DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE
BOARD
DIVISION _____

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM NOR ADDED TO THIS FILE

By order of the Attorney General

THIS FILE HAS BEEN CHARGED AS INDICATED BELOW

Requested by	OFFICE BOARD DIVISION	Date Issued	Returned

TO TRANSFER FILES call FILE UNIT

146-2-47-484
KUPIAK, Dmitriy G.

FORM OBD-155 4-16-75

Memorandum

CLG: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
146-2-47-484

Subject	Date
Dmitriy Georgievich KUPIAK	August 30, 1983

To File

From Charles L. Gittens
Deputy Director
Office of Special Investigations

It has been conclusively established that the Subject is a resident of Canada and there is no evidence that he ever entered the United States. As Canadian authorities have been apprized that the Subject is suspected of war crimes in the Soviet Union, this case is closed.

UNCLASSIFIED

Department of State

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

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PAGE 01 STATE 040325 1408

ORIGIN OCS-06

INFO OCT-00 ADS-00 EUR-12 L-03 CA-01 JUSE-00 /022 R

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TO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY

INFO AMCONSUL LENINGRAD

UNCLAS STATE 040325

File only

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: CGEN: (KUPIAK, DMITRIY G.)

SUBJECT: JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE: WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS (OSI: 146-2-47-484)

REF: (A) MOSCOW 2158; (B) STATE 36819; (C) MOSCOW 2126; (D) MOSCOW 35634

IN ACCORDANCE WITH REF (A) NO AMENDMENT TO EMBASSY NOTE NO. 252 AS REPORTED REF. (C) WILL BE REQUIRED. (b)(6) per State

RECEIVED

FEB 18 1981

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

UNCLASSIFIED

cc Ryan
Shea
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
OSI #484

Procuracy
Leningrad
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No. 252

The Embassy of the United States of America refers the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the case of the alleged war criminal Dmitriy Georgevich KUPIAK.

During the visit to L'vov in June of 1980 by members of the staff of the Office of Special Investigations of the United States Department of Justice, the L'vov Oblast' Public Prosecutor B. T. Antonenko provided information concerning an individual suspected of having committed war crimes in the L'vov Oblast between 1941 and 1946 and who is believed to be currently residing in the United States. The individual was identified by Antonenko as Dmitriy Georgievich KUPIAK.

Therefore, the Ministry's assistance is requested in contacting Antonenko to ascertain any available information which might help further identify KUPIAK, including the date and place of his birth. Any further available information regarding allegations of war criminal activities would also be appreciated.

The Embassy appreciates the continuing cooperation of the Ministry and the competent Soviet authorities in these and other cases of alleged war criminals.

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MAR 3 1981
OFFICE OF
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

Embassy of the United States of America

Moscow, February 17, 1981

1981 MAR -3 AM 11: 18
CONSULAR AFFAIRS

Department of State TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 MOSCOW 02158 131341Z 6141
ACTION OCS-06

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC 9953
INFO AMCONSUL LENINGRAD

UNCLAS MOSCOW 02158

(C O R R E C T E D C O P Y ASSIGNING MCNS)

DEPT FOR CA/OCS/CCS/EUR

E.O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: CGEN (KUPIAK, DMITRIY G)
SUBJECT: JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE: WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

REF: (A) STATE 35634 (B) MOSKBW 2126 (C) STATE 36819

1. AS REPORTED REFTEL B, OSI'S REQUESTS IN THE KUPIAK CASE WENT AS REQUESTED IN REFTEL A. THE EMBASSY WOULD PREFER TO LET THE REQUEST STAND AS IS. IT IS A STANDARD OSI FORMULATION AND SENDING AN AMENDMENT TO THE NOTE WOULD ONLY SERVE TO CONFUSE THE ISSUE.

2. PLEASE INFORM EMBASSY AS TO OSI'S DECISION/ CONCURRENCE IN THIS MATTER.

(b)(6) per State

(b)(6) per State

Plse speak to me ASAP. I agree with Embassy.

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PAGE 01 MOSCOW 0(26 130438Z 4790

ACTION OCS-06

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC 9938
INFO AMCONSUL LENINGRAD

UNCLAS MOSCOW 02126

DEPT FOR CA/OCS/CCS/EUR

E.O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: CGEN
SUBJECT: JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE: WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

THE EMBASSY HAS FORWARDED TO THE MFA THE REQUESTS FROM OSI CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING CABLES. NOTE NUMBER AND CASE NAME ALSO GIVEN.

--	CABLE	NUMBER	CASE
--	STATE 34173	246	(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
--	STATE 35634	252	KUPIAK (NEW CASE)
--	STATE 35633	253	(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (NEW CASE)

(b)(6) per State

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Department of State

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PAGE 01 STATE 036819 5750

ORIGIN OCS-06

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OSI# 484

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TO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW IMMEDIATE
INFO AMCONSUL LENINGRAD

UNCLAS STATE 036819

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: CGEN (KUPIAK, DMITRIY GEORGIEVICH)

SUBJECT: JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE: WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS
(OSI: 146-2-47-484)

REF: STATE 035634

1. PLEASE AMEND ACTION REQUESTED REFTEL BY DELETING FINAL SENTENCE. THIS SENTENCE AS TRANSMITTED READS: "ANY FURTHER AVAILABLE INFORMATION RE ALLEGATIONS OF WAR-CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES WOULD ALSO BE APPRECIATED."

2. FYI: OSI DOES NOT RPT NOT WISH TO REQUEST FURTHER INFORMATION RE ALLEGATIONS UNTIL KUPIAK IS FURTHER IDENTIFIED. END FYI. (b)(6) per State

UNCLASSIFIED

Department of Stat

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

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PAGE Ø1 STATE Ø35634 2Ø65
ORIGIN OCS-Ø6

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APPROVED BY CA/OCS/CCS: (b)(6) per State
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CA: (b)(6) per State JUS/CRIM; EUR/SOV: (b)(6) per State
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P R 111657Z FEB 81
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TO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY
INFO AMCONSUL LENINGRAD

F

cc. Ryan
Shea
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

UNCLAS STATE Ø35634

E.O. 12Ø65: N/A

TAGS: CGEN (KUPIAK, DMITRIY GEORGEVICH)

SUBJECT: JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE: WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS
(OSI: 146-2-47-484)

1. DURING VISIT TO L'VOV IN JUNE, 1980 BY STAFF OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS, L'VOV OBLAST' PUBLIC PROSECUTOR B.T. ANTONENKO PROVIDED INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUAL SUSPECTED OF HAVING COMMITTED NAZI WAR CRIMES IN L'VOV OBLAST' DURING 1941-46 AND BELIEVED TO BE CURRENTLY RESIDING IN US. INDIVIDUAL WAS IDENTIFIED BY ANTONENKO AS DMITRIY GEORGIEVICH KUPIAK.

2. ACTION REQUESTED: PLEASE REQUEST ASSISTANCE OF APPROPRIATE SOVIET OFFICIALS IN CONTACTING ANTONENKO TO ASCERTAIN ANY AVAILABLE INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT HELP FURTHER IDENTIFY KUPIAK, INCLUDING DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH. ANY FURTHER AVAILABLE INFORMATION RE ALLEGATIONS OF WAR-CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES WOULD ALSO BE APPRECIATED. HAIG

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1981
OFFICE OF
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. Department of Justice

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) jdo
146-2-47-484

146-2-47-P.4
Your File
80WLO-10C-9

Washington, D.C. 20530

April 16, 1982

CRM (b) (6), (b) (7) (C)
Assistant RCMP Liaison Officer
2450 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008-2881

Dear CRM (b) (6), (b) (7) (C):

The attached material is from a publication printed in the Soviet Union in the Russian language. A copy of the actual pages quoted and a translation are included for your reference.

Our experience with this and other publications of this type is that while the style of writing is inflamatory and is generally intended to cast aspersions on non-Communist bloc countries, the facts are invariably accurate and well documented.

