

free poland

REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

APRIL NO 8

FROM THE EDITOR	2
REPORT No 17 - names of eighth KGB agents at the United Nations	3
REPORT No 18 - names of four Czech STB agents in New York	3-4
NEW YORK TIMES, ABC-TV, DAILY NEWS on KGB agents	5-6
SOHO NEWS WEEKLY - full report and interview	
1. Where the Soviet Spies Are	8
2. At home with the spies: more names and addresses	11
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - HOW DETENTE OPENS DOOR FOR SOVIET SPIES IN US	13
NATIONAL ENQUIRER Exposes 23 Top Russian Spies	15
SUPPORT RHODESIA - US must aid Rhodesia in defense against Soviets	17
KGB PRELATE - World Council of Churches headed by KGB agent	20

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KOMUNIKATY Z POLA WALKI

KWIECIEŃ NR 8

OD REDAKCJI	21
KOMUNIKAT Nr 17 i Nr 18 - agenci KGB i czeskiej STB przy ONZ	22
REAKCJA REŻYMU - MSZ przeprowadza kontrole w Nowym Jorku	24
SOWIECCY AGENCI NA KAPITOLU - TIME demaskuje agentów KGB niedokładnie	24
KGB i GRU rozszerza swoje sieci w Europie	26
Szpiegdy KGB w RFN - około 10,000 szpiegów sowieckich	26
Z tajemnic PRL - warszawski proces przemysłowców obrazów i złota	27

FROM THE EDITOR

Our action: WAR AGAINST OFFICIAL SOVIET ESPIONAGE still continues. The first round is not over yet. And there will be a second round, too. And also another action will start soon.

This issue of FREE POLAND consists mainly of press clippings. Do not wonder and do not think that we are too lazy to write reports. Just read them with your full attention, since the press had said even more than we had wanted to make public.

But, one important idea must be explained and underlined here, once again.

Our four allied National Liberation Movements; the Combat Organization FREE POLAND (OE WP), the Cossack Defense Department FREE GOSSACKIA (OKO), the Slovak Revolutionary Army FREE SLOVAKIA (SRA), and the Croatian Liberation Army FREE CROATIA (HOV), are cooperating world-wide, with full mutual understanding and respect, on basis of the principle of self-determination of nations, and preserving democratic rules in our policy and decision-making practice.

We are negotiating similar terms of cooperation with other nationalities. Once again, we invite all National Liberation Movements and national groups with similar concept of activity, to join our alliance. We are waiting for your correspondence and proposals.

We wish to express our great appreciation for press and television coverage, to Miss Christyna Olenska from SOMO NEWS Weekly, Mr. Ted Kavanan and Mr. Peter Bannon from EYEWITNESS NEWS (WABC-TV New York, Channel 7), Mr. Harry Stathos from DAILY NEWS and HELLENIC TIMES, Mr. Andrey Sedych from NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, Mr. David Floyd from LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH, and many other nice persons, for their cooperation with us in exposing off Soviet espionage network. We are very glad that we have so many friends around the world.

But now, our enemy is trying to use the US Department of State in order to force us to cease our actions. Sorry, but we shall use all possible lawful means in defense of our methods of actions and our views. The main argument against us is our disturbing off the US-Soviet relations. Of course, we are doing it. If the Department of State believes that the Soviet subversion and espionage activity is not disturbing these relations, and is not endangering the security of this great country -- then, sorry gentlemen, we do not agree with such a belief. Someone must stress off how dangerous is the Roosevelt-Rockefeller-Kissinger-Sonnenfeld type policy for the American people. Someone has to make this Nation aware that mistakes of the past may not be repeated, if this Nation wishes to survive as free and independent as it is now.

The whole Free World must awake and be warned once again -- that shaping off foreign policy can not any longer be left in the hands off the Kremlin so called Bilderberg group, people like Willy Brandt with their Gullames, or the Council off Foreign Relations (CFR).

There will never be any peace nor freedom on this earth for as long as the Soviet colonial empire exists. The Soviet colonial empire must, by all means, be destroyed, and all subjugated nations must regain their freedom and independence.

Governments off the still free nations must recognize what is at stake and act in accordance with principles of defense of independence, which normally is a foundation off their very existence.

Free World and all our National Liberation Movements must act quickly and with full determination toward preparing an anti-Communist revolution inside of the USSR, since this is the only way for preservation of humanity from a global war.

One off the most important goals of every nation and its government is to keep the country's ability to cope with problems off national security.

The National Liberation Movements acting in exile, are willing to take positions on the first line, fighting against common enemy who infiltrates and makes all efforts

toward destroying the entire Western World system.

Help us, for we are helping you. Together we stand. We are strong in unity, only. God bless our suffering Homelands, our people, and give us the power to help save the West from undergoing and slavery.

(From a speech delivered at a special meeting of the Joint Staff of our four organizations.)

* * * * *

REPORT No 17

On March 5th of 1976, the Combat Organization FREE POLAND and its allied National Liberation Movements, through a Press Release sent to selected newspapers and news services, had exposed these KGB agents working as employees of the United Nations Organization in New York -

Our file #

- B 1141/465 Yuri Mikhailovich GALENOVICH, Dir., Ext. Rel. Div. OPI, UN (expert on China affairs, speaks also Chinese) Res.: 1160 3rd Avenue, New York, NY, tel. 744-4483
- B 1144/477 Sergei GRIBKOV, Princ. Officer, Thematic Task Force Coordination, OPI, UN Res.: 330 East 46th Street, New York, NY, tel. 867-0068
- B 1152/488 Georgiy Fedorovich KALINKIN, Dep. Dir. Security Council & Pol. Committee Div., PSCA, UN. In 1952-54 at the USSR Embassy in Warsaw supervising the Warsaw Communist puppet regime. Res.: 333 East 49th Street, New York, NY, tel. 755-7032
- B 1153/501 Anatoly KIREYEV, Dep. Dir., Off. of Techn. Coop., ESA, UN Res.: 435 East 65th Street, New York, NY, tel. 879-0103
- 1156/518 Valeri Viktorovich KREPKOGORSKI, Special Asst., Office of the Secr. Gen., UN Res.: 305 East 40th Street, New York, NY,
- 1165/558 Alexander Alexandrovich MIRONOV, Dep. Dir. of Studies, UNITAR Res.: 420 East 55th Street, New York, NY, tel. 832-1695
- 1178/589 Boris Pavlovich PROKOFIEV, Dir. Dep. to Under Secr. Gen., ESA, UN Res.: 400 East 54th Street, New York, NY, tel. 371-3948
- 1181/597 Vladimir Fedorovich ROUBTSOV, Chief, Spec. Proj. Unit, Ext. Rel. Div. OPI, UN in 1961-66 he was editor of the Marxist World Review in Prague, Czechia

* * * * *

REPORT No 18

On March 9th of 1976, the Combat Organization FREE POLAND and its allied National Liberation Movements had released a Press Release (reproduction on next page) containing names, private addresses and phone numbers of four Czech STB agents acting in New York, mainly at the UN.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE March 9th, 1976

free slovakia

1. WABC TV Channel 7
 2. SOHO NEWS Weekly
- and other, selected addressees

BOX 1095
 GRAND CENTRAL STATION P.O.
 NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

To be published under condition that the full contents of this release will be printed. No objections to any comments. We do not agree to publicity made in favor of our staff members. Please refrain from description of personal data concerning our staff members.

The Joint Staff of the Combat Organization FREE POLAND (OB WP), the Cossack Defense Department FREE COSSACKIA (OKO), the Slovak Revolutionary Army FREE SLOVAKIA (SRA), and the Croatian Liberation Army FREE CROATIA (HOV), represented by the undersigned on the basis of joint agreement between all four National Liberation Movements, informs that it decided to publish names, private addresses and telephone numbers of four Czech STB agents, acting in the City of New York, mainly in and around the United Nations :

Our file #

- Z 1112 Jan MIKOLAJ, counselor at the ESA, UN, employee of the UN
 Res.: 1109 Madison Avenue, New York, NY, tel. 535-8814
- Z 419 Dr. Emanuel HAVLIK, counselor at the Czech Perm.Mission to the UN
 Res.: 345 East 80th Street, New York, NY, tel. 288-0260
- Z 408 Jan KROUPA, 3rd secretary at the Czech Perm.Mission to the UN
 Res.: 444 East 86th Street, New York, NY, tel. 628-9623
- Z 406 Miroslav PLASEK, 2nd secretary at the Czech Perm.Mission to the UN
 Res.: 111 East 85th Street, New York, NY, tel. 348-1725

The Joint Staff of our four allied National Liberation Movements announces still more disclosures in the future.

Purposes of this action and aims of our organizations have been previously presented in our publications.

We must point out, that the USSR and their servile puppet regimes in our occupied countries, and generally speaking : the Soviet colonial empire, is constantly leading a wide espionage and subversion activity in the US, not disturbed by the public opinion which is not sufficiently informed about real danger and a threat to the security of this Nation created by such subversive activities of the KGB. The general public must be aware of it.

Konstanty Z. Hanff, Ph.D.
 for FREE POLAND

Gen. Vasily G. Glazkov
 for FREE COSSACKIA

Jan Bukovec
 for FREE SLOVAKIA

Stipe Bunjevac
 for FREE CROATIA

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The New York Times

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1976

page 2

Emigre Body Lists Aides At U.N. as Soviet Agents

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Mar. 5—Four European emigre organizations have sent to non-Communist United Nations delegations lists of names and addresses of Soviet and Polish officials here they say are secret agents of the K.G.B., the Soviet Intelligence and Internal Security Agency. They asked for expulsion of the officials.

The four groups described themselves as members of the Combat Organization representing Free Poland, the Cossack Defense Department, Free Slovakia and the Croatian Liberation Army.

A spokesman, Konstanty Z. Hanff, said they had acted because they wanted to warn delegations of the dangers of Communist subversive activities and also because the K.G.B. had had a hand in publishing details about the Central Intelligence Agency, which led to the killing of Richard S. Welch, C.I.A. station chief in Athens, last December.

MARCH 13, 1976

U. S. Envoy Hears Protest

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP)—For the third time in two weeks, the Soviet Foreign Ministry today summoned United States Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel Jr. to hear a formal protest over actions against Soviet establishments in New York.

FREE POLAND

FREE CROATIA

FREE COSSACKIA

FREE SLOVAKIA

ON THE AIR

On March 2 and 5, ABC-TV EYEWITNESS NEWS, Channel 7 in New York, at 11 PM, EST, (repeated each following morning) broadcasted fragments of an interview (led by Peter Bannon) with representatives of the Joint Staff of four allied National Liberation Movements. This interview was on the air four times at the beginning of news, and that added a lot of importance to the presentation. Also, the covers of the four publications have been shown.

On March 2, the news have been based upon the press release which revealed names of five top KGB agents at the USSR Permanent Mission to the United Nations Organization in New York. (FREE POLAND #7)

On March 5, the news consisted of pictures of buildings where the KGB agents live, excerpts from the interview with representatives of the Joint Staff, and also eight names of KGB agents have been released - all of them are direct employees of the United Nations.

The ABC comentator mentioned in his report the SOHO NEWS Weekly as the source of more detailed information, including private addresses and telephone numbers. This was mentioned in every broadcasting.

DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER ©

FEBRUARY 26, 1976

Bare Nest of Soviet Spies in UN Here

By MILA ANDRE and HARRY STATHOS

Novoye Russkoye Slovo, a Russian-language daily newspaper here, yesterday identified five diplomats in the Soviet Mission to the United Nations as agents of the KGB—the Kremlin's equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The claims were made by four anti-Communist groups based in Europe, according to the newspaper. They are Free Poland, Free Kazakia, Free Slovakia and Free Horvatia.

Their local representative, Dr. Konstantin Hanff, said the four groups are non-violent organizations.

The disclosure of the alleged Soviet KGB agents was reminiscent of the recent wave of efforts to identify and publish the names of Central Intelligence Agency employees working abroad. The public identification

of Richard S. Welch, the CIA station chief in Athens, was believed to have led to his assassination last Dec. 23.

Last month, the leftist newspaper Liberation in Paris published a long list of alleged CIA employees. There were similar "disclosures" of the names of CIA agents in the American holm, Madrid and Mexico City.

A few days later, a London magazine called Time Out named three men it said were "senior" spies attached to the American Embassy there.

The Soviet diplomats identi-

fied in Novoye Russkoye Slovo were all said to be high-ranking officials.

However, sources said that most Soviet employes who pose as officials of the Soviet Mission to the UN are actually KGB agents involved in gathering intelligence data here.

"The Soviet Union would not employ anyone at its mission unless they were either with the GRU, which is military intelligence, or the KGB, which is the civilian counterpart of our CIA," the source said.

FEBRUARY 27, 1976

Charge 2 Polish Envoys Spy Here

By HARRY STATHOS

An anti-Communist Polish magazine called Free Poland yesterday charged that two Polish diplomats in New York are spies working under the cover of diplomatic immunity.

The report came one day after Novoye Russkoye Slovo, a Russian-language daily newspaper here, charged that five diplomats in the Soviet Mission to the United Nations were agents of the KGB—the Kremlin's equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Writing in the March issue of the Combat Organization Free Poland, Col. Jan Walozak, whose title is chief of combat action, said that Janusz Kuczawski, who is a vice-consul in the Polish consulate-general here, "is a resident of intelligence (chief of the espionage net work) on behalf of the Security Service of

the Ministry for Internal Affairs."

The second diplomat named by Free Poland was Zenon Milik, who is the counsellor to the Polish Mission to the United Nations.

The magazine said that Milik is "chief of the intelligence unit attached to the Polish People's Republic Mission to the United Nations Organization."

