

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL USE ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

SR/CA/E

EXTENSION

7168

NO.

5X-4076

DATE

28 Oct 63

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. SR/Rpts + Rgmt

2. EE/RE

3. RID/AN & P/RE

4. EE/P/ICE

5. LID/AN

6. ~~SR/CA/E (Aerodynamics)~~

7. AD/MIS

8.

9.

10.

11.

12. SR/CA/E (Aerodynamics) 5829

13.

14. Let. Rpt/RM - Feb 68

15. Att. Perry

Please classify into 74-124-2913

Please index as marked in green. See p. 2

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3028
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

MICROFILMED

MAR 12 1970

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
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OCT 28 1963	
FBI - NEW YORK	

FORM 3-62

610

USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

 SECRET CONFIDENTIAL INTERNAL USE ONLY UNCLASSIFIED

no 201
d.o.b. 1937 Place unknown
Home address: g since 1947
✓ SUBJECT: KOWIK, Olga of KOSZALIN, Poland

DATE : 28 Oct 1963

SEX: F; cit: Poland

Occupation: Clerk in Koszalin, Poland Dept.
OCC: CLERK, Dept. of Housing

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T-43. known by name ssaw 1/1

-I-

1. Subject, aged 26, Ukrainian, Polish citizen, female, single,
graduate of middle-school, since 1947 in KOSZALIN whereto she was "transferred"
with her parents from Lenkivshchyna, now a clerk of the Housing Department
of the city of Koszalin - arrived as visitor to her aunt J. TURKEWICZ of
336 Fitch St, Syracuse, N.Y. on 15 Oct 1963 via Canada (on the SS "Batory").
She left GDYNIA, Poland on 4 Oct 1963.

2. Subject was interviewed on 24 Oct 1963 in Syracuse, N.Y. She was
contacted through Mykola DUPLAK of Syracuse who knew her still from KOSZALIN
prior to his arrival in the States in 1961.

A/29

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Subject Aerodynamic
Alien 74-124-29/3
70-62/26
16 folds 3
SEARCHED TO 705

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281-113

1. USKT and general situation of Ukrainian community in Poland

According to Subject since 10 months or so the situation of Ukrainian community in KOCZALIN and in other parts of Poland remarkably worsened. The UB became more and more interested in USKT activities and increased its pressure on the organization. Practically all active USKT members were approached by UB officers and asked to report on their own and their colleagues' activities. Furthermore, it was made clear to USKT people that they should be active strictly in cultural field and avoid "nationalistic politics".

No 20
Some people from USKT were also arrested. Subject knew that in Feb or March 1963 the UB arrested ^{Poland} Myrosław TRUCHAN of ~~SZCZECIN~~ ^{still} and kept him in prison. ~~Nobody~~ Nobody could tell ^{cit. Poland} on what charges he had been apprehended ^{ARRESTED BY THE UB IN MAR 63} but there was some talk that they found "books in his house". Among friends he was said to be imprisoned for his "nationalistic activities inside the USKT". Similar case should have happened at about the same time in WROCLAW. The man was being still kept in prison, too. Subject did not know his name.

As a result of this pressure some active members of USKT prefer to withdraw from exposed positions in the USKT and remain passive in order to get rid of UB-interest in them. Also "lower ranks" were more cautious now being afraid of eventual police-repercussions. ~~Also~~ ^{at the same time} the fact that in recent years the Polish government stopped its "unredeemable loans" to resettled Ukrainians which were usually ^{in 1959} given on recommendation of USKT, weakened people's interest in the organization. This did not mean, however, that the USKT stopped its activities altogether. In some places it was still "flourishing" like for instance in a new organized branch of SLUPSK. But in general there was a slow down in all respects.

Among the activists of the USKT Subject mentioned BAK, Jozef aged 45-50, of SZCZECIN, married, his wife a Ukrainian too, who at least so far had "a clean reputation".

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On the other hand there were quite a few people of USKT working for the UB.

Subject heard people talk about BORTNIK Stepan and MUSZYNSKI Jakob alias

HUDYMCZUK, both of KOSZALIN, as UB-agents.

next 2 cards only
12/19/65 For both: Reported to be UB agent in Koszalin Poland. *OCC: INTELLIGENCE AGENT*
cit: Poland
no 201 BORTNIK Stepan - aged 30-32, 2 years of Pedagogical school and 1 year

DOB: CA. 1931
of some Construction Technicum, married, his wife's name - Barbara, 3 children. Stems from CHELM (KHOLM).

no 201 MUSZYNSKI, Jakob, writes in "Nashe Slovo" under HUDYMCZUK, of Wladyslaw

IV-tego ulica in Koszalin, party-member, stems from Western Ukraine.

OCC: INTELLIGENCE AGENT
Another "activist" of USKT to be said an UB agent is PANTELUK (fnu) of

DOB: 1903
Poland
KOSZALIN, ulica Armji Czerwonej nu, aged 60, married, his daughter recently was married too, author of a book against the UPA in 1962, wood-engraver.

Parallel to increased pressure on the USKT, the UB intensified its overt interest in people having contacts with emigration. Thus people receiving books and other literature from abroad were recently more frequently summoned to UB and asked about their acquaintances, friends and relatives abroad. The literary material itself as a rule was not delivered to them and they were only told about it. In some cases again the UB waited for the addressee to deliver ^{re-} "a political letter" or book to their office himself or at least to Post office.

