SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
Testimony of DEMYD-CHIZHEVSKY, Ukrainian OUN courier captured and doubled by RIS and sent to West Germany in 1947, where he was executed presumably by the OUN/Bandera SB.	2. RI FILE NO.
	3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE
	7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

Information on Mikola LEBID:

Mikola LEBID-Yarepelk comes from the village of Strilys'ka Nevi. He is the son of a townsman. The first time I heard about him was at the Warsaw trial, in which he was condemned to death. The Germans then delivered him to the Poles. I met him for the first time in Khar'kov in 1939. At that time I was working in the office of political prisoners of the committee in Kharkov. He was then serving asa recruiter for "STOMARA" (?) in ZAKOPANE (?) where at the beginning he was even the chief. Soon, however, he left ~~AKZ~~AKOPANE. In 1940, together with Previdnyk Stepan BANDERA, he sent our group to the Ukraine.

After the return from the Ukraine in December 1940, Mykola LEBID discussed the situation in the Ukraine with us (LUTS'KYY, TARAS, CHUMAK and me). He was living at that time in KHARKOV at 16-B/III Shlyak St. He took part in the Second Congress. In the spring of 1945 he was engaged in the organization of the Legion.

After the proclamation of independence he was in L'VOV. He directed the SB (security service). His office was on MOKHNATS'KYY Street) (I do not remember the number). During the arrests in March 1941 he escaped. He took over the provisional providm of the OUN and was in charge until the summer of 1943. Since that time I have never met LEBID.

...He has a father, who lived in the villages of Regatinskiy Rayon, a sister Ol'ha, who is also (?) in Rome, and also a brother VASYL' who died in June or July in the vicinity of KLYSCHEVA. ‡

DEMYD

15.

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. [ ]

FORM 9-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

Fahndungsersuchen des Reichskriminalpolizeiamtes.

Nur für den Dienstgebrauch.

Streng vertraulich!

Die im Lichtbild dargestellte Person

Mykola Lebed bzw. Lebid
geb. am 11. 12. 09 in Strylskie-Nowe,

die sich einer größeren Anzahl von Ausweisen mit falschen Namen bedient, ist festzunehmen. - **Vorsicht, Schußwaffe!**

Lebed benutzt vielfach einen PKW. (dunkle Mercedes-Limousine) mit Kennz. Ost 50 150.

Es wird gebeten, Verkehrskontrollen durchzuführen und nach diesem Wagen zu fahnden, seine Insassen festzunehmen und den Wagen sicherzustellen.

Nachrichten an

Sonderkommission beim Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD. für den Distrikt Galizien in Lemberg — 4. 10. 41.

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[ ] - Report on the assassination of Minister Pieracki

1. Materials

The Annex of the New York Public Library(137 W 25th Str.) has a complete collection of the moderatly rightist Warsaw newspaper "Kurier Warszawski". A full and comprehensive investigation and study of the political events preceeding the assassination of Pieracki,would call for screening of all issues from 1929 up to 1934,the year of 1929 being the date of formation of the terrorist organization OUN(Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) in Poland.The events following the assassination may be subdivided into three periods:(1)The period between the assassination(which took place on the 15th of June,1934)and the trial which begun on the 18th November,1935, (b)The period of the trial which lasted for c.2 months up to January 14, 1936,and(c)The period after the trial.

The newspaper which is represented by 2 daily issues(morning issue of 16-20 pages,and evening issue of 4-12 pages)and a long Sunday issue(24-30 pages)for the entire period of 1918-1938,contains a sizable volume of material on the following topics connected with the assassination of Pieracki:

a)A very detailed account of the trial of 12 members of the OUN implicated in the assassination of Pieracki;

b)History,activities,and organizational framework of clandestine Ukrainian organizations in Poland and abroad;

c)Data and descriptions of numerous personalities and minor functionaries of legal and clandestine Ukrainian organizations;

d)Descriptions of terrorist and other clandestine activities of the OUN in Poland;

e)Polish-Ukrainian relations in light of collaboration,resistance,elections,boycotts,etc.;

f)Connections and attitudes of Ukrainian organizations in Poland(legal and clandestine)towards foreign powers in general and the USSR in particular.

Topic(a)which is represented by some 50-70 full-size newspaper pages,may

serve as an example of ntensity of the available terials. Topic(f) containing several detailed accounts of the assassination of a Soviet diplomat in Lvov(1933) by members of the OUN, may serve as an example of an interesting by-product of the Pieracki-OUN case.

In addition to the newspaper "Kurier Warszawski", the Annex of the New York Public Library has a complete collection of the moderately leftist weekly magazine "Ilustrowany Tygodnik" for the period of 1929-1937. This magazine may serve as usefull supplement.

2. Briefs

A. Defendants in the trial of the Pieracki case:

Name	Date of birth	Date of apprehension
1. Stefan Bandera	1909	June 14, 1934
2. Mikołaj Łebed	1910	June 26, 1934
3. Darja Hnatkiwska	1912	October 9, 1934
4. Jarosław Karpyniec	1905	June 14, 1934
5. Mikołaj Klymyszyn	1909	June 14, 1934
6. Bohdan Pidhajny	1904	[illegible]
7. Iwan Maluca	1910	[illegible]
8. Jakób Czernij	1907	September 29, 1934
9. Eugeniusz Kaczmarski	1910	September 25, 1934
10. Roman Myhal	1911	September 24, 1934
11. Katarzyna Zarzycka	1914	November 8, 1934
12. Jarosław Rak	1908	September 25, 1934

B. Defense attorneys in the trial of the Pieracki case:

Name	Names of represented defendants
1. Lew Hankiewicz(Ukr)	Bebed, Hnatkiwska, Pidhajny, Rak
2. Pawencki(Pol)	Klymyszyn, Zarycka
3. Horbowyj(Ukr)	Bandera, Kaczmarski
4. Szałpak(Ukr)	Karpyniec, Maluca, Czernij

C. Judges in the trial of the Pieracki case:

Władysław Posemkiewicz(presiding), Wiszniewski, and Dembicki.

D. Prosecuting attorneys in the trial of the Pieracki case:

1. Kazimierz Rudnicki - Chief Prosecutor of the Court of Appeals
2. Władysław Zeleński - Assistant Prosecutor of the District Court of Warsaw

E. Major witnesses in the trial of the Pieracki case:

Ukrainians (in approximate order of apperance)

Leon Jarosławski (interpretor), Stefan Maszczak (member of OUN; in jail), Hrycaj (student), Jarosław Spolski (major functionary of the OUN; in jail), Emilja Linycia (member of OUN), Irena Chomiak (member of OUN, fiance of defendant Maluca; in jail), Wiera Święcicka (member of OUN; in jail), Janina Bagaj (Lwow), Adrjan Hornicki (student, member of OUN), Jerzy Cionka (social worker and head of Ukrainian cooperative "Masłosojuz"), Marjan Żurakowski (member of OUN), Marjan Czuczman (employer of the assassin Grzegorz Maciejko), Anna Czuczman (aunt of the assassin), Eugenjusz Czuczman (uncle of the assassin), Helena Czajkowska (member of the OUN), Aleks Paszkiewicz (member of OUN), Osyp Maszczuk, Roman Szuchewycz (major functionary of the OUN; in jail), Czorna (girlfriend of one of the defendants), Makaruszka (major functionary of the OUN; in jail), Jarosław Sztojko (member of OUN and informer for Pol. police), Jerzy Dutko (member of OUN and informer for Pol. police), Włodzimierz Majewski (member of OUN; in jail), Roman Senkiw (student, member of OUN; in jail).

Poles (in approximate order of appearance)

Józef Zając (doorman), Adam Dawda (waiter), Dr. Sokołowski, Obrębski (policeman), Dadas (police), Bagiński (police), Bolesław Filipiuk (police), Dygon (pyrotechnist), Lieut. Weiss (pyrotechnist), Sendur (pyrotechnist), Piątkiewicz (police inspector), Zofja Bandurska (housewife), Karol Bartel (police), Wojciech Wywrocki (doorman of Japanese Embassy), Emilja Kaszer (housewife), Kozieł (police, Kraków), Maniek (police, Kraków), Kopalski (police, Kraków), Kazimierz Bilewicz (police inspector, Kraków), Kusmierski (police), Wiewiorka (police), Franciszek Borski (RR man), Marjan Chomranski (police inspector), Tomasz Bielanow (police), Wojciech Zygala (Lwow), Antoni Fitz, Hirny, Ciesielczuk, Trzemzalski (all policemen from Lwow), Tomala (police), Jerzy Stawicki (secretary of the victim Minister Pieracki), Panek (police), Babiarz (police), Chimiak (police), Łaczyński (police), Feliks Mehl (resident of Warsaw), Maciejowski (resident of Lublin), Jozef Zajac (resident of Warsaw), Budny

Witnesses(continued)

Budny(Danzig),Stanisław Trzciński(police),Alojzy Zacharski(prison guard), Józefa Kuszewska(maid,Warsaw),Aleksander Koczyk(chauffer),Mikołaj Telatycki, Dymitry Buben(police),Henryk Wroncberg(landlord of defendant Żebed),Chaja Wroncberg(wife of Henryk Wroncberg),Marjanna Kuźminska(maid of the Wroncbergs),Czyżewicz(policeman,Krakow),Glicensztajn(sister of Chaja Wroncberg), Franciszek Kapusta,Maksymiljan Szkaradek,Professor Grzywo-Dąbrowski(medical expert),Dr.Mosdorf(one of the leaders of the fascist ONR suspected for murder of Pieracki;cleared of suspicion).

f)Circumstances of the assassination:

On the 15th of June,1934,the late Minister of Interior Colonel Bronisław Pieracki parked his black sedan in front of a club(located at Foksal Str. #3,Warsaw)where he planned to dine with a few close friends and associates. A young man who was waiting for the Minister to leave the car,pulled out a pistol and fired three shots inflicting fatal wounds in the head which resulted in an instant death.The unknown assassin managed to escape,dropping behind a home-made bomb and a blue-yellow ribbon known to be the emblem of the clandestine Ukrainian organization OUN.

g)Motive for the assassination as determined during the trial

Minister Pieracki was known as an able administrator determined to settle the Ukrainian problem by means of encouraging the participation of Ukrainian population in elections,and hence increasing the number of Ukrainian representatives in the Sejm.This policy constituted a challenge to the OUN which advocated violence,terror,and boycott of elections,trying to force the Polish government to give up a major part of SE Poland for the purpose of formation of an independent Ukrainian state.Minister Pieracki who toured SE Poland some two weeks prior to his assassination,held many successful conferences with Ukrainian leaders as a result of which he became enemy # 1 of the OUN.The period of assassination which coincided with a fund-raising campaign for the OUN in the US and Canada,was also meant to be a demonstration of "determination and power" of Ukrainian nationalists in Poland.

h)The assassin

Grzegorz Maciejko,born on the 8th of August,1913 in Szczerzec(near Lvov).Son of an illiterate farm laborer(father)and nationalistically minded poorly educated(elementary school)mother.Attended elementary school from 1929 to 1933 and an evening trade school in 1933.Joins the OUN in 1930 becoming a member of a hurtok(lowest unit in the organizational structure of the OUN;composed of three members)headed by defendant Eugenjusz Kaczmarski(other members of the"hurtok" were Miron Korolyszyn and "Zeleźniak")who was in turn subordinated to defendant Bohdan Pidhajny(head of OUN in Lvov).Becomes a "candidate for a dangerous mission" as a result of unwitting aid rendered to the police in the apprehension of a OUN member Iwan Mycyk(the assassin of Eugenjusz Bereznicki in 1931 in Lvov).Employed as an apprentice in a workshop of musical instruments.Gets fired in 1933,and works for a while in a printing shop owned by a relative Marjan Czuczman.Lives with his uncle Eugenjusz Czuczman in Lvov(Teatynska Str.5)prior to his apprehension on October 1st 1933(for subversive activities as member of the OUN).Released from jail on the 15th of February 1934.Suggested as good "prospect" for the assassination of Pieracki by defendant Pidhajny.Selected for the "mission" by the leader of OUN in Poland defendant Stefan Bandera.Dispatched to Warsaw in June 1934,and placed under the supervision of defendant Mikołaj Łebed.

i)The escape of the assassin

Escapes to Lublin a few hours after the assassination.Spends a night in Lublin in a safehouse prepared by defendant Czornij.Leaves for Lvov on the 16th of June.Spends rest of June and July in Lvov,living in various safehouses prepared by defendants Kaczmarski and Myhal.Leaves for Janina(Resort in Carpathian Mountains located on Polish-Czechoslovakian border)on the 1st of August,and spends several nights in a bording house rented(or owned)by defendant Zarycka.Assisted by defendants Zarycka and Rak(special courier of the OUN from Lvov)in the process of crossing the border to Czechoslovakia on August 5th.Assisted in Czechoslovakia by Jarosław Bohusławski(leader of OUN in Czechoslovakia).Further destination unknown to the Polish authorities.

j)The accessories(background,indictment,behavior during trial)

1.Stefan Bandera

Son of a Greek-Orthodox priest Andrzej Bandera. Arrested with father for subversive activities in 1928. Joins OUN in 1929. Arrested for illegal border crossing in Cieszyn in 1932. Becomes the leader(prowindyk krajowy) of OUN in Poland in 1933. Indictment: Ordered the assassination of Pieracki; selected the assassin with defendant Pidhajny; supplied defendant Łebed with funds to be used for the assassination; arranged for safehouses in Warsaw in cooperation with defendant Maluca; supplied defendants Łebed and Hnatkiwska with specific instructions as to the organization of the assassination; supplied the assassin with a pistol, false identification card bearing the name of Włodzimierz Olszański, and instructions to meet defendant Łebed in Warsaw and carry out his orders. Refused to testify during the trial. Pleaded not guilty.

2.Mikołaj Łebed

Attended a Ukrainian high school in Lvov, but failed to graduate flunking the final examination(matura) in 1930. Joins OUN in 1931, and takes an active part in its activities as an organizer. Forced to escape to Czechoslovakia in 1933. Engaged to defendant Hnatkiwska. Returns to Poland and lives under cover in Warsaw using the names of Eugenjusz Skyba Swarygzewski. Escapes after the assassination to Danzig. Assisted by Andrzej Fedyna(leader of OUN in Danzig) on his way to the German port of Swunemunde. Apprehended in Stettin by German authorities and deported to Poland. Indictment: Induced Grzegorz Maciejko to carry out the assassination; took active part and organized the surveillance of Pieracki; selected the time and place of the assassination; supplied the assassin with the bomb and all instructions on the day of the assassination. Refused to testify during the trial. Pleaded not guilty and produced an alibi.

3.Darja Hnatkiwska

Daughter of a Greek-Orthodox priest Omeljan Hnatkiwski of Smodne(powiat Kosow) who was a member of OUN. Joins OUN in 1934 following her engagement to Łebed. Assists Łebed during his escape to Danzig using a false name of Irena Solecka. Indictment: Took part in surveillance of Pieracki; served as contact between the

assassin and defendant Łebed. Refused to testify during the trial. Pleaded not guilty.

4. Jarosław Karpyniec

A chemistry student at the Jagiellonski University in Cracow. Joins OUN in 1931. Maintained a clandestine laboratory in his apartment (Rynek Dębicki # 15) for purposes of manufacturing of bombs and other explosives for the OUN. Connected with the assassination of an Ukrainian student Jakob Baczynski (May 1934, Lvov) carried out by defendants Kaczmarski and Nyhal, and witness Senkow. Indictment: Prepared the bomb for the assassination; gave the bomb to defendant Łebed for delivery to Maciejko. Refused to testify during the trial. Pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy (membership in OUN) and not guilty to the charge of beeing an aceessory.

5. Mikołaj Kłymyszyn

A philosophy student at the Jagiellonski University in Cracow. Joins OUN in 1931. Indictment: Supplied defendant Karpyniec with chemicals for the construction of the bomb; arranged for contact between defendants Karpyniec and Łebed; assisted defendant Łebed during his visit in Cracow and return trip to Warsaw with the bomb. Maintains a demonstrative silence during the course of the trial.

6. Bohdan Pidhajny

Active member of a nationalist Ukrainian organization "Płast" as a high school student. Served in the Polish army in 1928. Enters the Polytechnikum of Danzig in 1929 as an engineering major in 1930. Serves as secretary of the "Sojuz Ukrainskikh Starshyn" (branch of OUN) in Danzig, and gets an organizational transfer to Lvov as a military instructor. Becomes chief of the Lvov district of OUN. Indictment: Introduced the assassin Maciejko to defendant Bandera; served as contact between defendants Bandera and Łebed during the period of preliminary planning of the assassination. Refused to testify during the trial. Pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy (membership in OUN) and not guilty to the charge of beeing an accessory.

7. Iwan Maluca

Son of a Greek-Orthodox priest of Nowe Sioło (near Zbaraz). Active member of the "Płast" as a high school student. Enters the Polytechnikum of Lvov and joins

the OUN in 1929. Acts as international courier of the OUN making numerous legal and illegal trips to Germany. Acts as contact between the OUN and "Ustashi" of Pavelich of Yugoslavia. Meats and confers with Pavelich in Berlin, the meeting beeing largely responsible for the close cooperation between the two subversive groups. Indictment: Supplied defendant Zebed with funds during his escape to Danzig; arranged for safehouses in Poznan (in the apartment of Ukrainian student Stefan Zoszczuk) and Lublin. Refuses to testify during the early period of the trial, but changes his mind on December the 3rd making a dramatic confession which implicated all the other defendants. Testifies in Polish (all the other defendants except Myhal, refused to testify in Polish as a demonstration) and pleads guilty to all charges.

8. Jakob Czernij

A student of the University of Lublin. As a member of OUW (parent organization of the OUN) takes part in two subversive acts in Lvov in 1930. Joins OUN in 1933. Indictment: Made his apartment in Lublin (Wesoła Str. 10) available as a safehouse for the assassin. Refuses to testify during the trial. Pleads not guilty.

9. Eugenjusz Kaczmarski

Joins OUN in 1933, becoming the chief of intelligence in the Lvov district. Indictment: Assisted defendant Maluca in his activities in connection with the assassination; assisted the assassin Maciejko in Lvov during the period of June-July 1934 (following the assassination) supplying him with funds, weapons, and providing with a safehouse. Refuses to testify during the trial. Pleads not guilty.

10. Roman Myhal

Joins OUN in 1931 and becomes its functionary in Lvov. Orders the assassination of the Soviet consul in Lvov in 1933. Carries out the assassination of Jakob Baczynski (Ukrainian student accused of treason by the OUN) in May 1934. Orders the assassination of Ukrainian high school principal Babij on the 26th of July, 1934. In charge of the OUN in Lvov during the period of July-September 1934. A candidate for assassination by the OUN in June 1934 for insubordination and treason. Indictment: Assisted the assassin Maciejko in Lvov during the period of June-July 1934. Is the first one to testify (in Polish) during the trial, confess,

plead guilty,and implicate heavily all the other defendants.

11.Katarzyna Zarycka

Joins OUN in 1933.Indictment:Assisted the assassin Maciejko during the period of August 1-5 helping him to escape to Czechoslovakia.Refuses to testify during the trial.Pleads not guilty.

12.Jarosław Rak

Joins OUN in 1934.Indictment:Assisted Maciejko during the period of August 4-5 accompanying him to the Czechoslovakian border;arranged for contact between Maciejko and Jarosław Baranowski(Czecholovakian chief of OUN).College student and son of a prominent judge in Lvov.Refuses to testify during the trial.Pleads not guilty.

k)Activities of Ukrainian nationalists revealed during the trial

1.Highlights of the development and activities of the UOW and OUN

The UOW(Polish translation:Ukrainska Organizacja Wolnosciowa)emerged as an organization of Ukrainian veterans of a branch of the former Austro-Hungarian Army known as the Galician Army(composed of Ukrainians)in 1919.Its first leader Eugenjusz Petrusewicz formulated a policy of unification of all Ukrainians for the purpose of formation of an independent Ukraine with borders as far to the East as the Caspian Sea,and as far to the West as Cracow.The first major act of the UOW was the attemted assassination of Marshal Piłsudski,carried out by Stefan Fedak in 1920.The headquarters of the organization were located in Vienna,with branches in Prague,Lvov,Cracow,Bucharest,and Kiev(?).Poland and the USSR were to be the grounds for terrorist activities and sabotage,while Czechoslovakia and Romania were to be utilized as supply bases and safe outlets for escape.In 1922 a certain Colonel Eugenjusz Konowalec(former leader a military unit called "Strelci Siczivi")emerged as the strong man in the movement.His influence marked the intensification of terrorist activities in Poland,the boycott of elections to the Sejm by the Ukrainian minority,and the assassination of a Ukrainian leader Sydor Twerdochlib for cooperation with the Polish government.The split between Petrusewicz and Konowalec in 1923,left the former without an army.Konowalec who rose to the position of UOW chief in

Poland, accused Petrusewicz of communist leanings, gaining the support of rank and file members in Poland and financial support from certain groups in the US and Canada. Forced to leave Poland in 1924, Konowalec directed the work of the UOW (and later OUN) from Berlin and latter from Geneva. An attempted assassination of Polish President Wojciechowski (September 5) and several "fund raising" robberies of banks and post offices marked the UOW activities in 1924. During this year a rightist fraction of the UOW called "Ukrainski Nacjonalisti Molodi" (latter renamed "Legja Ukrainskikh Nacjonalistiv") was formed, with School Inspector Sobiński beeing its first victim (assassinated). In 1927 the "Legja Ukrainskikh Nacjonalistiv" headed by Konowalec absorbed a few minor branches of the UOW, and changed its name to "Soyuz Organizacij Ukrainskikh Nacjonalistiv". The major act of this new organization was the assassination of a Ukrainian leader Huk in Poland. The Congress of Ukrainian nationalists in Viena in 1929 gave birth to a unified terrorist organization bearing the name of OUN and headed by Konowalec. The major acts of the OUN were:

1929 - Bombing of Targi Wschodnie (Eastern Fair) in Lvov, several assassinations of minor Polish officials, numerous robberies and assaults;

1930 - Intensive sabotage activities, several assassinations and robberies;

1931 - Assassination of posel (representative) Hołówka in Truskawiec, robbery of a post office in Truskawiec, robbery of the Jewish Bank in Borysław;

1932 - Robbery and assassination in Gródek Jagielloński (OUN members Daniłyszyn and Biłas were tried and sentenced to death), assassination of police inspector Jozef Czechowski, two attempted assassination of high school principal Babij in Lvov;

1933 - Major robbery in Korczyn, assassination of School Superintendant (kurator) Gadomski (OUN members Mada, Łucki, Iwanczuk, Medwid, and Fedynski on trial), assassination of Alexander Mailov the secretary of the Soviet consulate in Lvov (carried out by Mikołaj Łemyk on the 21st of October), attempted assassination of police inspector Ciesielczuk;

1934 - June 14 - assassination of Pieracki ;

1934 - June 26 - Assa t of Ukrainian posel Skryp k in Rowne(Skrypnik was known as adherant of the policy of cooperation with the Polish government);

- July 21 - Riots in the village of Sokolow;
- July 22 - Riots in Lvov;
- July 26 - Assassination of high school principal Babij,followed by a suicide of the assassin Saszczuk;
- July - Assassinations of 5 policemen and 3 Ukrainian informers;

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Partial liquidation of OUN was reported to be accomplished in September 1934.

2.Organizational structure and leaders of the OUN

The legislative or policy making body - the "Zebranie"(assembly)meeting in two-year intervals.

The executive body:

"Komendant"(virtual dictator) - Eugenjusz Konowalec,

"Prowindyk"(district dictators appointed by the "komendant) - in Kaunas(Lith unian district),Berlin(European district),Danzig,Prague(Transcarpathian and Bucovinian district headed by Jaroslaw Baranowski),and Lvov(Polish district).

Organizational secretary,Comtroler General,Board of Trustees.

Sectors of the executive body:

Operative(terrorist) - under direct command of the "komendant"

Secretarial - Martyniec

Military - E.Senyk(Czechoslovakia)

Espionage and personel - Ryszard Jary

General(?) training - R.Suszko

Financial - Andrzej Fedyna(Danzig)

Special for Transcarpathia and Bucovina - J.Baranowski(Prague)

Structural setup of districts(names for Polish district only):

"Prowindyk" - Stefan Bandera

Executive body composed of:Organizational secretary(Maluca),propaganda and press sector(Jaroslaw Spolski),political sector(Janik),operative sector(Su-

chowicz), women sector(. na Czeremyńska).

The "prowindyk" appoints sub-district chieftains who in turn appoint local functionaries all the way down to the lowest structural cell composed of three members(the "hurtok").

Organizations subordinated to the OUN:

"Dorostki" - for children between the ages of 8 and 15.

"Junactwo" - for young men between the ages of 15 and 25.

Legal organizations(fronts)cooperating with the OUN:

"Pŷast" - similar to boy-scouts.

"Łuk" - sport club emphasizing military sports and training.

Clandestine(in Poland)publications:

"Surma" - printed in Lithuania and financed by special subsidies from the Lithuanian government(Subsidies ammounted to 1,500-2,000 US $ quarterly).Official denials by the Lithuanian government wre widely publicized in the London "Times" and other W European newspapers.

"Ukrainski Nacjonalist" - printed in clandestine printing shops in Poland,and in Lithuania.

"Dekalog Ukrainskoho Nacjonalista" - same as above

"Ukrainski Hołos" - legal publication printed in Canada and smuggled to Poland from Morawska Ostrava.

Espionage activities of the OUN on behalf of Germany and Lithuania:

Reference is made to the case of two UOW members Besarabow and Bibczynski engaged in espionage activities during the period of 1924-27.Their activities were coordinated with UOW headquarters(Testimony of Wacław Żyborski,chief of intelligence service of the Ministry of Interior;December 17,1935).

The OUN and Lithuania

The second part of the indictment asserts that Lithuanian government for many years gave financial support and provided false passports to Ukrainian terrorists,and that Lithuanian diplomats assisted the bearers of the false passports to obtain entry into the US and Canada,where they collected funds for their cause.Reference is made to the conversation in Geneva in 1932 between Dr.M.

Zaunius(Lithuanian Mi ter of Foreign Affairs du g the period of 1928-April 12,1934)and Eugenjusz Konowalec.A letter written by Konowalec(presented as evidence;obtained from Czechoslovakian authorities who confiscated the archive of OUN in Prague)mentions sincere and friendly support of Lithuania.Printing shops of "Lietuvas Aidas"(leading newspaper)in Kaunas were used by publishers of the "Surma".

The OUN and Yugoslavia

The indictment points to a close relation between the OUN and assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia.Testimony of defendant Maluca reveals the cooperation with the "Ustashi" of Pavelich.

The OUN and the USSR(chronological account)

Testimony on November 19,1935 - Printing shop "Praca"(communist front magazine) in Lvov bombed by members of OUN.

Testimony on November 20,1935 - The assassination of Alexander Mailov of the Soviet consulate in Lvov,was carried out by a OUN member Mikołaj Łemyk(born in 1915),who had an order from defendants Pidhajny and Myhal.Mailov was mistaken for the consul,the original target-victim of the OUN.The doorman of the consulate Dzugaj was seriously injured. Łemyk was captured by the police and sentenced to life imprisonment on the 7th of July,1934 (date of the assassination - October 21,1933). The assassination was meant to be a warning and protest against the reign of terror in Ukrainian SSR.

An assassination of Prof.Antoni Kruszelnicki (editor of Ukrainian communist-front magazine "Nowe Szlaki" in Lvov)was planned by the OUN. Kruszelnicki left for USSR following the assassination of Mailov.

Testimony on November 2' 1935 - Defendant Myhal was ordered by Bandera to organize a close surveillance of the Soviet consul. He was assisted by the chief of intelligence sector of the Lvov OUN sub-district Miss Kossówna. An apartment across the street from the consulate building was rented for purposes of continuous casing of the object. Myhal was stationed in front of the consulate using the cover of an apple pedler. Witness Roman Senkow was sent to the consulate under the cover of a student inquiring about conditions of studies in the USSR.

Testimony on November 29,1935 - The assassination of the consul was worked out and planned by Bandera, Klymyszyn, and Baranowski in Prague. 2 cases of pistols and explosives were smuggled for this purpose from Czechoslovakia by engineer Sciborski.

Testimony on December 3,1935 - Witness Jarosław Spolski was in charge of the propaganda in Ukrainian SSR, working on plans involving the infiltration of OUN agents from Poland. Acts of sabotage in kolkhozes were attributed to the literature and leaflets sent across the border by means of small baloons.

Summary of the prosecution(December 28,1935) - The OUN was acting primarily in Poland. The sole action aimed directly against the USSR was the ballon-propaganda, a measure adapted by the "Zebranie" in Berlin.

1)The verdict and the culmination of the trial

Name of the defendant	Sentence
Bandera	Death penalty commuted to life imprisonment
Lebed	" " " " " "
Hnatkiwska	15 years of jail and loss of civil rights for 10 years.

Name of the defendant	Sentence
Karpyniec	Death penalty commuted to life imprisonment
Klymyszyn	" " " " " "
Pidhajny	" " " " " "
Maluca	12-year imprisonment and loss of civil rights for 10 years
Czernij	7- " " " " " " " " " " "
Kaczmarski	12- " " " " " " " " " " "
Myhal	12- " " " " " " " " " " "
Zarycka	8- " " " " " " " " " " "
Rak	7- " " " " " " " " " " "

While judgement was being delivered(on the 14th of January,1936),Bandera and Lebed began to harangue the Court in Ukrainian language and the presiding judge ordered their ejection.Although the counsel for the defence argued that articles of criminal code under which the accused were tried are in the section dealing with revolutionary activity against the state,the court refused to allow the defending counsel to treat the case from the political angle.The defending attorneys were fined 300 Zloty each.The defending counsel denied that the OUN was responsible for the assassination of Pieracki,the point being made that Pieracki shortly before his death toured SE Poland and that if he had been a "marked man" it would have been much easier for the OUN to have disposed of him there than in Warsaw.

m)Major political event following the assassination

Legislative enactment establishing concentration camps in Poland.All persons whose conduct warranted danger to public order could be confined for a period of three months without trial.

n)The influence of the Pieracki case on elections

Significant increase of Ukrainian voters participating in the election of September 10,1935,resulting in a proportional increase of the Ukrainian fraction in the Sejm.

Comparative data

Election	Total # of posels to be elected	# of Ukrainian posels
1930	444	21
1935	208	18

"The political barometer pointed to a marked decline of OUN symphaties as expressed in the participation of Ukrainian voters in the election in spite of the boycott proclaimed by OUN. Legal Ukrainian organizations in Poland gained strenght, with the pro-government UNDO (chief rival of OUN) assuming the role of the leader of Ukrainian minority in Poland. Other legal organizations such as the Unified Front of Palijew (deviationist from UNDO), The Religious Front of Metropolite Szeptycki, The Religious Front of Bishop Chomyszyn, The Ukrainian Democratic Party, and even the Ukrainian Social Radical Party, took over the political arena in the districts populated by Ukrainians.

The author of this report wishes to appologize for the poor style of the report as well as for all the errors and mistakes. Lack of time for proper arrangement and editing is the major excuse.

Form No. M-5
April 1947

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CF

(750)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

SECRET

Page No. 1 of 15

FROM:	MUNICH	ROUTINE
TO:	SPECIAL OPERATIONS	18 MAY 49
ACTION:	FBM (1-2)	IN 32012
INFORMATION:	ADSO (3-4), COPS (5), CRD (6)	

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Pars. 51 (i) 60A AR-380-5

MUNI 472

TO: WASHF INFO: KARL CITE: MUNI

RE MUNI 263 (IN 21451), MUNI 264 (IN 21450) AND MGKW 1879

1. SUBJECT OF REF CABLES BEING PROCESSED BY D.P. COMMISSION IN MUNICH FOR IMMIGRATION TO STATES ALONG WITH WIFE AND DAUGHTER. ALL OF SUBJECT'S IDENTITY DOCUMENTS PLUS EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE FROM UNCLE IN AMERICA ARE MADE OUT TO NAME ROWAN TURAN, SUBJECT'S ALIAS SINCE ARRIVAL IN GERMANY.

2. SUBJECT'S FACE AND TRUE NAME ARE WELL KNOWN IN GERMANY, POLAND AND WESTERN RUSSIA AS RESULT OF WIDELY ADVERTISED POLICE AN I.S. SEARCH FOR SUBJECT IN THOSE LANDS. WANTED NOTICES BEARING PHOTOGRAPH AND NAME WERE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED.

3. SUBJECT DOES NOT DARE USE TRUE NAME FOR IMMIGRATION PURPOSES. HAS HAD TO GO INTO COMPLETE HIDING SEVERAL TIMES IN GERMANY BECAUSE OF THREATS ON LIFE. SUBJECT WOULD LIKE TO LIVE IN AMERICA UNDER TRUE NAME.

4. ALLEGEDLY SUBJECT'S INCOME DERIVED ENTIRELY FROM ZPUHVR MONTHLY HANDOUT AND PACKAGES FROM ~~(PORTION GARBLED SVCD)~~ uncle, outward FRIENDS ABROAD. SINCE ZPUHVR TREASURY IS EMPTY, SUBJECT CANNOT HOLD OUT IN GERMANY LONGER.

5. SINCE PRESENCE OF SUBJECT IN GERMANY IS NOT DEEMED ESSENTIAL TO APOSTLES, AND SUBJECT'S ALLEGED FINANCIAL AND SECURITY PLIGHT IS BELIEVED TO BE A TRUE PRESENTATION OF THE FACTS, MOB WOULD LIKE

TOR:

SECRET

Copy No. 5

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—82232-1

MUNI 472 IN 32012

TO RECOMMEND IMMIGRATION WITH FAMILY USING ALIAS. THIS MOVE IS IN LINE WITH SUPPORT POLICY ALLUDED TO IN PARA 2 MGKP 1879.

6. ONCE SUBJECT'S FAMILY SETTLED IN STATES AND SUBJECT HAS FIRST PAPERS, DECISION COULD BE MADE WHETHER MORE ADVANTAGEOUS TO HAVE SUBJECT IN EUROPE OR NOT.

7. CIC CLEARANCE IN MUNICH NO PROBLEM IF CLEARED THROUGH EUCOM. SUBJECT LOATH TO PERJURE SELF AND FACE DEPORTATION AFTER ARRIVAL AS RESULT OF PASSING FALSE INFO TO THE U.S. GOVT. AND THEREFORE WANTS OUR SANCTION FOR HIS IMMIGRATION UNDER ALIAS.

8. DO YOU APPROVE OF SUBJECT'S IMMIGRATION UNDER ABOVE CONDITIONS? SHALL WE ADVISE SUBJECT TO PROCEDE UNDER HIS ALIAS? PLEASE ANSWER SOONEST.

SECRET

TOR: 1411Z 18 MAY 49

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: AIR
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO.: KUH-[illegible]

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO: Chief, EBL

DATE: 18 May 1949

FROM: AC, MOB THRU: COS, Karlsruhe

SUBJECT: Operational

REF: Personal Record of Nikola LEBED

REF: MUN-2639, [illegible]

Available details as to subject's personal [illegible] herewith attached. Numbers are keyed to corresponding [illegible] in Personal Record Form No. [illegible]67.

[redacted]

Distribution:
2 - XRM w/Incl.
1 - COS w/Incl.
1 - HRID w/Incl.
1 - CLS w/Incl.
1 - File w/Incl.

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

[redacted]

SECRET

Attachment to:
KGM-A-1171

1. Mi[illegible]LEED

2. Василь Лебедь

4. [illegible] - used 1941 through 1944 in the Ukraine
[illegible] - used in Italy 1944-47.
[illegible] 1947 to present in Germany.

5. 11 December 1909, Strilyska Novij, District of Lvov.

6. Ukrainian

7. Austrian until 1918.
Ukrainian 1918-1920.
Indefinite 1919-1923.
Polish 1923-1939.
General Government [illegible]

8. [illegible]

10. Secretary [illegible]

11. [illegible]
Strilyska Novij [illegible] unknown.

12. Katarina [illegible] born in children's birth [illegible]
1980 in Strilyska Novij [illegible]

13. Daria [illegible] born 22 [illegible]
[illegible]

14. [illegible] 1916 in [illegible]
M. Zorjanska born [illegible] 1912 in Lvov.

15. Brothers: Vikt[illegible] born in 1912 in the Ukraine. Died in [illegible]
August 1944 in [illegible]
Sisters: Olk[illegible] born 1922 in the Ukraine. Now living in America, 107 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

16. -

17. Kennkarte
DR Card under alias Roman TURAN.
Police Wanted Notice issued by the German Sicherheitspolizei and SD on 4 November 1941 in Lvov.

18. Foreign Secretary of UHVR.

20. Ukrainian Catholic. (Greek Catholic)

21. Early member and leading figure in OUN.

SECRET

22. Underground aristocrat, and intellectual.

23.

	Country	Purpose of Trip	Date
a.	Czechoslovakia, Prague, Berlin, Milan, Danzig, Warsaw	OUN work and conferences with Col. KONOVALICH.	1932 thru 1934 spring
b.	Slovakia through Germany to Italy.	Attempt to get out of Europe to another continent.	1940
c.	Slovakia, Yugoslavia, Italy.	[illegible]	1941-1942
d.	From Italy to France and back to Italy	[illegible] with French [illegible] and liaison with other Ukrainian politicians.	1946 or 1947
e.	Italy to Germany	To rejoin ZPUHVR group	1947

24. Gymnasium in Lwov. [redacted] Graduated in 1939.

25.

a.

	Read	Write	Pronounce
German	Fair	Fair	Fair
Russian	Good	Good	Good
Slovakian	Good	Good	Good
Croatian	Good	Good	Good
Czech	Good	Good	Good
Polish	Good	Good	Good
Italian	Fair	Poor	Fair
English	Good	Poor	Fair

b. Could pass self off as Pole.

26. Organizer of UPA with no military rank.

27. Not applicable.

28. Photography, bee culture.

29. Receives financial assistance from ZPUHVR. Received packages from relatives and friends abroad. Wife receives very small pension as former concentration camp inmate.

30. Never held any salaried job in the normal sense. As youth worked as farmer.

31. Age - 39
Apparent age - 45
Height - 5 ft. 8 in.
Eyes - blue
Face-shape - small, angular.
Complexion - pale
Sex - male
General appearance - serious, intent, nervous, underfed.
Posture - erect
Weight - About 120 lbs.
Teeth - some false
Hair - dark blond
Scars - none
Build - slight, emaciated

Prominent features - penetrating eyes, pointed chin and jaw, narrow shoulders, two-thirds bald head.

Disfigurements - none.

Personal Habits - heavy smoker of cigarettes.

Any traits which distinguish from others having same general description: Cheeks wrinkle when smiles. Emaciated figure makes subject look like a typical former concentration camp inmate.

32. Was author of troop muster appeals for the Underground. Wrote book with title, "UPA", in 1946. Published in Germany.

33. 1934-39 imprisoned by Polish Government.

34. Other Ukrainian emigrants, more particularly members of SPUHVR.

35. Corresponds with uncle, Mikola LEBED at 107 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn 11, N.Y., and sister in America.

36. Sentenced to death in 1935 by the Polish Government. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment. Charge against him - being Ukrainian Nationalist leader.

37. Not applicable.

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

20 June 1949

Commissioner for Immigration
and Naturalization
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

Attention: Mr. W. W. Wiggins

FOR COORDINATION WITH CIC/US Army

Dear Sir:

For some time, one Mikola Lebed has been rendering valuable assistance to this Agency in Europe. At the present time, he is being processed, together with his wife and daughter, for immigration to the United States through the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. The processing is taking place with the Displaced Persons Commission in Germany. IRO Area 4 has assigned D.P. No. 813210 to him, and his local file number in Munich is EC 56764. Affidavits of Sponsor have been filed and apparently have been validated by the DP Commission in Washington, Affidavit bearing No. D-9845. All of the above documents, plus various other identity documents, are made out in the name of Roman Turan, the name which has been used since Lebed has been in Germany.

The reasons for using the name Turan are substantial. Lebed's face and true name are well known in Germany, Poland and western Russia as the result of a police search for him due to his Ukranian nationalist activities. He was sentenced to death by the Polish Government in 1935 as a Ukranian Nationalist leader, the sentence subsequently being commuted to life imprisonment. At various times, he has been forced to go into complete hiding in Germany due to threats on his life. Further, he possesses rather extensive knowledge of certain CIA operations and is familiar with certain groups with which we are in contact. Consequently, for his own personal safety and for the security of our operations, it is essential that he not be picked up by police authorities. We are in a position to arrange the necessary CIC clearance for Lebed under the name of Turan.

Once Lebed arrives in the United States, he hopes to live here under his true name. Pursuant to the oral discussions between your Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Warner of this office, we should like to arrange with you the necessary details concerning his immigration status upon his arrival in the United States and the unusual feature of two names. We feel that there are compelling reasons to process the case in the manner outlined above and request that all possible assistance be rendered by your service.

Sincerely yours,

[ ]
Captain, USN
Executive

Document transferred with Lebed's file when he left US. Name was changed to Turan only in Germany. Lebed never used Turan in US.

SECRET

SECRET

MEMORANDUM 27 November 1949

TO : Office of the General Counsel

VIA : ADSC

FROM : Chief, SA

SUBJECT: Nikola [illegible] - Roman Turan

1. Reference is made to our memorandum of 20 June 1949, same subject. Para. 4 of this memorandum requested that clearance be secured from I & N for Subject, who was immigrating to the United States under the assumed name of Roman Turan, to resume his true identity after his arrival in the United States.

2. Subject arrived in New York with his family on board the General Bowse transport on 4 October 1949. Subject now desires to revert to his true name before engaging in activities here which are designed to solicit public and private assistance and support for the Ukrainian underground movement in which we are vitally interested.

3. The following additional data, which is also contained in DPC and I & N records, is furnished in accordance with the verbal request of Mr. John Warner:

Roman Turan - born 11 Dec. 1902
Wife - Doria Olga nee Dunya - born 22 October 1912
Daughter - Zoriana - born 23 September 1942
Mother-in-law - Aleksandra Hautkinsky nee Dunya

All four individuals are temporarily residing with Subject's uncle and sponsor, Nikola Lebed, 107 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, New York.

4. It is requested that the necessary steps be taken with I & N to have the family name of Subject's wife and daughter changed from Turan to Lebed on all identity and other legal documents. Similarly, Subject's family and Christian names should be changed to Nikola Lebed.

5. It is requested that the above requested action be taken as soon as possible in the interest of security. Subject is and will continue to be closely associated with an important operation in the field which is designed to exploit the Ukrainian resistance movement inside the USSR.

Richard Helms

John Warner
instructed Without
24 Nov. that Subj. should
simply apply for his papers using
true name. Work I&N (Wiggins)
briefed. Instructions passed
to Subj. to file application
SA/N Branch Office N.Y.

SECRET

ER 0-8737

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR COORDINATION WITH JNS

JAN 31 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

ATTENTION: Mr. W. W. Wiggins

SUBJECT: Mikola LEBED

1. Reference is made to our letter to your Service, dated 20 June 1949, concerning the above subject. It was pointed out in that letter that subject was being processed as a DP under the name of Roman Turan for security reasons and also for the personal safety of subject and his family.

2. Subsequently, this case was discussed by Mr. Warner of this Agency with Mr. Wiggins on 21 November 1949. It was indicated that since subject and his family had arrived he would like to establish his presence in the country under his true name. At that time, Mr. Wiggins suggested that he file his declaration of intention under his true name and indicate to the Immigration and Naturalization official concerned that the name Turan is a name by which he also has been known.

3. Pursuant to the above, subject applied at the Columbus Street office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to carry out the above suggestions. It appears that there was some misunderstanding of subject's request since he was advised by at least two officials to secure an attorney in order to effect a legal change of name. In accordance with the discussions between Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Warner, subject immediately withdrew from the interview and contacted this Agency.

4. It is requested that your Service take such action as may be deemed appropriate in order that subject can file his first papers under his true name. We have instructed subject to await further word from this Agency.

5. For your information, subject arrived in New York with his family on board the General Howze transport on 4 October 1949. His correct birth date is 11 December 1909. His wife, Doria Olga, nee Dumyn, born 22 October 1912; the daughter, Zoriana, born 23 September 1942; and mother-in-law, Aleksandra Hnatkinsky, nee Dumyn, together with subject are residing at 46 Pitt Street, Apartment 10, New York 2, N. Y. If additional information is necessary, we shall supply it upon request.

A-732011
A-732011
?

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE:

[ ]

Acting Executive

Notified C by telephone to call subject in and advise him to file K.D. Nov 7/11/50

SECRET

AFFIDAVIT OF IDENTITY IN LIEU OF PASSPORT

City of Washington,
District of Columbia.

I, Mykola Lebed, being first duly sworn, do depose and say that:

1. My full and correct name is Mykola Lebed (also known as Roman Turah), and I presently reside at 46 Pitt Street, Apartment 10, New York 2, New York.

2. I was born on 23 November 1910 in Koty, Ukraine.

3. My father's name is Mihailo Lebed, and my mother's name is Katarina Mazovska Lebed.

4. I entered the United States for permanent residence on 4 October 1949 and have resided in the United States since that time.

5. Prior to my entry into the United States, I had resided in the American Zone of Germany from 1947 until September of 1949. Immediately prior to that period, I had resided in Rome, Italy from 1945 until 1947.

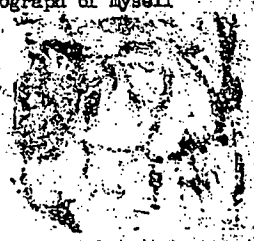
6. I am married and my wife's name is Doria Olga Lebed, who was born in Sokal, Ukraine on 23 October 1912. She is presently residing at 46 Pitt Street, Apartment 10, New York 2, New York.

7. Since I am a stateless person I was unable to secure a passport from any country prior to my entry into the United States. Since that time I have filed a Declaration of Intention to become an American citizen in the District Court of the United States at New York, New York. However, I am unable to secure an American passport since I have not resided in the United States a sufficient length of time to be eligible to take the Oath of Citizenship.

8. I wish to travel to the American Zone of Germany for approximately two weeks in order to gather additional data and material for future lectures and articles which I hope to write. I hereby affirm that the photograph attached hereto is a recent photograph of myself and a personal description is listed below:

Age: 39
Height: 5 ft. 5 in.
Weight: 150 lbs.

Hair: Brown
Eyes: Blue



Mykola Lebed

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public in and for said District of Columbia, this 17th day of April, 1950.

Notary Public in and for the
District of Columbia.
My com. expires March 31, 1953.

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

Lebed, Mykola

No 842261

Permit to enter the US, British, French Zone (s) of Germany.

Permis d'entrée en zone (s) Américaine Britannique Française d'Allemagne.

Einreiseerlaubnis für die Amerikanische, Britische, Französische Zone (n) Deutschlands.

Valid for one return journey

Valable pour un voyage aller et retour

Gültig für eine Hin- und Rückreise

Arrivée: 05 January 1950

US/UK/FR ZONES

18 APR 1950

APPROVED CHANGE PLAN OFFICE

WASHINGTON

BUREAU DES PLANS DE VOYAGE

Haute Commission Alliée

Zollgrenzdienstgruppe Flughafen-Rhein-Main Frankfurt a. M.

A 18.6.50

Visitor — No Photo

Visiteur

Besucher — Kein Lichtbild

Lebed, Mykola

Permit to enter the US, British, French Zone (s) of Germany.

Permis d'entrée en zone (s) Américaine, Britannique, Française d'Allemagne.

Einreiseerlaubnis für die Amerikanische, Britische, Französische Zone (n) Deutschlands.

Valid for one return journey

Valable pour un voyage aller et retour

Gültig für eine Hin- und Rückreise

Arrivée: 05 July 1950

Destination: Western zones

Date: 28 June 1950

C. H. SHURIG
CHIEF, PERMIT SECTION

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 19 1950
NEW YORK N.Y.
IMMIG. & NATZ. SERVICE

RPS 16371

DB-4118

SECRET *(When Filled In)*

PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

ORIGINAL PHOTOS CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING IP/CFS

PASSPORT
17 April 50

LEBED, MYKOLA

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

DFB 5438

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — FILE NO. 105-1506 SUB.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York	8/3/50	6/28;7/13,24,25/50	JOHN J. RYAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ANDRIY LEBED, aka. Mykola Lebid, Roman Turan, Rakein Ruban, Hanin Ruban, Roman Zaliznyj, Mykola Lebed	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject was born 11/23/10 at Roty, Poland. He arrived in the US on 10/4/49 along with his wife, daughter and mother-in-law. They now reside in Apartment 1D, 46 Pitt St., NYC. Subject formerly associated with the Bandera group of OUN which was absorbed by the UPA. The UPA 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 PIERACKI, and sentenced to life imprisonment. In 1943 subject became Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the UPA 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 zone of Germany. Subject now self-employed writing a book which will be a second volume of his previous published book which was entitled "UPA". His wife and mother-in-

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT					
3 - Bureau					
3 - New York					

NY 105-1494

law are employed by Parmid Plastic Co, 26 W 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.

[illegible] At New York, New York

Mrs. NICK LEBED, Apartment 12, 107 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised that the subject, NIKOLA LEBED, is not identical with her husband, NICK LEBED. However, she related that the subject is her husband's cousin and resided at this address prior to about December, 1946. Mrs. NICK LEBED furnished the subject's address as 46 Pitt Street, New York City.

The interview with the subject was conducted at the New York Office in the Polish language by SA [illegible]. The writer was present and assisted in the interview.

The subject furnished the following information:

The subject is known as NIKOLA LEBED, NIKOLA LEBEDOVYCH, [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]. He was born November 23, 1910 at Poty, Poland, which is at present a part of the Ukraine. He graduated from Gymnasium High School, Lwow, Poland, in 1931. For a short period of time in 1931 he attended agricultural school at Kielowanie, Poland. In 1931 he was too young to join the Organizacja Ukrainskich 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

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 PIERACKI.

ST[illegible] PIERACKI, a leader of a group within the OUN, 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 Rawicz, Poland, and Siedelce, Poland. During the aforementioned trial, it was determined that one [illegible] actually murdered PIERACKI.

In September, 1939, the above prison at Siedelce, 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 Roty, 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, therefore, 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, MUSSOLINI 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 Lwow, 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,

in October, 1941, the Germans began arresting Ukrainians. The subject's entire family was arrested. A 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 rearrested in January, 1944 with her father, [illegible] and Aunt [illegible] and daughter. They were sent to a concentration camp in Ravensbruck, 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 UUN. Later it became known as the Ukrainska Povstanska Armia which is translated to mean Ukrainian Insurgent Army. In 1943 the subject's friend, [illegible], assumed the leadership of the above UPA underground group. It was felt at this time that since a Ukrainian Army (UPA) 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 continues 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 which was fighting along with the Germans was assigned 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 [illegible] reached the British in Italy and was later contacted by the Americans. The allies thought he was an agent of NKVD because they thought all Ukrainians were Communists. Nothing, therefore, was accomplished by the aforementioned [illegible] 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

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 "UPA."

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 "UPA." His wife, [illegible], and his mother-in-law, ALEKSANDRA LUMIN, are employed by the Parasid Plastic Company, 26 East 17th Street, New York City. His wife is employed under the name of TURAH. His daughter SOKIANA was born in Lwow, Poland in 1942. The subject and his wife have naturalization papers under the name of LEBED.

The previously mentioned aunt, MARIA MATYNEWICZ, who in 1944 was arrested by the Germans, has resided at 421 South Third Street, Marquette, 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 Komitet.

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 OUN 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 ANDREJ MELNYK and STEPAN BANDERA. 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 arrested 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. (Polish 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 get them to aid the Ukraine.

