

13 APR 53

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

NO BASIC DOCUMENT

Document No. DIS 4491

All reports transmitted under the FBI form reproduced below were numbered as enclosures or attachments to the form. The transmittal form has been destroyed. No other transmittal letter or report has ever existed for this document, number.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am enclosing

communications which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this file also downgraded form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.

200-9-9:22
DFB-25911
EO1
13 April 53

1/27 N/A

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

FORM 2277

Shoreland
investigative transcript
report

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2005

COORDINATED WITH FBI

CONFIDENTIAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1P

D-13 7-5-911

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	REPORT MADE BY JOHN W. SHINDOLAR
DATE 3/23/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/22; 2/10, 11, 18; 3/6, 10/53
TITLE CHANGED BYELORUSSIAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC; CENTRAL COUNCIL IN U.S.A.; aka. BYelorusian Central Administration, BYelorusian Central Representation	
CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION ACT	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

AMG, Washington, D.C., advised no facts presented requiring subject's registration. Interviewees described subject as small, inactive anti-Communist organization without known foreign control, which wants independent Byelorussia. JOHN SPALIVICH said SAMUELE OSBORNSKI, President, went to Germany in 1952 to work with American Committee for Liberation of Peoples of Russia.

DETAILS:

The title of this case is changed to add the name **BYELORUSSIAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, CENTRAL COUNCIL IN U.S.A.**, as set forth in the memorandum of September 9, 1952 from the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice.

Re: memorandum of July 17, 1952; Mr. JAMES M. MC IBERNEX, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., advised that the facts submitted on the Byelorussian Central Administration, also known as the Byelorussian Central Representation, did not constitute this organization an agent of a foreign principal as defined by Section 20 (c) of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED CH # 16-DEB-8511 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
17-Bureau (105-35155) (RM) New York (97-251)	This is an FBI Investigative report made of communication for clearance or approval.

INDEX

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT IS TO BE RETURNED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED. **SECURITY INFORMATION**

NY 97-1251

He further advised that the subject organization had communicated with the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Criminal Division for advice as to its status under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, exclusive of Section 20 (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, and the organization was requested to submit additional information about its foreign affiliations.

By memorandum of September 9, 1952, Mr. CALHIS E. HURRAY, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., advised that a letter had been received from Mr. JUREK HOBOLINSKI, 344 West 29th Street, New York City, in which Mr. SOBULEWSKI said that the Byelorussian Democratic Republic, Central Council in U.S.A.; (1) is not dependent upon a foreign factor, although the President is living outside of the United States; (2) does not receive orders or recommendations from any foreign factor nor send any information to foreign factors; and (3) does not receive any financial support from foreign factors.

Mr. HURRAY advised in this memorandum that on the basis of Mr. SOBULEWSKI'S information the subject organization's activities were not of such a nature as to constitute it an agent of a foreign principal within the meaning of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. ALGER DUSIMYCH, National Catholic Resettlement Council, 149 Madison Avenue, New York City, advised as follows:

He works with Ukrainian and other recent immigrants from eastern Europe who originate in the vicinity of Byelorussia. In his opinion, the Byelorussian immigrants in the United States can be numbered in the hundreds and are rather unorganized and inactive politically. He understood that BADALIN/DOBROWSKI, who lived in Argentina, headed a group of Byelorussians who desired the establishment of an independent state of Byelorussia in Europe. However, he was unable to furnish any other information about this group and suggested that Dr. VINCENY KADORF, Secretary of the Pan American Ukrainian Conference be contacted.

END PAGE FIVE

NY 97-1251

Dr. VINCENT SANDUR, 50 Church Street, New York City advised as follows:

The Byelorussians in the United States are numerically small and have two groups: one is led by MI. OLA ABRAMCHIK and the other is led by RAJISLAW OSTROWSKI. Both groups are anti-Communist and want Byelorussia to be free of Soviet and foreign domination. However, these groups do not agree on leadership and have disagreements with each other due to personality differences and because each wants to be in control in a future White Russia.

OSTROWSKI lives some where in South America and is President of the subject organization. However, he said he was not familiar with the other officers of this organization, due to the fact that it was not very active. He said that the organization was understood to be informal in nature and once had an irregular newspaper called "Byelorussian Tribune", published at 44 Fennell Street, Garfield, New Jersey. He said that this paper had a very small circulation. He understood that the OSTROWSKI group had no office but operated from the homes of members in this country.

He stated that he had no further information about the subject; however, he suggested that Dr. JUNE STANKIEWICH, 6 Vanderwoert Place, Brooklyn, New York, a prominent Byelorussian linguist and sympathizer of the ABRAMCHIK group, be contacted.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, who is familiar with white Russian organizations in the New York area, advised on February 10, 1953 that he had no information about the subject organization.

On February 11, 1953, Confidential Informant T-2, of unknown reliability, who is familiar with Ukrainian and neighboring immigrant organizations, advised as follows:

He had heard of the subject organization as being an anti-Communist and nationalist organization which was small in numbers. He did not know the members of subject organization, other than having heard that JURY SABOLEWSKI and RAJISLAW OSTROWSKI were interested in it.

NY 71-1251

He had never heard that this organization was directed by any persons from abroad and believed that JURY JABORSKI led the organization in this country.

