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SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

VIA: AIR
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA/POUCH)

DISPATCH NO. EGMA-11836



28

10 JUN 1954

TO : Chief, SR
ATTN:
FROM : Chief of Mission, Frankfurt *WYN*
SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational/REDSOX/CART/AERBATH

DATE: _____
INFO: EE
OCM
POB

SPECIFIC— Appearance of Michael KORZHAN's Wife in Munich

1. The enclosed reports prepared by KORZHAN show that his first and apparently only legal wife, who disappeared in Soviet-controlled territory in 1945, arrived in early July 1954 in Munich from Eastern Germany, under circumstances suggesting that she has an assignment from a hostile intelligence service. Although KORZHAN had withheld information throughout his association with this organization on the most vulnerable aspect of his biography, this new development at this writing does not appear to reduce his usefulness and attention is directed to those portions of the attachment which explain the tangled post-war legal and personal problems which caused KORZHAN to become involved with Irena Yarslavaya RHUS. The reappearance of his legal wife, Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN, suggests that a double-agent case is in the making.
2. A chronology of recent developments in this matter, which is discussed in detail in the enclosed attachment A, follows:
 - a. 23 June 1954: Mrs. Olga FILIPOVICH, Munich, received a letter from Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN posted at Rohnstedt, Eastern Germany, wherein the letter indicates that she plans to visit Munich and mentions that her suffering under the Communists is to be attributed to her husband.
 - b. 2 July 1954 : Olga FILIPOVICH received a second letter from Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN, wherein the letter revealed that she was about to set out for Munich.
 - c. 5 July 1954 : Olga FILIPOVICH received a telegram from Marianna KORZHAN, wherein the latter stated she would arrive in Munich by train from East Berlin on 6 July.
 - d. 6 July 1954 : Marianna KORZHAN arrived in Munich, residing at the FILIPOVICH's.
 - e. 7 July 1954 : KORZHAN had a first meeting with Marianna KORZHAN, wherein the latter presented a suspicious legend in regard to her stay in Poland and East Germany.

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3. Traces/

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949



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ECMA-11836
page 2

3. Traces are requested on the following personalities significantly involved in this matter:
- a. Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN, nee MOSKVA (See A-1, A-13, enclosed Attachment A).
 - b. Mykola MOSKVA (see A-1-2-3-5, enclosed Attachment A).
Stefania MOSKVA
Emilia MOSKVA
 - c. Olga and Yaroslav FILIPOVICH (see A-9, A-10, enclosed Attachment A).
FILIPOVICH
 - d. Ivan IVANYO aka MELNYK (see A-13, C-1, enclosed Attachment A).
4. Most recently it has been reported by KORZHAN that Marianna KORZHAN has been moved to a boarding house in Munich and that she has taken an intransigent hostile attitude toward KORZHAN.

2 Enclosures:

- A) KORZHAN's rpts of recent developments in case
- B) Ltrs(2) fm KORZHAN's wife, plus her photo

14 July 1954

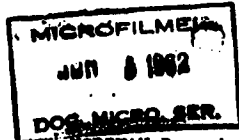
Distribution:

- 4 - Wash, w/2 cys encls - (DIRECT)
- 3 - COM, w/1 cy encls
- 2 - FOB, w/1 cy encl A - (DIRECT)
- 1 - MOB, w/1 cy encls

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Attachment A to EGMA-11836

198

4. KORZHAN Report Dated 25 June 1954.

1. In supplement to my biography, I add that in November 1936 I married Marianna Elizabeth MOSKVA in Lvov. She was born in 1913 in Lvov, her parents being Teodor MOSKVA and Amalia MOSKVA, born VORKHEID. The father, a native of the village Pidberestsi, near Lvov, was a railroad worker, and the mother was of German origin, stemming from a German colony near Stryj, Poland. Their daughter Marianna Elizabeth completed seven years of elementary school in Lvov and was a seamstress by trade. When Marianna's father died, her mother, Amalia MOSKVA married her deceased husband's brother, Mykola MOSKVA, who also worked for the railroad in Lvov. The MOSKVA family lived in Lvov-Znesinnya, at 9 Ulitsa Nova.

2. Immediately after marriage, my family life did not go well. Ten months after marriage I was arrested, and a few months after my imprisonment Marianna found a lover in the person of Yaroslav VOYTOVICH, a painter and an acquaintance of mine. News of this unfaithfulness was a heavy blow to me in prison. After I had been sentenced, in May 1938 at the Rovno court, to twelve years of jail, by letter in June 1938 I informed Marianna that I allow her a free hand and permit a divorce. She did not take advantage of this offer, probably because Yaroslav VOYTOVICH had left her. It was clear to me, however, that after release from prison I would not live with her. In September 1939, during the German attack of Poland, I was released from prison, having sat for a few months more than two years. Because the Bolsheviks in October 1939, occupied the Western Ukraine, including Lvov, I as a member of the OUN decided not to return to Bolshevik territory, deciding to remain in Radimno, in the Government-General, as the Germans called that part of Poland they had occupied. In Radimno I obtained work as a city inspector and chief of police and became an agent of German counter-intelligence.

3. OUN member Leonid MOSTOVICH (now a physician in Innsbruck, Austria), who at first lived in the Government-General and later crossed illegally into Soviet-occupied Western Ukraine, and who knew about my stay in Radimno, attempted in Lvov to bring his sister to the Government-General. Not knowing my relationship with my wife, MOSTOVICH persuaded Marianna that she too come to Radimno to be with me. He told her that I have a large house, a good job, and live well, and prompted by prospects of material advantage, Marianna early in 1940 came to Radimno. For me this was a surprise, but in order to avoid public scandal, I decided as a matter of form to continue the marriage. We lived together in the same house. In April 1940, during a population exchange (Germans from the Western Ukraine to the Government-General, and Ukrainians from the Government-General to the Ukraine), Marianna's parents and two of her sisters, Stefania MOSKVA and Emilia MOSKVA, came to Peremyshl, in the Government-General. Another sister, Olga MOSKVA, who was married to the Ukrainian PAVLIK, remained in Lvov. These relatives, having learned that I was in Radimno, came to that town, where from the Germans they obtained housing, documents, and employment.

