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TITLE OF CASE WESEWOLD HOLUBNYCHYJ, aka: Wesewold Holub		REPORT MADE BY PAUL F. GARRITY	TYPED BY abc
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS:

Informant advised in December, 1955, that he had recently read in a Ukrainian newspaper that BORYS LEWITCKY was arrested in Berlin, Germany, on charges of espionage. Informant also advised that he had no specific information, but heard rumor that LEWITCKY was an MVD Agent. Informant stated he knew of five associates of LEWITCKY who are in the US as displaced persons, among whom is the subject. Information contained in NY files which may possibly refer to the subject, set forth, as well as details concerning BORYS LEWITCKY's activities in Germany.

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This report is predicated upon the following information furnished on December 27, 1955, by T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past:

T-1 advised that he had recently read in an unrecalled Ukrainian newspaper that BORYS LEWITCKY had been arrested in Berlin, Germany, on charges of Espionage. T-1 stated that he had known LEWITCKY in Germany as an ardent Communist who referred to himself as a "Marxist".

T-1 stated that LEWITCKY formerly was an Editor of a newspaper in Munich, Germany, entitled "Wpered". T-1 said that LEWITCKY was in a displaced persons camp in Munich, Germany, during World War II.

T-1 said that while he had no specific information himself, he had often heard rumor that LEWITCKY was an MVD Agent. T-1 advised that he knew of five associates of LEWITCKY who are now in the United States as displaced persons. They are listed below, together with identifying information which T-1 said he could recall.

1. SWJATOSLAW LEWITCKY, also known as LEWYTCKY, 30-35 years old, believed presently residing in Chicago, Illinois, occupation unknown, believed to have formerly been a writer in Germany. During World War II, was in a displaced persons camp in Munich.

2. GRYHORYI KOSTJUK, with the pen name of (FNU) PODOLAK, 45-50 years old, occupation, professor and journalist, presently believed residing in New York City.

3. WESEWOLD HOLUBNYCHYJ, also known as WESEWOLD HOLUB, about 30-35 years old, believed presently a student at Columbia University, New York City (if not graduated) and believed residing in New York City. During World War II was in a displaced persons camp in Regensburg, Germany.

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4. MICHAEL (?) TURTCHMANOWICH, 40-45 years old, former journalist, believed presently residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota. During World War II, was in a displaced person camp in Mittenwald, Germany.

5. (FNU) RYWAK, about 40 years old, former journalist. During World War II, was in Italy and was in a displaced persons camp in Munich, Germany; believed presently residing in New York City.

Concerning the above mentioned five persons, T-1 said that prior to World War II, they were friends of BORYS LEWITCKY and were associated in some unknown capacity with the "Wpered" newspaper.

T-1 said that all five persons believed in the Communist ideology. T-1 also stated that these five, together with BORYS LEWITCKY, infiltrated the Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party (URDP).

T-1 stated that KYRYLO DACKO, who now resides in New Jersey, and a few other men, founded the URDP in 1945 in New Ulm, Germany, in order to organize all displaced Ukrainians into one political force to strive for an independent and free Democratic Ukrainian Republic.

T-1 stated that the above five persons and BORYS LEWITCKY, attempted to disrupt and disorganize the URDP in what T-1 said was a favorite Communist tactic, first, infiltration and second, control or disorganization of any anti-Communist Russian organizations.

T-1 stated that these six persons circulated open letters signed by them, in which they denounced DACKO and the other founders of the URDP as "Bourgeois Capitalists", "Capitalist Agents", "American Imperialists", and similar phrases which T-1 said were Communistic.

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T-1 said that this group advocated a Communist State in the Ukraine. T-1 said that he was of the opinion that this group tried to have the original URDP founders expelled, but failed, and were themselves expelled because of their "pro-Communist activities and policies".

T-1 said that while it was supposition and assumption on his part, he felt that if it is true that BORYS LEWITCKY was actually engaged in espionage operations in Germany, he would very likely utilize the above mentioned five persons, who are in the United States, as intelligence sources.

T-2, who furnished reliable information in the past, advised in about November, 1955, that he has known BORYS LEWYTKYJ for a number of years, and that he is also acquainted with LEWYTKYJ's brother, SVIATOSLAV LEWYTKYJ, who is connected with the American Committee For Liberation From Bolshevism, a Ukrainian organization in New York City.

T-2 was of the opinion that SVIATOSLAV is not a Communist sympathizer, but in view of the fact that his brother, BORYS, is reportedly a Russian Agent, T-2 has reported the presence of SVIATOSLAV in New York City.