The publication itself states, "On the basis of documents and the testimony of witnesses, the reactionary, anti-people activity of the Uniat church is described in the book, along with its evil links with the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, Hitlerite fascism, the bloody road of Uniatism and its adherents toward neofascism, mysticism, and fanaticism.
For teachers, students, propagandists, lecturers, and agitators."

Whereas the basic purpose of this pamphlet is to excoriate the Uniat Church, and the Catholic Church in general, with generous swipes taken at Pope John Paul II and religion per se, it appears to cite genuine events and statements in support of its propaganda.

The material relates to a subject about when we have had previous correspondence, Dmitriy Georgievich KUPLAK. It is provided to you for whatever action if any, your deem appropriate.

Thank you again for all your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Criminal Investigator
Office of Special Investigations
Department of Justice
Post Office Box 28603
Washington, D.C. 20005-0603

[Translation of excerpt from pages 31 and 32 as marked.]

Witness V. V. Kachurets' told about still another executioner: "In the late Autumn of 1943, Nazarchuk dropped in at my house. He was convincing me to join the OUN [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists], but when I refused, he threatened me with a pistol, and I had to go with him. Near Sārnova, we met with two armed soldiers, and went together into the Skrakovs'skyy building, where we took two Jewish women with two small children. Nazarchuk, pointing to the smallest child, told me: 'Your turn will finish with this!' I replied: 'Do what you want with me, but I am not going to become a killer.' 'Look at the hero,' they scoffed at me. One of the bandits seized the child, and dragged it onto the street. When we went out, four black-and-blue corpses were lying there. 'What did you do with them,' I asked Nazarchuk. 'I strangled them,' he replied, and with a smile, added: 'I do not like to shoot, I like to strangle. I get a laugh out of it when they break wind as they are dying.' Good people, remember his name, the terrible name of the executioner, Dmytro Kup'yak [Dmitri Kupiak] (he is this selfsame Nazarchuk)! After his heinous crimes in his native country, he succeeded in fleeing across the ocean, and to buy with his looted gold the fashionable hotel-restaurant 'Mayerer-inkh' in Toronto, Canada.

Good people, remember these names:

Olena Voytsyk--30 years old--murdered.
Maria Vovk --35 years old--murdered
Olena Vovk --]0 years old--murdered
Ivanna Pashko--22 years old--strangled and shot
Stefaniya Babiychuk--15 years old--eyes gouged out
Mariya Babiychuk--40 years old--burned alive
Olena Pryshchuk--25 years old--burned alive
Olena Balkivs'ka--30 years old--burned alive
Yehen Balkivs'kyy--5 years old--burned alive
Bohdan Balkivs'kyy--3 years old--burned alive.

They never knew old age. They would have lived, and lived and worked in peace, and increased the wealth of the homeland, and praised its good name. But the executioners did not allow them to live and work for the nation, for the Ukraine, for their own children."

The paper on which this letter was written has turned yellow with time, but the words of the accusation document do not age, nor do they yellow, for the blood of innocent people is in it.

Н. О. САФРОНОВА
N. O. SAFRONOVA

УНІАТСЬКА ЦЕРКВА І ФАШИЗМ

ВИДАННЯ ДРУГЕ,
ДОПОВНЕНЕ Й ПЕРЕРОБЛЕНЕ

UNIATS'KA TsERKVA
i FASHYZM
[THE UNIAT CHURCH AND FASCISM]
Second Editim
supplemented and Revised

LVOV
ЛЬВІВ
ВИДАВНИЦТВО ПРИ ЛЬВІВСЬКОМУ ДЕРЖАВНОМУ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІ
ВИДАВНИЧОГО ОБ'ЄДНАННЯ «ВИЩА ШКОЛА»
1981
[Publishing House of the LVOV State University
Publishing Association "VYSHCHA SHKOLA"]

Printed in the Soviet Union

Разом з окупантами вони і винищували радянських патріотів. Так, в таборі Рава-Руська було знищено понад 18 000 радянських військовополонених, в Янівському, Городоцькому, Лисинецькому, Белзькому таборах смерті та їх філіалах — Винниківському, Тарасівському, Куровицькому не гасили печей, у Львівській цитаделі знищено понад 140 тис. чоловік. Замучених не встигали закопувати, і вони штабелями лежали, чекаючи свого поховання[9].

Зрадники українського народу «без найменшого вагання застосовували запозичені у Гітлера методи тотального винищення, від їх ножа немає рятунку навіть немовлятам», — писав Я. Галан[10].

Оскаженілі фашисти застосовували найжорстокіші катування. Ось що розповів Г. К. Назарко із Куровичі, що на Львівщині: «Начальник табору Ернест Еппле не лише розстрілював в'язнів, але заморожував їх живими в льодяній воді, заливав вапно, гіпс в рот, вішав, топив. Слава про його «здібності» рознеслася по всьому губернаторству. Його ставили в приклад бандерівським поліцаям, на його прийомах навчали бандитів, як приміняти бандерівський зашморг разом з витягуванням ключиць. Цього ката було переведено в Янівський табір, де Еппле з Фріцом Гебауером, катом Янівської фабрики смерті, власноручно душили жінок, дітей. Мартін Бітнер (племінник Гіммлера) ударом чобота по голові вбивав людину. Для власної розваги Бітнер на вулицях Львова вибирав красивих львів'янок і, натішившись, віддавав їх своїй вівчарці. Вівчарки Бітнера розтерзали Ксенію Ільчишин, Марію Зарецьку, Поліну Ярошевич та інших дівчат». Ці страхітливі дії людоїдів підтвердили матеріали судового процесу над фашистськими злочинцями, що відбувся 20 червня 1957 р. в Штутгарті.

Ще про одного ката розповів свідок В. В. Качурець: «Пізньої осені 1943 р. до мене в хату зайшов Назарчук. Він вмовляв мене пристати до оунівців, а коли я відмовився, пригрозив пістолетом, я мусив піти з ним. Біля Сернової зустрілися з двома озброєними боївкарями і пішли разом у будинок Скраковського, де забрали двох жінок єврейок з двома малими дітьми.

[9] Нариси історії Львова. — Львів, 1965, с. 312.
[10] *Галан Я.* Твори, т. 3, с. 236.

Назарчук, вказавши на найменшу дитину, сказав мені: «З цим покінчити твоя черга!» Я відповів: «Зі мною робіть, що хочете, але я вбивцею не буду». «Ото герой!» — посміялися вони з мене. Один з бандитів схопив дитину і потягнув на вулицю. Коли ми вийшли, там лежало чотири посинілих трупи. «Що ви з ними зробили?» — запитав я Назарчука. «Задушив», — відповів він і, розсміявшись, додав: «Я не люблю стріляти, я люблю давити, мене розбирає сміх, коли вони вмираючи спускають повітря». Люди добрі, запам'ятайте його ім'я, страшне ім'я ката Дмитра Куп'яка (він же Назарчук). Після жахливих злочинів на рідній землі йому вдалося втекти за океан і за награбоване золото купити фешенебельний готель-ресторан «Майерер-інх» в Торонто, в Канаді.

Запам'ятайте, люди добрі, ці імена:

Олена Войцик	— 30 років — вбита
Марія Вовк	— 35 років — вбита
Вовк Олена	— 10 років — вбита
Іванна Пашко	— 22 роки — задушена і розстріляна
Стефанія Бабійчук	— 15 років — виколоті очі
Марія Бабійчук	— 40 років — спалена живцем
Олена Прищук	— 25 років — спалена живцем
Олена Балківська	— 30 років — спалена живцем
Євген Балківський	— 5 років — спалений живцем
Богдан Балківський	— 3 роки — спалений живцем

Вони не знали старості. Їм би жити, та жити, працювати в мирі, помножувати багатство Вітчизни, славити її добре ім'я. Але головорізи не дозволили жити і працювати для народу, для України, для дітей своїх».