It added that "it is not clear if Milik is a chief of a separate espionage network on behalf of the military intelligence (so-called information service of the armed forces of the Polish People's Republic) or similar to

Kuczawski, on behalf of the Security Service of the Ministry for Internal Affairs or maybe on behalf of both."

Neither Kuczawski nor Milik was available for comment on the report.

Dr. Konstanty Z. Hanff of Free Poland said that it was decided to publish the names, private addresses and telephone numbers of "five top KGB operatives at the United Nations because of the hand of the KGB in publishing details about CIA agents that led to the death of Richard Welch, CIA station chief in Athens." Welch was assassinated last Dec. 23.

SOHO NEWS

WEEKLY

VOLUME 3, NO. 22

NEW YORK'S

NEWSPAPER

MARCH 24 - MARCH 30, 1976

**THIS
MAN
IS A
SOVIET
SPY...**

**NAMES AND
ADDRESSES
INSIDE**

**CHRISTVA OLENSKA
P. 6**



PHOTOGRAPH BY MICHAEL O'NEILL

Where the Soviet Spies Are

CHRISTINA OLENSKA

A multi-national vigilante group operating mainly in New York, Chicago, and West Germany, has "declared war" against Communist espionage. The "war" in this country consists mainly of exposing alleged Soviet agents. But in Europe, assassination bureaus have been organized and are claiming responsibility for the Feb. 7 killing of Yugoslavian General Consul, Edrin Zdovc in Frankfurt. The assassination was in retaliation for the alleged murder by Yugoslavian agents of four Croatian nationalists and two Serbian nationalists in Germany and Sweden.

The exposure of the Soviet officials in this country by the self-styled Combat Organization of Free Poland, and its staff members, the Cossack Defense Department, the Slovak Revolutionary Army, and the Croatian Liberation Army, is considered a defensive maneuver after the KGB's publication of supposed CIA agents' names and home addresses, which allegedly resulted in the Athens murder of agent Richard Welch.

In their publications "Reports from the Battlefield," the group has accused the following people of actively engaging in espionage activities:

Janusz Kuczawski, vice-consul of the Polish People's Republic Consulate in New York, res. 30 Waterside Plaza, NY 10010. Tel: 889-9339. Mr. Kuczawski is described as the chief of intelligence of the Polish SB MSW (Security Service of the Ministry for Internal Affairs). Has diplomatic immunity.



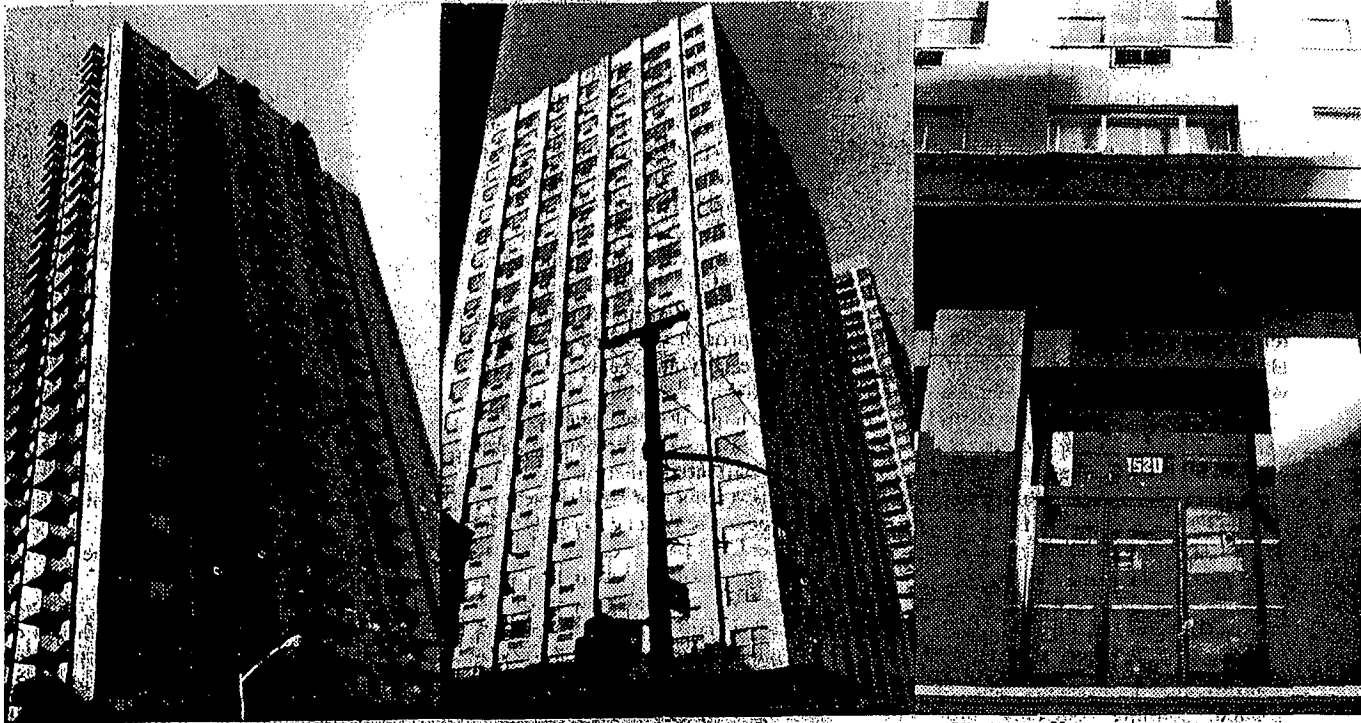
From right, the owners of Polonaise Terrace flanking vice consul Kuczawski at a banquet in honor of Warsaw consul Cies.

Zenon Milk (Chief of Intelligence Unit attached to the PPR Mission to the UN), 10 West 66 St. NY 10023. Tel: 787-1955. Has diplomatic immunity.

From the Soviet Mission to the UN, all protected by diplomatic immunity.

Dr. Richard Sergeevich Ovlankov, Adviser and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 250 East 87 Street, New York, New York 10028. Tel: 831-8574

Vadim Pavlovich Kovalenko,



Youri M. Matseiko: 1385 York Ave.

Vadim Pavlovich Kovalenko: 353 E. 83 St.

Vladimir Krasovsky: 1520 York Ave.

"You can tell how important the agents are by where they live. Normally, their rent is \$400 to \$500. The lower echelon lives in Flushing," said Dr. Hanff.

153 East 83 Street, New York, New York 10028, Tel: 794-8903

Vladimir Grigorievich Krasovsky, Adviser and Senior Counsellor, 1520 York Avenue, New York, New York 10028, Tel: 49-1672

Vladimir Borisovich Tulinov, Adviser and Senior Counsellor, 50 East 87 Street, New York, New York 10028, Tel: 369-4911

Youri M. Matseiko, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1385 York Avenue, New York, New York 10021, Tel: 535-1167

The activities of the above-KGB agents clandestinely conducted in their private apartments are directed against the security of your government.

In Chicago's Polish Consulate General:

Zenon Krol, 1415 N. Dearborn, Chicago 60610, Tel: 944-2194

Wlslaw Mickiewicz, 5414 N. Sheridan, Chic. 60640, Tel: 34-2052

Stanislaw Szymanski, 1560 N. Sandburg Terrace, Ch. 60610, Tel: 37-0109, DPL immunity since Nov. 1974

Stanislaw Weglarczyk, 1445 N. White Pkwy, Ch. 60610, Tel: 87-5586

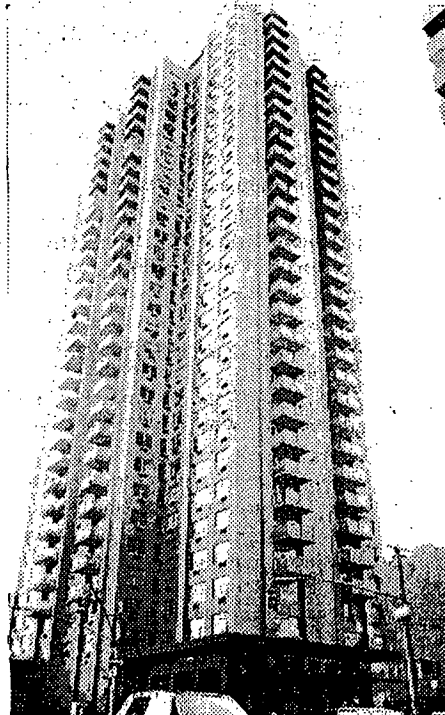
Tadeusz Kropiniewicz, 1221 N. Dearborn, Chicago 60610, Tel:

266-1095, at the Pekao Trading Corporation

According to Dr. Konstanty Z. Hanff, the group's Chief of Political Co-ordination, the above individuals represent the most active hard-core agents operating in New York and Chicago. Dr. Hanff indicated that Mr. Kropiniewicz, of Pekao Trading, was on the list because like the Soviet Amtorg, these East European trading companies provide not only a comfortable cover for espionage activities, but serve to finance these activities throughout the world. Last year, the Polish State Enterprises converted their currency to between \$10 to \$20 million US dollars, mostly channeled through private London banks. This money is never accounted for in the national budgets, and is used to finance subversive activities abroad, said Dr. Hanff, when I interviewed him in his spacious Manhattan apartment.

Dr. Hanff, who does not like to use the telephone, and who had a young man check me out in the lobby of his luxurious co-op building before admitting me, is a person of mystery.

All the Polish-American institutions I called either never heard of him or did not want to talk about him.



Dr. Richard Ovinnikov: 250 E. 87th St.

"Nowy Dziennik," a Polish newspaper here, confirmed the fact that he was "a bonafide former officer of the Polish Armed Forces during WWII," and Dr. Hanff, who was reluctant to answer personal questions, admitted to having been imprisoned by the Germans and sent to Soviet concentration camps.

Form 142a

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A wiry, stylish man with a long graying mane, Dr. Hanff spoke nervously, but with determination. His manner was old-world formality and polite distance. The coop apartment is expensive (it costs about \$500 a month) to maintain and is expensively furnished.

There was a framed photograph of a young woman with a black ribbon across it, conspicuously placed on a window sill. An old Manhattan telephone directory listed Dr. Hanff at 448 St. Marks Place, which is a German Methodist Church, not quite as posh as his current domicile. The Doctor explained that his mother was an active member of the church and that he, too, was a Methodist. He stated that his occupation was "freelance translator."

"You don't mind if I tape this conversation?" he asked, switching on some very sophisticated equipment. "No," I replied, pulling out my little Panasonic.

"Yes, I was in prison for ten and a half years. I was taken by the Soviets during the last days of the war in 1945. After ten and a half years I was handed over to the Polish Security." He served time in the same Moscow prison along with Solzhenitsyn, then was sent to Perm, in the Urals. He was imprisoned for political reasons, "suspect of being with the underground movement."

He came here six years ago, after a twelve-year effort to get out of Poland.

Dr. Hanff said the group consists of people "who have been hiding and suffering from the Nazis, and hiding and suffering from the Soviets." Four other national groups are being considered for membership, but we are careful about any fascist connections. "We must be cautious about selecting even our friends," he said, then spoke of revenge on the part of people who suffered under the Soviets. "After such an experience, of course, some people understand the dangers of the USSR. So whenever there is an occasion to do something against them, they like to do so."

But the main objective is to get agents to defect, "or, shall we say, cooperate with us. If within a period of time they don't respond, we feel it necessary to expose them." Dr. Hanff said that many agents are cooperating and supplying information. Some of these

agents are in Eastern Europe and the USSR.

Dr. Hanff said all the violence is outside US borders. "Active combat is going on in Europe, but not the USSR," he said. "It's a host country focus and it's very convenient to operate here."

The Doctor stated that all the men listed were approached first and asked to either defect or cooperate. "Of course, with some this approach would be senseless, because they may be too deeply involved."

"Perhaps it's the incentive?" I asked as the Doctor poured some Communist Polish cut crystal.

In terms of incentive, in Europe we may act differently, he answered. "We could say to someone, 'Look, your life is in danger if you don't want to cooperate.' This would be a normal thing to say to someone in Europe we would like to convince, with promises that he would be living like a king somewhere because he defects." Dr. Hanff tried to light his cigarette while I turned away to count all the Polish eagle crests around the room. Three, plus a Reagan sticker on the side of the desk. Nervous people make me nervous.

"But here in the US, ... NO!" he said. The late afternoon sun turned the blinds into a cage of shadows around Dr. Hanff. He could see the wear and tear of bad experience. I wondered about the young man who brought me up the elevator and then disappeared into another room, never to be seen or heard from again. The apartment was too quiet and clean. Clearly, there was no woman and I kept looking back at the photograph in mourning.

"Here in the US, we cannot use any kind of violence. Nor any kind of blackmail or threats," said Dr. Hanff. "So, the only incentive is an appeal to their feelings, or their political imagination."

"Money?" I asked.

"I wouldn't like this approach and would only use it when really necessary, in rare situations. Usually, defectors who are looking for money only are not of much use. But money is no problem; we can have the funds," Dr. Hanff said. He indicated that the group first uses a diplomatic approach, and if that fails, they try a militant approach. "Both are very efficient and not dependent on any kind of publicity."

The Doctor said young people,

or those who have been in service no more than 10 years, are the easiest to recruit. The older, high-level officials, such as the ones he named, are more difficult because they spent years of training in other countries before coming here. "For them, moving to New York is a big advancement which they don't want to jeopardize. They are very much pleased with their positions and very proud of what they do."

Dr. Hanff was surprised at the ignorance of the American press, because it's taken for granted in most diplomatic circles that the people he is naming are spies. "Every nation has an intelligence force," he explained, "it only becomes a threat when the political balance is disturbed."

He said that most of those he named are engaged in political espionage, which is the most important kind because it makes the other types of espionage possible.

