

Rt. 1, Box 548
Six Mile, SC 29682
July 8, 1983

Mr. Charles Sims
American Civil Liberties Union
132 West 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036

Dear Mr. Sims:

This letter is a follow up to our telephone conversation yesterday afternoon.

I was sorry to learn that your organization will be unable to help me in pursuing a law suit against the State Department. I feel strongly that I must take action against the State Department for the following three reasons:

1. I do not believe that I was treated by the Embassy officials in a way that the American people would find acceptable. What happened to me could happen to other American citizens. The State Department should hold its officials accountable to a high standard of conduct. If an official makes an error in judgement, it is not acceptable for him to cover up by defaming another individual.

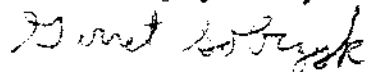
2. By defaming me, the two Embassy officials involved have made it nearly impossible for me to speak out credibly for the Solidarity movement in Poland, and against the criminal Military Junta of general Jaruzelski. This strikes a blow at everybody's freedom for which this country stands.

3. If I am unable to clear my name of the false allegations, then I am likely to have them follow me down the rest of my life. In Poland I am considered a hero; here in the United States I am considered by the State Department to be at best unreliable, and probably mentally disturbed.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would return my Notebook, "It Happened in Poland." I am willing to pay the return postage.

Again, I would like to thank you for taking the time necessary to consider my case, and I respect your judgment that considering the limited funds available to the ACLU, your organization is not willing to take up my case.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Garret F. Sobczyk

Rt. 1, Box 548
Six Mile, SC 29682
July 10, 1983

Mr. Lynn C. Dubose
Information and Privacy Staff, Room 1239
Department of State,
2201 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Dubose:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of June 30, 1983 in response to my letter of March 14, 1983 requesting information regarding my involvement in the February 1 incident in Warsaw. In particular, I want to thank you for the copies of the telegrams from Warsaw relating to this incident.

The copy of the Department's procedures for requesting amendment of the information was not enclosed, as was indicated it would be in your letter.

I am afraid I have many points of contention as to the accuracy of these documents. Some of these points I feel that I must respond to immediately, others, if necessary, at a more appropriate time.

Regarding the numbered ITEMS in the Warsaw Telegram 1110:

ITEM 2: Whereas I did appear unexpectedly at the Embassy on the late afternoon of February 1, I had been told that the Embassy was sympathetic and that I could come. American Citizen Ms. Donna Kersey had served as my liaison to the Embassy, and had delivered my letter of January 19, 1983 to the Ambassador. Ms. Kersey told me that Consul General James Halmo was handling my case, and that he had expressed the desire for me to wait several days until a time more "convenient" for the Embassy could be arranged. Because of circumstances beyond my control, I was not able to wait for ^{Final} word from the Embassy regarding the best time. I am enclosing copies of my letters to the Ambassador with this letter. I have just obtained them from sources in Poland.

ITEM 3: Despite my "rambling," the Consul General did understand my situation and claims, but I failed to convince him of the gravity of my situation: he chose, instead, to believe the assurances of Vice Director for Consular Affairs Kalinowski. The fact that I had received numerous and continuing threats from the SB, did not seem to change the picture in Mr. Halmo's mind.

ITEM 4: It is difficult for me to believe that a seasoned diplomat as Consul General Halmo could write this. In spite of our inability to reach an agreement as to the gravity and significance of my situation, and to choose a proper course of action (in the limited amount of time we had before closing), both of us remained courteous and respectful. It was only after the Marines had been ordered to carry me out of the Embassy that I said, "I am being offered as a sheep to the slaughter," and I believe that subsequent events support my judgement. I in no way resisted the Marines from carrying out their orders (given by Mr. Halmo, or by some security officer not present at the scene). I had been resting on a couch in the corridor of the Embassy, where Mr. Halmo had requested that I wait. The Marines carried me out (one holding me under the arms, another by my legs, and a third carrying my attache case, my medical kit, and my winter coat - my only possessions), and set me down on the (wet) pavement in front of the Embassy vehicle driven by Ms. Susan Lively. I am enclosing a copy of the World weather conditions for February 1, 1983 taken from the New York Times.

I agree with Mr. Halmo that the Marines should be given the accolades for maintaining their "considerable restraint and composure," despite Ms. Lively's provocative remarks, such as "oh...h those stairs look nasty," and the fact the "Marines' hot Pizza was getting cold," (related to me the next day by Ms. Lively when she was driving me to the Central Railroad Station in Warsaw). Yes, I was apologetic to the Marines, but not because I had in some unspecified way "urinated" on them.