T-2 furnished in about November, 1955, Photostats of an article appearing in the October, 1955 issue of "Muenchner Merkur", Munich, Germany, which concerns the arrest of BORYS LEWYTKYJ by United States Intelligence.

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T-2 also furnished a translation of the above article, which is set forth below:

"AGENT LEWYTKYJ DELIVERS A SECRET REPORT
ON S.P.D. TO THE KREMLIN"

"Since the Big Four Conference He Was Shadowed.
Many Lower-Echelon Men got in the Net With Him."

"Once more the American Intelligence Service struck down. In the Berlin Zoo it arrested the East agent Borys Lewytkyj who resided in Munich, and traced out about fifteen more fellow-workers and lower-echelon men. Lewytkyj's bulky archives were secured a week ago after his arrest was kept secret till now. These archives will reveal the background of this espionage affair.

* * * * *

"MUNICH, October--. Three weeks ago Ukrainian journalist Borys Lewytkyj, 40, bade his wife a farewell in the Grunewald hospital where she was placed. She should not worry about him, he said, if he were away for some time. But the wife worried, indeed, but he was not disposed to give her more explanation. He was going to Italy, he added. A few days later he came to Berlin where he was arrested. It is not known whether in Rome he visited his acquaintance, Greek-Catholic Uniate (Bishop) Ivar Buchko.

"It has been a long time since the Ukrainian journalist attracted attention of the American Intelligence Service. Unperceptibly, he was shadowed, but his 'sixth sense', which he acquired during the years of illegal activities induced him to be vigilant. Already long ago he told his friends that he felt as being under surveillance. In Berlin the American Intelligence officers did not lose for a moment sight of him. As he took a ticket to the West Berlin Aquarium in the Zoo and in a dark passageway began to talk to a man, they arrested him. During the examination

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"of documents it came to light that Lewytzkyj's partner was Uli, son of the known Communist Sculptor, Lammert. They have been talking, Uli Lammert said, not about weather, but about records. And what thereby dumb fishes might think, he was asked ironically.

"Borys Lewytzkyj, born in 1915 in Vienna, son of a grammar school master, his home was in Berezhany, Galicia. Although it is a Ukrainian territory, after World War I it was annexed by Poland. In the 1930's young Borys studied in Lviv (Lemberg) psychology and pedagogy and obtained a Master of Arts degree. But he was inclined to go into politics. Already at his university time he published a Ukrainian newspaper, Nove Selo (The New Village). When in 1939 the Red Army occupied Lviv, he fled to Cracow. His parents remained. His father was liquidated by the Soviets, while his mother and his younger brother were deported. When the German-Soviet war broke out, Borys came back to Lviv and set up a wholesale business of household necessities which flourished extraordinarily well. His relations with the German occupation forces allowed him wide business travels which served at the same time the organization of anti-Soviet resistance. When Lviv was again to be given up, Borys Lewytzkyj, with two Wehrmacht trucks loaded with a library, household necessities and his then already ailing wife, fled to the West and came to Vienna. After a short stay in Prague, he settled after the war in Regensburg and in 1948 he moved to Munich.

"The penniless emigre of Polish nationality but of Ukrainian origin, succeeded by means of his saved library in securing an economic basis. As an Eastern expert, he furnished information to various newspapers and broadcasting stations in the Bundesrepublik and abroad. With a few compatriots he founded a 'Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party', which published a newspaper, Vpered (Forwards). It remains a mystery until now from what source came his resources. What about his politics, for Lewytzkyj

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"who was originally a hard right-winger, has slid during the years far to the left? After all, a very small difference existed between him and a genuine Bolshevik. But, perhaps to do him justice, we must characterize him as a 'Titoist'.

"But his Marxist ideology did not prevent him from maintaining the relations with the Church and 'capitalist' authorities. Therefore, 'The Office for Expelled Foreigners' in Duesseldorf endeavored in good faith to obtain Lewytzkyj's German citizenship. From this office he drew monthly allowance, in addition, of several hundred Marks. His girl secretary was paid by Duesseldorf, too. For this Lewytzkyj furnished the information about the East. Especially he analyzed the newspapers from behind the Iron Curtain and his excerpts gave a very excellent summary to the degree that the East Department of Auswaertiges Amt made a use of the Ukrainian journalist and paid him a monthly salary. Another income source came from England. There an expert on the Eastern problems in a world-known newspaper made a use of Lewytzkyj's information. To what degree his East bosses contributed to this information will probably be never known. In any event the business flourished. Soon the Ukrainian could afford to have, in addition to a servant girl and a girl secretary, several assistants who translated for him the articles from the English, American and French press, as he was not master of these languages....."