Пожовк від часу папір, на якому написаний цей лист, а слова обвинувального акту не старіють, не жовкнуть, бо в ньому кров невинних людей.

Пройшов школу вбивства у таких «наставників» Вальтер Шерляк, який за дорученням гітлерівців займався «замітанням слідів». Із 126 приречених на смерть в'язнів була створена «зондеркоманда 1005», яка розкопувала ями, що оточували концентраційні табори, спалювала трупи, замітала сліди страшних злодіянь.

Тільки кільком в'язням із «зондеркоманди 1005» вда-

[redacted] Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gendarmerie royale du Canada

The RCMP Liaison Office
2450 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

RECEIVED
APR 1- 1981
OFFICE OF
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

Your file Votre référence
146-2-47-484

Our file Notre référence
80WLO-10C-9

March 31, 1981

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Criminal Investigator
Office of Special Investigations
U.S. Department of Justice
P.O. Box 28603
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

RE: Dmitriy Georgievich KUPIAK

Reference to our previous correspondence and in particular your letter of February 9, 1981.

Investigations in Canada have now definitely established that Mr. KUPIAK is currently residing at Lot 7, Concession 5, Esquesing Township, P.O. Box 93, Milton, Ontario. His telephone number is (416) 878-1960. Due to his past political problems this is an unlisted telephone number.

No personal contact was made with Mr. KUPIAK during this investigation.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if further assistance is needed.

Yours sincerely,

CRM (b) (6), (b) (7) (C)

Assistant RCMP Liaison Officer

UNCLASSIFIED

Department of State

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

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PAGE Ø1 STATE Ø35634 2Ø65
ORIGIN OCS-06

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APPROVED BY CA/OCS/CCS: (b)(6) per State
JUS/OSI: CGITTENS
DESIRED DISTRIBUTION
CA(b)(6) per State; JUS/CRIM; EUR/SOV: (b)(6) per State
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P R 111657Z FEB 81
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY
INFO AMCONSUL LENINGRAD

UNCLAS STATE Ø35634

E.O. 12Ø65: N/A

TAGS: CGEN (KUPIAK, DMITRIY GEORGEVICH)

SUBJECT: JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE: WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS
(OSI: 146-2-47-484)

1. DURING VISIT TO L'VOV IN JUNE, 1980 BY STAFF OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS, L'VOV OBLAST' PUBLIC PROSECUTOR B.T. ANTONENKO PROVIDED INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUAL SUSPECTED OF HAVING COMMITTED NAZI WAR CRIMES IN L'VOV OBLAST' DURING 1941-46 AND BELIEVED TO BE CURRENTLY RESIDING IN US. INDIVIDUAL WAS IDENTIFIED BY ANTONENKO AS DMITRIY GEORGIEVICH KUPIAK.

2. ACTION REQUESTED: PLEASE REQUEST ASSISTANCE OF APPROPRIATE SOVIET OFFICIALS IN CONTACTING ANTONENKO TO ASCERTAIN ANY AVAILABLE INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT HELP FURTHER IDENTIFY KUPIAK, INCLUDING DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH. ANY FURTHER AVAILABLE INFORMATION RE ALLEGATIONS OF WAR-CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES WOULD ALSO BE APPRECIATED. (b)(6) per State

F

cc. Ryan
Shu

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

2-12-81
3:00p
Called (b)(6) per State
re: last sentence.
He will delete

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1981
OFFICE OF
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

UNCLASSIFIED

Memorandum

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C):mp

Subject

Judicial Assistance:
War Crimes Investigation (OSI #484)

Date

10 FEB 1981

To

George Fourier CA/OCS/CCS/EUR
Department of State

From

Charles L. Gittens
Deputy Director
Office of Special Investigations

In connection with an ongoing investigation being conducted by this Office it is requested that the following be cabled to the American Embassy in Moscow. If there are any questions, please contact (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) at 633-5027.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS REQUESTS THAT THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF LVOV OBLAST B.T. ANTONENKO BE CONTACTED THROUGH APPROPRIATE CHANNELS AND ASKED TO PROVIDE THE DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF DMITRIY GEORGIEVICH KUPIAK AND ANY OTHER AVAILABLE INFORMATION THAT MIGHT HELP IDENTIFY HIM. KUPIAK IS SUSPECTED OF HAVING COMMITTED NAZI WAR CRIMES IN LVOV OBLAST DURING THE PERIOD 1941 TO 1946. HE IS SUSPECTED OF CURRENTLY RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL ANTONENKO ORIGINALLY PROVIDED OSI WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING KUPIAK WHEN OSI STAFF PERSONNEL VISITED LVOV IN JUNE 1980.

Thank you for your continued assistance.

U.S. Department of Justice

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
146-2-47-484

Washington, D.C. 20530
February 9, 1981

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Assistant RCMP Liaison Officer
2450 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20008

REF: 80WLO-10C-10
79WLO-10C-9

Dear (b)(6), (b)(7)(C):

This refers to our former inquiry regarding Dmitriy Georgievich Kupiak dated August 1, 1980 and your response dated January 6, 1981.

Dmitriy Georgievich Kupiak is the subject of an investigation concerning his possible involvement in war crimes from 1941 to 1946.

Mr. Kupiak's last known address was 708 Queen Street, Toronto in 1964. We have received information that he is currently residing in the United States. As he is a subject of investigation by this Office any assistance you can provide in determining the subject's address in the United States would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Criminal Investigator
Office of Special Investigations
Post Office Box 28603
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 633-5027

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

146-2-47 - 484

TO : (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

DATE: 2/2/81

FROM : G

SUBJECT: Request to Open Investigative File

Please open a file on the following subject:

NAME: KUPIAK, Dmitriy G.

OSI #: 484

INS #:

DATE ASSIGNED: 2/2/81

INVESTIGATOR: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

TRIAL ATTORNEY:

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gendarmerie royale du Canada

(The RCMP) Liaison Office,
2450 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20008

Your file Votre référence
146-2-47-484

January 6, 1981.

Our file Notre référence
80WLO-10C-10
79WLO-10C-9

Mr. Charles Gittens,
Deputy Director,
Office of Special Investigations,
Criminal Division,
Department of Justice,
P. O. Box 28603,
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Gittens:

Re: Dmitriy Georgievich KUPIAK

Referring to Mr. Sinai's letter dated August 1, 1980, enquiries in Canada have determined the following:

- a DMYTRO KOTIAC was a landed immigrant on June 13, 1948 at Quebec City.
- his given destination at the time of entry was Vilna, Alberta.
- his age was 28 years in 1948.
- his file indicates he might have been born in 1918.
- he was granted Canadian Citizenship on August 4, 1954.
- an article in the Montreal Gazette dated December 26, 1975 indicated that in 1972 he ran as a candidate for the federal seat in the Toronto-Lakeshore riding.

Based on the foregoing information, there are several leads which could be followed up in an attempt to locate Mr. Kupiak.

.../2

a) At Montreal: obtain a copy of the article published on December 26, 1975 regarding his candidacy in the federal seat of Toronto-Lakeshore in 1972.

b) At Toronto: pursuing the lead regarding the federal seat of Toronto-Lakeshore in 1972 and making enquiries at 708 Queen Street, Toronto, for the period of 1964,

c) At Vilna: conducting enquiries to see if Kupiak resided there or has relatives that might know of his whereabouts.

As Mr. Kupiak would not appear to be the subject of a criminal or civil investigation in Canada or the United States, our Force, based on the information you originally provided, is hesitant to make further enquiries. Should Mr. Kupiak become the subject of a criminal or civil investigation in the United States, kindly advise this office and additional steps will be taken to assist in locating Mr. Kupiak's address in the United States.

