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## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM

EXTENSION

NO

DATE

31 Jan 1966

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

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RETURN TO:  
IP/ARD/PSU

GA-50

To Requester:

Please return this reference  
to IP/ARD/PSU immediately after  
use.

74-124-029/Q3

78-02284R

B-3

F-12

RECORDS CENTER

JOB NO.

SPACE NO.

FILE NO.

DOCUMENT

FOLDER NO.

BOX NO.

E2 IMPDET CL BY: 062147

FORM

610

PREVIOUS  
EDITIONS☒ SECRET☒ CONFIDENTIAL☒ INTERNAL  
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SX 7679

31 Jan 1966

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM  
NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

Sex: F  
Cit: Poland

Subject: SZYNAROWSKA Irena

d.o.b. 1921 P.O.B. Lviv, Poland

Date: 31 Jan 1966

Single, Catholic, Polish citizen  
Ukrainian parentage. Referred  
by local security/2 regarding  
her experience in underground  
in prison in Soviet Union.

1. Subject was born in 1921 in Lviv, West Ukraine of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic parents. Her father, lastly during German occupation employed as teacher in the countryside near Lviv, was killed by Polish terrorists early 1944. Her mother, a housewife without any specific profession died in WROCLAW, Poland in 1965. *Cit: Poland, USSR*  
Subject's brother Jerzy SZYNAROWSKI, born 1930 in Lviv, lives at present in *Poland* KRAKOW (Cracow), ul. Kotlarska 29h/31 and studies Russian at Jagiellonski University in Cracow. He is married, his wife Maria with 2 PhD degrees (in Math and Physics) is employed with a nuclear research institute at the Cracow University. They have two children, boy and girl. Jerzy is Polish citizen since 1959/60, his wife was born Polish. They married in 1961. Another brother and sister of Subject live in this country. The sister in Buffalo, N.Y. where Subject is now staying.

Subject is single, Catholic, since 1956 Polish citizen. She is a graduate of commercial gymnasium of Lviv. 1939-41 studied at Evening Courses of Soviet Trade at Lviv University while at the same time holding various clerical jobs. Prior to the arrival of the Soviet Army 1939, she was employed as typist with Prosvita in Lviv.

On arrival of Red Army Subject worked for a short period as typist in the Temporary Government of West Ukraine in Lviv and then with Agricultural Department. From there she went to Oblast Trade and worked there as controller.

With Temporary Government in Lviv Subject met there for the first time YOSYP YOSYPYK of Kiev, a young Ukrainian writer, who played an important role in the Ukrainian Underground. *safe*  
reminiscent of their friendship at that time. *CA/S*

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Actually, it was then that they fell in love with each other and until 1943 Subject was regarded as POZACHNYUK'S fiancée. Winter 1944 POZACHNYUK killed himself with <sup>a</sup>grenade in a bunker when surrounded by Russians.

During German Occupation Subject performed various clerical jobs with Ukrainian Committee, mostly with its Welfare Department. For some time she also attended recital courses at the Institute of Ukrainian Art in Lviv.

Although Subject was not a member of the OUN she remained all the time in contact with the Underground, partly through POZACHNYUK, but mostly through her sister who was imprisoned by Russians in 1940-41, her brother-in-law (now in Buffalo, N.Y.), and some friends and acquaintances. She performed some illegal work for the OUN and among other things was also active in the field of welfare for Ukrainian prisoners. In 1942, together with another young lady and a Dutch priest (Rev. Peterson) Subject went on behalf of Metropolitan Sheptytskyi and on order of the OUN to Crocow with a truck of food for Ukrainian prisoners, mostly OUN members, incl. POZACHNYUK among them, who were incarcerated in Montelupy Prison. During her arrests by the KGB in 1946 and 1947 Subject was accused of membership and contacts with the OUN-UPA but she never was formally a member. Again, when in concentration camp 1948-1956, she took part in illegal activities of prisoners in the camp and among other things procured papers and wrote some articles for leaflets distributed inside.

Through POZACHNYUK Subject met in 1939-41 many Soviet Ukrainian writer, poet, journalist, and party officials who later on played important role. Thus she was introduced to RECHMEDIN Valeri and Valentin; MAKIVCHUK, (at the present chief editor of Perets of Kiev), SLOBODIANIUK, Ivan and other (see part IV). Some of them she met again in Lviv in 1944, after the arrival of Soviet Army.

Early 1944 Subject was on the move to the West together with her sister and brother-in-law (Jaroslaw PRYSHLAK, now in Buffalo, N.Y.) They reached

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BANSKA BYSTRYCIA, CSR and together with other refugees from West Ukraine, had some unhappy experiences with Reds during the Slovak Red uprising there in 1944. During and after the uprising Subject stayed for some time with the family of a Czech engineer and then decided to return home, to Lviv. In the middle of the Soviet drive to Austria, on her way home, Subject was caught by Smersh and brought to BUDAPEST. There she escaped from Hungarian prison and joined a Polish Repatriation train which was going to Poland via Lviv. It was then that Subject met Dr KSIAZEK Josef (J), chief of a Polish Repatriation Mission in the West and who later on became chairman of Wojewodzka People's Council in WROCLAW, and lived there at the present. KSIAZEK married a German lady while with his Mission abroad, who in late 1950's tried to escape to Germany by boat and was caught by Poles. As a result of this affair KSIAZEK was demoted from his post, expelled from the party, and only recently rehabilitated again. In the meantime he divorced his wife. Now KSIAZEK is very active in the Association of Soviet-Polish Friendship and tries to get a full re-establishment of his former status in the party. KSIAZEK was quite friendly with Subject and helped her on many occasions in Poland by indicating "proper people" and channels to higher administrative and party echelons in Wroclaw and Warsaw.

In Lviv Subject left the Polish Repatriation train and joined her mother and brother (Jerzy - Yurko) who lived in Zhovtneva wul. 21. Subject started again to work with Trade Department, in a osobtorg (Delicatessen) and registered with Evening Courses of Soviet Trade at the University in former Sakramentok 4. (Instytut Radianskoyi Torhivli). At that time Subject met some of her old friends she got introduced to by POZYCHANIUK in 1939-41 like SLOBODIANIUK and WASYLENKO (see part IV) and they were very helpful in helping her with job and general protection.

2. In Nov 1945 Subject was interrogated by the KGB in Lviv in connection with an explosion in the premisses of some military object (a small factory) in Potocka street. According to Subject her brother Yurko was involved

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in the incident as he was the one who put some grenades into stove of the Red Corner at the premisses. Shortly before it happened Subject herself was at the same Red Corner on order from her osobtorg where she had to do some election propaganda for workers employed there. After a few days of interrogati at Lontskyi Prison Subject was released.

On 30 Apr 1946 Subject was arrested by the KGB in the Lviv ~~XXXX~~ Theatre and brought to Lontskyi Prison again. She was accused of having contacts with Ukrainian Underground. During the search of her house the KGB found many notes and letters by STARUKH and other prominent members of the Underground but she put all the responsibility on shoulders of her brother-in-law <sup>who, actually, was</sup> ~~what had been~~ actually the truth. End May 1946 Subject was released from prison mainly owing to the efforts of SLOBODIANIUK Ivan on her behalf.

3. In Oct 1947 Subject was arrested by the KGB again and charged with para 54 a . In particular, the KGB accused her of treason of Motherland and membership of the OUN. Subject denied all the accusations but nevertheless was given 10 years of concentration camp. The verdict reached her already in Zolochiv Prison whereto she was transferred from Lviv end 1947, early 1948. In Zolochiv Subject underwent an operation (heavy form of peritonitis), and from there was sent to concentration camp via Kiev where she was placed for a few days in 33, Korolenka wul. There she also had a conversation with some higher officers of the KGB ( among them was also a general) whose names, however, she did not know.

From Korolenka 33 Subject was transported to DUBRAV-LAG # 385, posiolok YAVAS, Stantsiya POT'MA, MORDOVSKAYA ASSR. There she stayed from 11 Feb 1948 to 29 Jul 1956. In the beginning she was placed in the camp 385/3, and then moved to 1,14 and others. The camp 10 (385/10) was central hospital and Subject worked there too for some time as a nurse-to-be.