ITEM 5: My mental health was never in question, although it was evident from the confiding remarks of the physician that it was of concern to Mr. Halmo. The Doctor advised me to get off the small amounts of a diuretic and propranolol that a well-known (Solidarity supporting) Polish Doctor had prescribed for my elevated blood pressure, and mild heart irregularities. He substituted, instead, 5 mg of valium to be taken one to three times daily. I followed his advice. Once I was on the Ferry bound for Helsinki, I stopped taking all medication. During my four days in a Polish jail, the valium had a calming effect, and perhaps softened the hard floor upon which I and other prisoners slept. What was most disturbing about my medical symptoms, was the partial paralysis that had developed in my right leg. My Polish physician had told me that under ordinary circumstances he would have wanted to place me in a clinic for observation and tests. This paralysis to this day has still not fully corrected itself, but was apparently related to a vitamin deficiency accentuated by a metabolic problem brought on by the extreme stress that I had been under.

ITEM 9: I find this comment to be very interesting. It appears that the Consul General is absolving the Embassy from any further responsibility in regard to my fate, by hoping that "Sobczyk will not take any actions leading to his incarceration" (catch 22). Had I actually been incarcerated, no doubt after a year or two of prolonged diplomatic negotiations, I would have been exchanged for a Russian or Polish spy (or maybe two?) incarcerated in the West.

But looking back on these events, perhaps I even owe my thanks to Mr. Halmo. By so unceremoniously having me hauled out of the Embassy, under the watchful eyes of the SB, he lent credence to my story that I wanted to try making a new life for myself in Finland. The twilight land of Finland, caught in the wake of Western Civilization, might this not be the proper place to deposit this refuse of both Eastern and Western Civilizations? From a diplomatic point of view, this was certainly the least risky of alternatives. Or so I surmise was the thinking of the Wroclaw State Prosecutor, the real judge at my trial on February 4th. It was only after my trial that the Embassy was notified, on February 5th, of my pending expulsion, and that my passport was stamped with the necessary exit visa.

But slander is overstepping the line of acceptable conduct, even though it served to put a good face on the Embassy's actions and absolved it from further responsibility for my fate.

Little could the State Prosecutor know how right he was, and how effectively I had been neutralized. The Western Press would not even touch me; only the hometown news reporter saw it fit to record the misfortunes of a native errant son, and to give me a chance to answer to the unspeakable act that made me into an untouchable. See enclosed copies of newspaper articles by Sharon Lucas.

Telegram Warsaw 1265:

ITEM 3: I am amazed at the stock that the Consul General places in the Polish television coverage of my expulsion; no doubt the Polish authorities would be very pleased if their own populace had the same faith. Yes, they found a number of leaflets and pamphlets in my home, but dated before December 13, 1981. Too bad that I wasn't around to see the purported radio transmitter-receiver, or the radio schematics. I had had a sophisticated communications receiver, but this I had managed to give away to my Solidarity friends when I was in hiding. Regretably, I was not able to obtain photographs of demonstrations, as these were highly coveted and hard to come by. As for the 30 rolls of film and 35 pages of personal notes and reflections, referred to in Mr. Halmo's comments, please see the copy of the enclosed

letter that I wrote to the Minister of Interior Kiszczak, of which the Embassy had a copy.

I will close my refutation of the Embassy's telegrams with what I consider are pertinent remarks.

I had been living in Poland 6 years, 2 of which had been on a permanent residence status. Americans I would meet in Poland generally found it difficult to understand why I chose to do this. Was I not, they would sometimes ask me, "a communist?" Or perhaps, in some sense, I was not a "loyal" American? Perhaps this was the reason why a Consul had once asked me if I had been "planning on taking out Polish Citizenship?" They made me feel that they thought that I was somehow "less" of an American than they.

Conversely, having lived in Poland for so long, the Polish authorities had begun treating me like a Pole. Gone was the Royal Carpet treatment usually lavished on foreigners heads, such as being put up to the front of long lines of Poles. Might I not also qualify for a head bashing that had been delivered to my friend some months earlier, a case well known to the Embassy? I thought so, although Mr. Halmo, apparently, did not.