In about November, 1955, T-2 furnished the following information:

T-2 met BORYS LEWYTKYJ in December, 1952, in Munich, Germany, at which time, T-2 was on a special mission to Europe with the purpose of convincing Ukrainian emigre leaders to support United States psychological warfare effort against the Soviet Union.

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BORYS LEWY TZKYJ was contacted as one of the leaders of the Left-Wing fraction of the URDP (Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party), a dissident group from the larger URDP, which is the principal political party of the Ukrainian refugees, former Soviet citizens.

LEWY TZKYJ called on T-2, together with Mr. IVAN MAISTRENKO, the actual leader of the Left-Wing URDP in West Germany. Both of these individuals were vehemently opposed to United States foreign policy with respect to the Soviet Union both stated that the Soviets are far superior to the United States in conducting propaganda warfare in the world; and both concluded that in view of the fact that the United States does not support the non-Russian peoples of the USSR in their struggle for independence and sovereignty, they could not support the propaganda efforts of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism.

At the conclusion of this interview, BORYS LEWY TZKYJ proposed to T-2 the following:

1. He would provide secret information on how the Russians are utilizing the Russian Orthodox Church the world over to foster their imperialistic designs;
2. He would furnish economic reports on the situation in the Soviet Union and its satellites, particularly of East Germany;
3. He would serve as a confidant and contact man in any field where the Soviet interests may be detected, that is, among the political emigres, the West Germans, the United States, British and French troops of occupation, etcetera.

He was rather frank and candid in stating that for these "invaluable services" he would have to be paid handsomely in United States currency.

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Inasmuch as T-2 was not interested in his "offer" nor had any confidence in LEWYTKYJ (he was suspiciously regarded by many Ukrainian leaders because of his self-proclaimed "Titoist" theories), LEWYTKYJ's proposal remained unanswered. T-2 also furnished the following background information on LEWYTKYJ:

BORYS LEWYTKYJ is a son of Professor VASYL LEWYTKYJ, former gymnasium professor in Berezhany, Western Ukraine (Galicia). His father was also a poet and was widely known in Western Ukraine (under Poland) between 1920 and 1939. When the Russians re-occupied that portion of Ukraine in 1944, Professor LEWYTKYJ was arrested and liquidated as a "traitor of the people". To the best of T-2's knowledge, Professor LEWYTKYJ was not interested in politics, and was certainly never a sympathizer of Communism.

As editor of "Vpered" (Forwards), an official organ of the Left-Wing URDP, BORYS LEWYTKYJ was advocating a sort of "Titoism" in Ukraine, that is, to have Ukraine as a Socialist-Communist state, but independent from Moscow. His group was rather small and insignificant, politically and socially, inasmuch as the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians are conservative and against Communism and Russian domination of Ukraine in whatever form or guise.

BORYS LEWYTKYJ has a brother, SVIATOSLAV LEWYTKYJ, who has resided in the United States since 1949 or 1950. SVIATOSLAV is one of the leaders of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHVR) and in 1952 was closely associated with United States leaders of this group: MYKOLA LEBED, (Dr.) MYROSLAV PROKOP, (Dr.) LEV SHANKOVSKY, EUGENE STACHIV, and others. The group in question (UHVR) is allegedly the only Ukrainian underground in Ukraine.

T-2 also stated that one MYKOLA LEBED, General Secretary of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHVR), New York City, is a reliable anti-Communist individual.

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T-3, a United States government agency having investigative jurisdiction abroad, has furnished the following summary of information concerning BORYS LEWITCKY, with aliases LEWICKYJ, LEVICKI, LEVYTSKY, LEWYTZKYK, as appearing in the records of T-4, a confidential source abroad.

1. BORYS LEWICKYJ, born 19 May 1915 in Vienna, Austria, arrested in West Berlin on 22 October 1955 on suspicion of treason, revealed substantially the following information concerning his background:

LEWICKYJ lived in Vienna until about 1918 (exact date unknown), at which time he and his parents moved to Brzerzany, Poland, where he attended high school. In 1938, LEWICKYJ graduated from the university in Lemberg, Poland, where he had majored in philosophy. In 1939, after marrying in Lemberg, LEWICKYJ fled, because of war conditions, to West Poland, where he reported to German authorities. His father was arrested by the Soviets in 1940 and transferred to the concentration camp 'Tym-Lager', near Moscow, where he died in 1941. LEWICKYJ believes the Soviets to be responsible for the death of three other relatives. One brother died of tuberculosis in a Soviet concentration camp in Kasachstan, Russia; another brother was shot by the Soviets (details not available); and LEWICKYJ's mother died in 1947 in Kasachstan (cause of death not known). During World War II, LEWICKYJ worked in a wholesaler's firm in Krakow and in Lemberg. In 1943, LEWICKYJ fled to Vienna, where he remained until 1945.