Yours sincerely,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Assistant RCMP Liaison Officer

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

ATES GOVERNMENT

andum

DATE: July 21, 19

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Neal Sher, Office of

SUBJECT: Kubiak (Ca

:djs
-47

KUPIAK, Dmytro
No Record
INS 7-31-80

TO: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

This
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Thank you.

cc. A. Ryan
A. Sinai



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 1, 1980

146-2-47

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
RCMP Liaison
2450 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear (b)(6), (b)(7)(C):

Information has been received that Dmitriy Georgievich Kupiak, a former resident of 708 Queen Street, Toronto (1964), has relocated and is now living in the United States, presumably in the Southeast. Attempts at verifying this information have to date been unsuccessful.

Please determine if Kupiak is still a resident of Canada, and if not, please furnish any information that could lead to discovering his whereabouts.

Please address your response to this request to the attention of (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) of this office (633-5023).

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Sinai, Deputy Director
Office of Special Investigations
Criminal Division, Dept. of Justice
Post Office Box 28603
Washington, D.C. 20005

cc Chron File
OSI: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C): anw 8/1/80

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: July 21, 1980

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Neal Sher, Deputy Director
Office of Special Investigations

NSher:djs
146-2-47

SUBJECT: Kubiak (Canadian)

TO: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

This is the case which Antonenko was so interested in. What can we do to see if he is in the USA? Please keep me posted.

Thank you.

cc. A. Ryan
A. Sinai

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11
5010-112

INS
Tel 7-21-80
3:45p

Ltr 7-31-80
~3:30p

I N F O R M A T I O N

In 1964, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed a request to the Government of Canada for the extradition of Dmitriy Georgievich KUPLYAK, war criminal and bourgeois nationalist, who was living at that time in Canada, at 708 Queen Street in Toronto.

The Government of Canada did not extradite KUPLYAK to the organs of the Soviet Government for court action against him for the commission of mass murders of Soviet citizens, including women, children, and old people in the villages of Kamenka-Bugskiy, Brodovskiy, and Zolochevskiy rayons of Lvov Oblast from 1941 to 1946.

According to data that is far from complete, KUPLYAK, together with a criminal group, the members of which have been judged by Soviet Court, killed more than 100 Soviet citizens and burned the village of Adamy consisting of 300 homes.

The materials of the investigation are at the disposal of the organs of the Soviet public prosecuter's office.

According to available data, Dmitriy Georgiyevich KUPLYAK is currently residing in the United States.

Public prosecutor of Lvov Oblast [sig] B. Antonenko

B. T. Antonenko

25 June 1980

Lvov

С П Р А В К А

В 1964 году Министерство иностранных дел СССР обратилось к правительству Канады с просьбой о выдаче военного преступника – украинского буржуазного националиста КУПЬЯКА Дмитрия Георгиевича, проживающего в то время в Канаде, Торонто, Куин-Стрит 708.

Правительство Канады не выдало КУПЬЯКА органам Советской власти для суда над ним за совершение массовых убийств советских граждан в т.ч. женщин, детей, стариков в селах Каменка-Бугского, Бродовского и Золочевского районов, Львовской области 1941-1946 годы.

По далеко неполным данным КУПЬЯК вместе с преступной группой, участники которой осуждены советским судом, уничтожили более 100 человек советских граждан и сожгли село Адамы в количестве 300 домов.

Материалы следствия находятся в распоряжении органов советской прокуратуры.

По имеющимся данным КУПЬЯК Дмитрий Георгиевич в настоящее время проживает в США.

Прокурор Львовской области Б.Т.АНТОНЕНКО

25.06.1980 г.

гор.Львов

	Indicated	Initiated (Date)	Completed (Date)	Unnecessary	Remarks
TECS					
STATE DEPT.					
FBI					
CIA					
INS	(b)(7)(E) per USCIS				
MILITARY INT.					
STATE/LOCAL INT.					
DP/CIC					
BDC					
ISRAELI POLICE					
GOVT. AT SITE OF CRIME	✓ ✓	6-25-90 2-11-91	6-25-90		Original Information
GERMAN PROSECUTORS					
INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE					
JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS					
MEDIA					

Collaborator/
Witness Search

Victim/Witness
Search

Documentation possible AKA "Nazarchuk"

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR
INSTITUTE OF STATE AND LAW

NAZI CRIMES IN UKRAINE

1941-1944

Documents
and Materials

KIEV
NAUKOVA DUMKA PUBLISHERS
1987

in violation of the international law of war has never been recognized as a defense to such acts of brutality, though, as the Charter here provides, the order may be urged in mitigation of the punishment. The true test, which is found in varying degrees in the criminal law of most nations, is not the existence of the order, but whether moral choice was in fact possible.

...In accordance with parts of the Indictment on which the defendants were brought in the verdict of guilty, and Article 27 of the Charter, the International Military Tribunal.

Sentenced:

1. Hermann Wilhelm Goering — to death by hanging
2. Rudolph Hess — to imprisonment for life
3. Joachim von Ribbentrop — to death by hanging
4. Wilhelm Keitel — to death by hanging
5. Ernst Kaltenbrunner — to death by hanging
6. Alfred Rosenberg — to death by hanging
7. Hans Frank — to death by hanging
8. Wilhelm Frick — to death by hanging
9. Julius Streicher — to death by hanging
10. Walter Funk — to imprisonment for life
11. Karl Doenitz — to 10 years' imprisonment
12. Erich Raeder — to imprisonment for life
13. Baldur von Schirach — to 20 years' imprisonment
14. Fritz Sauckel — to death by hanging
15. Alfred Jodl — to death by hanging
16. Arthur Seyss-Inquart — to death by hanging
17. Albert Speer — to 20 years' imprisonment
18. Konstantin von Neurath — to 15 years' imprisonment
19. Martin Bormann — to death by hanging.

Solicitations for pardon can be submitted to the Control Council in Germany within four days after the announcement of the sentence, through the Tribunal's Secretary General.

The sentence consists of four copies — in the Russian, the English and the French languages. All texts authentic and have equal validity.

Members of the International Tribunal;	Alternate members:
From the Great Britain	
Geoffrey Lawrence, President	*Norman Birkett*
From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
Iona Nikitchenko	*Alexander Volchkov*
From the United States of America	
Francis Biddle	*John Parker*
From the French Republic	
Henry Donnedieu de Vabres	*Robert Falco*

Nuremberg, *October 1, 1946*

The Nuremberg Trial, vol. 7, pp. 307-315.

RIF

No. 93

Notice of the Four-State Commission on the Imprisonment of the Major War Criminals on the Execution of Death Sentences

October 16, 1946

The death sentences passed by the International Military Tribunal on October 1, 1946 on the undermentioned war criminals: Joachim von Ribbentrop, Wilhelm Keitel, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Alfred Rosenberg, Hans Frank, Wilhelm Frick, Julius Streicher, Fritz Sauckel, Alfred Jodl, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, were carried out today in our presence.

Hermann Wilhelm Goering committed suicide at 10:45 p.m. on October 15, 1946.

The following officially authorized witnesses from the German people were present: Dr. Wilhelm Hogner, Minister-President of Bavaria and Dr. Friedrich Leisner, Chief Procurator of the city of Nuremberg, who saw the corpse of Hermann Wilhelm Goering...

The Nuremberg Trials, vol. 7, p. 547.

No. 94

News Report on the Note of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Case of War Criminal D. G. Kupiak

October 20, 1964

On October of this year [1] the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered a note to the Canadian Embassy in Moscow announcing on behalf of the Soviet government that USSR investigation agencies had instituted criminal proceedings against Dmitry Georgievich Kupiak who lives in Canada at the following address: 708 Queen Street West, Toronto 3, Ontario.