On February 16, 1953 Professor JOHN SZYBALIKICH, 6 Vandervoort Place, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed in the Ukrainian language by SE JABORSKAV V. BROZ and the writer. He advised as follows:

He was born November 26, 1891 in Aulent, near Vilno, Lithuania and was a professor of the white Russian language at the University of Vilno, Lithuania until June 1940. When the Soviet Army came, he fled to Kovno and later he returned to Vilno, where he remained until 1944. He then had to flee to Karlsruhe, Czechoslovakia, to avoid the Soviet Army and remained there until May 1945, when he went to Munich, Germany. He taught at the Ukrainian University in Munich for awhile and was in a Displaced Persons camp in Regenbunrg, Germany until 1949. He arrived at the Port of New York on May 25, 1949.

Presently he edits a monthly, scientific literary pamphlet, "Veda" (Knowledge), which deals with Byelorussian history and literature. He was formerly aided by the National Committee for Free Europe in New York City until July 1952. He described this Committee as an anti-Communist organization which assisted refugees from the satellite countries of Europe.

His wife, HANNA, is employed at the DICA Hotel at 133 Ninth Avenue, New York City as a bookkeeper and his son, VALERIE, is serving in the American Army in England.

He is sympathetic with the Byelorussian National Council which is led by LILOIA ABRAMCHIK, Paris, France. This group governed an independent Byelorussian Republic from about 1918 to 1920, when it was disbanded by the Poles and Soviets. This ABRAMCHIK group also declares an independent Byelorussia but is not friendly with the Byelorussian Central Council, led by RADIKAV GSTRHOSEKI, which governed Byelorussia for a short time in 1944 under the German occupation.

Further Professor SHANKIRICH advised as follows:

RADIKAV GSTRHOSEKI is a "political adventurer" since, during World War II, GSTRHOSEKI cooperated with the Germans,

NY 97-1251

who were fighting the Soviets, in order to obtain the independence of Byelorussia so that OSTRAKOVICH could govern the country. After the defeat of Germany, OSTRAKOVICH lived in the British Zone of Germany for a while under the name of ERIVICKI, and then went to Argentina.

Professor STANKOVICH heard that in the fall of 1954 OSTRAKOVICH had gone to Munich, Germany in order to work with the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, Incorporated, 6 East 45th Street, New York City. The American Committee desires to organize and support an anti-Bolshevik front of various organizations and secure the liberation of the people of Russia from Communism, but not necessarily the establishment of independent nationality states in Russia.

Professor STANKOVICH heard that OSTRAKOVICH had formed a new organization of Byelorussians in Germany in order to work with the American Committee for Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, since OSTRAKOVICH was not sure of the support from White Russian organizations in cooperating with the American Committee. It is called "Byelorusky visvolny ruch" (White Russian Liberation Movement) and OSTRAKOVICH appointed himself as its true name is OSTRAKOVICH, to head Byelorusky visvolny ruch in Germany, where OSTRAKOVICH resides. He believed that this ZARECKY, whose first name is not known, was a political opportunist who would join and work with any group to gain personal power in a future Byelorussia.

In the United States the named subject organizations are considered by Professor STANKOVICH to be indistinguishable.

The following persons were believed to be committee members of the subject organization:

RADISLAV OSTRAKOVICH, President, Munich, Germany.
GUY WILCOX SCOTT, New York City.
JURY SAJUPSKI, Vice President, New York City.
ANATOL KUTO, address unknown.
ALLA-MONIKH, address unknown.
KESANPOV KESANPOV, address unknown.

NY 97-1251

JOHN KOSIAK, New York City.
(First name unknown) ZALNIK, address unknown.
(First name unknown) ZARECHY or LOSKOVICH, Munich,
Germany.

In his opinion, Dr. SCORS and JOHN KOSIAK are the influential members in the subject organization in this country, while SIKORSKI as President, is doubtless also influential. However, he had no information that the subject's policies were determined by anyone aboard.

From time to time, the subject published in this country a propaganda news sheet called "Kosyvenig" (Appeal) and Dr. NIKOLAI SCORS also publishes, edit. irregularly, "Bjeloruskaja Tribuna" (Bjeloruskian Tribune). In Germany, this organization publishes a newspaper "Independent White Russia".

He did not know how these newspapers or the subject organization was financed or controlled. However, Professor STANKIEWICH believed that OSKOWSKI stands behind these newspapers and has money, because OSKOWSKI, after the capitulation of Germany, had funds which he received during the war for the struggle on behalf of the White Russian cause. Also, Professor STANKIEWICH believed that OSKOWSKI may have received support from the "American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia."

Professor STANKIEWICH had no information that the subject organization was being directed or controlled by anyone aboard or that they were engaged in performing duties for any foreign principal. Although he believed that an underground liberation movement probably existed in Bjelorusia due to the people's love for freedom, he felt certain that it could not be directed from the United States by OSKOWSKI'S group, since such a movement would of necessity have to be self-operating.

Professor STANKIEWICH estimated that the OSKOWSKI group had about two-hundred followers who were not politically active. In his opinion, the majority of the members have a pro-Russian orientation of the old Czarist type but are not pro-Soviet. They desire to use a Russia freed from Communism for assuring their personal positions in a future liberated White Russia, and so they associate with anyone who will further their aims.

NY 97-1251

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised on March 6, 1953 that he had no information about the subject organization.

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised on March 7, 1953 that he had no information about the subject organization.

Sources T-3 and T-4 stated that, although they were familiar with the Russian movements in the New York area which oppose the Ukrainian and Byelorussian "Separatist" organizations, they were not familiar with "Separatist" organizations in the Ukrainian and Byelorussian areas. In their opinion, most persons from Byelorussia consider themselves to be of Russian origin and rather insignificant in their contribution to the propagation of Byelorussian desire an independent country in a liberated Russia.