Ms. Lively is about 30 years old and is basically inexperienced, having had served in Poland only three months at the time. She told me that she did not particularly like Poland, and that she was soon to be transferred to Moscow. I do not believe that she should be sent to such a sensitive area of the world, and she should learn to control her malicious streak, as is evident in her remarks.

Mr. Halmo is a seasoned diplomat; his conduct is more difficult to excuse. He ought to know better than to write such outlandish reports, even though he could not have known that I would have a chance to refute them. He clearly was in charge of the Embassy in the absence of the Ambassador, but had apparently been authorized to deal with my case. I regret that the Ambassador, himself, had not been present when these events took place. In my opinion, Mr. Halmo should probably not remain in Poland longer, since he appears to have adopted the Polish code of conduct, which he himself has referred to as "criminal". I would not, however, like to see Mr. Halmo's demise, if he can bring himself to face up to his errors in judgement, as I rather liked and respected him.

In its dealings with the Polish government, I believe that the Embassy should not allow itself to be intimidated and abused, and should take a harder and more aggressive line. Just maybe it should be a little more inclined to put faith and trust in American Citizens, even if they are not on the payroll of the

United States Government.

I am willing to stake my credibility on the answers to the following three questions:

1. Was I or was I not set down on the pavement in front of the Embassy Vehicle driven by Ms. Lively?
2. Was I or was I not momentarily placed on the lap of a Marine sitting on the back seat of Ms. Lively's car, and for a period of time no longer than 10 seconds, until I could ask and be given permission to sit normally between the two Marines on the back seat?
3. Was I or was I not sitting normally between the two Marines by the time Mr. Halmo had come over to the car to offer reassuring remarks and wish me a restful and relaxing evening?

All this took place when the Embassy vehicle was still parked in the parking lot outside of the Embassy - our trip to the Hotel had not even begun. Only the people present can answer these questions. They are myself, Mr. Halmo, Ms. Lively, the three Marines, and possibly the young blond haired Embassy Official.

I would like to close this letter by saying that I am glad to be back in this country, and I hope it is still not too late to serve her and to help perpetuate the ideals which have made her great, the same human motivations that are at the core of the Solidarity Movement in Poland.

Respectfully yours,

Garret E Sobczyk
Dr. Garret E. Sobczyk

Encl. The Report, "It Happened In Poland," written for the Honorable Chairman Clement J. Zablocki, but returned by him. (This report contains all of the above mentioned enclosures, plus considerably more. I hope the State Department will find it to be of use.)

Rt. 1, Box 548
Six Mile, SC 29682
July 11, 1983

The Honorable Clement J. Zablocki, Chairman
Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable Sir:

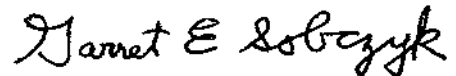
Thank you for your letter of June 29th, in which you returned my report, "It Happened in Poland." I have decided to send it on to the State Department, since on June 30th they responded to my letter of March 14, 1983.

Since I have received from the State Department the documents that I requested, and have thereby been given a chance to refute them, I will delay my search for a legal organization willing to take up my case. I want you to know, Sir, that it would sadden me to have to press charges against our Government.

I would like to tell you that I have been fortunate in finding a teaching position at Spring Hill College in Mobile, Alabama, which will allow me to continue my mathematical work.

Once again, I would like to thank you for your kind assistance, and for having the patience to get through all the material related to my case.

Respectfully yours,



Dr. Garret E. Sobczyk

- Encls: 1. Copy of letter from the State Department and the Embassy telegrams.
2. Copy of my letter of rebuttal.
3. Copy of letters I wrote while I was in hiding.
4. Copy of my letter of July 8th to the ACLU.
5. Copy of the July 3rd Associated Press article about me.

The Sun News

Myrtle Beach, S.C., Sunday, July 3, 1983

Expelled man seeks new life

By DAVID REED

The Associated Press



In the quiet foothills of South Carolina, Garrett Sobczyk, an American research mathematician evicted from his adopted country of Poland, is trying to start a new life.

Sobczyk takes daily swims in the many lakes snuggled in pine forests in Pickens County near his mother's house in Six Mile, looks for work and continually thinks of the wife, house, job and country he left behind.

But what Sobczyk says is really gnawing at him is the belief that he was a victim of a conspiracy by both the Polish and U.S. governments to destroy his reputation.

Sobczyk says he's determined to reveal the truth about the events that led to his expulsion from Poland Feb. 6.; about the apparent Polish assumption that he was a subversive because of his association with Solidarity members; harassment by Polish secret police; ignored pleas to the American Embassy; six weeks of hiding with the Polish underground; and subsequent arrest and imprisonment.