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 JEFREMOV, 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 bad" with the Russians so she became 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 named to the UPA in Germany her entire apparatus. JEFREMOV 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 Slubs Bezpieczentwa (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 Gendarmeria. 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 MIKOLAYARCHUK 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, [illegible], 876 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.

- P E N D I N G -

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

DFA-6250

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4f

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 105-1504 DRS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	11/6/50	9/9,14,21;10/2,5,31;11/1-3/50	JAMES W. RYAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MIKOLA LEBED, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY - UK

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: INS records, NYC, show subject was born at Koty, Ukraine, 11/23/10. Subject arrived at Port of N.Y. under the name ROMAN TURAN as a DP aboard the vessel GENERAL HOWSE on 10/4/49. Subject on U.S. entry accompanied by wife, OLGA DARIA TURAN; daughter, ZORIANA TURAN; and mother-in-law, ALEXANDRA DUMYN. Subject filed declaration of intention to become U.S. citizen #615863 on 3/17/50 in USDC, SDNY. Description of subject set out.

- P -

DETAILS: At New York, New York

The following information was obtained from the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City:

Application for a Certificate of Arrival and Preliminary Form for a Declaration of Intention, dated February 6, 1950, shows that at this time MYKOLA LEBID, also known as ROMAN TURAN, was residing in Apartment 10, 46 Pitt Street, New York City. He arrived at the Port of New York under the name of ROMAN TURAN aboard the vessel GENERAL HOWSE on October 4, 1949 as a Displaced Person.

LEBID was born at Koty, Ukraine, on November 23, 1910. His mother's maiden name was given as

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for clearance or disapproval.

ANNA POHLOD. Subject's last foreign residence was Munich, Germany, and he immigrated to the United States from Bremen, Germany. He traveled on an Immigration Visa and was examined by United States immigration officers at New York, New York. Subject gave the name of NICHOLAS LEBED, 107 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn 11, New York, as the "person he was coming to." On his immigration to the United States, subject was accompanied by his wife, OLGA DARIA TURAN; his daughter, ZORIANA TURAN; and his mother-in-law, ALEXANDRA DUMYN. Subject gave his occupation as Journalist and indicated that he married OLGA DARIA TURAN on March 19, 1936 at Lwow, Ukraine. She was born October 23, 1912 at Sokal, Ukraine. His daughter, ZORIANA TURAN, was born September 22, 1942 at Lwow, Ukraine.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service records further reflected that by letter dated March 8, 1950 subject advised that his correct name was NYKOLA LEBED.

Subject filed a declaration of intention to become a United States citizen #615863 on March 17, 1950 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

The following information is reflected in Immigration and Naturalization Service file #A7319888--consolidated, which is maintained for subject's mother-in-law, ALEXANDRA DUMYN, nee IVASIVKA:

Application for Immigration Visa and Alien Registration, which was made to the American Consulate at Munich, Germany, and was subscribed and sworn to on August 31, 1949 by the aforementioned ALEXANDRA DUMYN, shows that she claimed to be a Displaced Person. She was born April 3, 1893 at Lwow, Poland, which is also given as her last permanent foreign residence. Her parents, OSYPA IVASIVKA nee LEVYCKA and IVAN IVASIVKA, are deceased. She indicated that her internment in a concentration camp was for political reasons and indicated that "within the past five years she had not been affiliated with or active in organizations devoted in whole or part to influencing or furthering in the United States the political activities, public relations or public policy of any other government."

Miss NELLIE KLEKAWKA, Apartment 10, 46 Pitt Street, New York City, advised that MYKOLA LEBED and his family have moved from this address. Miss KLEKAWKA stated that she has no knowledge concerning their present whereabouts.

Mr. JAMES McKENNA, Acting Superintendent, Knickerbocker Station, United States Post Office, 130 East Broadway, New York City, advised that he has no record of a change of address for subject.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that he is not personally acquainted with the subject and that he cannot, therefore, furnish any information pertinent to this investigation.

- P E N D I N G -

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DBA/10350
XR2d5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
This case originated at NEW YORK

NY File No. 105-2304 JDF/bd

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	2/2/51	11/14,17/50; 1/23,25,29-31/51	JAMES W. RYAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NIKOLA LEBED, WRA	INTERNAL SECURITY - UK

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted]

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3 - New York

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FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

NY 105-1504

DETAILS: Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that on November 1, 1950, the subject, NIKOLA LEBED, moved from 46 Pitt Street, New York City, to 334 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. PETER JAELON, also known as PETER JARY, of unknown reliability, who is an employee of the Berg Printing Company, 80 South Street, New York City, was interviewed in the Polish language by SA STANLEY J. GRABOWSKI in the presence of the writer. He furnished the following information:

It is PETER JAELON'S belief that the subject in the past, has furnished information to a United States Intelligence Agency. JAELON stated that from a source which he cannot now identify, he heard that the subject reportedly had contact with a Colonel LOPATYNSKI (phonetic spelling), who is alleged to be connected with C.I.C. or C.I.O. in Munich, Germany. It is JAELON'S impression that LEBED would not [illegible] American Intelligence for his own benefit. He stated that in all probability LEBED would learn more from American Intelligence agencies than he would make available to them.

JAELON does not favorably regard LEBED, because, in his opinion, LEBED is a "bandit", who is no better than O.U.N. leader STEPHEN BANDERA. JAELON regards LEBED as partly responsible for many assassinations in Europe.

JAELON stated that, in his opinion, a book which LEBED had written is based on [illegible] rather than fact. JAELON stated that although he personally [illegible] LEBED, he feels certain that LEBED is not now and [illegible] a Communist. He does not believe that the subject would under any circumstances cooperate with the Communist Party.

On January 25, 1951, the subject, NIKOLA LEBED, was interviewed at the New York Office in the Polish language by SA FRANK P. WILLETTE and SA STANLEY J. GRABOWSKI. The writer was present and assisted in the interview. The subject furnished the following information:

He advised that his wife, daughter and mother-in-law, ALEXANDRA DUMYN, share with him apartment number 3 at 343 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, New York. The subject described his landlord, WILLIAM SAYEW, who also resides at 343 Bainbridge Street, as a "white Russian."

The subject was employed on the night shift as a machine operator at Benson and Hedges Cigarette Factory, 385 Water Street, New York City, from July, 1950, until December, 1950. He voluntarily terminated his employment because of "nicotine poisoning". The subject's wife, [illegible], continues to work at Benson and Hedges as a "packer".

The subject's daughter attends St. [illegible]'s Parochial School, which is located at Fulton and [illegible] Streets, Brooklyn, New York.

The subject's first cousin, [illegible], resides at 107 [illegible] Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The subject is still engaged in writing a book which will be the second volume of his first book, which was entitled "UPA". He estimated that about 15,000 copies of "UPA" were sold in Europe during the first two weeks of its publication. The book was offered for sale at a price equal to $1.00 - $2.50 in United States money. Three hundred to four hundred copies were sold in the United States.

The subject [illegible] with the "Ukrainian [illegible] Committee", 30 [illegible] Street, New York City. He described this as an anti-Communist [illegible] New York City. He described this group. He also [illegible] Ukrainian [illegible] in [illegible] Pennsylvania. He [illegible] this as an anti-Communist organization [illegible] organization are [illegible] reported that [illegible] infiltration into the [illegible] Communists have subsequently [illegible] disclaimed that the Ukrainian [illegible] in an [illegible] by the "Ukrainian Congress [illegible]". [illegible] is not a member of either organization.

The subject recently made a speech at a meeting held in a hall which, to the best of his recollection, is located at 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. This meeting was in commemoration of General TARAS CZUPRYNKA who was killed March 5, 1950, in the Ukrainian by the M.V.D. LEBED described CZUPRYNKA as the former commander of the Ukrainian movement against Russian Bolshevism.

JBA/1250

NY 105-1504

The subject stated that he has always been anti-Communist, and that he is not in favor of the present Russian regime. He said he has always fought against the Communists.

Nothing has come to the subject's attention since he was last interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which he believes to be of interest. He [illegible] the Ukraine will become a separate state independent of Russia.

At some [illegible] he hopes to make [illegible] to Canada for the purpose of [illegible] Symington [illegible] being anti-Communist and in favor of [illegible].

During the [illegible] aforementioned [illegible] strictly [illegible] Parent [illegible] ill. [illegible] Section [illegible] (subject) and in [illegible] published by JAMAN [illegible] This [illegible] tion organ of the [illegible] JAMAN has recently published [illegible] that he has never [illegible] and [illegible].

Confidential informants [illegible] who are [illegible] City area, advised that they are [illegible] and that they cannot furnish any information pertinent to [illegible] investigation.

- P E N D I N G -

SECRET

DCE-1653

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Director for Special Operations
Attn: [redacted]

DATE: 13 March 1951

FROM : Chief, Contact Division, O/O

SUBJECT: Information Concerning Anti-Soviet Ukrainian Resistance

REFERENCE: (a) Conversation - [redacted], 12 March 1951

1. Forwarded as enclosures are two memoranda dealing with Ukrainian resistance groups and a project for utilization of Ukrainian national aspirations in the event of a conflict with the Soviet Union.

2. Attached as Enclosure (A) is a memorandum prepared by a highly reliable source containing background information on Mikola Lebed, who is presently in the United States, and is very active in Ukrainian national organizations.

3. Forwarded as a matter of possible interest to your office is a translation of a confidential memorandum submitted to Lt. General Lucius D. Clay by General Myroslav Lopatinsky, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Council.

[redacted]

Enclosures (A) and (B) As described above

Incl.

IID COPY

[illegible] Ukrainian Underground Leader:

The name of [illegible]ola Lebed first came into prominence in Western Ukraine in 1934, when he, as a Ukrainian political refugee, was arrested by the Nazi police in a North Sea port town in Germany and extradited to the Polish police in connection with the assassination of Col. Bronislaw Pieracki, Minister of Interior of Poland. After a trial that lasted several weeks, Lebed, together with Stepan [illegible]anders and Mykola Klymyshyn, was convicted of planning the assassination, and was sentenced to death, while more than a dozen other Ukrainian nationalist leaders received long-term prison sentences. All three men appealed to a higher court, which appeal resulted in a new trial and a new sentence of death for the three men. Eventually, the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. With the invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany in September 1939, Lebed, along with hundreds of Ukrainian nationalist political prisoners who were kept in Polish prisons near the German border, barely escaped with his life, while many other prisoners, members of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) and the UVO (Ukrainian Military Organization) were shot to death by the Poles.

The Background of His Arrest

According to one version of the story, Lebed's arrest occurred as follows:

In 1933 the Czech police made a search of the Prague quarters of Omelan Senyk-Hrybivsky, one of the leading members of the supreme council of the OUN and a trusted assistant of Col. Eugene Konovalets, head of the OUN and UVO, who permanently resided in Geneva. Up to this time, the Ukrainian revolutionary organizations, such as the OUN and the UVO, conducted violent campaigns of underground revolutionary activities mainly against Poland and Soviet Russia, the two countries which occupied the principal parts of the Ukrainian ethnographic territory. Rumania, which occupied Ukrainian parts of Bukovina and Bessarabia, was also a target, but in a lesser degree than the first two countries. When the OUN began its organizational network in the early thirties in Carpatho-Ukraine, the Czech police began expelling or arresting prominent Ukrainian nationalist leaders who up to this time had had a virtual haven, if not support, from the Czechoslovak government.

It was in this way that the Czech police found very important documents and files pertaining to the Ukrainian nationalist organizations in Poland. Although Senyk-Hrybivsky was released, his "archive" (known in Ukrainian nationalist circles as the "Senyk archive") was turned over to the Polish police as a feature of good-neighbor policy, or perhaps to appease the Polish government of Col. Beck who was openly leaning towards the alliance with Hitler and Mussolini.

The "Senyk archive" was said to contain hundreds of names of prominent Ukrainian nationalist leaders, their code names, addresses, and plans. As a result of this finding, the Polish police arrested hundreds of Ukrainian leaders, among them Lebed and others. Their participation in the assassination of Minister Pieracki was not proved (the actual assassin, Sosyka, left Poland in broad daylight, flew through Czechoslovakia and Italy and went to [illegible], where he is now [illegible] living in exile).

East.

While Lebed was in the Polish prison, Col. Konovalets was killed by a time bomb planted in his trench coat by a Soviet (OPU) agent by the name of Sulluch in Rotterdam, Holland, on May 28, 1938. The latter came from Soviet Ukraine as a liaison man of the Ukrainian underground in Soviet Ukraine. Col. Konovalets' place as head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists was taken over by Col. Andrew Melnyk, former officer of the Ukrainian army and a close friend and collaborator of Col. Konovalets.

The extradition of Lebed by the Nazis to the Polish police created a deep rift among the top leadership of the OUN, both in Poland and in Western Europe. While those who actually conducted underground activities against Poland, like Lebed who played a very important part in the movement since 1939, were pressing for a continued revolutionary fight against Poland, the other nationalists, especially those residing in Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland, were for a more conciliatory policy towards Warsaw, which undoubtedly was due to German pressure after the conclusion of the German-Polish non-aggression pact in 1934.

World War II

Upon his release from the Polish prison (Lebed claims that the Poles were ready to shoot him but were disposed by the appearance of German planes which event gave him the opportunity to escape), Lebed plunged into organisational life, and together with Bandera formed a powerful opposition against Col. Melnyk and Senyk-Hrybivsky in the top leadership of the OUN. It has been said that Lebed demanded that Senyk-Hrybivsky be put on trial for his careless handling of the organisational archives and that Lebed even charged him with actually betraying hundreds of members of the OUN. There is very little known about Lebed's activity during 1940-41, that is, up to the date of the German invasion of the Soviet Union. Some say that he was training a school of Ukrainian police officers, under German supervision, in the towns of Krynytsia and Zakopane. In the meantime, attempts were made to reconciliate the two OUN factions (Col. Melnyk's and that of Bandera-Lebed) but to no avail.

On June 30, 1941, when the German troops entered Western Ukraine, the Bandera-Lebed faction seized the opportunity and proclaimed the Ukrainian independent state. The German armies were very favorably disposed towards the Ukrainian nationalists, and even organized one or two Ukrainian legions (one of which was called "Nightingale").

But the Germans soon turned against the OUN as well. A few days after the proclamation of the Ukrainian state at Lviv (at which celebration German military authorities took an official part) the arrest of the Ukrainian nationalists by the Gestapo began. Bandera was arrested and sent to a Nazi concentration camp in Sachsenhausen where he remained until the American armies released him. Lebed succeeded in escaping the Gestapo dragnet, despite an order of the Gestapo to get him "dead or alive" issued as early as October 4, 1941.

As a person, Lebed is intelligent, shrewd and taciturn. He speaks very little, but knows a great deal about the Ukrainian underground warfare, the organization of the Soviet state, particularly of the NKVD, the Soviet army, the administrative apparatus, etc.

Lebed, his wife and daughter came to the United States as displaced persons under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. They arrived on the SS Gen. Howze on October 4, 1949 at the Port of New York under the names of Roman Turan, Olga Turan and Zoryann Turan, IRO Nominal Roll Nos. 788, 789 and 790 respectively. It is known that he now has his first papers under his legal name, and resides with his family at 334 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lebed is believed to have made at least one trip to Europe recently. In view of his position of leadership in the Ukrainian Liberation movement, his future may be even more interesting than his past.

FDS/West
Case 2

1 June 1951

TO: STC

FROM: Acting Chief, FDS

SUBJECT: Mykola LEBED

1. The FBI has advised us that the Immigration and Naturalization Service "is contemplating initiating an investigation looking towards developing sufficient evidence to institute deportation proceedings against the subject." The same memorandum from the Bureau states that the subject "is alleged to be a member of the Bandera Terrorist Organization involved in the assassination in 1934 of Bronislaw PIERACKI, Polish Minister of the Interior."

2. The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, here mentioned as the Bandera Terrorist Organization, is described in general in a memorandum from the Central Intelligence Agency to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on Vasyl GOGOSHA (23 May 1951). The nickname Terrorist Organization has been assiduously applied to this organization since 1945 by many Soviet Russians, Great Russian emigres, the Polish government and emigration, some Eastern Ukrainian anti-Galician factions, some representatives of the Melnyk group, plus several untrustworthy sources such as Col. fnu BOROVETS alias Taras BULBA (in Germany and England) and Peter JABLON alias YAROVI (an FBI source in the United States).

3. Since the subject is known to us for his liberal and democratic political views and for his work as the legitimate Foreign Minister of the clandestine anti-Soviet government in the Ukraine, it is the opinion of FDS that no just grounds exist for his deportation which would outweigh the serious political repercussions subsequent to his deportation among the anti-Soviet Ukrainian emigration all over the world. Subject was the top political leader of the anti-Soviet Ukrainian resistance movement from 1941-1943. From 1944 to date he has been the authorized Foreign Minister of the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation (UHVR). With our detailed knowledge of his biography and political views from many sources, we would tend to discount the allegation that he is or has been a "terrorist" unless decisive evidence to the contrary can be procured.

Note: Any of the above information can be given to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. LEBED is an operationally-cleared source of both OSO and OPC whose deportation would be contrary to the operational interests of FDS and EE-4.

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

4. Please keep [redacted] of FDS (ext. 2967) advised of whatever action Staff C chooses to take with I & NS and of any new developments in the case. To date the FBI but possibly not I & NS are aware of Subject's CIA connection.

[redacted]

June 7, 1951

SA-7320118-Inv.

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 "E" St. N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is had to the case of MYKOLA LEBED also known as ROMAN TURAN, who is the subject of your memoranda dated June 20, 1949 and January 31, 1950.

For your information, there is quoted the following excerpt from an investigative report received from our New York office:

"For over a year several Ukrainian informants have mentioned the presence in this country of one MYKOLA LEBED. They all believed he had arrived here as a Displaced Person under an assumed name, and since his arrival, has been very active in Ukrainian Nationalistic activities, speaking on numerous occasions in different cities in the Eastern part of the United States.

"Lebed was well known in Ukrainian circles in Europe for years as one of the most important Bandera terrorists. He is known as one of the group of the Bandera men that assassinated Bronislaw Pieracki, the Polish Minister of the Interior during 1934. Lebed and his associates were tried and sentenced to death in January, 1936. However, it is believed that the death sentence was later commuted to a prison term. Lebed was in jail in Poland until the Germans overran that country, when he was either released by the Germans or escaped from jail in the confusion of a German air raid.

"Lebed then rejoined the Bandera group and began working for the Germans in organizing Ukrainian groups to aid the Germans in fighting Russia. These Ukrainian groups are reported as having been trained in a Gestapo school and later furnished with arms and equipment and worked with German Storm Troopers, suppressing local resistance, to the Germans, following the withdrawal of the Russian Army. Wholesale murders of Ukrainians, Polish and Jewish usually took place. In all these actions, Lebed was one of the most important leaders.

"During the German occupation of Ukraine, Lebed and his terroristic group were known as 'Special Defense Service.' Their activities were directed by the Gestapo."

These allegations, if substantiated by competent evidence, might render this alien subject to deportation. Before proceeding further with the investigation, however, I should appreciate receiving such evidence or information as you may have which may tend either to establish or disprove the truth of these allegations. In this connection you may also wish to consult the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

James E. Riley
Acting Assistant Commissioner
Enforcement Division

VIA LIAISON

MAR:bkk
mcR

SECRET

JCE-2916

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, FDS/OSO
ATTN : [redacted]
FROM : Security Officer, CIA

DATE: 19 June 1951

SUBJECT: Mikola LEBED

1. The Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Enforcement Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has forwarded a letter dated 7 June 1951 to the Director, copy of which is attached.

2. In view of the security aspects in th[illegible], it is desirable to handle the reply through liaison ch[illegible] [illegible] by this office. It is requested that you fur[illegible] [illegible] as you possess which would be of interest to the [illegible]ration and Naturalization Service in making a determination as to its position they should take with regard to further investigation and possible deportation proceedings.

3. Efforts are being made by this office to obtain the information in possession of the FBI concerning this subject.

4. You are, of course, aware that there is a possibility that deportation proceedings against the alien may result in disclosure of procedures, intelligence techniques, etc., of this Agency. You should furnish to this office any observations which you care to make with reference to the effect such deportation proceedings would have upon the security of your operations.

FOR THE SECURITY OFFICER, CIA:

[redacted]
Alien Affairs Officer

Attachment

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

IIB COPY

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OCT 3 - 1951 JL-668

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

ATTENTION: Mr. W. W. Wiggins

SUBJECT: Mykola LEBED, aka: Roman Turan

REFERENCE: Your letter of 7 June 1951, SA-7320118 INV.

1. With respect to possible institution of deportation proceedings against this subject on the basis of information alleging that subject is known as "one of the most important Bandera terrorists.....one of the group of the Bandera men that assassinated Bronislaw Pieracki, the Polish Minister of the Interior during 1934", we invite your attention to a secret memorandum from Mr. W. G. Wyman, Assistant Director of CIA, directed to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, attention Mr. W. W. Wiggins, concerning "Vasyl GOGOSHA and the OUN/Bandera", dated 23 May 1951. This memorandum describes in a general way the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. The "terrorist" designation of this Organization has been assiduously applied since 1945 by many Soviet Russians, Great Russian emigres, the Polish government and emigration, some Eastern Ukrainian anti-Galician factions, plus several questionable and probably biased sources such as Colonel BOROVETS, alias Taras BULBA (in Germany and England) and Peter JABLON, aka YAROVI, JABLON-JARY, JAROWYZ. Subject has denied that he is one of the men who assassinated Bronislaw Pieracki, and in our opinion his participation in the assassination has not been satisfactorily established.

2. Your information further alleges that during the German occupation of Ukraine, "Lebed and his terroristic group.....were directed by the Gestapo". This charge is contradicted by a Gestapo order to capture subject "dead or alive" which was issued as early as October 1941, and by the history of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which subject helped to organize in the Ukraine during the war. The UPA fought with equal zeal against both the Nazis and the Bolsheviks.

3. Subject was the top political leader of the anti-Soviet Ukrainian resistance movement from 1941-1943. From 1944 to date, he has been the authorized Foreign Minister of the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation (UHVR), which operates within the Soviet Union. Because of his status in this Council, he is in an influential position to render unique service to the United

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States and to this Agency in the furtherance of its intelligence mission. It is our opinion that any activities on the part of the United States government with a view to his eventual deportation would be detrimental at this time and that an actual deportation would create serious political repercussions among the anti-Soviet Ukrainian groups all over the world. In addition, this Agency is of the opinion that his deportation would create certain security hazards affecting United States government intelligence activities. We are not in possession of any information indicating that he is engaged in any activities prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE:

SHEFFIELD EDWARDS
Colonel, GSC
Security Officer

INFORMATION

MAR 28 1952

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MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

1442-20406

SUBJECT: [redacted]

1. It is requested that Nikola LEBED be approved by you for permanent residence in the United States under Section 6 of the CIA Act of 1949. At the present time, subject and his wife and child are in the United States, having been admitted as Displaced Persons in 1949.

2. At the time of his entry, subject had assumed a new identity for security reasons with the acquiescence of this Agency, which had been in contact with him for operational purposes. The necessity for exercise of this authority under Section 6 is occasioned by the fact that LEBED was implicated in the assassination of the Polish Minister of the Interior in 1934 and was subsequently sentenced to prison. In view of this fact, the Immigration and Naturalization Service would not guarantee his re-entering the country once he departs to perform operational services for CIA. Therefore, prior to his going abroad, it must be established that authority will exist for his return to the country, which will require use of Section 6.

3. At the present time, CIA urgently needs the services of LEBED on missions which will require him to travel to Western Europe and possibly other countries in order to utilize his standing with the Ukrainian emigration to assist in arranging our Ukrainian operations into the Soviet Union. See Attachment A for a more detailed statement of the justification.

4. Attachment B is a complete background and biographical statement concerning LEBED. It will be noted that LEBED's wife and daughter have permanent residence in the United States and that it would be unnecessary to process them under Section 6.

Attachments:
Attachment A
Attachment B

26 March 1952

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INFORMATION

Assistant Director for Policy Coordination

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Attachment a

[illegible]

1. From an operational point of view, it is imperative that [illegible] be allowed occasionally to leave and return to the United States without any investigation or other incident which would attract undue attention to his activities. Subject is the authorized Foreign Minister of the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation (UHVR), an underground organization in the Ukraine opposed to the Soviet regime. Although the UHVR permits multi-party political groupings, it is, at present, upheld by the only existing political complex, the organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN); as its military arm the UHVR has the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), composed of elements within the Ukraine opposed to the Soviet regime. LEBED has been one of the foremost members of the OUN since its formation in 1929 and he has been instrumental in the formation of both the UHVR and the UPA. Therefore, he is well known personally and by reputation among the leaders of the resistance within the Ukraine and the Ukrainian emigre circles in Western Europe and the United States. Because of his unique position in anti-Soviet affairs, LEBED has been of inestimable value to this Agency in its operations into the Soviet Union. Up to the present time, all operations conducted by this Agency into Western Ukraine have utilized agents supplied by the Foreign Representation of the UHVR (ZPUHVR). Other leading ZPUHVR members have insisted that LEBED be included in all important operational policy decisions. His suggestions and judgment on various technical aspects of past operations have enabled us to avoid errors which would otherwise have been inevitable and extremely costly. Subject has an extensive knowledge of past and present operations and, because of his influence within ZPUHVR, would probably continue to be informed of future plans even if all contacts ceased between him and CIA. It is conceivable that our source of supply of agent candidates would be reduced or even eliminated, and our relations with the existing underground strained, should LEBED decide that American Intelligence is "not sufficiently concerned with the Ukrainian problem" as indicated by his "unwillingness" to clear his name with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is, therefore, essential that LEBED be granted complete freedom of movement.

2. LEBED has been in operational contact with CIA since 1948. In October 1949 he entered the United States as a DP under an assumed name, a fact known to CIA. Since that time, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has learned that LEBED had been involved in the assassination of PIERACKI, Polish Minister of the Interior in 1934, and allegations that subject was responsible for acts of terrorism between 1941 and 1945 have been made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Because of this

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fact and these allegations, the latter service has expressed a desire to conduct a further investigation of [illegible] with a view to [illegible] him. At the request of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has temporarily suspended further investigation of subject's deportability to deportation. However, should subject leave the country on a re-entry permit (which Immigration and Naturalization Service is willing to grant him), Immigration and Naturalization Service has stated that his eligibility for readmission would have to be inquired into if he sought to return, with the very strong probability that he would be excluded under the Immigration laws.

3. There is serious question as to LEBED's complicity in the terroristic acts of which he has been accused. It should be noted that these accusations have come from political opponents and persons, some of whom are suspected of pro-Soviet orientations. That LEBED was convicted of complicity in the assassination of PIERACKI is a fact, but it should be borne in mind that both the assassination and trial were purely political in nature. The Ukrainian minority in Poland, although it had been promised semi-autonomy under the Treaty of Versailles, suffered repressions under the regime of PILSUDSKI and his Colonels. PIERACKI, as Minister of the Interior, was the symbol of this repression and discrimination and for that reason was assassinated. The trial itself was blown-up out of all proportions and became a political arena rather than a court of law. Following the assassination, and to a large degree as a result of it, the treatment of Ukrainian and other minorities by the Polish government underwent a complete turnabout and in some respects the minorities were better treated than the Poles themselves.

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BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

[illegible]

The name of Mykola [illegible] first came into prominence in [illegible] Ukraine in 1934, when he, as a Ukrainian political refugee, was arrested by the Nazi police in a North Sea port town in Germany and extradited to the Polish police in connection with the assassination of Col. Bronislaw PIERACKI, Minister of Interior of Poland. After a trial that lasted several weeks, LEBED, together with Stepan BANDERA and Mykola KLEBANYUK, was convicted of planning the assassination, and was sentenced to death, while more than a dozen other Ukrainian nationalist leaders received long-term prison sentences. All three men appealed to a higher court, which appeal resulted in a new trial and a new sentence of death for the three men. Eventually, the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. With the invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany in September 1939, LEBED, along with hundreds of Ukrainian nationalist political prisoners who were kept in Polish prisons near the German border, barely escaped with his life, while many other prisoners, members of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) and the UVO (Ukrainian Military Organization) were shot to death by the Poles.

The Background of His Arrest

According to one version of the story, LEBED's arrest occurred as follows:

In 1939 the Czech police made a search of the Prague quarters of Ondian SMERK-SMERBINSKY, one of the leading members of the Supreme Council of the OUN and a trusted assistant of Col. Eugene KONOVALETS, head of the OUN and UVO, who permanently resided in Geneva. Up to this time, the Ukrainian revolutionary organizations, such as the OUN and the UVO, conducted violent campaigns of underground revolutionary activities mainly against Poland and Soviet Russia, the two countries which occupied the principal parts of the Ukrainian ethnographic territory. Rumania, which occupied Ukrainian parts of Bukovina and Bessarabia, was also a target, but in a lesser degree than the first two countries. When the OUN began its organizational network in the early thirties in Carpatho-Ukraine, the Czech police began expelling or arresting prominent Ukrainian nationalist leaders who, up to this time, had had a virtual haven, if not support, from the Czechoslovak government.

It was in this way that the Czech police found very important documents and files pertaining to the Ukrainian nationalist organizations in Poland. Although SMERK-SMERBINSKY was released, his "archives" (known in Ukrainian nationalist circles as the "Czech archives") was turned over to the Polish police as a gesture of good-neighbor policy.

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or perhaps to expose the Polish movement of Col. [illegible] who was openly leaning towards the alliance with Hitler and Mussolini.

The "Secret Archive" was also [illegible] hundreds of names of prominent Ukrainian nationalist leaders, their code names, addresses, and plans. As a result of this finding, the Polish police arrested hundreds of Ukrainian leaders, among them [illegible] and [illegible]. Their participation in the assassination of Minister PIERACKI was not proved (the actual assassin, [illegible], left Warsaw in broad daylight, fled through Czechoslovakia and Italy and went to South America, where he is supposed to be living at present).

While [illegible] was in the Polish prison, Col. [illegible] was killed by a time bomb planted in his trench coat by a Soviet (GPU) agent by the name of [illegible] in Rotterdam, Holland, on May 28, 1938. The latter came from Soviet Ukraine as a liaison man of the Ukrainian underground in Soviet Ukraine. Col. [illegible]'s place as head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists was taken over by Col. Andrew [illegible], former officer of the Ukrainian army and a close friend and collaborator of Col. KONOVALETS.

The extradition of [illegible] by the Nazis to the Polish police created a deep rift among the top leadership of the OUN, both in Poland and in Western Europe. While those who actually conducted underground activities against Poland, like [illegible] who played a very important part in the movement since 1929, were pressing for a continued revolutionary fight against Poland, the other nationalists, especially those residing in Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland, were for a more conciliatory policy towards Germany, which undoubtedly was due to German pressure after the conclusion of the German-Polish non-aggression pact in 1934.

World War II

Upon his release from the Polish prison ([illegible] claims that the Poles were ready to attack him but were dispersed by the appearance of German planes which event gave him the opportunity to escape), [illegible] plunged into organizational life, and together with [illegible] formed a powerful opposition against Col. [illegible] and [illegible] as the top leadership of the OUN. It has been said that [illegible] accused that [illegible] be put on trial for his careless handling of [illegible] organizational archives and that [illegible] even charged him with actually betraying hundreds of members of the OUN. There is very little known about [illegible]'s activity during 1940-41, that is, up to the date of the German invasion of the Soviet Union. Some say that he was training a school of Ukrainian police officers, under German supervision, in the towns of Kryvytsia and [illegible]. In the meantime, attempts were made to reconcile the two OUN factions (Col. [illegible]'s and that of [illegible]) but to no avail.

On June 30, 1941, when the German troops entered Eastern Ukraine, the BANDERA-MELNYK faction seized the opportunity and proclaimed the Ukrainian Independent State. The Germans at first were very favorably disposed towards the Ukrainian nationalists, and even organized one or two Ukrainian legions (one of which was called "Nightingale").

But the Germans soon saw through the game as well. A few days after the proclamation of the Ukrainian State in LVIV (at which celebration German military authorities took an official part), the arrest of the Ukrainian nationalists by the Gestapo began. BANDERA was arrested and sent to a Nazi concentration camp in Sachsenhausen where he remained until the American armies rescued him. MELNYK succeeded in escaping the Gestapo dragnet, despite an order of the Gestapo to get him "dead or alive" issued as early as October 4, 1941.

LEBED spent the entire war period in Ukraine, organizing the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which fought with equal zeal and determination against both the Nazis and the Bolsheviks. Some Ukrainian sources, particularly the Socialists and those which came from the PETLURA army, charged that LEBED was ruthless as an underground leader and is responsible for the execution of several nationalist leaders from the MELNYK group. Specifically, his group is charged with the assassination in Zhytomir, near Kiev, of Ivan SMIYEHIVSKY and Nykola SCHEVEKO, prominent ideologist of the OUN; of Col. Roman SUSHKO and Yaroslav BARANOVSKY in Lviv, and others. LEBED disclaims, totally, having anything to do with these assassinations. He says that SMIYEHIVSKY and SCHEVEKO were assassinated by a Soviet agent by the name of VOLKOV, and this fact, he says, was confirmed by a Soviet radio announcement from Kiev in 1946. He also says that both Col. SUSHKO and BARANOVSKY were murdered by the Gestapo, and not by the Ukrainians. While fighting against the Nazis and the Bolsheviks, the OUN under the BANDERA-LEBED leadership, was also fighting against the MELNYK OUN group, and vice-versa. The story goes that the Nazis were using both these groups, through their agents, to combat each other so as to weaken any consolidated opposition they might form against them.

In 1943, the BANDERA-LEBED group extended its control on the UPA; in the fall of the same year they called a "First Conference of the Non-Russian Peoples", which step precipitated the formation of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN). In 1944 the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHVR - Ukrainska Holovna Vyzvolna Rada) was established, as a supreme representative body of the Ukrainian underground resistance movement.

It is known that LEBED was already in Germany in 1945 with a group of 8 or 10 people, known as the Foreign Representation of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council.

The inter-party struggle between the BANDERA and the MELNYK groups did not subside in the DP camps of Germany, Austria and Italy. Attempts were made to reconcile them, but with no practical result. In 1948, the Ukrainian National Council (RADA) was organized, in which both groups of

the [illegible] participated. After a year or so the [illegible] faction withdrew its participation from the Nada, claiming that the majority of it is dominated by the [illegible]ists and former [illegible]ists.

In 1948 the [illegible] group split as well. It appears that the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation in the Ukraine under the Soviets became a [illegible] of the Ukrainian people, eliminating the "Fuehrer Influence" of the BANDERA group. This ideological difference caused a basic rift between BANDERA and LEBED. BANDERA's group, made up of former members of the organization of Ukrainian Nationalists now in the emigration, is called the Foreign Section of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (ZOUKAN), and is purely a political party complex, whereas LEBED is the authorized Foreign Minister of the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation. CIA has been cooperating with the Foreign Representation of the UHVR (ZPUHVR), in which LEBED is also a dignitary. Recently, BANDERA, leader of the ZOUKAN, has accepted the democratic principles set up by the UHVR and has expressed a desire to meet with LEBED to discuss unification. Since LEBED's re-entry into the United States could not be guaranteed by I & NS it was impossible to send him for these discussions and therefore unification of the two groups has fallen through for the present.

According to very recent information, a split in the ZOUKAN itself is in the offing. It is conceivable that the pro-American opposition within the ZOUKAN will side completely with ZPUHVR, thus coming under LEBED's direct control. If, however, LEBED does not have free movement, he will not be able to enter into discussions with these elements and it will then be surmised that he is not in good graces with the United States government. Under these circumstances it is probable that the reservoir of ZOUKAN agent-personnel would not become available to CIA. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that LEBED be on-the-spot in order to take advantage of political developments since, if his mission were successful, the United States would gain first position in the utilization of Ukrainian assets in the emigration as well as in Ukraine.

As a person, LEBED is intelligent, shrewd and taciturn. He speaks very little, but knows a great deal about the Ukrainian underground warfare, the organization of the Soviet state, particularly of the MGB, the Soviet army, the administrative apparatus, etc.

LEBED, his wife and daughter came to the United States as displaced persons under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. They arrived on the SS Gen. Howze on October 4, 1949 at the Port of New York under the names of Roman TURAN, Olga TURAN and Zoryana TURAN, IRO Nominal Roll Nos. 788, 789 and 790 respectively. It is known that he now has his first papers under his legal name, and resides with his family at 334 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Physical Description:

Age - 42
Apparent age - 48
Height - 5 ft. 8 in.
Eyes - blue
Face-shape - small, angular
Complexion - pale
Sex - male
Posture - erect
Weight - about 120 lbs.
Teeth - some false
Hair - dark blond
Scars - none
Build - slight, emaciated
General appearance - serious, intent, nervous, underfed

Prominent features - penetrating eyes, pointed chin and jaw, narrow shoulders, two-thirds bald head.

Disfigurements - none

Personal Habits - heavy smoker of cigarettes.

Any traits which distinguish from others having same general description: Cheeks wrinkle when smiles. Emaciated figure makes subject look like a typical former concentration camp inmate.

Education: PhD in philosophy.

8 April 1952

Questionnaire Submitted to Mr. Lebed in Connection with Clearing His Name with Immigration and Naturalization Service

I. BIOGRAPHIC

1. Date and place of birth

2. Family background (give details regarding age, education, occupation, political activities, socio-economic status, etc.)

   a. Father

   b. Mother

   c. Brothers and sisters

   d. Other close relatives

3. Education (give dates and places of primary, secondary and any specialized education received)

4. Marital status

   a. Wife's name, date and place of birth

   b. Date of marriage

   c. Wife's political affiliations before and after marriage

   d. Names and ages of children

II. POLITICAL

1. Describe in detail the influence on your political beliefs exercised by your family, school, social contacts, etc. Indicate time when such influence existed.

2. Give details of your relationship with UVO and OUN

   a. Date and description of initial contact

   b. Summarize the ideals within the organization which were the most appealing to you

   c. Describe your activities within the organization, including positions held (with dates)

III. DETAILS OF PIERACKI ASSASSINATION

1. Describe in detail the planning of the assassination (include dates)

   a. Reasons for the assassination

   b. Personalities involved (include biographic information)

   c. Describe in detail your own part in the planning of the assassination

2. Describe in detail the implementation of the assassination

   a. How was it accomplished (include dates, places, and all pertinent description known to you)

   b. Personalities involved (include biographic information)

   c. Give complete details regarding your participation in the actual assassination, including your whereabouts before, during and afterwards.

3. Aftermath of the assassination

   a. Who were the people arrested in connection with the assassination?

   b. Give complete details regarding your own arrest and extradition from Germany

   c. Give complete details regarding the pre-trial arrest of yourself and others known to you

   d. Give complete description of the trial:

      1) Prosecuting attorney

      2) Defense attorney

      3) Witnesses

      4) Judges

      5) Specific accusations against yourself

      6) Evidence presented by the prosecuting attorney

      7) Evidence presented by the defense attorney

      8) Give your own evaluation of the political trends during the trial

4. Result of trial

   a. Verdict

   b. Sentence of yourself and others involved

5. Describe the events and circumstances leading to the commuting of the sentence:

   a. Ukrainian activities

   b. Activities of interested Polish groups

IV. ESCAPE FROM PRISON

1. Describe the conditions existing while serving your sentence

2. Give time and place of your escape

3. Give details on personalities involved in your escape

V. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Give details of your activities between time of escape and the declaration of Ukrainian independence

   a. Describe the break with Melnyk

   b. Describe the stand of Bandera supporters

VI. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (June 1941)

1. Give details regarding the negotiations with the Germans and the part you played in such negotiations

2. Describe the activities of the OUN and the establishment of the SB

3. Give details regarding the circumstances around the German reaction to the declaration of independence

   a. Events leading to German disapproval

   b. Manifestation of German disapproval

4. Give details regarding the issuance of "dead or alive" notices

VII. PERIOD FROM 1941 TO PRESENT

1. Give details of capture of Bandera and Stetsko by the Germans and your escape from the Germans

2. Describe your activities during World War II

   a. "Terrorism" during the War

      1) Against Melnyk supporters

      2) Against Bulba

   b. Consolidation of UPA

   c. Third Extraordinary Congress of the OUN (explain change in philosophy as reflected in Resolutions; describe your part in the Congress)

   d. Formation of the UHVR

      1) Leading personalities

      2) Your position

3. Give details concerning your mission outside the Ukraine

   a. When and by whom were you sent

   b. What were your specific targets

   c. What is your present position in the ZPUHVR and the UHVR

4. Give details concerning your present circumstances and future plans.

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

NO BASIC DOCUMENT

Document No. [redacted]

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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

acc 7/72

~~Enc.~~

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

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

FORM 4-44 2227

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FD-71
(1-10-46)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

108

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. arv

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/5/52	1/4,17,18,20, 21/52	JAMES W. RYAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CHANGED: Society of Veterans of Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Inc.	INTERNAL SECURITY - R &UK REGISTRATION ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Interviews of IWAN JARYKOWSKYJ, President of subject society and EWSTCHIJ KESTORUK, Secretary of subject society, set out. Certificate of Incorporation reveals that subject society was incorporated in Feb. of 1952. Directors of the said society as listed in the aforementioned Certificate set out. Conflicting statements of UPA members relative to their training in sabotage set out. LEO FUTALA, former Chairman of NY section of subject society, said that everyone who became member of UPA received extensive training and instructions in sabotage and partisan tactics. Other UPA members have stated that only special sections or divisions of the UPA were trained and instructed in sabotage tactics. Investigation indicates that subject society is not controlled or in any way influenced or directed by forces outside the United States.

This is an FBI investigative report and makes no recommendation for clearance or disapproval.

- P# -

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Ref. to DFB-17789

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS: The title of this case is marked changed to show the correct name of subject society as given by IWAN JARYKOWSKYJ, President and member of the Board of Directors. This title is also reflected in the Certificate of Incorporation of subject society.

The ensuing information was furnished by IWAN JARYKOWSKY, of Apartment 42, 761 Trinity Avenue, Bronx, New York, during the course of an interview by SE JAROSLAV BROZ and the writer. He was interviewed in the Ukrainian language.

He is President of subject society and has been since his election in about May of 1951. The office of President is also referred to as the office of the Chairman. The society does not maintain an office in New York City or elsewhere to the best of the said President's knowledge. Meetings are held at about 10:00 am the first Sunday of each month.

Subject society was incorporated at New York City on February 15, 1952. The Certificate was drawn up and filed at Albany, New York, by Attorney NICHOLAS HAVRYLKO, who maintains an office on East 7th Street, New York City.

From about May, 1944 until approximately October of 1947 JARYKOWSKYJ was a member of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in the Ukraine. He served as a lieutenant in the Supply Division and was located in the area of Przemysl, the Western part of the Ukraine. This area is now within the territory of Poland.

Generally members of the UPA who traveled to Germany prior to 1947 are not eligible to be members of the subject society. This restriction does not apply to UPA members who were officially dispatched from the Ukraine.

Within the UPA were groups or sections trained in the principles of sabotage. JARYKOWSKYJ, as an officer of the Supply Division, did not receive this training.

JARYKOWSKYJ recalled that he was a member of the Polish Army in 1938 and that in about September of 1939 this Army was captured by the Germans. He remained a captive until he was released in 1942 for the purpose of a visit to his home in the Ukraine. (General) TARAS CHUPRYNKA was Commander of the UPA.

The subject society pays $10.00 dues per year for the right of membership in the Ukrainian Congress Committee, 50 Church Street, New York City. The society is not alligned with either STEPHAN VANDERA or ANDRE MELNYK. Some of the members admire VANDERA because they believe that he has made a gallant fight against Bolshevism.

The purpose of the society is to promote social contact between its members and to afford moral support to the Ukrainian cause of independence. The society also aids members who are in need of financial help.

By way of elucidation the above cause was further described as the movement for a Ukraine free and independent of STALIN and the Russian Government.

Mr. JARYKOWSKYJ subscribes to "Svoboda", a Ukraine daily newspaper which is published at 8183 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey. This paper occasionally publishes articles made available by the subject society's secretary.

MYKOLA LEBED is general secretary of foreign affairs of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council. He has no connection whatever with the subject society and is not a member of it.

BODNAR ROMAN SAHAJDACZNYJ, an employee of St. Joseph's Hospital, 523 East 143rd Street, Bronx, New York, is a former member of the UPA. However, he is not a member of subject society. SAHAJDACZNYJ resides at 513 East 144th Street, New York City.

Subject society has sections or branches in Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit.

The direction of the activities of the New York incorporated subject society is strictly from within the United States. It is not controlled or in any way influenced by groups or individuals from without the United States.

JARYKOWSKYJ voluntarily showed the writer a copy of "Declaration of Intention" (to be a U.S. citizen), No. 160770. This Declaration indicated that IWAN JARYKOWSKYJ was born January 20, 1918 at Galacia, Ukrainia. His description was given as brown eyes, black hair, five feet eight, one hundred ninety five lbs. His wife MARIA was born November 27, 1927 in the Ukraine. They were married on September 9, 1950 at New York City. She entered the United States on September 11, 1949.

This Declaration further reflected that JARYKOWSKYJ, prior to coming to the United States, last resided at Munich, Germany. He emigrated to the United States on May 11, 1949 aboard the vessel WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.

The above Declaration was subscribed and sworn to by JARYKOWSKYJ before the Clerk of the Bronx County Court on December 18, 1950.

JARYKOWSKYJ related that his alien registration number is 7156897 and that his Immigration and Naturalization Service Entry Certificate is No. A7156897.

He is employed as a metal polisher by the Lewit Corporation, 60 Broadway, New York City.

(Mr. EWSTCHIJ MESTORUK, Apartment 31, 371 East 10th Street, New York City, advised that he is secretary of subject society. He was born at Zowkwa, which is in the Western part of the Ukraine, on May 31, 1917.

He was a member of the UPA, without rank, from 1944 to 1947. During 1947 he migrated to Germany. He came to the United States on September 9, 1950, aboard the vessel GENERAL MUIR.

NESTORUK advised that he did not receive training in sabotage tactics while a member of the UPA as this kind of training was given to specialized groups. NESTORUK further advised that the training which he received in the UPA was comparable to that given a soldier of any other armed service.

He is secretary of what might be considered the National Office of subject society. He explained that he is considered as secretary for the various sections located in New York, Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland.

NESTORUK advised that generally speaking the UPA members who left the Ukraine prior to 1947 are not eligible for membership in subject society. He emphasized that this restriction would not apply to members who had been officially dispatched from the Ukraine.

Mr. NESTORUK voluntarily exhibited a copy of "Certificate of Incorporation of Society of Veterans of Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Incorporated". This Certificate listed the following as objects of formulation:

1-To facilitate the getting together of those Americans of Ukrainian extraction who suffered from Nazi and Communist oppression and for social and recreational activities.

2-To uphold the traditional American way of life and the ideals of the American constitution, of human liberty and the essential dignity of the individual.

3-To aid those who suffer from Nazi and Communist totalitarianism.

4-Operation to be principally conducted in the principal office at New York, New York.

The aforementioned Certificate listed the following

as directors of subject society:

JOHN SASKIEWICZ
470 North Broadway
Yonkers, New York

NICHOLAS ROMANYSHYN
125 Webster Avenue
Yonkers, New York

MICHAEL HRYCKOVIAN
412 Beverly Road
Brooklyn, New York

MICHAEL SUSKI
371 East 10th Street
New York City

THEODORE HAWRAN
263 East 10th Street
New York City

IWAN JARYKOWSKYJ
761 Trinity Avenue
Bronx, New York

MICHAEL SASKIEWICZ
15 Washington Street
Yonkers, New York

The above Certificate indicated that at least two thirds of the subscribers to the Certificate were citizens of the United States and that at least one director is a United States citizen. The Certificate was notarized by Attorney NICHOLAS HARYLKO, 34 East 7th Street, New York City.

THOMAS J. CURRY, New York Secretary of State certified that the Certificate was filed with the Department of State, Albany, New York, on February 14, 1952. The signature of BENJAMIN J. SCHREIBER, Justice of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District,

which is dated February 5, 1952, indicated that the said Justice approved and consented to the aforementioned incorporation.

Mr. NESTORUK divulged that the following are officials of the subject society in their respective states:

S. GOLASH
952 North Fairfield Avenue
Chicago 22, Illinois.

M. HALUSZKA
4401 Germaine Street,
Cleveland 9, Ohio

B. KRUIC
2263 Danfort Street
Hamtramck 12
Detroit, Michigan

M. HRCKOWIAN
261 East 10th Street
New York City

During November of 1951, IGNATIUS M. BILINSKY, a member of the editorial staff of "America", a daily Catholic Ukrainian newspaper published at 817 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was interviewed by SA STEPHEN J. SLIFKA. In part Mr. BILINSKY related that UPA is an abbreviation of (Ukrainska Powstanska Armia), which translated into English means Ukraine Insurgent Army.

He related that the UPA consists of young Ukrainian men who were given underground military training in the Ukraine. These men, according to BILINSKY have been fighting Communism in the Ukraine since 1944. He stated that any UPA member must kill himself immediately if captured by the Russians and that if any UPA member is suspected of being a Communist spy he is executed.

According to BALINSKY, the underground military training afforded members of the UPA undoubtedly included espionage and sabotage tactics. Mr. BALINSKY emphasized that the UPA is a secret organization and the exact training afforded the members is unknown to him. He said that in view of the functions of the organization in the Ukraine, it could be assumed that UPA members received espionage and sabotage training.

On December 17, 1951, LEO FUTALA, 7360 Praire Street, Detroit, Michigan, was interviewed by SAS FRANK J. KNOTH and ALEKSO POPTANICH. In part Mr. FUTALA related that he is a member of subject society and is considered to be a national officer. He pointed out that he has no duties and that the UPA was originally organized in 1943 in Galezia, Ukraine. At the time of this interview Mr. FUTALA referred to subject organization as the "Brotherhood of Former Fighters of the UPA in the United States of America".

He related that subject organization in the United States is entirely independent and in no way directed or controlled by the UPA or any other organization in Europe. He stated that every member of the UPA received extensive training and instructions in sabotage and partisan tactics.

On February 13, 1952 Mr. WALTER SAWCZAK, 11726 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by SA RICHARD A. WRIGHT. In part he related that he had been a member of the UPA for 3 years in the Ukraine and that during his tenure with UPA he mostly engaged in fighting the Communists.

Mr. SAWCZAK advised that a great many of the UPA members were trained in sabotage which they actively used against the Russians in the Ukraine. To the best of his knowledge veterans of the UPA were not instructed to carry out propaganda activities in behalf of the UPA in the United States.

Mr. SAWCZAK described the aforementioned Ukrainian Congress Committee as being anti-Communist.

On February 14, 1952, Mr. MIKE BOGIRA, 4955 South Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by SA RICHARD A. WRIGHT.

He explained that while a member of the UPA he had for security reasons used the last name of MEDWID. Mr. BOGIRA advised that he had been a member of the UPA in the Ukraine but that he was not a member of subject society.

He related that a great many UPA members were trained in sabotage tactics. He said that the espionage and counter-espionage activities of the UPA was carried on in the Ukraine almost entirely by women. He said that all members of the UPA were not trained to carry out espionage work. However, all members were aware of the fact that the UPA committed acts of sabotage against the Russian Government. He related that the primary weapon of sabotage of the UPA was the planting of mines on railroad tracks and under bridges and railroad trestles.

He stated that this method of sabotage was used in many instances to impede the progress of trains carrying Ukrainians to Siberia. He stated that for the most part UPA members had meager equipment and not too much training since the very nature of their work required that they hide out in the day and strike during the night. He said that most of them were trained to handle small arms such as rifles and machine guns and were also trained to handle grenades.

