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FILE NO. 105-1506 JVL

REPORT MADE AT New York	DATE WHEN MADE 8/3/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/28, 7/13, 24, 25/50	REPORT MADE BY JMK: RYAN
TITLE LITOLA, L.S.D., nec. Mykola Lebid, Roman/Turan, Ekaterin/Turban, Evgen/Turban, Roman/Zeldinsky, Mykola Zolob		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject was born 11/27/16 at Yoty, Poland. He arrived in the US on 10/4/49 along with his wife, daughter and mother-in-law. They now reside in Apartment 10, 46 Pitt St., NYC. Subject formerly associated with the "Bandera" group of OUN which was absorbed by the UFA. The UFA is now fighting the CP in Ukraine. Subject has no knowledge of any Ukrainian organization in US whose principal aim is to aid Ukraine in its fight for independence. He has no desire to set up a new organization to aid Ukrainians but believes existing Ukrainian organizations should aid in every way possible. During the period November, 1935 to January, 1936 subject tried for conspiracy in connection with murder of Polish Minister of the Interior, BRONISLAW TIERKITSKY, and sentenced to life imprisonment. In 1943 subject became Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the UFA underground. He continues to hold this position though claims not to be active other than receiving information which is mailed to him from the American sons of Germany. Subject now self-employed writing a book which will be a second volume of his previous published book which was entitled "UFA". His wife and mother-in-

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law are employed by Herald Plastic Co., 26 E. 17th St., NYC. He intends to apply for permission to set up information bureau for purpose of disseminating information concerning Ukrainian independence. His lawyer has advised that to do this he will have to apply for permission from the US Department of Justice.

New York, New York

Mrs. NICK LERD, Apartment 12, 107 Newtroyer Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised that the subject, NIKOLA LERD, is not identical with her husband, NICK LERD. However, she related that the subject is her husband's cousin and resided at this address prior to about December, 1944. Mrs. NICK LERD furnished the subject's address as 46 114th Street, New York City.

The interview with the subject was conducted at the New York Office in the Polish language by SA THOMAS J. JLIATON. The writer was present and assisted in the interview.

The subject furnished the following information:

The subject is known as LYDIA LERD, NIKOLA LERD, POLAN TURAN, NIKOLAJ BUDAN, HAJEK RUDAK and NIKOLAJ JAHOR-YJ. He was born November 23, 1910 at Poly, Poland, which is at present a part of the Ukraine. He graduated from Gymnasium High School, Krakow, Poland, in 1931. For a short period of time in 1931 he attended agricultural school at Kielce, Poland. In 1931 he was too young to join the Organizacja Ukrainochich Nacionalistow but he was sympathetic towards its aims.

In 1931 he heard that he was being sought by the Polish Government because of activity with the OUN so he went to Warsaw where he remained for two or three months. He did not feel it safe to remain in Warsaw so he went

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to Czechoslovakia where he remained until 1934 when he returned to Warsaw. The subject was arrested by the Germans on the Polish-German border and turned over to the Polish Government. During the period November 1935 to January 1936, he was tried at Warsaw for conspiracy in connection with the murder of Polish Minister of Interior, BRONISLAW PEREK.

STANISLAW PEREK, a leader of a group within the "UP", also was tried on the above charge. They both were sentenced to life imprisonment. The subject was first incarcerated at Holy Cross Prison which was located near Kielce, Poland. Subsequently he was transferred to prisons located at Nowy, Poland, and Siedlce, Poland. During the aforementioned trial, it was determined that one PEREK actually suffered T.B.

In September, 1939, the above prison at Siedlce, Poland, was bombed. While being moved to another prison, the subject escaped. After eleven days of walking, the subject turned himself in to a prison at another village. He was given a hearing and was told that all Ukrainian political prisoners were ordered released by the Ministry of Justice in Warsaw. He was given a document attesting to this. The subject then started to return to his home in Nowy, Poland. When about sixty miles from his home and while in territory now occupied by the Russians, three of the subject's friends who had been in prison with him were arrested by the Russians. The subject, however, then went to Krakow which was under German control.