#385 had 36 camps numbered from 1 to 36 and majority of them were female. Subject remembered that at one time camps # 7, and 14 were male. As a rule camps were changed from time to time between male and female inmates. Approx. 80% of prisoners were Ukrainians, each camp in 1948-1950 had from 5-to 8 thousand inmates. The chief of DUBRAV LAG was

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Lieutn.Col. DUDAREV,fnu.

End July 1956 (July 29,1956) Subject was released from the camp and rehabilitated by a Special Commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (about 15 people) who came from Moscow. Prior to that Subject was proposed by the Commission to get just a discharge from the camp but she insisted on a full rehabilitation and finally got it. She wanted to get back to Lvov and she knew that only those with full rehabilitation could register in Lviv.

When getting her discharge certificate Subject planning already then to eventually move to Poland, asked to put her nationality as Polish. The clerk of the Commission<sup>2</sup>/did so but then the chief of the camp corrected it again into Ukrainian.

4. After Subject had obtained her discharge certificate, she asked the chief of the camp to give her a ticket and food for<sup>a</sup> trip to ANZHERSKAYA, KEMEROVSKAYA Oblast whereto her mother had been deported in 1948. The chief of the camp rejected first Subject's request but then gave in and sent her to ANZHERSKAYA Stantsiya. There Subject obtained a permit for her mother ( her mother was only "resettled" and not put into concentration camp) and both returned to Lvov where they lived in Zhovtneva 29. Only due to Subject's insistence on the fact that had obtained a full rehabilitation, she was able to register in Lvov.

Walking from one office to another in order to get registered Subject went also to the KGB in Lontskyi street where she met her old "friend" DUDNIK,fnu, major of Lieutn.Col. in 1947/48 and who at that time supervised her investigation. ( See part III). The latter gave Subject a short lecture about how much the situation in the USSR and the KGB itself had changed since Stalin's death and then suggested to Subject to go to Hungary to do some work for him. Subject refused to. Later on when Subject was processed for her repatriation to Poland DUDNIK got hold of her again and during an encounter in Stryiskyi Park asked Subject to work for him in Poland ~~and~~ against Ukrainians and Poles, or at least ~~against~~ either.

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Subject refused again.

On suggestion of some of her friends in Lvov, Subject went also to a Col. LOPATA, fnu whose office was located on the corner of Smolki Square & Mickiewiczza. This is ~~xxxx~~ some high office of the KGB. LOPATA heard Subject's complaints and seemed to have had a lot <sup>of</sup> understanding for her trouble. He promised her that "everything will be fine". In 1959 Subject visited the MVD in Moscow on behalf of her brother Jerzy and spoke there to a TETERENKOV, fnu who supposedly was Deputy Minister ~~of~~ the 1st Spetsotdel of the MVD. The interview took place in Moscow, Fursakovskiy Pereulok. TETERENKOV asked at Subject's presence ~~for~~ LOPATA in Lvov for an opinion on Subject by teletype and judging by TETERENKOV'S attitude LOPATA'S explanations contained nothing really derogatory against her.

5. 1958 Subject got finally repatriated as Poles (together with her mother) to WROCLAW, Poland. They obtained Polish documents on the basis of false birth certificates "produced" by a Polish priest in Lvov, validated by a bribed Notary Public, and backed up by another bribe at OVIR. A Tatar girl working closely with SHVETS or SHVETSOV, chief of the OVIR, was especially helpful.

6. Before Subject's departure for Poland, she also had written an appeal to Kiev Government on behalf of VOZNIAK Luba ( see part VI) and obtained for her a ~~discharge~~ discharge from the concentration camp but without rehabilitation. ( VOZNIAK stayed in #385 together with Subject.) In Mar 1958 VOZNIAK ( widow of a known Ukrainian OUN leader LEMYK) came to Lvov but could not register and after a short period spent together with Subject in Lviv and a visit to KOLOMYIA, went to TAGANROG.

7. From WROCLAW Subject set out at once to pull all strings to get her brother YURKO (JERZY) transferred from the USSR to Poland. For that purpose she visited, Lvov, Moscow ( as mentioned above ), and finally visited her brother in WLADYMYR. As a Polish citizen with help of a Consular Polish official in Moscow by the name ROT (Jewish) Subject obtained in Moscow a permission to see her brother in Wladymyrska Prison. She saw ~~him~~ there, indeed. On this occasion she also could indicate to him some final instructions as to how to prove his Polish nationality.

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1960 Subject's brother was transferred together with approx. 12,000 other prisoners of Polish nationality from the Soviet Union to Poland via Brest Litovsk. By pulling all the strings she knew, Subject obtained finally in a month or so the release of her brother from Polish prison, owing it mainly to Prof. DAB,fnu Deputy General Attorney in Warsaw who had got a nice present from Subject.

After her brother's release Subject did all possible to compel him to finish middle school and start studying at University. She had much trouble with him as being completely exhausted and on the verge of nervous breakdown he was in no mood to do anything for himself. Finally he graduated from the middle school and began his studies of Russian Language and Literature. In 1966 he will take his final exams for Bachelor's degree and then wants to study journalistic in Warsaw.

8. While in Poland Subject was not involved in Ukrainian activities and had practically no contact with USKT. More often she went to premisses of Soviet-Polish "friendship Society to see a film or just to show herself there. She cultivated also very good contacts with Polish Jews.

In her opinion she played quite skilfully her role of being Polish though she realizes that the UB must have gotten at least of her files from the KGB. She ~~xxx~~ portrays herself as full of perseverance, experienced, and knowledgeable "of how and when to pull strings". Thus when being on a cure near Jelenia Gora two years or so ago Subject knew how to mingle with "important people" and took a picture with wives of Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw and Soviet Consul in Crocow, respectively, and plus a secretary or typist of the UB of NYSA - Janina,fnu. (This picture she gave to C.)

9. Subject gave many names to be eventually contacted and helped in the Ukraine. Most of them are her co-inmates from the camp. She also gave a number of seksoty, both from prison and the camp. Many of them are now in Lvov and other places in ~~xxxx~~ Ukraine.

As long as her mother lived and her brother was in need of being taken care of, Subject was primarily concerned with their problems.

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Now , after the situation had changed so much , she would like to do something more also for other people , primarily for her former co-inmates . She refers very often to VOZNIAK as the one that should be contacted and helped. She depicts herself as an idealist, ~~very~~ religious, and ready to do something for others.

10. Subject's first attempt to emigrate to this country failed because Polish authorities refused to issue her an emigration passport. According to Subject the US Consul told her that he had had a ready visa for her at that time.

Last Oct Subject arrived to Baffulo, N.Y. on a tourist visa and planned to prolong it. After that she ~~is~~ going to start proceedings for obtaining a residence permit in this country.

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1. Arrests in Kiev in Aug/Sept 1965

End Sept 1965 Subject received a letter from Ivan KRAVCHENKO of Kiev, mailed in Poland, informing her that in Aug/Sept 1965 there were arrests in Kiev among young people, mainly among students. KRAVCHENKO did not specify anything in his letter except for stating that they were made for political reasons. He also asked Subject not to reply to this letter.

Subject knows KRAVCHENKO from the time of their imprisonment in the concentration camp # 385. He was born in Kiev oblast in 1930, Ukrainian arrested in 1947, released as "imprisoned while minor" in 1954. KRAVCHENKO and Subject were friends in the camp and continued to correspond after their release. KRAVCHENKO is a bright intelligent man, writes some poetry, and strongly anti-Russian. In the camp he was quite helpful and among other things on Subject's request was taking care for some time of the Ukrainian composer BARVINSKYI of Lvov. KRAVCHENKO was very skilful cobbler as for camp conditions and made "shoes" for Subject and her friends. Some of his poetry was sung by prisoners in the camp.

KRAVCHENKO is approx. 6' ,dark blond, blue eyes, all fingers of his right hand have been cut off by an electric saw except for the smallest finger.

2. General situation in Ukraine

The terror of 1940' and 1950's, in West Ukraine in particular, Subject described as a massive "mincing" (miasorubka) of Ukrainian population that could <sup>be</sup> ~~fully realized~~ <sup>understood</sup> ~~only~~ by those involved. Prisons were filled up with men, women, and minors. All "little cases" were quickly disposed of by 10-15 years sentences and deportations to Siberia. The conditions in prisons were worse than terrible. Just to give a glimpse of the situation in Lontskyi Prison, of Lviv, Subject indicated that even KGB investigators

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were often falling asleep. "So you can imagine in what conditions were the prisoners!".