LEWICKYJ moved to Regensburg in 1945 and remained there until 1947, at which time he moved to Munich, where he worked as an independent journalist, was a member of the Socialist Ukraine Group, and was editor of the Cologne journal 'Vorwaerts' (Forward), with a special interest in matters concerning Poland and the USSR. In addition, from 1954 until arrested on 22 October 1955, LEWICKYJ regularly submitted material to the political department of the West Berlin newspaper 'Telegraf'.

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LEWICKYJ admitted having had 'loose contact with western intelligence agencies', but stated that he had not worked as an agent for any of these agencies, did not have a cover name or security cover name assigned to him, and worked strictly independently.

2. LEWICKYJ's statement concerning his initial contact with the Soviets and the events leading to his arrest on 22 October 1955; his statement follows:

LEWICKYJ's earliest contact with the Soviets was in May 1954 while he was attending the Geneva Conference. (FNU) ~~WOENSING~~ male, introduced himself to LEWICKYJ as a representative of the Soviet Press Agency in East Berlin. At this time he also introduced LEWICKYJ to IVAN VLADIMIROVITSCH KUKHIN, a Soviet national, who tried to persuade LEWICKYJ to return to the USSR as a Heimkehrer (returnee).

On 1 July 1955, LEWICKYJ received a telephone call at his Munich residence from an unidentified person who said, 'I am a friend of OSMANCZYK, many regards from ILLA. I would like to come and see you.' The unidentified caller arrived at 5 P. M. as previously arranged, showed LEWICKYJ an identification card from the German Democratic Republic (GDR), and mentioned his name. LEWICKYJ did not hear the visitor's name then, but later ascertained that it was ULE LAMMERT. LAMMERT claimed to be an architect doing research in Munich, but the discussion at this time centered on the USSR and its development. After the two had spoken for some time, LAMMERT said, 'Russian friends are following your activities very closely and would like very much to contact you.' This statement interested LEWICKYJ very much; LAMMERT seemed to be intelligent and well-informed on the USSR, and LEWICKYJ tried to find out if LAMMERT had any contact with Soviet citizens because he (LEWICKYJ) would like to

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get some information for his independent journalistic work. LAMMERT indicated that he had such contacts through some of his relatives and that a meeting could probably be arranged. LEWICKYJ suggested that LAMMERT, and maybe some of LAMMERT's Soviet acquaintances meet on 6 August 1955, at 3 P. M., at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium, to which LAMMERT agreed.

LEWICKYJ asked LAMMERT if he would forward a letter to the Institute for Virusology in Moscow. LEWICKYJ had heard that this institute had discovered a new medicine effective in the treatment of multiple sclerosis, a disease which had left LEWICKYJ's wife paralyzed some years previously. A doctor (FNU) ~~X~~OEMICH, head of a Munich Hospital, had written the letter in hopes of learning more about the medicine. LEWICKYJ hoped in this way to obtain some of the medicine to help his wife recover, to which LAMMERT offered assistance. Then the discussion changed, as LAMMERT began to point out how many emigrated Russians had resolved to return to the USSR. He mentioned that there was a repatriation commission in Berlin that handled this matter, and then asked LEWICKYJ if he felt homesick and whether or not he would like to return to the USSR. LEWICKYJ declined, because he liked his situation in Western Europe, he had a good job, and had no reason to leave; also, he did not agree with the system in the USSR.

On 2 July 1955, LAMMERT and his wife had lunch at LEWICKYJ's residence, and LEWICKYJ and LAMMERT again discussed their plan to meet in Berlin on 6 August. LEWICKYJ then mentioned that he would be covering the Geneva Conference during July 1955 for Professor Doctor (FNU) ~~X~~VON MENDE 'from the Foreign Office in Bonn' and was being paid 200 DMW by VON MENDE for gathering information about delegations from Poland and the USSR.