During the termporary occupation of the Ukrainian SSR's western regions, Kupiak headed a so-called "fighting unit" of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and carried out a number of terroristic acts, directed mass brutal reprisals against Soviet officials, servicemen and peaceful Soviet citizens, including women, children and old people

[1] This USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs press release was published in the newspaper Izvestia No. 254 (14, 724) dated October 24, 1964.

in the villages of Kameno-Busk, Brody and Zolochev districts. In the cities of Lvov and Busk Kupiak and his gang of criminals killed more than 100 Polish and Soviet citizens, and completely burned down the village of Adamy which had consisted of 300 peasant homesteads [1].

The Soviet public demands that this war criminal be brought to trial.

The Soviet government, reads the note, draws the attention of the Canadian government to the international agreements of states which fought against Nazi Germany, according to which war criminals should be apprehended and extradited to stand trial and punishment in those countries in the territory of which they had committed their crimes, and it anticipates that the Canadian government will instigate the required procedure of turning over to Soviet authorities the war criminal D. G. Kupiak.

No. 95

News Report on the Note of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Case of War Criminal D. G. Kupiak

June 24, 1965

On June 24 of this year [2] the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered a note to the Canadian Embassy in Moscow demanding for second time that the criminal Kupiak, who is hiding in Canada, be handed over to Soviet authorities.

The note states that the Soviet side is surprised at the position taken by the Canadian authorities on this matter. It is apparent from the Embassy's note that the Canadian authorities in reality refuse to extradite Kupiak, referring to the fact that "in Canada there is no such law" that would allow to extradite the war criminal, and that supposedly the Soviet demand has no "judicial basis".

These assertions are unfounded. According to modern international law all countries are obliged to prosecute crimes committed against peace and humanity. The norms of the domestic laws of any state which do not conform to this

[1] Preliminary investigation in this case showed that the gang which Dmitry Kupiak (alias "Clay") had led exterminated nearly 200 Soviet citizens and completely burned down three villages: Ostrov (Sokal District), Adamy (Busk District) — both in Lvov Region: and Posadow (Polish People's Republics).

[2] This press release was published in the newspaper Izvestia No. 150 (14, 929) dated June 27, 1965.

RIF

norm of international law should recede before it. Reference to domestic legislation cannot justify a state's refusal to fulfil its international obligations. As regards to the guilt of Kupiak, it is corroborated by the affidavits of witnesses T. I. Yantukha, V. I. Oliynik, S. I. Chuchman-Borodaiko, S. O. Susabovskaya, S. M. Semeniva, V. L. Polityla and others, as well as the protocols of identification, photo documents, acts of forensic-medical examinations, and other documents annexed to this note.

The witnesses testified that on orders and under the leadership of Kupiak, who headed a bandit group in the territory of Lvov Region during the temporary fascist occupation, killings, shootings and robbery of peaceful Soviet citizens were carried out. Witness Oliynik testified that the gang headed by Kupiak exterminated in the village of Grabov many women and children only because they were Poles by nationality. Their property had been plundered. In the village of Yablunovka, Kupiak and his gang shot dozens of peaceful inhabitants. In February 1945, in the presence of a witness Kupiak shot the manager of a mill simply because he had refused to give him flour. From the testimony of witness Chuchman-Borodaiko it is borne out that in the city of Busk the Yurdiga family was killed and their property plundered under the direction of Kupiak.

Many other crimes committed by Kupiak are substantiated by the records of witness examinations, copies of which have been handed over to the Canadian Embassy.

At the end of the note it is stated that the Ministry anticipates that the Canadian authorities will once again study this matter and take necessary steps to extradite Kupiak to Soviet authorities so that the justice could be served.

No. 96

Subpoena to War Criminal Kupiak D. G. for Summons to the Procurator's Office of Lvov Region

September 15, 1967

To Dmitry Georgievich Kupiak,
1184 Queensway,
Toronto, Canada.

The Procurator's Office of Lvov Region hereby informs you that you have been charged with criminal offences perpetrated by you in 1942-1945 in the territory of Lvov Region, Ukrainian SSR, where you headed an OUNite gang, and in this connection you are notified to appear for questioning as defendant.

RIF

At the same time we inform you that during the investigation, carried out in accordance to Article 43 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR the law guarantees you the following rights: to know what the accusations against you are and submit explanations in regards to the charges pressed against you; to bring forth evidence in self-defence; to file a petition; to examine all the materials pertaining to the case after the preliminary hearing is over; to have a defence lawyer; to submit complaints against any ruling of the investigator and procurator. Place of destination: Procurator's Office of Lvov Region, Building No. 7. Vossoyedineniya Square, City of Lvov, Ukrainian SSR.

If you do not appear, investigation of the case will be completed in absentia, and it will be turned over to a court of law.

Apply to the USSR Embassy in Ottawa for entrance visa to the Soviet Union and payment for travelling expenses.

The Procurator's Office of Lvov Region,
Ukrainian SSR, State Legal Councellor Third Rank
(signature)

No. 97

Judgement of Investigator to Institute Criminal Proceedings Against the Accused Kupiak D. G.

December 10, 1968

Investigator Vinogradov, after having studied the material pertaining to Criminal Case No. 15 of the accused Kupiak Dmitriy Georgievich born on November 6, 1919, has established:

On July 29, 1964 criminal proceedings were instituted against the accused D. G. Kupiak according to Articles 56, Part 1, 58, Part 1 and 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Further investigation provided sufficient evidence to arraign D. G. Kupiak for trial to answer the charge that he, a member of the organization of Ukrainian Nationalists since 1938, did not not discontinue his nationalistic activities after Western Ukraine had reunified with the Ukrainian SSR in 1939.

In January 1940, D. G. Kupiak went into hiding, taking cover in the territory of Lvov Region, and, until the invasion of the Soviet Union by Nazi Germany on June 22, 1941, continued to be involved in anti-Soviet nationalistic activities.

In the first days of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, D. G. Kupiak, as a member of the OUN who acted under the alias "Veslyar Slavko" organized anti-Soviet actions in the villages of Stariy Milyatin and Yablunovka, Busk District, proclaimed a so-called "Independent Ukraine", and called for the support of the German-Fascist invaders.

Actively assisting the invaders, towards the end of June 1941 in the village of Yablunovka, Busk District, and in the villages of the district formerly known as Noviy Milyatin D. G. Kupiak organized the so-called Ukrainian police whom he commissioned to arrest Soviet activists, and personally participated in their detention and torture.

For example, in the village of Yablunovka, D. G. Kupiak and his brother, Mikhail Kupiak, together with other policemen, arrested the former chairman of the local collective farm Ivan Zersky and his son, Mikhail Zersky, and subjected both of them to brutal torture before sending them off to the district police station where they were incarcerated for two weeks. Ivan Zersky died as a result of the beatings.

It was at that time that D. G. Kupiak cruelly tortured two Jews — Grigory Karavan and Maier Gatsfraied — the detained residents of the village of Yablunovka.

In the meantime, on orders of D. G. Kupiak, the police arrested Luka Karasiuk, chairman of the Neslukhnivsk Village Soviet, Kamyensko-Busk District, as well as Soviet activists Nikolai Shostak, Ivan Antoniv, Mikhail Romaniv. Komsomol member Stepan Shevtsiv and others who were incarcerated for almost two weeks at the Stariy Milyatin and Noviy Milyatin police stations.

D. G. Kupiak interrogated the prisoners and subjected Luka Karasiuk, Nikolai Shostak and Mikhail Romaniv to torture.

It was at this time that he also tortured Prokop Pristup, chairman of the Stariy Milyatin Village Soviet.

While living in the territory of Lvov Region occupied by the German-fascist Army, D. G. Kupiak throughout 1941-1943 was a member of the Kamyensko-Busk District "Ukrainian Committee" in which he carried out duties of military adviser, as well as being an adviser for the "SB" (Security Service) of the Busk District OUN leadership and went in for anti-Soviet, nationalistic activities.