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4. In December 1940, or in early January 1941, in connection with the liquidation of a Bolshevik espionage net in the "adimno" area, I had to move to Sianok, where I lived under the false name of Engineer Lorenz VOLKHEIM. My wife Marianna also came to Sianok, with the same false documents. After six months in Sianok, in June 1941, I was sent to the front, where I stayed for more than a year. My absence was again exploited by Marianna by betraying me. My friends wrote about it to me. After my return from the front in 1942 I decided to live in Krakow and to travel from time to time to Sianok in order to see how the brewery I was representing was doing. Because I lived well in Krakow I decided to give all my earnings from the brewery to Marianna. I did so from purely human motives, for in fact nothing morally bound me to her. In the middle of 1944, when the Bolsheviks approached Sianok, Marianna fled with one of her friends, a German officer, to Slovakia, and later to Vienna. When on business in Vienna I met with her. She asked me to help her obtain false documents. Major (fsm) KORAB, my superior, obtained such documents, including a "legitimation for foreigners" in her real name (Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN) and some other documents that I do not remember. Marianna remained in Vienna, and I returned to my station in Krakow. In addition to money, I gave her gold coins, diamond rings and other valuables in order that she might be able to get along. From that time until today I had no contact or news from her whatsoever (Mid-1944).

5. In 1946 I moved from Rauris to Salzburg, and there I met my father-in-law Mykola MOSKVA, and Marianna's two sisters Stefania and "milia. The mother Amalia had died in Salzburg. I made two or three visits to the MOSKVA household and asked about Marianna's fate. Neither the father nor the sisters knew anything concrete, but were of the opinion that Marianna had gone from Vienna to Germany in order to meet her mother's relatives.

6. In January 1945, the entire group Abwehrstelle KRAKOW headed by Major KORAB moved to Prague. In Prague we met our former chief Lt. Col. ~~TARBUR~~. When in April 1945 a revolt in Czechoslovakia threatened, we decided to flee to Austria. In our group was Yaroslava BIHUS. As a woman completely alone it was difficult to take care of her in Austria, she was given military documents under the name Irena Yaroslava KORZHAN. Arriving in Austria three weeks before the capitulation, she registered with the authorities as Irena Yaroslava KORZHAN, that is, as my wife. Since then she has used that name. Under that name at Zell-am-See, in Austria, she obtained an Austrian kennkarte, and in 1947 she came along with me to Germany, where she had made a German kennkarte under the same name KORZHAN. Since that time she carries the false name KORZHAN. Her true name is Irena Yaroslava BIHUS. Here it should be stated that the Austrian government issued the kennkarte on the basis of registration with the police without requiring the presentation of any documents. Thus in this instance no false documents were employed by us. First falsification of documents took place in Munich in 1950 I believe, when I gave IRO a false marriage certificate in regard to an alleged marriage in Krakow. Later a copy of this false marriage certificate was given to the German police in Munich - in October 1952, when a Reiseausweis was issued.

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7. And now there has come a new development. On 24 June 1954 my friend Volodimir SLIMAKOVSKI, who lives at the government camp in Munich-Moosach, Seehammerstrasse 4, told me that Mrs. Olga FILIPOVICH, who lives at the same camp, had received a letter on 23 June 1954 from Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN, the letter coming from the Eastern Zone of Germany, wherein Marianna reveals that she lives in the Eastern Zone of Germany and has the intention in the near future of travelling to Munich. Receiving this news from SLIMAKOVSKI, the same day, 24 June, I went to Munich-Moosach and in the presence of SLIMAKOVSKI had a talk with Mrs. Olga FILIPOVICH. Mrs. FILIPOVICH read me the letter from Marianna, refusing to let me have it myself. It read approximately as follows:

"Dear Olga: Having learned of your address from America, I write you this letter. You have no idea what I have had to live through. I was arrested, tortured, etc. My mother often told me that human beings can withstand more than iron. And so it was. And for all this I can only thank my husband, who has behaved so dishonestly with me. I have learned that he now lives in Munich with another wife. If you see him, you can greet him for me. I am sending you two packages. They are my things. Soon, before the first (of July), I shall be with you. Now I am still waiting for a parcel from America. As soon as it arrives, I shall come."

8. Olga FILIPOVICH did not want to give me Marianna's address, nor did she want to tell me from where the letter had been sent. The letter was written in excellent Polish. Along with the letter there was a photograph of Marianna, post-card size. On the reverse side of the post-card was written in Ukrainian a dedication to Olga FILIPOVICH. Mrs. FILIPOVICH stated she had replied to Marianna and backed Marianna's suggestion that she (Marianna) come to the FILIPOVICH's.

9. Who are the FILIPOVICHES? Yaroslav FILIPOVICH, the husband, is a Ukrainian from Lvov-Znesinnya. He finished a commercial school in Lvov located on the Kornyatkiy ulitsa. I know him from his stay in Lvov, but since 1937 have had no contact with him, re-meeting him for the first time in 1947 in a displaced persons' camp near Regensburg, Germany. He was already married to Olga LOZA, his present wife's maiden name. He was active in the OUN and worked for the IRO control center in Regensburg. From 1949 he has been in Munich, where he also worked for the IRO. I know him so little that I cannot give a judgment of him. I do know, however, that he was refused emigration to the United States, on the basis of a paragraph 13, without giving any reasons. Several appeals made by him were not successful. He tried to emigrate to Canada too, and recently his Canadian visa was cancelled, under the excuse that he does not qualify as an emigrant under Canadian emigration laws. Olga LOZA FILIPOVICH was born in 1918 in Lvov, where she finished a gymnasium operated by the Basilian Sisters. Her mother was Polish, and her father a Ukrainian employed by the railroad. Olga had a sister named Osipa, who had studied economic and business science in Lvov. The sister Osipa and their father apparently have remained in Lvov. However, Olga and her mother, as well as Olga's husband Yaroslav FILIPOVICH, went abroad.

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- 4 -

In July they are supposed to appear before the American emigration commission in Munich. Both Olga FILIPOVICH and her husband Yaroslav knew Marianna MOSKVA-KORZHAN very well in Lvov. Neither Yaroslav FILIPOVICH nor his wife Olga were important OUN members. Myron MATVIEYKO used to be in contact with them, and now Myron MATVIEYKO's wife Gena MATVIEYKO, who lives in Munich, is in contact with the FILIPOVICH's.

