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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE NOV 12 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/23, 24, 29, 31/53	REPORT MADE BY JOHN W. SHIMMICKER
TITLE BYELORUSSIAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, CENTRAL COUNCIL IN U.S.A., aka		CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION ACT	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>NICHOLAS HOROSHEKO described subject as a small inactive anti-Communist organization without known foreign control, which had not gained support of American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia. JOHN CRICHLUND, a former sympathizer, described subject as an inactive organization whose sympathizers in the US strive for liberated Byelorussia in which they will be the leaders. He said subject organization is not known to be foreign controlled or supported, and is a small informal group.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P* -</p> <p>DETAILS: (Mr.) NICHOLAS HOROSHEKO, 60-17 56th Road, Maspeth, New York, advised as follows on October 24, 1953:</p> <p>He was born May 4, 1902 at Trencin, Poland, and graduated from the University of Prague in Czechoslovakia where he received a degree in Ferotry Engineering in 1929 and a degree of Sanitary Engineering in 1930. He thereafter worked as an engineer in Poland until the German invasion of 1939 when he was taken as a forced laborer to the province of Silesia to work in the forest. After staying in various displaced persons camps in Germany after World War II, he was able to emigrate to the United States on the SS GENERAL FLEISHER which arrived</p>			
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in New York City on December 21, 1948. He is now employed by his own corporation at Noman Building and Contracting Corporation as a carpenter erecting houses. He has been active in the Byelorussian American Association (BAA) since 1951 and acted as its first president until this year.

The BAA was incorporated under the New York State laws on March 21, 1951 for the purpose of promoting the ideas of the United States Constitution among Byelorussian immigrants in the United States, of maintaining interest of its countrymen in Byelorussian culture and advocating a democratic government in a liberated Byelorussia. The BAA also aids its countrymen by sending food packages to those Byelorussians in the areas of Europe which are free from Communism.

Its members include only those who have escaped religious and political persecution of the USSR. The present President is General FRANK KUCHEL, 365 Alabama Avenue, Apartment 17, Brooklyn, New York, who also edits the organization's newspaper "Byelorus".

The BAA has about 200 members who, when able, pay a dollar a month dues, but the organization does not have much money and is able to publish its newspaper through the financial assistance of the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, Inc., 6 East 45th Street, New York City.

This American Committee, he explained, desires to organize and support an anti-Bolshevik front of various organizations and to secure the liberation of the peoples of Russia from Communism, but not necessarily the establishment of independent nationality states in Russia.

The BAA desires that an independent country of Byelorussia be established in Europe, but it would not oppose a "federated Russia" free of Communism if the State of Byelorussia could have some local independence from Russia proper.

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The BAA is in sympathy with the MIKOLA ABRAMCHIK group of Byelorussians who were associated in the Byelorussian National Council, which governed the independent Byelorussian Republic from about 1918 to 1920, and then the country was dismembered by the Poles and the Soviets. The Byelorussian National Council of ABRAMCHIK desires an independent Byelorussia, but it is not friendly with the subject organization which governed Byelorussia for a short time in 1944 during the German occupation of that country.

The Byelorussian Democratic Republic, Central Council in U.S.A., which is sometimes called the Byelorussian Central Administration or the Byelorussian Central Representation, is an anti-Communist organization led by RADISLAW OSTROWSKI who has lately been living near Munich, Germany, in the United States zone. For a time KOROSHEO heard that OSTROWSKI had tried to work with the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia in order to secure the American Committee's support.

OSTROWSKI desires a liberated Byelorussia and wants to head such a government when it is established in that country. He understands that OSTROWSKI has not been successful in Europe and elsewhere in gaining the support of other Byelorussian organizations and so has not obtained support from the American Committee. He attributed the failure of Byelorussians to support OSTROWSKI to the fact that OSTROWSKI appears to be an "opportunist". He explained this by saying that OSTROWSKI, during World War II, had cooperated with the Germans, who were then fighting the Soviets, in order to gain the independence of Byelorussia so that OSTROWSKI'S Byelorussian Central Council would govern the country for a short time. This fact he thought had deterred Byelorussians in their full support of OSTROWSKI'S organization.

The subject organization is not active in the United States and its main leaders appear to be Dr. NICHOLAS SCORS, GEORGE ABLEINCHI, and JAN MOBIAK, all of New York City. He believed that these men determined the policy

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of the subject organization along with RAUFLIA ASSOCIATION and that they in turn operate several small subsidiary organizations such as the United White-Russian (Byelorussian) American Relief Committee (UWARC) and the White-Russian (Byelorussian) Congress Committee of America (WCCA) in this country.

He had no information that the subject organization acted on orders from anyone abroad or received support from anyone abroad. Also, he had never heard anything to indicate that the subject organization had any agents or an underground movement abroad.