As a rule in 1963 people who were contacted by Ukrainian tourists from abroad were subject# to interrogation and pressure in general. Thus a Ukrainian American of Chicago, Ill. ^{reportedly} should have visited Szczecin in summer ~~in~~ 1963. All people he talked to were subsequently interrogated by the UB. They wanted to know exact contents of talks also, and whether and what books he had left in Poland.

cit: Poland
no 201 Subject also heard in KOSZALIN that HRYCKOWIAN, Bohdan and his brother, both of ^{USSR} KOSZALIN had been recently again subjected to regular interrogations by UB.

2. Closure of Ukrainian Philology in Szczecin

In 1963 the Department of Ukrainian Philology at Teachers Studium # 1,

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in SZCZECIN was closed because - as it was officially explained - of lack of students. However, people are inclined to ascribe it to a new more unfriendly course against Ukrainians. A particularly negative role on the spot should have played one of the lecturers at the Department of Ukrainian Philology - Rubin PIZEM - of Szczecin, Polish Jew, lecturer of Ukrainian literature, aged 32-35, single, party member, graduate of Lviv-University in 1958 or 1959. He was allegedly the one who "helped" to liquidate the Department.

3. Ukrainian students from Poland in Kiev

In 1963 there were no students sent from Szczecin wojewodztwo to study Ukrainistics at Kiev University. At the present there were said to be about 10 students from Poland in Kiev from previous years. In the meantime, some people also returned from Kiev. Subject named KOLESAR Stanislaw of KOSZALIN, ulica Morska na, who taught now Ukrainian at the Ukrainian school at BIALY BOR.

KOLESAR, Stanislaw - aged 30, married in Aug 1963, member of USKT, student of Ukrainistics in Kiev from 1958 to 1962, stems from WETLINA, pow. SIANIK, woj. RZESZOW.

4. Resettlement to WETLINA-region

In 1959 the Polish government began to construct a Rail Road line ZAGORZE - JABLONKI - WETLINA. Labor was welcome and many Ukrainian families took advantage of this opportunity to return to their old homes they had been expelled from during the ~~Ukrainian~~ anti-UPA campaign. Subject knew at least two families from KOSZALIN who left in 1963 for Wetlina-region.

5. Contacts with Ukraine and the situation there

People are still traveling to and fro the Ukraine as before.

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The smuggling continues as usual: watches and gold from and textiles and leather to the Ukraine.

Subject's aunt visited KIEV, KHARKOV and LVOV in late summer 1963 shortly before Subject departed for the States. According to what her aunt told Subject - people in the Ukraine complained very much about this year's harvest and general worsening of situation, in particular in the countryside. She did not hear, however, anybody talking about hunger. Just everybody expected that it will be a bad year and belts will have to be tightened. People in the Ukraine ascribed all the misery to "sputniks and luniks" and "stupid husbandry of Khrushchev". According to Subject's aunt Khrushchev's popularity remarkably decreased owing mainly ~~was~~ to his "empty promises".

There was a great shortage of money in the Ukraine and in the Soviet Union in general. People simply have no money to buy with. Again, the countryside is worst off. Practically, nobody can live without stealing and "organizing" on the side. As an example of the situation in the countryside, Subject's aunt mentioned to her the following case: in one kolhosp kolhospryks earned R 32.- ^{10. a.} ~~60.~~ Instead they were paid only R 2.60 and partially in kind.

On the other hand, prices of textiles, leather etc. remain high. A cleaner woman from LVIV visited recently KOSZALIN and she told Subject that her wages were R 29.- p.m. for cleaning 19 rooms and 1 hall. She showed Subject her underwear she paid for R 9.- and which in Poland was not more than Zl 45.-.

Subject did not know anything particular about cultural contacts with the Ukraine. She only mentioned that in June or July 1963 USKT KOSZALIN was visited by an artistic group of about 12 people from KIEV, incl. STERPSEL and TARAPUNKI. They performed in Ukrainian, Russian, and Polish.

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6. Soviet - Chinese Conflict

According to Subject majority of Polish people side with Chinese. The simple explanation given: "Chinese like we, Poles, did not want to be governed by Russians". In connection with the conflict a general consensus in Poland is that GOMULKA is too submissive to Moscow and should follow Peking's suit at least to some degree. Moreover, that just now ^{it} seems to be a good opportunity for that; Khrushchev has so many troubles that one could get some concessions from him.

7. Test Ban Treaty and Purchase of Wheat

People in Poland in general don't see any political logic in the treaty and regard it as an mistake of the US government. They simply do not pay any real meaning to the treaty because Russians will discard it as soon as it will suit their interests. Some comment that President Kennedy must have been afraid of Khrushchev and that's why he signed the treaty. As a rule the latter is being contrasted with President's stand on Cuba in October 1962 which ~~was~~ been a setback for Moscow.

The usual comment on Wheat Purchase is: "Khrushchev certainly has fooled Americans again, they (Americans) will feed him and he will beat them". Simultaneously Khrushchev is being ridiculed "how he overtook America in agricultural production".

8. New requirements for obtaining apartment in new buildings to be announced shortly

Shortly there will be announced in Poland a regulation requiring every prospective resident in a new building to work on its construction not less than 200 working hours equal to about 3 months of ^{help-} work. The regulation is practically ready and just gets some finishing legal touches.

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9. Rumors about exchange of Lvov for Szczecin

Early 1963 there were rumors that GOMULKA wanted to exchange some part of "Restored Territories" for Lviv. Recently those rumors subdued and there was only one joke left : "Khrushchev answered Gomulka that he can give him 25 "kijuv " (lashes in Polish) but "Lvuv" (Lions) he will have to catch himself". / "Kijuv " is in this "context" for Kiev and "Lvuv " for Lviv./

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