

20 July 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SECRET

SUBJECT: Volodymyr FEDORUK

1. Subject telephoned A/2 on 4 June, stating that he had received a telegram from Yuriy KOSSATCH informing him of his safe arrival in Vienna en route to the Soviet Union. According to Subject, KOSSATCH had told him to inform A/2 should he, KOSSATCH, encounter any trouble in the USSR. He said KOSSATCH expressed fear about going to the Soviet Union and hesitated going, but Subject persuaded him that it would be safe. Subject wrote to his brother, Levko, advising him to try to meet with KOSSATCH when the latter visited in the Soviet Union and to tell him the truth about everything. According to Subject, he and Levko had both served with the SS Division Galicia as first lieutenants. Levko was imprisoned by the Soviets in Siberia and now lives in Irkutsk, working as an engineer. He has been refused permission to return to the Ukraine. The Subject said he would like to personally meet with A/2 to explain his collaboration with KOSSATCH. (Subject served as administrator on the publication Za Sinem Okeanom.) A/2 said he was not free to meet with him in the next day or two and told him to call back another time.

2. A meeting between the Subject and A/2 took place on 17 June (11 a.m. to 2 p.m.) on the corner of 42nd Street and 6th Avenue. (Comment: the following is being reported as told to me by A/29. It does not necessarily follow the order of their conversation.) Subject said he was born 19 October 1903 in Biley Kamin', Zalochiv region, where he worked as a director of a primary school. He and Levko taught schools in the Zalochiv area from 1939 to 1941. Subject's father, a former member of the Ukrainian sharpshooters (Shitchovi Striltchi), also was a teacher. In 1940 or 41, Levko and his father were arrested by the Russians and the father was deported to Siberia. The father returned home to Biley Kamin' in 1956 and sometime later died of starvation. Levko escaped from prison in 1941, and during the German occupation was forced to join SS Division Galicia. He was wounded during the Battle of Brody and taken prisoner by the Soviets. The family was under the impression that Levko died. However, in 1950 a letter was received from him by an acquaintance of Subject and correspondence with Levko has been maintained ever since. At the time of Subject's meeting with A/2, he had not yet received a response to his letter in which he suggested to Levko that he try to get together with KOSSATCH while the latter was in the Soviet Union. According to Subject, KOSSATCH and Levko were classmates in a gymnasium in Lvov. The Subject later met KOSSATCH in a DP camp and then again in New York. He said he has a certificate documenting his service in the SS Division Galicia and that he had showed the certificate to TSURKAN at the United Nations. Subject also told A/2 he remembered A/4 from the SS Division. A/4, however, never served in the Division and does not know the Subject.

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Levko's wife and son, who according to Subject live in Philadelphia, along with Subject have sent parcels of food and clothing to Levko amounting to a total of over \$1,000.

3. The Subject complained about the American Government's lack of interest in the Ukraine. He said the Americans do more to harm the Ukrainian cause than to help it. He said he is not a Communist but like KOSSATCH, a Ukrainian patriot and that he would like to help his compatriots in the Ukraine. He said he and KOSSATCH are aware of the present Russification drive in the Ukraine and that it was possible that KOSSATCH would reverse the line taken in Za Sinem Okeanom when he returns from his visit to the Soviet Union. Subject said that for three years beginning with 1959, Za Sinem Okeanom was barred from the USSR. KOSSATCH managed to send the journal in to the Ukraine via Canada. Following that there were so many requests from Soviet Ukrainians for the journal that the Soviet Government permitted it to be received in the Ukraine. KOSSATCH, according to Subject, was so bad off financially for a while that he had to borrow money from him. He later obtained a job through the efforts of his mother who the Subject said is a Russian who hates Ukrainians. A/2 inquired whether KOSSATCH ever received any money from TSURKAN. Subject said he did not know because he was never present during KOSSATCH's conversations with TSURKAN and KIZYA. According to Subject, a Dr. Iru VOZHENYAK (M.D.) at one time financed about four issues of Za Sinem Okeanom.

4. KOSSATCH told Subject that TSURKAN had to leave the United States on very short notice because the Soviets suspected him of planning defection. TSURKAN had mentioned to KOSSATCH on several occasions that he would like to meet A/2. KIZYA complained to Subject that Ukrainian emigres sabotage Soviet Ukrainian efforts to achieve anything. He said they do such things as publish caricatures of KHRUSHCHEV looking like a pig. In contrast, although KHRUSHCHEV deported 400,000 Jews, American Jews addressed him as "your excellency" when he visited the United States and politely pleaded for permission to have a synagogue opened for Soviet Jews. Subject said KIZYA was right, that Ukrainian emigres ought to apply similar tactics in their dealings with Soviets.

5. Subject told A/2 that KOSSATCH was a "good man," but that he had a great weakness where women were concerned. KOSSATCH's wife, nee TRECHEVSKA, left him and took their son with her. Subject blamed Alla TCHIVUCHEVSKA for the separation between KOSSATCH and his wife. Before KOSSATCH left for the Soviet Union, he and Subject agreed that if all went well with KOSSATCH in the Soviet Union he would send the Subject a message in which he would mention Levko. Subject said he had received two postal cards from KOSSATCH, one from Lvov and one from Kiev, in which Levko's name was mentioned.

6. About an hour later the same day, after A/2 and the Subject parted, A/2 received a telephone call from Subject who said he wanted

to apologize for his chaotic manner during their meeting. He said he had so much he wanted to say and there was so little time for them to talk. He asked A/2 whether the latter thought there was any chance of persuading the Shevchenko Committee in the United States to extend an invitation to a group of Soviet Ukrainians. A/2 commented that since Soviet Ukrainians didn't even bother to acknowledge in any way the letter of reply sent to them via the Soviet press (and signed by 62 prominent Ukrainian emigres), he doubted an invitation would be extended. During this telephone conversation, Subject told A/2 that he had at one time worked for a Klein (phonetic) corporation. His foreman there was a Ukrainian by the name of fnu SAKINO, son-in-law of fnu LEPKALYUK. He described SAKINO as a pro-White Russian with whom he could not get along. Subject said he has been unemployed for the past year. His wife is also unemployed. They have four young children. Subject and his family live at 631 St. Anne St., Bronx 55, New York. He arrived in the United States in 1951 from Germany (probably from Regensburg). Subject is about 5' 6 1/2" tall, looks like an Eastern European, Gray curly hair. He speaks very rapidly. A/2 described him as "politically inarticulate," although intelligent looking.

Comment: A/2 is of the opinion that Subject was sent by the Ukrainian Delegation at the United Nations to sound out A/2 on the chances of getting a group of Soviet Ukrainians invited to the Shevchenko monument unveiling ceremonies in Washington. During his meeting with KOSSATCH on 2 July, A/2 asked KOSSATCH for his opinion of the Subject, although he did not say that the Subject had called on him. KOSSATCH said the Subject was a fool.

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