The 40-year-old scholar, a descendant of Polish immigrants to the United States, says attempts to get explanations for U.S. Embassy officials' behavior in Warsaw have failed.

He now plans to sue the U.S. State Department and two embassy officials, charging they failed to protect him and made slanderous remarks against him.

"The American government turned its back on me," Sobczyk said during a telephone interview from his mother's home.

"I feel my only recourse is to seek legal action. They conspired to destroy my credibility and thereby cover up their own inept handling of the affair. My purpose is not to embarrass the American government, but to clear my name," he said.

Sobczyk, who lived in Poland in 1973 and 1974 and again in 1976, says he had made a good life for himself. He worked at Polytechnical University in Wroclaw as a research mathematician and lived 10 miles away in the country village of Hallina.

His troubles began when martial law was enacted in December 1981.

He was detained, once for 20 hours, his house was searched and he was often watched and followed by Polish police concerned with his association with Solidarity members.

Sobczyk says they were just friends and that he was never involved in illegal activity.

"Nearly everybody is involved with Solidarity in some way," he said.

When Sobczyk applied for a visa Dec. 22, 1981, to attend a math conference in Czechoslovakia, he was accused of having a printing press in his house and told he had a week to leave the country.

Sobczyk said they were in effect putting him under house arrest, and he decided to fight the decision.

"They planted the press. It was a frame-up job from start to finish," Sobczyk said.

He told embassy officials he was afraid for his life, but the embassy refused to give him refuge, Sobczyk says. "The secret police apparently convinced the embassy they (police) weren't interested in me and that I was in no danger."

"I think what really annoyed the embassy is that so many Solidarity members who've had their lives wrecked are seeking asylum and here I am fighting to stay in," Sobczyk says.

He fled underground and spent six weeks living with members of the outlawed Solidarity union in Warsaw.

He became a symbol for the movement, and wrote letters of his plight that were read in Catholic churches.

Sobczyk was arrested Feb. 2, driven to Wroclaw, thrown in prison for four days, tried in a mock court, found guilty of alleged subversive behavior and expelled by boat from Gdansk to Helsinki, Finland.

He said the Polish government featured him in a television program "and made me out to be a CIA spy."

U.S. Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, sent Sobczyk a copy of the State Department's report on him.

Sobczyk wrote Zablocki back that the report contained "erroneous information, false insinuations and many omissions in regard to my contacts with them."

Sobczyk charges that embassy documents stating he refused assistance last October after he reported harassment by Polish police are false.

Former Polish Solidarity labor union leader Lech Walesa stands near a small lake near Gdansk Friday morning, while fishing on his day off. Walesa had met

Pope John Paul II Thursday, in the Tatra mountains near Zakopane, during the pontiff's last day of his eight-day visit to Poland.

Vatican Newspaper Discounts Lech Walesa's Political Clout

VATICAN CITY (AP) — The Vatican newspaper said Friday that Lech Walesa had "lost his battle" and indicated he was no longer in position to play a public role as head of Poland's outlawed Solidarity union.

At the same time, the Holy See withheld release of a photo of Walesa's private meeting with Pope John Paul II in Poland on Thursday, the last day of the pontiff's eight-day visit to his homeland.

While L'Osservatore Romano is published by the Vatican, it does not necessarily reflect official views of the Roman Catholic Church. Vatican spokesmen could not be reached for comment on the editorial despite several telephone calls to their of-

fices and homes.

In a sometimes cryptic front-page editorial called "Honor to the Sacrifice," L'Osservatore Romano said that Walesa "had to meet the Holy Father as a private person in a secret manner without demanding to count any longer in the present phase of life in his country."

In the commentary signed by editor Virgilio Levi, the paper added: "Sometimes the sacrifice of uncomfortable people is necessary so a higher good can be born for the community."

"Walesa appears to have entered into this spirit, although certainly in his conscience the hope that things could change in the future coexists with his pain," it said.

In Gdansk, the labor leader's wife Danuta was asked if there was any discussion with the pope about his future role in the labor movement. "I was there and they didn't talk about anything like that," she said in a telephone conversation with The Associated Press.

"Lech leaves it without comment," she replied when asked about the editorial. "He doesn't intend to resign from anything."

The Polish government has referred to Walesa as a former leader of a former union.