In the autumn of 1943, D. G. Kupiak, acting on orders of the "SB" regional OUN chief of South-Western Ukrainian Lands (PZUZ) G. V. Prishlyak (convicted), who was known in the OUN underground under the aliases of "Mikushka" and "Sirnyk", organized and led (under the alias of "Clay")

RIF

an "SB" fighting unit under PZUZ. With this unit, consisting of up to 20 bandits, D. G. Kupiak operated in the territory of Lvov Region throughout 1944-1945 and was particularly notorious for his brutality. He committed monstrous acts of butchery on Soviet activists, officials, servicemen, peaceful citizens, including women, children and old people. These acts were accompanied by looting the victims' property.

In April — May of 1944, D. G. Kupiak and his group of bandits were located near the villages of Pobuzhani and Yablunovka, Busk District. He and his henchmen tortured Emilia Chuchman, Ivan Chuchman and his wife Natalka, residents of the town of Busk, because they had sheltered Jews from the German-Fascist invaders. In the village of Kupche, Busk District, D. G. Kupiak and his accomplices murdered Vladimir Soltis, Yevgeny Kotovski and Yevgeny Soltis — peaceful civilians of Polish nationality — and had plundered the victims' property.

In June of 1944, D. G. Kupiak and his unit members detained Vasiliy Charkovsky, a locksmith, at a mill in the village of Zheniv, formerly Glinyani (today Zolochiv) District. The latter was taken into the forest and killed after having been brutally tortured. D. G. Kupiak sent some of the bandits into the village of Zamostye (today the settlement of Glinyani) with the order to arrest Mikhail Shulga, who before the war had been deputy chief of the Glinyani Fire Brigade, and Maria Khokhula, whom the OUNites suspected of being in contact with partisans. While carrying out D. G. Kupiak's orders, the bandits killed M. Shulga, who had put up resistance, and brought M. Khokhula to the village of Polonichev where the "SB" unit was encamped. There, D. G. Kupiak and other bandits interrogated and tortured M. Khokhula, which caused her death.

That same month, a group of bandits headed by D. G. Kupiak went to the village of Bogdanovka, Zolochiv District, where they seized Alexei Rupental and brought him to the village of Polonichev. During the interrogations and tortures that followed he died.

After the territory of Lvov Region had been liberated from the German-Fascist invaders in the summer of 1944, the regional "SB" fighting unit headed by D. G. Kupiak, acting on orders of the OUN leadership to intensify acts of terror, increased its banditry and committed savage atrocities against Soviet people.

For example, on August 15, 1944, the Kupiak group, acting on its ringleader's orders, killed Carolina Fabianska, wife of a Busk forestry economy worker, and Alexsei Mikhailiv, who were travelling from the village of Grabov to the town of Busk. Next day, the bandits apprehended Grigory Pristansky, chairman of the Pobuzhani Village Soviet, and brought him to the "SB" unit's camp. After interrogation G. Pristansky was killed on orders of the gang's ringleader. Other members of the group, on orders from D. G. Kupiak, killed G. Pristansky's wife, Katerina.

On August 17, 1944, D. G. Kupiak organized and headed a raid on the village of Grabov, Busk District. D. G. Kupiak ordered that a thrashing barn where people had taken refuge from the bandits be burned down. As a result, Mikhail Voznyak, Gelena Bulkovskaya, Gelena Grishchuk, Vladimir Seniuk, Maria Babiychuk, 15-year-old Stefania Babiychuk and Yevgeny Sen, along with three children between the ages of six and eight — Yuzef, Kazimir and Veslav Bulkovsky — were all burned alive, except one. The bandits opened fire at the barn, and Ye. Sen, S. Babiychuk and Yu. Bulkovsky were killed as they attempted to escape from the burning barn. Mikhail Voznyak, the only survivor, managed to get away although he had been injured. In addition, the bandits first gouged out the eyes of S. Babiychuk and chopped off Ye. Sen's arm before finishing them off.

On August 18, 1944, D. G. Kupiak organized and led an ambush on Kiev Highway between the villages of Angelivka and Verblyani, Busk District. For this action he also used the local "Vilchur" gang. The participants of this ambush shot at and dispersed a column of citizens called up to the Soviet Army. Four of them were caught and shot to death on orders from D. G. Kupiak. The bandits also fired at a truck and killed Nina Kot who had been demobilized from the Soviet Army and Vyacheslav Mimra, a Czechoslovak serviceman who happened to be riding in the vehicle. They robbed the victims of their belongings and blood-stained money. D. G. Kupiak washed the blood from the money and pocketed it.

On August 19, 1944, D. G. Kupiak ordered his bandits to kill eight peaceful citizens in the village of Yablunovka. Their names were: Anna Vovk, Pyotr Fedoruk, his wife Franka, their daughters Maria and Emilia, and also the family of Voitek Yasinsky: Voitek, his wife Maria, and their son Pyotr.

In August of 1944, the "SB" bandit unit headed by D. G. Kupiak, raided the village of Verblyani. The OUNites surrounded, shot at and set fire to the house of Vladimir Troyan, a Soviet activist. Vladimir, his father, and niece Agafia Troyan, who ran out of the burning inferno, were

killed. V. Troyan's wife, Ganna, and their children Ivan and Stakh, tried to escape by hiding in a neighbor's house. Dmitry Kupiak, Vladimir Oliynik and Pavel Chuchman broke into the house, shot Ganna and Stakh, and wounded Ivan.

That same month D. G. Kupiak's bandits exterminated Boleslav Maximishyn's family: Boleslav, his wife Sofia, daughter Bogdana and his mother Maria, as well as Yevgeny Maximishyn and his wife Mikhailina. The victims were pillaged of their belongings, with D. G. Kupiak taking for himself everything that was of value.

In September of 1944, D. G. Kupiak organized and headed a raid on the village of Adamy, Busk District, which was inhabited mostly by Poles. Taking part in this action, along with the "SB" regional unit, were local OUNite bands from Gumin, Yablunovka, Sokolya and Chanizh. The bandits surrounded, fired on and set ablaze the village which consisted of more than 300 buildings. The village was razed to the ground. Frantzishka Sheremet, Maria Svens and Fyodor Lutsik, residents of the village, were killed.

In September of 1944, D. G. Kupiak ordered his accomplices and bandits of the Yablunovka OUNite local gang to kill Ivan Chuchman and his wife Natalka, an elderly couple who lived in the town of Busk. D. G. Kupiak personally looted the victims' belongings. Chairman of the Busk City Soviet, Semen Zubik, was also killed on orders from D. G. Kupiak on November 15.

On the night of November 28, 1944, D. G. Kupiak organized and led a bandit raid on the village of Yablunovka. In this raid he also utilized the service of the local "Solovei" gang. Filimon Yaremkevich and his wife Anastasia, Maxim Kovalik, Yuri Kovalik and his wife Yulia, Maria Vovk and her 12-year-old daughter Olena, Olena Vuitsik and her 10-month-old son Zinoviy were killed by these marauders in Yablunovka. The property of the victims was plundered by the bandits. During the raid, D. G. Kupiak personally took part in butchering the Yaremkevichs. The OUNites decided to exterminate the elderly couple because their son, who had been forced by the bandits to join the gang, escaped from it. First, D. G. Kupiak beat up Filimon Yaremkevich, and then shot him and Anastasia. Afterwards, he pulled the boots of F. Yaremkevich's dead body.

On the night of December 10, 1944, D. G. Kupiak organized a raid by his "SB" unit on the village of Podudzhani, Busk District, and massacred its residents. The murdered peaceful citizens were: Yulia Kaminskaya, Ivan Romaniuk, his wife Sofia, their daughter Maria and her 6-month-old son

Zinoviy; Pilip Koval and his wife Anastasia, their sons — 15-year-old Nikolai and 10-year-old Mikhail; Maria Gomulyak and her 11-year-old son Yevgeny; Dmitry Bedriy, his wife Paraska, and their children: Zinoviy (10-years-old), Maria (13-years-old) and Franka (18-years-old) — sixteen persons in all. D. G. Kupiak personally exterminated the family of P. Koval, a postman. The possessions of the victims were plundered. When he found out during the raid on Pobuzhani that Dmitry Bedriy's pregnant sister, Maria, was visiting another brother, Mikhail, in the village of Verblyani, D. G. Kupiak and his henchmen went there the next night, managed to apprehend her, took her into the forest and killed her.