Wounds inflicted on Ukrainian element ,particularly on younger generations, were deep and would take much time to heal. Subject realizes that as a former prisoner she might be too subjective in her evaluation of both, the past and the presence. Nevertheless, she thinks that her opinion is identical also with those who were not directly subjected to the terror of that period as she has been able to ascertain ~~that~~ in talking to people "on free foot".

In end result the terror practically paralysed all active anti-regime elements and strongly weakened physically and psychologically the whole population. The regime did all it could to identify the Underground as the sole cause of inhuman sufferings of the population and succeeded to a <sup>significant</sup> ~~small~~ extent in this respect.

In consequence, nowadays all aspiration are mainly limited to a drive to survive , to improve existing conditions, to get more rights. In Subject's opinion there is no basis for an underground of the type one used to know and people would simply "not buy the idea". Most people look today at the satellites and would like to obtain their status. Despite everything, people hope for further internal changes though they are aware that there might be still many zigzags in "both directions". Few hope for war.

Subject cannot say much about the generation that is growing up now. But in her view even those who did not experience "massive mincing" were not ready as yet for real underground activity. First of all, they are too much concerned with their private "materialistic" affairs, and secondly, they lack proper political training.

The past struggle left ,of course, strong imprint on young generation's memory but this was not always positive, At one time some negative aspects were more "protruding" than the positive ones. In Subject's view their juxtaposition remains still "unbalanced".

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The political principal capital ~~xxxxxx~~ of the past struggle remains as undisputable in general but nevertheless there <sup>are</sup> ~~many~~ doubts, reservations, and criticisms of its individuals aspects.

Subject enumerated the following negative aspects that were mostly discussed by the people in the camps and in general:

a/ Too massive <sup>an</sup> organization of the Underground in 1940's which by nature of things opened its gates to some undesirable elements and facilitated infiltration and liquidation.

b/ Too much concentration of organizational and political work in West Ukraine <sup>alone</sup> and too little action in other parts of the Ukraine. Subject mentioned that for instance she met young people in Mordovska ASSR from Dnepropetrovsk and other cities who complained that they knew little about what was being done in West Ukraine and reproached West Ukrainians for having neglected them. Even people from other parts of the USSR complained that the Underground had not included their areas. Thus some workers -prisoners from Magnitogorsk were telling Subject that Ukrainians should have sent their people to working masses in ~~xxxx~~ Magnitogorsk and similar regions.

c/ Disappointment and grudges against leadership for wrong tactical and strategic ~~conceptuations~~ like, for instance, forbidding the local element to man administrative posts and join the party, punishments of chairmen of collective farms, lack of resilience and finesse. Particularly demoralizing were the facts of changing sides by leading personalities. This was ~~xxxx~~ more painful than, for instance, negative ~~xxxx~~ informations about emigration which from time to time were read by political officers to prisoners in the camps. Subject remembered how in 1952 came a high political officer, probably directly from Moscow, who read to all prisoners in Subject's camp a detailed report on the OUN and other groups abroad. He told such details, about the OUN especially, that it looked as though he himself only yesterday had returned from Munich.

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Nevertheless, this did not demoralize the prisoners , on the contrary as some Russian colleagues told Subject afterwards they were proud of her and other Ukrainians who received all that not only with stoicism but some pride on their part. And on the contrary such news as switching sides by DUZHYI, Petro and others , was really painful to all Ukrainians. The KGB used quite skilfully all those people who betrayed their cause and thus deliberately posted already in Lontskyi prison many a former OUN man or UPA officer as "watchers" in corridors to look through peep-holes.

d/ Demoralization and disintegration of the Underground in late 1940's and early 1950' which ~~came~~ came from above. In Subject's opinion intelligentsia turned out to be somewhat weaker than the rank and file in the countryside. Also in the camp people from the countryside behaved much better than those from town and it was, for instance, city which was less immune to pressure of KGB to do seksotstvo. Also in other respects the countryside presented itself better than the city. Thus, for instance, it was city that had spread lesbianism and masturbation to massive proportions. According to Subject about 70 % of women were practicing lesbianism and masturbation. Germans and other foreigners were the introducers of those practices, originally.

The role of women in the Underground was not always exemplary and there were many mishaps and tragedies because of that. It was ,for instance generally spoken in the camp that the death of SHUKHEVYCH Roman was to be ascribed at least partly to his <sup>affairs</sup> ~~connections~~ with women. Subject did not know the details.

3. VLADYMYRSKA  
Prison

Subject visited her brother in ~~Vladymyrska~~ Prison in 1959 and from him she knew that there were staying at that time the following known leaders of the Uderground:

PRYSHLAK, Evhen  
ZARYTSKA, Katrusia (Kateryna)  
DIDYK

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End May 1959 when Subject's brother saw PRYSHLAK the latter suffered from open (active) TBC, <sup>had</sup> broken ribs, only a few teeth left, and on the whole was very ill. His appearance was terrible, indeed.

There were rumors about ZARYTSKA that she might be soon released but no one believed it.

DIDYK, female, of Berezhany belonged also to OUN-hard core and had no chances to leave Wolodymyrska Prison.

Subject could not describe properly the location of the Prison but so far as she could remeber it is about 4 km from Vladimirskyi Sobor which she passed by on her way there. It is located out of town in an orchard or rather small forest. The road leading to the prison becomes after a while pretty bad and standing in front of the fortress does not notice it at once from behind trees and tennis fields. Only inside the woods one notices towers, and the gate to the prison. If Subject was not wrong the prison is located NE off Vladimirski Sobor. While in Vladimir Subject stayed in hotel Vladimir.

The people of VLADIMIR know where the prison is located and do not mind showing the way to.

#### 4. DASHKEVICH Yaroslav

Subject heard about him from other people. He was arrested and deported to Karaganda wherefrom he was released end 1956 and returned to ~~Lviv~~ Lviv. His mother - Olena STEPANIV - was in the camp # 385, Mordovska ASSR. She was also released in 1956. In Lviv Dashkevych lived with his mother in Professory Colony, in Lychakiv. Subject knew personally his mother. Dashkevych was talked of in Lviv as the one who collaborated with the KGB already in the camp wherefrom they were taking him out quite often. Also while in the camp he managed somehow to study and take exams. Dashkevych was said to have a fiancée or girl friend ( in 1959) by the name KACHMAR, fnu or something like that.

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*known to from SZYWAROWSKA  
during her imprisonment in  
Lviv 1946-1947 and  
1948-1956*

A. KGB Officers

*d.o.b. ca 1913*

*41 Cit: USSR 91*

1. DUDNIK, fnu, in 1947 had his office in Pelchynska Street in Lviv; in 1959 Subject saw him in the premisses of the KGB archives in Lontskyi street. Ukrainian, aged 52-55, approx. 6'1, black eyes, dark brown hair combed straight back, somewhat receding, broad concave nose, bushy eyebrows. In Lviv since 1944, with 2nd Spetsotdel of the KGB, operational officer, did little investigation, in 1947 was in the rank of Major or Lieutn. Col. Subject thinks he was case officer of VALCHYK, MAGOTSKYI, PETRIV and other more important seksoty of Lvov KGB ( See part IV B.) In appearance looks somewhat like a Gypsy. Liked to sing and had a nice voice. An expert in Ukrainian affairs, very intelligent, smooth, knew even the tiniest details <sup>about</sup> ~~xx~~ OUN leaders and those whose cases he supervised.

In 1956/57 he suggested to Subject to work for KGB in Hungary, and in 1958 in Poland. Subject refused to.

DUDNIK was very much familiar with the situation under German occupation and Subject and other prisoners thought he had probably been in West Ukraine in 1940's under Germans.

*aka* *cit. USSR* *DOB - C 1911*  
2. KHOMENKO or FOMENKO, fnu, (Lieut. Col.) in 1948, was in Lvov also in 1959/60, his office was in Pelchynska wul. He was said to be DUDNIK'S superior in 1946/47. Ukrainian, 5'9, slim, dark blond, born 1911, from Poltava area, a good acquaintance of WASYLENKO Maksym ( See part IV). Operational officer but also did some investigation. The latter he conducted in Lontskyi Prison.