Poland's minister for religious affairs, Adam Lopatka, told a Friday morning parliamentary session, that the papal visit "had an extremely positive value."

Six Mile Man To Sue State Dept.

By Sharon Lucas

Ocoee-Pickens Bureau

SIX MILE — A Six Mile man expelled from Poland last February plans to sue the U.S. State Department and two American Embassy representatives for alleged slanderous remarks he claims these organizations made against him, concerning his activities and behavior in Poland.

Dr. Garret Sobczyk, formerly a research mathematician at Polytechnical University in Wroclaw and the second American expelled from Poland since Martial Law went into effect over a year ago, said Thursday that he is asking the American Civil Liberties Union to initiate the suit.

He makes the following allegations:

- The State Department conspired to limit his freedom of speech by making slanderous statements to the press concerning his Feb. 6 expulsion.

- The State Department failed to protect his personal safety and property in Poland.

- It limited his future job possibilities by putting false and slanderous information in its files about his behavior in Poland.

- The documents and statements made based on his contact with the American Embassy in Poland besmirched his reputation.

- The statements caused him mental anguish, and, by classifying documents about his expulsion, it left them inaccessible to the general public.

Sobczyk's request to the ACLU was sent Tuesday by mail to its New York offices, he said.

Sobczyk also sent a letter to Congressman Clement Zablocki, D-Wisconsin, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who sent Sobczyk a copy of the State Department's report on his expulsion. The letter stated in part, "I have found in it erroneous information, false insinuations, and many omissions in regard to my contacts with them."

"It is apparent to me that they have conspired to destroy my credibility and thereby cover up their own inept and costly (to Western interests) handling of the affair.

"I do not see any recourse other than to seek legal action against the State Department, and, in particular, against Consul General James Halmo and Susan Lively of the American Embassy in Warsaw."

Among several specific charges, Sobczyk labels as false those Embassy documents stating that he refused attempts for assistance last October after he reported harassment by Polish police, who searched his house for underground Solidarity material. Solidarity is a labor union outlawed by the Polish government.

He also claims Embassy officials failed to give him asylum in the U.S. Embassy after he went into hiding from Polish secret police, although he told them his life was in danger, he said.

Sobczyk also said that instead of granting asylum, Consul John Parnel in Poznan told him that he was not in personal danger because he was an American citizen and the only thing Embassy officials could do would be to talk to Polish authorities about getting Sobczyk's confiscated passport returned.

Sobczyk said that attempts to get explanations from Embassy official's behavior in Warsaw have failed.



Dr. Garret Sobczyk
Asking ACLU Help

Monday, July 25, 1983

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"®

The Monitor's view

A carrot for Poland?

The time has come for the United States to begin lifting economic sanctions against Poland. Not only because these sanctions have hurt the Polish people more than their communist government. Not only because they have not accomplished anything and in effect have run their course. But because the formal lifting of Polish martial law provides an opening for such a step and could pave the way for measured progress toward a more tolerable life for Poles and eventually, perhaps, even a freer one.

Is that too utopian a view? Not necessarily.

To be sure, the regime of General Jaruzelski has made certain that the ending of military rule will not result in a resurgence of political opposition and another frontal challenge to the state. The new laws extending police powers, limiting the freedom of workers, and tightening controls on the news media assure that the government will continue to maintain strict control. The key Solidarity leaders — about 60 of them — are still in detention. Poles will have even less room for maneuver than they did before the exhilarating events of August 1980 when Solidarity came into being. Many abroad will share in their anguish and disappointment.

Yet, if a lesson can be learned from the events of the past two years, perhaps it is that liberalization under an authoritarian communist system cannot come in one swift and glorious act of popular defiance. It must come incrementally, through a gradual, step-by-step pushing outward of the limits of freedom.

The reason for this is plain. Poland lives under the shadow and gun of Moscow, and it can move only so fast as the Soviet leadership allows. If General Jaruzelski is a "moderate" communist, he nonetheless treads a delicate line between the disaffected people on the one side and his party hard-liners and the Russians on the other.

The shoving and pulling will doubtless go on. The general has made a gesture now in ending the "state of war." He may be prepared for other gestures — if relaxation does not lead to overt popular opposition or unrest in the streets. For its part the Roman Catholic Church, following the Pope's visit to Poland, will continue pressing for an easing of restrictions. But even while identifying itself with popular aspirations, it will urge caution and restraint. What kind of understanding has been worked out between the Jaruzelski government and the Vatican remains to be seen. Reports suggest everything from formation of a church-run foundation to help Polish farmers to allowing Roman Catholics more direct participation in the political process.