10. I do not know whether the FILIPOVICH's have any contact with the Bolsheviks, and I believe that such contact can be excluded. They are considered honest people, and if they were refused entry to the United States, it is because when employed with the IBO Control Center FILIPOVICH helped too many people by falsifying records, about which the American authorities learned. If they are hostile to me now, a purely personal motive must be involved. Perhaps Olga FILIPOVICH's personal sympathies go with Marianna, and would be pleased if I suffer personal discomfort. That may be why she refused to give me Marianna's address or to tell me where she lives. Moreover, she stated that she is piqued because although living in Munich I have not paid any social visits to them, although we were friends in Lvov.

11. Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN does not have secondary education. In elementary school she was one of the worst students and therefore her parents decided to train her for a trade, sewing in this case. All her sisters, Stefania, Olga, and Emilia, completed secondary school. She was poorly educated, rather dumb, but had a highly developed instinct of "self-defense." Thus in regard to our marriage she consistently lied to me. She admitted lying only when all evidence was thrown at her. Also, all infidelities she admitted only when all proofs possible had been presented, such as correspondence, pictures, living witnesses, etc. Otherwise, she would admit to nothing. Lack of intelligence and poor education were her weakest points. She was not the type for complicated combinations. However, her stubbornness had no limit.

12. Three possibilities exist as to why Marianna wants to come to Western Germany:

a. Being in Eastern Germany under poor economic conditions and having letters from relatives in America (father or sisters), she wants to come to Western Germany in order to move from there to America. It may be that her sisters so advised her.

b. Marianna, having been arrested by the MGB, spilled all she knew, was recruited and worked as an agent on various assignments. In the Bolshevik program of compromising persons they consider dangerous or obnoxious, she may have been given a final assignment of compromising me before she goes to America. To accomplish this she must come to Western Germany. The Bolsheviks do not have the real facts about my personal life, and may hope to expose me on a charge of bigamy. That in my case no bigamy is involved is not known by Olga FILIPOVICH, or other acquaintances such as SLIMAKOVSKY, Boris LEVITSKY, Ivan KASHUBA, or Gena MATVIEYKO.

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- 5 -

c. A third theory is that Marianna may attempt to obtain my favor and discover my activities, in order to report them to the Communists. This possibility I give least credence, for then she would contact me directly, or at least in the letter to Olga FILIPOVICH she would not have presented me in a bad light.

13. Marianna obtained Olga FILIPOVICH's address from Ivan IVANIO or from her (Marianna's) sister in America. IVANIO corresponds with Marianna's sisters; he also corresponds with the FILIPOVICH's. Marianna's father and the two sisters emigrated to the United States in 1948, through Munich. The sister Stefania flew there from Munich. Up to 1948 they had no news about Marianna. How contact was made after they went to the U.S. I do not know.

14. I recall that in a talk with the MOSKVA family I had in Salzburg in 1946, Marianna's sister Stefania stated that Marianna either had gone from Vienna to Germany without any documents or with documents under the false name Elisabeth VORKHEIM. For me it is unclear how Marianna, a Ukrainian (although with German blood on her Mother's side) born in Lvov, received permission to live in the Eastern Zone of Germany.

15. The address of the FILIPOVICHES:

Jaroslav and Olga FILIPOVICH (FILIPOWYTCHE)
Regierungsiedlung
~~Munich 54~~
Seehammerstr. 4
Block 20 C

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B. KORZHAN Report Dated 28 June 1954.

1. On 27 June 1954 Gena MATVIEYKO, at the instructions of Ivan KASHUBA, visited Olga FILIPOVICH in regard to the affair of Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN. As yet I do not have all details on their talk. In a telephone talk between Gena MATVIEYKO and KASHUBA (after the former had the talk with Mrs. FILIPOVICH) Mrs. MATVIEYKO stated all is in order and that her friend had agreed to work with the SB. However, Mrs. FILIPOVICH stated first she wanted to talk personally with KORZHAN, and after so doing, she would tell in what way she might be able to aid the SB. Mrs. FILIPOVICH further told KASHUBA that she would speak openly to KORZHAN, but that as a matter of course she does not have to tell the SB about all details of her talk with KORZHAN.

2. On 28 June 1954, Mrs. FILIPOVICH called upon Volodimir SLIMAKOVSKY and asked him to contact me and to tell me to meet her on 29 June, at 1000 hours, at the Roter Hahn, a restaurant near the Karlsplatz in Munich. She asked that I wait for her because she may be late. To SLIMAKOVSKY's question as to whether she has any additional news, Mrs. FILIPOVICH demurred, but finally stated: "Tell KORZHAN that he should not get a nervous shock if in place of me someone else should appear at the meeting." She did not reveal who this other person might be.

3. Mrs. MATVIEYKO also stated that she had seen the envelope in which Marianna's letter to Mrs. FILIPOVICH had come, and further stated that it was postmarked from Thuringia, probably from a town near Weimar, but that she was unable to remember the exact name of the town. Weimar, I (KORZHAN) wish to add, is known to be the base from which the MGB covers Ukrainian affairs in Western Germany. Thus, for example, in 1949 Otto KRUEGER from Weimar had tried to contact Pavlo DMITRENKO, a Ukrainian who had had contacts with the German Abwehr. In 1950 from Weimar came Dmitro SHITKA, a former OUN member, who had the MGB mission of penetrating the OUN/B. From Weimar in 1949 or 1950, under very suspicious circumstances, came to Munich Hnat ELIYASHEVSKY, along with his wife. From Weimar sometime in those years came the former gymnasium professor Stepan SHAKH, who upon arrival in Munich immediately contacted Vasil BULAVSKY, who was liquidated in 1950 as an MGB agent by the SB of the OUN/B.

C. KORZHAN Report Dated 29 June 1954.

1. As arranged, on 29 June at 1000 hours I met Olga FILIPOVICH outside the Roter Hahn in Munich. Upon meeting I asked whether she would like to go to another cafe and she agreed. That she did not insist upon the Roter Hahn indicates that suspicions about her cannot be maintained. She stated that restaurant happens to be convenient, since it is near the employment office where she had business. We went to the Cafe Mack.