*cit. USSR*  
3. LOPATA, fnu, (Col.), *d.o.b. ca. 1903* ~~cit. USSR~~ chief of "some important KGB office" in Smolki Square, Lviv. Aged 60-65, 5'9 to 6'; stocky, in 1959 had a small <sup>pointed</sup> beard, grey

Ukrainian

hairs;polite, tactful, likes to fish . Ukrainian.

4. <sup>d.o.b. ca. 1931 (H.H.T.)</sup> SOLUB, fnu, in 1946/47 chief of the Investigation Department at Lontskiy Prison, Lviv. At that time he was about 35. Ukrainian, dark brown hairs , blue eyes, slim, 5'7, a specialist in OUN affairs, spoke only Ukrainian . Subject did not know whether he was in Lviv in 1958/59. Major or Lieutn.Col.

5. <sup>d.o.b. ca. 1910</sup> STEPANOV, fnu , investigation officer at Lontskiy Prison in 1940's in 1958/59 still with Lviv KGB, in the second floor at Lontskiy Prison. Born 1920-1922, Major in 1947, SOLUB was his supervisor. 5'6, stocky, blond, very ruthless , sadistic, had usually "little cases". All the more important SOLUB took himself.

6. <sup>d.o.b. ca. 1910</sup> FEDOROV (FIODOROV) fnu, Russian, aged 55, in Lontskiy Prison, Lviv in 1959, with 2nd Spetsotdel, investigation officer, expert in Ukrainian affairs.

7. <sup>d.o.b. ca. 1910</sup> ZAKHARCHENKO, fnu, aged 55-60, in Lviv in 1959, strongly built, dark blond curly hair, square face, investigation officer in 1947-48, now probably with 2nd Spetsotdel.

8. <sup>d.o.b. ca. 1910</sup> HOROKHOV or GOROKHOV, fnu, aged 50-55, very "famous" in 1940's as investigation officer at Lontskiy Prison. Dark blond, 5'9, very slim. In 1959 was with the KGB Lviv.

9. <sup>d.o.b. ca. 1910</sup> ANTIPOV, fnu, aged 55, had a small beard, also very much known as a ruthless investigator, Russian. Face covered with pock marks. Subject did not know whether he was still in Lviv in 1959.

10. <sup>d.o.b. ca. 1910</sup> STEPANENKO, fnu, investigation officer, still with KGB Lviv in 1959, aged 55-60, specialist in OUN affairs.

11. <sup>d.o.b. ca. 1910</sup> KUZNETSOV, fnu, investigation officer, Subject was his case. In 1946/47 looked like 30, dark blond, slim, 5'8, bright grey eyes.



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12. SIDOROV, fnu, KOLESNIKOV, fnu, PETRENKO, fnu - were known in 1940's as most important investigation officers at Lontskyi Prison with their offices in Pelchynska. They were called krupniye sledchi.

Other KGB officers whose names Subject remembered:

KHOMENKO, fnu (different than the one under para 2)

VOVKOV, fnu (at Pelchynska Street)

MYECHNIKOV, fnu " "

FILIPOV, fnu

RYABNIKOV, fnu

13. TETEREVENKOV, fnu, Deputy Minister for the 1st Spetsotdel (Zamyestitel Ministra Vnutrennikh Del Pervovo Spetsatdela), probably Col., at Fursakovskiy Pereulok, Moscow. <sup>him</sup> 5'9, dark brown, large hazel eyes, curly hair, slim, very polite and alert. He received Subject in 1959 in civilian and asked LOPATA of KGB Lviv for an opinion on Subject. Subject thought that it was him who ~~asked~~ let transfer her brother from Volodymyrska Prison to Poland.

(VLADIMIRSKA)

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B. Confidential informers -Seksoty

1. <sup>Yuk</sup>BEREZIUK Oleksander ~~alias~~ <sup>H</sup>WALCHYK <sup>H</sup>(WALCZYK), <sup>2.6.44, 1915</sup><sub>in Sokol, Ukr.SS</sub> the seksot

in Lviv, West Ukraine; Ukrainian, born 1915 in Sokal, West Ukraine, residing in Lviv, wul. Vahylevicha 2/II. His true name was WALCHYK, he changed his name to BEREZIUK in 1944 allegedly to conceal his true identity before the KGB. Bereziuk-walchyk likes to "confide" to the people "he trusts" that because of his past OUN activities he has changed his name and "prefers to get out into the street only at night". Nevertheless, he is quite often seen in the streets by day.

He is married, his wife Olga, nee KOROSTRIL of Lviv, has changed her Christian name to Maria. She is some sort of manager of osobtorgi in Lviv.

They have two children: boy born 1941 in Crocow, Poland, and girl, born 1954, in Lviv.

Bereziuk's or rather Walczyk's mother was teacher at Sokal and very active in Ukrainian social life, having been for many years chairman of the Union of Ukrainian women in Sokal.

Physical description of Bereziuk-Walczyk: appar. age 55, 5'6 - 5'7, bald, blond, oval slim face, fair complexion, wide mouth, <sup>thick</sup> ~~black~~ eyebrows, blue eyes, no glasses, loving cup ears, short neck, shoulder inproportionately broad to his body, bow-legged, short fists, speaks very clearly and distinctly; formally always unemployed, very poor, as a rule dressed in a <sup>Polish</sup> military overcoat of the period before 1939; walks like a duck.

Bereziuk -Walczyk graduated from gymnasium of Lviv, 1937-1938 studied in Prague or Podebrady, CSR, former member of the OUN. In 1940 he led a group of people over the Soviet-German border and instead handed them over to NKVD. As "the only one survived" arrived then in Crocow, Poland and started to work for Abwehr of Gestapo while at the same time serving the NKVD. 1943, after arrival of the Soviet Army, B-W was involved in liquidation of the UPA Staff in Turka, West Ukraine.

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Shortly after the arrival of Soviet Army to Lviv, in 1944 B-w was officially employed for some time as trainer in the Institute of Physical Culture in Kosczushko Street.

B's wife ; Olga -Maria was born 1919 in Lviv, her father was a carpenter, she graduated from Commercial Gymnasium of Khshanovska Street in Lviv, approx. 5'7, pretty, somewhat on the plump side, longish face, pointed chin, slightly curly black hairs, long neck, quite broad hips, green eyes, strong nice teeth, straight regular nose, shoe size - European 37, former TB case, in 1946 went to UFA to undergo a lumys cure. She knows about her husband's doings and has a good job as some higher manager of osobtorgi in Lviv. Has a very nice, clear handwriting. Claims and pretends to be very religious.

2. MAGOCKYI, fnu, Magister juris, born 1913 or 1914, 5'8, sportsman, lives in Lviv, Sofia Square, nu, manager of pywna-zakusochna on the corner of Sofia Square in Lviv; married, bald, round face, black eyes, bushy eyebrows.

3. STEFURANCZYN, Wasyl, Ukrainian, born 1917, of Lviv, sportsman, had some records in sports, at one time studied agronomy, dark brown hairs.

4. PETRIW, Wasyl - of Lviv, Lenina 20, born 1917, former SBman, in 1940's under Germans had to do with Subject's brother-in-law, picture available; approx. 5'6 - 5'7, dark blond hairs combed straight back, small narrow eyes, ✓ slim longish face, bright blue eyes; has a very huge, nice apartment.

5. DYBAYLO, Wolodymyr of Lviv, Potockoho wul. nu, lecturer of Physics-  
Mathematical Faculty of Lviv Ivan Franko University, in 1944-50 Vice Rector  
for Administrative Affairs of the University. As such, on understanding with the KGB, issued false certificates from the University for people who were trying to hide their identity or needed them for other reasons. Also acted as gent -provocateur. His brother was killed while with the UPA. DYBAYLO stems from KOMARNO, West Ukraine, born 1919, approx. 5'10, blond, of strong built; married, his wife - blonde, curly hairs, oval pretty face.

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6. LYSAI, Evheniya, Ukrainian, female, born 1927 in Stoyanka, west Ukraine, former OUN member, pseudonym Chortenia, in 1940's and 1950's employed as seksot at Lontskyi Prison in Lviv, and also used for provocations against UPA in the countryside. Quite small, curly hairs, high forehead, blue or grey eyes, big silver right second upper tooth, quite noticeable. Present whereabouts - unknown.