Whatever the agreement, President Reagan has an opportunity to nudge along the process of reconciliation. The question is whether to continue to wield the stick, with the risk of driving Poland ever more closely into Soviet arms. Or whether to give General Jaruzelski a "carrot" (such as restoring Polish fishing rights in American waters), thus strengthening his hand with Moscow and at home. Of course Mr. Reagan has his own delicate line to tread in an election season, with Polish-Americans advocating toughness and Western allies urging a softer stance.

But here he might be guided by the lessons of history in Eastern Europe. Hungary, too, was brutally trammelled by the Soviet heel. Yet, after years of quiet, unobtrusive progress, it has acquired a measure of freedom once only dreamed of in a communist land. Today, in addition to the free-market ideas penetrating economic life, Hungary is looking to reforms in its political system. It now has plans to give voters a choice of candidates in almost all elections — a far cry from democracy but a step in the right direction.

Poland is a far different country, with a different set of geopolitical and other constraints. But it should not be ruled out that the Russians will have a greater tolerance for liberalization there if the process is a slower-paced one and if they have a chance to get used to each change along the way. Needed now is a subtle, far-sighted American diplomacy that takes account of this possibility.

Rt. 1, Box 548
Six Mile, SC 29682
July 30, 1983

Readers Write
The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, MA 02115

Editor:

I find the clinical nature of the Monitor's recent editorial, "A carrot for Poland," to be disturbing, and question its conclusions.

The Polish government is the hijacker of the Ship of the Polish State. Muffled screams still issue forth from the bowels of the ship, as the ship's captors perform their lobotomy on the Polish people. Black is white, and white is black, if it serves the interests of the hijackers. But when the screams die away and the last cry is stifled, do we congratulate the surgeon that he has removed a bit less than would his even more blood thirsty collaborators, who would have doubled the price of the operation?

There have been just too many victims, too many lies and too much cynicism, than to be able to congratulate the doctor on the "calm" in which the patient stares off into the distance. The doctor will tell you and tell you again how "necessary" the operation was. What would the world be like today if Hitler had been successful in his attempt at completing a similar operation, but on a more massive scale? Would we be singing praise to him for restoring the world to mental and physical fitness?

The patient is quieter now. He sits staring off into space, dreaming in his own world his own dreams. The doctor reassures us that the patient is "cured". Perhaps the patient doesn't think that freedom is so important now? Why, hasn't the good doctor told him that it is the same everywhere in the world?

Sincerely yours,

Garret Sobczyk

Dr. Garret E. Sobczyk
Spring Hill College,
Mobile, Alabama

(Dr. Sobczyk spent six weeks living with the Polish Solidarity Underground before his expulsion from Poland on Feb. 6, 1983.)

Editorial Department

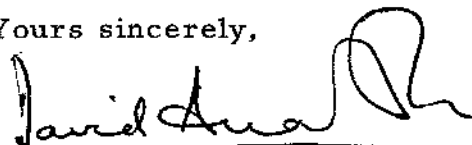
June 13, 1983

Dr. Garret E. Sobczyk
Rt. 1, Box 548
Six Mile, SC 29682

Dear Dr. Sobczyk:

Thank you for your comments of June 2 addressed to Readers Write column. We are passing your comments and the enclosure along to Eric Bourne.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David Anable", written over a horizontal line.

David Anable
Overseas News Editor



United States Department of State

*Assistant Secretary of State
for Consular Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

AUG 17 1983

Privacy Act Amendment
Case No. 8300869

Dr. Garret E. Sobczyk
Rt. 1, Box 548
Six Mile, S.C. 29682

Dear Dr. Sobczyk:

This is in reference to your letter dated July 10, 1983, in which you comment on the accuracy of portions of the two Department of State documents released to you under the provisions of the Privacy Act.

Your comments concerning the accuracy of these documents have been carefully noted. To insure that your comments become an integral part of the Department's records, your letter dated July 10 will be appended to the documents at issue. The enclosure to your letter is returned herewith.

This completes the Privacy Act amendment process by the Department and we now consider your case closed.

If you have any questions regarding a particular aspect of this case, you should contact the Information and Privacy Staff, FAIM/IS, Room 1239, Department of State, 2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20520. In any communication, please refer to the Privacy Act case number shown above.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Lane

Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Overseas Citizens Services

Enclosure:

As stated