Page 15 of the December 3, 1951 issue of the "New Leader" shows an article by DAVID J. DALLIN. The following excerpts are from the aforementioned article which is entitled "The Ukrainian Army Myth":

> "Certain Ukrainian groups in this country conduct powerful propaganda to the effect that their comrades are carrying on great activity in the USSR and that there is even an independent Ukrainian army hiding and fighting in the forest and villages of its homeland. I noted last week that prominent political figures in this country and Britain have actually lent their aid and sponsorship to the so-called BANDERA Movement, the UPA and the ABN (Anti-Bolshevic Block of Nations). In 1946-1947 the MVD (secret Russian police) conducted a 'purge of the forests';

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"and the Ukrainian troops disbursed or cut up into small bands, proved no match for the Soviet police. Since 1949 the Ukrainian Army has ceased to exist. The Party machinery is honeycombed with Soviet Informants and spies. In 1950 General Chuprinka, Supreme Commander of the UPA was betrayed to the NVD by two couriers from the West and killed. It is a fact that there is no political underground in Russia today.

- P E N D I N G -

SECRET

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

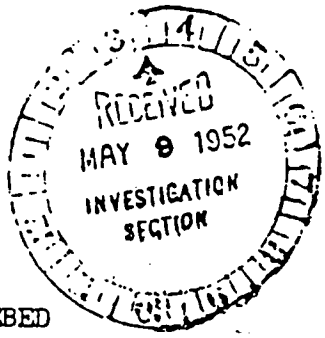
SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

5 MAY 1952



Mr. Argyle R. Mackey
Commissioner of Immigration
and Naturalization
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

SUBJECT: Mykola LEBED

Dear Sir:

Subject entered this country at New York, N.Y. on 4 October 1949 with his wife and daughter under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act. As you are aware, at the time of his entry, the subject used the name "Roman TURAN" because of security reasons and to insure the personal safety of himself and his family. After his entry, however, subject desired to reside under his true name and his declaration of intention, No. 615863 filed at New York, N.Y. on 17 March 1950, was in his true name.

Subject has been cooperating with this Agency since 1948, and has contributed substantially to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission. His knowledge and his contacts as the authorized Foreign Minister of the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation (UHVR), an underground organization within the USSR which is opposed to the Soviet Regime, have been of inestimable value to this Agency in its operations. In connection with future Agency operations of the first importance, it is urgently necessary that subject be able to travel in Western Europe. Before subject undertakes such travel, however, this Agency must be in a position to assure his reentry into the United States without investigation or incident which would attract undue attention to his activities. Your Service has indicated that it cannot give such assurance because of the fact that subject was convicted in 1936 of complicity in the 1934 Assassination of the Polish Minister of the Interior and sentenced to death, later commuted to life imprisonment. Subject's trial by the Polish court was largely influenced by political factors and this Agency has no reason to disbelieve subject's denial of complicity in this assassination. However, the conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude raises the question of subject's admissibility to the United States under the Immigration laws. Your Service has indicated that, if the subject reenters the United States on a reentry permit, an investigation must then be conducted. Such investiga-

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tion would jeopardize the continuance of subject's unique contribution to the success of important future intelligence operations.

In order to remove the obstacles to the fulfillment of this Agency's projected operations and pursuant to the authority granted under Section 8 of the CIA Act of 1949, I approve and recommend for your approval, the entrance of this subject into the United States for permanent residence under the above Act because such entry is essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission and is in the interest of national security. In accordance with previous correspondence in Section 8 cases, it is understood that you will present this matter to the Attorney General for his approval. There is attached a memorandum of biographical information and Form I-125 in duplicate.

In line with the suggestion made in your letter of 31 March 1952, it will be appreciated if you will record the subject's admission for permanent residence as of the date of his original entry, 4 October 1949, to coincide with date of entry of his wife and daughter.

In view of the urgency in this case, it would be appreciated if you would give it your expeditious consideration.

Sincerely,

Allen W. Dulles
Deputy Director

Attachments:
1. Bio. Data
2. Form I-125 in dup.

QUESTIONNAIRE SUBMITTED TO MR. LEBED IN CONNECTION WITH CLEARING HIS NAME WITH IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE [8 APRIL 1952]

[18 May 52 = response

I. BIOGRAPHIC DATA

1. Date and Place of Birth

(A) I was born on 23 November 1909 (baptised on 11 December) in a little town Strilyska Novi, now known as Strilychi Novi, the rayon center of Drohobych Oblast.

2. Family Background -- Give Details Regarding Age, Education, Occupation, Political Activities, Socio-Economic Status, Etc.

a. Father: (A) Mykhaylo, about 67 years old. Arrested in 1947 in the Rohatyn district at his friends' farmstead. His fate is not known. My father completed four years of primary school and three years of vocational school. Occupation: farmer-beekeeper; also tailor in his free time. Not a party member; a nationally-conscious Ukrainian. His socio-economic level, given the economic conditions in Western Ukraine--a mid-level peasant.

b. Mother: (A) Kateryna nee Mazovsky, died in 1944 immediately after the arrest by the Gestapo of my wife, daughter,

(A) = Mr. Lebed's answers to the Questionnaire

[] = Editor's explanatory terms.

and family. She was about 55 years old. By birth, on her father's side, my mother was of Polish discent. Her father was a Roman Catholic and was descended from the Polish yeomanry [nobility]; he was Ukrainianized. Education -- public school. Not a party member.

c. Brothers and Sisters: (A) Brother, Vasyl', born in 1912. Completed seven years of public school and four years of trade school. He was a butcher; had his own business; unmarried. Did not belong to the party; OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) sympathizer. In 1943, he joined the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) and was killed in the summer of 1945 in a battle with the troops of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR (MGB) along with five other UPA members in an ambush set up by the Bolsheviks.

Sister Ol'ha, born in 1922, completed a secondary education in Lviv; presently lives in America. Married; non-party.

d. Other Close Relatives: (A) My father's brother [uncle] Mykola Lebed. Completed secondary education. In 1914, he voluntarily joined the Ukrainian Sitch Riflemen (USS) and was killed in World War I fighting the Russians near Semykivtsi in Western Ukraine (ZUZ). I don't remember him personally, only from recollections of others.

My father's sister [aunt] Kateryna; married to a farmer, died in 1942.

Two of my mother's sisters were married; they were farmers. I don't know their fate.

My [other] uncle, Mykola Lebed (the son of my grandfather's brother) lives in Brooklyn. From his childhood until he was 29 years old, he lived and was brought up in my parent's home. In 1931 his father, who lived in America, brought him here.

3. Education (Give Dates and Places of Primary, Secondary and any Specialized Education Received):

(A) I completed primary school at Strilychi Novi; eight years of high school in Lviv, a branch of the State High School where teaching was done in Ukrainian.

4. Marital Status:

a. Wife's Name, Date and Place of Birth: (A) My wife, Daria nee Hnatkivs'ky, was born on 22 October 1912 in Sokal in West Ukraine; she was the only daughter of a Catholic (Eastern Rite) priest, Omelyan Hnatkivs'ky. He died on 17 April 1943. Marriage date: 19 May 1936 [in prison].

b. Wife's Political Affiliation Before and After Marriage: (A) During her senior years of high school, my wife belonged to the youth section of the OUN, and after completing high school, she became a member of the OUN.

c. Names and Ages of Children: (A) Daughter, Zoryana, Ustya, Motrya (three names) is nine years old.

II. POLITICAL

1. Describe in Detail the Influence on your Political Beliefs Exercised by your Family, School, Social Contacts, Etc. Indicate Time When Such Influence Existed:

(A) The influence on my upbringing and on my subsequent political convictions began in my childhood years. As a nine or ten-year-old boy, I remember in particular the Ukrainian-Polish war (1918-1919), the stationing of the Ukrainian army units in my native region, and later Polish units, and the behavior of the former and the latter. Especially then I lived through an impressive funeral of a local Ukrainian Sitch rifleman who was killed in a battle with the Poles during the defense of Lviv. Another event which is fixed in my mind is the raid on Strilychi Novi by a small Bolshevik detachment (from the Budyonny's army); these were hours of plundering terror, especially with respect to the Jewish population, their escape, and the refuge given to the Jewish people by Ukrainian peasants. I also remember my father's return from Russian captivity, and his immediate departure for the Ukrainian national army.

A deep influence on me while I was growing up was exerted by my grandfather's recollections about my uncle Mykola

(my father's brother) who died as a volunteer in the Ukrainian Sitch Rifleman (USS); recollections about his character, his personality, and about the books and notes he left behind. As a 16-year-old high school student in Lviv, I joined the Ukrainian library "Prosvita" [Enlightenment], and during the following two years I read hundreds of volumes of literature in Ukrainian and in translation. I was especially drawn to Ukrainian historical themes and the struggle for national and social liberation, the heroica of historical and literary personae, and the liberation struggles of other nations -- Ireland, Bulgaria, Poland. The influence of the school, and life in the State Gymnasium in particular, had almost a negative character. The reason was Polish chauvinism that attempted to force on us, Ukrainian students, a foreign, Polish spirit of education, and at the same time a disrespect of the Polish teachers for Ukrainian history, the most recent liberation struggle, and Ukrainian national symbols. Because of this, in me -- as in my other friends in the higher grades of the gymnasium -- there was born a protest and a struggle against the official line and methods of education, and a desire to protect and help the few Ukrainian teachers who still had the courage to present their ideas independent of the official course.

2. Give Details of your relationship with UVO and OUN:

a. Date and Description of Initial Contact: (A) My initial contact with the OUN was in 1928. I had practically no contact with UVO [Ukrainian Military Organization] although then the founding members of the OUN were probably all former members of the UVO. At that time, one of my school friends asked me if I wanted to attend lectures given by Ukrainian university students. The subject of the lectures was to broaden our knowledge of Ukrainian history, the analysis of the liberation struggle, and to increase knowledge in areas not provided by the gymnasium (high school). I agreed. The participants of this circle were students from other gymnasiums, and probably also seminary students. I and my friends did not find these lectures very useful because we were unable to understand the themes presented by the lecturers. In addition, I was convinced that some of the students, including the one who proposed the lectures to me, attended them in order to meet female students.

b. Summarize the Ideals Within the Organization Which Were the Most Appealing to You: (A) Basic ideas of the Organizaton which were the most appealing to me were: (1) The struggle for the restoration of the Ukrainian State -- an active struggle by revolutionary means; (2) Active protest against the Polish government's and Polish administration's attempt to take away various rights of the Ukrainian people on their own land; against their disrespect for Ukrainian national sentiment, the

liberation struggle, holidays and the language; (3) Enlarging the struggle by spreading it to the broadest spheres of the Ukrainian population, and in particular, to the village, and to assist in the national and cultural education of the people.

c. Describe your Activity Within the Organization, Including Positions Held With Dates: (A) In 1928, in an arrangement with Ivan Gabrusevych, UVO-OUN member, who gave lectures in the above-mentioned students circle, I established the gymnasium (high school) the Self-Education Circle ("Samoosvitnyy Hurtok") which was legalized by the high school administration and with the Ukrainian language teacher, Bilen'ky as the circle's guardian. The circle's goal was to hold weekly meetings and offer lectures on the Ukrainian literature and education in the presence of the guardian-teacher, and to lead a discussion after the lecture. The second goal was to attract upperclassmen to the Self-Education Circle and draw their interest to the subject in order to identify potential candidates for establishing an illegal OUN Youth Circle. The Self-Education Circle lasted to the end of the school year and then the school adminsitration closed it down. In the meantime, the Initiative Youth Circle was formed with me as its head. With the new school year (1928-29), our Initiative Circle established other circles (five members each) in other classes of the school whose total membership in time was numbering up to 50. In 1929, on the initiative of the Youth Circles, demonstrations against

mandatory observation of Polish national holidays were carried out, and in particular the Pilsudski's birthday. The investigation conducted by the school administration and the police did not find the guilty ones, only suspects. I remained the leader of the high school OUN Youth to the end of my stay in the school, and had constant contacts with the OUN liaison appointed to our school. He frequently attended our meetings (the Leading Youth Circle), where we discussed the subject of youth training, preparation for holding demonstrations against the mandatory celebration of Polish holidays, reading and disseminating illegal OUN literature, and discussion of the political trials reported in the press.

After completing high school, again on instruction from Ivan Gabrusevych (he was arrested in 1941 by the Gestapo and died in a concentration camp in Saksenhausen), I assumed the post of the Chief of OUN Youth Section of the National OUN Executive Board ["Krayeva Ekzekutyva"] (I did not become a full member of the National OUN Executive Board perhaps because it was just reorganized after recent massive arrests, and in addition, I did not want to publicly expose myself prematurely, the more so, since work with the young people involved the education and preparation of new cadres for the OUN). I remained in this post until 1932, when, following new mass arrests, I was ordered to move illegally to Prague (Czechoslovakia) to liaison with members of the PUN-OUN ["Provid"--OUN Leadership Council]. I did not carry out the order.

As the Chief of all OUN Youth, I tried to increase its ranks by establishing new circles in all high schools and seminaries. During school vacations, I organized and carried out the Carpathian Mountains youth training in the form of tourist hiking camps. The participants of this training were OUN Youth members who finished high school and were about to be advanced to the membership of the OUN. In practice, not all of them were moved to the OUN, only the best of them, the rest remained as so-called OUN sympathizers.

At this time (Autumn 1932), I am notified that the police are searching for me in connection with the spontaneous active village uprising in one of the Volhynia districts caused by socio-economic reasons. In order to find out the reasons for and conditions of that resistance, I sent out two OUN members, my friends, to the district and gave them two addresses where they were to send their findings. One of these addresses was that of a farmer in Strilychi Novi. The letter sent to him was censored by the police; the farmer himself was brought to Volhynia and under beatings he admitted that he was to deliver the letter to me and that the contents and purpose of the letter were and are unknown to him. After this, he was released and started to work for the police, but he informed us of the investigation and what he confessed. I switched then to the illegal phase of my life. After being sent to Prague by the OUN, I spent there a few months,

and in the summer [1933] I returned to the Carpathian Mountains where I got myself involved again with training OUN members.

In the Autumn of 1933, I moved again to Czechoslovakia, and from there on orders from a PUN-OUN member, I entered Germany illegally. Having been stopped at the border for lack of any personal documents, I spent eight days in jail for crossing the border illegally, and after that I was sent back to the Czechoslovak border. Several days after that, I crossed the border again and arrived at the Organization's [OUN] station in Berlin. From here, I was sent to Italy with an assignment to a military training camp of the Croation revolutionary movement called "Ustashi." Having arrived at their station in Milan, I met our contact and learned from him that virtually no military training is being given there, and that there are only about 100 people in the camp, mostly escapees from Yugoslavia. At my request, he (OUN Contact) released me from my obligations at the camp, and I returned to Germany. And from there, in May 1934, on the advise of I. Gabrusevych who was already in Germany at that time, I returned through Danzig Gdansk to Lviv. Here, at friends' advice, I decided to go with my fiancee to Danzig or even farther, to Germany to continue my studies there. With that purpose in mind, I moved to Warsaw in order to take advantage of the so-called "Swieto Morza" [Holiday of the Sea] and get to Gdynia [port], and more precisely to Danzig Gdansk. During this time, for all

practical purposes, I did not hold any post in the Organization (OUN).

III. DETAILS OF PIERACKI ASSASSINATION

1. Describe in Detail the Planning of the Assassination (Include Dates): (A) The plan of the assassination was not known to me.

a. Reasons for the Assassination: (A) During court proceedings I became acquainted with a document, an article of the National Executive Board of OUN, in which the OUN National Executive Board admitted that the attempt on Pieracki was executed by the OUN. I do not recall the broader argumentation of that article beyond that the assassination of Pieracki was done for political reasons, namely for the policies of Pieracki as Minister for Internal Affairs of Poland with respect to the Ukrainian people, namely: (1) widely planned and forcibly implemented colonization of Polish elements on the territory of Volhynia; (2) artificial support by Pieracki of the so-called "Katsaps" in West Ukraine (pro-Russian elements who with time ceased to exist politically); (3) constant continuation of so-called pacification in West Ukraine with the aid of organizing so-called "strzelcy" [rifleman] among the youth of Polish nationality, continuous police terror and killings of innocent people; (4) forcible polonization of schools, including elementary schools.

b. Personalities Involved (Include Biographic Information): (A) Unknown to me.

c. Describe in Detail Your Own Part in the Planninng of the Assassination: (A) None.

2. Describe in Detail the Implementation of the Assassination:

(A) From the investigation and trial, I learned that the assassin killed Minister Pieracki using an automatic pistol of the trademark probably "Hispan," 7.35 calibre. Moreover, according to the investigation data, the assassin had with him a petard, which was found by the police on the street, where the assassination took place; (it was) not damaged, (and was) of amateur construction. This petard reportedly consisted of a fuse and explosive material.

a. How Was it Accomplished (Include Dates, Places, and All Pertinent Descriptions Known to You): (A) On the basis of the indictment and the trial, the attempt was executed on 15 June 1934 in the cloak room of the "BB Club" [Nonparty Bloc Club, official Polish party] on dead-end Foksal Street, in the early afternoon hours (close to 3:00 p.m.). Foksal Street was a side street to the main street Novy Swjat, on which, several hundred meters away from the Foksal Street, were buildings of the Main Police Headquarters and the Ministry for Internal Affairs.

The assassin reportedly entered the cloak room of the Club directly behind Pieracki and at the time when Pieracki began

to undress, or gave his overcoat, the assassin fired three shots at him, two of which were fatal. Immediately after that, the asassin reportedly walked calmly out on the street. Only after he was noticed by the Club members, police and passersby, he began to run. During the escape, the assassin wounded in the hand one of the policemen, who fired a couple of shots at him, and disappeared.

On the street, the police, beside the already mentioned petard, reportedly found also the hat of the assassin, and in the next side street, in one of the residential buildings, his overcoat.

b. Personalities Involved (Include Biographic Information): (A) Unknown to me.

c. Give Complete Details Regarding Your Participation in the Actual Assassination, Including Your Whereabouts Before, During and Afterwards: (A) None.

3. Aftermath of the Assassination:

a. Who Were the People Arrested in Connection With the Assassination? (A) The number of people arrested in connection with the assassination is not known to me. I knew from the press and later from the trial that on the eve of the assassination, that is on the 14th of June, the police arrested more than 70 Ukrainians, predominantly university students in Lviv and Krakow. These arrests were conducted on a charge of suspicion of belonging to OUN. After the assassination, there were further mass arrests

among Ukrainian students also in Warsaw. At the same time a concentration camp was established in Bereza Kartuzka, which was planned while Pieracki was still living. There were arrests also among Polish youth (so-called People's Radical Camp, or something in that sense) and of members of the opposition parties.

b. Give Complete Details Regarding Your Own Arrest and Extradition from Germany: (A) I was arrested perhaps on 23 June, in the morning, immediately after the arrival of the ship from Danzig and docking in Swinemuende. I was arrested by the German Secret Police in the presence of a Polish Consul and a Polish police detective from Lviv. From the port I was taken to a police station, where my briefcase, containing toiletries and passport-document for travel from Danzig to Germany under the name of Yevhen Skyba, were taken away. That name I gave as my own during inquiries as to who I am, whence I came, and where I am going. In response to other questions I asked who was interrogating me, and received the answer that it was the Polish Consul. To my next question why was I arrested, I did not receive a direct reply and I refused to answer any more questions. In turn, attempts were made to interrogate me by a German policeman (who introduced himself as an inspector, I forgot his name), when Poles were not present, and who asked me if I was in Warsaw. But I asked him to give me the opportunity to get in touch with the Ukrainian station in Berlin and gave him their address.

In a few hours this policeman took me with him to an automobile and we departed for Stettin, and from there by an airplane to Berlin (our car was being followed all the time by another car, but who was in it, I don't know).

In Berlin, perhaps in the building of police headquarters, I was called for a hearing by a high-ranking officer of the Gestapo in a black uniform. But after the initial two or three questions he was called to the telephone and the interrogation ended on that. In turn, the policeman from Swinemuende brought me to a secretary to make a list of items contained in my briefcase. He called to my attention, that my briefcase with its contents will be turned over to the Poles and that I may select from it anything that may compromise me. There was nothing of that kind.

In the evening, at about 8:00 p.m., the same policeman transferred me over to two other policemen dressed in civilian clothes, who handcuffed me and delivered me in a car to an airfield from which in a separate aircraft I was taken to Warsaw.

At the airfield in Warsaw a whole column of Polish secret and uniformed police, headed by the Inspector of Secret Police Sitkowski and the Minister of Justice, waited for us. Sitkowski introduced himself and took me under his charge. Transferred to the building of police headquarters, I was subjected in the presence of the two Gestapo men to a thorough inspection and description of all personal items and clothing.

Following that, after initial questions pertaining to my personal data, I turned to the Gestapo officers with a question, whether I will remain in Poland. When they confirmed that, I declared that I refuse to give any evidence. After that, the procedure, beside the hints that I will be "singing yet," progressed in a calm manner.

Sometime after midnight, one group of Polish police officers went with the two Gestapo officers to a nightclub to entertain themselves, and I was taken to an underground cell in the same block of buildings; handcuffed and naked I was left in the cell.

c. Give Complete Details Regarding the Pre-Trial Arrest of Yourself and Others Known to You: (A) Sometime, after a week in this first cell, I was transferred to Cell Number 2 due to kidney ailment. (The first cell was without a window, humid. Having slept naked on the floor, and later dressed but without the underwear, my kidneys caught cold.)

In Cell Number 2, I remained until January 1935. This cell had a window and beside it a narrow channel [fissure] for ventilation, because the window could not be openned. From the corridor, the cell was separated by a small room with a stove, where constantly sat two policemen per shift (one detective and one uniformed). Their duty was observation, checking my handcuffs, supervision during meal times and telephone communication with the prison headquarters. My window gave on the building opposite,

where chief inspector of the police performed his official duties and from where my cell was under observation through binoculars. With the exception of prosecutors, investigating judges, and chief inspector of police Sitkowski, it was strictly forbidden for anyone from the police to speak to me. The cells on the left and on the right of my cell were empty (total number of cells in this basement was about 14).

After several weeks of my stay there and my silence, they began to take me to the top of the same building for confrontations. There, I was in the company of my detectives along with nearly a hundred of different kinds of people and in the presence of investigative judges, prosecutors, and police officers, they all looked me over for weeks. Some of them examined me in detail and described under what circumstances and where they became acquainted with me; for others it was more difficult and they pointed at me with explanations, that this must be the one, because he is unshaven, dirty, without a shirt on and in chains.

Perhaps at the end of August, two women were brought for confrontation from whom I rented a room during my stay in Warsaw for a month. They could not recognize me and finally turned to me with a request that I tell them whether it was I, and then they burst into tears. They were two Jewish women, and I was sorry, that I would not grant them their request. For the next confrontation they brought a policeman from my native town,

Strilychi Novi, who knew me personally. This one was equally vague, but in response to an order shouted by the police inspector, he pointed at me with a finger and said this must be him, Mykola Lebed. After that confrontation I acknowledged my last name.

In the month of September I began my first hunger strike, that lasted seven days. On the seventh day, the prosecutor consented that water be brought for me in the morning for washing and a comb (I still had hair). Until that time I was not given the opportunity to wash myself. For five minutes in the morning the handcuffs were removed so I could do gymnastics, I was shaved, given underwear, a straw mattress and a cot; they repaired my shoes and for my money permitted me to buy additional food once in two weeks and once a week a book for reading. [The prosecutor] did not consent to the issuance of toilet paper, a trip outside to a toilet and a walk. In practice, three days after the hunger strike, the gymnastics were denied (because "it exerts me physically"), I did not receive any books, and my shirt was without buttons and tattered. I wore it until February [1935].

During later confrontations after the hunger strike, I was helping them by pointing a finger at myself. As a result, my hands were handcuffed behind my back during confrontations and I could only nod my head. (From that mass of witnesses perhaps only five participated in the trial.)

On 6 January 1935 (Ukrainian Christmas Eve), I began another hunger strike for the same reasons as before and with a demand that the investigation be ended and I be transferred to a prison. (There were severe frosts those days, through the fissure opening next to the window cold air was blowing, the cell was completely unheated and the type of handcuffs used were damaging my arms.) On the sixth day of my hunger strike I was taken out of the cell and transferred to the Mokotow Prison, where I remained to the end of the investigation and trial. I was not rid of my handcuffs, but the cell was heated, with a bed and a weekly change of underwear, and at the end of February I also received a book. As I learned later during the trial, all this was done for me owing to the fact that one of the accused, Yakiv Chorniy, went insane in those police basements.

During the month of September, after the hunger strike, I agreed to give my confession. During several days of hearings, I deposited the following confession:

> -- In October 1932, the police got on the trail of a report about unrest in Volhynia, which was sent at my instruction to the address of a farmer in Strilychi Novi. This farmer compromised me with his confession, therefore I escaped to Czechoslovakia, taking residence near Prague until December 1933. At that time I wanted to get to Germany; however, German

border guards caught me and punished me with an eight-day arrest, then sent me back to Czechoslovakia. In turn, I tried to get to Danzig and for that purpose returned back to Poland in April 1934. There I learned that the police were still looking for me and for that reason I stayed in hiding. My acquaintances advised me to wait with my departure to Danzig until the time of "Swiato Morza" [Sea Holiday], when additional trains and cheaper fares will be available to Gdynja. I arrived in Warsaw on 15 May and a day later, my future wife arrived. In Warsaw I remained until 16 June, and on that day I left on a night train for Gdynja, together with my fiancee. I hastened my departure owing to the assassination of Pieracki, about which I learned from the press. From Gdynja to Danzig I crossed illegally and found there a man who obtained for me a document in the name of "Yevhen Skyba." What was the name of that man I can't remember, but it is possible that his last name was Fedyna, as the prosecutor asserts.

As for the living conditions of others in the investigative jail, this information I obtained mainly in the course of the trial. During the investigation period and until the first day of the trial, that is, until 18 November 1935, I had

no opportunity to see anyone. During my stay in the mentioned police dungeon-cell, I guessed from the overheard conversation of Polish functionaries that besides me there were another 10-11 people. Moreover, when the meal was served and the detective unchained one of my hands, he did not know which of the little keys was the right one for my handcuffs, and he sometimes had three or four keys. From this I understood that besides me there were at times two or three other handcuffed (prisoners). During trial I learned that Yaroslav Karpynets' was also constantly handcuffed. He was on trial for the alleged manufacture of a petard. (He was a student at Krakow University.)

After my transfer to Mokotow Prison, during summer months of 1935, through the peep-hole of my cell (the peep-hole was always open, the light in the cell was on day and night, and I had a personal guard), I heard that they brought into the same ward Stepan Bandera, and later Bohdan Pidhayny.

d. Give Complete Description of the Trial:

(1) Prosecution Attorneys: (A) Rudnicki and Zelenski.

(2) Defense Attorneys: (A) Lev Hankevych, Oleksander Paventskyy, Horbovyy, and Shlapak.

(3) Witnesses: (A) High-ranking functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and lower ranking functionaries of police; two best Ukrainian lawyers -- Stepan Shukhevych and Volodymyr Starosol'skyy; prison guards; Ukrainian prisoners suspected of belonging to OUN; owner of the residence where I

lived in Warsaw and others. As far as I can recall, there were many witnesses and perhaps all of them were on the side of the prosecution.

(4) Judges: (A) Presiding Judge of the Tribunal was Posemkewicz, President of the District Court and two others whose names I don't recall.

(5) Specific Accusations Against Yourself: (A) I was accused of belonging to the OUN (paragraph 58 -- separation of a part of the territory from the whole); moreover, that I had allegedly conducted observation to determine Pieracki's lifestyle, allegedly selected proper time for executing the assassination, allegedly gave an assassin the petard, and allegedly pointed out the person of Pieracki.

(6) Evidence Presented by the Prosecuting Attorney: (A) Main evidence for the prosecution were confessions given in the course of police investigation by the four accused during that trial and perhaps by other Ukrainian prisoners, suspected of belonging to OUN. Moreover, as incriminating material evidence presented to the court was the so-called laboratory of Ya. Karpynets' (laboratory of chemical explosive materiel) which was to serve as proof that the petard found by the police on the street on which the assassination took place was manufactured by Ya. Karpynets'.

From the police investigation confession data given by the four accused, it appeared that the assassin allegedly

was Hryts' Matseyko, a printer from Lviv, who after the assassination departed for Lublin to the residence of a student, Yakiv Chorniy (one of the accused) and later to Lviv, from where, in turn, he was lead illegally over the Carpathian Mountains into Czechoslovakia, and there his trail disappeared.

This Matseyko was supposed to have told them (the four accused) how the assassination was accomplished. From their confessions, it appeared that the assassination was planned by the National Executive Board of the OUN with S. Bandera at the head, and that the latter allegedly sent Matseyko to Warsaw and gave him a pistol and money.

These confessions, obtained by police during the investigation, were not confirmed by the aforementioned accused during the trial and their confessions were read.

The prosecutor, in order to prove my guilt to the court, called on two witnesses from police investigation, namely the following: a waiter from one of the finest coffeehouses in Warsaw, "European Hotel" ("Evropeys'kyy Hotel"), who gave evidence that he saw me frequently in the coffeehouse at the same time when Pieracki was there; also a taxi driver, who gave evidence that I took his taxi in the neighborhood of Foksal Street (on which the assassination occurred), perhaps a few days before the assassination (presently, I cannot recall it with greater accuracy). Both of those witnesses were fakes, and gave as

evidence absolute lies, for I never was in the mentioned coffeehouse simply because I had no money for that; and also, during my stay in Warsaw I never used a taxi.

(7) Evidence Presented by the Defense Attorney: (A) The defense took the position, that the assassination was done not by the Ukrainian side and strove to prove that all accused had nothing to do with it.

(8) Give Your Own Evaluation of the Political Trends During the Trial: (A) During the investigation as well as during the trial apparently two conflicting political tendencies were evident. This cleavage, this dual separation ran from top to bottom, that is, through prosecuting attorneys, judges, the highest police officials and ended among police detectives and prison guards.

Thus, sometime in December 1934, on a Sunday, I was brought upstairs to a room, where I found Inspector of the Secret Police, Sitkowski, behind a desk. At his direction, I was left alone in his care. Sitkowski addressed me with a request that I "privately" give him information about cooperation of the OUN Leadership Council with the Germans, giving me assurances that should I, from my side, give him a satisfactory clarification of that question, he guaranteed that before a week would pass I would be freed. When I indicated to him that I don't know about this matter, he then began to explain to me that unfortunately, during the trial they will be constrained to keep quiet about the

question of cooperation in view of the Ten Year Pact signed [by Poland] with Germany, even though he himself does not believe in the Pact. (With this he also confessed that he too was once a prisoner like me at the time of the Polish liberation struggle against Russia.) Then he told me how their investigation is progressing and with that he enumerated some of the names of the OUN members known to me and the name of Matseyko as a suspect in carrying out the assassination. (During the trial I became convinced that the inspector was telling the truth.)

After several hours, when I let him know that I had nothing else to add to the earlier deposition, he bid me goodbye with these words: "For the Ukrainian people you are a hero, as once we were for the Polish [people]. Regretfully, I cannot recognize this officially. We will see each other only at the trial." He gave me a handshake and on this our conversation ended. (I regarded this conversation as a police investigation technique, and only at the trial did I learn that he was in the opposition to the pro-Government Party).

A similar line was consistently assumed by the First Prosecutor, Rudnicki, former defense attorney at the trials of Polish revolutionary underground during the struggle against Russia; and he still belonged to the PPS (opposition Polish Socialist Party).

During the first days of the trial, in conversation with the mother of my [future] wife, he stated: "The

verdict in this trial was determined long ago. Nothing can be done by the lawyers. Here, your politicians must act now." He also started a wide-ranging discussion with the witness for the prosecution, Dr. Volodymyr Starosolskyy, on the topic of Ukrainian people's struggle for a Ukrainian university, and his questioning of the witness was clearly positive to such a degree, that the Presiding Judge, Posemkewicz, tried to terminate that topic. (Clarification: Dr. S. Lukhevych and Dr. V. Starosolskyy were deliberately summoned by the prosecution as its witnesses in order to prevent them from defending the suspects, as they were the best defense lawyers in political trials. Dr. V. Starosolskyy was a Professor at the Secret Ukrainian University until the police, by the order of the Government, ultimately liquidated that University through arrests.)

The course of the trial was predetermined in advance. This became clear on the first day when the court took the position of not admitting depositions of the accused in the Ukrainian language, and for all practical purposes the trial was only a formal act of the 17-month long investigation. When finally one of the accused (broken by the investigation) consented to give evidence in Polish, the Presiding Judge interrupted him after five minutes, because the accused tried to express his political position.

To this day I don't know all the behind-the-scene actions of this trial, but it is a fact that Polish press together

with the Government (excluding the so-called street press) took the position of neutrality, without any negative commentaries about the accused; the opposition press, however, took on the whole a positive position toward the accused. The basis for such attitude was probably the following: (a) dissatisfaction of Polish public opinion with the Ten Year German-Polish Pact; (b) among the Polish people, and especially among residents of Warsaw, the memories of Polish underground struggle against Russian occupation were still alive; (c) also, the whole deportment of the accused might have had a positive influence [on Polish public opinion].

As for the Judges, they had a pre-established tactic which they tried to carry through to the end. The goal was to prevent a public revelation of the political situation of the Ukrainian people. The main reason for such a tactic was probably the fact that this was a first political trial of the OUN members in which the Polish side, because of my extradition by the Germans, could not maintain its often used line that the Ukrainian politcal problem is just a German intrigue.

4. Result of Trial:

a. Verdict:

b. Sentence of Yourself and Others Involved:

(Answer to a & b) The court found all the accused guilty and all were sentenced. The sentences ranged from a death

penalty to seven years in jail. On the basis, however, of the Amnesty decree issued a few days before the end of the trial, the punishment for all the accused was reduced--the death penalty resulted in life imprisonment, life imprisonment was reduced to 15 years, etc.

5. Describe the Events and Circumstances Leading to the Commuting of the Sentence:

a. Ukrainian Activities:

b. Activities of Interested Polish Groups:

(Answer to a & b) The Amnesty, probably, was prepared beforehand. According to the information provided by the Polish lawyers, who unofficially assisted the Ukrainian defendants, the Amnesty was supposed to have been proclaimed after the completion of the trial and pronouncement of the sentences. When it was realized during the trial, however, that the defendants may decline the Amnesty after their sentence, the Amnesty edict was passed in haste before the end of the trial.

Reasons for Amnesty: After the assassination of Pieracki, there came about a so-called normalization of Ukrainian-Polish relations. On the Ukrainian side this normalization policy was conducted by the UNDO [Ukrainian National-Democratic Union] as the strongest legal party, which had its representatives in the (Polish) Sejm and the Senate. (The beginning of this

normalization is not known to me, as I was then under investigation and was completely isolated.)

From the Polish side, the normalization policy was conducted formally by the Government, but factually only by some of its members.

This normalization policy was influenced by the very fact of the assassination of the Minister of Internal Affairs, executed in the capital of Poland as an act against terror and policies of the Government of that time. This forced some (Polish) governing circles to revise their policies. It is quite possible that this change in the policies was related to the ongoing internal power struggle in the governing circles of Poland for the succession of leadership associated with the sickness and death of Pilsudski. All opposition parties of Poland whose members, and especially their leaders, the Polish Government began to incarcerate in the concentration camps on par with the Ukrainians, by the force of facts began to evaluate the Ukrainian question in a different light.

IV. ESCAPE FROM PRISON:

1. Describe the Conditions Existing While Serving Your Sentence:

(A) The living conditions in the jails were very harsh; Polish jails were divided not only into the light and harsh, but

territorially as well. Practically, the jail regime was maintained similarly to what it was during the occupation of Poland before 1918. Thus, on the territories once occupied by Russia the jail regime was ala-Russian, the regime on the territories occupied formerly by the Germans remained German-like.

Immediately after sentencing, I along with four other comrades was transferred to the prison "Swety Krzyz" [Holy Cross]. This prison had its own characteristic regime and its own separate prison regulations. The prison was situated in the former 13th-century monastery. It was meant to hold 250 prisoners, but actually held on the average between 700 and 850 prisoners. A three-by-four meter cell held 15-17 prisoners. Each cell was isolated from each other, first of all by a system of appointed prisoner-orderlies, mostly mentally sick, who received double food rations. Any attempt to violate the isolation resulted in punishment of the prisoner by a seven-to-fourteen day solitary confinement in the so-called "karzer." These "karzer" cells were deep underground and were rebuilt from the former monks' tombs. After completing his term in such a cell, the prisoner came out either with a case of TB or completely twisted by rheumatism. Once in two months (sometimes more often), the prisoners were led by entire cells to so-called Russian baths, which was situated in a separate building inside the prison walls. The prisoners were shackled by two's on the legs with

chains weighing 100 pounds. These were tsarist chains vintage 1860-1880.

With each passing year, the prison regime became harsher, thanks to the Minister of Justice Grabowski, who personally went for a course of study to Frank, Hitler's Minister of Justice, who was later hanged at Nurenberg.

In the summer of 1938, after a 15-day hunger strike, we were distributed individually to different prisons. I wound up in the Rawicz Prison near the German border. I received a separate single-occupant cell and was on orders of the Minister of Justice subjected to constant strict isolation. I still don't know what was the reason for it. I only know that the warden of the "Holy Cross" Prison made strong efforts to be rid of us. Already during the hunger strike he reminded me that we violate his prison customs and demoralize his prisoners (he used juicier words in reference to "his prisoners" which cannot be repeated here). He warned us that ten years ago, he liquidated an attempted hunger strike by sending 75 of his prisoners "to heaven." He does not want to punish us (none of us during the entire stay was punished), but prefers to be rid of us.

The Rawicz Prison had by far better sanitary conditions (bed, bed linen, weekly change of underwear, and in spite of the strict isolation, there was the possibility, through other prisoners, to communicate with our comrades who lived together in another prison building with the rights of political prisoners.)

Sometime three weeks after my arrival in Rawicz, my comrades (there were more than 100 of them) informed me that they are beginning a hunger strike. I joined them. The hunger strike lasted 21 days, ended with the death of one of my comrades from the school days, and nothing was achieved by the prisoners.

In April 1939, I alone was transferred to the Siedlce Prison. It was a worse prison in all respects. I got a relatively large cell, which was intended for three inmates; it was damp, with a window high up and the size of 10 by 20 centimeters.

2. Give Time and Place of Your Escape:

(A) I did not escape from prison. Around the 10th or 11th of September 1939, they led me and 11 other Ukrainian prisoners to the prison yard, where a long column of prisoners stood. They handcuffed us in pairs (two's) and put us at the end of the column. A Polish army officer (lieutenant) gave the order before the march that during the march no one was to look to the side or behind him under penalty of death, and then gave the order to march outside the prison gates. We marched through a burning town, and then as it started to dawn, they led us into the nearest forest, divided us into groups and ordered us to take cover under the bushes. Here we remained until evening. Before we started to march again in the evening, the lieutenant shot the first prisoner who did not have the strength to march any further. Our group was

led by some law student from Poznan (who was a cadet from the officer training corps). He told us that they were very likely leading us to another prison in the direction of Biala Podljaska. Furthermore, he said that the Bolsheviks [Soviet Union] had attacked Poland, and that the lieutenant did not have the right to shoot anyone. In our group there were several who were not Ukrainians and one Belorussian over 60 years old. The latter was starting to wear out. (We had had our last meal three days earlier.) He separated from the group and wandered about in the forest by himself. The lieutenant, who was leading the last group, caught up with him after a while, brought him before us and shot him. When it became dark, we went back out onto the highway, and then the shooting started for real. At first, they shot those who lagged behind from lack of strength, but afterward they began shooting indiscriminately. After shooting the whole rear column (over 40 prisoners), they finally reached our group, of which three fell and my comrade, Mykola Lemyk, who was handcuffed in the first rank with me, was wounded in the right shoulder. Further shooting stopped in view of the fact that Polish troops, who were retreating, thinking that it was the Germans who were shooting, started to panic; and after confirming who was doing the shooting, they gave orders to stop shooting. Then, those who still lagged behind because of exhaustion, were bayonnetted. When M. Lemyk started to fever from the loss of blood, and it became clear that he could go no farther in spite of our support, one of us asked a

soldier, who stayed always close to us, to go and ask the sergeant for the keys, so that we could unlock Lemyk and leave him behind. The soldier hesitated, but finally went to the head of the column and got the keys. However, since each set of handcuffs had its own key, he couldn't manage to unlock them while on the march, and finally agreed to give me the keys on the condition that we continue to carry the unlocked handcuffs on our arms. We took off the handcuffs. There was a forest on both sides, and at the point where a bridge crossed a ditch, Lemyk with another prisoner who was to take care of him, slipped into the forest and hid.

About five of us remained in the rear of the column. The forest ended, and after consulting together, we decided we should all escape, and that I should be the first to attempt it; and if I succeed, the others should take off at the rate of one every five minutes. We should meet at the spot where Lemyk and his comrade escaped to. I left the column, passing by the soldier, who was looking ahead, listenting to orders being given. I returned to the spot of the first escape, but no one answered the agreed-upon whistle signal. No one appeared either. (As I later found out, those who escaped from the column subsequently, hid themselves near the point of escape because of exhaustion.) By the eleventh day I made it to Rava Ruska, the first Ukrainian town. While on the road, I received a formal release from prison as a result of a law adopted and declared during the [Polish-German] war thanks to the efforts of UNDO representatives, who at the same time declared

their loyal participation [on the Polish side] in the war against German aggression.

3. Give Details of Personalities Involved in Your Escape:

(A) The explanation for this item is given in paragraph 2 above.

V. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Give Details of Your Activities Between Time of escape and the Declaration of Ukrainian Independence:

(A) The first three months after I left prison, I spent together with others in a resort hotel at Pescany, Slovakia. There, I learned from my comrades, members of the OUN, about the Organization's activity during the period of my incarceration, and at the same time about the lack of some basic policy position on the part of the OUN Leadership Council (PUN) with respect to the occupation of West Ukrainian lands (ZUZ) by the Bolsheviks. From Pescany I went together with others to Krakow, where I took part in the initial (OUN) deliberations concerning questions of new policy directions for continuing the struggle under the Bolshevik occupation and concerning disagreements with the then OUN Leadership Council (so-called PUN). Also taking part in these deliberations were representatives of the OUN National Executive

Board, who came to Krakow from West Ukraine to deal with the development of some policy positions.

From Krakow, still on instructions from a PUN member, I went to another rest camp in Zakopane. Discovering on the spot that this "rest camp" was under the control of the German police, and that it was to be converted into a police school, I left it, freeing at the same time from camp control a group of people, using various pretexts.

In February 1940, I participated in a 40-member OUN council which passed a resolution on breaking away from the PUN. This resolution was not announced until one more attempt was made at resolving the conflict with Colonel Melnyk.

In May, by a mutual decision [of OUN], I prepared to depart to America (USA) together with my wife. With this goal, I went to Slovakia where with the help of some friends I bought a passport for myself and my wife using my own name. Finally, in the last days of June (1940), I left Vienna for Italy. In Italy, I met twice again with Colonel Melnyk in an attempt to reach an agreement (for this meeting I had the general agreement of the participants in the [OUN] deliberating council [see above] who agreed to my proposal). Both discussions [with Col. Melnyk], however, did not give any positive indications.

My departure to America was aborted, because a couple of days after my arrival, Mussolini declared war, and the American embassy was closed. Then I tried yet to get from Italy to

Yugoslavia; I had a visa, but not enough money, so in September-October I returned back to Krakow.

During my stay in Italy, the conflict [within OUN] matured and ceased to be a secret.

Perhaps in February of 1941, after the [Second] OUN Congress, I was elected to the Leadership Council (Provid) of the OUN (Bandera) as an organizational referent and a Second Deputy to S. Bandera. My tasks -- supervision of OUN contact with [the underground in] Ukraine, preparation for the impending conflict between Hitler and Stalin, and organization of the so-called "Pokhidni Hrupy" [OUN Task Groups].

a. Describe the Break with Melnyk: (A) The basis for conflict with Col. Melnyk and his PUN was a political-conceptual divergence. After the fall of Poland and the arrival of the Bolsheviks in West Ukraine, the then PUN was in a state of quandary, and it issued instructions to OUN members in the Ukraine to leave Ukraine and go abroad, assuming that under the Soviets there would be no possibility for carrying on any political or revolutionary activity.

As I learned after my imprisonment, the conflict [within OUN] actually began much earlier, and existed between the PUN [abroad] and the National Executive Board [in the Ukraine], which had the support among those members of the Organization, who for various reasons had to go abroad earlier [1939].

With the breakout of the conflict, as well as the debate surrounding it, a number of peripheral issues arose which actually obscured the basic reasons.

b. Describe the Stand of Bandera Supporters: (A) The OUN under the leadership of S. Bandera retained all active elements who were released from Polish prisons (with some exceptions), the complete staff of the National Executive Board in the Ukraine, and those members who in 1939 emigrated (from Ukraine).

VI. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (JUNE 1941)

1. Give Details Regarding the Negotiations with the Germans and the Part You Played in Such Negotiations:

(A) I arrived in Lviv at night, three days after the Germans occupied the city. That same night, I learned about the position of the Germans on the Declaration of Independence. The next day, on the street in front of the townhall, I ran across my acquaintance, a German, Professor Hans Koch, a lieutenant colonel in the Wehrmacht assigned to Ukrainian affairs. (He himself was in the Ukrainian Army during 1918-1921.) He let me know that I was here illegally and that officially he did not see me.

After the arrest of Ya. Stetsko, at the suggestion of Col. R. Yaryi I had a conversation with representatives of the Wehrmacht. Participating in the discussions on the German side were five German officers and on the Ukrainian side were R. Yaryi,

myself, the late Col.-Gen. Shukhevych-Chuprynka, and perhaps Ivan Klymiv-Legenda, the Leader of the OUN [in the Ukraine] under Bolshevik occupation. The purpose of these discussions was an attempt (by the Germans) to improve cooperation on the basis of a transfer of administrative power to us on the territory occupied by the Wehrmacht, on the condition that we withdraw the Declaration of Independence. When I rejected that type of propositions, the discussion ended with a formal cessation of cooperation. One of the German representatives declared that we part as friends and enter the state of beligerence. He said he did not know how or when we would meet again, but he wished us well. During our parting, I was given a warning that eight hours from this moment the Wehrmacht would assume no responsibility for us.

2. Describe the Activities of the OUN and the Establishment of the SB:

(A) The activity of the OUN during this period is described in the book "UPA" by M. Lebed, and I cannot add anything new to it.

As concerns the founding of the SB [OUN Security Service], this referentura was created already in 1939/1940. The SB was created and headed the whole time by Mykola Arsenych-Mykhaylo who fell in the battle with the [Soviet] MVD-MGB [troops] in 1947. Thanks to the SB and even more to the person of the late

Col. Arsenych-Mykhaylo, the OUN, and afterwards the whole liberation front were saved from serious enemy provocations and agent infiltration.

3. Give Details Regarding the Circumstances Around the German Reaction to the Declaration of Independence:

(A) The Germans were caught by surprise upon the Declaration of Independence. Of course, during the first days there were [in Lviv] only military units of the Wehrmacht present, and they accepted the Declaration of Independence as totally logical, thinking that it took place with the consent of the German political officials (or the Nazi Party); however, in a couple of days after the Declaration of Independence, a special unit of the SD [Sicherheitsdienst -- SS Security Service] came to Lviv and immediately began taking counteraction denying us access to the radio station, and let it be known that the Declaration took place not only without their approval, but on the contrary, against their will.

a. Events Leading to German Disapproval: (A) The basic and only reason for this sort of a German position was the Declaration of Independence itself. This became clear after a couple of months when Hitler annexed West Ukraine into his so-called Generalgouvernment [of Poland].

b. Manifestation of German Approval: (A) German dissatisfaction became known by the arrest of Bandera, Stetsko,

and all known members, who remained behind in Krakow and by subsequent mass arrests on 15 September [1941]. They did not want to carry out those arrests immediately perhaps because they did not want to arouse the population, and because they wanted to collect as much information as possible about OUN members including their addresses.

4. Give Details Regarding the Issuance of "Dead or Alive" Notices:

(A) I first received a copy of the "Warrant" for my arrest perhaps in November-December [1941]. A courier brought it from Lviv during the [OUN] Organization Conference called by me in the vicinity of Brody with a note from a leading [OUN] member known to me, warning me that I should not return to Lviv by automobile. (At that time I had a different auto, and the auto identified in the "Warrant" I used only once or twice right after the outbreak of the war.) The first original copy of the "Warrant" was given to a member of the OUN by a Ukrainian from Bukovyna, who was in the "Ferkers Polizei" of the German Army. Afterwards two more examples of the same "Warrant" came into the possession of the [OUN] Organization; and in addition, in 1943, again someone from Bukovyna, who worked for the Gestapo, handed over three copies of my photograph, which, according to him, every member of the SD and Gestapo carried with him.

VII. PERIOD FROM 1941 TO PRESENT

1. Give Details of Capture of Bandera and Stetsko by the Germans and Your Escape from the Germans:

(A) S. Bandera was detained in Kholmshchyna (territory still within Poland before the outbreak of war with the Soviets, or in the so-called Generalgouvernment). I don't exactly remember right now whether they detained him in his automobile and invited him for an important meeting in Krakow, or they sent word that he come himself to that meeting. To the day of his arrest, S. Bandera did not cross the border between Germany and the USSR which was maintained until 22 June 1941.

Ya. Stetsko had perhaps several discussions in Lviv with SD representatives. I did not participate in these discussions, but Ya. Stetsko told me what the contents of these discussions were, and that he expected to be arrested. In these conversations they suggested to him the withdrawal of the Declaration of Independence. When he was invited to and appeared at a subsequent discussion, he never returned. He was taken to Berlin where he lived in private quarters together with S. Bandera, and both had some additional discussions [with German authorities]. On 15 September [1941], he was formally arrested.

From the day of Ya. Stetsko's arrest, I rarely appeared at the buildings occupied by the Organization. I lived privately and found a buildinng in another part of town for meetings. At the

end of August, I went to Kamyanets-Podolsk, Vynnytsia, and Kiev oblasts [region] in order to assess for myself the situation there and also to orient OUN members who were in these oblasts. I returned to Lviv through Volhynia on the night of 12/13 September. Here I learned that they were preparing arrests, and the next day at the urging of my wife and comrades, I spent the night in other quarters. In the morning around 10 o'clock on the 15th of September [1941], I received information about mass arrests, including that of my wife at our residence, my sister and cousin. In the afternoon, three leading members of the OUN, my friends, came to my quarters; they were arrested with others in Vasilkove near Kiev, and had just escaped from the prison train.

On that day, I went underground.

2. Describe Your Activities During World War II:

(A) On the day of Ya. Stetsko's arrest, I automatically took over the leadership of the OUN, as acting head in accordance with the "Provid" Decree and as the Second Deputy to S. Bandera. I began to use the name of Maksym Ruban. However, because of my trip to central oblasts of the Ukraine, and additionally because of mass arrests, I was able to convene the First Conference of the Leading OUN Members only in November [1941]. (There were practically no members of the Leadership Council (Provid) at liberty.) At this First Conference, we adopted new resolutions in view of the new situation, and directives on further activity;

tried to make use of them, especially in the aftermath of mass arrests of 15 September [1941].

The fact is, that a full list of OUN members, with three private addresses, were given to the Gestapo by two OUN-M members. (The list contained over 150 names.) The lower ranks of the Organization reacted explosively, and it was necessary to issue special orders against any acts of violence.

It is also a fact that the Organization [OUN-B] sentenced one of the OUN-M members to death, one Yuriy Sokolovskyy, as an agent of the Gestapo, and issued a communique on this matter. Finally, I want to emphasize that during the period in which I exercised the duties of the Acting Leader of the Organization (OUN), discussions were being held between representatives of both OUN's with the goal of finding a common political platform. Unfortunately, this was not achieved, neither at that time nor afterwards.

