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1. Birth Data: Michal GOLENIIEWSKI was born 16 August 1922 in Nieswierz, Poland.

2. Parents: Father - Michal GOLENIIEWSKI, born 29 September 1883 at Uhnów, (Lemberg District) Poland. Deceased 17 May 1952 at Ciochanie, (Sulechów District) Poland.

Mother - Janina GOLENIIEWSKI, nee TURYSKA, born 17 August 1899 at Warsaw, Poland. Present residence: Marszałkowska 110 # 153, Warsaw, Poland.

3. Siblings: None living. A sister died as a small child.

4. Family Background: Subject's father studied law and was a first lieutenant in the Austrian Army in World War I. After the war the father joined the Polish Customs Service, married, and was first assigned as an inspector in Pinsk, later transferring to Nieswierz, where Subject was born. Subject was two years old when the family left Nieswierz when the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia expanded across the Polish border. The father worked as a bookkeeper for the State Distilleries monopoly in Warsaw until 1927, when he was transferred to Krakow, then in 1928 to Wolsztyn in the Poznan district. The father was released from his job as the depression in 1930 overtook Poland and for the next nine years the family lived in poverty in the village of Rostarkewo, near Wolsztyn, supported only by occasional jobs. In 1938 a sister of the father, Adelaide, who had married a wealthy nobleman, asked the father to work on her estate in the Lemberg area as a bookkeeper after the death of her husband. Subject and his mother were left in Rostarkewo, and the father worked on the estate until the outbreak of World War II in September 1939.

5. Education: At the age of 11, Subject completed primary school in Rostarkewo and was permitted to take the examinations to qualify for state assistance in attending the Gymnasium. He passed these and was admitted to the Jozef Pilsudski State Humanistic Gymnasium in Wolsztyn which he attended to the outbreak of war. In Spring 1939 Subject passed the "kleine Abitur" examinations and hoped to continue his studies at the Lyceum specializing in either chemistry or philosophy.

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6. World War II History: With the advent of war in September 1939, Subject's father urged him and his mother to join the father in Lemberg, but conditions were too disrupted to permit the mother to make the trip. Subject, then seventeen years old, attempted to join his father, traveling by bicycle the distance of 1500 kilometers, but the roads between Poznan and Warsaw were clogged with refugees and military units and Subject narrowly escaped death several times from Nazi strafing attacks.

a. Finding his journey impossible, he joined up with a Polish engineer outfit he met on the road and fought with them in battles on the banks of the Vistula near Modlin. The Polish units were cut to pieces and captured by the Germans. Subject was put to work by the Germans collecting equipment from the battlefield and managed to conceal a rifle and make his escape. Subject joined forces with a Polish lieutenant whom he helped to escape and the two of them obtained passes from the Germans in Kutno under false names and attempted to make their way to Poznan where Subject had friends. German SS atrocities they witnessed on the road, however, so enraged them that they retrieved the rifle Subject had hidden and appointed themselves as snipers to seek revenge. They killed five or six SS men in the next few days, but ceased this activity when the Germans executed twenty hostages in reprisal.

b. After hiding out in several places, Subject secured a job on an estate near Ujazd, but on 15 November 1939 Subject was arrested by the Germans for the alleged theft of a bicycle. He was lined up with other prisoners on several occasions and narrowly escaped being shot as a hostage until his mother secured his release in April 1940.

c. In May 1940 he was called to labor service by the Germans and assigned to office work on a large farm enterprise near Komorowo by the German State firm OSTLAND GmbH. For the rest of the war Subject worked as a bookkeeper in German agricultural enterprises near Wolsztyn, supporting his mother with his earnings.

7. Marital History: In March 1946 Subject married Anna MALINOWSKI, a young widow with a six-months old child whom he had met at the end of the war. A child, Danuta, was born of this marriage in late 1946. All went well until 1950 when Anna confessed to Subject she had not told him the true story of her identity. She was not a Pole but a Ukrainian from Stalino who had been transported in 1942 by the Germans to East Prussia for forced labor. She and the Russian father of her first child had assumed the name MALINOWSKI upon escaping together from forced labor and upon being imprisoned again had not dared reveal their identity as Russians. MALINOWSKI died

during this second imprisonment, but Anna was released at the end of the war. Anna had feared being forced to return to Russia by the Russian repatriation commissions roaming Poland at the time and had concealed her true background from Subject at the time of their marriage.

a. When his former wife confessed this to him, Subject became worried about his career with the UB and told the story to Major SKLAR, a Soviet advisor with whom he was friendly, who was able to fix the situation. However, about 1954 Subject noticed that his former wife was acting strangely and seemed to be suffering delusions of persecution, believing that Subject and his mother were intent on harming her. Subject states he believes Soviet pressure on his wife to check on his loyalty, perhaps coupled with threats based on her Russian nationality, were responsible for her mental decline. Anna was never really well-balanced and calm from this time onward and Subject was forced to move his mother out of the household. The situation worsened until Subject himself moved out and joined his mother. He obtained a court divorce in late 1957 which was granted on the dual grounds that his wife was a schizophrenic and had concealed material facts concerning her person at the time of the marriage. So far as Subject knows Anna and the two children continued to reside in Warsaw at Solariego 5 Wil.

b. On 7 March 1961 Subject married Irmgard KAMPF, a German citizen whom he met in East Berlin in 1958. He was unable to get a visa to bring her to Warsaw to arrange the marriage at an earlier date because of the opposition of his superiors because of her relatives in West Germany. Upon deciding to leave Poland and defect to the West, Subject asked Irmgard to accompany him and marry him as soon as this could be legally arranged. Subject does not have a copy of his Polish divorce decree.

