

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: Col. Benjamin M. Davis

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: STETZKO, Jaroslav

FILE []

1. Reference is made to the telephone request of Miss Salisbury dated 25 June 1958, for information concerning Jaroslav STETZKO. The files contain voluminous information pertinent to the subject of your request, whose name is also spelled Jaroslav STETZKO. Following is a summary of what is believed to be the most pertinent data. Subject has used the aliases Wasył BANCIN, Miroslaw PANLOWEY, and Zemon KANBOVICH among others. He was born on 19 January 1912 in Ternopol, Galicia, then a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Subject is of Ukrainian nationality. His residences include: Austro-Hungary (1912-18); Independent Ukrainian Republic (1918-1920); Poland (1920-39); Italy (1939); Krakow, Poland (1939-41); Lwow, Ukraine (1941); internment at Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg, Germany (1941-45); Bratislava and Prague, Czechoslovakia (1945); Munich, Germany, 1945 --). Subject is the son of Simon STETZKO and Feodosia STETZKO, nee CHURATA. Subject's wife is Anna STETZKO, alias Anna BANCIN, nee MEKATA, born 14 May 1920 at Rozanivka, West Ukraine, of Ukrainian nationality.

2. Subject completed secondary school in Ternopol, Poland in 1929, and continued his studies at the universities in Lwow and Krakow, and while a university student became a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), primarily as a publicist writing anti-Polish and anti-Soviet nationalist propaganda. In the years 1932-33 Subject was prominent in the organization of an anti-Soviet demonstration which ended with the assassination of the Soviet consul-general in Lwow, who was killed by one Mykola LEMEL, an OUN activist (subsequently killed by the Germans in 1942). In the period 1931-34 Subject was in charge of an OUN group engaged in smuggling anti-Soviet propaganda into the Soviet Ukraine, as well as in Anti-Polish activities. He was arrested and tried by a Polish court and sentenced to five years imprisonment. In December 1937 he was released under an amnesty enactment. He continued his political activities and lived in Poland illegally, for a time occupying the position of head of the ideological-political department of the

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central committee (Provis) of the OUM. In 1939 the OUM split into two rival factions, one headed by ANDRZY KULIK and the other by STEFAN BALCZYK, Subject siding with the latter faction. With the German invasion of the USSR in 1941, Subject, as a prominent OUM/BALCZYK member, presided over an assembly convened in Lvov on 30 June 1941 to proclaim an independent Ukrainian state, in which Subject occupied the post of Prime Minister. This government was dissolved by the German authorities in less than two weeks, Subject being arrested by the Gestapo in Lvov on 13 July 1941. He was held briefly in the Alexanderplatz jail in Berlin, and later was transferred to the ~~Sachsenhausen~~-Oranienburg detention camp. In the autumn of 1944 Subject, along with STEFAN BALCZYK, was taken from Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg to Berlin in connection with German efforts to establish an Eastern policy more palatable to Ukrainian politicians. Subject and his group refused to accept German conditions. He escaped German control and went from Berlin to live illegally in Krakow, Poland, and Bratislava and Prague, Czechoslovakia. In April 1945 Subject was recruited by the Germans and while being escorted to Berlin his train transport was bombed from the air, allegedly by American planes. Subject was wounded and taken to a hospital in Krakow, Czechoslovakia (at that time still under German occupation). In June 1945, with the aid of OUM/B members, he was taken to the American Zone of Germany, spending most of his time in Munich, where he has been prominent in anti-political. Reliable reports indicate that the train bombardment resulted in permanent injury of Subject's guttales and left hand.

3. Subject's political associations include active membership in various Ukrainian nationalist organizations, including the Ukrainian Military Organization (UMO), the predecessor of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). He has been chairman or president of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) since its foundation in Western Germany in 1945. The files of this office suggest that Subject's claim that he had been an active member of the UPA (an anti-Bolshevik Ukrainian partisan group founded in the Ukraine in 1942) and of the UNRA (an anti-Bolshevik government formed in June 1944 in the Ukraine) are without foundation, Subject having been an inmate in Buchenwald from 1941 through August or September 1944. He has not been in the Ukraine since July 1941. The files reflect, however, that Subject was, for a brief period, an honorary member of ZTRWA (The Foreign Representation of the UNRA), a membership given him because of his position as president of the ABN. ZTRWA represented UNRA in spring, 1946, and formally ousted him in 1949. Subject's conflict

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with FREYER and UYER has the roots in his and the OIR/MADAMA efforts to control the policies of those bodies, STIRZED representing the ultra-nationalism and one party-government characteristic of the OIR prior to the formation of the UYER in the Ukraine.

