev they met nationally conscious Ukrainian element and often

SECRET

were surprised with its "under skin" dynamism. There was a general drive to get as much as possible out of new available sources on Ukrainian history, literature, etc. and "substantiate" with them Ukrainian point of view. Ukrainian students from Poland noticed in particular the fact that many young people were quite familiar with history and literature of 1920s. In general Ukrainian literary life was very active and particularly young poets and writers enjoyed great popularity.

There were also distinct tendencies to Ukrainize ~~political~~ party life. Not only students from Poland but much earlier than they, local Komsomol-members were demanding introduction of Ukrainian into-Komsomol meetings. There were also rumors that Ukrainian communists demanded in 1958 that Ukrainians should serve with the Army on their own territory and not sent to Siberia "because of detrimental influence of Siberian climate on their health"

6. KOSTENKO Lina

Spring 1958 KOSTENKO visited USKT in Poland. She also came to Szczecin-USKT (Wawrzyniaka ul. 7a) and to Koszalin (Zwyciestwa 127 ul.) Her visit was organized by the Society of Soviet-Polish Friendship. In Koszalin she was ^{introduced} ~~accompanied~~ by the former head of Koszalin USKT - SERKIZ, fmu - who was demoted from his position in 1960 for "nationalism". There were about 80 people and KOSTENKO read her poetry. Then came discussion. Local people attacked Russification in the Ukraine and KOSTENKO tried to defend the regime but without particular vigor.

KOSTENKO has a sympathetic appearance, 5'6, blonde, well dressed. Her husband served at that time with a Soviet Unit in SZCZECIN. Some people even talked that he was Polish.

SECRET

7. USKT Warsaw

a/ The man in the USKT is HOSZOWSKI, fnu - aged 35, probably Jewish, stems from Polissia, served with the KBW (Corps of Internal Security) and took part in action against Ukrainian partizans in Hrubieszow and Chelm region in 1945-46, old member of the KPZU (Communist Party of West Ukraine), a good friend of SZNEK, ~~former~~ Zygfryd, Undersecretary, Ministry of Interior. The latter conducted "covers" USKT on behalf of his Ministry and ~~performed~~ purges ~~in~~ USKT in 1958-60. HOSZOWSKI is a canaille. He is regarded as the most dangerous man in the whole outfit. With his help SZNEK succeeded in "finishing off" WASYLKIW, Olga (former Secretary of USKT, aged 35-40, divorcee, a good Ukrainian, chief organizer of USKT at one time, a graduate of higher party school, organizer of Ukrainian Dept. at Szczecin Teachers Studium, now without any influence in the USKT).

b/ SAWICKI, Mikolaj - chief of cultural section, invalid, aged 55, a good Ukrainian, has reputation of "Ukrainian nationalist" and in recent years had much trouble because of that.

c/ SZCZYRBA M.T. - aged 60, old communist, ^{active} party-member, regarded as a friend of HOSZOWSKI.

d/ BUNDA, Wasyl - aged 35, party-member, Ukrainian, ~~on~~ editorial staff of "Nasze Slovo" in Warsaw, of low intelligence, has reputation of a stupid stubborn apparatchik.

e/ JUREC, fnu - aged 33, Ukrainian, no-party man, spent 6 years in Siberia, employed as proof reader with "Nasze Slowo".

f/ KOZUSZKO, Michal (Mychajlo) - "right hand" of HOSZOWSKI, aged 32, party-member, on editorial staff of "Nasze Slowo" together with BUNDA, suspected of contacts with UB, "purged" USKT SZCZECIN together with his bosses, ~~former secretary of woj. USKT Szczecin~~ a graduate of Warsaw Univ.,

SECRET

g/ ZURNALCZUK,fnu - aged 40, Ukrainian from Pidlasha, party member,
"directed" by the party to USKT Warsaw, former chief of woj.USKT Szczecin ,
married to a Polish lady, employed in a Laboratory as chemical technician.

h/ BOJARSKI,Hryhorij ,aged 55, at the present has no say in USKT -
matters.

8. UB

a/ORDYNSKI,Oleg - Byelorussian, aged 40, UB-KOSZALIN, formally employed with PTTK (Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze) in KOSZALIN, former military prosecutor. Blond, 6', back combed hair, full round face, strong.

b/ NESCIOR Jozef - aged 25-30, orphan, student of Ukrainistics at Warsaw Uni., lives at "Dom Studenta", Warsaw 26, Kockiego 9. Party-member, suffers from TB, single, atheist. Very weak character, sickly, simply could not withstand UB -pressure. It is ,however, doubtful whether he is of much use for UB. He himself told the other students that UB wanted him to report on them and he agreed to.

c/ HUDYMCZUK, Jakob -aged 50, Ukrainian, stemmed from West Ukraine, poet and teacher, lived in KOSZALIN, at one time ~~preparator~~ on the staff of Ukrainian broadcasts of Radio Kozsalin; married, no children, has cancer; should have denounced HRYTSKOWIAN Bogdan for receiving and disseminating "literature" from abroad. HRYTSKOWIAN was interregated for several times by UB.

d/ STEFANIWSKI, fnu - of Lemkiwska section was suspected of reporting to UB.

e/ MERENA, fnu - of ZIELONA GORA, aged 26, now in Passaic, N.J. , employed with ^{newspaper} "Karpatska Rus" "might have had like STAFANIWSKI something with UB. This is ,however, only assumption, no proof".