On 18 July 1955, during a cocktail party in Geneva arranged by Polish journalists, LEWICKYJ met the East Berlin journalist MAX WONSIG. WONSIG had LEWICKYJ's name and Geneva address in an address book and indicated to LEWICKYJ that WONSIG was trying to contact someone from the German Federal Republic (GFR) journal 'Die Bruecke' (The Bridge), Munich. WONSIG had a list of journalists attending the conference wherein LEWICKYJ was listed as a representative of 'Die Bruecke'. As a service in return for arranging a contact with 'Die Bruecke', LEWICKYJ had WONSIG arrange a meeting between LEWICKYJ and a Soviet national. On 18 July 1955, WONSIG arranged a meeting with a Soviet, described as being approximately 5'6" tall, and having blond hair and prominent cheekbones. LEWICKYJ and WONSIG met the Soviet, who introduced himself as IVAN VLADIMIROVITSCH, in a small restaurant (name and address unknown) about 7 kilometers outside Geneva. During the conversation, LEWICKYJ ascertained that IVAN's complete name was IVAN VLADIMIROVITSCH KOUCHIN. Because the conversation was in Russian, WONSIG could not follow it. KOUCHIN asked several questions concerning LEWICKYJ's personal history, parents, and opinions about the USSR. LEWICKYJ explained that he was born in Vienna, but had lived in Poland. LEWICKYJ also told KOUCHIN that LEWICKYJ's parents had been arrested by the Soviets, but gave no details concerning the reasons for their arrest.

KOUCHIN asked LEWICKYJ, 'So you live from anti-Communist propaganda?' LEWICKYJ answered that he criticized the USSR exactly as he saw it, 'positively or negatively.' At this point the conversation changed. KOUCHIN explained that the USSR was very interested in the repatriation of emigrants and stated that it would be advantageous for LEWICKYJ to return to the USSR. LEWICKYJ replied that he was making a living in the West and there was no reason to go to the USSR. KOUCHIN then stated that he would be ordered to Bonn as soon as the Soviets had a delegation there and that he and LEWICKYJ could then meet more often. During the entire conversation,

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KOUCHIN and LEWICKYJ had consumed alcohol almost continuously. An appointment was made to meet KOUCHIN on 19 July 1955 at the same restaurant at 1 P.M. Then KOUCHIN's driver drove both KOUCHIN and LEWICKYJ to their quarters.

LEWICKYJ and KOUCHIN met as scheduled on 19 July 1955 and talked for approximately one hour. KOUCHIN spent most of the time trying to persuade LEWICKYJ to go to the USSR with him. KOUCHIN stated, 'If you go to Russia with me, I will get promoted, and, as a service in return, I will help you with your activities.' LEWICKYJ refused, but agreed to meet KOUCHIN when KOUCHIN was assigned to Bonn. LEWICKYJ mentioned that he would be in Berlin on 6 August 1955, and KOUCHIN immediately suggested that they meet in the Soviet Sector of Berlin at Marx-Engels-Platz. Not intending to enter East Berlin, LEWICKYJ refused, -- but suggested that they meet in the Tiergarten, Berlin-Tiergarten (British Sector), on 7 August 1955. KOUCHIN said that he might be there. Upon his return to Munich, LEWICKYJ submitted reports concerning his meeting with KOUCHIN to VON MENDE and to the Political Section of Northwest Deutscher Rundfunk (Northwest German Radio Network), Cologne.

On 6 August 1955, LEWICKYJ met LAMMERT, as planned, at 3 P. M. in the Berlin-Zoo Aquarium. LAMMERT tried to persuade LEWICKYJ to accompany him to the Soviet Sector of Berlin to talk with some 'Russian friends', but LEWICKYJ again refused to go. LAMMERT then asked LEWICKYJ to be at the aquarium at 9 A. M. on 7 August 1955. At the appointed time, LAMMERT met LEWICKYJ and introduced him to two Soviets. Then LAMMERT left and LEWICKYJ spoke with the Soviets for about an hour and a half. The Soviets again tried to get LEWICKYJ to go to East Berlin, where 'other friends' were waiting, and said that they would like to have a serious conversation

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with LEWICKYJ, but that it was impossible in West Berlin. LEWICKYJ again refused, but his suggestion that they meet in Vienna on 27 August 1955 in front of the Singer Sewing Machine Shop near Stephan's Cathedral was accepted. The Soviets were still disappointed that LEWICKYJ would not come to East Berlin, and tried again to persuade him, promising that he would return to the West a free man and that he should have no fear of arrest. LEWICKYJ declined and repeated the suggestion of a meeting in Vienna.