h. The following observations are noted:

a. The files of this office reflect no evidence of mass murder or persecution by the STIRZED government in 1941 as alleged by some quarters hostile to STIRZED. That government apparently at best represented an effort to share or challenge control over an area in fact under the authority of the Germans.

b. The files of this office do not reflect direct personal participation by Subject in the excessive and objectionable activities attributed to the OIR/MADAMA group. However, as the record is scanty of that group, it is felt that Subject was and is knowledgeable in regards to all of its activities, and therefore might share responsibility for its activities. There is no record of Subject's ever having been a member of the security services of that group (Stumbe Property), which should be held accountable for the infiltration and espionage within the organization, but Subject's high position in the OIR/MADAMA group precludes his not becoming aware of such excesses.

c. The record of the OIR/MADAMA group includes the following types of activity, of which STIRZED can be expected to be aware: - theft of private mail addressed to political opponents and subsequent publication of the content of such interrupted mail; agitation for the boycott and forcible destruction of newspapers opposed to the OIR/MADAMA group and publication of information obtained from Ukrainian outposts employed by American Intelligence in Germany when it was felt that publication would increase the organization's prestige, or lower that of its opponents. OIR/MADAMA publications have consistently followed a recognitionally anti-American line in that the Americans are blamed for all activities that are not pro-MADAMA. (These press organs include Alvin's Property, Monthly Ukrainian Review, London, Ukrainian-Soviet, Paris, Radio Liberty, Toronto, Yvonne's Politics and History COCKED, New York.)

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5. According to a report dated 7 May 1950 from an attached British Service Co. Auxiliary Station, British Christian Prison Minister and Vice President of the National Committee of the 100 (Anti-Communists) Club in Moscow, I am present at a conference held in Washington from 12 to 15 June 1950 under the auspices of the British Council for European Freedom. Dr. Gortner, Chairman of the CEF, said that if our leader and members (Sir Geoffrey Butler and the rest), and if you (American) are in the forefront of the anti-communist action, the chance of success will be a possibility to set up in any of those that have fallen within. Today, at a Press conference, Gortner explained that the CEF acts as a coordinating center around the 100 Committee, and that one of its primary interests is contact with anti-communists, political and economic anti-communists in order to coordinate. It includes representation of liberation movements among Americans, Indians, Australians, Malaysians, Chinese, Danes, Belgians, Poles, Czechs, Greeks, Albanians, Bulgarians, Canadian Canadians, and Czechoslovakians, besides from Americans, Indonesians, Koreans, and people of the Middle East and Africa. Gortner stressed that members of the CEF will be working at building independently stable administrations of their own in the Eastern world, where it is obvious that CEF's actions and cooperation are unique in all Western countries. He stressed by saying that it was possible to fight Communism only by a stronger than being in present place of present freedom for the individual. The CEF represents all interested in freedom which has various variations of Nationalism, and in addition, including that he cooperate with them under the 100 Committee. He stressed that he wanted to promote present Communism.

6. A usually reliable source in a report dated 6 December 1971 gave the following: the Convention of Berlin signed by Germany called a meeting, the First Inter-German Dialogue, in late October 1970 in Potsdam. The program of the meeting, which was held in the town of Potsdam itself, was a meeting and seminar + plan the two Germanies to speak at a session of the East-German Parliament (Volkshaus) (1970) - "official" theme: independence and a future Germany. The reason for calling the meeting in East Berlin was the arrival of the German head of the American mission (ambassador), who had since a long time in Berlin, on his way to Potsdam, to consult the German Foreign Ministry and the Russians in preparation for the talks between the two Germanies. The ambassador then entered the railroad station about a hour or so and met a number of East German officials and German soldiers. Although the ambassador was not in uniform, he was dressed in a military uniform (military dress).

7. According to a report dated 27 June 1956 from a usually reliable source the theme of the fifth reunion of the Centro Europeo de Documentacion (CEHD-European Documentation Center), held in San Lorenzo del Escorial from 4 through 7 June 1955, was European La Esfera Atomica. The countries behind the Iron Curtain which maintain diplomatic representatives in Madrid did not send representatives. Jaroslav STRECHED participated as the president of the ASE.

8. According to accounts published in Taiwanese (Formosan) newspapers, Jaroslav STRECHED visited Taiwan (Formosa) under the auspices of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL), China Chapter to spend 10 days from 9 October 1955. STRECHED conferred with various government officials including President CHANG Kai Shek. Subject returned to Europe 29 October 1955.

9. It is suggested that the House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities, may have additional information concerning Subject.

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RI/CE: AJL/DIV/lbc

Based on: CSCI 3,745,446
WELA 4191
MEMA 8910
OEMA 4395
OEM 840
PCTA 9651

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