7. PAVLYSHYN, Maria (Mariyka) Pavlovna, Ukrainian, female, born 1927 or 1928 in Zhovtantsi, r-n Velyki Mosty, Lviv obl., student of philology in 1945. Employed as seksot in Lontskyi Prison for several years in 1940's and 1950's and also for provocations. Her case officers were SOLUB and STEPANOV. With them and with some other investigators she used to live. Approx. 5'6, dark brown hairs, long face, very small breast, slightly protruding forward teeth, nice figure.

8. ZAYATS Maria, Ukrainian, female, of BRODY, West Ukraine, seksot at Lontskyi Prison in 1945-1946, later on was used for provocations, born approx. 1915, blonde, 5'5, face covered with pock marks, grey eyes, some scars on both hands from scalding, slim.

9. CHORNIY Zenka of POCHAYEYVYCHI, West Ukraine, female, Ukrainian, 5'5, of strong built, dark brown <sup>curly</sup> hairs, quite a good singer, had many affairs with men, in 1947 allegedly sentenced to 5 years and sent to Taishet where she continued to work as seksot in the camp. Born 1920, recruited by DUDNIK at Lontskyi Prison.

10. CHORNIY Maria (Mariyka) of POCHAYEYVYCH, West Ukraine, female, Ukrainian, sister of Zenka, blonde, large blue eyes, curly hair, 5'4-5'6. born 1928, employed as kamerna seksotka, recruited by DUDNIK, at Lontskyi Prison.

11. HALIY Zenka of Dashava, West Ukraine, graduate of law, born 1927, dark brown hair, slim 5'6, in 1947 - was imprisoned in the Old Korpus in the cell # 100 or 101 at Lontskyi Prison in Lviv and later acted as

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seksotka there. She was involved in provocation against VOZNIAK Luba. In 1950's married a Russian procurator.

12. MORBACH Roman, brother-in-law of BEREZIUK-WALCHYK, of Lviv Potocki wul. nu, born 1921, blond, grey eyes, slim, unemployed. His wife Stefania, nee KOROSTRIL, is manager of some osobtorg in Lviv. Her brother - Volodymyr KOROSTRIL - born 1926, called "Dziunio", had in 1947/48 some contacts with "people in the woods" and "helped" Bereziuk-Walczyk. Subject is convinced that Dziunio was a seksot, too.

13. HERBIY Mykola, Ukrainian, painter, decorated sanatorium in Lubin Velykyi in 1946, born 1919, a "greek-type", dark hair, 5'10, of strong built, son of peasants of Ternopil area, hairs combed straight back. He was used in provocations in 1947/48 against the UPA. At present either in Lubin Velykiy or somewhere in Ternopil-area.

14. KRUK Anna, Ukrainian, female, of Kamianka Strumilova, west Ukraine, born 1927, 1940-1941 imprisoned at Zamarstyniv Prison in Lviv, found half dead under corpses of other prisoners in 1941 at Zamarstyniv Prison, and brought home by Subject's sister. Since end 1945 seksotka, in 1946 lived in Lviv, Soniashna wul. nu.

15. DIDUKH Yaroslava, female, Ukrainian, of STOYANIV, West Ukraine. born 1927, student of the Institute of Soviet Trade (IRT) in Lviv in 1947-1948.

16. DIDUKH Nadia of Stoyaniv, West Ukraine, sister of Yaroslava, born 1925, studied geglogy at Lviv University.

17. DIDUKH Nusia of Stoyaniv, sister of Yaroslava and Nadia Didukh, studeid at Petroleum Faculty of Lviv Politechnics.

18. KOBYLANSKA Olga, Ukrainian, female, of Lviv, address unknown, born in Berezhany, West Ukraine in 1926, daughter of Director of Gymnasium of Berezhany. Graduate of Petroleum Faculty of Lviv Politechnics. Approx. 5'4, slim, high forehead, protruding eyes, in 1959 was still in Lviv. In 1950's used as agent provocateur against the UPA.

19. <sup>d.o.b. 1923 in</sup> ~~BODNAR~~ Luba <sup>Sex: F</sup> of Drohobych, West Ukraine, Ukrainian, female, daughter of bürgermeister (mayor) <sup>P.B.</sup> of Drohobych under German occupation, related with Bilas family, born 1923, studied French and then switched over to Petroleum Faculty in Lviv, arrested by KGB in 1946 at the time when some of her inventions were already known and she was paid Rubel 500.- for them even in the prison. One of her inventions was some sort of oil used to smear bread forms in bakeries on a great scale. Approx. 5'9, slim, black hair, lesbian. Speaks French, German, English. At one time set up to Subject at Lontskyi Prison in 1947. She finished German intelligence school and was also trained as parachutist. Supposedly she was slated to jump off over ~~England~~ <sup>during WWII</sup> but then this plan was abandoned. In 1959 when Subject visited Col. LOPATA at Smolki Square in Lviv on behalf of her brother, she saw there Bodnar. It looked as though she was working there. Luba was employed as seksot at Lontskyi Prison for 8 -10 years. Her lesbian partner in 1958-60 was a daughter of Soviet General stationed in Hungary.

20. KRUK, fnu, Ukrainian, male, of Carpathian Ukraine, blond, born 1917-1029, in 1946 in Lviv, approached Subject with a gryps (note) but Subject knowing already about him refused to accept it. In 1956/1957 sent by DUDNIK to Hungary.

21. <sup>Sex: F</sup> <sup>D.P.O.B.</sup> <sup>USSR</sup> KOZAK Irena, Ukrainian, female, born 1928 in Stryi area, in 1958 in TRUSKAVETS, West Ukraine, involved in Hasyn affair, her husband was arrested, deported and then returned to West Ukraine. Both are working for KGB. In 1944 Irena was employed as some sort of food manager in the Coffeehouse "de la Paix" in Lviv. Dark brown hair, black eyes, 5'5, grown together eyebrows.

C. Individuals suspected as seksoty

1. STETSENKO Hryhori, Ukrainian, born 1912, writer, helped Irena VILDE to re-write her "Sestry Richynski", blue eyes, grey hairs, 5'6; arrested in Lviv in 1946 and released later a month or so. Then arrested again and soon released. In the meantime spent some time in Kiev where should have caused widespread arrests there. "Suspicious" in Subject's opinion.

2. RUSYN Ivan Wasylovych of Uzhgorod, wul. Pidhorog'ska nu , Ukrainian, born 1919 at Berehovo, Carpathian Ukraine, studied in Budapest, Hungary, after arrival of the Soviet Army "had something to do with Smersh". Then moved to Lviv and studied at the IRT (Institut Radzianskoyi Torhivli). Lived in Kotuzova 41. Approx. 5'8, of strong built, small black eyes, used to wear small moustache, two sixth fingers, one on each hand.

3. SOFILKANYCH Illa of Mukachiv, CarpathoUkraine, Ukrainian, born 1921, friend of RUSYN, shared a room with him in Lviv. Also involved at one time with Smersh. Dark blond, slim, <sup>5'9</sup>very intelligent, one sixth finger large grey eyes, graduate of IRT of Lviv, at the present somewhere in Carpatho-Ukraine.

Sex: F

4. ~~MARKO~~ Daria Ivanivna, at the present in New York, N.Y. or Chicago, Ill. Ukrainian, born 1927 in Lviv, her father was a carpenter with St George Cathedral in Lviv, they lived in Kordecka Street. 21 Oct 1947 deported to Anzhero-Sudzhynsk. Four times married to MVD-KGB officers in Anzher. 1954 returned to Khodoriv, West Ukraine with her sister Irena. 1958 married a Jew and with him arrived in Wroclaw, Poland in 1959. 1964 emigrated to the <sup>United</sup> States. She has a brother - Stepan - in Chicago, Ill.

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Her sister -Irena - born 1923, married KONIUKH Mykhailo who had returned after Ww II from Vienna, Austria to West Ukraine. People in West Ukraine were talking that both, Daria and Irena collaborated with the KGB.