Very irregularly the QATROKAI group in the United States has in the past published a Byelorussian language newspaper called "Byelorussian Tribune". He estimated that the subject organization, along with its sympathizers, would not number over one hundred persons, and that the aforementioned sympathetic organizations did not appear to be very active politically.

On October 29 and 31, 1953 JOHN CHICHUCHA, 1735 Second Avenue, New York City, advised as follows:

He was born November 4, 1913 at Chicago, Illinois, and in 1920 his parents, whom he believes to be now deceased, took him to Slutsk, Russia, since his father then believed the Soviet propaganda that Byelorussia was a "worker's paradise". Once there his parents found conditions to be not as pictured but they were unable to leave although they wanted to do so. He graduated from Mitebsk University in 1935 with a degree in Mathematics and Physics. - He taught in the high schools of Magilew (phonetic), Lopol and Slutsk until 1941, in Russia.

He was mobilized into the USSR Army as a Private and after several days was captured by the Germany Army. He then managed to escape and return to his parents and live in Slutsk, Russia. Thereafter he worked on a relief committee during the German occupation of Slutsk.

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In 1944 he was elected by the people to the Second Byelorussian Central Congress as a representative from the Slutsk region. This Congress then formed the Byelorussian Central Council under President OSTROVSKI to govern the Byelorussian Republic during the German occupation and it lasted for a short time. This republic declared its independence from Soviet and Polish domination. Later in 1944, when the Soviet armies advanced, he fled westward to Germany and finally went to Neuruppin. From 1945 to 1950 he lived in displaced persons camps in Germany such as Fulda, Ascheffenburg, and Sackburg. He entered the United States on January 24, 1950 on the SS WASHINGTON and is employed as a machinist at the Horing Machine Corporation, 24-60 47th Street, Long Island City.

He stated that he disliked all totalitarian forms of government and was very happy to be in the United States where he wished to live as a "good citizen".

He advised as follows:

The Byelorussian Democratic Republic, Central Council in U.S.A., which is sometimes called the Byelorussian Central Administration and the Byelorussian Central Representation, is not active as an organization in the United States. The sympathizers of this organization number no more than fifty persons. The most active persons on behalf of the subject organization are RADISLAW OSTROVSKI, President, residing near Munich, Germany; GEORGE SARCOWSKI, Vice President, residing in New York City; JOHN KOSIAR, residing in Brooklyn, New York; and Dr. NICOLAS SCORR, residing in New York City. In his opinion the above four men hope some day to be the leaders in a future liberated Byelorussia. GEORGE SARCOWSKI and JOHN KOSIAR appear to determine the policy of the subject organization as well as sympathetic organizations in the United States which they have formed mainly "on paper".

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The purpose of the subject organization is to set up an independent Republic of Byelorussia which will be free from any foreign government, to acquaint the people in the United States with that country's historical and cultural background and its struggle for liberty.

The subject organization has no charter or bylaws and is informal in nature. It is not known to receive funds from abroad or to act for any persons abroad. He knew of no repository of funds for the subject organization and believed that what expenses were involved, such as writing to government officials to present the organization's views, were paid on an individual basis by its sympathizers. He knew of no set membership dues and said the members contribute their own efforts on a voluntary basis as required.

As far as he knew, the OSTROMSKI group had not received any support from the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia. Further, he claimed that he had no information about OSTROMSKI'S activities in Germany or other organizations that OSTROMSKI may have formed there. Also, he had no information as to whether or not OSTROMSKI was cooperating with the American Committee in combatting Communism abroad, but he believed it would be natural for OSTROMSKI to associate with other anti-Communist organizations. Further, he had not heard that the subject organization had any agents abroad or an underground movement in Byelorussia working for the liberation of that country; however, he thought it would be natural for some Byelorussians to be working on an individual basis for the liberation of their country from Communism but doubted that there was any direction of such activities by the subject organization.

He also advised as follows:

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The above mentioned leaders of the subject organization have formed two organizations in the United States which follow the aims of the subject organization. These are the UNARC and the WCCA.

From 1951 to 1953 he was "designated" as Secretary of the WCCA, an anti-Communist organization whose President is now Dr. NICHOLAS SCORS, 57 West 57th Street, New York City. This organization was formed in South River, New Jersey, in 1951 to have a committee to deal with common problems in the United States arising out of social and economic questions of the Byelorussians, and in order to cooperate with other nationality groups, like the Ukrainians and Latvians, on similar problems. Also, this committee desired to familiarize the people of the United States with the desire of the Byelorussians for a free and independent country of Byelorussia in Europe.

In this connection, he said that the WCCA had some members parade before the headquarters of the USSR delegation to the United Nations in New York City in 1953 with placards asking for an independent and free Byelorussia. Also, he said that the WCCA wrote to Congressional and government officials to try and familiarize them with the WCCA's purpose.