"Political secrets and political connections, building up agents of influence among other diplomatic agents—that is the most important area in espionage," he maintained.

When I asked about any connection his group may have with the CIA or the FBI, Dr. Hanff requested that I turn off my tape recorder. Then he said that they were not in contact with any US intelligence agency, "but we would be glad if they would cooperate and ask for help on our part, and under certain conditions, this could be provided." He said that these named individuals must be known to US intelligence, "but I don't think that any of them would want to release this information at this time. That is why we are doing it without their permission."

However, he said that besides his own inside source of information (that is, double agents within the embassies, consulates and missions), he has confirmation from two official sources that this list is sure. "He did not want to name them because you will suspect it's a government agency, and I cannot say this." I switched on my tape recorder. "Sometimes an operation leading to the breaking of a net, or gaining a defector, or infiltrating a net, can be done much more efficiently if done unofficially," he continued. Then he said that his group can't give day by day reports on the alleged spies because "it would be disturbing to the FBI and other people." He ex-

plained that the FBI alone has legal authority over domestic intelligence.

"I cannot state that I'm officially involved in counter-espionage work," said Dr. Hanff. "Of course, many of us have been engaged in espionage or counter-espionage previously. This experience is used to advantage within the group," he explained.

"Let me just say," he concluded, "that our aims are simply to destroy the Soviet empire, and by defeating the spy net around the world, we can diminish the power of the Soviet Union."

When I was on my way out, Dr. Hanff said to me in Agency language, "Why don't you call the people we named and ask them when was the last time they went fishing?" I did just that, without any success. In each case there was either no answer or the party hung up when I identified myself. The SWN photographer was told by several doormen that the individuals named had moved, which was untrue.

I called the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, but nobody would comment on the matter and suggested I call the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The woman at the Mission's press office refused to identify herself, and the repeated "beeps" indicated that the conversation was being taped.

Mr. Kamenyev, at the Soviet Embassy, was very much surprised that the Mission passed the buck to him. He confirmed that the five Soviets named were still employed by the Mission. "Those were provocative statements by some hostile group," he said. "We have made a protest to the US State Department on this matter. This group is only trying to harm Soviet-American relations," Mr. Kamenyev stated.

SOHO WEEKLY NEWS

AT HOME WITH THE SPIES: MORE NAMES AND ADDRESSES

CHRYSTYA OLENSKA P.6

Thursday, March 11, 1976

Soviet Spy Story, Continued

CHRYSTYA OLENSKA

Despite protests from the US State Department, the Soviet Embassy, and the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, more names of alleged Soviet spies operating in this country have been released by militant anti-communist group in New York. The publication of the names in the last issue of the *SoHo Weekly News*, followed by a report on WABC "Eyewitness News," along with the individuals' home addresses and telephone numbers, was the first in a series of indeeds more intended to be exposed by the organization's spokesman, Dr. Konstanty Z. Hanff. The new list is more detailed and includes the group's file numbers (see box).

During our second interview in apartment, the spiffy Doctor, o says he is a PhD, Political

Science, from an undisclosed institution in an undisclosed country—"I can only say that it was not the US"—was more at ease and did not turn on the tape recorder in the living room, although the adjoining room was wired for sound. He seemed pleased that the matter has acquired international significance, and mapped out future plans:

"The Department of State called me and expressed concern over the names being published, because the CIA could be in danger over this," he told me. He said that the KGB is expected to retaliate with more disclosures, and that an open war could be expected between the KGB and the CIA. He questioned the State Department's motives when they expressed concern for Americans, since "Americans have been in danger a long time ago" because of the KGB being allowed to operate in the US with in-

creasing freedom as a result of détente, according to the Doctor. The State Department representative ("a fellow from the Soviet desk, not listed in the government directory"), Dr. Hanff said, wanted a clandestine meeting in New York, mid-week, but the vigilante organization is insisting on a meeting which would be open to the press. And not with "some kind of an unknown person," but with Mr. Hartman, or other officials of the State Department.

It seems unlikely that such a meeting will take place because Dr. Hanff thinks of it more as a confrontation, rather than a conference. "Do you think that if we stop giving out these names the Soviets will be nicer? They will no longer be an enemy to the US. What do you want to achieve by such a request," the Doctor asked the State Department. He said the whole thing was ridiculous because

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the KGB has already "published hundreds of CIA names. So we will publish the same amount. Simple. I see no reason why we should be stopped."

Dr. Hanff, who is still an alien, expressed some concern over the fact that his activities could endanger his possibility of becoming a US citizen, but said that he would continue releasing information despite this.

He indicated that as a result of the SWN publication of their names, the Chicago five have already done some frantic shopping for the trek back to Poland, and that the others are expected to follow.

When asked what the file numbers mean, Dr. Hanff smiled and said, "They know what the numbers mean. The numbers have been used already. They will have a lot of trouble knowing the source. It's a whole game and it works very nicely," said the Doctor with delight.

He said the file numbers only represented his own files; that "they were composite numbers" from "cross records." "They have double lists, those people. They are on two lists, let's put it this way. And because they are on two lists, they have two numbers. Now is the first time we put these two numbers together." He said that the letters indicated the country of origin of the alleged spies.

"We don't have any access to American sources of information," he said, admitting the fact that the numbers were computerized elsewhere. He said, however, that the US government agencies already have the information he's divulging, but are trying to suppress it for political reasons. The US government, he believes, "is giving a green light to Soviet espionage. They don't want to harass them; they don't want to disturb their actions."

Within recent years there have been no actions taken against the 800 or so Soviet spies who are here legally. According to John Barron's "KGB" list only 27 out of the 77 identified as spies connected with the UN have been expelled. Usually these are recycled for work in another country, or sent home to train other spies. But Dr. Hanff considers the Barron book outdated and worthless as a source and never refers to it.

As far as illegal spies are concerned, "they are very difficult to

B 1141/465: YURI MIKHAILOVICH GALENOVICH, Dir., Ext. Rel. Div. OPI, UN (expert on China affairs, speaks also Chinese). Res.: 1160 3rd Avenue, New York, NY, tel. 744-4483.

B 1144/477: SERGEI GRIBKOV, Princ. Officer, Thematic Task Force Coordination, OPI, UN. Res.: 330 East 46th Street, New York, NY, tel. 867-0068.

B 1152/488: GEORGIY FEDOROVICH KALINKIN, Dep. Dir. Security Council and Pol. Committee Div., PSCA, UN. In 1952-54 at the USSR Embassy in Warsaw supervising the Warsaw Communist regime. Res.: 333 East 49th Street, New York, NY, tel. 755-7032.

B 1153/501: ANATOLY KIREYEV, Dep. Dir., Off. of Techn. Coop., ESA, UN. Res.: 435 East 65th Street, New York, NY, tel. 879-0103.

B 1156/518: VALERI VIKTOROVICH KREPKOGORSKI, Special Asst. Office of the Sec. Gen., UN. Res.: 305 East 40th Street, New York, NY.

B 1165/558: ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVICH MIRONOV, Dep. Dir. of Studies, UNITAR. Res.: 420 East 55th Street, New York, NY, tel. 832-1695.

B 1178/589: BORIS PAVLOVICH PROKOFIEV, Dir. Dep. to Under Sec. Gen., ESA, UN. Res.: 400 East 54th Street, New York, NY, tel. 371-3948.

B 1181/597: VLADIMIR FEDOROVICH ROUBTSOV, Chief, Spec. Proj. Unit, Ext. Rel. Div. OPI, UN. In 1961-66 he was editor of the Marxist World Review in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

locate. And we cannot duplicate the work of the FBI, because that would be interference, and we don't want to disturb them." He stated that any knowledge of Americans cooperating with the Soviets would immediately be brought to the attention of the FBI. "It's the normal duty of a citizen." When asked about liability, a US citizen accused of espionage can sue, he explained, but the Soviets can't because "they are spies, and they know they are spies, and the burden of proving their innocence would be on their side."

He said he has heard nothing from either the CIA or the FBI, that only the State Department was giving him trouble. He did not want to step on the FBI's toes, especially, and felt that they were doing a better job than the others. "I think they're taking care of it. But I think both the CIA and the FBI are being suppressed by the State Department. Otherwise they would both just hand over the same list we have," Dr. Hanff stated.

He felt that the majority of Americans were against the current policy, and that "threats of war are propaganda by communists to intimidate Americans, who are very nice people," adding, "it's impossible that a power like the USSR could not be a threat to any free country." Dr. Hanff said that Americans are giving up little by

little in order to satisfy the enemy. "We don't want war. What do you want now? Alaska back? Take it, take it." This is entirely against the interests of the US."

I asked the Doctor how his apparently expensive operation was funded. Generally, you can say that we are funded by private donation. Why not? But it is our policy never to disclose who is contributing and how much," he stated, making it clear that his organization does not pay for his elegant apartment.

I asked him about his group's tactics and future plans. He said that in the US they were still working on getting defectors "by psychological intimidation," suggesting to them that "it would be better for your own future if you cooperated with us. If you don't want to, it's your fault." In Europe, however, they would use blackmail. "Why not?" asked Dr. Hanff.

He said that his group has been considering committing violent acts, but has held back because they don't want their own people getting hurt. "But it's possible that within the near future, something will be done this way," he said. But blackmail, bombings, assassinations, and anything illegal would not take place in the US, he reassured us.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94th CONGRESS

NEW BIRDS SING IN SLOVAKIA

HON. LARRY McDONALD

of Georgia

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1976

Mr. McDONALD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, after a generation of Communist rule, some have expected the spirit of the captive nations to be crushed. To the deep chagrin of their Communist masters, this is not the case, for new birds begin to sing tunes diametrically opposite to Communism within the Communist occupied lands. As an example I would like to cite reports from northern Slovakia, near the Polish border, of "Samizdat" leaflets with national and religious content secretly produced and distributed by young Slovaks. As a result of this spontaneous action the Communist security service sealed off a large portion of the country to search for the young Slovaks responsible for these acts of resistance. The towns searched, in some of which whole blocks of houses were cordoned off, included Namestovo, Dolny Kubin, Spisska Stara Ves, Ruzomberok, Zilina, Trencin, and Nitra.

The spirit of these young Slovaks is characteristic of a new generation throughout Eastern Europe, nationalistic, but not chauvinistic, religious, but not dogmatic, and believers in elected representative government, not the totalitarianism of any party. This new spirit of resistance by young people in Eastern Europe, is beginning to have response in the West. For example, Dr. Kristof Greiner, the distinguished Slovak journalist in exile in West Germany, editor of the Slovak language newspaper *Cerakon Odkaz* and director of Slovak broadcasts from Cologne, beams back to Slovakia reports of acts of Slovak resistance so that the whole nation can be informed of different acts of Slovak heroism.

Different exile groups in contact with the resistance in their native lands have begun spontaneous cooperation with each other, based upon the concepts developed by young people behind the Iron Curtain. The Slovak Revolutionary Army, representing continuity from the earliest Slovak opposition to the Soviet occupiers of Slovakia to the new generation, entered into an agreement with the Polish Combat Organization, Wolna Polska, on October 16, 1975. I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleague the text of this agreement of cooperation between two significant resistance groups as it appeared in the publication *Free Poland* of October-November 1975:

Joint Communiqué

The Combat Organization, Free Poland (Organizacja Bojowa Wolna Polska) and the Slovak Revolutionary Army (Slovenska Revolučna Armáda), representing resistance forces of our two neighboring nations, resolve:

To jointly engage in the armed struggle against the alien, dictatorial regimes oppressing our nations;

To consider for freedom, independence and territorial integrity of Poland and Slovakia being essential conditions for both nations;

To coordinate resistance operations to prevent any military force from crossing our common border;

To jointly demand treatment of our combatants under the rules of the Geneva Convention for Armed Forces of National Liberation Movements;

To increase, through common efforts, the revolutionary self-confidence within each of our nations;

To further cooperation between our two nations on behalf of the principle of self-determination of nations inspired by the great national hero of Poland, Marshal Jozef Pilsudski, and the great national hero of Slovakia, General Milan Rastislav Štefánik;

Under the banner For Your Freedom and Ours to jointly oppose the alien Communist ideology which is so repugnant to the national and religious feelings of our nations and to jointly oppose a revival of Fascism, which brought in the past the partition of each of our nations;

Further, as Slavic and Christian peoples we recognize A. I. Solzhenitsyn as a Prophet for our time and extend the hand of friendship on the basis of equality and mutual respect to fighters for freedom and independence from all other enslaved nations;

The Combat Organization, Free Poland and the Slovak Revolutionary Army, jointly call upon all other National Liberation Movements to join our alliance in order to cooperate and coordinate our actions against the Soviet imperialistic invaders and the Communist ruled "governments" in our countries;

Both parties make it public that several detailed protocols have been signed governing the conduct of revolutionary operations.

(Duly executed signatures of the representatives of both parties appear on the original of this agreement.)

Signed on the 16th Day of October, 1975, in New York, New York.

HOW DÉTENTE OPENS DOOR FOR SOVIET SPIES IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. LARRY McDONALD

of Georgia

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 1976

Mr. McDONALD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago in the CONGRES-

sional Record—page E888 of February 17, 1976—I mentioned that the Soviet Embassy was in first place as regards unpaid parking tickets in Washington, D.C. It might well be asked what is the purpose of all these trips? We know that a large percentage of any Soviet Embassy staff belongs to the KGB or the GRU—military intelligence. Due to détente and all the current exchange programs with the U.S.S.R., the number of Soviet citizens roaming about the United States, in addition to diplomatic personnel, is greatly on the rise. U.S. News & World Report estimated in a recent article that there are now 700 such spies in the United States and obviously some of them are carrying on espionage and subversion right here in the Nation's Capitol and parking illegally in just one manifestation of this. The article from U.S. News & World Report for February 23, 1975, is included at this point for the edification of my colleagues:

HOW DÉTENTE OPENS DOORS FOR SOVIET SPIES IN UNITED STATES

(Spies posing as diplomats, or as scientists, hidden in trade delegations . . . Their numbers grow as relations with Russia expand.)