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Subject's Friends and Acquaintances

1. BEREZHNYTSKYI Fedir of Lviv, wul. Zhovtneva 14, kv. 17, <sup>(Tel. 2-12-71)</sup> Ukrainian, chief of the Directorate for Conservation of Museum Memorials of Ukr SSR. Photograph available. Born 1909 in Kalush, West Ukraine, at one time director of Art Institute or School in Lviv, non-party man, married, two sons - Lev, born 1939, and Yuri, born 1941, respectively.

His wife Olga Konstantynivna was born 1915 in Krynysia, photograph available

BEREZHNYTSKYI is an honest man, a good Ukrainian, deeply devoted to Ukrainian culture and art in particular. He helped many art students in Lviv and other places, and in Subject's opinion, he "brought up" at least 2 thousand of young Ukrainian artists, by organizing artistic schools, procuring stipends for students, and jobs for young artists.

B's son Lev is a graduate of Lomonosov University of Moscow (Physics and Mathematics) and probably stays now there. Yuri - is a graduate of Lviv Politechnics.

Berezhnytskyis are very good friends of Subject. While in Poland Subject maintained contact with Berezhnytskyis also through Mrs. DZYNDRA Khrystyna of Lviv, neighbor of Berezhnytskyis. The photograph of DZYNDRA is available. DZYNDRA has relatives in wroclaw and does some black marketing between Lviv and Poland.

2. VASYLENKO Maksym Antonovych, his address in Lviv unknown to Subject who thinks he is probably now there, with Oblzemvldil. He was born 1911 at Lazorky, r-n Lazorky, Poltavaska oblast, Ukr SSR, 1939/40 lived in Kiev, wul. Vorovskoho 22 or 24. Ukrainian, non-party man, Graduate of Technicum of Heavy Industry, 1939 - 1941 Inspector of Oblast Agrarian Inspection in Lviv, West Ukraine. Brother of Ukrainian writer by the same name.

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1941 after Red Army's retreat from Lviv, Vasylenko remained in Lviv and to some extent ~~xxxx~~ participated in Ukrainian social and political life at that time. Subject remembered she saw <sup>him</sup> once or twice at Russka 29. Then, disappointed with Germans he went to Kiev. Either on the way to Kiev or in Kiev itself he landed ~~in~~ a German concentration camp or prison. In 1944 or 1945 he appeared again in Lviv and for some time was manager of the Restaurant "Lux". At that time he picked up contact with Subject again and was one of her protectors against the KGB. He procured for Subject a Soviet passport and at one time when ~~xxxx~~ Subject was afraid she might be soon arrested, let her stay with him, at his house, for 2 weeks or so. Vasylenko was married, they had an adopted daughter, by the name Dusia. His wife's name was Mura. Vasylenko had a friend with the KGB by the name ZOZULAK and, as Subject understands, the latter was quite helpful to Vasylenko and V's friends.

1946 Vasylenko was arrested. Subject was sure this was Barezniuk-Walchuk's "job". During her own arrest Subject was confronted with Vasylenko at Lontskyi Prison and then she had the occasion to ascertain that Bereziuk was involved. At the confrontation in 1947 Vasylenko did nothing that had implicated Subject. On the contrary, even then he tried to help her out.

1950 Vasylenko was released from prison or concentration camp and from her friends in Lviv, Subject heard that in 1950' he was living in Lviv.

3. BILOHRUD Boris Lazarovych, Ukrainian, born 1912 in Kiev, son of a priest, non-party man, single, in late '50' Chairman or Vicechairman of Sovnarkhoz in Lviv (or of some similar "important" institution). He helped Subject to "repatriate" to Poland in 1958.

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1939 - 1941 Bilohrud was employed as chief bookkeeper with Oblzemviddil in Lviv. 1941 he remained in Lviv ~~xxx~~ but shortly after the arrival of Germans went to Eastern Ukraine. Similarly as Vasylenko he was disappointed with Germans. In 1944 he returned with the Soviet Army to Lviv and became Director of the Bank in Kopernik Street. 1947 he moved to some administrative post in Agrarian Department of Lviv Oblast. Bilohrud was hiding the fact that he had remained in Lviv after the retreat of the Red Army in 1941 and instead was stating officially that he had joined "at once" Red partizans in Eastern Ukraine.

Physical description: 5'5-5'6, slim, curly grey hairs, parting on the side, blue eyes, "Roman nose", small hands, small feet, no glasses.

In Subject's opinion he is a good Ukrainian and an honest man.

*d. b. 1911. P. b. Slobidska, ~~del~~ Vynnytska Obl. CP man, 600*

4. SLOBODYANYUK, Ivan Nykyforovych, Director of Journalistic Faculty at Kiev University. He was introduced to Subject by POZACHYNYUK after the arrival of Red Army to West Ukraine in 1939 in Lviv. Slobodianuk was born 1918 at Slobidska, obl. Vynnytska, Ukrainian, party man, his philology studies finished at Lviv University in 1940/?. In 1939 he was for some time chief editor of Oblast newspaper in Stanyslav, West Ukraine. A good friend of POZACHYNYUK and MAKIVCHUK Yakiv, present editor of "Perets" in Kiev, and of Subject. In 1940 Slobodianuk and Subject were godparents for Makivchuk's son. Makivchuk himself pretended that he wanted to have nothing to do with the affair but his mother insisted that her grandson would be baptised. Subject was the one who arranged for an orthodox priest. At one time POZACHYNYUK was describing SLOBODIANIUK as his best friend, despite the fact that for a short period Slobodianuk was trying to court Subject. It was in 1940/41.

1941 Slobodianuk retreated from Lviv together with the Red Army. 1944 he returned to Lviv as chief correspondent of Pravda covering the entire West Ukraine ~~del~~ <sup>incl.</sup> Chernivetska and Zakarpatska oblasts.

*docent of faculty of journalism, dept. of theory and practice of party & Soviet press, Kiev State University  
and paper for published works*

Slobodianiuk was present at the First Session of the United Nations Assembly in the States, and either as a diplomat or correspondent "covered" the Nurnberg Trial for a short time.

1944 -1947 he lived in Lviv, wul. Lenina 37 a. Subject visited him once or twice. He often complained about having "too much" to do by ~~afxxx~~ sometime contacting his editorial Hqs in Moscow two-three times a day.

1947 Slobodianiuk left Lviv for Moscow where he studied at a diplomatic school. Shortly afterwards he was sent to Peking, China where he stayed for 10 years or so.

Before going to the Diplomatic School in Moscow Slobodianiuk had introduced Subject to the chief of Spetsotdel at the Institute of Soviet Trade ( a Jew whose name Subject does not remember) and asked him to help Subject if need should arise. It did not help, however, when Subject was arrested second time, in 1947. The first time it was Slobodianiuk who together with Wasylenko got her out of KGB's hands.

During the war Slobodianiuk was in Leningrad and went through its blockade. He was wounded and his right <sup>leg</sup> ~~leg~~ is stiff. In Leningrad he met a girl by the name Irena, ~~lma~~ who had cared for him for some time but they did not marry.

In 1945 or 1946 Slobodianiuk had an unpleasant incident because of Subject's brother Yuri. The latter, after having learned ~~xxxxx~~ from Subject that Slobodianiuk was having a gun under his pillow, secretly got into his room and took the gun away. Slobodianiuk had to report it to the KGB .

Physical description: 5'8, round face, of strong built, dark blond with parting on the side, thick neck, broad fists ( Slobodianiuk used to boast about his "broad peasant fists"), somewhat stocky, has golden filling on one of his upper teeth on the right side.

In 1956 made a trip to England.

In Subject's opinion Slobodianiuk is a good Ukrainian and an honest man.

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Subject thought it was her influence to a great extent that induced Slobodianiuk to give up his diplomatic career and switch over to the academic one.

<sup>H</sup>  
5. KUCHERENKO Andrei, Ukrainian, born 1917 in Kryvyi Rih <sup>by</sup> <sup>USSR</sup> (Krivoi Rog), in 1959 and most probably until now lived in Lviv, in the building next to Polish Cathedral, on the second floor. Subject could not remember the name of the street and number. 1939 he came to Lviv together with the Red Army and shortly afterwards became Inspector of State Control with Lviv Oblast. He was Komsomol member. Prior to his assignment to Lviv he was with the NKVD. 1940 he was divorced and married a local Ukrainian by the name Katrusia, lnu. His second wife worked as cashier with Zankovetska Theater in Lviv. 1941 when he remained under German occupation and after the war was Director of Watchmaker Artil "Chervonyi Hodynykar" in Lviv.