The WCCA has about twenty or thirty members and pays its expenses by securing contributions from its members as needed. It is an informal organization and is not particularly active. It claims to represent all Byelorussians in the United States; however, its leaders were never elected by all the Byelorussians but were actually designated by a small group of the CURRENTLY Byelorussians.

He was "just designated Secretary" by this group and they used his name and address on stationery for mailing

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purposes. In 1953 he informed JOHN KOSIAK, who formerly lived with CHICHULSKA, that he no longer wished to be Secretary since the WCCA did not represent all Byelorussians as claimed. Further, he informed KOSIAK that, since he was a United States citizen, he saw no need for associating with a group interested in a foreign country. Consequently KOSIAK moved to a new address somewhere in Brooklyn, New York. However, mail has continued to come to CHICHULSKA'S address since the organization had not changed its printed stationery.

He understands that MICHAEL SIKKO, 24 Norman Avenue, South River, New Jersey, has been made Secretary of the WCCA.

The OSTROWSKI group, in his opinion, is small and ineffectual, but it often gains an unwarranted reputation by using letterheads and writing to important people thereby giving the impression of being a large and active organization of Byelorussians. For example, he pointed out that Dr. NICOLAUS SCORS, President of the WCCA, was mentioned as appearing before a Special Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives on July 15, 1953 and speaking in favor of House Concurrent Resolution No. 58 introduced by Congressman LAWRENCE H. SMITH of the First District of Wisconsin. In substance, this Resolution urged that the United States Government in support of the policy of liberation, should proceed to establish direct diplomatic relations with the Government of the Ukraine-Soviet Socialist Republic and the Government of the Byelorussian-Soviet Socialist Republic consistent with diplomatic procedure.

Among other things Dr. SCORS pointed out in his testimony before this Special Subcommittee that the adoption of the Resolution would: expose the falsehood of the "Soviet propaganda slogan about the alleged independence of these two republics...."; strengthen these two countries'

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spirit for greater independence from the USSR; serve as a basis for "immediate contact with the leaders of the active and passive resistant movement in both nations"; cause embarrassment to the "puppet delegations" of both nations to the United Nations, and serve as a test of "the fraud of the so-called 'peace offensive'" should the USSR refuse to establish diplomatic relations.

He exhibited a report printed by the United States Government Printing Office in 1953 and entitled, "Hearing, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, First Session, Before the Special Subcommittee on H. Con. Res. 58, Favoring the Extension of Diplomatic Relations with the Republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia". This report was dated July 15, 1953 and on the front cover thereof was the stamp, "From Lawrence H. Smith, member of Congress, 1st District, Wisconsin".

He further advised as follows:

He could see no reason to organize a committee to write to government officials and to appear before the Congress when any citizen can do this on any problem. However, he saw nothing wrong with this proposed resolution of Congress, but he could not agree with the impression that some people might get that the WCCB was representative of all Byelorussians. In fact, the OSTROMSKI group is composed by NIKOLA OSKARSKI, leader of the Byelorussian National Council; the BERKOVICH group also claims the exclusive right to govern a liberated Byelorussia since the Byelorussian National Council controlled the independent Republic of Byelorussia from about 1916 to 1920 when the country was dismembered by the aggression of the Soviets and the Poles. This constant striving among small groups of a few Byelorussians for proposed leadership in a future liberated Byelorussia had disappointed CHIRLUHA so that he had quit the WCCB as truly not being representative of all Byelorussians.

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He recalled proposing to JOHN KOSIAK that both of these Byelorussian groups should get together and have an election of officers by all Byelorussians. KOSIAK disagreed with this suggestion possibly, he thought, since KOSIAK and others might not be able to maintain their "positions".

He also advised as follows:

GEORGE SIBCKENSKI and JOHN KOSIAK also operate behind the scene in another organization sympathetic to the SIBCKENSKI group. It is known as the UJARC which was incorporated under the New York State laws about four or five years ago. It provides social and welfare assistance to Byelorussian immigrant members in the United States. In order to raise money it has bazaars and dances and also asks each member to give a small percentage of his earnings. However, it has not, to FR. MICHAEL RA's knowledge, ever helped anyone other than to raise money for the "Socinia, Poletskia", Byelorussian Church of Reverend NIKOLAI LAPITZKI, the organization's President in Passaic, New Jersey. Consequently he has discontinued his affiliation with the UJARC.

He said that the SIBCKENSKI group has in the past tried to publish a "Byelorussian Tribune" as a monthly Byelorussian language newspaper in New Jersey, but that only two or three issues were published since there was no demand. He attributed this to the fact that the Byelorussians were a small group in the United States and he did not think were overly interested in politics.