In 1935 the subject's wife, who had been sentenced with him in connection with the aforementioned trial, was released from another prison. He found her in 1940 and they both went to Slovakia. They got a visa from the Slovakian Government and went to Rome. At this time it was their desire to get to the United States from Rome. However, while in Rome, MUSOLINI declared war on the allies and as a result the subject was unable to leave. While in Rome he worked in a Ukrainian Book Store.

In about 1941, having learned that he could not get to the United States, the subject returned to Slovakia. Unable to get work in Slovakia, he returned to Poland where like many other Ukrainians he resided along the Slovakian-Polish border. Here he worked as an officer in a Ukrainian food and agricultural cooperative until the middle of 1941.

At the outbreak of the Russian-German war he went to Nowy, Poland. At this time the Germans were pushing the Russians back. The subject felt that this was an opportunity to fight for Ukrainian independence. However,

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In October, 1941, the Germans began arresting Ukrainians. The subject's entire family was arrested. He wanted notice carrying the subject's photograph was circulated and his wife was released four months later from prison so that she would lead the Germans to him, but she gave them the "slip." She was re-arrested in January, 1942 with her mother, ELIZABETH [REDACTED] and Aunt LILLIAN [REDACTED] and daughter. They were sent to a concentration camp in Ravensbrück, Germany.

From 1941 to 1945, while in the Ukraine, the subject was a leader of the underground group which fought the Germans. At first this group was known as the UVR. Later it became known as the Ukrainian Vostanska Armiya which is translated to mean Ukrainian Insurgent Army. In 1943 the subject's friend, [REDACTED], assumed the leadership of the above UVR underground group. It was felt at this time that since a Ukrainian Army (UVA) existed there was need of a higher leadership. In this connection during 1943 a political government was set up and the subject became a member of this underground government with the title of Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The subject continued to hold this position.

In 1943 and 1944, while forming the aforementioned government, the subject made contact with the Polish underground and various agreements were reached concerning relations of Poles and Ukrainians.

Later contact was made with the Hungarian Army. This army chief was working along with the Germans and intended to liquidate the Ukrainians. However, it was apparent that the Hungarians did not want to fight the Ukrainians so agreements were made for the Hungarians to "look the other way." Similar agreements were attempted with the Rumanian Army which was occupying Odessa. However, since the Rumanians were aware that the Ukrainians were also building a front against the Bolsheviks they were hesitant. Their government was in a turmoil so nothing concrete was reached. At this time the subject sent five men to contact the allies in Italy. Four of these men were lost. One of these men whose real name was [REDACTED] reached the British in Italy and was later contacted by the Americans. The allies thought he was an agent of [REDACTED] because they thought all Ukrainians were Communists. [REDACTED], therefore, was accomplished by the aforementioned [REDACTED] who is now residing near Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In 1945 the subject's family (wife, daughter and mother-in-law) were in a concentration camp near Berlin, Germany. They were given permission

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to visit a doctor in Berlin because the above daughter was sick. Through the subject's underground contacts the family escaped and reached Slovakia.

At this time the subject started out himself to contact the allies in Italy. He picked up his family in Slovakia. While the subject was enroute to Italy, Germany surrendered. He reached Rome and remained there until 1947. During this time he was contacting the allied governments regarding the Ukrainian fight for independence. The subject wrote a book on this subject which was entitled "Ukraine".

At this time the Italian peace treaty was drawn up which called for the repatriation of Russian displaced persons to Russia. The subject was told by Italian friends that he had better not stay in Rome. He learned that forty Ukrainians were arrested as they were boarding an airplane for Argentina by the Italian police. They were released to the Russian Repatriation Mission.

In 1948 the subject went to the American zone of Germany where he remained until embarking for the United States.

He arrived in the United States October 4, 1949, with his daughter, wife and mother-in-law. They now reside in Apartment 10 at 46 Pitt Street, New York City. The subject is self-employed writing a book which will be the second volume of the aforementioned book entitled "Ukraine". His wife, ICHIL MISHKIN/DUMIN, and his mother-in-law, ALEXANDRA LUMIN, are employed by the Karoid Plastic Company, 26 West 17th Street, New York City. His wife is employed under the name of TURAN. His daughter SORIANA was born in Lwow, Poland in 1942. The subject and his wife have naturalization papers under the name of LUBED.