Almost totally obscured by public hand wringing in Congress about U.S. spying abroad is this striking disclosure: The number of spies from Soviet-bloc nations operating in the U.S. has increased by about 75 per cent in the last five years.

In 1970, there were fewer than 1,000 officials from Soviet Russia and its Communist satellites in Eastern Europe assigned to posts in this country.

By 1975, that number had grown to almost 1,700. About 40 per cent of these Communist officials are spies—trained, hard-core intelligence agents.

This means that there are now some 700 such spies in the U.S., compared with about 400 in 1970.

In addition, thousands of Soviet citizens entered this country last year in trade, scientific or cultural delegations. Between 70 and 80 per cent of all those sent abroad by Moscow are given some kind of intelligence assignment.

These figures were provided to U.S. News and World Report by well-informed U.S. Government sources, based on findings of Western intelligence experts and information supplied by defectors from Russia or its Communist allies.

They show how the problem of protecting vital American secrets from foreign agents is growing.

This growth occurs in an era of détente, when relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. are supposed to be improving and tensions relaxing.

EMBATTLED AGENCIES

It also comes at a time when the U.S. agencies assigned the job of countering foreign espionage—principally the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of

Investigation—are being weakened by criticism, investigation and leaks of secret information, and also are facing threats of new curbs on their powers and scope of operation.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Dem.), of Montana, recently said there has been a 43 per cent reduction in the personnel of the CIA and other U.S. intelligence-gathering organizations over the past six years. And he called for further cutbacks.

President Ford's budget for the next fiscal year would cut 15 million dollars from FBI funds and eliminate 522 positions from its work force.

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelly has warned Congress that the rising numbers of foreign agents in the U.S. pose a substantial threat to this nation's security. The U.S. has been designated the prime target by the intelligence services of Communist-bloc countries, he said. Although he has declined to give any details in open session, he told a House subcommittee that "the intensity of their operations against us may be gauged by the steady increase of intelligence officers assigned to the United States."

Director Kelly has objected to proposed curbs on the FBI's electronic surveillance and wiretaps in cases involving national security.

U.S. intelligence experts agree that détente, instead of easing their burden of counterespionage, actually has added materially to that burden.

Not only has détente contributed to the sharp increase in the numbers of Soviet-bloc officials in the U.S., but it has also led to relaxation of once-strict curbs on their travels here and their access to information.

SUSPECT DELEGATIONS

In addition, détente has opened the doors to entry of growing numbers of delegations that are visiting this country as part of the expanding economic and cultural exchange between the U.S. and Russia.

"From the counterintelligence point of view," says one U.S. official, "we must assume that all Soviet functionaries on assignment abroad may be spies."

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, on February 9, published testimony by a former Czechoslovakian spy that shows why U.S. officials are suspicious not only of Soviets but also of those entering this country from other Communist nations.

The witness was Joseph Frolk, described by the Subcommittee as a member of the Czech intelligence service for 17 years and "one of the most senior Eastern intelligence agents to defect to the West since World War II."

Mr. Frolk said "the efforts of the Czechoslovak intelligence service are directed and co-ordinated by the KGB [Soviet spy network] which uses the human and material resources of the intelligence services of the other countries of the so-called socialist camp in a similar manner."

Statistics tell the story of what this means to American spy hunters.

COMMUNIST OFFICIALS

Last year, there were about 3,500 people from the Soviet Union and its Communist satellites in Eastern Europe living in the United States—approximately 1,700 officials plus their 1,800 or so dependents. This was an increase from about 2,300 living here five years earlier.

This burgeoning population includes those attached to Communist missions to the United Nations in New York as well as to embassies in Washington.

Defector Frolk testified that his experiences led him to "assume that 80 per cent of all the diplomatic personnel at the Czechoslovak Embassy and 50 per cent of the non-diplomatic personnel of the Embassy and of the commercial section are members of the HSB [Czech intelligence service]." He added that "this also applies" to the Czech mission of the United Nations.

TRADE MISSIONS

In 1972 only 51 Soviet trade groups, totaling 641 persons, visited the U.S. By 1974, those figures had grown to 466 groups with 1,500 persons. Last year's figures are estimated to be somewhat smaller, perhaps due to diminishing hopes for Soviet-American trade. But trade missions, which include experts in many fields, still provide highly useful covers for at least 1,000 visitors, any of whom may be mixing spying with business.

CULTURAL EXCHANGES

In 1972, the Soviet Union sent 330 cultural groups containing 1,944 persons on tours of the United States. By 1974, the total was up to 486 groups including 2,683 persons, and last year, it is estimated, the number of Soviet performers on tour here topped 3,000.

VISITING SEAMEN

In 1972, the U.S. opened 30 deepwater ports to Soviet ships. This immediately gave Communist spies easy access to this country. In 1974, some 14,000 Soviet crewmen came ashore at U.S. ports. This does not include the seamen from Eastern European ships that dock in the U.S.

COMMUNIST COLLABORATORS

It is the Soviet Union which operates the biggest spy network in this country. But spies from such Eastern European Communist countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania collaborate with the Russians. Actually, according to the Frolk account, they take directions from the KGB.

Cuba, although maintaining no embassy in Washington, has more than a score of people in its delegation to the United Nations. And they also are described as being very helpful to the Soviet spy network.

In addition to all these foreign Communists in this country legally, there are believed to be large numbers of "illegals" posing as citizens of the U.S. or friendly countries.

Soviet intelligence targets in the U.S. are highly varied and often sophisticated. In

addition to military information—always a major concern—spies are interested in anything related to new technology, in business and economic data or political information—and anything about U.S. policy toward Cuba.

According to Mr. Frolk, "scientific-technical intelligence, to which the Communist regimes devote extraordinary attention, has become one of the most profitable components of the intelligence apparatus." He testified that valuable inventions, technological processes and scientific research are stolen on a massive scale.

FBI officials deny recent charges that Congress has been infiltrated, but Communist agents are known to be making a major effort to develop contacts, exercise influence and even recruit operatives among congressional aides and news reporters. Ethnic groups in this country are courted—or threatened—in efforts to enlist their help.

Easing of travel restrictions has made spying easier. Until 1974, Soviet diplomats were limited in their U.S. travels to a 25-mile radius from their place of assignment unless given special permission. But now that American officials are permitted to travel a bit more freely in the Soviet Union, curbs on Russian travel have been eased somewhat in return. So have those on Cubans. And there is no limit on the travel of Russians on the U.N. staff. Curbs on Eastern European diplomats vary according to the rules their countries apply to Americans. All Communist officials, however, are supposed to stay away from certain designated areas such as missile sites or major military or naval bases.

The U.S. is such an open society that much of the information Moscow seeks can be obtained overtly—often from American publications. But American officials say the Soviets tend to distrust such printed data, suspecting it is "planted," and prefer to get their information clandestinely. "If they obtained it secretly, they assume it must be more accurate," as one official put it.

And even in the U.S. open society, there are still many kinds of secrets to be stolen.

THE PAYOFF

How successful is Soviet espionage in this country? U.S. officials say they cannot measure that because there is so much "we don't know."

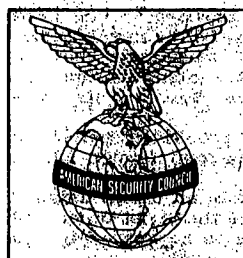
How successful is American counterintelligence in catching Soviet spies?

Only seven members of the Soviet-bloc apparatus have been expelled from the U.S. since 1969. But "arrests and expulsions are only a minor way of dealing with espionage," explains an American official. "They are only the tip of the iceberg. Our major aim is to neutralize their effectiveness. Prosecution is secondary, since other intelligence operatives are just sent in to take the place of those sent home or imprisoned."

"Our big problem now is the growing number of Communist officials in the U.S. The more there are, the greater is their intelligence capability."

NOTE

US News & World Report originally denied us the permission to reprint this report. After it was published in the Congressional Record it became public property.



An interesting episode took place during the recent visit of Secretary of State Kissinger to Moscow. He was accompanied by State Department Counselor, Helmut Sonnenfeldt. As a top Soviet expert, he has frequently accompanied Kissinger on his journeys to Moscow. He is no stranger to communist party chief Brezhnev. At a gala dinner, Brezhnev reached across the table and calmly removed Sonnenfeldt's gold watch. He replaced it with a cheap steel one. When Sonnenfeldt politely protested the unequal exchange, Brezhnev wrote in Russian on a piece of paper that they would be meeting again in the future, and they could exchange watches then.

SALT-détente symbolism is all too obvious. The Soviets are taking U.S. gold and will be giving us back Soviet steel.

NATIONAL ENQUIRER

March 23, 1976

02-261

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN AMERICA

Enquirer Exposes 23 Top Russian Spies Secretly Operating in U.S.

By JAN GOODWIN and PAUL FERSTEIN

The ENQUIRER has ripped off the masks of 23 top Soviet spies secretly operating in America — including the chief Russian agent who plans all U.S. spy operations. These men threaten America's national security every day. Russia considers the U.S. its main enemy, and its agents daily roam the halls of Congress and federal agencies — ferreting out every bit of information they can and subverting American citizens wherever possible.

Four of these master spies are high-ranking officials at the United Nations, we've learned from high U.S. intelligence sources.

Russia's consul general in San Francisco is another top Soviet intelligence officer — and the Soviet Embassy in Washington is literally a beehive of spy activity, with 18 known Red agents using it as a base.

All 23 spies are members of either the KGB — Russia's ruthless intelligence agency — or of the GRU, the KGB's military branch. They direct a vast nationwide spying which has one chilling goal: to destroy America.

"They're after anything they can get their hands on that's marked 'Top Secret,'" a key U.S. intelligence source told THE ENQUIRER.

"They make a tremendous effort to subvert people who can tell them important things — especially people in the White House, Congress, CIA, FBI, the military and government agencies."

The top-ranking KGB agent in America is Yury A. Mark, whose name Russia's permanent representative to the UN since 1963, our sources said,



CHIEF AGENT in America is Yury A. Mark, whose position as permanent Soviet representative to the UN allows him to easily contact KGB agents in other countries.

Mark, 69, is in charge of all KGB planning in the U.S.

"Mark's position at the UN also allows him to easily contact agents the KGB has placed in other countries," an American agent revealed.

Other KGB agents posing as UN ambassadors are Nikolay A. Eskin, a member of the UN's Special Political Affairs Committee and a top adviser to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim; Nikolay Y. Fyodorov, a Moscow chief in the United Nations Development Program; Yury M. Hyshkov,

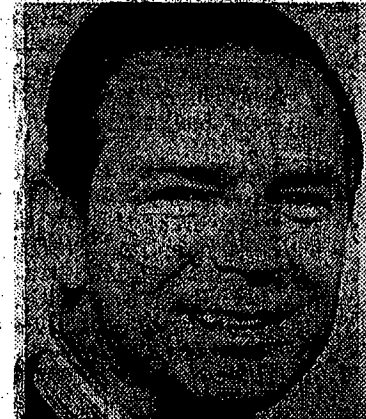
a director in the UN Secretariat's Legal Affairs Dept.

Eskin, the Soviets' newest U.S. spy, was granted a visa by the U.S. State Dept. last November — despite the vigorous objections of both the FBI and the U.S. Mission to the UN. American intelligence sources said the visa was granted "in the interest of détente" — but insist it should have been denied since Eskin is a known KGB officer.

"It's amazing... but that's a characteristic of this whole thing of détente," growled James Angleton, ex-chief of counterintelligence for CIA.

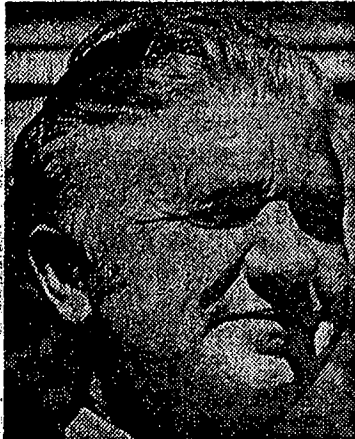
"The Soviets have become very brazen about their spying — and the FBI is having trouble keeping an eye on them. I don't think the FBI even has enough men to keep all KGB agents in this country under surveillance."

In San Francisco the "resident" — another KGB officer



UN AMBASSADOR Yury M. Hyshkov, a director in UN Secretariat's Legal Affairs Dept.

They Brazenly Mingle With People in the White House, Congress, the Military & Govt. Agencies



CONSUL GENERAL
Aleksandr I. Zinchuk, Soviet Consul General in San Francisco since 1973.

in charge — has been identified by American intelligence sources as Aleksandr I. Zinchuk, Soviet Consul General there since 1973.

Of the 18 spies uncovered at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, 17 are military attaches primarily seeking information about U.S. military affairs.

The other Embassy agent, Yevgeniy A. Rudkovskiy, officially is listed as a low-ranking employe — but he's actually one of a "new breed" of Soviet agent, U.S. experts say.

"Rudkovskiy looks, acts, speaks and dresses like an American," a U.S. agent explained. "He goes up on Capitol Hill and mingles with the staffs of Senators and Congressmen. He socializes a lot."

The 23 Soviet agents are called "9 to 12" workers because "they spend only three hours on their cover job, then spy the rest of the day," an agent explained. "These people — known in the intelligence community as 'light cover' agents — are the KGB chiefs. Each chief has 5 or 6

'deep cover' agents working under him. These agents could be anyone — from a janitor at Aeroflot (a Soviet airline) to a driver at the Soviet Embassy," he said.