On December 12, 1944, bandits headed by D. G. Kupiak raided the village of Volitsya, Busk District. The following citizens were killed in that raid: Yakov Shchur and his wife Maria, Fyodor Leykiy, Andrei Shtibel and his wife Anastasia.

On the night of December 19, 1944, D. G. Kupiak sent his accomplice Bogdan Chuchman ("Kruk") together with Ivan Dizhak's ("Chornota") "SB" gang to the town of Busk to massacre its residents. In carrying out the order, the bandits killed five persons: Sofia Khrunevich, Yakov Pankevich and wife Rosalia, and their children Vladimir and Ludviga.

On the night of December 22, 1944, having found out that Maria Omelyukh, resident of the village of Bolozhinov, Busk District, had brought a parcel to the town of Olesko for her arrested husband, D. G. Kupiak ordered Mikhail Gorbach ("Zeleniy") and Yaroslav Ivaniv ("Pilip") to kill her. Breaking into Maria Omelyukh's house at night, they first beat her up, and then shot her with a pistol. She sustained a head wound. When the bandits had left the house, the woman regained consciousness, and barefoot and in her nightgown staggered to the neighboring village of Angelivka. Next morning her father found her there and took her to a hospital in Lvov where she recovered.

On January 30, 1945, D. G. Kupiak together with other bandits from his "SB" unit killed two residents of the village of Verblyani, Busk District. Ganna Paliga and her daughter Olga Bedriy — the latter in her final month of pregnancy — were killed because their relatives, Izidor Paliga and Ilariy Bedriy, had abandoned the OUNite band (which they had been forced to join), confessed their guilt and were mobilized into the Soviet Army. D. G. Kupiak and Bogdan Chuchman ("Kruk") broke into the homes of G. Paliga and O. Bedriy and shot them.

On 17 February 1945 bandits massacred residents of the village of Grabov on orders from D. G. Kupiak. There they murdered Konstantin Nachas, inspector of the Busk Department of Public Education and his wife Maria who was a teacher. They also strangled Katerina Politlo and threw her body into a well. Then they looted her property.

On 20 February 1945, on orders from D. G. Kupiak bandits from his unit apprehended Ganna Bogomolova, manager of a mill in the village of Yablunovka for refusing to supply them with flour, and two citizens of Polish descent (their names were not established) who were driving by the mill with a load of firewood. They were all taken into the woods and murdered.

In February of 1945, D. G. Kupiak and A. Moroz seized Nikolai Gnatishyn, chairman of the Lisk Village Soviet, Busk District, brought him to a deserted farmstead and there the ringleader personally shot him. In the meantime, Bogdan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv ("Pilip") and other bandits, acting on orders from D. G. Kupiak, exterminated N. Gnatishyn's family, including his wife Ganna, daughter Bogdana, and relatives Yosif Zaremba, Vladimir Zaremba and Paraska Gailash. Then they plundered the possessions of their victims.

In March 1945, D. G. Kupiak and his accomplices tortured Alexei Zaverukha and Stepan Koshlo, combatants of a pursuit battalion who were captured by the murderers. After being tortured, both servicemen were strangled to death on orders from D. G. Kupiak: the bandits placed poles across their victims' throats and pressed the ends downward to the ground.

That same month in 1945, upon having learned that Maria Baranets, resident of the village of Yablunovka, had disobeyed the bandits' orders and visited the town of Busk several times, and that combatants of a pursuit battalion had stopped in her courtyard, D. G. Kupiak ordered that she be apprehended and brought to the gang's camp in Yablunovka Forest and killed. A. Moroz executed the order by shooting her with a pistol. But the bullet only wounded her. Then the bandits G. P. Vovk and L. K. Potsiluiko dragged the victim into the bushes and finished her off.

On March 28, 1945, D. G. Kupiak, along with Bogdan Chuchman, Mikhail Kupiak and others seized in the village of Verblyani Pyotr Paliga, chairman of the local village Soviet, dragged him into the woods and killed him.

On April 3, 1945, with the assistance of his henchmen and the local OUNite "Solovei" gang, D. G. Kupiak organized and led a raid on the town of Busk. Nine persons were exterminated by the bandits: Stanislav Yurdyga, combatant of a pursuit battalion, his wife Stefania, their 18-year-old daughter Yaroslava and 14-year-old son Mechislav; Marian Mezhvinsky, his wife Maria, their daughter Yulia, their 7-year-old son Anton; and also Yulia Kuchinska, an elderly woman. During the raid, D. G. Kupiak, together with Bogdan Chuchman, Mikhail Kupiak and other bandits broke into the home of Stanislav Yurdyga, exterminated his family and plundered the belongings of the murdered victims. Then Vladimir Oliynik, Mikhail Potsiluiko, Mikhail Gorbach and Bogdan Chuchman on D. G. Kupiak's orders broke into the home of Yulia Kuchinskaya, an elderly woman who lived alone. Oliynik fired at her twice with his pistol, and as she still was alive, Chuchman finished her off. Then the bandits took all the gold valuables that belonged to Yu. Kuchinskaya, handed them over to D. G.Kupiak, and looted the rest of her belongings.

In the spring of 1945, D. G. Kupiak somehow managed to get hold of some poison. Curious to try it out, he told his henchmen Mikhail Potsiluiko and Yaroslav Ivaniv to sieze anyone they could and bring him to the Yablunovka Forest. The bandits apprehended a person whose identity till this date is unknown. D. G. Kupiak interrogated and tortured him, and then forced him to swallow the poison which caused his death.

On April 27, 1945, during a raid in the territory of Lvov Region, D. G. Kupiak along with his "SB" unit and bandits from the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army — Ed.), attacked the town of Rodekhov. Two persons were killed, four wounded, and the local brewery was looted.

On May 1, 1945, D. G. Kupiak, along with Vladimir Oliynik, Andrei Moroz, Mikhail Potsiluiko and other "SB" unit members, apprehended in the village of Zadvirye, Busk District, Soviet Army Captain B. O. Verkhopetrovskiy, electrician Ye. I. Makhovskiy and the latters 12-year-old daughter Maria, both of whom had arrived there from Lvov. D. G. Kupiak, Vladimir Oliynik, Yaroslav Ivaniv and Bogdan Chuchman interrogated and tortured B. O. Verkhpetrovskiy. The army captain and Maria Makhovskaya were hanged and Ye. I. Makovskiy shot on orders from D. G. Kupiak.

In May 1945, D. G. Kupiak and his henchmen seized Maria Kashchak in the village of Zadvirye. The OUNites suspected that she would inform Soviet authorities as to their whereabouts. After having interrogated Maria Kashchak, V. Oliynik was ordered by D. G. Kupiak to choke her to death. He threw a belt round her neck and lifted her off the floor.

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Suspending her from his shoulder, he held her that way for some time. Since M. Kashchak still showed signs of life, the bandits finished her off and threw her body into a river. Then Kupiak's gang of bandits went to the village of Novosilki, where Ksenia Viytiv was murdered on the order of its ringleader.

On June 3, 1945, D. G. Kupiak led his gang of marauders and Dizhak's ("Chornota") local "SB" unit in a raid on the village of Gumniska, Busk District. Fyodor Yaskiv, his wife Katerina — both of whom worked for the Busk District Finance Department — and Maria Lukasevich, an official in charge of state purchases, were shot to death there. Anna Golota, in charge of the local milk-receiving station, was strangled to death and thrown into a well.

