

DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION	PROCESSING ACTION
	S E C R E T	MARKED FOR INDEXING
TO	XX	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INFO.		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
FROM		MICROFILM

Chief, SB via Chief, EUR

SUBJECT: REDWOOD AERODYNAMIC LCIMPROVE
Ivan Vasylovych KOLASKA AKA KOLASKY

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

References: A. OCOA-10704, 22 April 1966
B. OCOA-10717, 22 April 1966

1. As a preliminary we would like to comment on the source of headquarters information on the Subject. AECASSOWARY/2 has been obtaining the information from a member of the OUN/Melnick organization, a citizen and resident of the United States who is in touch with unidentified members of his organization in Canada. Recently, Ivan JAREMKO AKA IVAN YAREMKO ([]), who is mentioned in para 4f of Reference A personally called on A/2 and volunteered information to the Subject which will be discussed below (See para 4).

2. With regard to the last sentence in paragraph 4c of Reference A, wherein it is stated that FEDYK shows his "religion as Roman Catholic," which is rather unusual for a Ukrainian," the following may be of some help to you. A large percentage of Western Ukrainians (Galicians) are actually Roman Catholics of the Byzantine or Eastern Rite, or Uniates (those united with Rome), as opposed to the Latin Rite Roman Catholics. It is true, however, that Western Ukrainian Catholics more frequently are referred to as Ukrainian Catholics or Greek Catholics, as opposed to the Ukrainian Orthodox from Eastern Ukraine, who are not affiliated with Rome.

3. Headquarters has no objection to your passing to ~~SMABOVE~~ ^{SMABOVE} the information on FEDYK forwarded in OCOA-5707, 25 February 1966. We have no additional details on FEDYK for passing to ODENVY, as suggested in para 4f of Reference A, neither do we have any information on PLAVIUK.

4. Headquarters has the following information on Ivan YAREMKO, which you may pass to SMABOVE as you deem appropriate. In all instances, AECASSOWARY/2 is to be described to SMABOVE as a sensitive, confidential KUBARK source:

Distribution
3 - []

/ Continued /

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE		
	OCOW-5825	7 MAY 1966		
	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER		
	S E C R E T	[]		
1 - RID/DP 1 - EUR/CANADA 1 - SB/CA	ORIGINATING			
	OFFICE	OFFICER	TYPIST	EXT.
	SB/CA	[]	mw	7168
	COORDINATING			
	OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S NAME	
SB/S/CA		DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY		
SB/EUR		CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY		
E/SC/C		SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 2520		
		NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT		
		DATE 2007		
RELEASING		OFFICER'S SIGNATURE		
OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE			
EUR/CANADA				

DISPATCH

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a. YAREMKO is a naturalized American citizen of Ukrainian birth, a lawyer by profession. (FYI: According to an ODENVY report dated 28 May 1965, he was born 3 February 1911 in Wykoty, near Lvov, and naturalized on 20 December 1950 in New York; he was divorced from his first wife; on 7 December 1953 in Chicago, he married Izolde N. Nee BURTNIKS who was born 27 July 1923 in Liepja, Latvia; a daughter, Christine, was born to them on 22 October 1954 in Chicago.)

b. YAREMKO visited the Soviet Union in the summer of 1963 to negotiate for imports of Ukrainian objects of art for sale in his Chicago store, YEVSAN Z'ILLA. He told A/2 on his return from the Soviet Union in 1963 that his business trip had been arranged in advance through commercial contacts with a member of the Soviet mission in New York and by Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga of Moscow. He said his visa had been given to him by L. KYZIA, who was with the Soviet Ukrainian Delegation at the United Nations at that time, because YAREMKO refused to apply for his Ukrainian visa through Moscow but insisted on negotiating with Kiev via the Soviet Ukrainian Mission in New York.

c. YAREMKO also told A/2 at that time that he talked with, among many other Soviets, Kateryna KOLOSOVA (head of the Soviet Ukrainian Committee for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries, and that on his return he met with Luka F. PALAMARCHUK, the then Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was with the Soviet Ukrainian Delegation at the United Nations in New York. YAREMKO said that KOLOSOVA had received him in her office in Kiev. She told him Soviet Ukrainians were very much interested in having Ukrainian emigres visit in the Ukraine and that everyone was welcome, the past would be forgotten.

d. YAREMKO reportedly made other trips to the Soviet Union after 1963. In June of 1965 he called on an AECASSOWARY contact in New York. He said that he had just come from the Ukrainian Mission where he had met with representatives of the Ukrainian Delegation at the U. N. He criticized the AECASSOWARY contact for lack of enthusiasm in developing contacts with Soviet Ukrainians and encouraged the contact to visit the Ukraine. He also said that he personally was leaving for Kiev, Lvov and Moscow on business on 10 June 1965 and that he planned to talk with the "Representative for Ukrainian Art" at the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Moscow. YAREMKO suggested that the AECASSOWARY contact help him in forming a chartered association for cultural contacts with the Ukraine, and said that he had been assured by Soviet Ukrainian writers and artists that they would be permitted and happy to come to the West if invited by such an "official association."

e. In early November 1965, YAREMKO called on A/2 and told him he had visited the Soviet Union for nine days in June-July 1965. He brought back with him a speech which reportedly had been delivered by writer Ivan DZYUBA to the Ukrainian Union of Writers in Kiev at a celebration dedicated to the memory of Vasyl' SYMONENKO. (FYI only: He left a copy of the speech with A/2. The speech is nationalist in content. It was reported by another AECASSOWARY contact that friends of DZYUBA guarded his home for about 2 weeks following the speech because they feared he would be arrested. Although the fact that DZYUBA made the speech is being discussed in Ukrainian emigre circles, A/2 has refrained from publicizing this speech in the West, at least for the time being, because he suspects that YAREMKO was asked by Soviet authorities to give the speech to A/2 to see what use would be made of it.