A Soviet agent spends most of his spying time making contacts who'll provide him with information, an American intelligence official said.

"He's constantly trying to get people to work for him. Sometimes the bait is money, sometimes it's girls. Or if a person has relatives behind the Iron Curtain, the agent may



Capt. Anatoly P. Zotov



Lt. Col. Aleksey I. Sazhin



Lt. Col. Igor A. Kulikov



Major General Vsevolod S. Tovma



Cmdr. Georgiy B. Mashkovskiy



Colonel Ivan P. Shport



Cmdr. Vladimir F. Smolyar



Cmdr. Mikhail G. Parfentyev

Names of 23 Russian Spies Active in U.S.

Here are the names and covers of 23 top Soviet spies — members of the KGB and GRU — known to be operating in the United States right now.

UNITED NATIONS

- Yakov A. Malik, permanent Soviet representative to the UN.
- Nikolay A. Fokin, also known as Foshin or Voshin, a member of the UN Secretariat's important Special Political Affairs Committee.
- Nikolay Y. Bogatly, a chief in the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Far East, United Nations Development Program.
- Yuriy M. Rybakov, director of the Codification Division in the UN Secretariat's Legal Affairs Dept.

SOVIET CONSULATE, SAN FRANCISCO

- Aleksandr I. Zinchuk, Consul General since 1973.

SOVIET EMBASSY, WASHINGTON

- Yevgeniy A. Rudkovskiy, a consultant in the Information Section.
- Major Gen. Vsevolod S. Tovma, military attache.
- Lt. Col. Igor A. Kulikov, assistant military attache.
- Lt. Col. Valdimir G. Salygin, assistant military attache.
- Major Vyacheslav K. Pavlov, assistant military attache.
- Captain Yuriy M. Borisov, assistant military attache.
- Col. Ivan P. Shport, air attache.
- Lt. Col. Aleksey I. Sazhin, assistant air attache.

- Major Sergey N. Smirnov, assistant air attache.
- Major Gennadiy A. Primakov, assistant air attache.
- Major Valeriy I. Romanenko, assistant air attache.
- Major Roman A. Yepifanov, assistant air attache.
- Captain Anatoliy P. Zotov, assistant naval attache.
- Commander Vladimir F. Smolyar, ass't. naval attache.
- Commander Mikhail G. Parfentyev, assistant naval attache.
- Commander Frigoriy P. Dremlyuga, assistant naval attache.
- Commander Georgiy B. Mashkovskiy, assistant naval attache.
- Lt. Commander Oleg A. Los, assistant naval attache.

threaten to have them harmed if the person doesn't cooperate."

The United Nations has long been a favorite base for the KGB because it gives them tremendous freedom to roam and spy, a U.S. agent revealed.

"When they're working at the UN, they can go anywhere in the U.S. — whereas other Soviet diplomats must get special permission to travel more than 25 miles from their home base," he explained.

To add to the scandal, the U.S. taxpayer is financing most of the operations of KGB agents in the UN — both in this country and abroad.

American taxpayers contribute 45.1 percent of the budget of 11 UN agencies, such as UNICEF and the World Health Organization, while the Soviets pay only 1.5 percent. And the U.S. pays 25 percent of the regular UN budget, compared to the Russians' 12.4 percent.

Soviet spies in the UN are so brazen that they've frequently been caught red-handed. Over the past 20 years, 18 KGB officers in the UN have been arrested or expelled for illegal acts ranging from espionage to kidnapping.

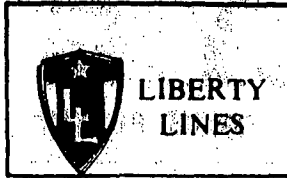
The 23 spies unmasked by *The ENQUIRER* are only the tip of a very large iceberg, warn American intelligence officers. They estimate that spies make up 50-60 percent of the staffs of Russian diplomatic missions and Soviet organizations such as Amtorg (a trade mission) and Aeroflot.

Even some Soviet churchmen are spies. For example, Archbishop Anatoli Kaznovetsky of the Russian Orthodox Church, who was based in New York City until last October, has been positively identified as a KGB agent.

"We also have no way of knowing how many people the KGB has successfully recruited in this country as Soviet agents," noted Dave Phillips, president of the Association of Retired Intelligence Officers and a former CIA official.

And the danger lies not only with the Soviets' extensive spying in America, but with the incredible apathy of Congress and the American public, a key U.S. intelligence official sadly pointed out.

"It's very difficult to convince some people in America that there's a real danger here," he said.



Support Rhodesia

By Robert M. Bartell

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Liberty Lobby News Service) — A recent front page editorial in *National Spotlight* dealt with Rhodesia and the distinct possibility of its being overrun by blacks with the overt support of the Soviet Union and 12,000 Cuban troops.

The editorial reported that with Castro's 12,000 troops in Africa, armed with Soviet missiles, tanks and aircraft, presumably prepared to attack Rhodesia, the intervention of Cuba makes the situation one of direct national interest to the U.S. Says the *Spotlight*, "That the Kremlin has for years been using the helpless people of Cuba to promote its own aggression is no secret. Now it becomes clear that Castro's island prison is not only serving as a Soviet naval base, missile site, advance reconnaissance base and center for the political subversion of nations of the Western Hemisphere, but its people are being served up by Castro as cannon fodder to advance Soviet aims in Africa."

U.S. participation in the current mess began when the State Department, prodded by the *New York Times* and international finance, decided to destabilize Castro's predecessor, Fulgencio Batista. Using the CIA and lying newspaper propagandists, they were successful in turning Cuba over to Castro, who they sanctimoniously assured us, was definitely not a communist.

Over the years their game has become clear. Castro is being used to gain control of not only Latin America and black Africa, but of the highly strategic waterway around the Cape of Good Hope on the southern tip of Africa. Control of the seas is

a prime object of the Soviet global strategy and the Cape route is one of the four most strategic waterways in the world.

It is sobering to realize that of these four, Suez and Gibraltar are already Soviet-dominated, the Panama Canal is to be given to the pro-Soviet Panamanian regime of Omar Torrijos as soon as it can be arranged and the fall of white Southern Africa would bring immediate communist control of the Cape route. Should the USSR gain control of the four strategic waterways America would be an island in a Soviet lake.

National Spotlight urges that patriotic Americans give their full support to the brave people of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa. They are literally standing alone against the barbarians. Should their cause fail, European culture in all Africa will be snuffed out forever, and the world will pay the price.

National Spotlight recommends military aid for Rhodesia and South Africa, but insists that it not be channeled through the CIA. The CIA should get out of Africa; too often disaster follows in the footsteps of that enigmatic organization. CIA's tragic history is littered with disasters for the West, victories for the Kremlin, and profits for the international bankers and multinational corporations.

Liberty Lobby has always emphasized George Washington's warning against intervention in foreign entanglements. What we propose is not intervention, but direct protection of American interests in Africa. Not just the sea lanes of the world, not just the critically strategic chromium ore from Rhodesia, not just the military intervention of a communist neighbor are involved; the storm brewing in Africa is spreading and can no longer be ignored.

Reader's comments are welcome. Please pass along any points of view to Liberty Lobby, Dept. 3-12, 300 Independence Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

NOTE

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DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER ©

March 15, 1976

Envoy Malik Hurt In L.I. Auto Crash That Kills Woman

By WILLIAM McFADDEN

The Soviet ambassador to the UN, Yakov A. Malik, and his wife were injured last night in a car accident in Roslyn Harbor, L.I., which claimed the life of a woman and injured two others.

The ambassador was taken to the Glen Cove Community Hospital, where he was admitted with broken ribs and bruises. A hospital spokesman said his condition was still being evaluated late last night.

Malik's wife, Valentina, 50, was admitted to the hospital's intensive care unit with possible internal injuries.

Victim in Other Car

Mrs. Rosemary Sowinski, 47, of 16 Chestnut Ave., Glen Head, L.I., who was a passenger in the other vehicle involved in the collision with Malik's car, died in the hospital's emergency room.

Her daughter, Sarah, 18, was placed in the intensive care unit of the hospital in critical condition, with a possible concussion and abrasions and cuts.

Mrs. Harnette Kerley, 75, of 13 Chestnut Ave., Glen Head, also was admitted to the intensive care unit; she was in critical condition, with multiple injuries.

Manhasset police said that Mrs. Kerley, with Mrs. Sowinski and Sarah in her car, was driving



Yakov Malik
In hospital in Glen Cove

north on Glen Cove Road, Roslyn Harbor, about 6:40 p.m. when she turned the car left at Back St. and into the path of Malik's chauffeur-driven car.

Two Aides Unhurt

The chauffeur, Vassily Oridd, 48, escaped injury, as did Anridinov Rais, 36, one of Malik's aides.

The diplomat and his party were believed to have been returning to the Soviet UN Mission, at 136 E. 67th St., in Manhattan, after a visit to the Soviet residence in Glen Cove, L.I.

A spokesman for the mission declined last night to comment on the accident.

Manhasset police did not issue summonses in the accident.

Malik, 60, has been the Soviet's permanent envoy to the United Nations since 1958. Known to have been affiliated in the past with the Soviet secret police, he was denounced yesterday by the weekly National Enquirer as one of 23 Soviet spies working out of Soviet diplomatic posts there, in Washington and in San Francisco.

The Enquirer said the 23 were "only the tip of a very large iceberg," and that half of the people on Russian diplomatic and trade missions and working for the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, were suspected of spying.

As Soviet ambassador to the UN, Malik was reported to be at the center of the spy web, taking reports from agents both within and outside the Soviet diplomatic community.

WAS IT AN ACCIDENT ?

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1976

F.B.I. Says It Still Hunts Foreign Spies

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Clarence M. Kelley, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today that the F.B.I. had not curtailed its efforts to identify and track down hostile undercover intelligence agents operating in this country.

In a statement released by an F.B.I. spokesman, Mr. Kelley said he was responding to a report in today's New York Times that the F.B.I. since 1966 had ended most of its programs aimed at ferreting out so-called "illegal" agents of Communist intelligence services.

"Counterintelligence and espionage investigations continue as one of the F.B.I.'s highest priorities," Mr. Kelley said, "and although changes in investigative procedures have occurred over the years they now represent a de-emphasis in this most important and essential area."

"The F.B.I. is well aware of the fact that the United States remains a primary target of certain hostile intelligence services, and we must be unrelenting in our efforts to pursue rigorously and aggressively investigations of this nature," the statement concluded.

The Times reported that since 1966, the F.B.I. had halted

most of its programs intended to find and neutralize foreign intelligence agents working under cover in this country, according to information gathered in interviews with present and former American intelligence officials.

The programs cited by these officials included the bureau's surveillance of certain domestic mails and radio transmissions and check of immigration records. They were halted, the officials said, principally because of the sizeable numbers of agents required and the long-term nature of such investigations.

The report quoted one former official as saying that since 1967 the United States had become "a happy hunting ground" for covert intelligence operatives of hostile nations, and another former official who said that since the programs were halted, the United States had "got to have" such agents "coming out of our ears."

One current F.B.I. official said today that Mr. Kelley, with his statement, was not disputing the assertions that the programs had in fact been canceled, or implying that they had been replaced with other similar programs.

"We did modify or eliminate or terminate techniques," the official said.

But he declined to say, despite Mr. Kelley's assertion that counterintelligence efforts were continuing, just what techniques were being used.

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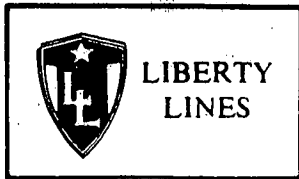
APPEAL for HELP

Because of the development of numerous actions, the Combat Organization FREE POLAND is forced to largely increase its monthly budget, starting April 1976.

We like to point out that all funds of this organization, until now, are donated by private persons of Polish origin, who are unimpeachable from political point of view. These donations never have been and cannot be connected with any conditions. Combat Organization FREE POLAND preserves the policy of nondisclosure of its sponsors.

We like to appeal to all Poles and symphatizers of other origins to show their solidarity with our struggle for freedom and independence of Poland. Our enemy has huge economical resources at his disposal - resources which make it possible to lead subversive activities throughout the world. Your generosity is unavoidable for strong counteraction against the Soviet forces. Send any amount to our address: FREE POLAND, Box 768, Madison Square Station P.O., New York, New York 10010.

Each penny donated to the Combat Organization FREE POLAND shall be spent accordingly to its appropriations. Not one donation shall be wasted.



KGB Prelate

By Robert M. Bartell

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Liberty Lobby News Service)—The Soviet Union is promoting atheism in Russia, as part of its official Marxist ideology. But the Kremlin is not averse to using church organizations abroad to promote its goal of world domination... with some success.

Former Rep. John Rarick exposed the latest and most sensational Soviet breakthrough in this field—putting an agent of the KGB, the Soviet "Committee of Government Security," at the head of the World Council of Churches.

The meteoric rise of the World Council during the last quarter century puzzles and dismay many churchmen. The present organization was spawned as an outgrowth of the National Council of Churches, formerly the Federal Council of Churches. The name-changing game was felt mandatory since the Federal Council was cited by a House investigating committee as a communist-dominated organization.

Around 1953 some high-powered National Council of Churches speakers made themselves available to churches and other groups around the country. Their purpose appeared laudable and they did exhibit impressive credentials.

What they wanted, they explained, was to consolidate the kindred denominations, then federate the various consolidated religious groups into one body—under a single national authority. They told congregations that, thanks to consolida-

tion, federation, unification, there would be much more money for overseas missions and other worthwhile projects.

Many congregations overwhelmingly accepted the grand scheme. Some clergymen and members resisted, however, being loathe to see their churches, which had been independent ever since colonial days, merged with others and subordinated to a central authority. And they noted one common line running through all the exhortations of high-powered organizers: the material benefits to be obtained from this series of mergers and general centralization. It sounded vaguely like the foreign policy of America—if you can't convert it, buy it.