On 27 August 1955 at 12 noon, LEWICKYJ was met at the appointed place in Vienna by one of the Soviets he had met in Berlin. They then drove to a house in the center of the city, where another Soviet was awaiting LEWICKYJ's arrival. This man and LEWICKYJ began a conference which lasted for approximately six hours and centered upon the following points:

- (1) Political problems and developments in the USSR.
- (2) The emigrant repatriation problem, what methods could be implemented to help the program, and some minor information that LEWICKYJ had on emigrants in the West.
- (3) The Soviet tried first to determine LEWICKYJ's ideological beliefs. Then, having mentioned that he knew of LEWICKYJ's reports to various news services and VON MENDE, he offered LEWICKYJ some supplementary material which could be interwoven into the reports. The Soviets expressed a great deal of interest in the various GFR news agencies and the relationship between them, and they wanted to stay in close contact with LEWICKYJ in order to keep constantly informed about the agencies.

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- (4) Another trial was made to get LEWICKYJ to return to the USSR. When this was refused, the Soviets suggested a new meeting in the Soviet Sector of Berlin. This, too, was declined, but all agreed to a meeting at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium on 22 October 1955 at 11 A. M. and LEWICKYJ's suggestion that LAMMERT attend was also accepted.

3. LEWICKYJ's account of his arrest at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium:

On 22 October 1955, LEWICKYJ arrived on schedule at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium carrying an envelope containing reports. LAMMERT was already there. The name 'APKE' was printed on the outside of the envelope, but, according to LEWICKYJ, the name had no significance. (It is noted, however, that during 1954 LEWICKYJ had worked for a Herr (FNU) ~~XAPKE~~ of the political section of the West Berlin newspaper 'Telegraf'). The documents in the envelope, allegedly intended for the Soviets but not specifically expected by them, included a report on (FNU) ~~XLIPHOLZ~~, a Soviet citizen and agent, and a list of individuals said to be active in the news services. LEWICKYJ included a report on LIPHOLZ, whom he knew to be a Soviet agent, for the purpose of causing LIPHOLZ's recall, and thereby, as far as LEWICKYJ was concerned, LIPHOLZ's neutralization. The list of individuals connected with the news services was allegedly inaccurate and contained information LEWICKYJ had bought from unidentified persons. This list was intended to keep the Soviets interested in LEWICKYJ and to demonstrate his ability to acquire that type of information.

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At approximately 11 A. M. on 22 October, 1955, both LEWICKYJ and LAMMERT were arrested by 'American officials' shortly after LEWICKYJ arrived at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium. Both men were informed that they were being held under suspicion of having violated paragraph 100e of the German Criminal Code (Treason). According to LEWICKYJ, just prior to arrest, LAMMERT had said, 'Well, today you will come and see me in East Berlin'. LAMMERT denied making the statement and also denied that he had met LEWICKYJ previously at the Zoo Aquarium. During LEWICKYJ's interrogation, he stated, 'The Americans arrested us (LEWICKYJ and LAMMERT) immediately after I arrived. If they had watched us for a little while longer, they might have been able to arrest some Soviets or middle-men'.

LEWICKYJ admitted all of the above but insisted that his activities were conducted for the sole purpose of obtaining information which would further his professional journalistic work and denied that these activities were conducted for purposes of espionage. He further denied being a Communist and maintained that he is, if anything, an anti-Communist.

4. ULE LAMMERT, born 15 April 1926 in Essen, residing prior to arrest in West Berlin on 22 October 1955 on suspicion of treason, revealed substantially the following concerning his background:

LAMMERT lived with his parents in Essen from 1926 until 1933, at which time LAMMERT and his parents emigrated to Paris, then to Moscow, and later to Kasan, Russia. The family left Germany in 1933, because LAMMERT's mother was Jewish. While in Russia, LAMMERT studied architecture at Kasan University. After World War II, LAMMERT, his wife and parents received permission to return to Germany, and have lived in Berlin-Niederschöenhausen,

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Waldstrasse 82, since December 1951. In the latter part of 1952, LAMMERT was graduated from the Institute for Architecture in Weimar with an engineer's degree. On 23 January 1954, LAMMERT married MARLIES LAMMERT nee SCHULZE-LOECHER, in Rangsdorf.

About the beginning of June 1955, LAMMERT's father, who is a sculptor, received a visit from the Polish journalist OSMANCZYK, who was ostensibly gathering information for some articles about the arts in Germany. During this visit, LAMMERT met OSMANCZYK for the first time. While they were talking, LAMMERT mentioned that he intended to travel to Munich to gather some information for his doctoral dissertation in architecture (until his arrest, LAMMERT was allegedly receiving 500 DME monthly to aid him in his work), and that his wife, an expert in the arts, would accompany him. OSMANCZYK said that he had a good friend named LEWICKYJ in Munich who could probably be of aid in showing the LAMMERTS around the city.