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If published in the West, the Soviets could use it as mere damning evidence against DZYUBA.)

f. YAREMKO had told A/Z at this time that he returned from the Ukraine with mixed impressions. He said he noticed great strides had been made in Ukrainization in Lvov during the past two years, but that Russification, on the other hand, was on the increase in Kiev. YAREMKO stressed the importance of continued development of tourist travel to the Ukraine "to strengthen the national consciousness of Soviet Ukrainians and to exercise strong pressures on Soviet authorities." He talked about the influence and genuine Ukrainian patriotism of K. KOLOSOVA.

g. YAREMKO called on an AECASSOWARY contact in November and December 1965, at which time he discussed various aspects of cultural exchanges between Kiev and the Ukrainian emigration. He said he considered it very important to organize a group of Ukrainian emigre professionals to visit Kiev the following summer. In late January 1966 YAREMKO again called on the AECASSOWARY contact and reiterated his arguments about the importance of encouraging cultural exchanges and tourist travel to the Ukraine, and he went so far as to specify a number of prominent Ukrainian emigres who should be included in the initial groups to be organized for such travel. He said he preferred not to become involved in any of the political negotiations members of these groups might conduct with Soviet Ukrainians but to limit his role to the technical organizational aspects. YAREMKO mentioned at this time that he had heard the rumors about arrests of young Ukrainian writers in Lvov and Kiev but that he personally did not believe the rumors to be true. He again repeated his previous comments about the genuineness of KOLOSOVA's Ukrainian patriotism and about how Moscow had become alarmed about her efforts to strengthen ties with Ukrainian emigres. It was during this visit with the AECASSOWARY contact that YAREMKO talked about Ivan KOLASKA of Toronto. He told A/Z that when KOLASKA was returning to Toronto after two years in the Ukraine, the KGB confiscated documents he had on his person just prior to his departure from Kiev.

h. YAREMKO visited the AECASSOWARY contact again in March 1966 and repeated his arguments in favor of organizing a tourist group to the Ukraine. He said he was going to discuss with Sergei SHEVCHENKO, head of the Ukrainian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, the possibility of obtaining special rates for members of such groups. During this visit YAREMKO, when questioned by the contact about his political affiliation, said he would describe himself as a national communist.

i. On 2 May 1966 YAREMKO again met with AECASSOWARY/2, at which time he made the following statements: "Ivan KOLASKA probably is a Soviet agent." He was born in Canada. His father who is deceased was a famous Progressive. He has a mother living in Winnipeg. KOLASKA visited YAREMKO in his hotel room when the latter was in Kiev in 1965. He told YAREMKO that he was in contact with a number of Ukrainian writers, among them Ivan SVITLYCHNY.

j. In late April 1966, AECASSOWARY/29 personally talked to a citizen of Czechoslovakia who was visiting in Western Europe. The Czech told A/29 that Vitaliy KOROTYCH visited in their country in the fall of 1965. (See OCOW-5730, 9 March 1966 for information on KOROTYCH). KOROTYCH told the Czech source that Soviet Ukrainian writers had sent material to

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the West via KOLASKA, but he did not describe the material nor did he say for whom it was intended. KOROTYCH did say, however, that SVITLYCHNY was arrested for two reasons; i.e., for transmittal of the SYMONENKO material to the West and for anti-Soviet activities. Now KOLASKA did mention to YAREMKO that he had "materials" confiscated by the KGB, and he also mentioned to the OUN/Melnick people with whom he had contact in Canada, according to the AECASSOWARY source, that he had literature taken away from him by the KGB just prior to his departure from Kiev and that he was arrested as a result of having had the material with him. Thus the speculation that KOLASKA and KOROTYCH were involved in the compromise of the Soviet Ukrainian writers, one of whom was SVITLYCHNY, arrested in late 1965. We have no other information on the relationship between KOROTYCH and KOLASKA.

k. KUBARK has had no correspondence with ODENVY on YAREMKO. However, an informational report from ODENVY to KUBARK, dated 10 June 1965, reveals that ODENVY has been in contact with YAREMKO in connection with his business dealings with the Soviet Union.

l. It is believed KOLASKA's statement to SMABOVE that he was arrested by the KGB in Kiev and put on a plane for Canada is probably true. However, if true, then he had to confess the names of the Soviet Ukrainians who had given him the literature which he claims was confiscated from him before he was released for return to Canada. Another probability is that he volunteered KOROTYCH the names of the writers who had given him literature for delivery to the West and that his arrest, if it did take place, was staged to maintain his innocence in the eyes of the writers. Still another aspect which creeps into the story and which we hesitate to bring in to complicate it any further, is that KOLASKA had mentioned in a letter he wrote from the Soviet Union to a Canadian citizen with whom he maintained correspondence at that time, and who since has become disenchanted with her Progressive colleagues, that he spent several months in a hospital during his stay in the Soviet Union being treated for a nervous disorder. We have no other details on this interesting bit and we do not have the name of the AECASSOWARY source of the information but the Canadian citizen to whom KOLASKA reportedly wrote this information is Halyna MUCHYN (phonetical spelling) of Winnipeg on whom headquarters has no identifiable traces.

5. It is requested that SMABOVE be very discreet in whatever contacts they make with Canadian citizens as a result of any information reported to them which emanates from AECASSOWARY sources as we would want to protect the AECASSOWARIES from any compromise.

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