2. She spoke approximately as follows: "My husband and I have considered your case thoroughly. We have decided not to concern ourselves

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any more and I am turning over Marianna's letter and photograph to you. You can do whatever you consider proper. At first I intended to aid Marianna, but later various doubts came into my mind. My husband and I feel that Bolshevik provocation may be involved and we want to keep clear of it, the more so since we plan to emigrate to America and our involvement may prevent our going. At first I wanted to help her because I felt that you had done Marianna wrong. I told you that to your eyes. Later I recalled Marianna's behavior when you were in jail, her activities in Sianok, what people used to say about her. I also remembered that once my husband came from your house in Sianok and remarked that it seemed like a house of prostitution. There he saw drunk Germans playing with your wife. He was greatly upset and didn't understand why you permitted such goings-on. Also, recently Gena MATVIEYKO visited me and she knows about Marianna's past. She told me much about her behavior. Taking all this into account, I decided not to have any more to do with Marianna."

3. Moreover, Mrs. FILIPOVICH stated that Gena MATVIEYKO gave reasons to suspect that Marianna might have been sent to West Germany by the MGB. "I personally do not understand such things," Olga FILIPOVICH continued, "and I do not want to cause myself any harm. I am willing to do whatever you desire, but under the condition that I will suffer no unpleasant consequences and if need should arise, that you agree to tell the German or American authorities that in this matter I am an innocent." Then she turned over Marianna's letter and photograph.

4. I then asked Olga FILIPOVICH the following questions:

KORZHAN : "Before receiving this letter from Marianna, did you or your husband have any contact with her or know where she was?"

FILIPOVICH : "No contacts and we knew nothing."

KORZHAN : "Why at first did you refuse to reveal where Marianna is and ask SLIMAKOVSKY not to tell me?"

FILIPOVICH : "In the beginning I did not consider that Bolshevik provocation might be involved. But believing that you still might have some of your old contacts with the Germans, I was afraid that you might endeavor to prevent her coming to Munich because you might consider her presence unwanted. I thought that in coming here Marianna wanted to escape from the Eastern Zone."

KORZHAN : "How might Marianna have gotten my address?"

FILIPOVICH : "That I cannot explain. I know of but one possibility. We correspond with Mr. Ivan IVANYO, who now lives in New York under the false name MELNYK. In a letter to us he stated

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that the MOSKVA family lives near New York. Perhaps IVANYO-MELNYK gave the MOSKVA family our address and they in turn gave it to Marianna. In order to check this, I have already written to my sister in Philadelphia, asking her to talk with IVANYO-MELNYK and to discover whether he gave the MOSKVA family my address. On the other hand, Marianna might have gotten my address in another way."

KORZHAN : "Why does IVANYO live under a false name?"

FILIPOVICH: "He joined the SS Galicia division and had basic training with that unit. However, because he was considered too old (over 55), he was not taken into its ranks. He was afraid that his connection with that division would stop his emigration to the United States."

KORZHAN : "What answer have you given to Marianna?"

FILIPOVICH: "I told her that I received her letter, that I would be glad if she came to Munich. I described how she should get to my house. I asked her to tell me when she will arrive and that I will await her at the railroad station. I told her that the parcels have not yet arrived. I also told her that you live somewhere in Munich and that I have no contact with you. I also wrote that I live in a camp and have a very small flat. That is all."

5. Olga FILIPOVICH asked what she was to do in the future. I replied: "You must now stand in close contact with me. If Marianna's things should come, inform me. If she writes a letter, also inform me. If she should show up without announcement, inform me as soon as possible and I will get a hotel for her, so that stray persons in the camp may not show interest in her." This exhausted my talk with Mrs. FILIPOVICH.

6. Marianna's letter to Olga FILIPOVICH was posted on 18 June 1954 at 1400 hours and arrived in Munich on 23 June, in the morning. The address was inexact in that Seehammer strasse was distorted into Lechener strasse (the rest of the address was correct). The letter was posted in Rohnstedt, for the envelope bears the stamp Rohnstedt uber Sondershausen. The postmark was from Sondershausen. The letter was dated 17 June, and was mailed the next day (18 June). The picture of Marianna that was enclosed carries the date 18 June 1954. The letter is written in very poor Polish, while the dedication on the photograph is in Ukrainian. It may be wondered why the letter is in Polish and not Ukrainian, and it may also be wondered why Marianna did not write in German. Use of Polish may suggest a connection with the UB. All my political and intelligence activity in the years 1930-45 took place in Poland. Marianna therefore might be handled by Polish security organs, and the UB might prefer that she write in Polish in order to keep her Polish file in order. My theory is supported

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by the circumstance that the envelope has yellow stains similar to those that appear on paper because of chemicals used when photo-copies are made. Perhaps the envelope was photo-copied and some of the fluid fell on it. The fact that I was with the Abwehr-Krakow station also suggests that the Poles may have greater interest in me than the Soviets. My superior Major (fnu) KORAB, it is to be recalled, was returned by the Allies to the Poles and he was taken to Warsaw. There in all probability he gave much data, and I was one of the key figures in his group. Moreover, Major KORAB knew Marianna personally and visited our home in Radimno. Marianna thus also knew KORAB. Also, it must not be forgotten that the post-Versailles Polish government had sentenced me to jail for twelve years. If the theory is correct that Marianna has been sent to the West to compromise me, then the UB could easily provide her with all documents, since my birth and marriage certificates are located in Krakow.

7. The letter is written in primitive Polish, having three or more grammatical or stylistic mistakes in each sentence. Nevertheless, it is put together very skillfully. The letter states that after ten years Marianna has contacted her parents, but does not tell how or through whom. She writes that she was in prison, was beaten, but does not give details. She writes that her suffering is due to me, but does not say why, whether because of my intelligence activities or because I did not provide her with security from the Communists. She writes that she has learned that I am in Munich, but does not reveal how she found this out. She further writes that she lives in a small village and has no friends. She does not write how long she has lived there or why she has no friends, or why the people are peculiar there. She writes that she has sent some personal things to a cousin, who in turn will send them to Mrs. FILLPOVICH, but she does not reveal who this cousin is or where she lives. Marianna writes that she will arrive in Munich and gives an approximate time of arrival (by the end of June) but she does not reveal why she is coming. She could have written that her husband is there and she is going to him. Instead she on one hand complains about me, and on the other, asks that I be greeted for her and emphasizes that she has always been on my side, meaning thereby perhaps that when in prison she defended me during interrogation. It is noteworthy, in conclusion, that the letter is naive and primitive from one point of view, but from another it has been cleverly edited in order to prevent the passage of too many details.