LAMMERT and his wife visited LEWICKYJ at his Munich residence on 1 July 1955, after LAMMERT had introduced himself over the phone and greeted LEWICKYJ for OSMANCZYK. They talked about the USSR very little and spent most of the time (about one and one-half hours) talking about LAMMERT's work, politics, and LEWICKYJ's wife's paralysis. LAMMERT agreed to ask his mother, who is a doctor, about the new medicine that LEWICKYJ mentioned, but he (LAMMERT) denies promising to forward a letter to the USSR concerning the medicine. On the evening of 1 July 1955, LAMMERT and LEWICKYJ met at 9 P. M. and went to Schwabing, where they drank wine and talked until 11 P. M. On 2 July 1955, LAMMERT and his wife had lunch at LEWICKYJ's residence. They talked for about two hours, but did not discuss politics. Before LAMMERT left, he and LEWICKYJ agreed to meet again at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium between 11 and 12 P. M. on 22 October 1955. LAMMERT

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was to bring news of the medicine and LEWICKYJ indicated that he might bring along some materials, particularly photographs that might help LAMMERT with his dissertation. It was at this meeting that the two were arrested on suspicion of espionage.

5. LAMMERT disagreed with LEWICKYJ's version of the events leading up to their arrest on the following points: LAMMERT denies LEWICKYJ's allegations that LAMMERT is a Soviet espionage agent or middle-man. He further denies trying to persuade LEWICKYJ to return to the USSR or to meet himself or some Soviets in the Soviet Sector of Berlin. LAMMERT denies, too, that he ever offered to put LEWICKYJ in contact with Soviet nationals or that he met LEWICKYJ at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium at any other time than on 22 October 1955. LAMMERT could give no reason why LEWICKYJ should make false statements about him or try to implicate him in espionage.

6. In T-4's file on this case, there is a section presumably given to the police by T-5, a confidential source abroad, that carries a notation to the effect that information therein may be used as a guide in the interrogation of LEWICKYJ, but that this information should by no means be mentioned to LEWICKYJ himself. This section revealed substantially the following concerning the accused from December 1954 until their arrest on 22 October 1955:

In December 1954, an unidentified Soviet national from East Berlin visited LEWICKYJ (presumably in Munich) and offered financial support for the emigrant journal 'Vpered' (Forward). It is not known whether or not LEWICKYJ accepted this offer.

On 1 July 1955, LEWICKYJ received a telephone call from an unidentified person who spoke perfect German, claimed to be an engineering architect, and stated that he was in Munich to do some sight-seeing. The caller

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stated that he lived in East Germany, and that a journalist, ~~MARYAN~~PODKOWINSKY, had asked him to visit LEWICKYJ. An appointment was made for 3 P. M. that day at LEWICKYJ's home. The caller, later identified as LAMMERT, arrived as scheduled and showed LEWICKYJ his East German identification card. The discussion between LEWICKYJ and LAMMERT revealed that the Polish journalist, ~~EDMUND~~OSMANCHIK (OSMANCZYK), not PODKOWINSKY, had asked LAMMERT to see LEWICKYJ. LEWICKYJ and LAMMERT discussed the Indo-Chinese Conference in Geneva, the Soviet 'Committee for Repatriation', in the Soviet Sector of Berlin, and some of LEWICKYJ's critiques of the Soviet Press. Another meeting was arranged for 9 P. M. that same day in a small cafe in Munich (name and address unknown).

During the meeting at 9:00 P. M., 1 July 1955, the discussions, as before, were in German, until LAMMERT began to speak in apparently perfect Russian and said, 'Let's finish this game, and let us speak freely. I'm no German. I am a Soviet citizen, but I am no Russian. Our Soviet friends asked me to go and see you. Let's go someplace where we can speak freely'. LAMMERT excused himself for having used the 'sight-seeing' story to meet LEWICKYJ, explaining that he had only used that story to preclude LEWICKYJ's calling the police. LAMMERT explained that the Soviets had ordered him to visit LEWICKYJ but that neither PODKOWINSKY nor OSMANCHIK were aware of this. LAMMERT further stated that a schoolmate of LEWICKYJ had originally been given the mission of contacting LEWICKYJ but had requested that someone else be given the mission. LAMMERT mentioned that the Soviets had extensive information concerning LEWICKYJ, were aware of his activities since 1940, had copies of all reports and broadcasts made by LEWICKYJ, whether under his real name or a cover name, and were convinced that LEWICKYJ was extremely well-informed on Ukrainian matters and the emigration in Germany.