(2) Against Bulba: (A) Concerning Bulba-Borovets, up to 1943, this group had no influence on the Ukrainian political life and the OUN-B had practically no interest in it. The group existed only in one region of Volhynia and had a closed group of sympathizers. My good friend Ivan Mitrynga, a former member of the OUN-B, belonged to it. He was the actual political leader of the Bulba faction, and I tried several times to make contact with him. In addition, I personally asked the [OUN-B] Leader in the

Volhynia territory at that time to leave the [Bulba] group in peace.

In the spring of 1943, I sent two officers to Volhynia territory with the task of finding out what was the situation there, the reasons for the [Ukrainian] mass exodus to the forests, and to assist with the proper organization of the UPA. One of them, Sonar, returned and during his debriefing also brought up the matter of Bulba, who had also started a resistance movement in his area. Col. Sonar called attention to the fact, that this problem had to be resolved positively, and received directives to have a personal meeting with Bulba; and if Sonar should evaluate him positively, he should offer Bulba a position in the General Staff of UPA-Volhynia (at that time the UPA was active only in Volhynia). I never received an answer, because shortly afterward Col. Sonar together with a score of UPA members were killed in a German ambush. (His death along with the whole group has never been explained to this day.)

Finally, from an UPA communique and from members of the UPA General Staff, I found out that the Bulba group was disarmed and integrated into the UPA, and Bulba himself fled and disappeared with several others. Later I received news that in the region of Lyudvypil, Bolshevik partisans attacked the house in which Bulba lived, killing Ivan Mitrynga and several of his people, and Bulba himself escaped. While negotiating with the

Germans, Bulba went to Warsaw where he was finally arrested by the Gestapo and sent to a concentration camp.

The reasons for disarming [Bulba faction] were the following: When Bulba rejected the proposal to unite with the UPA, the General Staff of UPA-North (Volhynia) demanded that Bulba's group disarm because Bulba's group (a) complicated communications between UPA units and their operations; (b) undertook actions which were not in the interest of the liberation movement; (c) twice intercepted UPA couriers, who then disappeared; (d) complicated UPA actions against Bolshevik partisans who were in the depths of Kremyanets forests.

In addition, the UPA-North Command knew in detail about Bulba's negotiations with the Germans and especially with a Bolshevik representative. Bulba turned to them for help with arms and supplies.

Personally, after 1941, I was never in Volhynia, and it is not true that I met with Bulba, whom up to this day I do not know personally.

b. Consolidation of UPA: (A) The fact is that with the disarming of Bulba's group, the consolidation of UPA took place, and no real separate armed group or unit ever existed after that.

c. Third Extraordinary Congress of the OUN (Explain Change in Philosophy as Reflected in Resolutions; Describe Your Part in the Congress): (A) III Extraordinary Congress of the OUN. The foundation for the III Extraordinary Congress of the OUN

was the consumation of the democratization of the OUN, and a great emphasis on socio-economic questions as well as national. The socio-economic questions were introduced by members of the central and eastern provinces of the Ukraine and those members from the Western Ukraine who worked and lived in those Eastern provinces. At that time, for the OUN members and for the whole citizenry in West Ukraine it was enough only to struggle for a Ukrainian state; but in the central and eastern provinces, both the members and the people wanted to know for what kind of a free Ukraine, and specifically, for what kind of a sovereign state they were struggling.

As far as the political and in particular the socio-economic program is concerned, as a participant in the III Extraordinary Congress of the OUN, I voted for its adoption. My only disagreement was over the first point of the OUN Program, which in the original formulation of the resolution stated: "The OUN is struggling so that every nation can live a free life in its own independent state," (etc.). At my request, this point was changed to: "The OUN is struggling for a Ukrainian Independent State, and so that every people therein can live its own free life..."

The III Extraordinary Congress of the OUN took place under rather difficult conditions - with the Germans surrounding the region. It was necessary to change the location every night, and time was limited.

(2) Your Position: (A) During the UHVR Congress, I gave a speech on the subject: "On the External Political Position." There were three speeches in all. During the election of the UHVR President and the Head of the General Secretariat, the latter turned to me with the request to take the post of General Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to which I gave my consent.

3. Give Details Concerning Your Mission Outside the Ukraine:

(A) My tasks outside Ukraine were as follows: (1) try as quickly as possible to make contact with the Allies (specifically with the official representatives of America and England or their Armies) with the goal of explaining the whole position of the Ukrainian liberation struggle on two fronts; (2) provide information about the goals and tasks of this struggle; and (3) obtain assistance.

a. When and By Whom Were You Sent: (A) I received my commission to leave directly from the Head of the General Secretariat [UHVR], R. Shukhevych AKA R. Lozovs'kyy, General Taras Chuprynka. I received this directive after the UHVR Congress ended, when we learned from radio reports about a new Bolshevik offensive in the direction of Lviv and the Carpathian Mountains. I was to supplement the staff of the Mission with people from the UHVR membership and members of the Ukrainian liberation movement (UPA, OUN), as well as non-party personalities. I received funds sufficient for 9-12 people for a period of one year.

At the time of my departure together with the whole group, we held another consultation with the UHVR President at the western border of the Ukraine. The Head of the General Secretariat [UHVR], Taras Chuprynka-Shukhevych, was not present at this consultation, because he was already on the territory seized by the Bolsheviks. The UHVR President confirmed our departure at this meeting, and there we said goodbye.

b. What Were Your Specific Targets: (A) The goal of my trip was to get to Europe outside German control. To this end, I sent five couriers as well as a member of the UHVR, Yevhen Vretsiona. Of these five, one paid with his life in the vicinity of Trieste, having fallen into the hands of Tito's partisans, the second disappeared, and the third made contact with the Anglo-American Mission with the help of an Italian democratic partisan woman in southern Tyrol, but was treated by the Allied Mission as an "emissary of Stalin," and as such was tolerated. With the help of the same partisan woman, Yevhen Vretsiona made his way to Switzerland, called on the Allied consulates, but these particular representatives did not express any interest and finally Vretsiona ended his mission in a work camp.

Based on reports from the last courier who maintained firm contact with me, I decided to go to Italy, and through Rome to Bari, where the American Army was standing at that time. In the meantime, while staying in Slovakia, I got a link to an acquaintance of mine in Yugoslavia, or rather Croatia, in Zagreb.

He assured me that he personally knew the resident on the Allied side, who gave assurances of help. I travelled across to Zagreb and stayed there until Tito's arrival, because, from the assurances of the aforementioned resident, the Allied Forces were to arrive at this location [Balkans]. Unfortunately this did not happen.

c. What is Your Present Position in the ZPUHVR and the UHVR: (A) My current position in the UHVR is to continue to discharge the responsibilities of the office of General Secretary for Foreign Affairs. As a member of the ZPUHVR (Foreign Representation of UHVR), I retain the post of General Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the UHVR.

4. Give Details Concerning Your Present Circumstances and Future Plans:

(A) To write about my current circumstances is rather difficult. The current politics of the American Government and in particular of the so-called unofficial circles, indicate clearly a lack of any kind of interest in the Ukrainian problem, and particularly in the goals of the Ukrainian liberation struggle and the aspirations of the Ukrainian people (as of any other captive nations, for that matter), -- i.e., in the goals at the heart of which lies the dismemberment of the USSR into national, independent states, and the ability of free peoples within today's USSR to decide freely future relations between them.

Today, American political circles concerned try unmistakenly to conceal under the "all-Russian tattered furcoat" the Ukrainian question, which exists as a factor of strength and potentially can play a great role. They have assigned to the Ukraine and the Ukrainian people the task to be the "breadbasket" for an imaginary future democratic Russian empire, a task against which the Ukrainian people have been struggling ever since the beginning of the USSR, which, having subjugated Ukraine, has been finally able to become a threat to the whole world, including America.

While the Bolshevik Party (Stalin and the Politburo), willy-nilly, makes concessions from time to time in favor of the Ukrainian question, if only for tactical or formal reasons, then the semi-official circles of America, in contrast, are categorically designating the Ukraine as an inseparable part of the Russian empire. At the same time, they argue openly that without the Ukraine, Russia could not be an empire and a military power, ignoring the will of the Ukrainian people as well as their contemporary and past stuggle for freedom.

Up to this time, I have often met with reproaches from my American acquaintances about the free-wheeling state of the Ukrainian emigre political parties. Recently I came across a fact that, in the course of one night, American representatives in Germany brought to life six more new, so-called Ukrainian "parties" and they are creating from these parties a Ukrainian

Liberation Council (why not the UHVR directly?). At the same time they gloss over the past history of these adventurers/blackmailers.

I consider equally that such an important question as the liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people (the UPA), which alone in the Soviet Union gave proof of the possibilities for existence of a liberation struggle based on expounded set of principles, and which alone provided invaluable documentation of that struggle, cannot be treated only from the point of view of acquisition of materials and information.

My Plans for the Future: First of all, I think that, for a long as I am able, I am obliged to carry out my mission, and particularly on the American soil. I think that the Ukrainian people are standing before their final and at the same time their only chance to obtain support in their struggle for liberation. They can get this support only from America, or the American people in the broader sense. And therefore, as long as any kind of possibility exists for explaining the Ukrainian question to the American people, I will consider it my duty to contribute to that end.

When I decided to provide these explanations to the questionnaire, the purpose of which was not explained to me, then I do that not for personal benefit or loss, but because of the obligations which I voluntarily accepted from those in the

Fatherland, who for the most part have already fallen in the struggle.

Completed on May 18, 1952.

Date of Questionnaire: 8 April 1952.

Date of Response: 18 May 1952 (in Ukrainian).

Date of Translation: 22 January 1986.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HP

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	6/5/53	4/24;5/12,22/53	JAMES M. RYAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MIKOLA LEBED, was	INTERNAL SECURITY - UR

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PETER JABLON furnishes information to the effect that subject has received a large amount of money from an American Intelligence Service, known as the "Maryland Group." JABLON states that subject has been aided by WALTER DUSZNYK, Editor of "The Ukrainian Bulletin," and Professor LEO E. DOBRIANSKY, Assistant Professor of Economics at Georgetown University. JABLON relates that subject is financing a Ukrainian theater in New York City. JABLON states that a few months ago JOSEPH NIRNIAK, an employee of the Ukrainian section of the Voice of America, told him that the American authorities were "stupid." JABLON indicated that NIRNIAK so classified the American authorities because they were going to send the subject to Berlin, thinking that he would be able to make a revolution. JABLON has previously expressed a personal dislike for the subject and the subject has previously described JABLON as a "strange man" whose actions are "unexplainable."

- C -

DETAILS:

On April 14, 1953, PETER JABLON, of unknown reliability, Apartment 3, 634 East Fifth Street, New York City, voluntarily furnished the ensuing information to SA STANLEY J. TRABOWSKI.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau (105-12528)(RM)

4 - New York (105-1504)
(1- 65-15240)

This is an FBI investigative report and makes no recommendation for clearance or disapproval.

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

JABLON advised that this information emanated from "one of the best informed people in Ukrainian matters," and that this individual had requested that his identity not be disclosed.

The subject is alleged to have received a large amount of money from an American Intelligence Service known as the "Maryland Group." JABLON did not make any inquiries as to the nature of this group inasmuch as he professed not to want to become involved in checking on American Intelligence Agencies. The subject allegedly is to receive $10,000 monthly from American Intelligence authorities, in payment for service he is to render. Intelligence authorities have allegedly told the subject "Don't tell us fairy tales about the half million insurgent Ukrainians in the Ukrainska Povstanesky Armia (UPA)."

WALTER DUSZNYK, Editor of the "Ukrainian Bulletin" is identified as one of the individuals who assisted the subject in making contact with American Intelligence authorities. JABLON described the "Ukrainian Bulletin" as the organ of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. He said this committee represents various Ukrainian organizations in the United States.

MR. IKO B. DOBRIANSKY, Assistant Professor of Economics at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. was identified as another individual who has given aid to the subject. JABLON stated that Professor DOBRIANSKY is an unofficial representative and a supporter of STEPAN BANDERA.

According to JABLON, the Professor is an American born citizen who pretends he does not understand the Ukrainian language. JABLON stated that the Professor understands and speaks the language. The subject reportedly utilizes an individual bearing the last name of DUSHNIK as a translator. DUSHNIK is reported to have been at one time a translator on the staff of General DOUGLAS MC ARTHUR.

American Intelligence authorities reportedly expect to receive information in the following catagories from the subject as consideration for the afore-mentioned

large sum of money which they allegedly are to pay the subject:

1. Military and economic intelligence information emanating from Soviet Russia.

2. Information concerning the Communist element among Ukrainian Immigrants.

JABLON expressed doubt that the subject would receive an amount as large as $10,000 per month for the services which he is to render. He expressed an opinion that the subject is not in a position to furnish information of such a high value. The subject is allegedly financing a Ukrainian theater in New York City through JOSEPH FIRNIAK.

MR. FIRNIAK is employed in the Ukrainian section of the Voice of America. Prior to a few months ago, FIRNIAK allegedly was an opponent of the subject. Several months ago FIRNIAK is alleged to have described American authorities as "stupid." This classification is reportedly based on the fact that the American authorities plan to send the subject to Berlin under the impression that he would be able to "make a revolution." JABLON expressed the opinion that the subject would not be able to do anything.

The subject is reported to have opened an office in Brooklyn where he has several supporters. JABLON expressed the opinion that the subject may have ten or fifteen people in Galicia, Poland, whom he can contact. He does not think that these individuals would be in a position to furnish subject any information of value to the United States concerning the Soviet Army.

PETER JABLON expressed considerable animosity toward the subject and stated that he intends to act as follows with respect to the subject:

1. He plans to publish subject's political record for the past fifteen years or more.

2. He plans to sign his true name to this publication and will accuse the subject of committing murders in Poland.

PETER JABLON stated that the above accusations would give the subject an opportunity to take him to court. He stated that he does not intend to name the intelligence agency, but that he intends to indicate that an intelligence agency is supporting him. He reiterated that the subject is not in a position to obtain information of value to American Intelligence services.

In April of 1951, Confidential Informant T-1, another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised that this agency had received information to the effect that the subject had been devoting himself to the job of "self-advertisement." The subject was reported to be "confidentially whispering into the ears of his various friends that he is working for the United States Government as contact with the Ukraine underground."

During January 1951, the above PETER JABLON in part, advised the writer and SA STANLEY J. GRABOWSKI, that he personally disliked the subject. On January 25, 1951, the subject, NIKOLA LEBED, described the above PETER JABLON as a "strange man" who appeared to be pathologically ill. He further described JABLON as a very nervous individual whose actions are "unexplainable." The subject further stated that while, he, subject, was in Germany during 1945 to 1947, he read some articles published by JABLON which were completely false and imaginative.

- C -

16

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

DFB 2827

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 105-12528

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER MAY 21 1962

Date: August 12, 1953

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: MIKOLA LEBED, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - UK

Reference is made to your letter dated May 1, 1950, your reference SO DB-24028, regarding the subject who you advised you would maintain contact with on matters pertaining to operations abroad providing such contact would not interfere with any current activities of this Bureau.

In compliance with your request to be furnished any information regarding the subject, there is attached a copy of the report of Special Agent James W. Ryan dated June 5, 1953, at New York, New York, in captioned matter.

For your information, Peter Jablon from whom the information concerning the subject was received is, as reflected in the attached report, of unknown reliability. We have been advised that Peter Jablon during his recent contact with our New York office gave the impression of being an emotionally unstable individual with a persecution complex. We furnish you this information in order that you may more ably evaluate the information set forth in the attached report concerning the subject about whom Jablon has expressed a personal dislike.

Attachment

RI COPY

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

16

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JLL-1674

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

1954

Mr. Argyle R. Mackey
Commissioner of Immigration
and Naturalization
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

Attn: Special Assistant to the Commissioner

Dear Sir:

SUBJECT: Mykola LEBED
A-7320118

Reference is made to your letter of 13 April 1954 in which you advised this Agency of a telephonic communication from Mr. Nicholas T. Nonnenmacher, 2200 R Street, N. W., Washington, D.C., wherein Nonnenmacher made certain allegations concerning the subject.

684616

Mr. Nonnenmacher was interviewed on 21 April 1954 concerning these allegations. Nonnenmacher advised that the only information he had concerning the subject was contained in a letter written by Mr. Charles Baroch to an unknown person.

Attached is a copy of the letter from Mr. Baroch. The allegations in this letter are contained in the files of this Agency, and were considered at the time subject was granted the benefits of Section 8 of the CIA Act of 1949. The substance of this information had been furnished your Service prior to granting subject permanent residence under the provisions of Section 8. In view of the fact that the above allegations are known to your Service, and in view of the removal of obstacles to the subject's eligibility for admission to the United States at the time he was granted the benefits of Section 8, it is felt that no further action with respect to Mr. Nonnenmacher's information is necessary at this time.

As you are aware, the subject is employed by this Agency in the furtherance of the national intelligence mission. It is our desire that he depart the United States in the near future in

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

SECRET

2

connection with activities in behalf of this Agency. There are attached an application for permit to reenter the United States, a money order in the amount of $10.00, and two signed photographs of the subject. It is requested that this permit be issued to the subject, and forwarded to this office, through established liaison channels, where it will be delivered to the alien.

Your cooperation in this matter will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

681656

Sheffield Edwards
Director of Security

Attachments: 5

SECRET
(When Filled In)

BIOGRAPHIC DATA

LOCATOR	PHOTO	PER DES
B	X	X

2. NAME
LEBED, Mykola

2A. VARIANTS
CASSOVARY 2
(See attachment #1)

1. CASE NO. C 3

3. DATE OF BIRTH
23 November 1909

FILE NOS.

C 3	GR
DS	
REG	
STIB	
BR	

4. CITIZENSHIP/NATIONALITY
U.S./Polish-Ukrainian
(Naturalized 13 Mar 57)

5. OCCUPATION (QUALIFICATION)/KNOWLEDGEABILITY (CAPACITY)/LANGUAGE FACILITY

Covert Associate (AEROSYNAMIC), Prolog Research & Publishing Assn., Inc., NY - 1952
Crucible Steel Co. of America, Harrison, N.J. - 1951-1952
Parliament Cigarette Co., NYC - 1950-1951 (also recorded as Benson & Hedges)
Journalist (self-employed) - 1945-1949
Ukrainian Government - 1942-1945

(See attachment #1)
Area Knowledge: Western area of Ukraine, Carpathian Mountains, Warsaw and area in Poland, Cracow and Polish-Ukrainian border areas, Slovakia.

Lang: Russian, Ukrainian, Slovakian, Croatian, Czech, English, Polish (good); German, Italian (fair).

6. LOCATION/INDICATOR/DATE/ADDRESS INDICATOR

*1952 to date /R/ New York, N.Y.
1950 - 1952 /R/ Brooklyn, NY (Bainbridge St.)
**1949 - 1950 /R/ New York, NY (Pitt St.)
1948 - 1949 /R/ Munich-Leim, Germany
1945 - 1948 /R/ Via Biferno 14, Rome, Italy.
1944 - 1945 /R/ Zagreb, Yugoslavia
1944 /R/ Pratislav, Czechoslavkia
1942 - 1944 /R/ Ukraine

**Port of Entry: New York
Date of Entry: October 1949

TRAVEL

1958 - France, England, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain
1956 - Toronto and Ontario, Canada
1955 - Toronto and Ontario, Canada
1954 - Munich, Germany
1953 - Rome, Basel, Munich, London
1952 - Munich, Paris, London

7. VULNERABILITY

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B

8. SPECIAL CATEGORY

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2005

9. REMARKS (With dates when applicable)

POB
Koty, Novi-Strilky, Ukraine

ADDRESS
Office: 875 West End Ave., Apt. 14B
Home: ~~353 Pts Washington Ave.~~ 116 Wadsworth Ave. Apt 24H Reg. Ny 10033

PHONE NO.
Home: Wadsworth 7-3149

PASSPORT NO.

OTHER
W: Daria Olga nee Hnatkivska-Dumyn
b. 22 Oct 12, Sokal, W. Ukraine (married 19 May 36, Warsaw)
D: Soriana b. 22 Sept 42, Lvov.
(See attachment #1)

P.: 5'8"; blue eyes; small angular-shaped face; pale complexion; erect posture; some false teeth; dark blond hair.

MILITARY SERVICE
Organizer of Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) with no military rank.
Organizer of underground guerilla warfare during WWII.

EDUCATION
1916-20 - Elementary School, Novi Strilky.
1921-30 - Lvov High School, Rutowski Str.

HONORS

Jun 1956

DECLASSIFIED

SECRET

Attachment 1

2a. VARIANTS:

"Uncle Louie"
LEBED, Mikhailo
LEBED, Mykola
LEBED, Nicholas
LEBED, Nikola
LEBID, Mykola
LEBJED, Mykola
LYEBED, Mykola
LYEBYED, Mykola
DOCKO, Marko Woloschak
RUBAN, Maxim
SKYBA, Eugenius
SWARYZEWSKI (fnu)
TURAN, Maksim
TURAN, Maxim
TURAN, Roman
ZAHIRNY, Roman

5. OCCUPATION:

Subj is Principal Agent for CE, PP and PI purposes in U.S., Western Europe, Latin America, and any area where emigre group can be profitably exploited. Subj was first contacted by CIC in 1948 in Europe and has been in operational contact ever since. First worked as CARTEL 2 in a non-pay status.

Subj was convicted in 1934 with Bandera (leader of Foreign Section of the OUN /Ukrainian Nationalists/ (ZCHOUN)) and Klymyshym re planning of assassination of Col. Bronislau Pieracky, Polish Minister of Interior; escaped Sept 1939 when Nazis invaded Poland; when the Germans entered W. Ukraine on 30 June 1941 the Bandera-Lebed faction proclaimed the independent Ukrainian State. Bandera was interned by the Germans a few days after, while Lebed escaped. In 1943 Subj was instrumental in organizing the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), and in 1944 the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation (UHVR) - which was and is the supreme representative body of the Ukrainian underground resistance movement. In 1945 Subj was sent to Germany as a member of ZPUHVR. Maintains direct contact with UPA and UHVR; chief of political bureau of UHVR; chief of security under Bandera in Poland in 1932; following Pieracky affair he escaped to Germany, denounced by Baranovsky, arrested in Stettin, extradited to Poland. Following escape from Nazis, Subj spent some time in Innsbruck and Munich, went to Rome and lived there under the name of ZAHIRNY at Via Biferno, 14; took part in negotiations with Anders group re alliance against USSR; author of "UPA" published in Germany in 1946; author of draft manuscript of "Anti-Soviet Resistance Movement of the Ukrainian People on Native Soil."

Subj is General Secretary of Foreign Affairs of UHVR and Chief of the Foreign Affairs Branch of ZPUHVR. Subj was expelled from OUN/B at end of October 1948 following the OUN/B-sponsored Mittenwald Conference. Subj engaged in writing a book which will be the second volume of his first book ("UPA"), which sold over 15,000 copies in Europe and USA; cooperates with Ukrainian Congress Committee, Ukrainian Workers Assn. in Scranton, but is not a member of either. In April and May 1948 a wide internal split occurred in OUN/B. This split resulted in Subj assuming the leadership for a short time of all members of the party who did not approve of Bandera's intractable anti-liberalism and policy of monopolizing the political scene. Although Lebed eventually relinquished this leadership, the disaffected members remain unreconciled and in disorganized opposition to Bandera's policies.

SECRET

Attachment #1

Subj, among others, given mandate to proceed to Western Europe and to found the foreign mission of UHVR, ZPUHVR; resigned as a controlling member of UN/B in April 1948 because of inability to agree with Bandera's political policy. However, continues to hold office in UN.

Before WWII, the Ukrainian underground organization of which Subj was a member had connections with German Intelligence in the German Armed Forces. However, Subj himself did not personally have any connections with the German Intelligence. Subj's name may have been connected with German Intelligence work as the person who handled liaison with the German Intelligence. Subj instructed Ukrainians in underground work for the Germans during WWII. He was also associated with the Germans as a member of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement.

Subj is expert on the Soviet Ukraine, with considerable experience and knowledge on anti-communist underground warfare and PP warfare; has a deep psychological understanding of the Ukrainian people and considerable experience with Ukrainian emigres and their politics.

OTHER: (additional)

Father: Michael Lebed b. 1885 - Novi Strilky, Novi Strilky, Ukraine.

Mother: Katherine (deceased) b. 1890, Stari Strilky, Ukraine.

Sister: Olga Wontroba b. c. 1922. Add: 3931 East 147th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Brother: Vasil b. 1912, Ukraine (deceased).

Father-in-Law: Rev. Omelan Hnatkivsky b. 25 Nov 1886 (deceased).
Mother-in-Law: Alexandra Dumyn-Hnatkivsky b. 3 Apr 1893, Medynyczi, Ukraine. (Living with Subj and family)

64299

2 P

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 65-63740

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: June 5, 1956

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: BORYS LEWITCKY
ESPIONAGE - R

This Bureau is in receipt of information reflecting the subject was arrested in Berlin, Germany, in the Fall of 1955, for espionage activities. We have subsequently been advised by a source, from whom we have received reliable information in the past, that the subject had five associates who reportedly are now residing in the United States. They have been identified as:

1. Swjatoslaw Lewitcky, also known as, Sviatoslaw Levitsky, approximately 33 years of age, believed to be presently living in Chicago, Illinois.

2. Gryhoryt Kostjuk, [illegible] Podoluk, and may be identical with Gregory Podolak, approximately 47 years of age, a former professor and journalist, believed to be presently residing in New York City.

3. Wesewold [illegible], also known as Wesewold Holub, approximately 33 years of age, a student at Columbia University, believed to be presently residing in New York City.

4. Michael Turtohmanowich, approximately 43 years of age, a former journalist, believed to be presently residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

5. One Rywak, approximately 40 years of age, a former journalist, believed to be presently residing in New York City.

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Letter to Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Swjatoslaw Lewitcky, was born in the Ukraine. After immigrating to the United States he became connected with The Defense of Four Freedoms in New York City. He has been described as a leader of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council and closely associated with the leaders of this group in the United States, namely Mikola Lebed, Dr. Myroslaw Prokop, Dr. Lev Shankovski, and Eugene Stachiv.

Mr. Mykola Stepanenko, 677 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, advised that Gregory Podoliak is also known as Jury Kosttok. Mr. Stepanenko further advised that Wesewold Holubnychyj was employed on the Russian Research Program by the Ford Foundation at Columbia University. Both Holubnychyj and Podoliak are considered by Mr. Stepanenko to be "Tito-like" Ukrainians who are anti-Stalinists and anticapitalists.

This Bureau would appreciate being furnished any additional information your Agency has which may reflect further association between the subject and the individuals identified herein. In particular we would appreciate receiving information pertaining to the subject which would reveal the extent of his alleged espionage activities insofar as such activities would reveal subject's connection with associates who reside in the United States.

Report Form
FD-72 (1-12-54)

PFG:ABC

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	10/9/56	4/23;9/5-7,10-14,17/56

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
WESEWOLD HOLUBNYCHYJ, aka: Wesewold Holub	PAUL F. GARRITY	abc

CHARACTER OF CASE

ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS:

Informant advised in December, 1955, that he had recently read in a Ukrainian newspaper that BORYS LEWITCKY was arrested in Berlin, Germany, on charges of espionage. Informant also advised that he had no specific information, but heard rumor that LEWITCKY was an MVD Agent. Informant stated he knew of five associates of LEWITCKY who are in the US as displaced persons, among whom is the subject. Information contained in NY files which may possibly refer to the subject, set forth, as well as details concerning BORYS LEWITCKY's activities in Germany.

- P -

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (RM)

3 - New York (65-17064)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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SECRET

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60087-1

NY 65-17064

This report is predicated upon the following information furnished on December 27, 1955, by T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past:

T-1 advised that he had recently read in an unrecalled Ukrainian newspaper that BORYS LEWITCKY had been arrested in Berlin, Germany, on charges of Espionage. T-1 stated that he had known LEWITCKY in Germany as an ardent Communist who referred to himself as a "Marxist".

T-1 stated that LEWITCKY formerly was an Editor of a newspaper in Munich, Germany, entitled "Wpered". T-1 said that LEWITCKY was in a displaced persons camp in Munich, Germany, during World War II.

T-1 said that while he had no specific information himself, he had often heard rumor that LEWITCKY was an MVD Agent. T-1 advised that he knew of five associates of LEWITCKY who are now in the United States as displaced persons. They are listed below, together with identifying information which T-1 said he could recall.

1. SWJATOSLAW LEWITCKY, also known as LEWYTCKY, 30-35 years old, believed presently residing in Chicago, Illinois, occupation unknown, believed to have formerly been a writer in Germany. During World War II, was in a displaced persons camp in Munich.

2. GRYHORYI KOSTJUK, with the pen name of (FNU) PODOLAK, 45-50 years old, occupation, professor and journalist, presently believed residing in New York City.

3. WESEWOLD HOLUBNYCHYJ, also known as WESEWOLD HOLUB, about 30-35 years old, believed presently a student at Columbia University, New York City (if not graduated) and believed residing in New York City. During World War II was in a displaced persons camp in Regensburg, Germany.

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4. MICHAEL (?) TURTCHMANOWICH, 40-45 years old, former journalist, believed presently residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota. During World War II, was in a displaced person camp in Mittenwald, Germany.

5. (FNU) RYWAK, about 40 years old, former journalist. During World War II, was in Italy and was in a displaced persons camp in Munich, Germany; believed presently residing in New York City.

Concerning the above mentioned five persons, T-1 said that prior to World War II, they were friends of BORYS LEWITCKY and were associated in some unknown capacity with the "Wpered" newspaper.

T-1 said that all five persons believed in the Communist ideology. T-1 also stated that these five, together with BORYS LEWITCKY, infiltrated the Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party (URDP).

T-1 stated that KYRYLO DACKO, who now resides in New Jersey, and a few other men, founded the URDP in 1945 in New Ulm, Germany, in order to organize all displaced Ukrainians into one political force to strive for an independent and free Democratic Ukrainian Republic.

T-1 stated that the above five persons and BORYS LEWITCKY, attempted to disrupt and disorganize the URDP in what T-1 said was a favorite Communist tactic, first, infiltration and second, control or disorganization of any anti-Communist Russian organizations.

T-1 stated that these six persons circulated open letters signed by them, in which they denounced DACKO and the other founders of the URDP as "Bourgeoise Capitalists", "Capitalist Agents", "American Imperialists", and similar phrases which T-1 said were Communistic.

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T-1 said that this group advocated a Communist State in the Ukraine. T-1 said that he was of the opinion that this group tried to have the original URDP founders expelled, but failed, and were themselves expelled because of their "pro-Communist activities and policies".

T-1 said that while it was supposition and assumption on his part, he felt that if it is true that BORYS LEWITCKY was actually engaged in espionage operations in Germany, he would very likely utilize the above mentioned five persons, who are in the United States, as intelligence sources.

T-2, who furnished reliable information in the past, advised in about November, 1955, that he has known BORYS LEWYTZKYJ for a number of years, and that he is also acquainted with LEWYTZKYJ's brother, SVIATOSLAV LEWYTZKYJ, who is connected with the American Committee For Liberation From Bolshevism, a Ukrainian organization in New York City.

T-2 was of the opinion that SVIATOSLAV is not a Communist sympathizer, but in view of the fact that his brother, BORYS, is reportedly a Russian Agent, T-2 has reported the presence of SVIATOSLAV in New York City.

T-2 furnished in about November, 1955, Photostats of an article appearing in the October, 1955 issue of "Muenchner Merkur", Munich, Germany, which concerns the arrest of BORYS LEWYTZKYJ by United States Intelligence.

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T-2 also furnished a translation of the above article, which is set forth below:

"AGENT LEWYTZKYJ DELIVERS A SECRET REPORT ON S.P.D. TO THE KREMLIN

"Since the Big Four Conference He Was Shadowed. Many Lower-Echelon Men got in the Net With Him.

"Once more the American Intelligence Service struck down. In the Berlin Zoo it arrested the East agent Borys Lewytzkyj who resided in Munich, and traced out about fifteen more fellow-workers and lower-echelon men. Lewytzkyj's bulky archives were secured a week ago after his arrest was kept secret till now. These archives will reveal the background of this espionage affair.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"MUNICH, October--. Three weeks ago Ukrainian journalist Borys Lewytzkyj, 40, bade his wife a farewill in the Grunewald hospital where she was placed. She should not worry about him, he said, if he were away for some time. But the wife worried, indeed, but he was not disposed to give her more explanation. He was going to Italy, he added. A few days later he came to Berlin where he was arrested. It is not known whether in Rome he visited his acquaintance, Greek-Catholic Uniate (Bishop) Ivan Buchko.

"It has been a long time since the Ukrainian journalist attracted attention of the American Intelligence Service. Unperceptibly, he was shadowed, but his 'sixth sense', which he acquired during the years of illegal activitie induced him to be vigilant. Already long ago he told his friends that he felt as being under surveillance. In Berlin the American Intelligence officers did not lose for a moment sight of him. As he took a ticket to the West Berlin Aquarium in the Zoo and in a dark passageway began to talk to a man, they arrested him. During the examination

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"of documents it came to light that Lewytzkyj's partner was Uli, son of the known Communist Sculptor, Lammert. They have been talking, Uli Lammert said, not about weather, but about records. And what thereby dumb fishes might think, he was asked ironically.

"Borys Lewytzkyj, born in 1915 in Vienna, son of a grammar school master, his home was in Berezhany, Galicia. Although it is a Ukrainian territory, after World War I it was annexed by Poland. In the 1930's young Borys studied in Lviv (Lemberg) psychology and pedagogy and obtained a Master of Arts degree. But he was inclined to go into politics. Already at his university time he published a Ukrainian newspaper, Nove Selo (The New Village). When in 1939 the Red Army occupied Lviv, he fled to Cracow. His parents remained. His father was liquidated by the Soviets, while his mother and his younger brother were deported. When the German-Soviet war broke out, Borys came back to Lviv and set up a wholesale business of household necessities which flourished extraordinarily well. His relations with the German occupation forces allowed him wide business travels which served at the same time the organization of anti-Soviet resistance. When Lviv was again to be given up, Borys Lewytzkyj, with two Wehrmacht trucks loaded with a library, household necessities and his then already ailing wife, fled to the West and came to Vienna. After a short stay in Prague, he settled after the war in Regensburg and in 1948 he moved to Munich.

"The penniless emigre of Polish nationality but of Ukrainian origin, succeeded by means of his saved library in securing an economic basis. As an Eastern expert, he furnished information to various newspapers and broadcasting stations in the Bundesrepublic and abroad. With a few compatriots he founded a 'Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party', which published a newspaper, Vpered (Forwards). It remains a mystery until now from what source came his resources. What about his politics, for Lewytzkyj

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"who was originally a hard right-winger, has slid during the years far to the left? After all, a very small difference existed between him and a genuine Bolshevik. But, perhaps to do him justice, we must characterize him as a 'Titoist'.

"But his Marxist ideology did not prevent him from maintaining the relations with the Church and 'capitalist' authorities. Therefore, 'The Office for Expelled Foreigners' in Duesseldorf endeavored in good faith to obtain Lewytzkyj's German citizenship. From this office he drew monthly allowance, in addition, of several hundred Marks. His girl secretary was paid by Duesseldorf, too. For this Lewytzkyj furnished the information about the East. Especially he analyzed the newspapers from behind the Iron Curtain and his excerpts gave a very excellent summary to the degree that the East Department of Auswärtiges Amt made a use of the Ukrainian journalist and paid him a monthly salary. Another income source came from England. There an expert on the Eastern problems in a world-known newspaper made a use of Lewytzkyj's information. To what degree his East bosses contributed to this information will probably be never known. In any event the business flourished. Soon the Ukrainian could afford to have, in addition to a servant girl and a girl secretary, several assistants who translated for him the articles from the English, American and French press, as he was not master of these languages....."

In about November, 1955, T-2 furnished the following information:

T-2 met BORYS LEWYTZKYJ in December, 1952, in Munich, Germany, at which time, T-2 was on a special mission to Europe with the purpose of convincing Ukrainian emigre leaders to support United States psychological warfare effort against the Soviet Union.

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BORYS LEWYTZKYJ was contacted as one of the leaders of the Left-Wing fraction of the URDP (Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party), a dissident group from the larger URDP, which is the principal political party of the Ukrainian refugees, former Soviet citizens.

LEWYTZKYJ called on T-2, together with Mr. IVAN MAISTRENKO, the actual leader of the Left-Wing URDP in West Germany. Both of these individuals were vehemently opposed to United States foreign policy with respect to the Soviet Union both stated that the Soviets are far superior to the United States in conducting propaganda warfare in the world; and both concluded that in view of the fact that the United States does not support the non-Russian peoples of the USSR in their struggle for independence and sovereignty, they could not support the propaganda efforts of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism.

At the conclusion of this interview, BORYS LEWYTZKYJ proposed to T-2 the following:

1. He would provide secret information on how the Russians are utilizing the Russian Orthodox Church the world over to foster their imperialistic designs;

2. He would furnish economic reports on the situation in the Soviet Union and its satellites, particularly of East Germany;

3. He would serve as a confidant and contact man in any field where the Soviet interests may be detected, that is, among the political emigres, the West Germans, the United States, British and French troops of occupation, etcetera.

He was rather frank and candid in stating that for these "invaluable services" he would have to be paid handsomely in United States currency.

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Inasmuch as T-2 was not interested in his "offer" nor had any confidence in LEWYTZKYJ (he was suspiciously regarded by many Ukrainian leaders because of his self-proclaimed "Titoist" theories), LEWYTZKYJ's proposal remained unanswered. T-2 also furnished the following background information on LEWYTZKYJ:

BORYS LEWYTZKYJ is a son of Professor VASYL LEWYTZKYJ, former gymnasium professor in Berezhany, Western Ukraine (Galicia). His father was also a poet and was widely known in Western Ukraine (under Poland) between 1920 and 1939. When the Russians re-occupied that portion of Ukraine in 1944, Professor LEWYTZKYJ was arrested and liquidated as a "traitor of the people". To the best of T-2's knowledge, Professor LEWYTZKYJ was not interested in politics, and was certainly never a sympathizer of Communism.

As editor of "Vpered" (Forwards), an official organ of the Left-Wing URDP, BORYS LEWYTZKYJ was advocating a sort of "Titoism" in Ukraine, that is, to have Ukraine as a Socialist-Communist state, but independent from Moscow. His group was rather small and insignificant, politically and socially, inasmuch as the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians are conservative and against Communism and Russian domination of Ukraine in whatever form or guise.

BORYS LEWYTZKYJ has a brother, SVIATOSLAV LEWYTZKYJ, who has resided in the United States since 1949 or 1950. SVIATOSLAV is one of the leaders of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHVR) and in 1952 was closely associated with United States leaders of this group: MYKOLA LEBED, (Dr.) MYROSLAV PROKOP, (Dr.) LEV SHANKOVSKY, EUGENE STACHIV, and others. The group in question (UHVR) is allegedly the only Ukrainian underground in Ukraine.

T-2 also stated that one MYKOLA LEBED, General Secretary of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHVR), New York City, is a reliable anti-Communist individual.

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T-3, a United States government agency having investigative jurisdiction abroad, has furnished the following summary of information concerning BORYS LEWITCKY, with aliases LEWICKYJ, LEVICKI, LEVYTSKY, LEWYTZKYK, as appearing in the records of T-4, a confidential source abroad.

1. BORYS LEWICKYJ, born 19 May 1915 in Vienna, Austria, arrested in West Berlin on 22 October 1955 on suspicion of treason, revealed substantially the following information concerning his background:

LEWICKYJ lived in Vienna until about 1918 (exact date unknown), at which time he and his parents moved to Brzerzany, Poland, where he attended high school. In 1938, LEWICKYJ graduated from the university in Lemberg, Poland, where he had majored in philosophy. In 1939, after marrying in Lemberg, LEWICKYJ fled, because of war conditions, to West Poland, where he reported to German authorities. His father was arrested by the Soviets in 1940 and transferred to the concentration camp 'Tym-Lager', near Moscow, where he died in 1941. LEWICKYJ believes the Soviets to be responsible for the death of three other relatives. One brother died of tuberculosis in a Soviet concentration camp in Kasachstan, Russia; another brother was shot by the Soviets (details not available); and LEWICKYJ's mother died in 1947 in Kasachstan (cause of death not known). During World War II, LEWICKYJ worked in a wholesaler's firm in Krakow and in Lemberg. In 1943, LEWICKYJ fled to Vienna, where he remained until 1945.

LEWICKYJ moved to Regensburg in 1945 and remained there until 1947, at which time he moved to Munich, where he worked as an independent journalist, was a member of the Socialist Ukraine Group, and was editor of the Cologne journal 'Vorwaerts' (Forward), with a special interest in matters concerning Poland and the USSR. In addition, from 1954 until arrested on 22 October 1955, LEWICKYJ regularly submitted material to the political department of the West Berlin newspaper 'Telegraf'.

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LEWICKYJ admitted having had 'loose contact with western intelligence agencies', but stated that he had not worked as an agent for any of these agencies, did not have a cover name or security cover name assigned to him, and worked strictly independently.

2. LEWICKYJ's statement concerning his initial contact with the Soviets and the events leading to his arrest on 22 October 1955, is as follows:

LEWICKYJ's earliest contact with the Soviets was in May 1954 while he was attending the Geneva Conference. (FNU) WOENSING, male, introduced himself to LEWICKYJ as a representative of the Soviet Press Agency in East Berlin. At this time he also introduced LEWICKYJ to IVAN VLADIMIROVITSCH KUKHIN, a Soviet national, who tried to persuade LEWICKYJ to return to the USSR as a Heimkehrer (returnee).

On 1 July 1955, LEWICKYJ received a telephone call at his Munich residence from an unidentified person who said, 'I am a friend of ROSMANCZYK, many regards from ILLA. I would like to come and see you.' The unidentified caller arrived at 5 P. M. as previously arranged, showed LEWICKYJ an identification card from the German Democratic Republic (GDR), and mentioned his name. LEWICKYJ did not hear the visitor's name then, but later ascertained that it was ULE LAMMERT. LAMMERT claimed to be an architect doing research in Munich, but the discussion at this time centered on the USSR and its development. After the two had spoken for some time, LAMMERT said, 'Russian friends are following your activities very closely and would like very much to contact you.' This statement interested LEWICKYJ very much; LAMMERT seemed to be intelligent and well-informed on the USSR, and LEWICKYJ tried to find out if LAMMERT had any contact with Soviet citizens because he (LEWICKYJ) would like to

get some information for his independent journalistic work. LAMMERT indicated that he had such contacts through some of his relatives and that a meeting could probably be arranged. LEWICKYJ suggested that LAMMERT, and maybe some of LAMMERT's Soviet acquaintances meet on 6 August 1955, at 3 P. M., at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium, to which LAMMERT agreed.

LEWICKYJ asked LAMMERT if he would forward a letter to the Institute for Virusology in Moscow. LEWICKYJ had heard that this institute had discovered a new medicine effective in the treatment of multiple sclerosis, a disease which had left LEWICKYJ's wife paralyzed some years previously. A doctor (FNU) OEMICH, head of a Munich Hospital, had written the letter in hopes of learning more about the medicine. LEWICKYJ hoped in this way to obtain some of the medicine to help his wife recover, to which LAMMERT offered assistance. Then the discussion changed, as LAMMERT began to point out how many emigrated Russians had resolved to return to the USSR. He mentioned that there was a repatriation commission in Berlin that handled this matter, and then asked LEWICKYJ if he felt homesick and whether or not he would like to return to the USSR. LEWICKYJ declined, because he liked his situation in Western Europe, he had a good job, and had no reason to leave; also, he did not agree with the system in the USSR.

On 2 July 1955, LAMMERT and his wife had lunch at LEWICKYJ's residence, and LEWICKYJ and LAMMERT again discussed their plan to meet in Berlin on 6 August. LEWICKYJ then mentioned that he would be covering the Geneva Conference during July 1955 for Professor Doctor (FNU) VON MENDE 'from the Foreign Office in Bonn' and was being paid 200 DMW by VON MENDE for gathering information about delegations from Poland and the USSR.

On 18 July 1955, during a cocktail party in Geneva arranged by Polish journalists, LEWICKYJ met the East Berlin journalist MAX WONSIG. WONSIG had LEWICKYJ's name and Geneva address in an address book and indicated to LEWICKYJ that WONSIG was trying to contact someone from the German Federal Republic (GFR) journal 'Die Bruecke' (The Bridge), Munich. WONSIG had a list of journalists attending the conference wherein LEWICKYJ was listed as a representative of 'Die Bruecke'. As a service in return for arranging a contact with 'Die Bruecke', LEWICKYJ had WONSIG arrange a meeting between LEWICKYJ and a Soviet national. On 18 July 1955, WONSIG arranged a meeting with a Soviet, described as being approximately 5'6" tall, and having blond hair and prominent cheekbones. LEWICKYJ and WONSIG met the Soviet, who introduced himself as IVAN VLADIMIROVITSCH, in a small restaurant (name and address unknown) about 7 kilometers outside Geneva. During the conversation, LEWICKYJ ascertained that IVAN's complete name was IVAN VLADIMIROVITSCH KOUCHIN. Because the conversation was in Russian, WONSIG could not follow it. KOUCHIN asked several questions concerning LEWICKYJ's personal history, parents, and opinions about the USSR. LEWICKYJ explained that he was born in Vienna, but had lived in Poland. LEWICKYJ also told KOUCHIN that LEWICKYJ's parents had been arrested by the Soviets, but gave no details concerning the reasons for their arrest.

KOUCHIN asked LEWICKYJ, 'So you live from anti-Communist propaganda?' LEWICKYJ answered that he criticized the USSR exactly as he saw it, 'positively or negatively.' At this point the conversation changed. KOUCHIN explained that the USSR was very interested in the repatriation of emigrants and stated that it would be advantageous for LEWICKYJ to return to the USSR. LEWICKYJ replied that he was making a living in the West and there was no reason to go to the USSR. KOUCHIN then stated that he would be ordered to Bonn as soon as the Soviets had a delegation there and that he and LEWICKYJ could then meet more often. During the entire conversation,

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KOUCHIN and LEWICKYJ had consumed alcohol almost continuously. An appointment was made to meet KOUCHIN on 19 July 1955 at the same restaurant at 1 P.M. Then KOUCHIN's driver drove both KOUCHIN and LEWICKYJ to their quarters.

LEWICKYJ and KOUCHIN met as scheduled on 19 July 1955 and talked for approximately one hour. KOUCHIN spent most of the time trying to persuade LEWICKYJ to go to the USSR with him. KOUCHIN stated, 'If you go to Russia with me, I will get promoted, and, as a service in return, I will help you with your activities.' LEWICKYJ refused, but agreed to meet KOUCHIN when KOUCHIN was assigned to Bonn. LEWICKYJ mentioned that he would be in Berlin on 6 August 1955, and KOUCHIN immediately suggested that they meet in the Soviet Sector of Berlin at Marx-Engels-Platz. Not intending to enter East Berlin, LEWICKYJ refused, but suggested that they meet in the Tiergarten, Berlin-Tiergarten (British Sector), on 7 August 1955. KOUCHIN said that he might be there. Upon his return to Munich, LEWICKYJ submitted reports concerning his meeting with KOUCHIN to VON MENDE and to the Political Section of Nordwest Deutscher Rundfunk (Northwest German Radio Network), Cologne.

On 6 August 1955, LEWICKYJ met LAMMERT, as planned, at 3 P. M. in the Berlin-Zoo Aquarium. LAMMERT tried to persuade LEWICKYJ to accompany him to the Soviet Sector of Berlin to talk with some 'Russian friends', but LEWICKYJ again refused to go. LAMMERT then asked LEWICKYJ to be at the aquarium at 9 A. M. on 7 August 1955. At the appointed time, LAMMERT met LEWICKYJ and introduced him to two Soviets. Then LAMMERT left and LEWICKYJ spoke with the Soviets for about an hour and a half. The Soviets again tried to get LEWICKYJ to go to East Berlin, where 'other friends' were waiting, and said that they would like to have a serious conversation

with LEWICKYJ, but that it was impossible in West Berlin. LEWICKYJ again refused, but his suggestion that they meet in Vienna on 27 August 1955 in front of the Singer Sewing Machine Shop near Stephan's Cathedral was accepted. The Soviets were still disappointed that LEWICKYJ would not come to East Berlin, and tried again to persuade him, promising that he would return to the West a free man and that he should have no fear of arrest. LEWICKYJ declined and repeated the suggestion of a meeting in Vienna.

On 27 August 1955 at 12 noon, LEWICKYJ was met at the appointed place in Vienna by one of the Soviets he had met in Berlin. They then drove to a house in the center of the city, where another Soviet was awaiting LEWICKYJ's arrival. This man and LEWICKYJ began a conference which lasted for approximately six hours and centered upon the following points:

(1) Political problems and developments in the USSR.

(2) The emigrant repatriation problem, what methods could be implemented to help the program, and some minor information that LEWICKYJ had on emigrants in the West.

(3) The Soviet tried first to determine LEWICKYJ's ideological beliefs. Then, having mentioned that he knew of LEWICKYJ's reports to various news services and VON MENDE, he offered LEWICKYJ some supplementary material which could be interwoven into the reports. The Soviets expressed a great deal of interest in the various GFR news agencies and the relationship between them, and they wanted to stay in close contact with LEWICKYJ in order to keep constantly informed about the agencies.

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(4) Another trial was made to get LEWICKYJ to return to the USSR. When this was refused, the Soviets suggested a new meeting in the Soviet Sector of Berlin. This, too, was declined, but all agreed to a meeting at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium on 22 October 1955 at 11 A. M. and LEWICKYJ's suggestion that LAMMERT attend was also accepted.

3. LEWICKYJ's account of his arrest at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium:

On 22 October 1955, LEWICKYJ arrived on schedule at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium carrying an envelope containing reports. LAMMERT was already there. The name 'APKE' was printed on the outside of the envelope, but, according to LEWICKYJ, the name had no significance. (It is noted, however, that during 1954 LEWICKYJ had worked for a Herr (FNU) ~~APKE~~ of the political section of the West Berlin newspaper 'Telegraf'). The documents in the envelope, allegedly intended for the Soviets but not specifically expected by them, included a report on (FNU) LIPHOLZ, a Soviet citizen and agent, and a list of individuals said to be active in the news services. LEWICKYJ included a report on LIPHOLZ, whom he knew to be a Soviet agent, for the purpose of causing LIPHOLZ's recall, and thereby, as far as LEWICKYJ was concerned, LIPHOLZ's neutralization. The list of individuals connected with the news services was allegedly inaccurate and contained information LEWICKYJ had bought from unidentified persons. This list was intended to keep the Soviets interested in LEWICKYJ and to demonstrate his ability to acquire that type of information.

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At approximately 11 A. M. on 22 October, 1955, both LEWICKYJ and LAMMERT were arrested by 'American officials' shortly after LEWICKYJ arrived at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium. Both men were informed that they were being held under suspicion of having violated paragraph 100e of the German Criminal Code (Treason). According to LEWICKYJ, just prior to arrest, LAMMERT had said, 'Well, today you will come and see me in East Berlin'. LAMMERT denied making the statement and also denied that he had met LEWICKYJ previously at the Zoo Aquarium. During LEWICKYJ's interrogation, he stated, 'The Americans arrested us (LEWICKYJ and LAMMERT) immediately after I arrived. If they had watched us for a little while longer, they might have been able to arrest some Soviets or middle-men'.