Now Congressman Rarick's report from Nairobi, Kenya, where he watched the latest conference of the World Council of Churches, confirms those suspicions. That conference wound up with the election of Metropolitan Nikodim of

Leningrad to a seven-year term as President of the World Council. Nikodim is a long-time KGB operative who shuttles between church duties and his other offices—at Lubyanka, the headquarters of the KGB. There Nikodim functions as co-chairman of the Soviet Societies of the Friendship with the African Countries, a mild-sounding designation. But it channels Soviet subsidies to terrorist groups in Africa, including Angola.

As head of the World Council of Churches, Nikodim also channels the money of American churches belonging to that one-world outfit to the same terrorists, promoting Soviet world rule. Somehow contributing money to terrorists doesn't sound exactly Christian.

Reader's comments are welcome. Please pass along any points of view to Liberty Lobby, Dept. 3-5, 300 Independence Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

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OD REDAKCJI

Tym razem niewiele mamy do powiedzenia. Telewizja i prasa zrobiły wiele dobrego dla nas, publikując materiały zawarte w naszych komunikatach prasowych.

Nasza akcja WOJNA PRZECIWKO OFICJALNEMU WYWIADOWI SOWIECKIEMU trwa nadal. Pierwsza runda jeszcze nieskończona, a będzie także druga runda w tej walce. Nadto wkrótce zacznie się akcja innego rodzaju.

Niniejszy numer WOLNEJ POLSKI składa się głównie z wycinków prasowych. Prosimy nie dziwić się i nie myśleć że jesteśmy zbyt leniwi, by pisać własne komunikaty. Prosimy przeczytać ten numer z pełną uwagą, gdyż prasa i telewizja doniosła o nas więcej, niż sami zamierzaliśmy opublikować. Prosimy również o wybaczenie, że reprodukowujemy materiały z prasy obcojęzycznej bez ich tłumaczenia na język polski. Nie pozwolił na to brak czasu i miejsca. Przedruki te mają na celu zorientowanie Czytelników, jak wielki rozgłos zyskała nasza działalność oraz, przede wszystkim, poinformowanie odbiorców WOLNEJ POLSKI czytających po angielsku o efektach naszej roboty.

Jedną myśl zasadniczą wymaga ponownego wyjaśnienia i podkreślenia.

Nasze cztery sojusznicze Ruchy Wyzwolenia Narodowego: Organizacja Bojowa WOLNA POLSKA (OB WP), Kozacki Oddział Obrony WOLNA KOZACJA (OKO), Słowacka Armia Rewolucyjna WOLNA SŁOWACJA (SRA), oraz Horwacka Armia Wyzwoleńcza WOLNA HORWACJA (HOV), współpracują ze sobą na całym świecie, z pełnym wzajemnym zrozumieniem i szacunkiem, na zasadzie samostanowienia narodów i z zachowaniem demokratycznych prawideł w praktyce ustalania wspólnej polityki i podejmowania decyzji. Jeszcze raz zapraszamy wszystkie pozostałe Ruchy Wyzwolenia Narodowego i organizacje narodowe o podobnych koncepcjach działalności do przyłączenia się do naszego sojuszu. Czekamy na Wasze listy i propozycje.

Pragniemy wyrazić naszą wdzięczność p. Chrystyi Ivanivnie Olenskiej z SOHO WEEKLY NEWS, p. Ted Kavanau i p. Peter Bannon z kanału 7, EYEWITNESS NEWS (WABC TV New York), p. Harry Stathos z NY DAILY NEWS oraz HELLNIC TIMES, p. Andrzejowi Siedych z NOWEGO ROSYJSKIEGO SŁOWA, p. Davidowi Floyd z LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH, oraz wielu innym szlachetnym osobom za ich bezinteresowną współpracę w zdemaskowaniu sowieckich rezydentów wywiadu.

Cieszymy się, że mamy tak licznych przyjaciół na całym świecie. Korespondencja napływa masowo. W wielu kopertach znajdujemy чеки bankowe, pocztowe przekazy pieniężne, a nawet banknoty w walutach europejskich. Zyskaliśmy sporo nowych prenumeratorów, a wielu Czytelników pośpieszyło po prostu napisać do nas, jak bardzo cieszą się z naszych sukcesów. Natomiast wrogowie nie tylko usiłują podsuwać nam coraz liczniej ludzi pod różnymi pretekstami, z zupełnie jasnym celem - wnikięcia do naszej organizacji, lecz nadto posługują się Departamentem Stanu USA do zmuszenia nas byśmy zaprzestali publikowania nazwisk i adresów agentów SB, KGB i STB. Głównym argumentem przeciwko nam jest zarzut, że zakłócamy sowiecko-amerykańskie stosunki. Oczywiście, że to czynimy. Jeśli jednak Departament Stanu wierzy w to, że sowiecka działalność dywersyjna i szpiegowska tym stosunkom nie przeszkadza i nie stwarza poważnego zagrożenia dla tego pięknego Kraju - to my, za przeproszeniem panów, z takimi poglądami nie możemy się zgodzić.

Ktoś musi krzyczeć o niebezpieczeństwie polityki typu Roosevelt - Ford - Kissinger - Rockefeller - Sonnenfeldt dla narodu amerykańskiego. Ktoś musi uświadamiać ten Naród, że błędy przeszłości już się mszczą i nie mogą być stale powtarzane, jeśli chce On przetrwać tak wolnym i niepodległym, jak jest nim obecnie.

Cały wolny świat musi się obudzić i przyjąć ponowne ostrzeżenie, że kształtowanie polityki zagranicznej nie może być ani chwili dłużej pozostawione inicjatywie i woli Kremla, ani oddane całkowicie w ręce tak zwanej grupy Bilderberg, czy ludzi w rodzaju Willy Brandta z ich Guillame'ami, lub w rękach Council for Foreign Relations.

Nigdy nie będzie pokoju i wolności na tej Ziemi, jak długo istnieje sowieckie imperium kolonialne. sowieckie imperium kolonialne musi być zniszczone przy użyciu wszelkich dostępnych środków, a wszystkie zniewolone narody muszą stanąć do walki by się odebrać swą utraconą wolność i niepodległość.

Rządy wciąż jeszcze wolnych narodów muszą zważyć co rzucone na szalę i działać zgodnie z wymaganiami obrony niepodległości, która jest przecież fundamentem ich własnej egzystencji.

Wolny świat i wszystkie nasze Ruchy Wyzwolenia Narodowego winny działać szybko i z całkowitą determinacją w kierunku przygotowania anty-komunistycznej rewolucji wewnątrz ZSSR, gdyż jest to jedyny sposób zachowania ludzkości - bez uciekania się do wojny globalnej.

Ruchy Wyzwolenia Narodowego działające na emigracji pragną zająć pozycje na pierwszej linii frontu walki przeciwko wspólnemu wrogowi, infiltrującemu cały świat zachodni i czyniącemu wszelkie wysiłki dla zniszczenia jego demokratycznego systemu.

Nasza działalność leży zarówno w naszym interesie narodowym, jak i w interesie państw wolnego świata. Pomóżcie nam, tak jak my Wam pomagamy w walce ze wspólnym wrogiem.

Razem - utrzymamy się. Jesteśmy silni tylko w jedności.

Niech Bóg błogosławi naszym cierpiącym Ojczyznom, naszym Narodom, i niech nam da siły byśmy mogli pomóc ratować Zachód przed upadkiem i niewolą.

(Z przemówienia wygłoszonego na specjalnym posiedzeniu
Łącznego Sztabu czterech organizacji.)

* * * * *

KOMUNIKAT Nr 17

Dnia 5. Marca 1976, Organizacja Bojowa WOLNA POLSKA, wespół z trzema współpracującymi organizacjami, wysłała do wybranych organów prasowych oraz agencji prasowo-informacyjnych KOMUNIKAT PRASOWY demaskujący ośmiu agentów KGB zatrudnionych jako pracowników bezpośrednio w Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych w Nowym Jorku.

(nazwiska, imiona, prywatne adresy oraz prywatne telefony - patrz tekst angielski)

* * * * *

KOMUNIKAT Nr 18

Dnia 9 Marca 1976, Organizacja Bojowa WOLNA POLSKA, wespół z trzema współpracującymi organizacjami, wysłała do wybranych organów prasowych oraz agencji prasowo-informacyjnych KOMUNIKAT PRASOWY demaskujący czterech agentów Czeskiej STB, działających w Nowym Jorku, przeważnie w Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych.

(reprodukcja komunikatu prasowego, zawierająca nazwiska, imiona, prywatne adresy oraz prywatne telefony - mieści się w tekście angielskim na stronie 4)

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W TELEWIZJI

Na 2 i 5 Marca 1976, ABC-TV EYEWITNESS NEWS, kanał 7 w Nowym Jorku, godzinie 11 wieczorem /czasu wschodniego/, powtarzając następnego dnia rano - przekazało fragmenty wywiadu /prowadzonego przez Petera Monaha/ z przedstawicielami Łącznego Sztabu czterech organizacji Wyzwolenia Narodowego. Cztery razy wywiad ten był przekazany na początku wiadomości, dodając w ten sposób ważności prezentacji. Wraz z wywiadem były również okładki czterech publikacji.

Na 2 Marca, wiadomości oparte były na komunikacie prasowym ujawniającym imiona i nazwiska pięciu ważniejszych agentów KGB przydzielonych Sowietckiej Misji do Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych. (WOLNA POLSKA #7)

Na 5 Marca, wiadomości składały się z zdjęć budynków w których zamieszkuje wymienieni agenci KGB, wyjątki z wywiadu z przedstawicielami Łącznego Sztabu, oraz również podano imiona i nazwiska ośmiu agentów bezpośrednio zatrudnionych w Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych.

Wydawca z ABC podał również w swoim komunikacie SOHO NEWS Weekly źródło bardziej dokładnej informacji zawierającej prywatne adresy i prywatne telefony. Było to zakomunikowane w każdym sprawozdaniu.

Komunikat Rządu R.P.

Rząd R.P. przebywający na wygnaniu stwierdza, że postanowienie wprowadzenia przez reżym komunistyczny w kraju do nowych zasad ustrojowych " konstytucyjnego potwierdzenia zasad międzynarodowej polityki Polski Ludowej jej przynależność do światowego systemu socjalistycznego, jej nienaruszalnej braterskiej więzi ze Związkiem Radzieckim", ujawnionych przez nowy apel intelektualistów, jest dalszym krokiem zmierzającym do utwierdzenia niewoli narodu polskiego przez Rosję.

Jest również wyraznym potwierdzeniem doktryny Breżniewa o ograniczonej suwerenności państwowej w

zastosowaniu do innych narodów w świecie. Doktryna ta jest jak widać doktryną globalną.

Wypadki w Angoli odwróciły uwagę wolnego świata od wypadków rozgrywających się w krajach zażelazana kurtyna, zmierzających do konsolidacji imperium rosyjskiego wbrew uchwałom przyjętym przez Rosję Radziecką w Helsinkach.

Rząd RP na wygnaniu protestuje przeciw wszelkiemu ograniczeniu suwerenności Polski i innych krajów Europy Środkowo - Wschodniej; protestując przeciw pogwałceniu suwerennych praw narodu przez Rosję Radziecką, zwraca się z apelem

do Państw Wolnych z Ameryką na czele, aby pomogły mu w odwróceniu tego nowego zagrożenia polskiego bytu narodowego i zagwarantowanie mu praw do samodzielnego życia w ramach wspólnoty międzynarodowej.

Odrzucamy niewolę, odrzucamy okupację naszego narodu i państwa. Wzywamy i przestrzegamy narody Wolne, że to co ma spotkać ze strony Rosji w obecnej chwili nasz naród, spotkać może w najbliższej przyszłości ich samych.

Rząd Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej
Londyn, dn. 9 lutego 1976r.

REAKCJA REŻYMU

Dnia 15 lub 16 marca br do Nowego Jorku przybył Jan Edward TURSKI z Ministerstwa Spr. Zagr. "PRL", długoletni współpracownik Tejchmy. Wg naszego rozeznania, celem jego wizyty jest przeprowadzenie dochodzenia lub "czystki" w służbie dyplomatyczno-konsularnej na tutejszym terenie. Wg wszelkiego prawdopodobieństwa, dotyczy to przede wszystkim Kuczawskiego i Milika, zdemaskowanych ostatnio przez nas. Wskazuje na to fakt, że MSZ zwróciło się o wizę dla Turskiego do Ambasady USA w Warszawie w dniu następnym po opublikowaniu ich nazwisk przez NY DAILY NEWS.

Dnia 17 marca wieczorem, na pokładzie S/S Stefan Batory, podczas postoju statku w nowojorskim porcie, Konsulat Generalny "PRL" zorganizował "party", na którym widziano licznych prominentów polonijnego "establishment".

Dzień wcześniej, dnia 16 marca wieczorem, również na pokładzie tego statku, podobną "party" zorganizował zasiadający dla warszawskiego reżymu właściciel Polonaise Terrace w Greenpoint, p. Wincenty Brunhard. Nie byłoby w tym nic dziwnego, gdyby nie obecność tegoż właśnie Turskiego, który spotkał się tutaj z p. Jerzym Myssurą, wydawcą nowego pisma w Nowym Jorku pn TYDZIEN. Zastanawiające jest nadto, że pp Turski i Myssura są na "ty" i uznali za stosowne dyskutować ewentualność upadku NOWEGO DZIENNIKA.

P. Jerzy Myssura nigdy nie krył się z żywioną przez siebie nadzieją, że jeśli NOWY DZIENNIK upadnie, to gotów jest uruchomić nowe pismo codzienne. Czy w porozumieniu z Turskim z MSZ ?