8. Sondershausen appears to be around 40 kilometers from the British Zone of Germany. I do not know exact details on border conditions in Eastern Germany, but I do know that generally in Communist countries suspicious persons are not permitted to live in or near a border area, which is usually 50 kilometers wide. They are also prohibited from living near militarily important areas. Why was Marianna permitted to live near the border? Of import too is her current documentation and nationality. If properly interrogated, it is known that she in fact is a Ukrainian from Lvov. How was it possible for a non-German to live in a border zone? She might have obtained German citizenship after the war. If so, on what basis? It seems that the only logical way for her to prove she is a

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a German is to insist that her real identity is Elizabeth VORKHEIM and to conceal the name KORZHAN. However, it is clear that she is using the name KORZHAN. Such sleight of hand is impossible under Communist rule.

Address

9. The photograph enclosed with the letter is of post-card size, and the seal on the reverse side shows it was made in Bitterfeld, which is around 120 air kilometers from Rohnstedt. It is difficult to believe that she traveled that distance to have a photo made. Can it be argued that she recently arrived at the border area in order to get across? This line seems to fall, since the return address on the letter to FILLPOVICH is complete, as follows: Elizabeth Maria KORZHAN, Rohnstedt, Hauptstrasse 11, k. Sondershausen, Thuringia. She does give her exact house number and is known in that area. It is possible that she does not live in Rohnstedt, of course, and that the Rohnstedt address was provided by a hostile intelligence agency.

10. If Marianna does arrive in Western Germany, she should be interrogated in detail in an effort to discover her agency associations. She may be innocent and may desire really to emigrate to America or to come to an agreement with me. This is highly improbable, however. Since I am personally involved, it may be better for her to be handled by neutral persons, for it may be suspected that personal factors motivate my suspicions. For me personally, however, no thought of reconciliation exists and all connection with her is severed. Only matters of a juridic nature must be settled, that is, the formal execution of a divorce.

11. The letter reads as follows:

Dear Olga!

I write you a few words. Ten years have gone by before I was able to find my family. I obtained your address through Stefania. Stefania undoubtedly has written to you about me. I am very happy that I can visit you because we haven't seen each other for so many years. When I am in Munich, I shall have a lot to tell you. In this period I have lived through much. My mother always told me that a human being can endure more than iron. That is the sacred truth. I've been behind prison bars, where I was beaten and tortured. You cannot imagine what they did to us there. For all this I can thank my husband. I hear that he is in Munich and has another woman. Is that true? If you know something about him, I would appreciate if you would write me about it. If you should see him, you can greet him for me. Yes, yes, hard times have come upon me. But God sees all the wrong that my husband has done me. I have always defended him. I live in a small village and am sewing a little, making a living thereby. It is very difficult for me to live here. I have no acquaintances. Everything is strange, and the people are peculiar.

Dear Olga! I have the intention of going to you at the end of this month. I am only waiting for a package from Emilia from America. I have a request of you in sending two parcels to my

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cousin and she will send these parcels to your address. These are my things. Be so good as to accept them. I would also like to send a package to your address. Write to me as to how you look upon this matter.

I greet and kiss you,

Elisabeth Jana

P.S. Greetings to your husband and please reply. I enclose my photograph.

D. KORZHAN Report Dated 30 June 1954.

1. I have reported that I hid the fact that a former wife of mine was missing in areas under Communist rule. I have also reported that beginning with my stay in Prague in 1945 I have been with a woman who has not been living under her legal name. Her legal name is Irena Yaroslava BIHUS. Her last name is not KORZHAN. I also stated that I am aware of the consequences that may befall me because I did not reveal these data earlier. I will accept any and all consequences, knowing that all is justified. However, I wish to emphasize that, this item of a previous marriage excepted, I have behaved honestly with the Americans and made all efforts so that my work would be successful, objective, and based on fact. This unsettled problem of my marriage has caused me much grief and anxiety during the past ten years. About this personal matter just very close friends were informed, such as Volodimir SLDMAKOVSKY, his mother Olena TSEHELKA and his step-father Evhen TSEHELKY. The TSEHELKY's are my closest friends. Irena Yaroslava BIHUS' relatives, of course, know of the problem.

2. This marriage matter caused me to avoid public life as much as possible. It also caused me not to press emigration to the United States. I filled out applications for emigration, but did so only as a formality, for I had decided absolutely not to emigrate until the abnormal situation had been rectified. At one time I was granted a visa and had been assigned a transport, but because of this marriage muddle, I refused to go. When Irena BIHUS went to Canada a year and a half ago, she thought that there she might be able to straighten the matter out. She discovered, however, that that was impossible in Canada. Then I requested that Irena BIHUS be permitted to visit the United States, where I hoped she might be able to legalize herself under her true name and to make the proper legal steps to end the abnormal situation. This possibility did not materialize. I made no efforts to settle things with the German authorities because I did not want to make trouble for Irena Yaroslava BIHUS and because I did not want to compromise myself, both as a priest and as a human being.

3. The following possibilities may serve as a way out of this dilemma:

a. For Irena Yaroslava BIHUS to emigrate to the United States under the name of KORZHAN and upon arrival there to legalize under

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her true name, BIHUS. Subsequently the Americans or she herself could inform the German court of the legal change and the Germans could make the proper legal entries.

b. Consider the possibility of making the necessary legal changes in Germany through the help of American courts. Perhaps the American court might try Irena BIHUS for illegal use of a false name, sentence her, and in general effect a solution that will eliminate German participation, except for the necessary subsequent notice to appropriate German police and administrative offices. In this matter scandal might be avoided. American competence in the case might be built on Irena BIHUS' efforts to emigrate, wherein she might inform the consulate of her true name.

c. Perhaps the matter can be handled by the German administration, or there may even be other possibilities. Whatever is possible, I ask for aid, regardless whether Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN comes to Munich from Eastern Germany.

d. Perhaps I can get the help of a German lawyer in an effort to obtain advice as to how to legalize the position of Irena Yaroslava BIHUS. Neither I nor Irena have gotten any material advantage because we gave the Germans false information about an alleged marriage.