On June 5, 1945, D. G. Kupiak headed his unit and "Krilatiy's" OUNite gang in an armed raid on the village of Sokolya, Busk District. In that raid they killed Yulia Dusan, deputy to the Busk District of Working People's Deputies; Maria Kutsak and her daughters Maria Kutsak, Olena Bakun and Teofilia Bakun: Olena Potsiluiko and her daughter Maria; Anastasia Dusan and her daughter Anastasia; Anastasia Voloshyna and her son Ivan; Andrei Sakharevich, his wife Maria and their children Ivan and Anastasia; as well as Yakim Voloshyn — sixteen persons in all. The belongings of the murdered victims were plundered.

On June 23, 1945, D. G. Kupiak organized and led a raid on the village of Grabov. For this he also enlisted the services the local "Solovei" gang. Four families were liquidated there: Maria Sosnovskaya and Katerina Domoretskaya, whose husbands were serving in a pursuit battalion; Ganna Sobashek, whose husband was serving in the Soviet Army. 16-year-old Ivan Mlot, Yulia Smaga, Aleksei Sosnovskiy, Pavlina Balandiuk, Eduard Balandiuk, Emilia Soroka and Ivan Soroka, and an 8-year-old orphan boy — eleven persons in all. The bandits looted the property of their victims.

On orders from D. G. Kupiak, Ivanna Paliga, chairman of the Chanizh Consumers' Co-op Society, Busk District, was apprehended and brought to the camp of the regional "SB" unit in Yablunovka Forest. D. G. Kupiak, Vladimir Oliynik, Mikhail Potsiluiko and Bogdan Chuchman first interrogated and then strangled her with a noose.

On August 19, 1945, on orders from D. G. Kupiak bandits raided the village of Chuchmani Zabolotnye, Busk District, and there they killed Stepan Gonchar, chairman of the Verblyani Village Soviet, his wife Maria, their daughters Yulia Lukasevich and Anna Ruda; Maria Borutskaya and

her son Fyodor; Maria Spodarik and Justina Prisyazhnaya — eight persons in all. The bandits also plundered the property of their victims.

On the night of September 27, 1945 D. G. Kupiak organized and led a raid on the village of Chanizh, Busk District, where eight persons were killed and their possessions plundered. The ringleader of the marauders took all the gold valuables for himself. During this raid Kupiak personally murdered two women.

After the raid on the village of Chanizh, D. G. Kupiak decided to flee abroad. With this aim in mind he went to Lvov and was taken in and given shelter by Ivan Falinskiy. Towards the end of September 1945, Bogdan Moroz, resident of the town of Busk, who earlier had belonged to Kupiak's band, visited this apartment. At that time B. Moroz had given himself up to Soviet authorities and confessed his guilt. D. G. Kupiak enticed him to the Lichakovsky Cemetery and shot him there with a pistol. The documents taken from the victim were handed over to V. Oliynik, D. G. Kupiak then ordered A. Moroz to procure documents for the legalization of other OUNite members.

In October 1945, D. G. Kupiak, using the documents of Vladislav Brodzyak, an emigrant, left for Poland. He took with him gold and other valuables which he had obtained by robbery. In May 1946, D. G. Kupiak fled from the Polish People's Republic to Canada.

The criminal acts perpetrated by D. G. Kupiak come under Part 1 Article 56, Part 1 Article 58, and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

It is hereby Decreed that Dmitriy Georgievich Kupiak be brought to trial as a defendant in the case and charged with crimes stated above in accordance to Part 1 Article 56, Part 1 Article 58 and Article 64 of the Ukrainian SSR's Criminal Code [1].

Investigator *(signature)*

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[1] The accused Dmitry Georgievich Kupiak lives in the city of Toronto, Canada. The Judgement on the Investigator dated 10 December 1968 for bringing D. G. Kupiak to trial and indicting him for crimes in accordance to Part 1 Article 56, Part 1 Article 58 and Article 64 of the Ukrainian SSR's Criminal Code was not served on him and he was not questioned on the preferred charges because according to the announcement made by Canada's Department for External Affairs, dated 6 June, 1968, No. 1-538, he refused to accept the subpoena summoning him to appear as defendant, and the Canadian government declined to hand him over to Soviet authorities to stand trial as a state criminal.

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No. 98

News Report on the Note of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Case of War Criminal Kupiak D. G.

August, 1970

The other day[1] a note demanding that the war criminal D. G. Kupiak be turned over to Soviet authorities was delivered by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Canadian Embassy in Moscow.

The note, in part, stated:

"In December 1969, USSR organs of justice convicted to various terms of imprisonment V. I. Oliynik, A. P. Moroz, P. Z. Chuchman, S. I. Chuchman and L. K. Potsiluiko — former members of a terrorist group who in 1944-1945 systematically carried out bandit raids on settlements in the Lvov Region, brutally tortured and killed peaceful Soviet citizens and robbed them of their property.

"It has been irrefutably established by judicial investigation that the ringleader of the above-mentioned terrorist group was the war criminal D. G. Kupiak and that he personally took part in the murder of almost 200 persons, including women, children and elderly citizens. Kupiak now lives in Canada at the following address: 708 Queen Street West, Toronto 3, Ontario.

"The Soviet side has already informed the Canadian authorities about the crimes committed by Kupiak, presented irrefutable evidence of his crimes and put the question of his extradition to Soviet authorities so as to stand trial before a court of law. This request was based on international agreements between states which fought against Nazi Germany, including the Declaration on the Responsibility of the Hitlerites for Committed Atrocities dated October 30, 1943 the Agreement signed on August 8, 1945 for bringing to trial and punishing the principal war criminals of the European Axis countries, as well as the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly dated February 13, 1946 and October 31, 1947, according to which war criminals should be apprehended, brought to justice and punished by the countries in whose territories they had perpetrated their crimes. As the Canadian side knows, the recoluteness of the international community not to leave unpunished the crimes committed during World War II was once again upheld in the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity adopted at the 23rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly and signed on November 26, 1968 which once again stressed the necessity of the extradition and punishment of all persons responsible for war crimes in abidance with international law."

[1] This press release was published in the newspaper "Radyanska Ukrajina", Issue No. 183 (14, 873) dated August 9, 1970.

No. 99

From the Verdict of the Volyn Regional Court in the Case of Traitors of Homeland Dufanetz N. G., Bubela A. L. and Rybachuk F. Ye.

August 28, 1980

VERDICT

In the Name of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

On August 28, 1980 the Court Collegium on Criminal Cases of the Volyn Regional Court composed of:

Presiding Judge: P. O. Lyulka
People's Assessors: [1] V. V. Kuznetsova
Ye. M. Vlasiuk
In the presence of Secretary: M. K. Mironiuk
With the participation of Procurator: P. G. Dumalo
Public Prosecutor: [2] N. P. Komisarik
Counsels: O. P. Oliyniy
V. P. Ryabko
Ye. M. Makari

And Victims: O. O. Avdiyuk, G. S. Baziuk, M. G. Bur, V. G. Bashuk, O. V. Begal, V. P. Begal, T. O. Bidziuk, I. B. Varsan and others — a total of 42 persons — examined in an open assizes court session in the settlement of Staraya Vyzhivka, Volyn Region[3] the case in which the accused:

[1] In accordance with the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR, the hearing of civil and criminal cases in all courts is collegial; in courts of the first instance, cases are heard with the participation of people's assessors. In the administration of justice, people's assessors have all the rights of a judge. Judges and people's assessors are independent and subject only to the law.

[2] In accordance with the Criminal-Procedural Legislation of the Ukrainian SSR, the representatives of public organizations and work collectives, on the decision of a court, are allowed to participate in court proceedings of criminal cases as public prosecutors or public defenders. They are equal participants in court proceedings and enjoy broad procedural rights.

[3] The Criminal-Procedural Legislation of the Ukrainian SSR obliges the judges to widely practice the holding of trials directly at enterprises construction sites, state and collective farms and settlements with the participation, if necessary, of public prosecutors and public defenders.