LEWICKYJ admitted all of the above but insisted that his activities were conducted for the sole purpose of obtaining information which would further his professional journalistic work and denied that these activities were conducted for purposes of espionage. He further denied being a Communist and maintained that he is, if anything, an anti-Communist.

4. ULE LAMMERT, born 15 April 1926 in Essen, residing prior to arrest in West Berlin on 22 October 1955 on suspicion of treason, revealed substantially the following concerning his background:

LAMMERT lived with his parents in Essen from 1926 until 1933, at which time LAMMERT and his parents emigrated to Paris, then to Moscow, and later to Kasan, Russia. The family left Germany in 1933, because LAMMERT's mother was Jewish. While in Russia, LAMMERT studied architecture at Kasan University. After World War II, LAMMERT, his wife and parents received permission to return to Germany, and have lived in Berlin-Niederschoenhausen,

Waldstrasse 82, since December 1951. In the latter part of 1952, LAMMERT was graduated from the Institute for Architecture in Weimar with an engineer's degree. On 23 January 1954, LAMMERT married MARLIES LAMMERT nee SCHULZE-LOECHER, in Rangsdorf.

About the beginning of June 1955, LAMMERT's father, who is a sculptor, received a visit from the Polish journalist OSMANCZYK, who was ostensibly gathering information for some articles about the arts in Germany. During this visit, LAMMERT met OSMANCZYK for the first time. While they were talking, LAMMERT mentioned that he intended to travel to Munich to gather some information for his doctoral dissertation in architecture (until his arrest, LAMMERT was allegedly receiving 500 DME monthly to aid him in his work), and that his wife, an expert in the arts, would accompany him. OSMANCZYK said that he had a good friend named LEWICKYJ in Munich who could probably be of aid in showing the LAMMERTS around the city.

LAMMERT and his wife visited LEWICKYJ at his Munich residence on 1 July 1955, after LAMMERT had introduced himself over the phone and greeted LEWICKYJ for OSMANCZYK. They talked about the USSR very little and spent most of the time (about one and one-half hours) talking about LAMMERT's work, politics, and LEWICKYJ's wife's paralysis. LAMMERT agreed to ask his mother, who is a doctor, about the new medicine that LEWICKYJ mentioned, but he (LAMMERT) denies promising to forward a letter to the USSR concerning the medicine. On the evening of 1 July 1955, LAMMERT and LEWICKYJ met at 9 P. M. and went to Schwabing, where they drank wine and talked until 11 P. M. On 2 July 1955, LAMMERT and his wife had lunch at LEWICKYJ's residence. They talked for about two hours, but did not discuss politics. Before LAMMERT left, he and LEWICKYJ agreed to meet again at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium between 11 and 12 P. M. on 22 October 1955. LAMMERT

was to bring news of the medicine and LEWICKYJ indicated that he might bring along some materials, particularly photographs that might help LAMMERT with his dissertation. It was at this meeting that the two were arrested on suspicion of espionage.

5. LAMMERT disagreed with LEWICKYJ's version of the events leading up to their arrest on the following points: LAMMERT denies LEWICKYJ's allegations that LAMMERT is a Soviet espionage agent or middle-man. He further denies trying to persuade LEWICKYJ to return to the USSR or to meet himself or some Soviets in the Soviet Sector of Berlin. LAMMERT denies, too, that he ever offered to put LEWICKYJ in contact with Soviet nationals or that he met LEWICKYJ at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium at any other time than on 22 October 1955. LAMMERT could give no reason why LEWICKYJ should make false statements about him or try to implicate him in espionage.

6. In T-4's file on this case, there is a section presumably given to the police by T-5, a confidential source abroad, that carries a notation to the effect that information therein may be used as a guide in the interrogation of LEWICKYJ, but that this information should by no means be mentioned to LEWICKYJ himself. This section revealed substantially the following concerning the accused from December 1954 until their arrest on 22 October 1955:

In December 1954, an unidentified Soviet national from East Berlin visited LEWICKYJ (presumably in Munich) and offered financial support for the emigrant journal 'Vpered' (Forward). It is not known whether or not LEWICKYJ accepted this offer.

On 1 July 1955, LEWICKYJ received a telephone call from an unidentified person who spoke perfect German, claimed to be an engineering architect, and stated that he was in Munich to do some sight-seeing. The caller

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stated that he lived in East Germany, and that a journalist, MARYAN PODKOWINSKY, had asked him to visit LEWICKYJ. An appointment was made for 3 P. M. that day at LEWICKYJ's home. The caller, later identified as LAMMERT, arrived as scheduled and showed LEWICKYJ his East German identification card. The discussion between LEWICKYJ and LAMMERT revealed that the Polish journalist, EDMUND OSMANCHIK (aka OSMANCZYK), not PODKOWINSKY, had asked LAMMERT to see LEWICKYJ. LEWICKYJ and LAMMERT discussed the Indo-Chinese Conference in Geneva, the Soviet 'Committee for Repatriation', in the Soviet Sector of Berlin, and some of LEWICKYJ's critiques of the Soviet Press. Another meeting was arranged for 9 P. M. that same day in a small cafe in Munich (name and address unknown).

During the meeting at 9:00 P. M., 1 July 1955, the discussions, as before, were in German, until LAMMERT began to speak in apparently perfect Russian and said, 'Let's finish this game, and let us speak freely. I'm no German. I am a Soviet citizen, but I am no Russian. Our Soviet friends asked me to go and see you. Let's go someplace where we can speak freely'. LAMMERT excused himself for having used the 'sight-seeing' story to meet LEWICKYJ, explaining that he had only used that story to preclude LEWICKYJ's calling the police. LAMMERT explained that the Soviets had ordered him to visit LEWICKYJ but that neither PODKOWINSKY nor OSMANCHIK were aware of this. LAMMERT further stated that a schoolmate of LEWICKYJ had originally been given the mission of contacting LEWICKYJ but had requested that someone else be given the mission. LAMMERT mentioned that the Soviets had extensive information concerning LEWICKYJ, were aware of his activities since 1940, had copies of all reports and broadcasts made by LEWICKYJ, whether under his real name or a cover name, and were convinced that LEWICKYJ was extremely well-informed on Ukrainian matters and the emigration in Germany.

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It was further indicated that the Soviets were apprised that LEWICKYJ had connections with Western Intelligence offices, but the Soviets believed that, in spite of these and connections with other 'Western offices', LEWICKYJ was not against the Soviet and had collaborated for purely financial reasons. The Soviets wanted LEWICKYJ to collaborate with the Ukrainian-Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to travel to East Berlin, where he would write reports about Soviet propaganda and reports concerning his work for West German Ukrainian groups, as well as Western capitalistic groups. In addition, LEWICKYJ would write reports about American counter-propaganda. During the conversation, LAMMERT pointed out that the Soviets admitted they had been wrong in their treatment of LEWICKYJ's family. LEWICKYJ was offered 100 DM (presumably DMW) as expense money for the trip to Berlin, where he agreed to meet the Soviets on 6 August 1955 at 3 P. M. at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium, Berlin-Charlottenburg (British Sector), Budapesterstrasse. LEWICKYJ declined the 100 DM, stating that he could be reimbursed later for any expenses incurred.

During the Geneva Conference in July 1955, LEWICKYJ met PODKOWINSKY and OSMANCHIK and asked them whether or not it would be all right to continue his contact with LAMMERT. They indicated that LAMMERT was trustworthy and that LEWICKYJ could go to the meeting in Berlin without hesitation. Also at the conference, LEWICKYJ attended a dinner in honor of the Polish Democratic Republic with BOGDAN OSADCHUK, a journalist who is well-known in West Berlin and the German Federal Republic. On this occasion, he met IVAN KUKHIN, a Soviet national from East Berlin. KUKHIN first tried to persuade LEWICKYJ and his wife to return to the USSR as Heimkehrers. Then he tried to get LEWICKYJ to direct his journalistic activities toward the repatriation of Soviet emigrants, in return for which he promised LEWICKYJ valuable information that could be sold to the 'Western Secret Service'.

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At 3 P. M. on 6 August 1955, LEWICKYJ met LAMMERT as planned at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium. LAMMERT tried to persuade LEWICKYJ to go with him to the Soviet Sector where two Soviet officers were waiting to see LEWICKYJ. LEWICKYJ refused, on the grounds that it was agreed in Munich that he (LEWICKYJ) would choose the meeting places. LAMMERT then left to tell his superiors of LEWICKYJ's refusal, but told LEWICKYJ to be at the Aquarium again at 9 A. M. the next day. On 7 August 1955, while LEWICKYJ was waiting in the Aquarium, a person whom he had never seen before spoke to LEWICKYJ, using LEWICKYJ's real name. This unidentified person, a Soviet national, introduced LEWICKYJ to another Soviet national, and the three immediately began making up a cover story to be used in case they might be arrested. The Soviets expressed their disappointment that LEWICKYJ had refused to go to East Berlin, where they alleged that important KGB officers were waiting for him. It was emphasized that the KGB had observed and studied LEWICKYJ's activities and that it was concluded LEWICKYJ was anti-capitalistic, and had cooperated with the West only for financial reasons. The reasons why the KGB allegedly wanted to contact LEWICKYJ were as follows:

(1) LEWICKYJ was highly recommended.

(2) The Soviets had obtained possession of a document from the Amerikanischen Gegenspionagedienststelle (American counter-espionage Office), wherein it was noted that the Gehlen organization suspected LEWICKYJ of being a Soviet collaborator.

(3) Professor VON MENDE had stated that LEWICKYJ was his best collaborator.

The two Soviets suggested that emigrants of all nations 'have sold themselves to many Secret Service Officers' and that LEWICKYJ should attempt to discover

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the names of these emigrants. They also mentioned that LEWICKYJ was being considered for the position of chief editor of the Ukrainian newspaper 'Zapovorat Na Bat Kivchchiun' (translation unknown) which was to be established in the near future by the Soviet 'Committee for the Return to the Homeland'. While working for the newspaper, LEWICKYJ should stay in Munich and forward material to the editorial office concerning the collaboration of persons and groups with western intelligence offices. LEWICKYJ stated that he agreed with the KGB about the emigrants, but explained that, on the other hand, he desired to follow his journalistic activities, since he wished to remain on good terms with the West Germans. LEWICKYJ accepted the offer and promised to give oral monthly reports. During the meeting, which lasted approximately one and one-half hours, it was agreed to meet again on 28 August 1955 at 12 noon in front of the Singer Sewing Machine Shop near Stephan's Cathedral in Vienna.

On the afternoon of 7 August 1955, LEWICKYJ met PODKOWINSKY (presumably in West Berlin, address not available), who brought him a list of the names of Polish diplomats who were to be assigned to Bonn. LEWICKYJ included information from this list in a report about Poland which he submitted to VON MENDE. LEWICKYJ wanted VON MENDE to believe that LEWICKYJ was an expert in Polish matters as well as an important middle-man for Polish communist groups.

While making preparations for his trip to Vienna, LEWICKYJ attempted to terminate his business affairs and to take precautions against his being arrested by the Soviets. LEWICKYJ removed several compromising documents from his home. He also left a written statement with his wife, instructing her to release the statement to the press in the event that the Soviets declared that LEWICKYJ defected to the East.

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On 28 August 1955, in accordance with their previous agreement, LEWICKYJ was met at 12 noon in front of the Singer Sewing Machine Shop in Vienna by one of the two Soviets whom he had previously met in Berlin. They entered an automobile and drove to a one-family house on the outskirts of Vienna. LEWICKYJ was introduced to another Soviet who called himself 'the Boss' and who ostensibly had come to Vienna for the sole purpose of meeting LEWICKYJ. 'The Boss' explained that the USSR had been waiting ten years to establish contact with LEWICKYJ, and that LEWICKYJ had been under Soviet observation since 1945. 'The Boss' further stated that reports about LEWICKYJ's activities had been sent from Berlin and also from KUKHIN in Geneva and that these reports indicated that LEWICKYJ agreed with Soviet ideology. The Soviets stated that they had complete trust in LEWICKYJ, but that LEWICKYJ's 'trust-in-return' would be the basis for any further collaboration. LEWICKYJ replied that he did not believe the Soviets trusted him and as a case in point, brought their attention to the fact that in January 1955 a Soviet middle-man (name unknown) visited LEWICKYJ, promised to return, which he never did, and warned two of LEWICKYJ's friends (names unknown) that LEWICKYJ was a Western agent. 'The Boss' explained that at that time the middle-man had visited LEWICKYJ without orders to do so and had been forbidden to visit him again. LEWICKYJ's two friends being warned that LEWICKYJ was a Western agent was part of a plan to make it appear unlikely that the Soviets, believing that LEWICKYJ was a Western agent, would hire him to work for them.

On the following day, LEWICKYJ again met with the Soviets from about 1 P. M. to about 9:30 P. M. They wanted to know exactly what his political ideologies were. They also asked for LEWICKYJ's suggestions for improving their redefection program. The Soviets indicated that they knew LEWICKYJ had made several reports concerning NTS (National Alliance for Solidarity - a White Russian organization) and that LEWICKYJ had sent these reports to

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VON MENDE and to other offices. The Soviets wanted to give LEWICKYJ some material prepared by them to be included in LEWICKYJ's reports to Western offices. The Soviets showed a keen interest in all emigrant organizations and news services in West Germany and the relationship between these emigrant organizations and news services. The Soviets desired that close contact between them and LEWICKYJ be maintained. They then scheduled the next meeting for 22 October 1955 at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium, and agreed that 'the man who had come to see him (LEWICKYJ) in Munich,' namely LAMMERT, should also be at the meeting.

T-3 has also furnished the following information respecting LEWICKYJ and persons possibly identical with associates of his who are believed to be residing in the United States:

RE: LEWICKYJ, BORIS aka LEVICKI, LEVYTSKY, LEWYTZKYK

Personal Data:

Born	19 May 1915 at Vienna
Residence	November 1945 - Munich - Grosshadern, Sonnblikstr 6 December 1947 - Munich - Ismaningerstr 4/1 August 1949 - Munich - Daenkhelstrasse 4/1
Occupation	Journalist
Nationality	Stateless
Physical Description	Height 5'8" Weight 158 pounds Hair Dark Eyes Brown
Languages	Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, Czech, Georgian, German

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Spouse	OKSANA nee KOWERKO (KOWERSKA) married 18 February 1939
Residence	As of 1 January 1948: Regensburg
Parents	BASILIUS LEWICKIJ, MARIA nee SONIEWYCKA
Brother	SWIATOSLAW LEWYCKYJ
Residence	As of December 1950: 627 East 9th Street, New York, New York. Immigrated to the U.S. in May, 1949.

In 1947, LEWICKYJ was a supporter of the left wing of the URDP (Ukrainska Revolutsyno Demokratychna Partya - Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party). A split occurred within the URDP in May 1948 and three left-wing members, LEWICKYJ, ROMAN PALADITSHUK, and IVAN MAISTRENKO, former members of the Central Committee, were ousted from the Party. They formed the USO (UKRAINSKA SOTSIALISTITCHNE OBYEDNANYA - Ukrainian Socialist Union) which claimed to be carrying on the policies of the original URDP, whereas the old organization had turned entirely anti-socialist. It was also reported that IVAN MAISTRENKO and BORIS LEWICKYJ of Regensburg were prominent members of the GSH (Group of Social Humanists), a splinter of the URDP which was ousted for its communist or leftist tendencies.

In early 1950, LEWICKYJ was a frequent visitor of the Yugoslav Consulate in Munich where he provided (Vice Consul) KUN with information concerning emigree activities. LEWICKYJ was described as a Trotskyist-sympathizing Ukrainian socialist and was reported to be corresponding with Mrs. TROTSKY, the widow of the late LEON TROTSKY.

LEWICKYJ was the subject of a visa investigation in December 1950. It was revealed at that time

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that LEWICKYJ was in close contact with the anti-communist OTTO SCHLOEMER, Berlin-Zehlendorf, Kaunstrasse 1, editor of the magazine 'Pro und Contra'.

In May 1951 it was reported that LEWICKYJ, publisher of the Ukrainian newspaper 'Vpered' (Forward) received a copy of the CDJ (East) 'Union Press-Dienst' and replied to the CDU Main Business Office that he wished to be kept on the distribution list. It was also reported that LEWICKYJ claimed to have the publishing rights to the STALIN biography by LEON TROTSKY for all German-speaking countries.

On 16 June 1953, LEWICKYJ applied for a semi-permanent travel permit to visit the press correspondent SOF, Berlin, Hanauerstrasse 80, and the editorial offices of the Berlin edition of the 'Telegraf' and the 'Neue Zeitung'.

In March 1954, LEWICKYJ was identified as the editor of 'Vpered', the official news organ of the left wing of the URDP. In December 1954 the LFV (Landesamt Fuer Verfassungsschutz - State Office for the Protection of the Constitution), Hesse, reported that LEWICKYJ was a member of the executive committee of the URDP. The LFV described the URDP as follows: 'Political tendency: Fight for Ukrainian autonomy. Socialistic with a tendency towards national communism, but not anti-religious or anti-Christian. Political activity within the Federal Republic: Only publicity work (newspaper 'Vpered'). No emigration policy. All members of the group are publicists and journalists of a quality above average. Contacts to many left-socialistic, titoistic-parties, organizations and institutions all over the world. Collaboration in German and other foreign newspapers. Collaboration in American scientific institutions. Contacts to Yugoslavia and Poland. Contact to several Western intelligence agencies. Indirect Soviet contacts are possible.'

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In May 1955, the LKA (Landes Kriminalamt - State Criminal Police), Hannover, reported that LEWICKYJ's name was included on a list of persons which was in the possession of a suspected hostile intelligence agent when he was apprehended by the LKA.

On 22 October 1955 LEWICKYJ and one ULE LAMMERT were arrested at the aquarium in Berlin-Zoo by an American agency with the assistance of German authorities. LEWICKYJ had been investigated by the American agency for a long period prior to the arrest. It was suspected that LEWICKYJ was in contact with Soviet Intelligence. At the time of arrest, LEWICKYJ had in his possession a list of persons residing in West Germany who worked for American, British and German intelligence agencies.

On 8 November 1955 French intelligence informed American authorities in Berlin that LEWICKYJ was well known to French intelligence in Paris and in 'the Zone' where he was an agent. French intelligence further indicated that it was possible that LEWICKYJ's contacts with the Soviets were under the direction of their agency.

RE: SWIATLOSLOW LEWYCKYJ

Information dated April 1949 indicated that LEWYCKYJ, born 11 June 1914 at Vienna, Austria, residing at Munich, Ismanningerstrasse 4/1, was the subject of visa screening case EC #33485. No derogatory information was developed.

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RE: KOSTIUK, HRYHORIJ (GREGOR)aka
PODOLAK, HRYHORIJ aka BORIS

Personal Data:

Born	12 September 1903 or 12 October 1902 at Solotyny, Ukraine.
Height	5'4" - 5'6"
Weight	162 - 167 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Wife	MARIA (RAISA) nee BUTKO, born 12 August 1915 at Dobrowirka, Ukraine. Married 28 September 1941 at Sanotschek, Poland.
Son	THEODOR, born 12 August 1944 at Plauen, Germany.

Personal History:

1944 - Taught primary school at Sanotschek/sanok, Poland. In June taken by Germans to Plauen, Germany, where he worked as forced laborer in a thread factory.

1945 - Sent to Offenbach in February where he worked in a brick factory until April when freed by U.S. forces and entered DP camp at Offenbach.

1946 - Transferred to Ulm DP Camp in March and Korntal DP Camp in August.

1947 - From January to April resided at Korntal, Deckerstrasse 5, and worked as a journalist

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for the Ukrainian DP press. (Information dated September 1947 listed one (FNU) PODOLAK, second editor of the Ukrainian publication 'Prometei', as representative of the center wing of the URDP (Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party). Moved back to DP camp at Korntal in April.

1948 - Resided at Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen, Grenadier Kaserne.

August 1949 to June 1950 - Schoolteacher, IRO Camp, Zuffenhausen.

June 1950 to June 1951 - Unemployed, resided in Ulm.

June 1951 as of November 1951 - Writer of literature items for the newspaper 'Ukraine Today', Munich.

Visa Investigations:

a. 1949 Investigation:

KOSTIUK, using the name HRYHORIJ PODOLAK aka HRYHORIJ KOSTIUK, was the subject of visa screening case EC #4847 in 1949. A file card regarding this investigation listed KOSTIUK's occupation as a farm hand. During the course of this investigation, KOSTIUK revealed that he had changed his name from KOSTIUK to PODOLAK before the time when he was moved to Germany as a forced laborer in order to avoid arrest by the Gestapo. The document which showed him to be PODOLAK was provided by the burgermeister (mayor) of Sanok, Poland. KOSTIUK could not explain the fact that , after being caught by the Germans and allegedly knowing that the Gestapo was looking for him he still held on to his genuine papers proving him to be KOSTIUK, keeping them among his personal belongings and not even secreting them.

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Interrogation of KOSTIUK further revealed that KOSTIUK had applied for immigration to the United States through the American Consulate in March 1948, at which time he was sponsored by the IRRC (International Rescue and Relief Committee) under the name of HRYHORIJ KOSTIUK. KOSTIUK later applied for immigration to the United States through the Displaced Persons Commission, using the name of PODOLAK and again being sponsored by the IRRC. KOSTIUK explained that the reason for his applying twice for immigration was that he had been told by IRO (International Relief Organization) officials to apply a second time, although he (KOSTIUK) had told them that his papers were already with the Consul.

It was later revealed that KOSTIUK was informed by a letter from the American Consulate dated 24 August 1949 that he had been rejected for immigration to the United States.

b. 1951 Investigation:

KOSTIUK, under the name HRYHORIJ KOSTIUK aka PODOLAK, was the subject of visa screening case EC #266817 in 1951. During the course of this investigation, KOSTIUK revealed that he was using the name BORIS PODOLAK to sign articles written by him for the newspaper 'Ukraine Today'. This alias was used to protect the security of his parents who still resided in the Soviet Union. KOSTIUK stated that he was rejected for immigration to Australia in June or July 1950, reason unknown.

RE: HOLUBNYCZYJ, WSEWOLOD aka HOLUB, HOLAB, FELIX VS. PELIKS

Personal Data

Born	5 June 1928 at Bohoduchiw, Ukraine
Nationality	Ukraine

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Citizenship	Soviet
Marital Status	Single
Height	6'2"
Weight	167 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Grey
Scars	None
Previous Residence:	Munich, Germany - Freemann Warner Kaserne
Residence as of March, 1954:	New York, New York

In March 1950, HOLUBNYCZYJ was the subject of visa screening case EC #143098. No derogatory information was developed. Information subsequent to 1949 lists HOLUBNYCZYJ as a co-worker within the Auswaertige Vertretung des Ukrainischen Hauptbefreiungsrates-Foreign Representation of the Ukrainian Council for Liberation.

Information dated March 1954 indicated that HOLUBNYCZYJ, then residing in New York, New York, was the United States representative for the publication 'Vpered' (Forward), the official news organ of the left wing of the URDP (Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party), which is published in Munich. It was reported that HOLUBNYCZYJ contributed most of the articles written by the newspaper 'Vpered', signing many of the articles with the aliases HOLAB, FELIX, or VS. PELIKS.

RE: TURCHMANOVITCH, MIKHAIL, aka
TURTSCHMANOWITSCH, MYHYLO

In March 1948, MIKHAIL TURCHMANOVITCH, then residing in Stuttgart, was reported to be the editor of the newspaper 'Ukrainski Wicti' (VISTI)(Ukrainian News) located in Neu Ulm.

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MYHYLO TURTSCHMANOWITSCH, a member of the Central Committee of the URDP (Ukrainska Revolutsyno Demokratychna Partya - Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party), a resident of Mittenwald, Jaeger Kaserne, was formerly expelled from the URDP by the second congress of the URDP held on 15 and 16 May 1948 because of his leftist leanings.

RE: RYWAK, WASYL (BASILIUS)

Information dated July 1950 indicated that RYWAK, born 19 December 1911 at Torky/Przuomysl, Poland, residing at Munich 9, Eduard Schmidstrasse 31/0, was the subject of visa screening case EC #165274. RYWAK listed his former residences as follows: January 1945, Trieste; December 1945, Rome; January 1948, Munich. RYWAK also listed New York as his destination in the United States.

RE: DATZKO, (DAZKO, DATSKO, DACKO), KYRYLO (CYRIL) VASILJEVITCH aka TROITZKI (TROITZKIS), VICTOR aka JAROVOY, JAROSLAV, KYRYLO

Personal Data:

Born	7 June 1905 at Kirvliwka by Kiev
Height	6 feet
Weight	180 pounds
Eyes	Grey
Hair	Black
Nationality	Ukrainian
Religion	Greek Catholic
Wife	OLGA nee BORYSIW, born 23 July 1914 at Kowel, Poland.
Son	MICHAEL, born 1 September 1938
Daughter	OLGA, born 3 March 1940
Daughter	ANNA, born 14 February 1948

Wartime History:

Residences:	194[illegible] - 1949	Neu Ulm, Reinhardt Kaserne, DP Camp
	- 1950	Emigrated to New York City.
	- 1951	Plainfield, New Jersey

Reports concerning DATZKO's activities during the time of World War II are quite conflicting. During his visa investigation in June 1949, DATZKO stated that he served as an officer in the Soviet Army until he was taken prisoner by the Germans and held at Kerch, USSR, until March 1943 when he was released and allowed to return to Kiev. DATZKO stated that he remained in Kiev until October 1943 when he was taken by the Germans to Weimar where he worked on the railroad until July 1944. From July 1944 until 1945, DATZKO said that he was publisher of a Ukrainian newspaper. In April 1945 he returned to Weimar where he remained until June 1945 to avoid arrest by the Gestapo. He then went to an Augsburg DP Camp where he resided until October 1945 when he went to the DP camp at Neu Ulm.

Other sources reported that DATZKO, a deputy commander for communications in a radio division of the Soviet Army, was taken prisoner by the Germans on the Kerch Peninsula in Crimea in 1942. From 1942 until 1944 DATZKO was said to have been a propagandist for the Reichskommisariat in Rowno, Ukraine. In 1945 DATZKO was reportedly in Berlin as chief for Ukrainian propaganda on the staff of General SHANDRUK. DATZKO was reported to have come to Augsburg in July 1945.

Political Activity:

DATZKO has reportedly been associated, usually in a propaganda capacity, with the following organizations:

Ukrainian Journalistic Union - elected leader on 16 October 1946.

URDP (Ukrianska Revolyutsiynedemokratichna Partiya - Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party) - one of original founders and member of central committee.

Ukrainski Visti (Ukrainian News)

TUVO (Tovarus Ukrainskikh Veteranov - Union of Ukrainian Veterans)(changed to SUV).

SUV (Sojus Ukrainskich Veteranov - Union of Ukrainian Veterans) - chief propaganda department.

UNR (Ukrainskaya Narodoya Respublika - Ukrainian People's Republic - worked in War Ministry.

UUC (Union of Ukrainian Combatants) - council member.

SUN (Sojus Ukrainskuch Narodiw - Union of Ukrainian Nationals) - Co-founder and deputy leader.

Ukrainian Aid Committee.

Political Policy Board of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Intelligence Activities:

In December 1947, it was reported that DATZKO was trying to obtain the aid of former high ranking German intelligence officers to assist in the formation of a Ukrainian army.

In February 1948 a source reported that DATZKO, who talked as if he had influence with U.S. Headquarters and CIC, called several military persons to a conference between 14 and 21 December 1947. At this conference DATZKO stated that he had been authorized by a Major MARSHALL of the U.S. Intelligence Service to organize an intelligence service. DATZKO instructed that all Ukrainian groups which work for the Americans should give him a copy of all material which they submit to the Americans.

A source of another American intelligence agency reported that he had talked to DATZKO on 16 January 1948 at which time DATZKO revealed that he had had two conferences at the U.S. Headquarters in Frankfurt/Main. At the first conference DATZKO gave some intelligence information, warned that the former German General Staff Officers in American employ were not forwarding all the reports that they received, outlined a plan whereby DATZKO would receive a copy of all reports from Ukrainian sources and thus the Germans would be exposed, and informed the Americans that he, DATZKO, intended to develop his intelligence information on a political basis with support from the UNR, the Organization of Ukrainian Veterans, and the Bagrianij faction of the URDP. Another source reported that the conferences with the Americans took place between 14 and 21 December 1947 and that a U.S. Major MARSHALL allegedly authorized DATZKO to organize an intelligence net.

Several U.S. intelligence agencies were contacted and indicated that no Major MARSHALL was known to them. Nor could it be ascertained that DATZKO had visited any intelligence officer connected with Headquarters, EUCOM.

Allegations:

In 1946 two letters were written by Ukrainian refugees to the Soviet repatriation officers in Stuttgart

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denouncing DATZKO as a war criminal.

In 1950, another U.S. Agency reported that, sometime prior to his emigration to the United States in October 1949, DATZKO told BORIS LEVYTSKY, a member of the URDP in Munich, that he had had an easy life under the Soviet regime. At that time, DATZKO was an instructor at an NKVD school and, in recognition of his excellent work, had been presented with a villa near Kiev."

T-15, another governmental agency which conducts security and intelligence investigations, advised on August 13, 1956, that BORIS LEWYTSKYI, aka; WILHELM LAMBERT, PAUL SIKORA and ULI LAMMERT, RIS (Russian Intelligence Service) courier , were arrested in October, 1955, in Berlin, Germany, by the GCIS (German Criminal Investigation Service) on suspicion of espionage. At the time of their arrest, LEWYTSKYI had in his possession, the names of seventy-four persons who reportedly were then or previously employed by intelligence organizations in West Germany.

It was alleged that LEWYTSKYI, whose residence address was Nr. 4 Daenkhel Strasse, Munich, Germany, was in Berlin on the date of arrest for the express purpose of turning those names and other materials over to LAMMERT.

The investigation by the German authorities revealed LEWYTSKYI had extensive intelligence connections with Western interests during the past several years in addition to his affiliation with the RIS.

T-15 recently learned that LEWYTSKYI and LAMMERT have been released from custody by order of the Federal Court at Karlsruhe, Germany, and the case against them dismissed. The dismissal of this case was based

on an agreement between the East and West Zone German Governments, that LAMMERT, the son of an East Zone Communist Party functionary would be released and returned to East Zone, Germany, with the release and return to West Zone, Germany, of an important member of the Gehlen Organization, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment in East Zone, Germany. With LAMMERT's release, LEWYTSKYI also was released and it is reported he has again taken up residence at his former Munich, Germany address.

With reference to BORYS LEWITCKY and his alleged five associates, who are presumed to be residing in the United States, the files of the New York Office, as of September 10, 1956, contain the following information which may possibly refer to these individuals.

GRYHORYI KOSTJUK, aka:
(FNU) PODOLAK

The New York Office files contain information which appears to refer to the above captioned individuals and is set out immediately below or set out under the captions WESEWOLD HOLUBNYCHYJ, and BORYS LEWITCKY, or is set forth in other portions of this report.

T-1, upon recontact on April 5, 1956, believed GRYHORYI KOSTJUK, aka: (FNU) PODOLAK, is identical with GREGORY PODOLIAK, aka: JURY KOSTTOK, and may possibly be identical with IVAN KOSTUK-PODULIAK.

T-1 feels that the first name IVAN may not be a true name. T-1, however, stated that the name KOSTUK-PODULIAK must certainly refer to GRYHORYI KOSTJUK, aka: PODOLAK.

IVAN KOSTUK-PODULIAK, Apartment 9, 747 Ninth Avenue, New York City, was interviewed on January 5, 1955,

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by SA WALTER C. GUTHEIL concerning MYKOLA STEPANENKO. He stated that he met STEPANENKO in 1946 at Ulm, Germany. At that time, STEPANENKO was a journalist for the Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party newspaper and they worked together at the Voice of America, New York City, in the Ukrainian Section.

(FNU) RYWAK;
MICHAEL TURTCHMANOWICH

The New York Office files contain no additional pertinent information concerning the above captioned individuals, other that what is set forth in another section of this report, which possibly refers to the above captioned individuals.

BORYS LEWITCKY, was: BORYS LEWYTZKYJ, BORYS LEWICKYJ, LEVICKI, LEVYTSKY, LEWYTZKYK, BORIS LEWYTSKYI, WILHELM LAMBERT, PAUL SIKORA, BORIS LEVITSKY, BORIS LEVICKY

MYKOLA STEPANENKO was interviewed on June 11 and 17, 1953, by SA JOHN W. SHINDOLER, and he furnished the following information:

He (STEPANENKO) was born December 6, 1918, at Tyshkiwci, Ukraine. In 1943, he was taken as a forced laborer to Germany, where he was a displaced person until 1949, when he left Europe and arrived in the United States at New York City on December 15, 1949. He was associated with the URDP while in Germany, as a member.

The URDP was organized in 1945, at New Ulm, Germany, under IVAN BAHRIANY, a well known anti-Communist

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writer from the Ukraine whose family was liquidated by the Soviets.

According to STEPANENKO, the URDP was founded in Germany and it proposed to struggle against Soviet Russia for an independent Ukraine. The founders, in addition to BAHRIANY, were: PAULO MALAR, MIHAILO WOSKOBIJNIK, IVAN DUBYNEC, GRIGORYJ PODOLJAK, aka: YURIJ KOSTIJUK, MIHAILO TURKMANOVIC, ROMAN PALADJCHUK, BORIS LEVICKY and IVAN MAYSTRENKO.

According to STEPANENKO, on February 2, 1948, a group led by IVAN MAYSTRENKO split from the majority and formed its own faction, also bearing the same name, Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party. In this group were GRIGORYJ PODOLJAK, aka: YURIJ KOSTIJUK, BORIS LEVICKY, MIHAILO TURKMANOVIC, ROMAN PALADJCHUK and several others of lesser importance. This split was caused by this group's advocating a Socialist program similar to that of the Italian pro-Communist Party of Nenni, for a future liberated Ukraine. It started publishing a monthly newspaper for working people called "Vpered" (Forward) in Germany, which favored Ukrainian National Communists and attacked "so-called American Imperialism", although anti-Soviet.

The Maystrenko Group was excluded by a Congress of the URDP, held in Germany in May, 1948, and denounced as Socialists. There then remained the "Orthodox" Group of BAHRIANY which favored a Democratic Government for the Ukraine with no socialism or totalitarianism of any kind.

T-6, another governmental agency which conducts security and intelligence investigations, advised in November, 1951, that BORIS LEVITSKY was Editor of "Vpered", the Left-Wing newspaper of the URDP, at Aschaffenburg, Germany.

T-1 advised, upon recontact on April 5, 1956, that BORIS LEVITSKY and BORYS LEWITCKY are identical, and

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SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY and BORIS LEVITSKY are brothers.

T-4 also furnished background information concerning BORYS LEWITCKY, aka: BORIS LEVITSKY, as follows:

He would be about forty-forty five years of age now. He went to school in Lviv, West Ukraine, and his father taught school in a high school in West Ukraine. He became a journalist and was also married. Before World War II, BORYS was in the Bandera Group. During World War II, he broke with this group. After the War (1945) he was an organizer of the URDP. In 1948, the URDP threw BORYS out and BORYS formed his own left-wing group called the URDP.

This latter group formed in Munich, Germany, and had contact with left-wing groups in France, Hungary, Mexico and other countries. He published a paper called "Vpered".

T-1 believes that BORYS is a Communist because at a meeting of the URDP (before the split), at which T-1 was present, IVAN MEISTRENKO, one of the founders of the URDP, stated that he, MEISTRENKO, was a Marxist and a Communist. BORYS supported MEISTRENKO in every way.

T-1 also had several talks with BORYS and he always spoke against "Capitalism" and said everything should be controlled by the State.

BORYS and the left-wing group of the URDP were anti-STALIN and pro-TITO-TROTSKY. The last T-1 heard of BORYS was that he had been arrested in Germany for espionage.

SWJATOSLAW LEWITCKY,
aka: LEWYTCKY

The New York Office files contain the following

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information which possibly refers to the above captioned individual:

On October 20, 1954, VLADIMIR KEDROWSKY, 622 Main Street, Metuchen, New Jersey, and T-1 furnished the following information to SAS BILL WILLIAMS and ROBERT J. KIRWAN concerning SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY.

He was born in the Ukraine and is a former Second Lieutenant in a German SS Division. After World War II, LEVITSKY joined the Bandera Group in Germany, and in 1950 or 1951, he emigrated to the United States. LEVITSKY has a brother BORIS LEVITSKY, who resided in Munich, Germany. KEDROWSKY and T-1 advised that BORIS LEVITSKY was a Communist and was on the Editorial Staff of the pro-Communist newspaper "Upered" ("Forward"), which newspaper is edited in Munich, Germany.

SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY was a member of "The Defense of Four Freedoms" in New York City, and was considered dangerous to the United States by KEDROWSKY and T-1, because of his close association with Professor KONONENKO and IVAN VOVCHUK.

KEDROWSKY and T-1 described KONONENKO as having taught finance and Marxist theory in a cooperative college in Kharkov, Ukraine, while the Ukraine was under Soviet occupation during 1920-1922, and taught at this school until German occupation.

In 1945 or 1946, he appeared in displaced persons camps in Germany and lectured on Marxist theory. In 1950 or 1951 he came to the United States.

KEDROWSKY and T-1 described VOVCHUK as having served as Director of Technical Schools in Kharkov, and while he was Director, several of his students were burned in a theatre fire. As a result of this incident, all the teachers involved were punished, except VOVCHUK. He was

not punished, according to KEDROWSKY and T-1, because he was a Communist, but KEDROWSKY and T-1 could offer no proof of this. KEDROWSKY and T-1 stated that a few years ago the Ukrainaian newspaper "Nedila", published in Germany, contained an article which stated that VOVCHUK was employed by a Soviet State Hospital during 1936-1941 or 1942. This article included correspondence signed by several persons telling about VOVCHUK's beastiality in Soviet State Hospitals.

T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and is generally acquainted with Ukrainian activities in the United States, advised on September 13, 1956, that the Defense of Four Freedoms (DFF) is one of the large Ukrainian organizations in the United States which advocates support of Ukrainian and Ukrainian Nationalist Groups. It is anti-Communist, but is very much influenced by the principles of Naziism and Fascism.

The DFF advocates a separate,independent National State in the Ukraine.

T-7 was uncertain but believed the headquarters of the DFF was located in New York City.

Upon recontact on April 5, 1956, T-1 advised that SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY and SWJATOSLAW LEWITCKY are identical and SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY and BORYS LEWITCKY, aka: BORIS LEVITSKY, are brothers.

T-1 also stated on April 5, 1956, that the information which he furnished on October 20, 1954, which is set forth above, concerning SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY, is still true. T-1 added that when the Bandera Group split completely in 1954, SVIATOSLAW went with the REBET Faction, which is "left-wing".

PFG:MAL

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WESEWOLD HOLUBNYCHYJ,
aka: WESEWOLD HOLUB

New York Office files contain the following information which possibly refers to the above captioned individual:

On June 22, 1953, Mr. MYKOLA STEPANENKO, 677 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, a former employee of the Voice of America, and a student at Columbia University, New York City, advised SA FRANK C. KEMER that he considers GREGORY PODOLIAK, aka: JURY KOSTTOK, to be of the same political complexion as VSEVOLOD HOLUBNYCHYJ and his father SERGE HOLUBNYCHYJ.

According to STEPANENKO, VSEVOLOD was employed by the Ford Foundation's Russian Research Program, and a student at Columbia University. STEPANENKO considered the HOLUBNYCHYJs and PODOLIAK to be Ukrainians, anti-Stalinists, anti-Capitalists, and "Tito-like" in political belief.

STEPANENKO explained that these persons believed that Ukrainia should establish a nationalist, classless society or worker's state, in which the workers would control the methods of production, manufacturing and agriculture, etcetera.

STEPANENKO considered them to be "Trotskyists" insofar as they are anti-Stalinists. STEPANENKO stated that PODOLIAK was employed at the Russian Research Program of the Ford Foundation at Columbia University.

T-6 advised on September 24, 1953, that VSEVOLOD HOLUBNYCHY was a young Ukrainian journalist who emigrated to the United States in 1949. He was reported to have once been a member of the Komsomal, and since 1946,

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a member of the URDP.

It was also reported that since his arrival in the United States, he has written on American subjects for the publication "Vpered". These articles have been anti-American and anti-Administration.

T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported that THOMAS STONE, International Representative of the Libertarian Socialist League (LSL) advised in April, 1953, he had been in New York City on April 10, 1953, to confer with JULIAN DIAMOND and FRANK SMITH, National Officers of the Libertarian Socialist League and one "HOLAB," a native of Ukraine, who, according to STONE, represents the anti-Communist underground of Europe in the United States.

STONE related that "HOLAB's" organization has headquarters in Munich, Germany and has a membership of eight hundred in Western Europe with groups established in Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. This group has been working with the "International Socialist League"; however, fundamental differences developed and the underground group has turned to the LSL. According to STONE, there will be a series of meetings with "HOLAB" and a manifesto will be issued. STONE said "HOLAB's" work in the United States must be top secret to prevent Communist and Russian Secret Police from finding out about this work. As a security measure, any public announcements by LSL of meetings with "HOLAB" will reflect that the meetings took place in Paris or London. "HOLAB" is reported not to be asking for money but it would be welcome.

"HOLAB's" group publishes a thirty-two page monthly publication in Munich which is smuggled through

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the Iron Curtain. "HOLAB" reported to STONE that he believes dictatorship in Russia will end with STALIN's death and that now there will be several parties in Russia instead of one. "HOLAB" is reported to have been with a guerrilla organization which fought against both Germans and Russians during World War II and after Stalingrad had to clear out of the country.

On June 1953, T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, said he knew of one VSEVOLOD HOLUB, whose real name is VSEVOLOD HOLUBNYCHYJ, a Ukrainian emigrant in New York City. T-9 said that this individual has been sending contributions of articles to the monthly Ukrainian newspaper, "Vpered" (Forward). He said "Vpered" is a Leftist, Social-democratic, anti-Communist, anti-Soviet newspaper.

According to T-9, articles from "Vpered" have been reprinted in "Labor Action", the publication of the Independent Socialist League. (ISL).

The Independent Socialist League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

T-9 further advised that "Vpered" is an organ of the Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party (URDP). This Party was organized in Germany in 1945 having the goal to lead the fight for the independence of Ukrainia and against the Soviets. Later this organization split into two groups over Socialism. One group, a Leftist one, is led by JOHN MAYSTRENKO, and has a branch in the United States called Dobrus (Democratic Union of the Ukrainian Persecuted by the Soviets).

T-9 said he knew nothing about the founding by HOLUB of an organization in Germany or about the Libertarian Socialist League. He also said he knows of no one named "HOLAB".

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On June 18, 1953, VSEVOLOD HOLUB, 319 East 70th Street, New York City, was contacted under pretext and the following information was obtained:

He is "business representative" of "Vpered," an anti-Communist, non-Marxist publication, for which he is paid. He also said he is employed by the Columbia University, Ford Foundation Research Program of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

During the course of the interview, Mr. HOLUB said he knew ~~of~~ no other individual having the name of "HOLAB" or "HOLUB." He said he never heard of the Libertarian Socialist League, nor of Mr. DIAMOND or Mr. SMITH of the Libertarian Socialist League. HOLUB said he has heard of the Independent Socialist League as a group which "supports" the Ukrainian "cause". According to HOLUB, the connections with the Independent Socialist League and the Ukrainian "cause" is through "Vpered" and "Vs. Feliks", of the Editorial Board of "Vpered" in Munich, Germany.

Description of VSEVOLOD HOLUB ascertained during contact:

Age	About 26 years
Height	5' 10"
Weight	190 pounds, heavy, stocky build
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Peculiarities	Right leg is about three inches shorter than left leg, causing him to walk with a limp. Speaks with Russian accent and has a low pitched "throaty" voice.

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Citizenship	According to HOLUB, he is not yet a citizen of the United States.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, checked by SE THOMAS J. MC GUIRE on June 29, 1953, reflected no record of SERGE HOLUBNYCNYJ or VSEVOLOD HOLUBNYCNYJ under that surname or under the surname of HOLUB.

It is to be noted the following names appear on the mailbox of HOLUB at 319 East 70th Street, New York City.

S. HOLUBNYCNYJ
LYDIA SHYHYMAHA
VSEVOLOD S. HOLUB

On June 18, 1953, (Mrs.) JOE ZETTLE, Superintendent, 317 East 70th Street, New York City, advised SA KEMER that LYDIA SHYHYMAHA is the wife of VESEVOLOD HOLUB and HOLUB's parents live in the apartment adjacent HOLUB's.

Mrs. ZETTLE said these individuals are displaced persons having come from Ukrainia about three years ago. According to Mrs. ZETTLE, all the individuals go to work daily with the exception of VSEVOLOD HOLUB, who does a great deal of typing in his apartment. Mrs. ZETTLE could give no information regarding the activities of these people.

On May 8, 1953, T-8 advised that on April 4, 1953, at a meeting of the Libertarian Socialist League, (LSL) National Executive Committee, it was reported that

on March 13, 1953, the LSL had corresponded with the "Vpered" Representative regarding future cooperation between LSL and the Ukrainian Socialist Movement.

T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 27, 1951, that VSEVOLOD S. HOLUB, 511 East 73rd Street, New York City, was in touch with WILLIAM S. AINSWORTH, 16 Rowdale Road, Birmingham, England, who is a leading official of the Cliff Group of Trotskyists.

This is a group of Trotskyists in the United Kingdom, led by one T. CLIFF. According to T-10, HOLUB is a regular reader of "Socialist Review", the periodical of the Cliff Group, and appears to be in sympathy with Trotskyist views expressed therein.

HOLUB, according to T-10, has also written articles in the German magazine "Funken", which he, HOLUB, said can be printed in "Socialist Review", if AINSWORTH is interested.

T-11, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is familiar with some of the activities of VSEVOLOD HOLUB and SERGE HOLUBNYCNYJ, 319 East 70th Street, New York City, reported that on July 31, 1953, SERGE HOLUBNYCNYJ received a letter bearing the return address "J. J. DIAMOND, 2109 Walton Avenue, Bronx 53, New York."

The Election Records of the Borough of the Bronx, New York, as checked by SA DENNIS W. CARINESS on September 29, 1952, indicate JULIAN JACOB DIAMOND resided at 2109 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York, since 1940.

On April 9, 1956, the person who identified herself as Mrs. JULIAN DIAMOND, was contacted under pretext and Mrs. DIAMOND stated that she and her husband reside at 2109 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York.

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T-8 furnished, on December 7, 1954, a copy of the report of the "Seventh National Convention of the Libertarian Socialist League, September 4,5,6, 1954", held in Washington, D.C. This report reflected that during the conference, J.D., identified by T-8 on December 7, 1954, as JULIAN DIAMOND, had been elected Conference Chairman, a member of the National Coordinating Committee and National Treasurer of the LSL.

T-8, on January 26, 1955, made available a copy of "Worker's World", Volume I, number 1, dated December, 1954, which reflects that the publication was formerly known as "Sovialist Views" and is the official organ of the League For A Worker's World, formerly known as the Libertarian Socialist League.

On the page preceding page 1, the following is set forth:

"Program Of The League For
A Worker's World"

"1. Affirming the necessity of a struggle to the end against the Capitalist system, founded on the exploitation of a class of wage workers by a class of possessers of the means of production;

"2. Affirming the necessity of a struggle to the end against the Russian system of State Capitalism, based on the exploitation of a class of wage workers by the State;

"3. We have fixed as our objective, the absolute abolition of the wages system by the taking over of the collective instruments of production,by the collective economic organs of the workers themselves in a world-wide Socialist community, thereby putting an end once and for all to poverty and war, and ushering in an era of real human freedom".

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On August 12, 1953, PAWLO MALAR, Editor of "Prometheus", a Ukrainian language weekly newspaper published at Hamtramck, Michigan, advised SAS THEODORE S. KLIMASZEWSKI and PAUL M. W. STERNER substantially as follows:

There is no known organization in the United States sympathetic with or controlled by JOHN MAYSTRENKO's Socialistic faction of the URDP, which is in opposition to the JOHN BAHRIANY Democratic faction of the URDP. Both URDP factions desire an independent Ukraine, free from the control of the USSR.

The Maystrenko Group of the URDP in Munich, Germany, publishes "Vpered" ("Forward") and MALAR believed that there were possibly some Ukrainians in the United States who were sympathetic toward the MAYSTRENKO Socialistic faction of the URDP.

In this connection, he mentioned that VSEVOLOD HOLUB, Post Office Box 24, New York 21, New York, apparently receives "Vpered" from Germany and sometimes forwards it to MALAR's newspaper.

In March, 1951, SA GEORGE G. MC KENNA purchased two copies of "Vpered" #4, 1950, at the ISL Headquarters, 114 West 14th Street, New York City. This publication, which described itself as a "Ukrainian Review For Workers", was written in the Ukrainian language and its partial translation reflected that it supported the URDP and the Ukrainian Army of Liberation, the goal of which was to liberate the Ukraine and establish an anti-Imperialist, Socialist, classless state, after the liquidation of Soviet bureaucracy.

The January 12, 1953, issue of the weekly newspaper "Labor Action", the publication of the ISL,

according to T-9, contains a story entitled "Discussion In The Ukrainian Forest". The story was described as first published in "Vpered", the organ of the URDP in Germany. The story deals with the Ukrainian People's Army which was fighting guerilla action against the Soviets in 1945. On page eight of this issue of "Labor Action", it states that the program of the ISL is for "Socialist Democracy and against two systems of exploitation, which divide the world, Capitalism and Stalinism".

T-13, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 10, 1954, that Post Office Box 24, New York 21, New York, had been rented since October 13, 1951, by V. S. HOLUB, and a foreign language newspaper called "Vpered", whose address was given as 319 East 70th Street, New York City.

T-12, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 26, 1953, that VSEVOLOD HOLUB, Post Office Box #24, New York 21, New York, had been sent the May, 1953 issue of the "Yugoslav Review".

The Yugoslav Information Center, 816 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, is registered with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., as an Agent of the Yugoslav Government, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Information Center publishes a monthly periodical in New York entitled "Yugoslav Review".

T-14, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows on August 3, 1953:

ALBERT GATES, National Secretary of the ISL,

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made a check dated June 16, 1953, in the amount of ten dollars, payable to "Vpered". This check was endorsed "Vpered", Post Office Box #24, New York 21, New York, WSEVOLOD HOLUBNYCNYS".

This information supplied by T-14, should not be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

IWAN DUBYNEC, 328 East 6th Street, New York City, a Ukrainian and founder of the URDP in Germany in 1945, who is sympathetic with the BAHRIANY Group of the URDP, advised SA JOHN W. SHINDOLER as follows, on February 10, 1954:

There is no known organized group of Ukrainians sympathetic with the JOHN MAYSTRENKO Socialists of the URDP in the United States. However, there are some Ukrainians in this country who follow MAYSTRENKO's ideology, namely VSEVOLOD HOLUB and LEO MAYSTRENKO, JOHN MAYSTRENKO's son.

VSEVOLOD HOLUB, has, in the past, been listed in "Vpered", the Ukrainian newspaper printed in Munich, Germany, by JOHN MAYSTRENKO's Group of the URDP, as being the "representative and distributor" of this irregular newspaper in the United States.

This newspaper has no circulation since there is no demand among Ukrainians for its "Socialistic ideas" regarding a future liberated Ukraine.

Only HOLUB and LEO MAYSTRENKO compose what might be called the MAYSTRENKO Group of the URDP in this country, and their sympathizers, according to DUBYNEC, would not number over ten persons of "little influence". He could not recall the names of any other sympathizers.

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HOLUB and LEO MAYSTRENKO want an independent Ukraine of a "Socialist type", but they are anti-Stalinist in political thought with views very similar to TITO in Yugoslavia. They are Ukrainian Socialists.