Sami jesteśmy oczywiście niezadowoleni z postawy milczenia zajętej przez NOWY DZIENNIK w stosunku do naszej organizacji. Jednak potrafimy wybaczyć polityczną krótkowzroczność, jeśli nie jest ona podyktowana wrogością. Niemniej, wpływ polityczny NOWEGO DZIENNIKA na emigrację nie może być niedoceniany, podczas gdy TYDZIEN Jerzego Myssury jest pod względem politycznym dość jałowy, a co najmniej nijaki i na tyle niezdeklarowany, że zwrot tego pisma na lewo, bliżej ku reżymowi, nie będzie dla nikogo zbyt wielką niespodzianką.

SOWIECCY AGENCI NA KAPITOLU

W ślad za nami, za prasą i telewizją powtarzającą materiały zawarte w naszych komunikatach prasowych i w ślad za NATIONAL ENQUIRER, nawet nowojorski magazyn TIME z dnia 22 marca br publikuje szereg nazwisk sowieckich agentów, działających na Kapitolu, w Waszyngtonie. Niestety, TIME popełnił liczne, rażące błędy, poprzez podanie mylnych imion lub stanowisk oficjalnych, zajmowanych przez wymienione osoby.

Poniżej podajemy nazwiska agentów sowieckich w kolejności podanej w magazynie TIME, jednak z imionami i funkcjami skorygowanymi w oparciu o nasze dane. Nadto, przed nazwiskami umieszczamy numery ewidencyjne wg naszej kartoteki. Brak numeru oznacza, że dany osobnik figuruje w odrębnej kartotece.

- B 110 Yuri Barsakov, korespondent, Izvestia News Agency
- B 182 Igor D. BUBNOV, radca ambasady ZSSR w Waszyngtonie
- B 105 Anatoly I. DAVYDOV, drugi sekr. ambasady
- B 147 Victor F. ISAKOV, radca
- B 147 Vladimir A. VIKOULOV, attache
- B 130 Vadim I. KUZNETSOV, drugi sekr.
- Stanislav Kondrashov, Izvestia
- B 131 Ikar I. ZAVRAZHNOV, drugi sekr.
- B 123 Alexandr A. KOKOREV, pierwszy sekr.
- Andrey Kokoshin, bibliotekarz
- B 133 Anatoly P. KOTOV, drugi sekr.
- B 116 Alexandr S. ERESKOVSKY, pierwszy sekr.
- B 125 Victor S. TRIFONOV, pierwszy sekr.
- B 145 Alexandr G. ROZANOV, trzeci sekr.
- B 174 Yevgeniy I. IVANOV, attache

Rada Narodowa o zmianie konstytucji

lia

Polska Agencja Telegraficzna w Londynie ogłosiła następującą uchwałę Rady Narodowej Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej na temat zmian konstytucyjnych w P.R.L.

W związku z uchwalonymi w dniu 10 lutego 1976 r. przez Sejm w Warszawie zmianami konstytucji P.R.L. Rada Narodowa R.P. stwierdza że:

1. Sejm P.R.L., który te uchwały podjął, nie reprezentuje woli narodu polskiego, gdyż nie został wybrany w wolnych i demokratycznych wyborach, lecz narzucony narodowi polskiemu przez rządzącą z łaski Kremla dyktaturą komunistycznej monopartii.

2. Podjęte przez ten Sejm uchwały konstytucyjne ustalające przewodnią rolę P.Z.P.R. w życiu narodu i państwa, pozbawiają naród polski jego suwerennych praw stanowienia o sobie i nadają konstytucyjną sankcję dyktaturze monopartii nad ardem.

3. Podjęte uchwały, nadające konstytucyjną sankcję zasadzie przyjaźni i współpracy ze związkiem Sowieckim w dziedzinie polityki i granicznej, pozbawiają naród państwo polskie ich

suwerennych praw w dziedzinie kształtowania swoich stosunków międzynarodowych zgodnie z rzeczywistymi interesami narodu i państwa. Zasada ta utrwała zależność Polski od Związku Sowieckiego i daje mu formalną podstawę do ingerencji w sprawy Polski.

Zmiany konstytucji P.R.L. będąc nowym ogniwem podobnych zmian, dokonanych uprzednio w Czechosłowacji, w Bułgarii, na Węgrzech i w Niemieckiej Republice Demokratycznej są dalszym aktem integracji komunistycznego imperium i zwiększają zagrożenie Europy zachodniej i Wolnego Świata przez sowiecki imperializm.

4. Rada Narodowa R.P. stwierdza iż wprowadzone pod naciskiem opinii publicznej poprawki do proponowanych zmian w konstytucji stwarzają pozory ustępstw, ale nie zmieniają istoty rzeczy.

Uchwały konstytucyjne sejm P.R.L., będąc aktem bezprawia dyktatury, nie mogą obowiązywać narodu polskiego, który nadal walczyć będzie o swe naturalne prawo do wolności, niepodległości i suwerenności.

Rada Narodowa R.P. wyraża swą solidarność, uznanie i

poparcie dla szerokiej i odważnej akcji protestacyjnej, zapoczątkowanej przez intelektualistów i młodzież w kraju, wysuwającej żądania podstawowych praw obywatelskich oraz wyborów do sejm w oparciu o pięcioprzymiotnikowy system wyborczy.

Rada Narodowa R.P. wyraża swe uznanie Kongresów Polonii Amerykańskiej, Kanadyjskiej, Australijskiej, Zjednoczeniu Polskiemu w W. Brytanii, działającemu w ramach Komitetu Obywatelskiego i wszystkim organizacjom w wolnym świecie, radiostacjom zagranicznym, nadającym programy w języku polskim, przyjaznej prasie zagranicznej oraz wolnej prasie polskiej za ich dotychczasową akcję na rzecz dążeń narodu polskiego do wolności i niepodległości, których aktualnym wyrazem stały się wystąpienia intelektualistów i młodzieży w kraju.

Rada Narodowa R.P. apeluje do wszystkich organizacji polskich w wolnym świecie o dalszą czujność w tej sprawie i współdziałanie w walce narodu polskiego o odzyskanie suwerennych praw.

Walka o wolność i niepodległość Polski trwa.

Rada Narodowa
Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej

SIĄDZ GENERAL TURYSTA

pierwszych dniach stycznia br. przybyli na teren Skandynawii z "wizytą" Ks. gen. "ludowego" wojska Humeński i Ks. płk. "ludowego" wojska rłoch. Widać z tego, że po wielu latach bezboicia dziekana w "PRL" zajął się ostatnio turystyką w ośrodkach polskich na Zachodzie. Jakaw! Jesteśmy kiedy ksiądz kapelan "LWP" jedzie z posługą duszpasterską do Polaków w wietach. Generalowi nie powinno odwagi braknąć.

KRONKA

NIEPOZADANY CUDZOZIEMIEC

PARYŻ — Francuskie władze bezpieczeństwa nakazały natychmiastowe opuszczenie kraju sowieckiemu obywatelowi J.F. Iwanowowi, występującemu w roli dziennikarza, gdy przebywający na wygnaniu w Paryżu rosyjski znany pisarz opozycyjny Andriej Siniawski oskarżył go o "wywieranie na niego presji — nieujawnionego bliżej rodzaju.

KGB I GRU ROZSZERZA SWĘ SIECI

Służby informacyjne NATO zebrały niewątpliwie dowody, że pod zasłoną dymną "odpreżenia" Zw. Sowiecki coraz bardziej rozbudowuje sieć stałych rezydentów i agentów KGB i GRU (wywiadu wojskowego) w Europie zachodniej i że organizacje te brały czynny udział w rozpełnianej ostatnio nagonce na amerykańską służbę wywiadowczą CIA.

Według źródeł NATO liczba stałych, pracujących w Europie zachodniej zidentyfikowanych agentów KGB i GRU wynosi obecnie 900, podczas gdy w roku 1972 było ich tylko 776. Ta ostatnia cyfra stanowiła przed 4 laty 36% wszystkich sowieckich urzędników zatrudnionych w państwach zachodniej Europy.

Niedawno podaliśmy rewelację o agentach wywiadu sowieckiego w Luksemburgu, gdzie na 36 członków sowieckiej ambasady 12 jest agentami wywiadu. Obecnie jesteśmy w stanie poinformować naszych czytelników o niektórych innych krajach.

FRANCJA

Ilość agentów KGB i GRU we Francji wynosi obecnie około 150 w porównaniu ze 118 w r. 1972. Obie cyfry obejmują tych co udają że pełnią funkcje w dyplomacji oraz zatrudnionych w organizacjach ONZ.

Samo porównanie sowieckiej listy dyplomatów paryskich, ogłoszona w książce Johna Barrona pt. "KGB" wykazuje że 24 nazwiska figurują na obu listach. Jednym z nich jest szef paryskiego biura agencji TASS Władimir Jordanskij, drugim pracującym w UNESCO J.I. Griwcow. W sumie z tych 24 nazwisk 14 figuruje na listach pracowników ambasady sowieckiej. Na ich czele jest radca Jewgienij Radzki.

Nie figuruje na liście dyplomatycznej Iwan Kizyliak, którego dziennik "L'Aurore" wymienił jako głównego rezydenta KGB we Francji.

AUSTRIA

Choć Zw. Sowiecki wraz z państwami alianckimi gwarantował w roku 1955 neutralność Austrii, KGB i GRU rozwijają tam bardzo żywą działalność. Liczba ich agentów wzrosła od r. 1972 do dziś z 50 do 75. Z tego przynajmniej 12 "pracuje" w różnych biurach ONZ w Wiedniu.

I tu znowu porównanie

listy zatrudnionych w stolicy Austrii "dyplomatów sowieckich" z listą agentów KGB wykazuje że wiele nazwisk figuruje na obydwóch. Należą doń dwaj radcy ambasady Aleksander Budjakow i Iwan Szuszlin. Wśród agentów KGB używających jako pokrywkę przydziału do biur ONZ znajduje się Jewgienij Kuzin, którego w r. 1970 wydano jako szpiega z Anglii.

Okolo 10.000 szpiegów KGB w Niemczech Zachodnich

Bonn — Były kapitan sowieckiej służby bezpieczeństwa oświadczył w programie telewizyjnym zachodniemieckim, że KGB zatrudnia w NRF około 10.000 swoich agentów. Większość z nich to obywatele Niemiec Zachodnich.

Według ocen osobistych tego Rosjanina 500 do 1.000 tych agentów ma w swej działalności szpiegowskiej sukcesy.

Program był zatytułowany "Szpiegzy moskiewscy". Podano w nim, że dwaj wyżsi członkowie ambasady sowieckiej w NRF mianowicie radca Iwan Aleksiejewicz Jerofiejew i pierwszy sekretarz Jewgienij Nikolajewicz Egoriczyn kierują wciąż siecią szpiegowską.

Prześluchany w ramach tego programu rzeźnik Partii Chrześcijańsko-Demokratycznej oświadczył, że poprzedni sekretarz ambasady sowieckiej Władimir Siergiej proponował mu nabywanie dokumentów dotyczących stosunków Wspólnego Rynku z Chinami

i polityki EWG w stosunku do Sowieców i Komekonu.

Główny narrator programu powiedział, że sobotni ranny lot British Airways numer 472 do Berlina nazywany bywa w Sowietach i NRD "katapultą agentów", bo bardzo często przylatują nim obywatele NRF udający się do NRD na naukę szpiegostwa. Ponieważ ani Brytyjczycy ani inni zachodni aliancy z reguły nie sprawdzają kto i z kim z Niemiec Zachodnich udaje się do NRD bez żadnych przeszkód, przechodzą punkty kontrolne w Berlinie i jada dalej do sowieckich szkół szpiegowskich. Otrzymawszy wykształcenie spokojnie wracają tą samą drogą, zwykle także brytyjskimi samolotami do Bonn.

Z tajemnic PRL

Warszawski proces przemytników obrazów i złota

Zdaniem dwóch poważnych dziennikarzy brytyjskich jednym z celów toczącego się obecnie w Warszawie wielkiego procesu szajki handlarzy dziełami sztuki i złotem jest skompromitowanie Bolesława Piaseckiego i jego przedsiębiorstw. Zapowiadają się ponoć dalsze podobne procesy, które mogą objąć 300 oskarżonych.

W londyńskim "The Sunday Times" ukazał się na ten temat obszerny reportaż Antony Terry i Reuben Ainszteina zatytułowany "Contraband—The Politics of the Underground Art Business". Wyłącznie z niego czerpiemy następujące informacje.

Przemyt dzieł sztuki z PRL za granicę odbywa się od dawna i trwa w dalszym ciągu. Jeszcze w zeszłym miesiącu "The Sunday Times" otrzymał listę 83 ofiarowanych na Zachodzie przywiezionych z Polski obrazów, wśród których były dzieła El Greco, Durera, da Vinci, Rubensa i Gainsborough.

WIEDENSKI BEDNARZYK

Polscy prokuratorzy oskarżają zamieszkałego w Wiedniu bardzo bogatego merchanta, emigranta z Polski Czesława Bednarczyka, że działał jako główny odbiorca odpowiadającej obecnie przed sądem szajki. Zapytany przez brytyjskich reporterów, przyznał, że zna dokładnie sytuację i uważa że wkrótce oprócz wspomnianej szajki 300 innych osób będzie w Polsce odpowiadać za podobne przestępstwa, które zresztą są zwyczajowo bardzo często popełniane przez cudzoziemców szmuglujących dzieła sztuki i robiących na tym doniosłe doskonałe interesy.