He knew a lot about Subject but when KGB asked him about her he said nothing derogatory against her.

Physical description: 5'5, very slim, curly hair combed on the side, uses to shave his eyebrows.

<sup>H</sup>  
6. RECHMEDIN Valeri, Ukrainian, has some important job in CC CPSU in Moscow, <sup>DOB</sup> born 1913 in <sup>DOB</sup> Ukraine, <sup>USSR</sup> party member from 1930's, married, a good friend of POZACHNIUK. The latter introduced him to Subject in 1939. In 1958 Rechmedin helped Subject to get her brother out of the Soviet Union. He is also a writer and student philology at Kiev University.

7. RECHMEDIN Valentin, Ukrainian, brother of Valeri, now in Moscow, studied at Kiev University. Subject was introduced to him by POZACHNIUK.

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8. MAKIVCHUK Yakiv, Ukrainian, editor of "Perets" in Kiev. In 1959 in Lviv, introduced to Subject by Pozyczaniuk. Married, a typical career man but otherwise O.K. Hunchback.

9. NOVODRAN Valeri of DNEPROPETROVSK, Ukrainian, "scientific worker", 1944-1960 lecturer of Marxism-Leninism at Lviv University, 1958 was at Warsaw University on some research assignment, since then was gradually sliding into disfavor and at the present was doing some lecturship in Dnepropetrovsk. After his return from Poland had some trouble with the KGB. He was born 1916 or 1917, 5'10, greyish hair with parting on the side, grey eyes, oval face, no glasses. Subject knew him from Lviv in 1944. His wife - Kateryna - was born 1920. She is Russian.

10. Darka nee Demkovich, her ln unknown, teacher at Pedagogical Institute in DNEPROPETROVSK, Ukrainian, born 1933 at Halina, r-n Peremyshlany, West Ukraine. Her husband is a feldsher from Eastern Ukraine. He father was helping much Ukrainian partizans at one time after the war.

11. MAZURAK, fnu, lawyer, of Lviv, Lychakiv, exact address unknown. A good Ukrainian, in 1944 dehounced by Bereziuk-Walczyk. Aged approx. 50-55.

12. MOKRYCKA Olga (Mokrytska Olga) of Lviv, Bernardyny Square, nu, Ukrainian, born 1915, graduate of Basilian gymnasium in Lviv, neither arrested nor deported, employed at Chief City Archives of Lviv since 1944, non-party, Subject saw her last time in 1959 in Lviv. She is single. In Subject's opinion M. could be quite helpful in the future and one could approach her in behalf of Subject. They are good friends.

Physical description: 5'5, slim, grey hair, convex nose, wears glasses. She lives together with her sister Irena.

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13. LYSYI Ilia, Ukrainian, aged 75, lived in the attic of the hospital at former Piatra Skargi. He was taken care by some Basilian nuns employed now there as civilians.

14. BRAZHNIKOV, Volodymyr or Wasyl of Lviv Kopernika 18/?/, Russian, agronomist, aged approx. 55, 1939 came to Lviv with Red Army and worked in Oblzemviddil. 1941 retreated with the Soviet Army from Lviv and returned again in 1944. In 1959 was employed with Derzhsortfond of Oblzemviddil in Lviv.

1957 had some trouble with authorities because of blackmarketing and women scandal. He was expelled from the party but continued to work in his former capacity.

Approx. 6'1, blond, slim.

Subject's sister who is now in Buffalo, N.Y. worked in his office in 1939 until her arrest by NKVD.

During the war he served with Red Army in the rank of Lieut. Col. Subject remarked that he seemed to be " a perfect type to be picked up by some intelligence ".

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Subject's Close Friends from Concentration Camps and Prisons

1. LEMYK-VOZNIAK Luba, at the present in Donbass ( Subject did not correspond with her lately and asked us for her address which is in our possession from other Sources), widow of a known Underground leader LEMYK, 1947 imprisoned in Pelchynska Prison in Lviv, then transferred to Lontskyi Prison. He case had DUDNIK. Involved as provocateurs in her case were Bereziuk-Walchuk and Lysai Evheniya.

From Lontskyi Prison Luba was transferred to Kiev, Korolenka 33 where she was given 25 years.

1948 -1956 in concentration camp, Posiolok Yavas, Stantsiya Pot'ma, Mordovskaya ARSR, # 385/3 and other, mostly together with Subject. Last time she was at #385/17.

Released from the camp in result of Subject's efforts, Vozniak came to Lviv (March 1957), stayed for some time illegally with friends of Subject, then at Zhovtneva 29, could not register and after having visited her son Myroslav in Kolomyia and seeing KROKHMALUK Maria, went to Taganrog. There she worked for some time as street-sweeper. In the meantime her father -Vozniak Evhen Myhorovych - who had been deported to Anzhero-Sudzhynsk, asked her to come to him. She went there, was registered anew with militia, and after her father and sister - Mariyka, born 1914- were released, Luba was kept for some time longer in Anzhero-Sudzhynsk. Then she was allowed to return to Ukraine and landed in Donbas. Luba's father was a greek catholic priest.

Luba's son -Myroslav - was brought up by her aunt -Yatsyshyn, fnu 1946/1947 he graduated from desiatylitka, plays violin, is very talented. He suffers from some glands trouble being very fat.

The photograph of Luba is available. Luba and Subject were some sort of leaders in the camp and both were involved in writing clandestinely leaflets and articles for other prisoners.

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2. KROKHMALUK Maria, of Kolomyia, West Ukraine, during WW II radio operator with the Underground Radio Station "Aphrodyta" in Carpathian Mountains. Ukrainian, born 1915, photograph from the camp (1956) available, sickly, in summer usually worked in a fruit factory in Kolomyia. Her father was post clerk and then teacher. Mother was also a teacher in primary school. Krokmaluk has a sister in Philadelphia, Pa and the latter helps very much Maria with parcels.

1947 Maria was arrested and imprisoned in Ternopil.

1947 - 1955 in the camp # 385, Pospelok Yavas, Mordovskaya ARSR.

1955 - 1958 out of Spetslager ( # 385) and as "free deportee".

1958 discharged altogether and returned to Kolomyia where until 1963 lived in Kovpaka wul. 11 a.

Physical description: 5'2, slim, grey hair, black eyes, a few warts on her face, lags with her left leg, lower right shoulder, deformed fingers from tortures. Single.

3. KROKHMALUK Halyna, sister of Maria, of Kolomyia, West Ukraine. Born 1913, helped Maria in her job as radio operator with "Aphrodyta" was given 25 years, deported to Taishet, released 1958. Lives together with Maria. She is graduate of philology, suffers from Berger disease, 5'8, grey eyes, unemployed. Single.

4. BURDIO Maria, employed as seamstress with Tailor Shop (Shveina Fabryka) in Lviv, Zhovtneva wul. 3. Ukrainian, born 1919, quite pretty, 5'6, ~~xxxxxx~~ 1919, slim, stems from Zymni Vody near Lviv, involved in Shukhevych's case, was given 25 years, 1950-1951 at Lontskyi Prison, 1951 -1956 in the concentration camp # 385, Mordovskaya ARSR.

Her husband -BURDIO - a veterinary surgeon is either in the States or in Canada.

Mrs SHUKHEVYCH Natalka is in contact with Burdio Maria.

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Burdio Maria adopted her sister Vlodka's daughter -Zirka.

5. NAKONECHNA Maria, employed with Embroidery Artil of People's Art in Lviv, wul. Kosciuszki, vis-a-vis Oblzemviddil. Born 1923, single, Ukrainian, 5'5, slim, very nervous, dark blonde, grey eyes, unfinished middle school, arrested 1950, involved in Shukhevych Case, until 1956 in the camp # 385, Mordovskaya ASSR, after release from the camp returned to Briukhovychi near Lviv. Shukhevych Natalka is in contact with her. NAKONECHNA was also one of leading prisoners in the camp.

6. SAIKEVYCH Olga of Zymni Vody or Briukhovychi, near Lviv. NAKONECHNA and BURDIO will know about her exact whereabouts. Born 1935, Ukrainian, married after camp. Subject does not know her present last name, she was arrested in 1951 in connection with Shukhevych Case, given 25 years, until 1956 in the camp # 385, Mordovskaya ASSR.