According to DUBYNEC, HOLUB and LEO MAYSTRENKO are not known to be cooperating with any Trotskyist Group, however, that could be possible, since like Trotskyists, MAYSTRENKO's sympathizers so hate Stalinism that they might collaborate with the Trotskyists in fighting the USSR.

The MAYSTRENKO Socialists, like HOLUB, favor revolution and then Socialism for the Ukraine only.

PFG:ABC

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Concerning KYRYLO VASILJEVITCH DATZKO, also known as Dazko, Datsko, Dacko, mentioned previously by T-3 as possibly identical with one of the associates of BORYS LEWYTCKY, who are residing in the United States, the New York Office files contain the following information:

On November 25, 1953, KYRYLO DACKO was interviewed by SAS ROBERT E. MANGAN and BERT P. STICKLER, at DACKO's residence, 8 Highland Boulevard, New Market, New Jersey. During this interview, DACKO stated subsequent to being sent to the front lines as a member of the Soviet Army, on June 2, 1941, he was captured by the Germans. After being captured in the Summer of 1942, he became a consultant of Ukrainian Intelligence to the German Army. DACKO stated that between 1942 and 1944, through the German Army, he tried to form an Independent Ukrainian Army to fight the Russians and eventually liberate the Ukraine into an Independent Democratic State. However, DACKO's proposal was turned down. In 1944, he was permitted by the Germans to organize a Ukrainian Army, consisting of Ukrainian prisoners of war held by the Germans, but under the supervision of the SS Standarte Kurt Eggart. DACKO stated that he heard that the Germans formed another Ukrainian Army and were using them against the English and Americans. DACKO stated that upon hearing this, he advised the German authorities to remove the Ukrainian Army from the western front or he would dispand the Ukrainian Army. DACKO stated that at this time, the war was within two or three months of its end, and he was appointed chief of Ukrainian Propaganda Section, under Oberkommando der Wehrmacht in Germany. His duties were to publish two newspapers, the "Ukrainian News" for the military and the "Voice" for civilians, both containing news and propaganda to further the aims and ideals of the Ukrainians.

DACKO stated that he never knowingly worked with the Gestapo. He admitted that he tried to locate captured Ukrainians to train and utilize them in fighting the Russians; however, he said he only located one or two and the war ended before they could be used. DACKO stated that he did not ferret out and attempt to liquidate Soviet Generals

who had defected to the Germans and was serving in a lesser capacity.

DACKO stated that during his career in the Russian Army, he attended a Russian Military School in Kiev. He said that this was compulsory upon graduating from college. He also advised that during his training he was taught sabotage and espionage. At no time, DACKO claimed, did he knowingly engage in espionage or sabotage or ever teach a class of individuals belonging to the Russian Secret Police, or for that matter, ever work with them.

DACKO advised that after the war, he became Deputy Commander of a Displaced Persons Camp in New Ulm, Germany. When the Russians learned that he was there, they attempted to apprehend him but DACKO stated a friendly American captain at the DP Camp would not permit the Russians to arrest him. In this connection, DACKO stated he used the name of VICTOR TROITSKYJ, YAROSLAV and YAROIY DATSKO and KYRYLO TROITSKY.

DACKO stated that one day while he was still Deputy Commander of the DP Camp in New Ulm, Germany, a soldier, BORYS DIATLOV, who had fought under him and who was wanted by the Russians, came to him and asked for help. DIATLOV stated that the Russians were looking for him (DIATLOV) for some reason and that if they located him, he would probably be murdered. DACKO stated that accordingly, in order to save this soldier's life, he gave him papers which identified him as his son, VITALIY DACKO, who had been in the Ukrainian Independent Army. DACKO explained that his son, VITALIY DACKO, when the Red Army captured Prague, returned to Germany (1945) where he contracted pneumonia and died.

DACKO stated that while he was in the DP Camp in New Ulm, an attempt was made on his life. He said he was returning from the printing office where the "Ukrainian News" was being published when three men attacked him. He said he fought them off and they ran away when some friends of his came to his aid when he cried for help. DACKO said he believed that his attackers were hired by the Russians.

DACKO stated that his first wife was MARIE DACKO, whom he divorced for political reasons. He explained that MARIE's father did something wrong and was sent to Siberia. DACKO said that this action would have hurt him as an officer if some drastic measure was not taken. Consequently he divorced his wife so that he could keep his reputation and status in the Army.

DACKO said that in 1949, he came to the United States under the sponsorship of KALENIK LISSIUK and was employed by him approximately four months when he resigned and started working for the Harris Structural Steel Company, New Market, New Jersey, as a laborer. He said that he left this company a few months ago and is presently working at the Condensor Corporation in South Plainfield, New Jersey.

PERSONAL RECORD QUESTIONNAIRE

/PRQ/

PART I - BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Prepared 11 Mar 57

Instruction: 1. Write clearly.
2. Answer all questions completely. If question does not apply, write "not applicable"
3. Attach blank pages if additional space is needed.

1. Full Name MYKOLA (First) ____ (Middle) LEBED (Last)

2. Name in native script Mykola Lebed

3. Name at birth (if different from 1.) ____

4. Aliases, nicknames, legal changes (State briefly time, reason and place of use.) See attached sheet

5. a. Date of birth 23 Nov 1910 b. Place of birth Koty, Ukraine

6. Present citizenship, race if appropriate Ukrainian

7. Nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities (if different from 6.) Austrian until 1918; Ukrainian 1918-1919, indefinite 1919-1923, Polish 1923-1939, Gen Gov't 1941-1949

8. Present residence (Owner, tenant, sub-tenant.) Manhattan phone book

9. Permanent address (if different from 8.) ____

10. Present occupation (full title, salary etc.) Secretary of Foreign Affairs of UHVR

11. Naturalization of subject or of close relatives in the United States. (Give date and name in which certificate granted.) ~~Mihaila Lebed~~ ~~Aust~~

12. Relatives, friends, correspondents in United States. (Explain relationship) wife - Daria Lebed, daughter Zoriana Lebed, mother-in-law Alexandra Hnatiwska, sister Olga

FORM NO. 51-95A
MAY 1950

13. Father - full name occupation, present residence, year and place of birth, nationality at birth and subsequent nationalities.

Mikhailo Lebed. Austrian by birth. Born about 1885 in Strilyska Nouj. Present address unknown

14. Mother - same information as 13.

Katavina Mazovska. Austrian citizen by birth. Born about 1890 in Strilyska Stariy. Died in 1944.

15. Wife (or husband) - full name, maiden name, date and place of birth, date and place of marriage, nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities, present residence, divorce, annulment. (Give data for all previous marriages.)

DARIA HNATIVSKA Austrian citizen by birth. Born 22 October 1912 in Sokal. Married March 19, 1936, Lvov, Ukraine

16. Children - full names, sex, year and place of birth, nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities, present residence.

Zoviana, female, 23 Sept 1942, Lvov, Ukraine

17. Brothers and sisters - Same information as 16.

Brother Vasil', born 1912 in Ukraine. Died in August 1944 in U.P.A.

Sister Olga, born 1922 in the Ukraine. Now living in America, 101 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

/PPQ/

18. Relatives in service of any government, names and positions held.

Kenn karte
Alien Registration # 7320118
DP card under alias Roman TURAN
Police wanted notice issued by the German Sicherheitspolizei and SD on 4 Nov 1941 in Lvov.

19. List all official identity papers held with dates, numbers, place of issue and duration of validity.

filed declaration of intention to become US citizen # 615863, March 17, 1950.

20. Religion - degree practiced, membership in religious orders

Ukrainian Catholic (Greek Catholic)

21. Present and past political affiliations

Early member and leading figure in OUN
Foreign Secretary of UHVR

22. Travel outside country of present residence - country, dates, purpose, people and firms visited

23. Education - school, location, course, degree, dates

Gymnasium in Lvov. Diploma - Graduated in 1929

24. Languages and dialects (indicate proficiency as good, fair, poor.)

	Speak	Read	Understand
Language German	Fair	Fair	Fair
Language Russian	Good		Good
Language Slovakian	Good	Good	Good
Ukrainian	Good	Good	Good
Croatian	Good	Good	Good
Czech	Good	Good	Good
Polish	Good	Good	Good
Italian	Fair	Poor	Fair
English	Good		

25. Military service - dates, country, unit, rank, duty, where services performed, decorations, when discharged, why. Give details if ever prisoner of war

Organizer of UPA with no military rank.

26. Present and past membership in organizations (professional, social, political, etc.)

OUN and ZPUHVR member

27. Special skills, abilities, hobbies (radio, photography, etc.)

Photography, bee culture

28. Financial status - earnings, bank deposits, securities, property

Receives financial assistance from ZPUHVR

29. Employment history - type of work, salary, dates, employers, addresses, reasons for leaving. Include employment by any government.

Never held any salaried job in the normal sense.
As youth worked as farmer.
Worked as machine operator - Benson & Hedges cigarette factory, 515 West State NYC

29. (Continued)

30. Has subject done any writing? Give details, including titles of books, articles, publishers, dates.

Was author of troop muster appeals for Ukrainian underground

Book entitled "UPA", 1946, published in Germany

31. List persons living at same address, close associates, (individuals or groups), correspondents at home and abroad.

Corresponds with Uncle Mikola Lebed at 107 Havemeyer Street Brooklyn 11, N.Y. and sister in America

32. List five character references.

/PRO/

33. Court record - court, date, arrests, charges, punishments, sentences, acquittals, denazification, etc.

Sentenced to death in 1935 by the Polish Goverment. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment. Charge against him - being Ukrainian Nationalist leader

34. Description (Use American standards of measurement, if possible.)

Age: 47

Apparent age:

Height: 5 ft 8 in

Eyes: blue

Face - shape: Small Angular

Complexion: pale

Sex: male

Posture: erect

Weight: Aprx - 120 lbs

Teeth: Some false

Hair: dark blond

Scars: none

Build: slight emaciated

General appearance: Serious, intent, nervous, underfed

Prominent features: Penetrating eyes, pointed chin, sad mouth, narrow shoulders, two thirds bald head

Other identifying features:

35. Other miscellaneous biographical data and comments.

Personal Habits - heavy cigarette smoker

Entered U.S. 4 Oct 1949 at N.Y., N.Y.

Last entered U.S., 1 Sept 1952, N.Y. N.Y.

Operational trips 1953

Sponsoed by 1954

Project 1955

Aero-dynamics

A.C. Carthage

4. RUSAN, Maxim — used 1941 through 1944 in the Ukraine.
ZAHERNY, Roman — used in Italy 1944-1947
TURAN, Roman — used from 1947 to 1949 in Germany. Entered US under this alias 4 Octo or 1949

7. Austrian until 1918
Ukrainian 1918-1919
Indefinite 1919-1923
Polish 1923-1939
General Government 1941-1944
Stateless 1945-1950
Filed Declaration of intention to become US citizen #615863, 17 Mar 1950.

19. Kennkarte
Alien Registration # 7320118
DP card under alias Roman TURAN
Police wanted notice issued by the German Sicherheitspolizei and SD on 4 November 1941 in Lvov.
Filed declaration of intention to become US citizen # 615863, 17 Mar 1950.

22.

	Country	Purpose of Trip	Date
a.	Czechoslovakia, Prague, Berlin, Milan, Danzig, Warsaw.	OUN work and conferences with Col. Konovalets	1932 thru 1934 spring.
b.	Slovakia through Germany to Italy.	Attempt to get out of Europe to another continent.	1940
c.	Slovakia, Jugoslavia, Italy.		1944-1945
d.	From Italy to France and back to Italy.	Interview with French press, and liaison with other Ukrainian politicians.	1946 or 1947
e.	Italy to Germany	To rejoin ZP/UNVR group	1947
f.	Germany to US	For emigration purposes	1949
g.	US to Europe	Operational trips sponsored by Projects AERODYNAMIC and AE CARTHAGE.	1952, 1953, 1954, 1955.

A Russian price on his head

by WALLACE CROUCH

A WARTIME underground leader with a Russian price on his head and the scars of Gestapo torture still on his body slipped unnoticed into Sydney yesterday.

He is Mykola Lebed, 64, a legendary hero to hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians living in exile outside Russia.

He once led the Ukrainian Insurgent Army which in turn fought the Nazi invaders and the troops of Stalin who ruthlessly suppressed the Ukraine's bid for independence.

The present Soviet political police, the KGB, hold an arrest warrant for him. And Mr. Lebed carries in his wallet a Gestapo poster offering a big sum for him dead or alive.

Mr. Lebed now lives in New York, still waging his war—but now with propaganda, pamphlets and ideas.

He is secretary-general for foreign affairs of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHVR).

He is in Australia to lecture the 25,000-strong Ukrainian community here (7000 members in Sydney alone) to fan the flames of hope that the Ukraine may yet win world recognition as an independent republic, and not remain a "colonial province of the Russian Communist empire."

As a young freedom fighter Mykola Lebed was a fiery idealist. Now in middle-age he confesses to being more of a realist.

He no longer believes the Ukraine will get its independence as the result of a nuclear war, or outside intervention, or even from internal revolution within Russia itself.

He pins his hope of a separate identity for the Ukraine on evolution — a resurgence of its nationalism and culture, and its young people resisting "Russification" and the yoke of Kremlin control.

"The best I can hope for in the rest of my own lifetime is to see the Ukraine as a separate State, perhaps still within the Communist bloc but with the independence of Tito's Yugoslavia," he says.

"Open rebellion in the Ukraine against Moscow petered out in 1950. Stalin saw to that.

PENT-UP

"But Kruschev and then Brezhnev recognised the independent nature of the 50 million people of the Ukraine. They have taken off the pressure, allowed its youth greater freedom of speech, and heavily industrialised the region.

"My own belief is that all the pent-up forces Moscow has had to release in the Ukraine will some day manifest themselves in a tremendous uprising, political, if not military, that will end in the Ukraine getting its rightful place in the sun."

This belief Mr. Lebed expresses not with the voice of a fanatic, but soberly and quietly. He is a little, bald-headed man whose right arm hangs a little awkwardly.

That right arm is covered with long, hideous scars: in New York plastic surgeons virtually had to rebuild it, twisted and deformed as it was from months of being shackled to the walls of prisons.

[illegible] life on the run. His mother died in the Nazi invasion. His brother died fighting the Red Army.

He married his wife, Daria, also a resistance fighter, in a Warsaw prison. Both she and her daughter, Sorianna — now 22 and a graduate student of Columbia University — were inmates of the terrible Nazi concentration camp, Ravensbruck.

Suffering and starvation are Mykola Lebed's companions of old. Yet he keeps on fighting, plotting, planning . . .

He tells of how the very early Ukraine was the largest and richest of the Slav states, surviving even the Mongol and Tartar hordes before Czarist Russia swallowed it up and gave it interior status.

A long-simmering movement for Ukrainian nationality was given impetus by World War I, and for three years from 1917 the Ukrainian Republic existed freely.

But the success of the Russian Revolution spelled the end of this freedom. The Reds seized the richest parts of the Ukraine, and Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania between them split up its western sections.

MYKOLA LEBED

The infamous Hitler-Stalin Pact in 1939 next allowed Russia to regain control of all the Ukraine, the richest and most densely populated of all the Soviet republics.

Stalin's collectivisation of agriculture in the Ukraine, Russia's greatest food bowl, resulted in a terrible famine. This, in turn, was followed by unrest, massacres and deportations.

Those who starved to death or were butchered in those bloody years were numbered in millions.

This was the terror in which young Mykola Lebed, son of a peasant farmer, grew up to become a full-time resistance fighter.

In 1935 Mr. Lebed, as a "contact man" travelled illegally to confer with underground Ukrainian leaders in Berlin. The Gestapo arrested him and extradited him to Poland.

The Poles had no love for Ukrainian nationalists.

They sentenced Lebed to death, changed the sentence to life imprisonment, and for four years Mr. Lebed was held in solitary confinement under appalling conditions.

Mr. [illegible] escape came when the Germans, having conquered Poland, were marching him and 250 other political prisoners to a concentration camp.

"There was a riot, the guards opened up with guns, and the man manacled to me was shot. I told one guard I couldn't move with a wounded man dragging me down, so he removed the shackles and as he turned his back I ran for my life.

"I got back to the Ukraine. I had no food or water for five days. But I made it by sheer willpower."

When Hitler's Panzers thundered through the Ukraine in 1941 they brought a terror worse than Stalin's secret police.

The Nazis plundered its granaries, its steelworks, its coalmines and massacred its people.

HIT BACK

Mykola Lebed secretly toured the countryside organising the scattered resistance groups into the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. It hit back at the Nazis with guerilla warfare.

The Gestapo plastered "wanted" posters of Lebed everywhere. On one occasion while sheltering in the home of a priest two Gestapo men arrested him.

The Nazis searched him. They overlooked a pistol tucked in his belt. But they did find in his pocket a forged passport identifying him as a German collaborator. They let him go.

"As the tide of war turned and the Nazis retreated, we knew it was only a matter of time before the Communists would resume their drive against us, especially that now we were well organised.

"I undertook the mission of the country to the West to plead the case for the liberation of the Ukraine should the Allies proceed with their early plans to strike at Germany through the Balkans.

"Instead, their invasions were through France and Italy. Our chance was lost — and my own chance of getting back to the Ukraine impossible," he says.

While Mr. Lebed stayed in New York pleading the case for the Ukraine, its stubborn peasants continued fighting — even in the streets of Kiev, the capital — the forces of Stalin.

Eventually the revolt was crushed, and after Stalin's death succeeding Soviet rulers tried to pacify the Ukrainians with better agriculture, new industries and some freedoms. But even today, according to Mr. Lebed, unrest still simmers in the Ukraine.

And the word "Wanted" still hangs over the head of Mykola Lebed.

He says, "Only recently while visiting Europe I was contacted by a man claiming to be a Ukrainian nationalist and suggesting I get together to talk with other underground men in a house in Berlin close to the Wall.

"I made a precautionary check, then cancelled the meeting.

"The man was a Soviet secret police agent. And I've no doubts the idea was to get me alone and through the Wall into East Berlin."

Daily Telegraph 7 May 1965

The Advertiser, May 17 1965

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Mr. Mykola Lebed . . . a price on his head.

drink, inherit money or estate, or buy an article on hire purchase without having a guarantor.

"Pimpernel"

A short, slight man whom the Russians regard as somewhat of a "damned elusive Pimpernel" slipped in and out of Adelaide yesterday.

He is Mykola Lebed, 54, a wartime underground leader with a Russian price on his head and the scars of Gestapo torture still on his body.

Mr. Lebed, who is a legendary hero to hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians living in exile, arrived yesterday morning, made a speech and left quietly last night.

He once led the Ukrainian Insurgent Army which in turn fought the Nazi invaders and the troops of Stalin.

The present Soviet political police, the KGB, hold an arrest warrant for him, and in his wallet Mr. Lebed carries a Gestapo poster offering a big sum for him dead or alive.

Mr. Lebed, now lives in the US, still waging his war — but now with propaganda, pamphlets and ideas.

He is secretary-general for foreign affairs of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHVR).

He is in Australia to lecture to the 25,000-strong Ukrainian community and to "fan the flames of hope that Ukraine may yet win world recognition as an independent republic."

Ukraine

Mr. Lebed yesterday pointed out that it was incorrect to call his motherland "the Ukraine."

"It's Ukraine," he corrected, "without the prefix the. Just the same as it is Australia, not the Australia."

Red-White-Red

Two fine samples of the new but controversial Can-

Mr. Walkley will represent Australia at the conference of the Commonwealth Association of Architects in Malta.

Legal Road To Freedom

A gradual advance by constitutional means was the only way at present for Communist-ruled States to achieve freedom, Mr. Mykola Lebed, secretary-general for foreign affairs of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHVR), said yesterday.

Mr. Lebed, of New York, finished a brief visit to Adelaide last night.

"In this time, it is impossible to get help from the Western world, so we must change the policy and strategy of our underground movement," he said. "You remember Hungary.

"There can be no hopes placed on an atomic war and the question of revolution inside the USSR should only be considered as a combined effort of all the major peoples.

"We must rebuild the strength of our people to get more freedom of speech and in cultural life.

"In general, we use methods in so-called legal forms against the regime and especially the central committee of the Communist Party."

Mr. Lebed said that in this way the people could achieve more freedom step-by-step under the present constitution in the USSR.

HEAD OF ASTHMA APPEAL

Alderman Nicholls

Alderman W. R. Nicholls of the Adelaide City Council announced last night that he had accepted the chairmanship of the appeal committee of the Asthma Foundation of SA.

He said the foundation would begin a campaign next month, called "Operation Breathe Easy," to raise £50,000.

The money would be used to establish a research unit to investigate asthma and allied diseases and to extend SA's treatment facilities.

Alderman Nicholls said SA had one of the highest incidences of hay fever in the world.

About one in five people who suffered from hay fever contracted asthma.

Alderman Nicholls said the anti-asthma campaign in SA was being backed by a distinguished medical committee which would advise the foundation on its proposed programmes for post-graduate medical training, research and treatment.

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CONDEMNED TO DEATH BY THE RUSSIANS

MELBOURNE (AUSTRALIA)

Mykola Lebed still fights for his country

NEWS-WEEKLY 3 June 1965

A UKRAINIAN, who has never given up fighting for the rights of his people since 1930, is visiting Australia to address Ukrainian nationals here.

He is Mykola Lebed, secretary-general for foreign affairs of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council, which today has its headquarters in New York.

He has been sentenced to death by the Russians.

Today, the Council realises that any hope of organising insurrection in the Ukraine is futile, but believes that by fostering Ukrainian nationalism "by the methods of co-existence" it can defeat the program of Russification which is aimed at stamping out every vestige of Ukrainian language and culture.

Mykola Lebed was born in the Western Ukraine, and before he was 20 years old, he held a post in the leadership of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

Imprisoned by Germans

In 1935, while travelling illegally to Germany, he fell into the hands of the Gestapo, which arrested him and extradited him to Poland.

In Warsaw he was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Until 1939 he was in the Polish maximum security prisons at Swiety Krzyz and Rawicz.

At the outbreak of the Second World War he managed to escape from a prison convoy.

By 1941 he had reached the position of deputy head of OUN, and was the acting leader of the underground when the head of OUN, Stepan Bandera, went to a German prison.

Dead or alive

During this time, Lebel laid foundations for the conversion of the scattered Ukrainian resistance units into the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which fought on the Ukrainian territory both against the Nazis and the Communists.

Among his souvenirs of that period is a Gestapo poster, which bears his picture and states that he is to be captured dead or alive.

In 1943 Mr. Lebed was appointed to head the external affairs section of OUN and a year later, when the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (USVR) was formed to co-ordinate the entire Ukrainian independence struggle, he was made its secretary-general for foreign affairs.

Study of policy

From that time on he has worked as its chief representative in various countries of Central and Western Europe.

From 1949 he has lived in New York, where he is primarily engaged in the study of the Soviet Union and its nationality policy, with specific reference to Ukraine.

Mr. Lebed was married in 1936 in the Warsaw prison to Daria Hnatkivska, who had also been imprisoned for her membership in OUN.

Mrs. Lebed, and the couple's only daughter, Soriannа — now a graduate student at Columbia University — were inmates of the German concentration camp at Ravensbruck during World War II.

Still an underground

Today, while all attempts to promote physical resistance have been abandoned, the Ukrainians are carrying on the fight for national independence in the field of ideas.

It is not possible to send books and pamphlets into the Ukraine, but much is achieved by the use of couriers, and by a campaign of regular letter-writing.

Most of the letters are intercepted, but it estimated that about six per cent. get through.

The campaign is having a definite effect and the "war of ideas" is even influencing members of the Communist Party.

The Ukrainian Communist Party has publicly expressed its concern at the situation.

Secret pamphlet

Mr. Lebed has brought to Australia with him the text of a clandestine pamphlet written in the Ukraine.

It was written on the occasion of the trial of a man convicted of setting fire to the library in Kiev, last May.

MYKOLA LEBED
The war of ideas

It gives details of the virtually secret trial in a small court in the city of Kiev, and the testimonies of witnesses coached by the Soviet Security Police.

Authors of the unsigned pamphlet wrote that they could not put their names to it because "we live in a country where, for a word of truth, people are being criminally destroyed without trial."

Lawyers executed

They charge that "Russian chauvinism, like anti-Semitism, has been rehabilitated long ago in the colonial empire called the USSR," and refer to two other fires in the national libraries of Turkmenia and Usbekistan.

The pamphlet also tells of the secret trial and execution, a few years ago, of a group of Kiev and Lviv lawyers, who wanted to bring before the Supreme Soviet and the United Nations the question of colonial oppression in the Ukraine.

Remarks: Attached is the information on Mr. Lebed, proprietary hire , PDDYNAMIC (Prolog Research Corporation, 875 West End Avenue NYC, which you have said may be handled through a cleared contact

Mykola LEBED
Res: 113 Douglas Avenue, Yonkers, NY 10703 tel: 914-965-3862

DOB 23 November 1910 Koty Ukraine
verified at Yonkers Social Security Office by Certificate of Naturalization and Passport

SSN: [redacted]

Wife: Daria Olga LEBED nee DUMYN

DOB 23 October 1912 Sokol, Ukraine

SSN: [redacted]

No minor children.

Income for 1975 will be $18,774.00

Has filed claim at Social Security Office

45 South Broadway, Yonkers NY 10701

Miss Bowlin (phonetic) tel: 914-968-0400

Mr. Lebed has been employed with Prolog Research Corporation
875 West End Avenue
New York, NY 10025

since 1952. Latest position vice-president.

19 February 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Proposed retirement of PDDYNAMIC/2 (Mykola Lebed)

1. Pursuant to instructions from C/SE/SAG I invited Dr. Myroslav Prokop, President of Prolog Corporation, to dinner in New York on 13 February, to discuss, among other matters, the proposed retirement of Mykola Lebed, who will be 65 in November 1975. I explained to Prokop that since the PDDYNAMIC budget will not be increased we are examining ways to cut costs, and that Lebed's retirement would alleviate some of the budgetary pressure. It was pointed out that Government employees must retire at age 60, and that Headquarters believes that age 65 is appropriate for retirement in any outside activity receiving our support. I suggested that Lebed be appointed honorary chairman of the board, and that he work only those hours which he feels he can dedicate to the office and the ZP/UHVR.

2. Dr. Prokop, who is himself 62 this year, had a predictably negative reaction to the entire principle of retirement at age 65. He emphasized Lebed's modest income of $19,000, Mrs. Lebed's current problems with arthritis requiring medical attention, and expressed the view that retirement will present a relatively serious problem. Lebed is renting an apartment in Yonkers, N.Y.; the total of his monthly rent and utilities is not known to Prokop, but he assumes it should be in excess of $200. Prokop does not know about Lebed's other assets, if any, but assumes that they are modest. Prokop said if this salary is a problem, he, Kaminsky and Czajkowsky would take a voluntary reduction and donate the difference to Lebed. I assured Prokop that the legendary esprit de corps of the ZP/UHVR has been duly noted and appreciated by his friends at Headquarters, but that I would never approve such a move. I asked him to inquire into Lebed's future plans, broach the retirement situation to him, give me his reactions and all necessary facts and figures, and I will present his findings to Headquarters. He agreed, with a badly disguised air of resignation and depression, to discuss it with Lebed.

3. Lebed would be entitled to about $300. per month Social Security. He has a [CIA] pension fund totaling about $30,000 which he may take as a lump sum or as an annuity. He may not earn more than $2,700 per year without forfeiting one dollar of his social security payment for every dollar earned. His [CIA] pension is subject to a certain amount of tax which does not give him great benefits. Based on talks with Prokop and Lebed on my next visit I will make calculations as to his total probable benefits.

[ ]
SE/SAG/CA

SECRET

24 March 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Retirement of Mykola Lebed

1. During my operational meeting with PDDYNAMIC principals in New York on 20 March, I had occasion to talk alone with Mykola Lebed re his proposed retirement. He told me that although in reality he would like to retire in November 1975, when he reaches 65, he is deeply worried about the adverse economic effect on his life, and especially on his wife. His monthly rent is $330, subject as all rents are to increase, and his social security would be roughly $310 monthly. Mrs. Lebed is not employed; she has had some health problems. I know she has not worked for at least the past five years, and Lebed's 201 makes no mention of any previous employment. If she has not been employed she will receive no social security benefits.

2. Lebed has an [CIA] pension fund totaling about $38,000, which he may take in a lump sum or which can provide him with a monthly annuity of approximately $270 for life. He can earn only $2,700 a year without having to sacrifice part of his social security. As we have discussed, we can carry him as a Prolog consultant for this figure. This combination would give him about $790 per month, largely tax-free; Mrs. Lebed would receive survivor benefits, in the event of his death, from the pension plus social security, of $385.

3. The fact which mosts disturbs Lebed and Dr. Prokop is that CIA has decided that Lebed should retire. His contention is that when we began the operational relationship with ZP/UHVR in 1948 it was decided that the Council and later Prolog Corporation would formulate its own personnel policies, and that CIA concurrence would take individual problems into condideration. I could not dispute this, since if there is any record of such an agreement (and this is unlikely) it is buried in the archives. I reminded Lebed that I, as an Agency employee, must retire at 60. Obviously, since government employees retire with far greater financial benefits, he is not impressed by this fact.

4. Weighing the admittedly sad and worsening state of the PDDYNAMIC budget against the long and dedicated service of Mykola Lebed, I propose that we permit Prolog to carry Lebed at his present salary through FY 1976, but no longer. This will permit him to build up additional equity in his [CIA] pension fund and allow him to make a more gradual transition to what will at best be an austere retirement. This would also ease the mind of Prokop, who will be 65 in May 1978.

[ ]

SE/SAG/CA

SECRET

CHICAGO
CLEVELAND
DALLAS
DETROIT
FORT WORTH
HONOLULU
HOUSTON
LOS ANGELES
MIAMI

THE Wyatt COMPANY
ACTUARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT CONSULTANTS
1629 K STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
202 TEL. 296-5390

MINNEAPOLIS
NEW YORK
ORLANDO
PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON
OTTAWA
TORONTO

March 28, 1975

Law Offices

Washington, D. C. 20006

Re: Maybole Limited

Dear John:

Per your telephone request of March 24, we have made certain annuity cost calculations for a man born November 10, 1910, and wife born October 22, 1912.

$44,876 paid on January 1, 1976, will provide the man a life annuity of $302.76 per month commencing on the same date with a 50% survivor benefit.

Alternatively the $44,876 will provide the man a life annuity of $363.13 per month with no survivor benefit.

Our calculations were based on the usual Projected Annuity Mortality Table with 4% interest and no loading for expenses or contingencies.

Sincerely,

Gary D. Lake

Gary D. Lake, A.S.A.
Associate Actuary

GDL:lb

2 December 1975

Dear Mykola,

In order to complete the processing for your Social Security benefits, the office which is handling the claim will need the attached statement, which you should sign on the reverse side, with date, address, etc. No witnesses are required. I hope the statement, which I composed, is acceptable to you and Myrko. It has been reviewed by the competent authorities and approved. Only in the event that you seriously disagree with the statement, you may recompose it on the blank form which I have reproduced. The wording should not vary greatly, however. Do not be concerned about the statement "my present duties willbe assumed by the other incumbent vice-president." This statement is for the consumption of the Social Security office only, and merely amplifies the fact that the position has been abolished. It will have no effect upon your future activity with Prolog.

Please return this statement to my home address. If you have any questions please call me.

It appears that the reason for this statement, which is far less complicated than the demands of the Yonkers office, is that Social Security must be absolutely certain that you do not continue to hold the office, and are actually retiring. No one trusts his fellow man today!

We are looking forward to seeing you and Daria next Friday.

Best regards,

201 Lebed

Form Approved.
OMB No. 72-R0442

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF CLAIMANT OR OTHER PERSON

NAME OF WAGE EARNER, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON, OR SSI CLAIMANT	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
Mykola Lebed	[redacted]
NAME OF PERSON MAKING STATEMENT (If other than above wage earner, self-employed person, or SSI claimant)	RELATIONSHIP TO WAGE EARNER, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON, OR SSI CLAIMANT

Understanding that this statement is for the use of the Social Security Administration, I hereby certify that—

The reason my 1976 earnings will be less than $2,760 is that I am retiring at age 65, in accordance with personnel policies of my company. My position of vice-president with Prolog Corporation is being abolished due to budgetary considerations and reduced research activity. My present duties will be assumed by the other incumbent vice-president.

Form SSA-795 (8-74) (OVER)

COORDINATION WITH HEW/SSA

23 January 1976

Dear Mykola,

I am processing through the usual finance channels a check for Prolog in the amount of $57,530.70, the amount accumulated in your pension fund. This will go to Prolog as "income from research." Bohdan will then issue to you a Prolog check for the same amount. Please tell Bohdan that it may arrive in three or four checks which will total the above figure, and will take two or three weeks.

I hope that you will be able to invest this amount profitably. I have heard nothing more concerning your Social Security, so I assume that everything is in order.

Corinne and I send warmest regards to you and Daria. I'm looking forward to seeing you in February.

Sincerely,

U.S. Used Ex-Nazis Against Soviets, Hill Told

GAO Says at Least 5 Informants Obtained Agencies' Aid in Immigrating Here

THE WASHINGTON POST JUNE 1985

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

U.S. intelligence agencies actively recruited Nazis and European collaborators as anti-Soviet informants after World War II and later helped at least five of them enter the United States, a special report to Congress said yesterday.

The report, summing up a three-year investigation by the General Accounting Office, said the five included two alleged war criminals, a former Nazi SS officer, a convicted conspirator in an assassination and a traitor.

There have been previous reports that U.S. officials had helped or harbored former Nazis, but the GAO report provided new details and the first formal confirmation of numerous incidents. House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino (D-N.J.), who commissioned the inquiry, called the findings "extremely distressing."

"The laws and policies of our government specifically excluded from admission to the United States those wanted for these unspeakable crimes during the war," Rodino said in releasing the report. "It is unconscionable that we had any involvement in allowing anyone responsible for the Holocaust to find safe haven within our shores."

The GAO said it uncovered "no specific program to aid the immigration of undesirable aliens." It said the five received assistance individually. Two of them, the report said, "were protected from investigation."

In one of these cases, the GAO investigation found, the Central Intelligence Agency "invoked national security reasons to legalize an alien's immigration status." In the other case, the report indicated, the intelligence agency in question simply took no action "once it learned of derogatory information about one alien's wartime background."

The GAO said it reviewed U.S. intelligence personnel files and other records on 114 selected aliens and found that 12 who had "undesirable or questionable backgrounds" had immigrated to the United States. Of the five who were given assistance, one was brought here under an assumed name, the report said, and another "was accompanied to the consular office by an intelligence officer whose agency followed up on the immigration."

The other seven, the GAO found, managed to reach here "without immigration assistance," but all of them had also been "associated with U.S. or allied intelligence."

The report for Rodino's committee described some activities of the 12 individuals but named none, partly because much of the information identifying the U.S. agencies with the aliens and the location of their activities is still classified.

The GAO study also confirmed a special Justice Department inquiry's 1983 conclusion that the U.S. government had employed Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief of Lyons, as a paid informer in 1947 and later protected him from extradition to France and organized his escape to South America.

At a news conference in Rockland, Mass., former Justice Department prosecutor John Loftus, who contended several years ago that the government recruited war criminals in the wake of World War II, said one of the anonymous five cited in the GAO study was Stanislaw Stankevich, the so-called "Butcher of Borrisow" in White Russia, who died in 1980. Loftus said the State Department's Office of Policy Coordination, a postwar rival of the CIA, played a major role in protecting Stankevich.

> *"It is unconscionable that we had any involvement in allowing anyone responsible for the Holocaust to find safe haven within our shores."*
>
> —Rep. Peter W. Rodino

The GAO said most U.S.-employed Nazis and collaborators remained in Europe subsequent to their work. The report said the controversial recruitments took place under the increasing Cold War pressures of rivalry with the Soviet Union and urgent demands for "the highest possible quality of intelligence on the U.S.S.R. in the shortest time possible."

Describing the prevailing attitude of the time, one former intelligence officer told GAO investigators that "any SOB who was against the Russians was our SOB." Another ex-officer, the report said, declared that "we would have slept with the Devil to obtain information on communists."

The GAO emphasized that it could not tell how many Nazis and European collaborators received official assistance in coming to the United States, but the issue has received growing attention since a special Justice Department office was set up in 1979 to find and deport those living in this country illegally. The former head of that office, Allan Ryan, says "Nazi war criminals came here by the thousands."

The GAO report said those who were given U.S. intelligence agency help included "Subject A," who was listed as a wanted war criminal by the U.N. War Crimes Commission on charges that he ordered the executions of suspected communist sympathizers. Now dead, he came here in the mid-1950s.

Subject B, who Loftus said was Stankevich, "occupied many positions of trust as part of a Nazi-appointed government in Eastern Europe" and was "alleged to have been involved in massacres of several thousand civilians, predominantly Jews." He was said to have helped a U.S. agency apprehend and convict a Soviet agent in the U.S. zone of Germany in 1951 and, for that, was helped in emigrating here several years later. The agency, the GAO said, "was aware of the subject's background and had established a file on him in 1949."

2 War Criminals Had Official Help in Getting to U.S., Study Finds

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 28 — At least two wanted Nazi war criminals, as well as an SS officer and a convicted assassin, received official American help in immigrating to the United States after World War II, the General Accounting Office told Congress today. All four were said to have links to United States intelligence agencies.

Seven other important Nazis and their collaborators who had American intelligence connections were found to have entered the country but without official assistance, the accounting office reported.

But the accounting office, an investigative arm of Congress, said it had found "no specific program" to help German Nazis who had worked with United States intelligence to immigrate to the United States.

Report Concludes Inquiry

In a 40-page report wrapping up a three-year investigation into links between United States agencies and Nazi war criminals in the early postwar years, the accounting office did not provide the names of any of the Nazis cited, and in most cases it also withheld, as classified information, the identities of the intelligence agencies involved.

Congressmen and staff aides who had been eagerly awaiting the report indicated that they were not happy with the decision to conceal the names of the individuals and agencies and would press for additional data at hearings on the report's subject matter, which are to be scheduled, probably after the summer.

The accounting office did not explain why the material was still classified after almost 40 years, but generally intelligence agency material remains classified unless there is an overriding reason for making it public.

The report thus appeared likely to repeat a controversy over an accounting office study on Nazi war criminals. In 1978 the office announced it had found no evidence of a Government conspiracy to obstruct investigations of reputed war criminals. That report was widely criticized as superficial, prompting the House Judiciary Committee to request the latest inquiry.

Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called the report's findings "extremely distressing" and added in a statement released with the report:

"The laws and policies of our Government specifically excluded from admission to the U.S. those wanted for these unspeakable crimes during the war. It is unconscionable that we had any involvement in allowing anyone responsible for the Holocaust to find safe haven within our shores."

For the report, the accounting office analyzed files of 114 Europeans identified by Government and other sources as Nazis or collaborators of the German-Italian-Japanese alliance of World War II who had connections to United States intelligence agencies.

Among those the office said it found had been assisted into the country was a wartime "paid Nazi intelligence agent and cabinet member in a German-sponsored East European Government," now dead, who had been listed as a war criminal by the United National War Crimes Commission for ordering the executions of suspected Communist sympathizers.

Another war criminal with intelligence links who was said to have been helped into the country was described as having been involved in "massacres of several thousand civilians, predominantly Jews."

About 1951, the report said, he was approached in the American occupation zone of Germany by a Soviet agent who attempted to recruit him for spying. Instead, according to the report, he turned the Russian in to the Americans. As a reward, an American intelligence agency helped him into the United States several years later, the report said.

After rising to an important job on an unnamed intelligence project, he came under investigation by the Justice Department's Nazi hunting office. He died before the inquiry could be concluded.

John Loftus, a former investigator in the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations for war crimes cases, said the identification seemed to match the case of Stanislaw Stankievich, a Byelorussian who worked for Radio Liberty, an American broadcasting station with intelligence links.

A man who was identified as a member of the SS, the Nazi elite guard, was reported to have been assisted into the country. He was described as having been involved "in the confiscation of Jewish properties and the resettlement of Jews." The American intelligence agency he worked with did not know this at first, the report said, but when officials learned of it they appeared to take no action.

Another figure brought into the country was described as a member of an underground revolutionary group in Europe who had been convicted of taking part in an assassination plot against an unnamed high East European official and who later escaped from prison.

Man Accused of War Crimes Is Scheduled to Have Bail Set

LOS ANGELES, June 28 (AP) — A Federal magistrate said today that he intended to set bail for Andrija Artukovic, accused of overseeing the deaths of 700,000 people as a Nazi collaborator, because the ailing man's imprisonment was cruel and unusual punishment.

Mr. Artukovic, whose ailments include senility and partial blindness, has been held at the Federal medical facility in Springfield, Mo., since March 15 as he battled extradition to Yugoslavia. Mr. Artukovic maintains he is not guilty of war crimes.

Magistrate John R. Kronenberg, who plans to announce his decision Monday, said: "The man is 85. He could go tomorrow.

"There is absolutely no question in my mind under the circumstances to place him in a facility separate from his family in my view constitutes cruel and unusual punishment and therefore for that reason I believe he should be admitted to bail."

Mr. Artukovic served as the World War II Interior Minister of the German Nazi puppet state of Croatia. The Yugoslavian Government has said he is responsible for the deaths of some 700,000 Jews, gypsies and Serbs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 198

Volume X, No. 3

Boston Review

SECRETS OF STATE:

Intelligence Activities and American History

John Loftus

The secrets are buried in Suitland, Maryland, in twenty underground vaults owned by the United States government. Each vault is one acre in size, about three- to four-hundred-feet deep, fifty- to seventy-feet tall, filled floor to ceiling with classified documents that were put there shortly after World War II. Do you remember the last scene from *Raiders of the Lost Ark*? Suitland is like that, only less organized. The people who created the arcane filing systems and index cards have long since retired from government service. To compound the confusion, each vault is owned by a different agency, and each denies access to the others.

The vaults are connected by a long underground corridor; security areas are blocked off by computer-controlled gates. The infrequent visitor inserts a special card in the slot and then approaches heavy steel vault doors with combination locks. Inside the vaults, notebooks and legal pads are carefully checked to ensure that unauthorized material is not withdrawn. A long time ago, while the vaults were being built, a few snakes crawled inside and nested among the dry, dusty alcoves. The vault custodians swear that a few still lie hidden in the shadows.

Like the snakes, there are some creatures of American diplomacy that do not like the light of day. Doctors are said to bury their mistakes; bureaucrats classify their errors and inter them at Suitland. In the last forty years, I am perhaps the only person ever granted full security access to the American security archives. My Top Secret clearance from the Justice Department had to be upgraded several levels just to get in. Among the esoteric codewords added to my file was a "COSMIC" clearance from NATO, and a "Q" clearance from the Atomic Energy Commission. Some of the secrets I had come to read were buried in the vault where nuclear warfare documents are kept.

It was a unique opportunity to sample the underhistory of America. For two years, I reviewed intelligence files from 1945 to the present on a specific topic: utilization of Nazi war criminals as secret agents in the cold war against communism. When time permitted, I engaged in a casual scrutiny of classified operations in other areas. My Eagle Scout attitudes on American policy were shattered. There is a level of information that does not reach the public, sometimes not even presidents and the Congress. It may not be hyperbole to suggest that one third of modern American history is classified.

To be fair, ninety per cent of the men and women in our intelligence services are good and decent folk, mindful of the Constitution and respectful of our system of government. The hideous atrocities in Russia during the Stalinist era, still largely undocumented in the West, convinced me that United States intelligence services are indispensable to our national defense, indeed that a good secret service is our best chance for peace. It was a tiny proportion of American intelligence activities that terrified me. There were records of cold warriors who convinced themselves that it would be in the national interest to lie to the president, to disobey Congress, to commit mutiny. They even lied to the other American intelligence agencies with disastrous consequences.

I do not claim to be an intelligence expert, I am an attorney. But I did have a rare opportunity to perform a sort of consumer's shopping comparison among the products of our intelligence community. My opinion is this: our intelligence bureaucracies make the post office look efficient. According to a 1948 Top Secret report from the State Department, there were twenty-two different American intelligence organizations interviewing refugees in occupied Germany after World War II. All competed for the same agents, the same resources, and in some instances, spent as much time spying on each other as they did on the Russians.

To help sort out the chaos, the British Secret Service loaned us one of their top officers from 1949 to 1951. His name was Sir Harold Adrian Russell ("Kim") Philby. Kim Philby was the highest ranking communist spy ever to penetrate the British Government. Kim Philby's job was to help the amateurish Americans coordinate their infant intelligence community. He was the genius behind relocating Nazis to America. He ensured that only those Nazi groups that were riddled with Soviet spies came to our shores. With Philby's help, our cold war operations degenerated to the level of a comic opera, where innocent spies bumbled across the stage of world events, ignorant of the fact that Moscow was calling the tune and carefully orchestrating the grand finale.

Next to the loss of the secret of the atom bomb, the loss of our cold war espionage system behind the iron curtain was probably America's greatest intelligence disaster. Philby's Nazi networks sold us out. To paraphrase Churchill, hiring Nazis was worse than immoral; it was a mistake. For forty years, the only part of the program that worked was the coverup. Too many senior politicians would be embarrassed, not to mention our diplomats and intelligence chiefs.

When I asked permission to write a history of the secret Nazi programs, the CIA and the Army were delighted (off the record, of course). They had been blamed for years by the popular media for a host of illegal programs that were actually run by the State Department. The bitter truth is that the CIA controls less than ten per cent of the intelligence budget, and is regarded as far too "liberal" to be trusted with some illegal operations, especially ones that Congress has explicitly prohibited. Perhaps because of the internecine warfare still rampant in Washington, my manuscript emerged from the censorship committees largely intact and caused a minor uproar when it was released on "60 Minutes" in 1982.

The House Judiciary Committee demanded a full investigation. The General Accounting Office was ordered to conduct a complete audit of Nazi-intelligence recruitment. That report is due back to Congress in the summer of 1985. Several Congressmen are planning to hold hearings sometime in the fall. Don't hold your breath. I am still uncertain whether the system will work.

You see, there is far more buried in the files than the mere recruitment of Nazis. I took a peek at some of our modern operations when I was down in the vaults. There are no wolves in the underground forest today, but there are some rogue elephants. There are still a few misguided individuals who run secret programs at their own instigation, the best and brightest of today's generation repeating the errors of Alan Dulles. Congress is less than enthusiastic about poking about in these secret places, and well they might be. Congress has a few scandals of its own buried in Suitland. Nothing earth-shaking mind you; a few senators and congressmen on Hitler's payroll, a few folders of Swiss bank records, that sort of thing. Most of our congressman are suprisingly decent and reasonably competent. But it only takes a few who know where the bodies are buried to steer the unwilling away from the unmentionable.

George Orwell once told the story of a French intelligence officer who sanitized his own file to conceal his shift of opinion after the Hitler-Stalin pact. Orwell wrote "the most powerful form of lie is the omission, and it is the duty of the historian to make sure that those lies do not creep into the history books."

Eventually, the files at Suitland will make their way into the history books. After forty years, low-level files are released to the National Archives.

Jul. 1985

Position: Vice President
Salary: $19,500

Retired Part-time

Name LEBED, Mykola [redacted]

Place of birth Koty, Ukraine Date of Birth 23 November 1910
day Month Year

Social Security number [redacted]

Address 113 Douglas Ave., Yonkers, NY. 10703

US citizen Yes In naturalized date _____
day month year

Mother's maiden name Katerina MAZOVSKA

Brothers or sisters Vasil and Olga

Wife's name (or husband's name) Doria Olga Dumyn

Foreigntravel (list dates and countries) Czechoslovakia(1932), Germany (1934), Italy (1940), France (1946), Poland (1929)(1934)

Military service UPA

Education: High school _____
University _____
Post graduate study _____

Language fluency Ukrainian, Polish, German, English, Czech, Italian, Russian, Croatian, Slovakian.

Previous employment With PROLOG since 1952 (Latest position as vice-president.

Organizations of which you are a member ZPUHVR

PROJECT: ORDYNAMIC

NAME: LEBED, Mykola

NATIONALITY: U.S./Ukrainian

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT 1st V.P. Prolog Corp. until July 85. - Distribution ADVISER

FULL TIME / PART TIME / OTHER Part time / CONSULTATION as of July 85.

WITTING OR NOT: Witting

PAY AND CURRENCY: $19,500 USD.

NUMBER OF YEARS EMPLOYED: 32 Yrs.

WAS PERSON TRACED? Yes RESULTS: Negative

ANY SECURITY CLEARANCE OR POA? OA - CSA Feb. 58

DB-4381

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Political and Psychological Staff

SUBJECT:

1. Attached is a memorandum prepared by [redacted], head of the QRDYNAMIC organization. This is a wholly-owned Agency instrumentality, a Ukrainian ~~exile~~ ethnic group headquartered in New York with its printing and publishing facility in Western Europe. The objective of the QRDYNAMIC activity is to produce and infiltrate into the Soviet Union material aimed at keeping alive Ukrainian nationalist spirit while exploiting the vulnerabilities of the Soviet system.

2. The subject of QRDYNAMIC's concern is a recently released study by the General Accounting Office (GAO) of the U.S. Congress describing alleged Nazis and ~~Axis~~ Axis collaborators whom U.S. intelligence organizations purportedly assisted in settling in the U.S. following World War II. The Chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary

WARNING NOTICE
INTELLIGENCE SOURCES
OR METHODS INVOLVED

CL BY [redacted]
DECL OADR
DRV HUM 4-82

[18 July 85]

SUBJECT:

Committee, Congressman Michael Rodino, commissioned this study and announced that hearings based on the report will be conducted by his Committee in the fall. Of the 5 individuals described in the report, only one has a continuing relationship with the Agency, Mykola Lebed, the founder and former head of QRDYNAMIC.

3. The study is based on an extensive review of DO file material, some of which goes back to predecessor organizations. Based on a file review and discussions with Agency officers familiar with the background of Mr. Lebed, it would appear that he has been erroneously placed in the category of Nazi collaborator based on underground actions he committed either against the Nazis or before the war as a Ukrainian underground fighter. Based on the record, he was not a Nazi collaborator and, in fact, was considered by the Nazis to be a fugitive.

4. The issue at hand is significant beyond the question of the report's accuracy. With the report in the public domain, several newspaper articles have appeared, and it seems only a matter of time until Mr. Lebed is mentioned by name. This could

SUBJECT:

have a serious and possibly destructive effect on the entire QRDYNAMIC operation. Attendant publicity would strain the credibility of the organization. It can be assumed that investigative reporting would probe its contacts and sources of support and that Agency funding would soon become either apparent or widely speculated. At the same time, it can be expected that the Soviet Union would utilize its active measures capability in an effort to destroy the organization, which has been a continuing target of Soviet intelligence services since its inception in 19~~49~~ forties.

5. This office first learned of the GAO report on 29 June 1985 through an article in the New York Times, one day after the report had been made public. Neither the report itself nor the fact that it was being prepared had been coordinated with this office. We were, in fact, completely unaware that any such report was in preparation. When we looked into the matter, we were told by IMS that about two years ago the GAO had obtained authorization from a senior officer in the DO to have access to DO files for the purpose of compiling such a report. Further, this senior officer authorized the release of such documents to the GAO and the

SUBJECT:

preparation of the report, specifically without requiring that this be coordinated with any area divisions or staff within the DO. Apparently as a result of this unusual procedure, the existence of the report came as a complete surprise to this office.

6. In light of the above, we recommend that certain corrective measures need to be taken at once to prevent the demise of one of our major instrumentalities targeted against the Soviet Union:

a. That the Chairmen of the appropriate House and Senate oversight committees be briefed of the situation, and that they apprise Congressman Rodino as appropriate.

b. That means be explored to effect a correction of the record and that this correction may be made public as soon as possible.