E. KORZHAN Report Dated 15 July 1954.

1. On 2 July 1954 Olga FILIPOVICH received a second letter from Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN, wherein the latter expresses joy in that she is able to visit Munich. On 5 July Olga FILIPOVICH received a telegram from Marianna KORZHAN, who stated therein that she would arrive in Munich on 6 July on a train from East Berlin. On 6 July at around 1200 hours Marianna KORZHAN arrived at the Munich railroad station, and leaving her luggage at the station, went along with Mrs. FILIPOVICH to the latter's house in Munich-Moosach.

2. The letter that Mrs. FILIPOVICH received on 2 July reads as follows (translated from the original Polish):

Sondershausen. 28

Dear Olga!

I received your letter, for which I give sincere thanks. I was very pleased with this letter, most of all because I can travel to you. I must only wait for a package from America. As soon as I receive it, I shall go immediately to you. I will send you a telegram telling when I shall arrive. Be so good and wait for me. I shall be wearing a brown dress. You will certainly recognize me. So many years have passed since we have seen each other. We shall, on each of our parts, have much to relate. In regard to my husband, I am greatly interested in how it will be. In all probability he is married.

I greet you sincerely and kiss you.

Jana

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P. S. I will send you a package tomorrow. I am curious to know whether you received those two packages.

3. The letter was addressed to: Olga FILIPOWICZ, München 54, Seehammerstr. 20/7. The return address, on the reverse side of the envelope, reads as follows: Abs: J. Maria KORZAN, Rohnstedt uber Sondershausen, Hauptstr. 11 (Thuer.).

F. KORZHAN Report Dated 7 July 1954.

1. On 7 July in the presence of Volodimir SLIMAKOVSKY and Boris LEVITSKY I met Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN. During our talk, which took place partly when all three men were present and partly in the presence of LEVITSKY and myself alone, Marianna spoke of her experiences during the past ten years.

2. Late in 1944, Marianna stated, she and her relatives (her stepfather Mikola MOSKVA, her mother Amalia, and her two sisters Stefania and Emilia) were in the vicinity of Posnan, Poland, where her mother's relatives Stefan and Lorenz VORKHEIM lived. In spring, 1945, as the Bolsheviks approached, all decided to flee in the direction of Posnan. The parents got into one car, the sisters got a ride in a second car, and Marianna got a ride in a third vehicle. All three cars were to meet at a designated rendezvous point. She remained alone in Posnan, under the care of a German officer. Because she was well dressed and had expensive diamond rings, a cultured Polish family, headed by a physician, allowed her to live in their house. In a few days news arrived that the Communists were approaching Posnan. Her friend, the German officer, assured Marianna that the Bolsheviks were around 40 kilometers from Posnan and that she could leave the city with him. However, an hour or two after that assurance the first Soviet units appeared on the streets of Posnan. Only then did Marianna consider seriously the fact that she had no documents, for her mother had all of them. She gave her Polish landlady a diamond ring, asking the latter to hide her. The landlady hid Marianna in the attic of her house. Because it was reported that the Soviets were inspecting all homes closely, Marianna left her hiding place in the attic. Soviet soldiers arrived and asked for the documents of all in the house. Marianna had no documents and told them that she was a Pole working as a maid for the family. The bribed landlady adhered to the story. Marianna explained that she had lost her documents during air bombardment. The soldiers believed that story and left her in peace. Several minutes later, however, Smersh or GPU members called at the house and again asked all for documents. Marianna gave the same story as before, but the new interrogators suspected she might be a German spy and had her arrested. She was taken to Lodz, where a Soviet police headquarters was located. At her first interrogation in Lodz she stated that her true name was Marianna Elizabeth KORZHAN and that she was German. She was put in prison, where the UB took charge of her case. Soviet officers controlled the Poles working for the UB. After four days in prison, she was interrogated.

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During the interrogation she was shown a picture of her husband (KORZHAN) and asked whether she knew the man. Marianna replied that the man was her husband. She was then asked where KORZHAN was at that time. Marianna replied that she did not know, that since mid 1944 she had had no contact with him and that before that date she saw KORZHAN rarely because she lived in Sianok and he in Krakow. To the question from the UB as to what type of work KORZHAN was engaged in, Marianna replied that she did not know. After a brief interrogation she was dismissed. Subsequently she was called out for interrogation several times at night. She was not given anything to eat for four days. Her interrogators wanted to know how she got to Kosnan and what KORZHAN did before and during the war. Marianna stated that she always stated that she did not know KORZHAN's activities. She was left alone thereupon, and was eventually sentenced to eight months of prison because of lack of documents. Serving out the jail term for eight months in Lodz, she, as a German, was sent to a camp of interned Germans in Lodz, where she remained until mid-July 1947. Conditions were bad in that camp, but after some time Marianna was permitted to go to the town and to work in private Polish homes as a maid. At night, however, she had to return to the camp.

3. Early in July 1947, a German commission visited the camp in Lodz in order to take some of the internees to Germany. The commission already had documents on those that were alleged to be Germans. Among others, the commission had Marianna's documents, as well as those of her relatives. Marianna was declared to be a German and on 15 July 1947 was taken by transport to Eastern Germany. She was sent to the village Rohnstedt and received the documents of a German citizen. First she worked in the fields for a farmer, but the farmer treated her badly and she went to nearby Sondershausen in order to file a complaint. The major of Sondershausen instructed the major of Rohnstedt to provide Marianna with separate housing, and she continued to live there until her coming to Munich. She bought a sewing machine and earned a livelihood as a seamstress. She had no difficulties with the German police or administrative organs. Last year she was offered employment as a translator for the Soviet military command in Sondershausen on the strength of her knowledge of the Ukrainian, Polish, Russian and German languages, but not wishing to work for the Communists, she obtained a certificate from the local doctor testifying that she is sick and thus avoided employment with the Soviets. In late March or early April 1954 Marianna tried to locate her relatives. She appealed to the German Red Cross, giving data on her parents. In two weeks she received a reply that four persons might be able to know something about her parents - the names and addresses of four persons were enclosed. Marianna wrote to all four, and one of them, a distant relative, gave the address of Marianna's father, who is now in the United States. Marianna wrote to her father immediately and since April 1954 she has been in correspondence with relatives in the United States. From her sister Stefania she obtained Olga FILLIPOVICH's address and wrote to Munich immediately.