8. Postwar Career: Subject joined the UB as a guard in Zielona Gora in 1945, as the only job available to him in the confused post-war period. He intended to return to his studies, but rapid advancement and family responsibilities intervened. In 1948 he was an operational officer with the rank of lieutenant and section chief in the Zielona Gora UB. From early 1948 to April or May 1950 Subject was director of the CE Department of the Poznan provincial UB. He served as director of the CE Department of the UB in Gdanak from May 1950 to mid-1952 and was promoted to major. In mid-1952 Subject was transferred to Warsaw UB Headquarters as chief of Section 9, Department I, (Study and Inspection) which post he held until 1954. In 1954 he was made deputy director of Department I (CE) of the UB (called KBP at that time). In December 1955 Subject was transferred

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to the GZI (Central Directorate for Information, the Military CE and Security Service) as a lieutenant colonel and deputy to the Chief. In December 1956 Subject was fired from the GZI as a "Stalinist" by Gomulka's newly appointed Minister of Defense, SPYCHALSKI. In February 1957 he was brought back into the UB (now called MSW) as a lieutenant colonel and given the post of Chief, Section 6, Department I. He held this post until his defection in January 1961.

#### 9. Political and Party History:

a. Subject first came into contact with Marxist theory at the Gymnasium in wolsztyn, where a seminar in "philology" run by a Latin professor was in reality a cover for socialistic indoctrination. Despite his father's own labor sympathies and leftist (in terms of Pilsudski's ultra-conservative regime) leanings, he advised Subject not to attend these seminars. Youthful poverty and the complete breakdown of the Polish State in World War II motivated Subject toward sympathy with socialism. The rapid promotions he received in the postwar communist-run UB and the urgings of his superiors combined to dissuade him from returning to his normal studies, and instead he was sent to a Communist Party school in Warsaw where he completed a course and emerged as a full-fledged Party member, which was essential to his further progress in the UB.

#### b. A chronology of Subject's Party history and schooling:

15 May 1945 to 10 Jan 1946	- candidate for admission to Party
10 Jan 1946 to defection (Dec 1960)	- member of Party
10 Oct 1946 to 1 Mar 1948	- member of exec committee in Zielona Gora
Aug 1948 to 1 Sept 1949	- member of exec committee in Poznan Party

#### Party schooling:

1946 - 1948	- attended Category I school (indoctrination)
1949 - 1952	- attended Category II school (higher indoctrination)
1954 - 1955	- attended Marx Lenin Institute in Warsaw

c. Disillusionment set in as Subject got an inside view of the cynical exploitation of Poland by the Russians, and the complete disregard for law or humanitarian considerations which marked the Bierut Communist regime in Poland. He was however

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ted to the Soviet advisors by the circumstances of his past service to them and their hold over his former wife, and was forced to conceal his growing disillusionment with communism to preserve his life and freedom. He broke completely with communism in April 1958 by writing a letter addressed to the Director of the FBI offering his services against the communist regimes in Russia and Poland. He performed valuable services at the risk of his life from this date until January 1961, when he feared that his double role had been detected and he felt forced to flee for his life.

BIOGRAPHIC DATA

Irmgard Margarete KAMPF

1. Birth: Born 6 January 1929, Berlin, Germany.
2. Parents: (The entire family is now living in Frankfurt, in the German Federal Republic.)
  - Father : Franz Conrad Theodor KAMPF, born 6 November 1885 in Berlin, Germany. Occupation, laborer.
  - Mother : Louise Mathilde KAMPF nee HENSCHEL, born 4 April 1890 in Marienburg, Germany.
  - Brother: Alfred KAMPF, born 14 May 1914 in Berlin, Germany. Married to Ursula KAMPF nee WINTER, born 26 March 1923 in Berlin. Three children.
  - Sister : Margarete MISCHE, nee KAMPF, born 25 August 1911 in Berlin, Germany. Widow with three children. Employed as clerk in food store.
3. Education: Subject completed eight years of elementary school in Berlin, 1935-1943. In 1943-1944 she attended a business school in Berlin.
4. Employment Records: In 1945 Subject worked as purchasing agent for a vegetable seller in Berlin. In 1947-1951 she was employed as a clerk and later as a supervisor in the records section of the Berlin Magistrat, in the Trade and Welfare Section. From April 1951 to 1959 she was employed as a secretary at the 26th Oberschule, Stadtbezirk Mitte, Ost Berlin, the Magistrats Abteilung Volksausbildung. In 1959 she was transferred to a secretarial position with the 13th Oberschule where she worked until 3 January 1961.
5. Political History: Subject never applied for nor held membership in any political party, either before or after World War II. Nor was she ever active in any youth organizations. She was from 1951 a member of the Employee Trade Union of the Magistrat, which is compulsory.
6. Last Address: From birth to 3 January 1961 Subject lived with her parents at E-58, Wollinerstrasse 54, Berlin Ost.

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Michal GOLKOWSKI - Physical Description - July 1961

Apparent Age: 40  
Height : 5'10"  
Weight : 165 pounds  
Build : Slim  
Hair : Dark brown, gray at temples, combed straight back  
Eyes : Blue green  
Special  
Marks : Two moles on left cheek

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Ingard KAMPF - Physical description - July 1961

Apparent Age: 35  
Height : 5'7"  
Weight : 135  
Hair : Dark brown  
Eyes : Brown  
Special  
Marks : Slightly protruding front upper teeth

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