SUBJECT:

c. That a review be conducted to determine if there was impropriety in the handling of DO information with regard to sources and methods.

Attachment

SECRET

9 August 1985

FOR COORDINATION WITH DoJ/OSI

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Potential Impact of GAO Investigation on QRDYNAMICS

1. On 2 August 1985, a meeting was held in the IMS office at Headquarters between Agency representatives and Mr. John Tipton, U.S. General Administration Office (GAO), the congressional investigation agency. The Agency was represented by Messrs. [redacted] and [redacted] from PPS/SEO; [redacted] and [redacted] from IMS/FPL. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the results of the GAO investigation of alleged Nazi and Axis collaborators, some of whom were reportedly assisted by U.S. intelligence agencies in settling in the United States. Specifically, the subject of Agency concern is the case described in the GAO report dealing with the founder and former head of QRDYNAMIC, Mykola LEBED. Based on subsequent review of Mr. LEBED's 201 file by [redacted], it would appear that he was erroneously placed in the category of alleged Nazi collaborators by GAO investigators based on allegations from sources of questionable reliability or actions committed by Mr. LEBED as a Ukrainian freedom fighter before the war. (For discussion of this case, see draft memorandum from C/PPS to DDO.)

2. [redacted] explained briefly the purpose of the meeting and the nature of Agency concern, which was essentially as follows: The fact that the report is in the public domain, there is the possibility of public identification of Mr. LEBED by name with Subject D in the report and his previous as well as current relationship to the QRDYNAMIC operation. Attendant publicity would strain the credibility of the organization, and it can be assumed that investigative reporters would probe into the contacts and sources of support and Agency connections. At the same time, it can be expected that the Soviet Union would use its active measures capability to destroy the effectiveness of the organization, which has been a target of Soviet intelligence service attacks since QRDYNAMIC's inception in 1949. [redacted] went on to explain that his office learned of the investigation and the existence of the report from the media, where it was reported on

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CL BY [redacted]
DECL-OADR
HUM 4-82

(OA-01789)

SECRET

09 Aug 85

[redacted]

SUBJECT: Potential Impact of GAO Investigation on QRDYNAMICs

the day after the issuance of the report. The draft report apparently was not coordinated with DO staff elements. Had it been so coordinated, [ ] said, we would have caught the inclusion of Mr. LEBED in the report and brought to the attention of senior agency officials and GAO investigators the potential impact of this action on Agency equities. The main purpose of this meeting, therefore, was to see what can be done now to minimize the serious damage this development could have on Agency major intrumentality. Specif- ically, the following points need to be addressed:

a. What records maintained by the USG agencies were examined by the GAO investigators in addition to those kept by the Agency, and was there any derogatory information of which we are not aware?

b. Can the public record (in the GAO report) be corrected and this correction made public to disassociate Mr. LEBED from the category of Nazi and Axis collaborators?

c. What can be or should be done with respect to the proposed hearings by Congressman Rodino, Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary?

d. What other steps need to be taken to protect Agency equities and possibly amend the harm done to Mr. LEBED's personal standing in the community?

3. Mr. Tipton stated that he was generally aware of the purpose of the meeting and sympathized fully with Agency concerns. He made the following key observations:

a. The GAO team examined files maintained by INS, FBI, and CIA. Findings in the GAO report are based primarily on Agency files, since files of other agencies did not contain any additional information of significance on Mr. LEBED. When [ ] noted that all allegations in Agency files were based on sources of questionable credibility and were answered or explained by Agency staffers in several key documents, Mr. Tipton stated that the allegations were taken on their face value and especially since Mr. LEBED was the subject of a similar investigation soon after his arrival in the United States without fully resolving questions concerning his background. Mr. Tipton opined that it would not serve any purpose, in fact, it may even compound the problem at hand if we were to try to correct the public record as presented in the GAO report, for it would only attract undue attention to this matter by friend and foe alike.

b. Mr. Tipton said he is aware of the possibility of congressional committee hearings on the cases surfaced in the GAO report (including Mr. LEBED's) and has argued against

SUBJECT: Potential Impact of GAO Investigation on QRDYNAMICs

it with Rep. Rodino's staff. Mr. Tipton stated that he does not see what a congressional hearing may accomplish but we should be aware that there are "forces" in the wings which press for such hearings. Besides, as [redacted] noted, next year is a congressional election year. If and when it becomes estab- lished that a hearing is definitely being planned, the Agency should bring its concerns to the attention of Congressman Rodino and his staff.

c. Mr. Tipton went on to state that it is his understanding that the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigation (OSI) has initiated its own investigation into Mr. LEBED's case. If this investigation uncovers serious violations of U.S. laws by Mr. LEBED's entry into the U.S., this could serve as a basis for initiating deportation procedures by the INS against Mr. LEBED. In this connection, [redacted] suggested, and Mr. Tipton agreed, that OSI investigators must be made aware of Agency concerns for its equities in this case, but that we should approach OSI diplomatically and cautiously.

4. After this informal exchange of views, all present agreed to the following game plan:

a. Mr. Tipton consented to review once again, together with Agency representatives, the files on Mr. LEBED held by the Agency and other USG agencies, as appropriate, to determine definitively the severity of allegations and whether his inclusion in the GAO report was fully justified. Mr. Tipton promised to get in touch with [redacted] o/a 13 August to arrange for this review.

b. As a first step in approaching OSI on this case, we shoudd obtain the views of [redacted], formerly with OSI, and now with OGC/CIA.

c. As for Congressman Rodino's planned hearings, we should await a more definite word on whether and when these hearings would take place, if at all.

[redacted]

PPS/SEO/SIB

SECRET

2P

15 August 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Potential Impact of GAO Investigation on QRPOOL

1. On 16 August 1985, Messrs. [redacted], OGC, and [redacted], DO/PPS, met with Mr. Neil Sherr, Office of Special Investigation (OSI), Justice Department. The subject of the meeting was the case of Mr. Mykola LEBED, who is cited in the General Accounting Office (GAO) report as having allegedly been a Nazi collaborator during World War II and was one of several such persons who were assisted by U.S. intelligence agencies to settle in the United States after the war. (See MFR of 9 August on the same subject.)

2. Mr. LEBED has served, since 1952 until his retirement in 1979, as principal agent for one of our proprietaries, QRPOOL, and since then has continued association with the operation as a part-time advisor. The purpose of the meeting at OSI was to inform Mr. Sherr of Agency concerns for a potential compromise of QRPOOL activity if any further publicity results from legitimate investigations or public hearings.

3. At the outset, [redacted] assured Mr. Sherr that the purpose of our visit was not to influence in any way any legitimate investigation which OSI may deem necessary in the case of Mr. LEBED, but rather our primary and sole concern is for the security of our proprietary operations and that we wished to communicate that concern to OSI so that appropriate steps are taken to prevent undue exposure.

4. Mr. Sherr assured Agency representatives that care will be taken to protect the security of the Agency proprietary if and when investigation of Mr. LEBED's case is undertaken and that his office will inform Agency representatives of any new development in the case. Mr. Sherr also added that he doubts that there will

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CL BY [redacted]
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DRV HUM 4-82

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FOR COORDINATION WITH DoJ/OSI

SUBJECT: Potential Impact of GAO Investigation on QRPOOL

be any in-depth inquiry into Mr. LEBED's background for lack of hard evidence, and that he has opined to Congressman Rodino's staff that proposed public hearings of cases cited in the GAO report would be superfluous.

5. Agency representatives informed Mr. Sherr that we also intend to inform our oversight committees in Congress on this matter and voice our concerns for the security of the proprietary operation.

85-1706

7 OCT 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Office of Legislative Liaison

THROUGH: Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Political and Psychological Staff

SUBJECT: GAO Report with Potential for Compromise of QRPLUMB Operation

1. Purpose: The purpose of this memorandum is to bring to your attention a recent development which has a potential for a compromise of QRPLUMB operation. This is an Agency instrumentality, a Ukrainian group headquartered in New York, with its printing and publishing facility in Western Europe. The objective of the QRPLUMB activity is to produce and infiltrate into the Soviet Union material aimed at keeping alive the Ukrainian nationalist spirit while exploiting the vulnerabilities of the Soviet system.

2. Background:

a. The subject of our concern is a recently released study by the General Accounting Office (GAO) of the U.S. Congress describing alleged Nazis and Axis collaborators, some of whom U.S. intelligence organizations purportedly assisted in settling in the U.S. following World War II. The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Congressman Peter W. Rodino, Jr., commissioned this study and reportedly intends to hold hearings based on the report this fall. Of the twelve individuals described (but not named) in the report as having had former Agency connections, only one has a continuing relationship with the Agency, Mykola Lebed, the founder and former head of QRPLUMB.

b. The GAO study is based on extensive review of DO files as well as those of other U.S. Government agencies (INS, FBI, DOD, National Archives). We have reviewed Mr. Lebed's 201 file and discussed this matter with Agency officers familiar with his

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SUBJECT: GAO Report with Potential for Compromise of QRPLUMB Operation

background. From this, it would appear that Mr. Lebed has been placed by GAO investigators in the category of alleged Nazi collaborator based on allegations by known or suspected Soviet agents, or actions he committed before the war as a Ukrainian underground fighter. According to the record, he was not a Nazi collaborator and, in fact, was considered by the Nazis to be a fugitive.

c. The issue at hand is significant beyond the question of the report's accuracy. With the report in the public domain, and several newspaper articles have appeared, it seems only a matter of time until Mr. Lebed is mentioned by name. This could have a serious and possibly destructive effect on the QRPLUMB operations. Attendant publicity would strain the credibility of the organization. It can be assumed that investigative reporting would probe its contacts and sources of support and that Agency funding would soon become either apparent or widely speculated. At the same time, it can be expected that the Soviet Union would marshal its active measures capabilities in an attempt to destroy the organization, which has been a continuing target of Soviet intelligence services since its inception in 1949.

d. This office first learned of the GAO report on 29 June 1985 through an article in the New York Times, one day after the report had been made public. Neither the report itself nor the fact that it was being prepared had been coordinated with this office. We were, in fact, completely unaware that any such report was in preparation. When we looked into the matter, we were told by IMS that about two years ago the GAO had obtained authorization from the most senior DO level to have access to DO files for the purpose of compiling such a report. The DDO authorized the release of such documents and the preparation of the GAO report, apparently without requiring that this be coordinated with area divisions or staffs within the DO. The existence of the report thus came as a complete surprise to this office.

3. Action Taken: Subsequent to the appearance of the GAO report, we took the following preliminary actions designed to collect the facts surrounding this issue and forestall possible compromise of QRPLUMB :

a. Discussions were held with the DO legal staff and with the IMS staff which provided the Agency documents to the GAO investigative team. We also met with the head of the GAO investi-

SUBJECT: GAO Report with Potential for Compromise of QRPLUMB Operation

gative team. The latter admitted in these discussions that the allegations against Mr. Lebed were very weak and that had he known of Mr. Lebed's connection with QRPLUMB instrumentality, he would not have included the allegations against him in the unclassified GAO report.

b. Agency representatives from the Office of the General Counsel and this office met with the Head of the Office of Special Investigation (OSI) at the Department of Justice and apprised him of the case and our concern for the security of QRPLUMB operations. Chief, OSI stated that his office does not have a file on Mr. Lebed and at the moment has no basis for initiating an investigation of him; and if such investigation is warranted in the future, he will inform the Agency of his action. He advised against taking any action intended to correct the public GAO statement on Mr. Lebed lest it attract unfavorable media investigative reporting. Additionally, he recommended that we inform our Congressional oversight committees and Congressman Rodino of the case and our security concerns, especially since he had indications that Congressman Rodino was under pressure from certain quarters to hold a hearing on the GAO report.

4. Action Recommended: In light of the above, we recommend that the Director of Legislative Liaison inform the appropriate House and Senate oversight committees and that Congressman Rodino be apprised of our concerns for the security of the Agency's operational instrumentality.

16 October 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Interrogation of QRPLUMB/2

1. On 15 October 1985, Mr. Mykola Lebed, founder and former head of QRPLUMB, 1952-79, was interrogated by two representatives of the Office of Special Investivation (OSI), Department of Justice, in the presence of two Agency officers. The interrogation took place in New York, and stemmed from allegations that Mr. Lebed was implicated in the political assassination of the Polish Minister of Interior in 1934, and that he cooperated with the Germans during World War II. These allegations also appeared in the GAO Report prepared at the request of Rep. Rodino and were based in part on the review of Agency files. (See C/PPS memorandum to OCLL, 7 Oct 85.) The ground rules for the interrogation were that Agency representatives would be present and that the scope would be limited to the period from 1932 to 1945 (i.e. end of the war) in order to protect current Agency equity.

2. Contrary to previous mutual agreement between OSI and Agency representatives, the OSI interrogators conducted an in-depth and aggressive interrogation of Mr. Lebed, and expanded their scope into the history, policies, and operations of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), of which Mr. Lebed was a member, and during the war its acting head.

3. In the course of the five-hour interrogation, which was under oath, Mr. Lebed admitted that he was indirectly involved in the political assassination of the Polish official in 1934, for which he was convicted, and declined to answer any more questions on the subject contending that he was protecting living persons, and that he would testify on this matter only in court.

4. In response to all questions on the allegations of cooperation with the Germans, Mr. Lebed categorically denied that he ever cooperated with them: on the contrary, while his family was incarcerated in a concentration camp during the war, he was hunted by Gestapo for organizing and leading a nationalist anti-Nazi guerrilla movement from 1941-44.

5. Agency representatives protested against coupling a 50-year-old case (assassination plan) with the limited OSI mandate to investigate alleged Nazi-collaborators/war criminals; however, OSI representatives argued that their area of interest extends to the pre-war operations of the OUN of which Mr. Lebed was a leading member.

FOR COORDINATION WITH DoJ/OSI

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SUBJECT: Interrogation of [redacted]

6. In response to Agency officers' query, OSI representatives stated, on the record, that there are no grounds for criminal prosecution of Mr. Lebed for his alleged part in the assassination (because of expired statute of limitations); however, administrative proceedings for Mr. Lebed's denaturalization, and ultimate deportation could be instituted against him if the results of this interrogation warrant it, and/or additional evidence may be uncovered against him.

7. OSI representatives agreed to keep Agency representative (OGC) informed of any further developments on this case.

[redacted]
PPS/SEO/SIB

DD/O 85-1791

21 OCT 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Political and Psychological Staff

SUBJECT: OSI Investigation with Potential for Compromise of QRPLUMB Operation

1. Purpose: The purpose of this memorandum is to bring to your attention recent developments which have potential for the compromise of the QRPLUMB operation. This is an Agency instrumentality, a Ukrainian group headquartered in New York, with its printing and publishing facility in Western Europe. The objective of the QRPLUMB actvity is to produce and infiltrate into the Soviet Union material aimed at keeping alive the Ukrainian national spirit while exploiting the vulnerabilities of the Soviet system.

2. Background:

a. The subject of our concern is Mr. Mykola Lebed, founder and long-term head of QRPLUMB (1952-1979), who has recently been the object of investigations by the General Administration Office (GAO) and the Department of Justice.

b. Last June, after a two-year review of U.S. Government files, including this Agency, GAO published a report on alleged Nazi and Axis collaborators who purportedly were assisted by U.S. intelligence agencies in settling in the U.S. after World War II. Of twelve individuals described in the report (but not named), only Mr. Lebed has a continuing relationship with the Agency.

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CL BY [redacted]
DECL OADR
DRV HUM 4-82

FOR COORDINATION WITH DoJ/OSI

SUBJECT: OSI Investigation with Potential for Compromise of QRPLUMB Operation

c. Based on our review of Mr. Lebed's 201 file and corroboration of Agency officers familiar with his background, we have no basis to believe that Mr. Lebed was a Nazi collaborator. In fact, he organized and led (1941-44) a Ukrainian nationalist armed resistance movement against Nazi occupation of Ukraine and as early as 1941 was on the Gestapo wanted list. Because of Mr. Lebed's prior services to this Agency (Operation REDSOX) and especially the Agency's desire to utilize him in its future CA programs, Mr. Lebed was settled in the U.S. under the provisions of Section 8 of the CIA Act of 1949.

3. The issue at hand is significant beyond the question of the GAO report's accuracy. The report is in the public domain, and several newspaper articles on the subject have already appeared. On 17 October 1985, Congressman Rodino, who commissioned the GAO investigation, held a hearing on the report without identifying individuals described in the report. It is a matter of time, however, before Mr. Lebed is mentioned by name. This could have serious and possibly destructive effect on the QRPLUMB operation.

4. In a separate action, and presumably ensuing from the GAO investigation, the Office of Special Investigation (OSI), Department of Justice, has initiated its own investigation into Mr. Lebed's case. On 15 October 1985, the OSI, in coordination with CIA's Office of General Counsel (OGC), conducted an in-depth interrogation of Mr. Lebed in the presence of three Headquarters officers (OGC and PPS).

a. In the course of the interrogation, which was under oath, Mr. Lebed admitted that he was indirectly involved in the planning of the political assassination of a high Polish official in 1934, for which he was convicted, and declined to answer any more questions on the subject contending that he was protecting living persons, and that he would testify on this matter only in court.

b. In response to all questions on the allegations of cooperation with the Germans, Mr. Lebed categorically denied that he ever cooperated with them: on the contrary, while his family was incarcerated in a concentration camp during the war, he was

SUBJECT: OSI Investigation with Potential for Compromise of QRPLUMB Operation

hunted by the Gestapo for organizing and leading a Ukrainian nationalist anti-Nazi guerrilla movement from 1941-44.

5. In response to Agency officers' query, OSI representatives stated, on the record, that there are no grounds for criminal prosecution of Mr. Lebed for his alleged part in the assassination (because of expired statute of limitations); however, administrative proceedings possibly leading to Mr. Lebed's denaturalization and ultimate deportation could be instituted against him if the results of this interrogation warrant it, and/or additional evidence may be uncovered against him.

6. The OSI has also given us to believe that it may request Soviet authorities, as the OSI has done in many other cases before, for any documentary or testimonial evidence on Mr. Lebed. Given Mr. Lebed's past history as a leading Ukrainian nationalist and freedom fighter, and also as the founder and long-time head of one of the most effective Agency's CA instrumentalities, it is very conceivable that the Soviets will spare no effort for the opportunity to destroy Mr. Lebed's personal reputation, inflict serious damage to the cause of the Ukrainian nationalist movement, and of our most immediate concern, expose and destroy the QRPLUMB organization, which has been a continuing target of Soviet active measures since its inception.

8. Because of our concern for the security of QRPLUMB, OGC and PPS officers have communicated to the Chief of OSI our concerns for the Agency's instrumentality, and he agreed to keep this Agency informed of any further developments on this issue.

9. Recommended Action: In light of the above, it is our belief that we should be prepared, if required, to take appropriate intercessionary action designed to prevent the compromise of the Agency's operational instrumentality.

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(1)

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(Undated - 1950)

11/7/85

Report entitled "The Ukrainian Nationalist Movement, An Interim Study" dated Oct. 1946 (secret classification).

Excerpts:

P. 18 - OUN was reported by a high German source to have rendered valuable services during the campaign against Poland and in the war against the USSR. The exact nature and extent of these "services" cannot be assessed at present, but it is safe to assume that OUN units were used in the local administrative and police forces in the Gouvernement General and in the eastern Ukraine. Gen. Kuzmanovich and Gen. Omelyanovich - Pavlenko are mentioned in this respect.

Stefan Bandera, one-time OUN chief for Poland, was reportedly freed by the Germans from a Polish prison after the outbreak of the war against Poland. He contacted the Abwehr in Cracow, and appears to have enjoyed their support.

After the outbreak of the ~~war~~ Russo-German war, the Bandera group established, with the consent of the Abwehr, Ukrainian independence. On 6/30/41, in German occupied Lvow,

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FORM 8-79 4123

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(2)

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Bandera, Stetsko, and a group of followers seized the radio station and proclaimed a sovereign Ukrainian state. A provisional coalition government, including the Ukrainian opposition in Poland, was formed. Bandera, however, somewhat overplayed his hand. When his forces annihilated a unit of rival nationalists in the vicinity of Zhitomir, he was arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei and placed in protective custody in Berlin. He was subsequently sent to Sachsenhausen, where he was joined by about 200 of his followers. He was released in 1943. Col. Melnyk was also arrested shortly afterwards and sent to Sachsenhausen, in order to prove that the Germans did not prefer one group to the other. The Bandera-Melnyk split brought about the development of an anti-German Ukrainian resistance movement in the western Ukraine under the leadership of the Bandera element. The "Jugnals" (Youth) section of OUN is also reported as a section of the resistance movement. This resistance movement was also violently anti-Polish and anti-Soviet. Its main activities appear to have been directed against the Red Army,

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FORM 8-79 4123

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Red Army partisans, and Polish partisans. Several reports set the date for the beginning of organized resistance during the first half of 1943, the year of the great Russian counter-offensives. Prior to that date, the record of the Ukrainian resistance is somewhat obscure.

Up to the beginning of 1944, the Ukrainian resistance movement held the name of UNS (Ukrainian National Self-Defense), with its center of activity located in the western Ukraine. UNS is reported to have had two military training centers: one in the Volhynia-Pripet area and one in the Carpathian area. The structure of UNS was strictly military. Its numerical strength is hard to assess. It appears that only about 10,000 men were recruited. The activities of UNS are described in general by an unconfirmed report as sabotage of railroads and bridges, attacks on German supply lines, raids on German-occupied towns, attacks on the Polish population, and attacks on "leftist" organizations and on Soviet paratroopers. At the beginning of 1944 UNS took the name of UPA

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(4)

(Ukrainian Resistance Army) and from then on became an unequivocally anti-Soviet, anti-communist, anti-Polish resistance movement.

With the German reverses in the East and the reoccupation of large parts of the eastern Ukraine by the Red Army in 1943-44, the German attitude toward the Ukrainian nationalists changed and an effort was made to secure the collaboration of all Ukrainian nationalist factions. Bandera and Melnyk were released and negotiations were resumed with firmer promises of Ukrainian independence being made. Liaison with the "partisan groups" (UPA?) was established and, possibly, arms were furnished them. Negotiations with the newly released leaders had two objectives: to establish closer military cooperation and to unify Ukrainian nationalist elements under German leadership.

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(5) (1951)

Survey of the Russian Emigration
(Supplement covering 1950-1951)

P. 33 -

UHVR

The UHVR group which seceded from the OUN-R in 1948 and has a very small membership has been active in the U.S. where its president, Mykola Lebed, has travelled about a great deal and sought to create the impression among Ukrainians that he was receiving U.S. government support. The objectives of this organization are the creation of a sovereign Ukrainian state with ethnographic borders in accordance with the will of the Ukrainian people, the reconstruction of the Soviet Union on the basis of national states for all subjugated peoples that are determined to achieve national individuality, and the re-establishment in the Ukraine of a democratic republic. The UHVR group is numerically the weakest Ukrainian group, but it is important in that, of the various Ukrainian groups claiming to have contact with the underground movement in the Ukraine, this group has produced the best evidence to substantiate its claim.

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(6)

Subject: Mykola Zeled

In an internal memo dated 6/1/51, Peter Jablon, a/k/a Garovi, an FBI source in the U.S., was characterized as being untrustworthy, apparently because he ~~called~~ described the OUN as the "Bandera Terrorist Organization." In the same memo Subject was characterized as being known for his liberal and democratic political views and for his work as the legitimate Foreign Minister of the clandestine anti-Soviet government in the Ukraine. The memo expressed the opinion that no just grounds exist for Subject's deportation from the U.S. which would outweigh the serious political repercussions subsequent to his deportation among anti-Soviet Ukrainian emigre groups all over the world. It was further stated that Subject was the top political leader of the anti-Soviet Ukrainian resistance movement from 1941-43. From 1944 to date he has been the authorized Foreign Minister of the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation (UHVR).

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(7)

Extract from a memo prepared by "a highly reliable source", furnishing background information on subject:

P. 3 - "Some Ukrainian sources, particularly the Socialists and those which came from the Petlura army, charged that Lebed was ruthless as an underground leader and is responsible for the execution of several nationalist leaders from the Melnyk group. Specifically, his group is charged with the assassination in Zhytomir, near Kiev, of Osnelan Senyk-Hrybivsky and Mykola Scibovsky, prominent ideologist of the OUN; of Col. Roman Sushko and Yaroslav Baranovsky in Lviv, and others. Lebed disclaims, totally, having anything to do with these assassinations. He says that Senyk-Hrybivsky and Scibovsky were assassinated by a Soviet agent by the name of Kozey, and this fact, he says, was confirmed by a Soviet radio announcement from Kiev in 1946. He also says that both Col. Sushko and Baranovsky were murdered by the Gestapo, and not by the Ukrainians."

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FORM 8-79 4123

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(8)
(1952)

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Association of Friends of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle (or League of Friends of the Struggle for the Liberation of the Ukraine)

Founded by Mykola Lebed in 1948 after a split within the membership of the Ukrainian Socialist-Revolutionary Organization (OUNR) and the subsequent refusal of the members who withdrew to support Bandera, the leader of the OUNR, in the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR). The Association is active in Europe and the US, particularly in the organization of lectures and the distribution of anti-Soviet propaganda. It supports the separatist movement in and for Ukraine. This organization is important because of the status of its leaders, particularly Lebed. Other members are Father Ivan Krynych, Vladimir Stachiw, Lev Rebet, and Peter Drobop.

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FORM 8-79 4123

CL BY _____ DECL OADR DRV FM _____

15 January 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: QRPLUMB - "Village Voice" Approach to Lebed

1. On this date QRPLUMB, [redacted] telephoned Roy Fisher and informed him cryptically that three reporters from the Village Voice had approached Mykola Lebed that morning (15 Jan) and attempted to interview him for an article they said they were preparing. According to P, [redacted] he listened to them briefly then closed the door on them, but not before they photographed him.

2. P [redacted] speculated that they may next be visiting the QRPLUMB organization and he wanted to give us early warning of this. Although we did not discuss it in any detail over the phone, P [redacted] is well aware of how to handle press queries. He agreed to notify us immediately of any further developments.

3. As a precautionary measure, I notified [redacted] of the Public Affairs Office, of the above developments on the chance that the Agency may receive a query in connection with the Village Voice article.

[redacted]

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CL BY [redacted]
DECL OADR
DRV HUM 4-82

1P RECEIVED: 21 1/8 MAIL

RE: MYKOLA LEBED

DATE: 15 Jan. 1986

On 15 Jan. 1986 at approx. 12:00 hrs. three persons came to Mykola LEBED'S home in Yonkers, rang the doorbell (there was no warning phone call in advance) and presented themselves to him as reporters from the newspaper "The Village Voice". They wanted to conduct an interview with him. He told them that he is writing his memoirs and does not give interviews. They then asked him if he had read the GAO Report and the section which deals with him. He replied no. Then they asked him if he was head of the SB in the OUN. He replied no. They then said that according to John Armstrong's book, Ukrainian Nationalism, he was the head of the SB. Lebed again denied this. Then they asked him if he was in Zakopnie in Poland before the war. He said that he was, but left after a short while. At that moment, one of the reporters photographed him without permission. At this he shut the door.

SECRET

29 January 1986
OLL 86-0229

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Village Voice - Story on Lebed

1. I talked to the HPSCI and SSCI Staff Directors (and [redacted] is talking to the IOB) this date, about the possibility of a Village Voice story accusing Lebed of NAZI collaboration. I explained that Lebed was formerly head of a large Ukranian exile organization funded by the Agency, and we had long known of these apparently spurious charges. A thorough file review by an OGC lawyer [redacted] had further confirmed this view, as had a tentative Department of Justice decision not to pursue the charges.

2. Both Staff Directors seemed satisfied and had no questions.

[redacted]
Office of Legislative Liaison

Distribution:
Orig - OLL Record
1 - OLL Chrono
1 - [redacted], DO/PPS
1 - [redacted] Chrono
OLL/[redacted] (29 Jan 86)

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29 January 1986
OLL 86-0220

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Village Voice - Story on Lebed

1. I talked to the HPSCI and SSCI Staff Directors (and [redacted] is talking to the IOB) this date, about the possibility of a Village Voice story accusing Lebed of NAZI collaboration. I explained that Lebed was formerly head of a large Ukrainian exile organization funded by the Agency, and we had long known of these apparently spurious charges. A thorough file review by an OGC lawyer [redacted] had further confirmed this view, as had a tentative Department of Justice decision not to pursue the charges.

2. Both Staff Directors seemed satisfied and had no questions.

[redacted]
Office of Legislative Liaison

Distribution:
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1 - OLL [illegible]
1 - [redacted] Chrono, IO/PPS
1 - [redacted] Chrono
OLL [redacted] (29 Jan 86)

[redacted]

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2. [redacted]

Mykola Lebed

^AM-Voice-Ukrainian, 1st Ld - Writethru,0454<
^Voice: Ukrainian Nazi Collaborator Lives In Yonkers<
^Eds: INSERTS 1 graf after 8th graf ``Two years'' with no comment by INS and CIA<<

NEW YORK (AP) A man who now lives in Yonkers collaborated with the Nazis during World War II but was given U.S. citizenship because of intervention by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Village Voice reported Tuesday.

The Voice said Mykola Lebed, now 75, led the security forces of a faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists that worked with the Nazis. The group committed atrocities against Jews, intellectuals, communists and other nationalist forces, according to documents cited by the Voice.

In addition, the weekly newspaper charged that Lebed had attended a Gestapo school in Poland. It quoted from an account by a fellow Ukrainian nationalist who attended the school and claimed to have seen Lebed help torture a Jewish man who was accused of raping a German woman.

There was no answer at Lebed's home on Tuesday. Lebed refused to be interviewed by the Voice, but in a brief encounter at his home he denied having headed the OUN-B security forces, and said he quit the Gestapo school after five weeks, the weekly newspaper said.

According to the Voice, Lebed was identified only as Subject D in a recent General Accounting Office study on cases in which U.S. intelligence organizations aided in the flight of Naz collaborators to this country.

The report said the man was used as an American agent soon after the end of the war, and ``because of fear for his personal safety and his familiarity with U.S. intelligence operations, the CIA brought him to the United States.''

Lebed arrived in New York in 1949; when he filed for citizenship, ``his identity and history were concealed from the Immigration and Naturalization Service,'' the Voice said.

Two years later, the INS opened an investigation into Lebed's status, but the CIA intervened to protect his citizenship under a provision that allows it to bring 100 people to the United States each year on national security grounds, regardless of their background, the Voice said.

Verne Jervis, a spokesman at INS headquarters in Washington, said the agency would have no comment on the report. Patti Volz, a CIA spokeswoman in Washington, said that she had not seen the report and that the agency had no immediate comment.

The Voice said the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, which works to deport war criminals, is examining the case.

Lebed is retired. Until recently, he was president of the Prolog Research and Publishing Association, which specializes in Ukrainian-language books and magazines. The Ukraine is now part of the Soviet Union.

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11 February 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: DC/PPS/SEO

SUBJECT: Recent Press Allegations Regarding QRPLUMB

REF: OLL Memo, dated 29 January 1986

1. Recent press articles focussing on Nykola Lebed, the former head of QRPLUMB, have concentrated up to now on the Nazi war crime issue. While the articles have contained questioning about funding for QRPLUMB and the Agency's role in re-settling Lebed in the early post-war years, there is no indication as yet that the press coverage will attempt to reveal or play up an Agency role in QRPLUMB today.

2. When we first learned of the likelihood of a press article on Lebed, we checked with Cover Staff to confirm the viability of the devised facility used for funding QRPLUMB. The devised facility is considered viable and we see no reason at this time not to stick by the established cover story for QRPLUMB.

3. We have learned that Lebed is considering speaking with journalists in order to present his side of the story concerning his role before and during World War II. This may include an interview with a New York Times correspondent. Another action contemplated is a request to the Rodino sub-committee for a hearing to clear his name. And in addition Lebed is exploring the possibility of pressing a libel suit against his detractors. We are told he feels quite strongly about what he terms to be the distortions and outright lies presented in recent press accounts. Since the thrust of the issue concerns Lebed's wartime activities, we do not see at this point any immediate threat to QRPLUMB's cover viability. We will be monitoring the situation closely and will advise should we sense any change.

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OGC-86-50505
12 February 1986

FEB 7 1991

MICROFILMED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Mykola Lebed

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1. On 5 February and on 6 February, I had several conversations with officers of CIA components and with officials of the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Department of Justice, regarding reports published in the Villiage Voice (Vol. 31, No. 6, 11 February 1986) and in the New York Times (6 February 1986) on Mykola Lebed.

2. On 5 February 1986, I was informed by Michael Wolfe, DD/OSI, that an article on Mr. Lebed had appeared in the Village Voice. Mr. Wolfe indicated to me that this article "concerned" him; however, he was not then sure what effect the article would have on the OSI investigation of Mr. Lebed, which was "continuing." I subsequently spoke with [redacted], Deputy Chief, PPS/SEO, and [redacted], PPS/SIB, regarding their concerns over the Lebed story. At the time I spoke with them, they indicated that (1) the articles had not compromised the cover status of Prolog, a CIA proprietary with which Mr. Lebed was connected; and (2) they were not entirely clear on the status of OSI's investigation of Mr. Lebed. [redacted] inquired as to whether OSI would consider releasing a public statement indicating that none of the allegations of Nazi collaboration made against Mr. Lebed had been substantiated or whether Mr. Lebed could make any formal exculpative statements to OSI for OSI's investigation record. Both [redacted] and [redacted] were concerned for Mr. Lebed's physical safety. [redacted] also inquired as to whether the Village Voice article would expedite the OSI investigation of Mr. Lebed.

SG/MS
LOCATION OF FILE
PPS/SIB

3. Upon becoming aware of these concerns, I contacted Neal Sher, Director, OSI, and Michael Wolfe to determine the status of Mr. Lebed's investigation. Messrs. Sher and Wolfe indicated that their investigation would continue and that it might intensify somewhat as a result of some of the allegations made in the press

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FOR COORDINATION WITH DoJ/OSI

but that there was no fixed time frame for completing the investigation. Mr. Sher indicated that it might be possible for OSI to provide CIA for the benefit of Mr. Lebed a copy of any written determination that the case had been dropped but that this could occur only after that determination had been made and if other senior DOJ officials agreed. Mr. Sher also stated that Mr. Lebed could provide OSI with a formal statement for their investigation if he wished to do so.

4. On 6 February, I met with [redacted], Associate General Counsel, and [redacted], General Counsel Designate, in OGC to discuss this matter further. [redacted] subsequently called [redacted], PAO, to inquire as to any interest by her office in coordinating and releasing a public statement on the allegation that CIA had used Section 8 of the CIA Act to facilitate the entry of suspected Nazis, including Mr. Lebed. Prior written documents I received appeared to confirm that CIA did not avail itself of § 8 in this manner. [redacted] believed that a statement in response to such a charge was unnecessary and would further publicize those charges levied against Mr. Lebed, perhaps endangering him. I then contacted [redacted], DD/OCA, to apprise him of the published reports on Mr. Lebed and to forewarn him that statements made by Elizabeth Holtzman on the Lebed matter, to the effect that CIA previously had lied during a 1979 Congressional hearing, could lead to renewed Congressional inquiries. I proceeded to contact Messrs. [redacted] and [redacted] to provide them with these details and we agreed to remain in contact to discuss any further developments.

[redacted]

cc: [redacted]

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0111S

25 March 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: [redacted]
PPS/SEO/SIB

SUBJECT: Update on Mykola Lebed's Situation

1. At our request, on 19 March 1986 Headquarters officers met with Mykola Lebed and three of his closest advisors ([redacted], [redacted], and [redacted]) to personally advise Lebed of our concerns regarding the situation that arose form the allegations that appeared in the "Village Voice".

2. [redacted], speaking on Lebed's behalf, reviewed the action undertaken by Lebed to establish what actions he could take againtt the "Village Voice." A number of law firms were approached in order to find out if a libel suit would be appropriate and if it could be won. Two law firms expressed their opinions that a libel suit would be umproductive in this case. One law firm, however, responded positively and requested additional information on the "Village Voice" article before agreeing to take up the case. No agreements or commitments have been made by either party. Furthermore, [redacted] expressed the opinion that once Lebed's name is cleared the situation would be resolved. He offered the follwing suggestions as means to do so:

- Have GAO prepare a new report clearing Lebed.
- Approach the Congressional Committee, which received the GAO report, and have the Committee review it with additional evidence.
- Approach a Congressman, through prominent members of the Ukrainian Community, and push for new hearings.

SG/MS ✓ | X

WARNING NOTICE
INTELLIGENCE SOURCES
OR METHODS INVOLVED

CL BY [redacted] 4B
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CX-01280

SECRET

SUBJECT: Update on Mykola Lebed's Situation

3. The Headquarters officers pointed out to Lebed that GAO reports are almost impossible to correct or amend and that the GAO report, per se, does not identify Lebed by name nor does it refer to him as a criminal, it only links him to a Polish event. Therefore, the proposed measures were not suitable. The Headquarters officers then made the following counterproposals:

- Write a serious, well-documented letter to prominent newspapers with the goal of clearing Lebed.
- Have a prominent Ukrainian scholar prepare a scholarly study explaining Lebed's role in the OUN organization during World War II for publication in an appropriate publication.
- As a final resort, approach Congress.

4. Lebed and his collegues agreed with Headquarter's proposals and indicated that they had already written a letter to the "Village Voice" requesting a retraction of the story and the letters were being prepared for the "New York Times" and for Ukrainian newspapers.

5. All agreed, however, that the primary concern at this time was the safety for Mr. Lebed. Headquarters officers asked Mr. Lebed if we could perhaps assist him in relocating to some other place outside the New York metropolitan area. Mr. Lebed declined this offer citing his wife's illness and the fact that he was unwilling to run away from the problem. We discussed with Mr. Lebed whether there was anything else we might do to ensure his continued safety. Nobody present could think of anything else we could do which would be consistent with the Agency's statuatory responsibilities. [redacted] then summarized the action he has taken to provide security for Lebed. He was in contact with the FBI Task Force in New York and that he was given advice as to what should be dne and what precautions Lebed should take. The FBI will be in contact if and when they believe Lebed was in danger. The local police force was also contacted and made aware of the situation.

6. The meeting ended on an upbeat note with all present agreeing that [redacted] should keep in touch with the FBI Task Force and local police on matters of security for Lebed. In the meantime Lebed agreed not to initiate a liabel suit against

SUBJECT: Update on Mykola Lebed's Situation

the "Village Voice" at this time since he understands that such action on his part could destroy the QRPLUMB organization. Lebed promised to keep us advised of any future actions that he might contemplate.

7. We will continue to monitor the developments of this case very closely and will advise accordingly.

113 Douglas Avenue
Yonkers, NY 10703

April 2, 1986

To the Editor
The New York Times
229 West 43 Street
New York, NY 10036

Dear Sir,

On February 6 this year you published an article by Ralph Blumenthal which repeated a string of distorted and unsubstantiated allegations against me that first appeared in the Village Voice. Dr. Taras Hunczak, professor of history at Rutgers University and a leading authority on Ukraine during World War II, has informed me that he sent you a letter dated February 10 refuting these allegations with the request that you publish it in your newspaper. So far it has not appeared. Dr. Hunczak also proposed to Mr. Blumenthal in a telephone conversation that he might conduct an interview with me. Mr. Blumenthal was agreeable but has given no other response so far. Therefore, in the name of truth and in defense of my name I ask that your readers be given the following information:

I was never a Nazi nor did I collaborate with the Germans. I was never trained in any German police school nor was I engaged in persecuting Jews or any other nationals. After the head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) Stepan Bandera and his deputy Yaroslav Stetsko had been placed under house arrest in July 1941, subsequently to be incarcerated at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp from Sept 1941 to September 1944, I headed the underground anti-Nazi resistance of the OUN (mid-July 1941 to May 1943). The above is a matter of record and can be proven on the basis of German and other documents. From May 1943 until I left Ukraine in July 1944, I was responsible for the efforts of the underground to establish contacts with the Western Allies in order to gain support for the struggle of the Ukrainian people for independence, a fact confirmed by the German intelligence reports. In the West, I have continued in this endeavor.

From the days of my youth, the independence of Ukraine has been and remains the main objective of my political activity. I share this aim with all the members of the Ukrainian liberation movement. Our struggle has never been directed against any other people; we opposed only those foreign powers which enslaved and aided the enslavement of Ukraine.

During the Polish occupation of Western Ukraine, I was imprisoned for six years (1934-39) following a trial at which I was convicted for alleged participation in the plot to assassinate the Polish Minister of

the Interior, Bronislaw Pieracki. My wife and other relatives were arrested by the Gestapo in September 1941, and in 1944, together with my 15-months old baby daughter, they were imprisoned in the Ravensbrueck concentration camp. My brother, also an activist in the anti-Nazi underground perished in the struggle with the Soviet Communists, and my father spent almost nine years in a Soviet concentration camp. On October 4, 1941 the Gestapo and Sicherheitsdienst (SD) issued a warrant for my arrest and launched an active manhunt for me. I enclose a copy of the warrant in English translation for your attention as well as a copy of the Statement from the External Representation of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council.

Furthermore, I would like to call your attention to the fact that during the German occupation of Ukraine, German propaganda accused Ukrainian nationalists of serving the Soviets. Later the Soviets used the same tactic and accused Ukrainian nationalists of being Nazi collaborators. As far as the Soviets are concerned, their propaganda campaign continues to the present day, and indeed, has grown stronger. These same accusations are now being spread by the western mass media.

In a communist dictatorship or under any other kind of totalitarian regime, individuals or groups have no opportunity to defend themselves against false accusations. I hope that in our free society you will consider it a legitimate request for me to exercise a right of reply, thus providing your readers with the facts as I have described them to correct the misleading information in Mr. Blumenthal's article.

Sincerely yours,

Mykola Lebed

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10 APR 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Acting Chief, Political and Psychological Staff

SUBJECT: Update on Mykola Lebed's Situation

REF: DD/O-86-0444

1. Background: Early this year an article was published in the New York weekly "Village Voice" alleging that a former chief of an Agency proprietary was guilty of war crimes. This article was based on a GAO report on individuals whom the Agency had assisted in resettling in the United States following World War II. The Justice Department has looked into the matter and advised us officially but informally that it does not believe a war crimes case can be made and is not pursuing the investigation.

2. Mikola Lebed, the individual concerned, has faced a series of harrassments and threats based on the "Village Voice" article. Moreover, there is pressure from within the Ukrainian emigre community to pursue a libel suit against the "Village Voice" as a means of clearing his name and the reputation of the Ukrainian community. Having been advised that he was considering taking legal action, PPS representatives requested a meeting to discuss options and consequences. Our main objective has been to avoid any legal action which could jeopardize the current Agency relationship with the organization, QRPLUMB.

3. The session with Lebed went well and it was our impression that he and the other QRPLUMB representatives understood the risks and likely futility of legal action, given the prevailing libel laws and the defense attorney's certain request for legal discovery. It appears that Lebed will now

SUBJECT: Update on Mykola Lebed's Situation

seek other means of redressing his grievance, including an attempt to gather serious, convincing testimony of his wartime role, produce well documented letters to prominent newspapers, etc. As a last resort, he would consider having prominent Ukrainians approach a Congressman and attempt to have the GAO report corrected.

4. Lebed and his QRPLUMB colleagues agreed to keep us informed of any action he takes and we will continue to monitor developments closely.

[ ]

WASH POST 22 Apr 86

Court Puts Burden of Proof On Plaintiffs in Libel Cases

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Supreme Court, in a major victory for the news media, ruled yesterday that people suing news organizations for libel must overcome the difficult burden of proving that the published statements about them were false.

The 5-to-4 decision, written by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, overturned laws or court rulings in at least nine states that require the media to show that what they published was true.

The issue of which party has the burden of proof is pivotal and often determines whether a suit is even worth bringing. Until yesterday, however, the constitutional requirements for both public figure and private figure plaintiffs had been unclear, libel lawyers said.

The case involved only suits by private individuals, who face fewer legal obstacles in pressing libel suits than public figures. But experts said it will apply as well to suits by public figures.

"The First Amendment," O'Connor said yesterday, quoting a 1974 ruling, "requires that we protect some falsehood in order to protect speech that matters."

The ruling, which protects only reporting on issues of "public concern," drew a harsh dissent from Justice John Paul Stevens, who called it "pernicious." Stevens said the court "today seems to believe that the character assassin has a constitutional license to defame."

He argued that, under prior court decisions, plaintiffs suing the media already have to prove that a news organization acted carelessly or negligently. ("Public figures" must show "reckless or knowing disregard for the truth.")

"In my view," Stevens said, "there can be little, if any, basis for a concern that a significant amount of true speech will be deterred" by states that require the media to bear the burden of proof.

Stevens was joined by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Byron R. White and William H. Rehnquist.

The decision in *Philadelphia Newspapers, Inc. v. Hepps* extends a series of rulings in the last 20 years that generally have broadened First Amendment protections for the media.

It was the second major pro-media ruling in the past few years for the current court, which was once conventionally described as anti-press. Three years ago, the justices said that appellate courts should exercise extraordinary review over lower court libel decisions in order to safeguard First Amendment rights of the press.

The ruling yesterday stemmed from an investigative series written a decade ago by two reporters for The Philadelphia Inquirer. The series said federal "investigators have found connections" between a chain of beer distributorships owned by Maurice S. Hepps and "underworld figures."

Hepps sued the newspaper. A trial judge ruled that Pennsylvania's law requiring The Inquirer to prove the veracity of its stories violated the Constitution and said Hepps must prove the allegations were false. A jury ruled in favor of the newspaper.

But the state high court overturned the ruling, saying that while the Supreme Court's 1974 decision in *Gertz v. Welch* required Hepps to prove the newspaper had been negligent or careless, the 1974 ruling did not force him to prove the articles were false as well. The state court sent the case back for a new trial.

O'Connor, in reversing the state court, offered a brief outline for libel law standards.

She said that the need for constitutional protection increases with the importance of the subject being reported in the press. When the plaintiff is a public figure and the published material is of public concern, the Constitution requires the greatest protection. But when the speech is of "exclusively private concern and the plaintiff is a private figure," she said, "the constitutional requirements do not necessarily" demand special protection for the media.

O'Connor said Pennsylvania's "shield" law, which allows reporters to refuse to divulge sources, may make it more difficult to win suits against the media, but she said it did not seem that important to the constitutional standard for libel.

Bruce W. Sanford, a First Amendment expert and media attorney, said the ruling would be "extraordinarily helpful to the media to deter people with weak claims from suing."

Michael McDonald, general counsel for the American Legal Foundation, which supports the cause of libel plaintiffs, said the ruling was "surprising" and was another example of the high court's further "nationalization" of the First Amendment.

BROADCAST HOUSE 146-150 ELIZABETH STREET SYDNEY 2000 TELEPHONE (02) 338 0311

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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

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Head Office

Mikola Lubad

14 November, 1986

Dr Michael Lavrivsky
Australian-Ukrainian Review
3-11 Russell Street
ESSENDON VIC 3040

PDS/sza

Dear Dr Lavrivsky,

I have had an opportunity to read the Spring issue of the Australian-Ukrainian Review.

I was most concerned by the article on pages 10 and 11, which claims that the ABC failed to adequately research the series "Nazis in Australia" and as a result broadcast defamatory material.

As I indicated in my earlier letter, the series was meticulously researched. ABC Radio's Head of Specialist Talks, Peter Morton, asked John Loftus to provide a further detailed account of the research undertaken to support the statements made in relation to Jaroslav Stetsko.

John Loftus' reply is attached.

In the light of the serious charges you make against Mr Loftus, I request that you publish his response in its entirety in the next issue of the Australian-Ukrainian Review.

Yours sincerely,

MALCOLM LONG
Director, Radio

14 nov 86

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October 20, 1986

Peter Morton
Head of Specialist Talks
Australian Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcast House
145-153 Elizabeth Street
Sydney 2000 Australia

Dear Mr. Morton,

Thank you for forwarding the article on page 10, Australian-Ukranian Review, Spring 1986. The article implies that neither I nor Professor Dallin know of any evidence to show that Stesko's Organization of Ukranian Nationalists (OUN) collaborated with the Nazis or were involved with atrocities. The article implies that I had not even read the Nazi documents cited by Dallin, and that the OUN was a benign organization that assisted Jews with false passports. Finally, the article insinuates that my criticism of the OUN stems from communist sympathies. Each of these allegations are false and I shall rebutt them specifically.

Firstly, I not only read the Nazi documents cited by Professor Dallin in his book German Rule in Russia. I flew to California in 1980 to interview Professor Dallin on behalf of the Justice Department. Professor Dallin graciously loaned me the three cases of Nazi documents that he used in writing the book. Not only did I read them, in many cases I verified their accuracy against original Nazi records in the U.S. National Archives.

Next, the article implies that the West German government rejected Dallin's research in the Oberlander case. Since Oberlander was convicted as a war criminal, as I recall, I doubt these allegations. Professor Dallin's international reputation as a historian needs no defense from me. Even if these charges were true, there may have been a very good reason for Professor Dallin to withold certain source material. I shall now reveal what Professor Dallin perhaps could not tell the West German Government in 1981, since it

was declassified only recently: the U.S. government had a secret Nazi document entitled The Treatment of the Russian Problem during the Time of the National-Socialist Regime in Germany. For nearly forty years, the contents of this voluminous manuscript have been classified TOP SECRET by the U.S. Army, and was available, until very recently, only to federal employees.

The manuscript is a personal account of the recruitment and secret collaboration of various Russian, White Russian, and Ukranian groups with Nazi intelligence during World War II. The author is an unimpeachable Nazi source, S.S. Obersturmbannfuhrer Friedrich Buchardt, who helped coordinate the Nazi mobile killing units (Einsatzgruppen) on the Eastern Front. In return for his encyclopedic knowledge of secret Nazi collaborators, including the OUN, Buchardt was hidden from the Nuremburg Prosecutors by American Intelligence. The remainder of the Einsatzgruppen leaders were convicted as major war criminals and, with few exceptions, were hanged. To my knowledge, Buchardt was the only S.S. Einsatzgruppen leader to escape justice.

I verified Professor Dallin's carbon copy of Buchardt's manuscript by comparing it with the original in the Top Secret-Sensitive Document collection of the Army Chief of Staff for Intelligence. In addition, I cross-checked the Buchardt manuscript against the unpublished and classified Einsatzgruppen reports, as well as against our War Department Project (WDP) microfilm document collection of captured Nazi documents concerning the Ukraine and White Russia.

In addition, I had unrestricted access to the still classified eleven volume collection of the OUN/B which Nikola Lebed turned over to Army CIC, which consists of the internal files of the OUN. Professor Dallin and I are perhaps the only people alive who have had complete access to the original Nazi records of the OUN which have been classified by American intelligence for the last forty years. The Buchardt S.S. manuscript is indisputably authentic. I have a declassified, translated version in my possession. The original German manuscript is in Top Secret Vault No.6, ACSI-SD Index, Confidential Informants Series, Suitland, Maryland.

I find it amusing that some Australian Ukrainians are denying the Nazi roots of the OUN. According to Buchardt, the OUN in Australia was in secret contact with high-level Nazi party leaders prior to 1933 through a man named Konowalez. According to Buchardt, (p.8), "Konowalez was the head of the extreme-nationalistic Ukrainian secret organization OUN which was active all over the world and supposedly was financially

supported especially by Ukrainian emigrants in Canada, USA and Australia. It developed a very active subversive and conspirative activity and would also not refrain from violence." Confirmation of Buchardt's charges can be found independently in Sayre and Kahn's book Sabotage, which describes OUN terrorist activity on behalf of the Nazis in pre-war America, including torture chambers, bombings, and robberies.