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4. Such was Marianna's story. To specific questions from me (KORZHAN), Marianna replied as follows:

- Q: "Did you have any difficulty in coming to Western Germany?"
- A: "None at all. In an hour and a half I received an interzonal pass. I said I was going to visit a cousin. I was not asked for any further explanation."
- Q: "Did you find your German relatives?"
- A: "Yes, I found them in April 1954. My cousin Lozens von BOHM is the burgermeister (mayor) of the industrial town Bitterfeld. There I have many relatives, who get along well. All have their own homes, cars, and motorcycles."
- Q: "Why didn't you want to remain with relatives, since they occupy such important posts and get along so well?"
- A: "I hold to the view that one must put as much distance as possible between oneself and relatives."
- Q: "During interrogation did the UB ask where you lived during the war?"
- A: "Of course. But I said nothing about the fact that to 1940 I had lived in Radimno. In Radimno you ordered the arrest of many Bolshevik agents. If I had revealed that, then today I would not be in Western Germany."
- Q: "Did you reveal that in 1940 you lived in Sianok, and under what name?"
- A: "Yes, I revealed that I had lived in Sianok under the name KORZHAN."
- Q: "Sianok is in Poland, and in Sianok you never used the name KORZHAN. Did not the UB check the truthfulness of your story?"
- A: "I do not know. It seems that they didn't, for I had no difficulties in this regard."
- Q: "Did the Bolsheviks or UB find out about my activities?"
- A: "No. They did not know about them and I revealed nothing. If they knew about them, then I would be in prison now."
- Q: "During your stay in East Germany did anyone ask you about me?"
- A: "No, never. Why do you plague me with such questions? All that I want to tell you I already have told you, and more I shall not tell."

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5. To my question as to her present plans, Marianna replied as follows: "I came to you in order to ask you what I am to do. You are, or were, my husband. First of all I want to hear from you and then I will tell you about my intentions. First of all, tell me whether you are now married." I replied that I am. "Do you have any children?" I was then asked. "Yes, three," I replied (falsely). After long silence, Marianna replied: "Before I shall talk more with you, please show me your documents (ausweis). I want to know who you are, what your name is, where you live, and what you are now doing. I do not know with whom I am speaking." My reply was as follows: "As far as you are concerned I am Mikhail KORZHAN. Anything more should be of no interest to you. Where I live and what I do is my business. Why do you want to see my ausweis?" Marianna's reply: "Do not think that today I am as stupid as I was prior to 1945. I have completed a good school, perhaps better than you realize. Today you will not outsmart me easily, as you once did other people. Therefore first show me your ausweis, and then I will know how and what to say to you."

KORZHAN : "Why does my ausweis interest you? What do you want to see in it?"

Marianna: "I have already told you what - your name, where you live, what you are doing, and whether you are married."

KORZHAN: "Interesting. Do you want to conduct an interrogation here? All that you should know I have already told you. The rest is not necessary for you."

Marianna: "Are you afraid of me? You see that the time has come for you to fear me."

KORZHAN : "Why should I fear you?"

Marianna: "I do not know. But I see that you do fear me."

KORZHAN : "In no wise am I afraid. But you behave as though you have instructions from somebody in regard as to what you must do. Who told you that you first of all demand my ausweis and ascertain what name I now go by? Who is interested in such things? For you, I am KORZHAN."

Marianna: "We shall see, whether you are or are not KORZHAN."

6. At this juncture LEVITSKY appeared (he had departed a short while before). LEVITSKY reappeared at the moment when Marianna had asked for my documents and had stated that she had completed "a good school." LEVITSKY entered the conversation with the following: "Lady, I did not hear your previous conversation, but what I have just heard suffices for me. You are behaving as though you have been authorized to carry out an investigation. The impression is made that prior to your coming here you were informed about all that KORZHAN does, where he lives. All your

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questions flow simply from previous instructions. As to the school you talk about, where did you undergo it, who gave you this schooling?" Marianna fell into a rage and cried out for the whole house to hear: "So I now see that you suspect that I am a Bolshevik agent. I came to honest people, to Ukrainian patriots, and you treat me in this fashion. You insult me. I have suffered so much, all because of you. I do not want to remain here, even for a moment. I shall not say one word more. I must leave this house. It is so foul on your part." LEVITSKY's reply: "Lady, I did not say that you were an agent. But I did say that you are behaving as though you have instructions from someone. You yourself mentioned something about a 'school'. No one suspects you of anything. But how is one to explain that you demand KORZHAN's ausweis? Does it not suffice for you that he states that he is KORZHAN? Why do you want to know what he is now doing? Perhaps he is breaking stones on a highway. Is that important? You talk as though you have claims against him. He told you he is married and that he will never live with you. You know that. If you talked about such things then I would understand. But I see that you are interested in completely unrelated matters, matters in no wise connected with you personally. How is this to be explained? It seems that your schooling is not as good as you stated it is. If you had had good schooling, you would behave differently." Marianna's reply: "Good, let us drop the matter. I am a nervous person and often lose control of myself, thus talking nonsense." LEVITSKY: "I beg your pardon. I did not want to offend you."

7. The talk ended here. Marianna stated that she could not continue to live at the FILIPOVICH's and asked me to aid her find a place to live for a transitional period and until her sister sends her 300 dollars from the United States. Both LEVITSKY and I (KORZHAN) promised to help.