The previously mentioned aunt, MARIA MITSKIV, who in 1944 was arrested by the Germans, has resided at 421 South Third Street, Saratoga, Michigan since early 1949.

The subject further related that during the war the UPA fought both the Germans and the Bolsheviks. At first they fought the Germans and later the Red Partisans who infiltrated behind the German lines. The Reds propagandized the UPA in an effort to persuade them to fight a common fight against the Germans. This the UPA refused to do. The UPA never cooperated with the Germans. There was an organization set up by the Germans called Koziet.

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Centralny Ukrainski (Central Ukrainian Committee.) This committee organized a division which fought with the German division known as the SS Division of Galicia. The UPA regarded these people as collaborators and fought them.

Prior to 1940 the UUP was divided into two groups because of disagreements of strategy and political differences. These groups were known as the Bandera and the Melnyk. The names of said division were derived from the names of the leaders of each group, the leaders being STEPHAN BANDERA and SYMONE MELNYK. The two groups did not war against each other. They merely had political differences. The subject belonged to the Bandera. During the war the Melnyk collaborated with the Germans. When the UPA was organized they absorbed the aforementioned Bandera group. Bandera was in a German concentration camp during the war. He is now in Germany where he is making an effort to come to the United States. The leader of the Melnyk group collaborated with the Germans but the rank and file were opposed to the collaboration. The Germans later executed Melnyk because they learned that part of his group was anti-German. The UPA is now fighting against the Communist Party in the Ukraine.

The subject being aware of the methods of the K.G.B. (Kishin Secret Police) realizes that K.G.B. agents would probably be sent to the United States for the purpose of working among the Ukrainians. However, he knows nothing about such a thing actually taking place.

In 1946 the subject heard that the Russians gave instructions that agents be sent to South America and the United States for the purpose of instructing Ukrainian immigrants.

The subject does not know of any Ukrainian organizations in the United States whose principal aim is to aid the Ukrainians in their fight for independence. Many people talk about helping but nothing is done. His belief is that all the Ukrainian organizations should take a positive stand to aid the Ukraine, morally and materially in its fight. He also wants the American people to be informed of Ukrainian problems and desires. The subject has no desire to set up a new organization to aid the Ukrainians but believes that existing Ukrainian clubs and societies should aid in every way possible. He has assigned to himself the job of informing the world of the Ukrainian fight. He does not belong to any club or organization in the United States. He would rather keep contact with the existing clubs and societies and put them to aid the Ukraine.

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The subject related that he is the only direct representative of the Ukrainian underground in the United States. UPA couriers bring news of the situation in Ukraine to individuals in the American zone, some of this material is then transmitted to the subject in the United States. The subject advised that through the aforementioned UPA source he had learned that one JEFREY, a Russian agent since 1923, is now in America. This man is described as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Russian Army who came to the United States as a displaced person from Munich in 1949. He belongs to the Society of Veterans of the Ukrainian Army here and lives somewhere in New York. It is the subject's understanding that the aforementioned information was furnished the UPA by a female who had formerly been a Russian agent in Lwow, Poland. This female "got in bed" with the Russians as a Russian agent associated with the UPA. The said female agent had been working for the Russians for about twenty-two years and she is alleged to have passed to the UPA in Germany her entire apparatus. JEFREY was among those named. The subject has requested the UPA to furnish him additional names.

The subject further related that he was never a member of the Sluzba Bezpieczenstwa (SB). He said the SB was a part of the GUR and was disbanded when the UPA was formulated. The UPA equivalent is known as the Ochrannia. It is within the subject's knowledge that he was reportedly a member of the aforementioned SB. He related that the real head of this organization was NIKOLAJARDLJICZ who died in 1949.

The subject intends to apply for permission to set up an information bureau for the purpose of disseminating information concerning Ukrainian independence. His lawyer, JAMES BRADSHAW, 676 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, has advised him that to do this he will have to apply for permission from the United States Department of Justice.

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