Approx. 5'8, large black eyes, dark brown hair, picture of 1956 available.

7. KVATYRA Nastia of Rivne, Volynska Oblast. Born 1927 of Ukrainian peasants near Rivne. Brought from NORILSK to the camp # 385, Mordovskaya ASSR in 1953 and stayed there until 1956. In 1951 was on the prisoners' committee negotiating with Special Commission of the CC CPSU during the uprising there. 1956 went to Lviv, or rather near Lviv, attended Evening Courses of Desiatylitka and finished them in 1958.

While in the camp she wrote many poems which afterwards were sung by prisoners. Many of her poems were smuggled into male camps. A picture of her of 1956 is available.

8. LUKIANOVYCH Darka of Lviv, wul. Halana 13 or 15, parterre.

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Ukrainian, born 1920 in Lviv , after WW II studied at Lviv University, has relatives in the States. She helped Subject and Vozniak in some of their doings in the camp. Slim, 5'5.

9. Rev HODUN'KO, fnu of Lviv, Striletska Square nu, in the attic of the Cinema, employed as feldsher with the hospital in Potocki Street. He is being cared for by SHEVCHUK, Irena widow of Rev DUMKA hanged in 1946. Rev Hodunko spent 12 years or so in prison for "Church Action". He has some relatives in Wroclaw, Poland. In Subject's opinion he is reliable and would be willing to help if necessary.

10. Rev TYKHYI Yaroslav (Slavko) of Lviv, Lychakiv, exact address unknown. Former Melnyk man. 1939 finished theology. During Russian and German occupation studied chemistry. 1943 married daughter of Rev. SHPETKIVSKYI of Lviv, Francishkanska 50/?. After arrival of Soviet Army in 1944 was employed somewhere, then arrested, given 15 years, deported to Mordovskaya ASSR, released 1959 or 1960, a good friend of Rev HODUN'KO and "could be quite helpful". At one time, in 1943, he asked Subject to marry him. He is 5'10, blond, parting on the side, blue or grey eyes.

11. SHEPULA Wira of Zolochiv, West Ukraine, nun , born 1925 or 1926, blonde, 5'9, very courageous, imprisoned in the camp # 385 until 1956. Afterwards returned to Zolochiv.

12. MOROZ Olga of Vysoki Mosty , born 1925, Ukrainian, arrested by UB in Jaroslaw 1945, handed over to KGB in 1948, terribly tortured by UB, incarcerated in Lontskyi Prison in Lviv and then sent to Taishet. She was involved in KHYMKA CASE together with Katrusia PIDBILSKA - NAKONECZNA now in Kolobrzeg, aleja Wolnosci 11a, pow, Miastko, Poland, and Paraskewia GULA who hanged herself in the prison.

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Various Other Friends and Acquaintances That Could Be Helpful.

13. YAKHNYTSKA Marusia of Lubun Velykyi, West Ukraine, in 1940's courier of Subject's brother-in-law in the OUN. She was not arrested nor ~~imprisoned~~ deported. Her two sisters - Ola and Osypa - could be also helpful. A picture of Marusia of 1940's is available. Yakhnytska should know about HERBIY Mykola, the painter.

14. VITER, Olena, a nun, aged approx. 60, lives in Lviv, wul. Osnovianenka or Vovchka, nu. She was involved in the OUN activities, was imprisoned, at one time was in Kiev, Korolenka 33. Reported, and released after Stalin's death. She supposedly was in contact with Shukhevych after WW II.

15. BESARAB Mira, ex-wife of MYHAL Taras, now married to son of a priest in Ivano-Frankivskyi, daughter of judge of Stanislawiw.

Other Interesting Individuals

16. SKRYPNIK Anna Petrovna - Ukrainian scholar, now in <sup>7</sup>Wladymyr Prison, Subject met her in the camp # 385, her verdict was all the time "renewed" and lastly she was transferred to Volodymyr. Aged over 60, charged with para 10 of the Criminal Code. A close friend of Subject. SKRYPNIK had written a camp diary which was smuggled out through Inge LOTH to West Germany. The latter was released from # 385 in 1956 and then informed SKRYPNIK from West Germany that the diary "was in safe hands". The diary had about 300 pages.

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17. Inge LOTH, German, was charged with espionage, released in 1956. She was married to an Englishman. At the present should be in West Germany.

18. PEVZNER Zevma Markovna of Moscow, Jewish, arrested in 1952 for sionism, in the camp # 385, Mordovskaya ASSR until 1956. Her brother was shot in 1950's.

19. ARMAND Irena, Armenian, writer, married to Leonid ANDREEV, wrote under Alla Andreev, now in Moscow. A good friend of Illa EHRENBURG. After her release from the camp # 385 she sent Subject some books procured by EHRENBURG. On this occasion Subject wrote a thank letter to Erenburg. Some of those books Subject later on gave to her brother in Vladymirska Prison.

20. BORODINA Lida, Russian poetess, at present probably in Moscow, born 1919, released from the camp # 385 in 1956 or 1957. Lida was very much interested in Ukrainian problem and wrote some poems about Ukrainians.

21. Mikhailova, fnu - ex-wife of BERIA, artist, stemmed from Leningrad-area, in 1954 was beaten up by some prisoners "as revenge for Beria". Until 1954 there was in 385 also a secretary of Beria.

22. Gala, lnu - a Wlasov activist, camp # 385.

23. Raisa Izmailovna, lnu - imprisoned for Zionism, released from the camp 385 in 1956.

24. BIDNA Zonia, now at Zymni Vody, near Lviv, born 1931. Ukrainian, arrested in 1952 in connection with SHukhevych Case and sentenced to 25 years, deported to # 385, released in 1956. An honest Ukrainian girl that could be eventaully helpful.

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25. LIKHOVSKIY Petro, M.D. of Lutsk, Volynska obl. , born 1923, "employed" as physician in # 385/10, released in 1957. Blond, 6', a good Ukrainian, has right or left heel cut off.

26. KONONENKO Fedir of Kiev, artist-painter, born 1918, Ukrainian, ~~XXXXX~~ an honest man. Subject knew him from the camp # 385.

27. RADCHUK Mykhailo, probably of Rivne, Volynska obl. Ukrainian, born 1916, in the camp # 385 from 1939 to 1956.

28. STAKHIV Ivan, shoemaker of Lubin Velykyi, West Ukraine, neighbor of Yakhnytski, Ukrainian, born 1917, deported to # 385, and released in 1956. He had to do with the OUN , despite his low education quite intelligent and could be eventually helpful.

29. ANTONOVYCH Yaroslava of Ternopil area, daughter of a catholic ~~xx~~ priest, some far relative of Bandera Stepan, born 1912, arrested 1947, released from deportation in 1960. She lived together with her mother.

30. Luba PROCAK (nee) of Lviv, widow/?/, born 1921, Ukrainian, lives in Kleparov, deported to Siberia on 21 Oct 1947 for her husband to Anzhero-Sudzhynsk, Kemerovska oblast. Released in 1957. An honest human being.

31. OSTAP, Wasyl of Rava Ruska, West Ukraine, married to LELYK Olga who was deported to # 385 (1959-1957). Ostap was an interpreter with German Army and had to do with the OUN. Probably was also arrested and deported. Olga's brother - LELYK Wolodymyr - born 1915, chairman of Student Association <sup>in Lviv</sup> at one time, was given 25 years. Subject knew him when he was student of Veterinary in Lviv, in 1940's. OSTAP is approx. 55 years old.

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32. ZAVADOVYCH Myron Omelanovych of Lviv, Zhovtneva 19/III,  
Ukrainian, lecturer at the Institute of Physical Culture. A good man.

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Re: SLOBODYANYUK, I. N.

Source: Scholarly Yearbook of the Kiev University for 1959

Slobodyanyuk is the docent of faculty of journalism, department of theory and practice of party and Soviet press, Kiev State University.

His published works in 1959:

1. Lenin -- editor and publicist, State Political Literature Publishing House (Derzhpolitvydav) of Ukr. SSR, 1959.
2. Communist press of China in the struggle for victory of cooperative movement in China, collection "Contemporary China" (Suchasnyy Kytay), Kiev, 1959.

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