G. KORZHAN Report Dated 8 July 1954.

1. Above I have given a literal account of my meeting with Marianna. Even with the best of will, her account cannot be believed and must be considered a false legend. Marianna herself knows it, hence her frequent admissions such as: "If the Bolsheviks or the UB knew about it, then today I would not be in Western Germany." Thus she admits that if the Communists knew about my activities, then she would be in jail or shot. Accordingly she must say that the Communists did not know about my past and therefore did not bother Marianna. Lack of logic is evident in the following:

a. Marianna stated she was arrested because of suspicion that she might be a German agent left behind the lines. The war was not yet then ended. She stated that she held she was Polish and worked for a Polish family. Because of lack of documents, she was given a prison term. All this might be normal, but beginning with her fourth day of arrest and stay in Lodz, things seem peculiar. She was shown a picture of KORZHAN and asked whose picture it was. She replied that it was that of her husband but refused to tell about her

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husband's activities. After that stand, she is left in peace. She did reveal, however, that she is a Pole, and that she went from Sianok to Posnan, that her real name is Marianna KORZHAN. We are asked to believe that this account was not checked by the Communists.

b. If the UB showed her my picture and asked about me, it can be assumed that the UB knew a lot about me and has a large file on me.

c. The UB could easily check whether Marianna knew about my activities. It is only logical to believe that Marianna told the UB all she knew about my intelligence work, my contacts, and colleagues. She must have revealed that for five years I had lived under a false name.

d. Marianna stated that she told the UB that she had lived in Sianok in the period 1940-44, but did not reveal that she did so under a false name. Marianna believes that the UB did not check her residence in Sianok. This is an obvious lie, for Sianok is in present-day Poland and in a few days the UB could easily check the matter.

e. Marianna stated that at first she told the UB that she was a German. At that time she spoke German poorly and had no documents, and we are asked to believe that the UB accepted as truth her story that she was a German named KORZHAN. In my opinion, the UB checked and found out her complete background as well as her connection with me.

f. Marianna stated that she was sentenced to jail for eight months in Lodz, simply because she had no documents. It seems to me that loss of documents was so common during the war that that circumstance alone did not warrant a prison term.

g. Marianna stated that after release from jail she was put in an internment camp, where conditions were bad, but on the other hand, she was allowed to leave camp to go to work. This suggests not so much an internment camp as an area of forced settlement set aside for Germans in Poland.

h. Marianna stated that after two years in the internment camp she was repatriated to East Germany. This was accomplished through a repatriation commission which had documents of everybody in Poland who had declared himself to be a German, including Marianna's relatives. That is, now there was no doubt at all that she was German. However, Marianna forgot that she received German citizenship in 1939 or in early 1940 in the town of Radimno, and that in Radimno her vital statistics were recorded in detail. Yet she stated to me that she betrayed to no one that she or I had ever lived in Radimno, because in that town I had caused the arrest of Bolshevik agents. She herself told me that if the Communists knew of her stay in Radimno, she would not be in Western Germany today.

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1. Marianna stated that she was sent to Rohnstedt and lived there from 1947 to 1954, that is, seven years, without any difficulty. Why after seven years, and not before, did she decide to seek out relatives in the West? And then in a matter of two months in 1954, she was able to find her parents and sisters in the United States, friends in Munich, and information on my stay in Munich.

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per GSM 43-28

Sreća Džoci!

Pisze do liebe pover slau. Iricuici lat mija
jag za surja hamitije. nasxohatam. Buz
stefe dostatam turja adose. Kofa ter
specwensia de liece wsi pisala omnie.

Bardzo nie wiem co moge ci napisac, bo
mi tylo lat nie mi widziaty. Jag ja bede
u e hunchon to li mam clure di cywia-
stania. Za sprer ten caly czas clure amery-
kam. ehoja mamusia xawre muwila. cte-
wikh more wiecei wybrumic jag telare.
ette to jest su. prawda. Dytam samontnie
ta # Tam w mnie lile i kalcuwa. Ty nie
moresz sobie wcaic mi wybracic, co one
tam amami wyrabialy. Te moge wryzstke
rawarieryc mego, mescui. Klystralam
ze on xuje w e hunchon amia Tam
inna kobiete. By to jest prawda? Jag
w wien w's amom, to bym do welle wres-
ta sieby mi wryzstke opisala. Jag co bediaz
jago widziata to mozesz o demnie porozowic
tak - tak mi wierki doszaciha. Ale Doci
wryzstke wicri jag me, mam mi stria
writ ja xawre byem w jage cbronie.

Ja mam kłam w małej wiosce i wuj
kroche i stęgi żyje. Mnie jest tutaj bardzo
ciężko żyć. Nie mam żadnych znajomych.
Wszystko jest, a to tutaj się dzieje.

Gracie! Mam zamiar do Ciebie
jechać, przyjdź do mnie i mieszkać. Zaczekaj
tylko na pociąg do Wieliczki.

Mam do Ciebie pragnienie. Ja wstąpiam
do mojej szkoły na dłużej i ona ci
do pracy przyjdzie na swoją stronę. Tam
moje rzeczy. Wtedy także od razu przyjdzie.
Ja więc również do Ciebie przyjdę i przyjadę.
Napisać mi pisać, a to jest bardzo ważne
nie zapomnij.

Na tam koniec nie zapomnij
tu i na tej

Wieliczka Łódź.

P. S. Proszę również o listy i odwiedziny
i prozę w nich.

Wszystko moja kochana matka.

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Bohinsted. 17. 6. 93.

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Rohstedt
bei Sonderhausen



1
Hr. Filipowicz
München 54

Sichern Str. 20/7.

Hr. Elisabeth Maria Horn
Rohstedt Hauptstr. 11.
bei Sonderhausen
/ Mir. /

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KAFCK

Sordeshausen 28.

Draga Olla!

List twój odłożyłam sobie na później i serdecznie
dziękuję. Tym razem nie będzie ucieczkami,
a przede wszystkim nie mogę do Ciebie pisać.
Tyłko muszę wrócić na pracoch. Jaz w ja-
sobnie to raz jeszcze do Ciebie. Ja wyszłam Ci
telegraficznie kiedyś w myślach. To będzie taka
debra i wydzien jak wspomnie. Ja będę ubrana
w granatowym kostiumie. Naprawdę mi
proszę. Tyłko wolałbym nie być, my się
widzieli. Chyba będzie mi miło i obydwóch
stom sturis do stwierdzenia. Ci do mego
mora to jestem bardzo lekka ja to będzie.
Czy jest naprawdę normalny?

Na tym koniec prostrawiam

te serdecznie

i ratuj

Janie.

P. S. Ja wyszłam do Ciebie w jutro
przebie. lekowa jestem czy ty
te dwie prace odłożyłam.

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fr

Olya Filipowicz

Milwaukee 54.

Leehamerstr. 26/7

fr. - E. Maria Herzon.

Prohnsdorf.

über Sonderhausen

Wuppertal.

1. März.

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PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

SEE 201 FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTOS

ATT B EGMA-1836, 16 JULY 54



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