Admiral Canaris, head of German Military Intelligence (Abwehr) noted in his diary that he planned to use the OUN for the "annihilation of the Jews and the Poles." (Nuremburg Doc. 3047-PS). Buchardt confirms that the plans were carried out (p.158): " The cooperation existing between the German authorities - particularly the German intelligence service - and the OUN became effective for the first time in the German-Polish war when the OUN supplied services of all kinds to the German armed forces entering the Ukranian settlement areas of Poland."

After the OUN proved its Nazi devotion in the Polish campaign, Buchardt notes (p.159): "The german intelligence service continued the promotion of the OUN because it was the intention to make use of its connections for their own intelligence service as well as for actions behind the Russian front during the expected war...Based on this assumed decisive back-up, the OUN showed an increasing radicalism...This provoked a split in the OUN...whereby the more moderate, predominantly older members, led by Colonel Melnik, left the organisation while Bandera continued its policy."

According to Buchardt (p.26), Bandera's faction (OUN/B) continued through 1940 and 1941 with the planning for Operation Barbarossa: "In the south of the eastern front, in Ukraine, the above mentioned Ukrainian nationalist organisation OUN had been very much used already during the preparation of the Russian campaign by the German armed forces, particularly by the German intelligence. A close cooperation had been developed between the OUN under Bandera and the German authorities..." Buchardt notes that the OUN's role increased after the invasion to a new and more sinister role (p.26) "Thus, the OUN was used, before the war, largely for intelligence purposes and later, during the advance, to put at the disposal leaders knowing the regions and the language as well as for purposes of sabotage actions behind the Russian lines."

For the first time, Buchardt confirms that the OUN was secretly behind the selection of local collaborators for the Nazi security machine in the Ukraine, p.26: "Ukrainians,

mostly persons named by the OUN, were then also immediately nominated as temporary mayors, police chiefs, etc." Mykola Lebed was in charge of the internal security section of Bandera's OUN faction (OUN/SB) and helped the Nazis hand-pick OUN members to staff the police forces all across the occupied Ukraine. Lebed later provided his files to U.S. intelligence, including the security checks for some 8,000 OUN members listing their positions in the Nazi police and security agencies.

Buchardt admits that these local police forces created feelings of terror in the conquered areas (p.27):"Even though the first contact with the German occupation power - the organizational confusion, the lack of planning, the first arbitrary measures of violence, the first shooting of Jews...already created often mistrust and even already aversion and feelings of hatred..." Buchardt's S.S. account confirms Dallin's independent charges (Id. at p.119) that: "During the following days of chaos, it became obvious to the Germans that Bandera's followers, including those in the 'Nightingale' regiment, were displaying considerable initiative, conducting purges and pogroms."

Dallin adds in a footnote: "For some information on Banderovite excesses against Russians, Poles, and Jews, as well as members of the rival OUN/M, see W. Dieverge, ed., Deutsche Soldaten sehen die Sowjetunion (Berlin: Limpert, 1941), p.45; Einsatzgruppen Reports July 16, August 4, and 28, 1941"; Petro Yarovyi, 'K desiatoi godovschine velikoi provokatsii', Sotsialisticheskii Vestnik (New York), xxxi (1951), 138-49." The asterisk in Dallin's footnote indicates.... that these Ukrainian Einsatzgruppen reports are not available to the general public. These incriminating S.S. records, like Buchardt's manuscript were also classified by U.S. intelligence to protect the OUN.

Not to be outdone by OUN/B in antisemitism, the S.S. noted that OUN/M had promised Hitler that they would also free Europe of its Jews. (Unpublished N.S. Einsatzgruppen Report, July 15, 1941). No one denies that Jaroslav Stetsko, in one of his first acts of "government" issued a public call for the destruction of the Jew-Bolshevik menace in the Ukraine. The murder of Jews was the official policy of both political factions of OUN. The Nazis followed the same policy in every country they invaded: hire a native organization to secretly recruit police volunteers who would help the Nazis with their mass executions. The Ukraine was no exception.

As Buchardt notes, p.72, these local police battalions were granted some advantages by the Germans, including better

rations in return for their "security tasks." The nature of these "security tasks" is well-documented in the West German court records in 1976 in several cases where Ukrainian police battallions committed systematic mass murder. In addition, the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Canada has identified an OUN leader in Volyn as one of the police commanders who supervised the infamous massacre of Jews at Rohi-Yar.

Some Ukrainian revisionists have claimed that the OUN could not have collaborated with the Nazis because its leaders were persecuted and imprisoned within a month after the war. There is only a little truth in that. One faction of the Nazis, the Gestapo, hated the OUN. Other factions, including the Abwehr and the Ostministerium supported the OUN enthusiastically. Bucherdt's faction, SD-SD (Amt VI), at first hated the OUN, but soon changed its mind when confronted with the task of policing the Ukraine with only a handful of German troops.

Stetsko and the other OUN/B political leaders were temporarily arrested after their premature declaration of an "independent" Ukraine offended the Gestapo. Some of the pro-Stetsko police chiefs were removed, but by and large, the OUN-dominated police forces not only remained intact, but the S.S. out of necessity actually expanded them in 1941-1942 from mere auxiliary policemen to full-fledged police battalions.

Sensing a new dependency (or weakness) by the SS, Bandera sought to avenge his previous betrayal by organizing his own military force. As Bucherdt notes (p.160): The military group of the OUN being called UPA...started a lively partisan activity and grew constantly in numbers through the Ukranian youth who wanted to avoid being sent as workers to Germany." For a brief period of time, the OUN had its own renegade force hiding in the forests which would fight anyone who bothered them, including the Germans.

In order to wean potential police recruits away from the political leadership of the OUN, the S.S. dangled a new bait in front of their noses: the elite honor of having their own Ukranian S.S. Division. As Bucherdt notes, p. 160, "The Germans hoped, in particular, to cut the ground away beneath the feet of the OUN or UPA with the formation of this division." The new SS policy was enacted by "The new Governor for Galicia, Dr. Wachter, who was appointed at the turn of the year 1942/43", and according to Bucherdt, P.160 "was considered a friend of the Ukranians and attempted to further strengthen the Ukranian self-administration. Since he had good relations to Himmler, he succeeded in the establishment of an own Ukranian division of the Military SS...and that it

check

depended on how they would prove in combat whether additional national wishes of the Ukrainians would be taken into consideration."

The OUN was rightly skeptical of Nazi promises, and defections to UPA increased. At this point, the SS stopped negotiating with Bandera and tried to force him to obey their wishes (Buchardt, p.161): "Finally, in 1943/44, Bandera, Melnik and a large portion of the OUN leadership were arrested, even including their wives, by the Gestapo. Since Bandera refused to issue an order to the UPA, which was active in his name, to stop its partisan activity, he was sent, together with the remaining Ukrainian leaders, into the concentration camp Sachsenhausen." Although Bandera had been arrested and released by the Gestapo before, this apparently was the first time that he had really been imprisoned.

According to Buchardt, the UPA forces negotiated a secret treaty with the SS while the OUN leaders were in jail, p. 161: "the Germans made efforts to come to a tactical joint action against the Red Army and to a truce with the Ukrainian partisan groups through a good treatment of the arrested Ukrainian leaders. Locally, respective agreements were actually made; attacks by the UPA against the German armed forces were temporarily stopped if it was left alone in the territories occupied by them." However, the SS wanted more than a cease fire, they wanted the OUN leaders to resume active collaboration with the Nazis who were rapidly losing the Ukraine to the communists.

As Buchardt states (p.238): "Also the German authorities - particularly the Armed Forces and the Gestapo - wanted to attempt to come to an understanding with Bandera and thus with the OUN and to a joint action with the UPA against the Red Army and against the communist partisans. Since almost the entire Ukrainian settlement area, including Galicia, had been evacuated in the meantime by the German troops, the Germans believed that a tactical agreement could certainly be obtained because the disputed questions - Ukrainian self-administration...etc.- were not of any interest at the moment. Also the SS was in favor of an understanding with the OUN in order to give political impetus to its Ukrainian SS Division."

Bandera was more than willing to collaborate with the Nazis, and despite his "good treatment" at Sachsenhausen (where he was allegedly living comfortably in the guards barracks, and not in the prison proper), he asked to be released to help coordinate the new OUN-SS alliance. "Thus, Bandera, Melnik and the other leaders of the OUN, confined in concentration camps,

were released in September 1944 or temporarily held in loose house arrest in a Berlin villa." (Buchardt, p.238).

Bandera bargained hard throughout 1944 and 1945 with the SS for recognition of the OUN as an official fascist ally of the Third Reich. Until official recognition was given, Bandera would collaborate only to the extent of "joint tactical actions; if the Germans would be willing to render counter-services - for example, supply special weapons, medicine, etc. - one would comply with special german wishes concerning the blasting of bridges, supplying of militarily important information, etc. on the part of the UPA." (Buchardt, p.240).

Perhaps sensing that a German defeat was imminent, Bandera preferred to keep the extent of his collaboration a secret, and suggested to the SS "that a neutral personality was to take over the formation of the Ukrainian Committee who had the confidence of the Germans as well as of the OUN and of the remaining Ukrainian-German groups within the German sphere of influence. The Ukrainian General Schandruk was finally proposed for this position. - This was the result of a number of negotiations between the Germans, on the one hand, and Bandera and Orlow, on the other hand." (Buchardt, p.240).

However, Bandera and the UPA kept raising their demands, insisting that the Nazis favor the OUN more than Vlasov's army which undercut Schandruk's negotiations. Bandera wanted the OUN to be the preeminent Nazi force, and according to Buchardt, p.242-243, had the backing of Himmler and SS Group Leader Wechter, who "was considered the one-sided friend of the Galician Ukrainians whose anti-Russian attitude he had always strengthened." By the time that the rest of the Nazis agreed to all of Bandera's demands, the war was almost over.

In sum, Buchardt's manuscript is quite sympathetic to the OUN and critical of German mismanagement and lost opportunities. One is left with the impression of an S.S. leader sadly pining for the on-again, off-again romance with OUN. It is quite farcical for modern Ukrainians to allege that Bandera's gang were never Nazi collaborators. From 1933 through 1945, one faction or another of OUN was always in bed with the Nazis. The lower-level raion staffs were dominated by the OUN all through the Nazi occupation. They were the armies of the Ukrainian Holocaust, the members of the police battalions, the soldiers of the S.S.

The myth of Bandera the freedom fighter was invented by American Intelligence after the defection of Lebed and Buchardt. In 1951, a false version of OUN history was created

to convince American immigration authorities to drop their ban on OUN members. Bandera himself was protected from arrest by U.S. intelligence, and the horrible Nazi records of OUN atrocities were hidden from public view. The classified files paint a very different, and very damning portrait of the OUN leaders.

For example, in 1981, I gave the U.S. General Accounting Office classified information concerning a prominent Ukrainian collaborator living in America. The GAO investigators confirmed the information I had given them, and described the individual as "Subject D" in an official report to the U.S. Congress. Subject D is identified as a convicted assassin, terrorist, and member of a "nationalist revolutionary organization" which rendered valuable services to the German war effort. Subject D was recently identified by a former member of Congress as Mykola Lebed. Perhaps Mr. Lebed will accuse the entire U.S. Congress of being communist sympathizers.

Quite frankly, I agree with the Gestapo on one point: The OUN was infected from top to bottom with communist double agents who had joined the organization in the 1930's under orders from Moscow. Our NATO intelligence files show that the OUN was dropped from the cold war effort in the late 1950's because "it was riddled with communist agents." This information did not become public until the 1960's when Kim Philby fled to Moscow and wrote a book bragging how he had tried to foist the OUN leaders on the gullible Americans. In the 70's the communist propaganda machine bombarded the west with a barrage of largely truthful disclosures where western intelligence had protected OUN members who were actually Nazi war criminals. In the 1980's the U.S. Justice Department commenced litigation against several OUN members who lied about their war crimes background. The existence of the OUN today only benefits the communist press which seeks to belittle the heroic yearning of honest and decent Ukrainians for the liberation of their homeland from Russian rule.

There is a sad joke in the Ukraine, that a thousand years from now, history will state that Hitler was a petty tyrant in the time of Stalin. A special Commission of the U.S. Congress has been established to investigate the forced starvation of the Ukraine in the 1930's as one of the worst acts of communist genocide in human history. The OUN, which climbed to power over the bodies of its own countrymen, is a disgrace to proud Ukrainians around the world who have long condemned the evils of communism and fascism. As a devout anti-communist and an admirer of Ukrainian culture and courage, I hope that my remarks are directed against a tiny handful of thugs who are

not representative of - or worthy of - the Ukrainian nation. Some day the Ukraine will be freed, but not by the likes of the OUN.

In conclusion, I would note that I have additional corroborating information, but I have been ordered to withold it by CIA and Department of the Army on grounds of national security. I am appealing the classification decision. In the meantime, I have been instructed to inform the Australian Commission headed by Mr. Menzies that if he wishes to obtain the classified files on this topic, he should apply directly through the U.S. Military Attache. It is time for the fraud of OUN to end. As George Orwell stated, "the most powerful form of lie is the omission, and it is the duty of the historian to see that those lies do not creep into the history books." I am proud to have been of assistance to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation in setting the record straight.

Respectfully,

John J. Loftus
Attorney at Law

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

2P

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2005

28 NOV 1986

Mykola Lebed
113 Douglas Avenue
Yonkers, NY 10703

Dear Mr. Lebed:

During the course of its search for records in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for information pertaining to the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Department of the Army located two documents originated by this agency. They were referred to us for review and direct response to you.

We have reviewed the documents, a Report dated 17 July 1947 and a Memorandum dated 30 March 1951, and have determined that they must be denied in toto under FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3). An explanation of these exemptions is enclosed.

The CIA official responsible for this determination is Louis J. Dube, the Directorate of Operations Information Review Officer.

You have the right to appeal the above decisions by addressing your appeal to the CIA Information Review Committee, in my care. Should you decide to do this, please explain the basis of your appeal.

Sincerely,

Lee S. Strickland
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosure

DOC. MICRO. SER.

FEB 7 1991

MICROFILMED

BG/MS	CODE
LOCATION OF S[redacted] FOIA/SLB	[redacted]

DX-01882

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EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT:

(b)(1) applies to material which is properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of national defense or foreign policy;

(b)(2) applies to information which pertains solely to the internal rules and practices of the Agency;

(b)(3) applies to the Director's statutory obligations to protect from disclosure intelligence sources and methods, as well as the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency, in accord with the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949, respectively;

(b)(4) applies to information such as trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person on a privileged or confidential basis;

(b)(5) applies to inter- and intra-agency memoranda which are advisory in nature;

(b)(6) applies to information release of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of other individuals; and

(b)(7) applies to investigatory records, release of which could (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of others, (D) disclose the identity of a confidential source, (E) disclose investigative techniques and procedures, or (F) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel.

PRIVACY ACT:

(b) applies to information concerning other individuals which may not be released without their written consent;

(j)(1) applies to polygraph records; documents or segregable portions of documents, release of which would disclose intelligence sources and methods, including names of certain Agency employees and organizational components; and, documents or information provided by foreign governments;

(k)(1) applies to information and material properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of national defense or foreign policy;

(k)(5) applies to investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment, or access to classified information, release of which would disclose a confidential source; and

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process.

(6 Jan 87)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Political and Psychological Staff

SUBJECT: Department of Justice Investigation of QRPLUMB/2

1. For over a year we have been aware that the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) of the Department of Justice has been conducting an investigation of QRPLUMB/2 (P/2), a long term asset involved in our Ukrainian program. As you know, OSI is the component of the Department of Justice responsible for investigating alleged Nazi war criminals. These investigations are not criminal in nature but rather seek to denaturalize and deport individuals who entered this country illegally through concealment of their Nazi activities during World War II.

2. Although we do not believe P/2 ever engaged in a war crime himself, he was, during WW II, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) during the absence of Stepan Bandera, who spent the war in a Nazi concentration camp for having proclaimed an independent Ukrainian republic after the Nazi invasion in July 1941. For a few weeks after the German invasion, the OUN did collaborate with the Nazis. The collaboration ended quickly, however, and Bandera was incarcerated, as were P/2's wife and daughter who also spent WW II in a Nazi concentration camp. (We have given OSI a copy of a Gestapo "wanted" poster issued in 1941 for the capture of P/2.)

3. About a year ago, a PPS officer (who served formerly as an OSI prosecutor) visited OSI and, with OGC approval, requested OSI inform us if they intended to ask the Soviets for information on P/2. (Due to the many war crimes committed in territory now under Soviet control, OSI routinely requests evidence from the USSR.) On 5 January 1987, an OSI attorney telephoned that same PPS officer and told him that next week OSI intends to contact the Polish Government and request two things in connection with P/2's case: first, all information on individuals who attended the Zakopane Police School, and second, all information on persons convicted of the assassination of Polish Interior Minister Pieracki in 1934. We have known of P/2's involvement with the assassination of Pieracki. He was, in fact, convicted as an accessory at the time

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SUBJECT: Department of Justice Investigation of QRPLUMB/2

and served prison time for it, but this purely political act predated, by many years, the Nazi invasion of Poland and the Ukraine and had nothing to do with war crimes. Further, P/2 says that the U.S. Government was fully aware of his conviction for the Pieracki assassination at the time of his immigration.

4. OSI notified our officer of their intention to contact the Poles and acceded to our officer's request for one week (through 12 January 1987) in which to get back to them. We believe we should object to the OSI proposal. There is a strong likelihood that the Poles and possibly the Soviets will publicize such a request and thus try to link P/2 - an old nemesis - to war crimes, knowing, as they would, the significance that the request had come from OSI. This not only would damage our Ukrainian program, but would personally tarnish P/2, who is 78 and has served us for nearly 40 years. Also, if we fail to protect P/2 from inquiries to the Poles, there would be a strong reaction from the Ukrainian (indeed, probably the entire East European) emigre community, with whom we work closely, particularly if the Poles publicize the case.

5. We do believe there is some risk that our attempt to block an inquiry to the Poles could become public through a leak at the Justice Department. This could bring about a difficult issue for us - not quite Klaus Barbie, but in that category - but we still recommend that we request Justice refrain from contacting any bloc country with regard to its investigation of P/2. It also should be noted that, should we do so, it would be for the first time that we will have an objection to such a request from DOJ.

6. We do not frankly know what, if anything, has stimulated renewed OSI interest in a case which they had earlier characterized as weak. Their interest in the Zakopane School, which P/2 admits to having attended until he discovered its Nazi connections and orientation, may be one clue.

7. Attached is a case summary as well as a more complete outline of the problems posed for us if inquiries to the Poles were to proceed and we would propose to structure our eventual, oral approach to OSI along these lines. We will next make this available to OGC, if you agree that there should be no inquiry to Poland, so that OGC may then deal with Justice.

Attachments:
As stated

8 May 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with QRPLUMB/2

1. On 1 May 1990, I visited with QRPLUMB/2 (P/2) at his home in Yonkers, NY. I have been acquainted with P/2 since 1950, and over the years became a friend of his family. At P/2's invitation, I served as a private, unpaid advisor to the QRPLUMB program during 1960s while attending a graduate school. P/2 is a widower and lives alone on the upper floor of a two-story house owned by his former driver and bodyguard from the days of World War II clandestine operations in Western Ukraine. The bodyguard lives on the main floor.

2. P/2 is witting of my Agency employment. The purpose of my visit was a combination of personal and business that was long overdue. The latter: To feel P/2 on his views concerning the status and the future of the QRPLUMB project. By the way, over a year ago, P/2 propositioned me with retiring from my job and accepting the position of head of QRPLUMB, replacing [ ] who was up for re-election at the time. I turned it down, saying I want to work at my present job for at least another two years or so to earn additional retirement. This time, P/2 did did not raise this issue as it obviously had become OBE. During our "business discussions," I tried to say as little as possible, while listening in to P/2's views. P/2 did not press me hard for my views, apparently respecting my present position.

3. P/2 told me he had just learned the day before (31 April) about what he called the upcoming sudden demise of the QRPLUMB project. He said [ ] had briefed him during his regular Monday visits to QRPLUMB offices where he serves as a senior advisor. P/2 looked very perturbed and said he was at a loss to explain why the funding is ending now and so abruptly at the time when new opportunities are opening up in Ukraine. He said we had a good thing going, a "bilateral agreement between two partners going back to 1946." He said "it will have disastrous consequences" if it ever comes out in public, which he fears it

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probably will soon after the project's closure. Since a lot of people will be put out on the street with little forewarning, P/2 opined that there is a strong potential for a serious expose: both Soviets and the emigres will have a "hay day" with this news. P/2 expressed deep-felt concern (which he repeated more than once during our conversation) for the fate of QRPLUMB employees who will lose their jobs with little immediate prospect for re-employment. At one point, P/2 got emotional and tears filled his aging eyes. He surmised that "Suchasnist" will survive even as a monthly, but deplored the loss of the operational side of QRPLUMB "when we can do so much over there now."

4. P/2 reflected on possible reasons for ending the support of QRPLUMB. For lack of other rational explanation, he suspected that there may be a collusion between presidents Bush and Gorbachev: the latter may have asked Bush to end support to the Ukrainian project for a price. (Note: This suspicion is based on P/2's real and bitter experience of years past, when back in 1950's QRPLUMBs were funded to operate a clandestine Ukrainian-language radio broadcasting station based in the Mediterranean; during the summit meeting between President Eisenhower and Khrushchev, the latter requested that the station be closed down apparently for a "price-concession." Within days of the summit, QRPLUMB radio went dark. What added insult to the injury was that P/2, then Head of the QRPLUMB program, its spirit and founder, was not advised even a day in advance of the planned closure. P/2 said he suspects that history may be repeating itself). Another possible explanation offered by P/2, which he admitted was a long shot at best, was that the United States policy makers are looking into the future and see the need to maintain the integrity of the USSR as a bulwark against someday-strong and hostile China. Hence the nationalities must by "dumped."

5. I told P/2 that while I understand his feelings and disappointment, I cannot comment on the issue because of my position. But I assured him that it was my strong believe that if funding is ended, it will not be abrupt, that consideration will be made for the welfare of its employees and for the project's cover. P/2 did not look too re-assured, but he commented that a meeting between [redacted] and "a high-level official from the sponsor" will take place soon. After some additional conversation along personal lines, I bid P/2 good-by and departed for Washington.

[redacted]

16 August 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with QRPLUMB/2

1. On 25 July 1990, I met with QRPLUMB/2 (P/2) at his private residence in Yonkers, N.Y. P/2 requested this meeting by a cryptic telephone call to my home. The meeting lasted from 1100 to 1530.

2. At the meeting, P/2 explained that he would like to have my views on three issues relating to the QRPLUMB organization and in the light of recent political developments in the Ukraine. These are: the content and format of the QRPLUMB journal, Suchasnist' the nature of the QRPLUMB organization, Prolog Corp. Inc.; and P/2's intention to make a public statement about his relationship to the present Prolog Corporation. I told P/2 that I was not exactly prepared for this discussion, and my views will be very informal and casual. Had I known these topics will be discussed, I would have organized my thoughts better.

a. Suchasnist:

(1) P/2 stated that he was concerned about the content and purpose of the journal in view of current political developments inside the Ukraine. He felt it was not wholly responsive to the current situation; abroad, the readership in the Ukrainian community is changing, getting smaller as the Ukrainian-language readership is getting older and reads less; there are fewer contributors who can write serious articles in good literary Ukrainian, which explains why some articles in the journal are reprints from Soviet Ukrainian publications; with the expansion of "glasnost," there is growing "competition" from inside Ukraine as Soviet Ukrainian journals are publishing more and more objective articles both of historical and current topics; Suchasnist must change to be appealing to Soviet Ukrainian readers in this new situation. P/2 said he was concerned about the proposals to have Suchasnist published inside Ukraine, the agreements for joint publishing ventures between the Suchasnist editor and Soviet Ukrainian publishing houses, and the involvement of the chief editor in a growing number of projects unrelated to the journal.

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(2) I responded that, although my thoughts are not well organized because of lack of preparation, I do have some ideas on the subject matter. Given present dearth of Ukrainian contributors to the journal and financial considerations, I thought the journal should change from a monthly to a bimonthly. In subject matter, it should reduce the space allotted to humanities (literature and fine arts topics), especially since a new journal has been started by former Suchasnist editor as a joint venture with Soviet Ukrainian literati and which is wholly devoted to literature and the arts. There are two major themes which are now very much in demand in Ukraine (and elsewhere in the USSR): one is the historical past which was suppressed or deliberately ignored by pre-Gorbahchev regimes, but which is now sought after by all educated persons, especially the younger generation; and the other topic is "how-to" themes in the area of political science and economics (government, constitutionalism, political parties, dynamic of the democratic political process as developed and practiced in Western democracies, comparative economic systems, and the like). The latter is badly needed in the ongoing democratization process in Ukraine. There is a small but well-trained academic community in the West, especially in American and Canada, academics of Ukrainian descent, mostly professors at universities who can still write in Ukrainian; articles by other authors can be translated into Ukrainian. These two major themes, I opined, would a cosiderable audience in the Ukraine. P/2 agreed with the thrust of my views, but was skeptical as to the feasibility of implementing them. The main problem, he said, is how to get the Ukrainian academics in America and Canada to write for Suchasnist; they need to get published, but they choose for that English-language professional journals. I said this problem is real, but not insoluble with proper editorial policy and approach.

b. Prolog Corporation, Inc:

(1) P/2 said he was very perturbed about the direction taken by Prolog in recent years, especially 1989-90. He said it has steered away from its original objectives established under his own management of many years and for that reason he wanted to take a public position now (see below). As P/2 saw it, the "original" Prolog was meant to be a focus and spokesman abroad for Ukrainian democratic opposition in the Ukraine, a forum for a dialogue between the Ukrainian emigres and the nationally-conscious Ukrainians in the academia, the Soviet Ukrainian government and the Party; to assist where possible the Ukrainian liberation process; to provide help to former members of the Ukrainian liberation movement (some of whom provided a devoted service to the REDSOX program, and for which they spent at least 25 years each in Soviet labor camps and prisons), but who are still living and need our assistance; toserve as a forum for liberal thinking among Ukrainian emigres; to promote coordinated effort among Ukrainian emigres in their dealings with their counterparts in the Ukraine, especially in terms of providing

financial or commodity assistance (e.g., equipment); (I do not recall additional points made by P/2). P/2 said that as he sees it, current changes in the Ukraine and the USSR in general are not as radical as they may seem to some. In terms of "glasnost" the situation has improved, but the communists still rule in the Ukraine and the situation has not changed in terms of the locus of political power. This notwithstanding, P/2 said, Prolog has reduced its activity somewhat, is engaging in "questionable agreements" with certain groups in the Ukraine (e.g., joint venture in publishing), and planning to undertake strictly business-like activity to make money. In P/2's word's, "Prolog is not what it used to be and I, as its founder and still one of its directors perhaps should not be identified with it today any longer."

(2) In my response to P/2, I said that I fully recognize the value and direction Prolog has had over the years, especially under P/2's leadership. However, needless to say, times have changed and are changing now very rapidly; some of the old formulas no longer work; previous objectives have ceased to have primacy; and like any other organization trying to survive in the milieu of new events and trends, Prolog has to change and adapt itself to new conditions and requirements. There are now in the Ukrainian diaspora in the West many organizations and separate individuals who are responding to the new situation in the Ukraine separately and in their own way by engaging themselves actively in a variety of activities previously performed almost exclusively by Prolog; under Brezhnev, for example, other Ukrainian emigre organizations were too conservative or too cautious to have any sort of contact with Soviet Ukrainians, official or unofficial (e.g, even with dissidents whom they suspected). That is why Prolog was so successful in developing multifaceted operations in the 'fifties and especially the 'sixties; it was the envy of many and a target of scorn for some, but of respect to all. Today, Prolog does not have a monopoly in this field; there are many other players over whom there is no control or even influence; the best Prolog can do is try to coordinate its activities with sympathetic organizations and individuals to reduce the duplication of effort. But this is difficult to do given the present almost euphoric atmosphere in the Ukrainian diaspora abroad about the ongoing liberalization process in the Ukraine and their natural desire to get on the moving train, so-to-speak, to have a part of the action. Prolog needs to be selective in what it does, and given current financial crunch, it should not shy away even from purely business activity if that will reinforce it financially. Given the current situation and competing activities, the best Prolog can do is to concentrate on selected few but productive initiatives.

c. For reasons stated in para 2b(1) above, P/2 stated that since Prolog no longer reflects the character of what it was as originally established and does not fulfill many of its earlier objectives, he is seriously thinking of issuing a public statement

to the Ukrainian emigre community and sympathetic Ukrainians inside the Ukraine that he no longer is associated with the Prolog organization as it is presently constituted and cannot be held morally responsible for its present activities or programs.

This was a bit of shocker to me, since I have known P/2 since 1949, and was for many years his close confidant and adviser in the 'sixties (during my graduate student days). While recognizing that I understand how and why P/2 feels about this matter, I strongly advised him not take this step, definitely not during this transitional period at least. Any statement of this sort will send a wrong signal not only in the Ukrainian community abroad, but to many democratic groups inside Ukraine, and of course, to the KGB. Each of these protagonists will interpret it in its own way and speculations will abound. It will have demoralizing influence on the collaborators and sympathizers of Prolog and Suchasnist readership abroad; it may hurt the Prolog's image among the Ukrainian democratic groups in the Ukraine who still have solid respect for Prolog and hold P/2 in high esteem; and finally, the KGB may pick up on the theme and open up a propaganda barrage which no one needs now. In other words, except for possible P/2's personal satisfaction, there is nothing to be gained by such a public statement, but there is much to lose as a result of it. P/2 said he will think about what I said to him, but he did not withdraw the "threat" of making a public statement. As for Suchasnist, P/2 said there was an editorial meeting scheduled for that week, which he will attend and pass my ideas to the board.

Since our meeting, I have not heard anything more about it from P/2 except for a personal call on 3 August in which P/2 told me he received some videos taken in his home town, showing scenes of his house and old pictures of his family and himself. The videos contain interviews with older town folks and former underground members who still remember their "leader", - P/2. I got the impression from this call that these videos and the news uplifted P/2's spirits.

[ ]

U.S. Department of Justice

General Counsel
91-05243

Washington, D.C. 20530

OCT 4 1991

Office of the General Counsel
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Attention: [redacted]

Dear Mr. [redacted]

I am writing to alert your agency to the fact that, in view of changed international circumstances, after November 1, 1991, this office will begin making inquiries with foreign governments about the activities during World War II of Mykola Lebed (DPOB: 23 November 1910 or 11 December 1909; Koty, Ukraine), a/k/a Roman Turan. Initial inquiries will be sent to the governments of Germany, Poland and the USSR.

If you have any questions in this regard, please let me know as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Eli M. Rosenbaum
Principal Deputy Director
Office of Special Investigations
Criminal Division
c/o United States Department
of Justice
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
ATTN: Universal South, Room 1025

FOR COORDINATION WITH DoJ/OSI

Fahndungsersuchen des Reichskriminalpolizeiamtes.

Nur für den Dienstgebrauch.

Streng vertraulich!

Die im Lichtbild dargestellte Person

Mykola Lebed bzw. Lebid
geb. am 11. 12. 09 in Strylskie-Nowe,

die sich einer größeren Anzahl von Ausweisen mit falschen Namen bedient, ist festzunehmen. **Vorsicht, Schußwaffe!**

Lebed benutzt vielfach einen PKW. (dunkle Mercedes-Limousine) mit Kennz. Ost 50 150.

Es wird gebeten, Verkehrskontrollen durchzuführen und nach diesem Wagen zu fahnden, seine Insassen festzunehmen und den Wagen sicherzustellen.

Nachrichten an

Sonderkommission beim Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD. für den Distrikt Galizien in Lemberg — 4. 10. 41.

-OVER

(TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN)

W A R R A N T O F A R R E S T

OFFICE OF THE REICH CRIMINAL POLICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The person in the photograph below -

MYKOLA LEBED aka LEBID

born on 11/12/09 in Strilskie-Nowe,

who uses many identity documents with false names,

is to be a r r e s t e d. CAUTION! HE IS ARMED!

Lebed often uses a POV (dark MERCEDES - limousine) with the following tags: OST 50 150.

It is requested that traffic checkpoints be established and a search for this vehicle initiated, its occupants apprehended, and the vehicle confiscated.

-OVER

Report to -

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION OF THE COMMANDER, THE SECURITY POLICE AND SECURITY SERVICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF GALICIA IN LVOV - 4/10/41.

31 October 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Justice Department Interest in QRPLUMB/2

Following are highlights of the QRPLUMB/2 (P/2) case relating to the investigation by the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Department of Justice:

- By memo to OSG, dated 4 October 1991, OSI informed the Agency that they intend to initiate inquiries with the governments of Germany, Poland and the USSR re P/2's activities during World War II (Attachment A).

- On 16 August 1985, two Agency staffers ([redacted], PPS, and [redacted], then with OGC) orally alerted Mr. Neil Sher, Chief of OSI, to Agency involvement with P/2 and QRPLUMB. Mr. Sher agreed to protect the secrecy of QRPLUMB if and when the investigation of P/2 resumed and promised that OSI would inform CIA of any new developments in P/2's case. This agreement was re-confirmed in December 1985 when OSI informed CIA that it planned to approach the Polish government on the case. We do not know whether OSI actually did approach the Polish government. OSI's October 4, 1991 memo is in keeping with our agreement re any new development in the case.

- A review of P/2's 201-file and interviews of Agency staffers familiar with P/2, revealed no evidence to substantiate OSI or GAO allegations that P/2 was responsible for OUN's alleged actions in the Western Ukraine during World War II.

FILE BACKGROUND:

- P/2 was one of the leaders of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), an underground political and paramilitary movement working for the liberation of Ukraine, from Poland until 1939, then fighting against the Germans and the Soviets.

- In 1941, the GESTAPO issued a warrant to arrest P/2 (Attachment B); P/2's wife and baby-daughter spent the whole war incarcerated in Rauensbruck concentration camp for women; in 1951 U.S. State Department took the OUN off its list of "organizations inimical to U.S. interests."

- 1948-52, P/2 was the focal point for CIA's agent infiltration program. OUN members under P/2's control were trained by CIA and were air-dropped into Soviet Ukraine for FI/CI operations in

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conjunction with Ukrainian anti-Soviet guerrillas operations. All men were lost thanks to Soviet agent Kim Philby.

- In 1949, for security reasons, CIA helped P/2 immigrate to the United States. In 1953, at CIA's initiative, P/2 founded and became the head of a major CA project, QRPLUMB (formerly QRDYNAMIC), to target Ukrainian audiences. The project was terminated in September 1990 after 38 years of successful CA operations.

- In 1985, OSI began to look into P/2's background based on allegations that he may have collaborated with the Germans and as a leader of the OUN during World War II, he may have been responsible for the OUN's alleged war crimes. Other than a few allegations, possibly politically motivated by hostile Ukrainian emigre informants, OSI has not pursued the case since 1985.

- In 1985, GAO conducted its own investigation of alleged former Nazi collaborators who reportedly were assisted by U.S. intelligence agencies to immigrate into the U.S. The unclassified report with vague allegations against P/2, among others, was made public. Stories appeared in The New York Times, The Village Voice and other papers which threatened to compromise the QRPLUMB project.

- In 1977, P/2 retired from QRPLUMB project. He is now 78 years old and in poor health. Aside from potential security considerations (possible exposure of CIA support of the QRPLUMB project for 43 years), there is also the human factor to be considered.

- Perhaps DDO should be alerted to subject OSI memorandum.

[ ]

Attachments:
A. OSI Memo
B. Search Warrant

COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
1 CENTRE STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007-2341
(212) 669-3500

ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN
COMPTROLLER

March 26, 1992

Hon. Robert M. Gates
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Director Gates:

A week ago, I wrote to President Bush requesting that the United States government release its files on Nazi war criminals to the public. I am writing to you as well to request the release of the Central Intelligence Agency's files.

As a result of previous investigations, information has come to light that Nazi war criminals were employed and protected by agencies of our government, including the very agencies that were responsible for apprehending them. We know that some of these individuals came to this country with the assistance of our government.

The alleged war criminals who were employed and or protected by our government include: Klaus Barbie, the infamous "Butcher of Lyon," Otto Von Bolschwing, Eichmann's mentor on the "Jewish question" who organized a pogrom in Bucharest, Mykola Lebed, the head of a security force that massacred Jews in Lvov, and Arthur Rudolph, Operations Director of a slave labor camp where 20,000 people were worked to death.

In the process of employing these people and bringing them to safe haven in the United States and elsewhere, laws were broken, lies were told, and the President, Congress, other government agencies and the public were deceived. But we still don't know the whole story. Forty seven years after the end of World War II, it is time for the American people to find out the truth.

The files in question could shed light on such questions as: How many Nazi war criminals entered the United States? To what extent did government agencies help Nazi war criminals elude

justice? Did Nazi war criminals come to the United States by slipping through cracks or did our government know of their backgrounds? Who made the decisions to admit war criminals? Was there a general policy to ignore the Nazi backgrounds of people who worked for the U.S. government or entered the country?

Why were people with Nazi backgrounds hired? Were Nazi scientists employed by the government really essential or could American scientists have done the job just as well? To what extent were the President, Congress, other governmental agencies and the public deceived? What impact on policy did people with Nazi backgrounds working for the government have? Why were there virtually no attempts to prevent Nazi war criminals from entering the country or to deport those who were already here prior to the 1970's? And why have these files been kept secret for so long?

As you know, Argentina, a country which harbored some of the most infamous Nazi war criminals, recently released its files to the public. If Argentina can come to grips with its past, certainly the United States government can do the same.

Forty seven years have gone by. The Cold War is over. There is no reason to keep thse files secret any longer.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Holtzman
Comptroller

EH:mb

1 Jun 92

SPOT REPORT

SUBJECT: Former Ukrainian Covert Action Publication Makes A Successful Transition

The monthly Ukrainian journal Suchasnist' (Contemporary Times), published previously in New York by one of our oldest covert action (CA) projects, QRPLUMB, has been successfully transplanted to Kiev, Ukraine. Three issues of the new version of the journal have thus far come out in 1992. The new format is essentially the same, the topics have been broadened and enriched, and most significant, the range of contributors expanded to well known writers and publicists in Ukraine.

It is a collaborative effort between the still functioning QRPLUMB publishing organization (now funded from private donations) and the "Ukrainian Republican Society of Ukrainianists" centered in Kiev.

The QRPLUMB proprietary was established in 1952 as a CA project targeting on the former Soviet Ukraine. Over the years it was a highly productive and successful CA operation. On 30 September 1990, however, it was terminated together with other nationality-oriented projects in response to the NSC decision. The Agency gave the QRPLUMB project a [ ] termination funding to enable it to transition into a wholly privately-funded operation. Thus far they have succeeded and the new journal, published now in Kiev, is a fine evidence of our proper decision to assist them in the transition.

WARNING NOTICE
INTELLIGENCE SOURCES
OR METHODS INVOLVED

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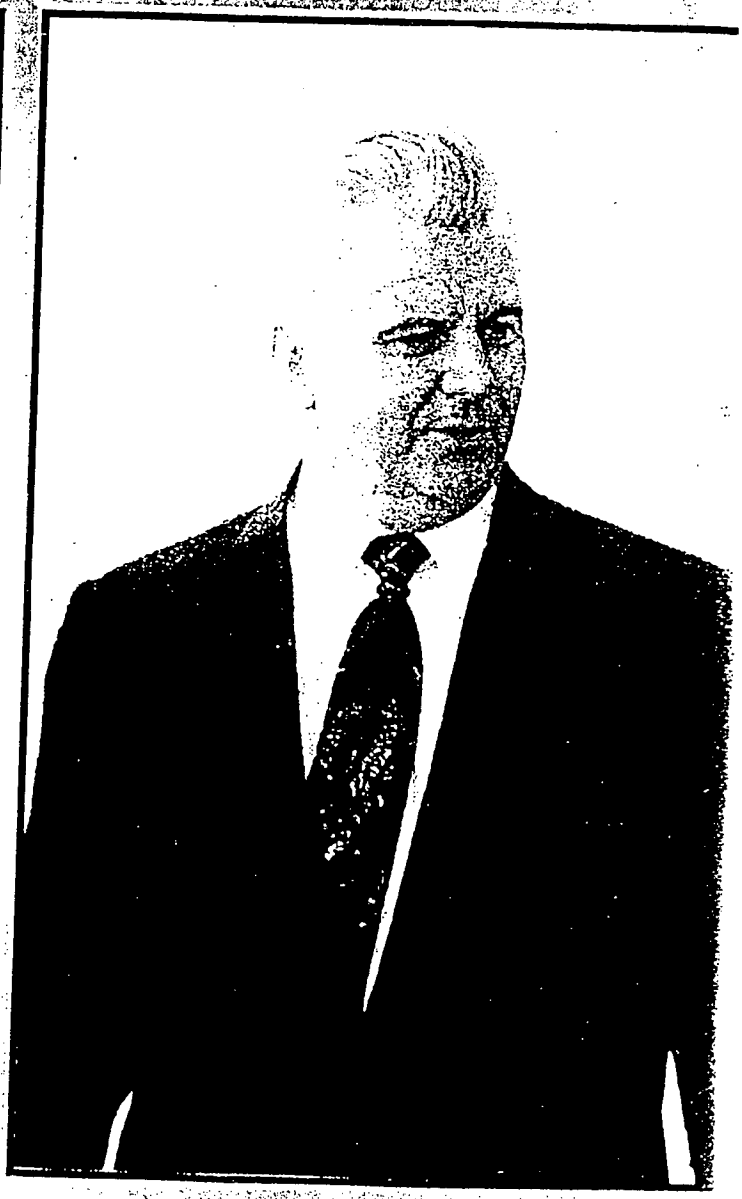
СУЧАСНІСТЬ

ЛІТЕРАТУРА, МИСТЕЦТВО, СУСПІЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE:

- New Poetry
- Excerpts from a new novel
- Interview with President Kravchuk
- "National Agenda" by key adviser to President Kravchuk
- Interview with Zbigniew Brzezinski

У НОМЕРІ:



President Kravchuk

ISSN 0585-8364

СІЧЕНЬ 1992

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

10 August 1992

Ms Elizabeth Holtzman
Comptroller of the City of New York
1 Centre Street
New York, N.Y. 10007-2341

Dear Ms Holtzman:

The chief of CIA's History Staff has looked carefully into the question of declassification and release of any records CIA may have on Nazi war criminals, especially those four listed in your letter to Mr. Gates of 26 March 1992--Klaus Barbie, Otto von Bolschwing, Mykola Lebed, and Arthur Rudolph. Although CIA has a number of documents on Barbie, it has only a few that mention von Bolschwing, and no records have been found on Lebed or Rudolph. Of the documents we have, about 70 on Klaus Barbie and two on von Bolschwing have already been declassified (often with deletions) and released to the public under the Freedom of Information Act.

Concerning Klaus Barbie, you may recall that in August of 1983, Mr. Allan A. Ryan, Jr., Director of the Office of Special Investigations, Department of Justice, submitted a long report to the Attorney General on his investigation of "the relationship between Klaus Barbie and the U.S. government from the end of World War II to the present." The enclosed section from this report concerning CIA notes (on p. 167) that Mr. Ryan asked for, and believes that CIA provided him with, all material in CIA's custody relating to Barbie. Mr. Ryan concludes "that at no time from the end of World War II to the present time has the Central Intelligence Agency had any relationship with Klaus Barbie."

To support your timely proposal and open to the public as many as possible of the records we hold on Klaus Barbie and other Nazi war criminals, I have directed the Center for the Study of Intelligence (which has special responsibilities for historical declassification) to search for and review all such records, including those previously released only in part, for declassification and transfer to the National Archives.

Ms Elizabeth Holtzman

As we undertake this commitment, I should explain two points. First, because of the passage of time and of the way in which CIA's records are kept, finding documents relevant to Nazi war criminals will be a challenging task; we shall call on the Department of Justice and others to help us identify those persons suspected of having been Nazi war criminals whose names (and possible aliases) we should search for in our records. Secondly, since the Center for the Study of Intelligence is heavily engaged now in reviewing about 300,000 pages of material relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, it will be some time before CIA can begin to review the documents we collect relevant to Klaus Barbie and other Nazi war criminals. Recognizing your strong interest in opening all such records to the public, we shall let you know as soon as CIA completes its review.

Very respectfully,

W. O. Studeman

W. O. Studeman
Admiral, U. S. Navy
Acting Director

Enclosure

COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
1 CENTRE STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007-2341
(212) 669-3500

ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN
COMPTROLLER

August 27, 1992

Admiral W.O. Studeman
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Admiral Studeman:

Thank you for your recent letter and your commitment to review documents on Nazi war criminals for declassification and transfer to the National Archives. I hope that the review also will include files of the OSS and would appreciate clarification on this point.

As a result of your decision, the American people finally will begin to learn the truth about one of the most sordid chapters in our history.

As you may know, I wrote the law barring Nazi war criminals from America and was instrumental in establishing the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations. I would be pleased to assist in your search for the relevant records in any way possible. As part of that effort, I have asked people who may have information to contact my Office.

One portion of your letter which I found troubling was your report that the Central Intelligence Agency has no files on Mykola Lebed. Published reports have alleged that Lebed worked with the CIA and that the agency brought him to the United States under an assumed name and stopped an Immigration and Naturalization Service investigation into his past. He was allowed to remain in the country by a secret agreement among several high level officials, including the Director of Central Intelligence, General Walter Bedell Smith. It therefore seems highly unlikely that the agency would have no records on Mr. Lebed.

Enclosed is an article on Mykola Lebed that appeared in the February 11, 1986 issue of the Village Voice. Mr. Lebed's case also is discussed in Blowback, Christopher Simpson's book about Nazi war criminals whom the U.S. government assisted in escaping from justice and immigrating to the United States. I urge you to review the material and to make every effort to locate any information which your agency may have on Mr. Lebed.

Thank you once again for your commitment to making the material available to the public and bringing the truth to light. I look forward to working with you in this process.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Holtzman
Comptroller

EH:mb

The Washington Post
The New York Times B-10
The Los Angeles Times
The Wall Street Journal
The Washington Times
USA Today
Associated Press
UPI
Reuter

Date 17 SEPT 1992

Nazi Hunter Says C.I.A. Has Files On Man Accused of War Crimes

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

A former lawyer with the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting unit has told the Central Intelligence Agency where to find its own documents on a Ukrainian fascist leader whom it had reportedly recruited and taken to the United States after World War II.

The agency, which had said last month it could not find any records on the man, Mykola Lebed of Yonkers, confirmed that it had received the leads and said it was pursuing them as part of a new policy to release long-secret files on its involvement with Nazi war criminals.

In an exchange of letters reported last week, the agency's deputy director, Adm. W. O. Studeman, told the New York City Comptroller, Elizabeth Holtzman, that searches had not turned up any records on Mr. Lebed. In 1985, a report by Congress's General Accounting Office described Mr. Lebed as a Nazi collaborator, war criminal and terrorist who was sentenced to death in Poland in 1934 for plotting an assassination and whom the agency later recruited for anti-Communist operations.

Spurred by Admiral Studeman's response, the former Government lawyer, John Loftus, told the C.I.A. last week that he had seen records on Mr. Lebed in 1979 and that he later obtained some from Army intelligence vaults under the Freedom of Information Act.

'Deliberately Misfiled'

He said that the main Lebed dossier had once been stored in the private files of a former agency director, Walter Bedell Smith, and that other Nazi dossiers had been "deliberately misfiled" years ago under State Department code names. If the Lebed files did not turn up, Mr. Loftus said, it could mean that they were improperly destroyed.

The 82-year-old Mr. Lebed, reached on Monday in Yonkers, declined to discuss his activities beyond saying that stories over the years about him were fabrications of the K.G.B., the longtime Soviet intelligence arm. In a brief conversation last week, he insisted that he had fought against the Nazis.

In an interview on his discussion with the C.I.A., Mr. Loftus, who wrote about Mr. Lebed in his 1991 book on Nazis and intelligence operations, "Unholy Alliance" (St. Martin's Press), said, "I gave them their own file citations for Mykola Lebed, including all the C.I.A. dossiers for Lebed's C.I.A.-funded front groups." He said that Admiral Studeman's staff "seemed honestly surprised."

Mark Mansfield, a C.I.A. spokesman, said that Mr. Loftus had called and "we thanked him for the information." He added, "We will certainly follow up on the leads he provided."

'We Will Locate Them'

Mr. Mansfield said that the fruitless searches to date had been in response to Freedom of Information requests over the years and not any systematic combing of the records. He said such a search would now be undertaken for the first time. "If there are records on this individual, we will locate them," he said.

The issue was set off by a letter in March from Ms. Holtzman to the new C.I.A. director, Robert M. Gates. Ms. Holtzman, an unsuccessful Democratic Senate candidate this year and a former New York Representative who sponsored a 1978 bill to bar Nazi war criminals from the country, asked for the release of the agency's files on Nazi war criminals, including Mr. Lebed.

Mr. Loftus's research, she said, showed that the agency had funneled millions of dollars to a group of Ukrainian fascists founded under Mr. Lebed in Manhattan after the war.

Mr. Loftus said Mr. Lebed had been brought into the country under a provision allowing the agency to bring in 100 aliens not admissible under regular standards. Even the Justice Department could not move against Mr. Lebed, said Mr. Loftus, who served until 1981 in the Office of Special Investigations, the Justice Department unit that seeks to expel suspected war criminals who entered the United States illegally after the war.

MEMORANDUM FOR: [redacted]
C/ORMS/CCA

VIA: CE/SA/PSP

FROM: CE/CETF/W

SUBJECT: Information Available in Directorate of Operations Operational Records on Mikola Lebed

1. A trace of the subject in DO operational records has produced subject's [redacted]. The 201 contains an apparently complete record of Agency cooperation in earlier investigations of Mr. Lebed by the Department of Justice and the Government Accounting Office as well as other documents including a study prepared from Polish newspaper reporting from the mid-1930's on Mr. Lebed's trial in Poland, his personal history statement provided to Agency officers when he entered the United States in 1949, and other material relating to the allegations by Ms. Elizabeth Holzman and John Loftus of Mr. Lebed's involvement in Nazi war crimes. It is our recommendation that this 201 file be provided to the Agency's History Staff to support and expedite their search of Agency records in response to Ms. Holzman's request. Since the 201 includes information on the subject's long association with this Agency and information provided by the subject on his activities in Poland and during WWII, we are seeking advice from the Directorate's Information Management Staff and the Office of General Counsel as to how and under what controls access to this 201 should take place.

2. Our review of the information contained in the 201 is that there is no information contained therein to support the allegations that Mr. Lebed was involved in Nazi war crimes.

3. In further response to Ms. Holtzman's request for information in CIA records on alleged Nazi war criminal Mikola Lebed, we suggest the following: Our review in support of her request continues and has broadened to include certain other Agency records. If information pertinent to her request and releasable under FOIA and EO 12333 is found, we will advise her.

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CL BY [redacted]
DECL OADR
DRV HUM 4-82

Sep 1992

SUBJECT: Elizabeth Holzman's Query Regarding Mykola Lebed's Alledged Nazi War Crimes,

The response should include a reference to the difficulties of the search based on the way these records are organized the existence of other priority archival searches such as that on material relevant to the Kennedy assassination. A copy of Admiral Studeman's initial response is attached.

4. The Public Affairs Office response to any queries on our management of this case should be not to comment on Mr. Lebed's alleged association with the Agency and to indicate the investigation of historical records is continuing. Questions regarding information to which Mr. John Loftus had privileged access while employed by the Department of Justice are a subject on which we also have no comment.

[ ]