Nie wchodząc w szczegóły ciekawej relacji dwóch Anglików wystarczy podkreślić, że Czesław Bednarczyk (który mimo swego ultrapolskiego nazwiska jest synem żydowskim, ale ochrzczonych rodziców) od bardzo dawna przyjaźnił się z założycielem Paxu Piaseckim. Początkowo pracował dla niego w jego przedsiębiorstwach. W roku 1961 wyemigrował do Wiednia i tam zrobił milionowy (nie w kategoriach złotych tylko funtów) majątek. Pozostał absolutnie wierny Piaseckiemu, o którym wyraża się z najwyższym zachwytem i — jak twierdzą autorzy reportażu — często się z nim za granicą widuje.

BEZPIEKA W WIEDNIU

Bednarczyk twierdzi że grupa polskich "urzędników" (musiało chodzić o agentów wywiadu lub bezpieki) zaprosiła go pewnego dnia do ambasady PRL w Wiedniu na rozmowę w sprawie polskich handlarzy dziełami sztuki. Bednarczyk odmówił, ale zgodził się z nimi spotkać w kawiarni i postarał się o ubezpieczenie tego spotkania przez członków własnej rodziny krążących w pobliżu w samochodach.

"Urzednicy" PRL namawiali Bednarczyka do złożenia zeznań kompromitujących, odpowiadających obecnie przed sądem przemytników i wielu innych. Twierdzi że nie powędzia-

im niczego obwiniającego Piaseckiego, choć zdaje się nie ulegać wątpliwości że o to właśnie jego warszawskim "gościom" głównie chodziło.

W rozmowie z angielskimi dziennikarzami Bednarczyk miał w pewnym momencie powiedzieć o Piaseckim: "Czegokolwiek ode mnie zażąda — zrobię dla niego".

OSKARZENI

Odpowiadający przed warszawskim sądem ludzie oskarżeni są nie tylko o przemyt dzieł sztuki, ale także o nielegalny wywóz kupowanego w Szwajcarii złota, którym później za obrazy i inne obiekty płacili.

W reportażu wymieniony jest jako szef szajki właściciel jakiejś fabryczki Witold Metlewicz, a jako członkowie tłumacz ambasady brazylijskiej Mieczysław Młynarczyk, urzędnik ministerstwa komunikacji Włodzimierz Chryniewski, ks. Leon Dygas, właścicielka farmy z hodowlą lisów Bożena Listkiewicz, Wanda Debińska, sklepikarz Witold Oksztel, właściciel garażu Roman Matel oraz żony Metlewicza i Młynarczyka.

Wszyscy oskarżeni prowadzili fantastycznie wystawny tryb życia, zwłaszcza celował w tym Metlewicz. Według aktu oskarżenia afera wyszła na jaw w ten sposób, że któryś z podrzędnych agentów szajki płacąc za jakiś obraz złotymi monetami podał jako ich źródło Metlewicza.

GŁOS POLSKI

4 MARCA (MARCH) 1976R

HUMOR I SATYRA

PRAWDZIWE

"POLISH JOKES"

Wydaje się nam, że najlepszą walką ze złymi dowcipami jest odpowiedź cętym i inteligentnym dowcipem. Oto kilka przykładów, które można wykorzystać w słownym pojedynku z propagatorami półwórków z rodziny "Polish jokes". Cytowane przez nas "kawały" powstały w Polsce.

Jakie jest największe osiągnięcie sowieckiego rolnictwa? Śląc zboże w Rosji, a zbierając je w USA.

Jakie są trzy stopnie luksusu w PRL?

1) mieć własny samochód; 2. mieć własny domek; 3. mieć własne zdanie, ale posiadanie takiego wyklucza posiadanie dóbr wyżej wymienionych.

Jaki jest warunek przyjęcia do Związku Literatów w PRL?

Wydanie jednej broszury i dwóch kolegów.

Dlaczego w Polsce zmalała liczba łóżek?

Bo bohaterowie spoczywają na laurach, robotnicy śpią na zebraniach, wróg nie śpi, a partia czuwa.

Jakie są trzy rodzaje zбочzonej miłości?

Homoseksualna, lesbijska i miłość do Związku Radzieckiego.

Jakie jest najlepsze lekarstwo na zapadniętą klatkę piersiową? Ordery.

Breżniew



Czy to propozycja, czy groźba dla świata Zachodniego?

— Co to jest szkolenie partyjne?

— To próba wbicia ludziom do głowy tego, co mają, ... gdzie indziej.

U doktora w jednej z republik ludowych.

— Co towarzyszowi dolega?

— Proszę mnie zbadać, towarzyszu doktorze. Ostatnio czuję się za dobrze.

→ Trudno dostać w Warszawie bilety do kina.

— Ale jeszcze trudniej wyśledzić do końca filmu.



APEL o POMOC

Z uwagi na rozwój całego szeregu akcji, Organizacja Bojowa WOLNA POLSKA zmuszona jest znacznie zwiększyć swój budżet miesięczny, poczynając już od kwietnia br.

Podkreślamy, że wszelkie fundusze, jakimi ta organizacja dotychczas dysponowała, pochodzą od osób prywatnych narodowości polskiej, którym nic nie można zarzucić pod względem politycznym. Subwencje te nigdy nie były i nie mogą być uzależnione od jakichkolwiek warunków. Organizacja Bojowa WOLNA POLSKA stosuje politykę nieujawniania ofiarodawców.

Zwracamy się z apelem do wszystkich Polaków i sympatyzujących z nami osób innych narodowości o wykazanie swej solidarności z naszą walką o wolność i niepodległość. Wróg dysponuje ogromnym potencjałem ekonomicznym, co znacznie ułatwia mu prowadzić dywersję na całym świecie.

Wasza ofiarność jest konieczna dla przeciwstawienia siłom sowieckim odpowiednio mocnego kontrdziałania. Przekazujcie dowolne kwoty na nasz adres: FREE POLAND, Box 768, Madison Square Station P.O., New York, New York 10010.

Każdy grosz ofiarowany dla Organizacji Bojowej WOLNA POLSKA będzie wydany zgodnie z przeznaczeniem, żaden datek nie będzie amarnowany.

Jeśli nie możesz wziąć czynnego udziału w walce - pomóż nam materialnie..

Wbrew złośliwym plotkom... PO PROSTU Nr 9/10/11, (luty, marzec, kwiecień), po pokonaniu ogromnych trudności finansowych ukaże się w pierwszych dniach kwietnia br. w zwiększonej objętości. Prócz stałych pozycji i autorów, Czytelnicy znajdą w nim początek cyklu rewelacji o Bolesławie Piaseckim, wodzu PAXu, zdrajcy Narodu i najbogatszym człowieku kraju. Dokończenie "Drugiej Targowicy" Andrzeja Jeziorańskiego, oraz wiele innych interesujących materiałów.

PO PROSTU jest to jedyny ponadpartyjny magazyn polityczny, atakowany zarówno przez reżymowców, jak i przez endecję. Pismo poświęcone wyłącznie sprawie wolności i niepodległości Polski.

po prostu

Redaktor Naczelny: Jerzy Mroczkowski.

Redaguje Kolegium Redakcyjne.

Adres Redakcji: PO PROSTU Editorial Office - 2222 N. Parkside Ave. Chicago Illinois 60639.

Organizacja Bojowa
WOLNA POLSKA

**JESLI CHCESZ WOLNEJ POLSKI,
TO MUSISZ O NIĄ WALCZYĆ!
MY JUŻ WALCZYMY!!!
WEŹ CZYNNY UDZIAŁ,
ZGŁOŚ SIĘ DO POMOCY.
PRZYSŁIJ PIENIĄDZE NA WALKĘ
Z OKUPANTEM**

**Każdy Uczciwy Polak
Na Wychodźctwie
Członkiem Skarbu
Narodowego**

**Czytaj
"Listy do Polaków"**

CZYTAJ CIE I PRENUMERUJ CIE

NEW YORK

NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1976

SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1976

ПЯТЬ АГЕНТОВ КГБ ПРИ ООН

Сообщение антикоммунистических групп

Объединенный штаб четырех европейских боевых антикоммунистических организаций публикует имена пяти агентов советского КГБ (Комитета государственной безопасности), маскирующихся под видом чиновников представительства СССР при ООН.

Следующие советники миссии СССР в действительности являются агентами московской разведки:

Ричард Сергеевич Овинников, чрезвычайный посланник и полномочный министр.

Вадим Павлович Коваленко, старший советник посольства.

Владимир Григорьевич Красовский, старший советник посольства.

Владимир Борисович Тули-

нов, старший советник посольства.

Юрий Мацейко, чрезвычайный посланник и полномочный министр.

Сообщение об агентах КГБ в составе персонала советской миссии при ООН исходит от боевой организации «Свободная Польша», отдела обороны организации «Свободная Казакция», словацкой революционной армии «Свободная Словакия» и хорватской освободительной армии «Свободная Хорватия».

Представитель этих четырех освободительных движений и д-р Константы Ханфф подчеркивает в своем сообщении, что эти движения не прибегают на территории США к насилию и не поощряют его.

КАГЕБИСТЫ В ООН

Представители четырех антикоммунистических организаций публикуют в бюллетене «Фри, Поленд» восемь имен служащих секретариата ООН, которые, как утверждают, являются агентами КГБ.

Четыре антикоммунистические организации — «Свободная Польша», «Свободная Казакция», «Свободная Словакия» и «Свободная Хорватия», — некоторое время назад опубликовали имена пяти сотрудников советской миссии при ООН в Нью Йорке, которые, по их словам, являются агентами КГБ.

СРЕДА 10 МАРТА 1976 ГОДА

АГЕНТЫ СОВЕТСКОЙ РАЗВЕДКИ В ПОЛЬСКОМ КОНСУЛЬСТВЕ

Журнал «Фри Поленд» («Свободная Польша») публикует список шести служащих генерального консульства Польши в Чикаго, которые, по словам журнала, одновременно являются

ся агентами КГБ и Службы безопасности польского министерства внутренних дел. Список этот был составлен группой молодых людей в Чикаго — не связанных с организацией «Фри Поленд» — но, по проверке его этой организацией, может считаться достоверным.

П'ять агентів КГБ в ООН

Нью Йорк. — Д-р Константин Ханфф, виступаючи в імені чотирьох „боевих антикомуністичних організацій“, які діють переважно в Європі, а саме польської, козацької, словацької і хорватської, опублікував імена п'яти агентів КГБ, які є офіційними представниками місії СССР до Об'єднаних Націй. Цими агентами мали б бути: Ричард Сергеевич Овинников, Вадим Павлович Коваленко, Владимир Григорьевич Красовский, Владимир Борисович Тулинов і Юрий Мацейко.

SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

JERSEY CITY and NEW YORK THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1976

NEUTRALIZACJA KONTROWERSJA PRASA EMIGRACYJNA A WOLNA POLSKA

Otrzymaliśmy kilka listów, których autorzy proszą o wyjaśnienie, dlaczego o WOLNEJ POLSCE, WOLNEJ SŁOWACJI, WOLNEJ KOZACJI i WOLNEJ HORWACJI pisano ostatnio w prasie anglojęzycznej, telewizji, w prasie emigracyjnej rosyjskiej i ukraińskiej, w diariuszu kongresowym, a nawet w prasie europejskiej /w związku z akcją ujawniania nazwisk, adresów i telefonów "oficjalnych" szpiegów sowieckich, reżymowych i czeskich/, a tylko w naszej, polskiej prasie, niepodległościowej rzekomo, panuje całkowite milczenie?

Rzeczywiście. My też jesteśmy zdumieni. Wpierw, przez rok cały, polska prasa emigracyjna nie zauważała istnienia miesięcznika PO PROSTU. Potem, przez pół roku, nie chciała zauważyć istnienia WOLNEJ POLSKI. Wyjawszy wydawany w Kopenhadze miesięcznik KRONIKA, który nas parokrotnie i obszernie cytował, i nie licząc napastliwych antykułusów w detroickim reżymowym GŁOSIE LUDOWYM, czy niemniej szkodliwego "reportażu" w endeckiej MYSLI POLSKIEJ z Londynu, lub wreszcie kolumny TODAY w nowojorskim NOWYM DZIENNIKU - nikt nawet naszej nazwy nie chciał wymieniać.

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Po wielu wzmiankach w prasie codziennej i tygodniowej, po paru reportażach telewizyjnych, po upływie 2 tygodni coprawda, ale nawet NEW YORK TIMES musiał o nas napisać /prosimy skonfrontować reproduktowane wycinki i dety/. Ciągłe brak nam jeszcze wycinków z Los Angeles Times, z TIMES of LONDON i innych czasopism, gdzie także była o nas mowa.

Dyskryminacyjny, niechętny, czy wręcz wrogi do nas, stosunek licznych redakcji polskiej prasy na emigracji będzie musiał z czasem zostać właściwie oceniony.

Skoro panom redaktorom droższe są ogłoszenia LOTu, PeKaO, agentów podróży, dealerów PeKaO i innych kolaborantów z władzami reżymowymi, od ujawniania sowieckich i reżymowych agentów - mimo że amerykańska prasa i telewizja czyni to w naszym imieniu - to staje się jasne, komu Panowie służą.

Radzimy więc nie udawać niepodległościowców i antykomunistów. Szydło wykaże z worka. Fakty same zaczynają mówić za was. Zaczyna się zwykle od argumentów w rodzaju "we belong to the establishment", a kończy na kupczeniu własną duszą. No, cóż, skoro nawet Prince Bernard okazał się sprzedajny...

Wiktor Rojek

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kronika

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o polskiej sprawie polskiej

PER

SPECIAL ISSUE

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 Manhattan: The greatest danger is, perhaps, and the greatest delusion is detente. My parents had another word for it. In 1938, they called it appeasement. I believe history is repeating itself, but no one of consequence has noticed it. Vigilance is the price of freedom.
ABRAHAM I. CARMEL

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