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It was further indicated that the Soviets were apprised that LEWICKYJ had connections with Western Intelligence offices, but the Soviets believed that, in spite of these and connections with other 'Western offices', LEWICKYJ was not against the Soviet and had collaborated for purely financial reasons. The Soviets wanted LEWICKYJ to collaborate with the Ukrainian-Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to travel to East Berlin, where he would write reports about Soviet propaganda and reports concerning his work for West German Ukrainian groups, as well as Western capitalistic groups. In addition, LEWICKYJ would write reports about American counter-propaganda. During the conversation, LAMMERT pointed out that the Soviets admitted they had been wrong in their treatment of LEWICKYJ's family. LEWICKYJ was offered 100 DM (presumably DMW) as expense money for the trip to Berlin, where he agreed to meet the Soviets on 6 August 1955 at 3 P. M. at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium, Berlin-Charlottenburg (British Sector), Budapesterstrasse. LEWICKYJ declined the 100 DM, stating that he could be reimbursed later for any expenses incurred.

During the Geneva Conference in July 1955, LEWICKYJ met PODKOWINSKY and OSMANCHIK and asked them whether or not it would be all right to continue his contact with LAMMERT. They indicated that LAMMERT was trustworthy and that LEWICKYJ could go to the meeting in Berlin without hesitation. Also at the conference, LEWICKYJ attended a dinner in honor of the Polish Democratic Republic with BOGDAN OSADCHUK, a journalist who is well-known in West Berlin and the German Federal Republic. On this occasion, he met IVAN KUKHIN, a Soviet national from East Berlin. KUKHIN first tried to persuade LEWICKYJ and his wife to return to the USSR as Heimkehrers. Then he tried to get LEWICKYJ to direct his journalistic activities toward the repatriation of Soviet emigrants, in return for which he promised LEWICKYJ valuable information that could be sold to the 'Western Secret Service'.

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At 3 P. M. on 6 August 1955, LEWICKYJ met LAMBERT as planned at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium. LAMBERT tried to persuade LEWICKYJ to go with him to the Soviet Sector where two Soviet officers were waiting to see LEWICKYJ. LEWICKYJ refused, on the grounds that it was agreed in Munich that he (LEWICKYJ) would choose the meeting places. LAMBERT then left to tell his superiors of LEWICKYJ's refusal, but told LEWICKYJ to be at the Aquarium again at 9 A. M. the next day. On 7 August 1955, while LEWICKYJ was waiting in the Aquarium, a person whom he had never seen before spoke to LEWICKYJ, using LEWICKYJ's real name. This unidentified person, a Soviet national, introduced LEWICKYJ to another Soviet national, and the three immediately began making up a cover story to be used in case they might be arrested. The Soviets expressed their disappointment that LEWICKYJ had refused to go to East Berlin, where they alleged that important KGB officers were waiting for him. It was emphasized that the KGB had observed and studied LEWICKYJ's activities and that it was concluded LEWICKYJ was anti-capitalistic, and had cooperated with the West only for financial reasons. The reasons why the KGB allegedly wanted to contact LEWICKYJ were as follows:

(1) LEWICKYJ was highly recommended.

(2) The Soviets had obtained possession of a document from the Amerikanischen Gegenspionagedienststelle (American counter-espionage Office), wherein it was noted that the Gehlen organization suspected LEWICKYJ of being a Soviet collaborator.

(3) Professor VON MENDE had stated that LEWICKYJ was his best collaborator.

The two Soviets suggested that emigrants of all nations 'have sold themselves to many Secret Service Officers' and that LEWICKYJ should attempt to discover

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the names of these emigrants. They also mentioned that LEWICKYJ was being considered for the position of chief editor of the Ukrainian newspaper 'Zapovorot Na Bat Kivchchiun' (translation unknown) which was to be established in the near future by the Soviet 'Committee for the Return to the Homeland'. While working for the newspaper, LEWICKYJ should stay in Munich and forward material to the editorial office concerning the collaboration of persons and groups with western intelligence offices. LEWICKYJ stated that he agreed with the KGB about the emigrants, but explained that, on the other hand, he desired to follow his journalistic activities, since he wished to remain on good terms with the West Germans. LEWICKYJ accepted the offer and promised to give oral monthly reports. During the meeting, which lasted approximately one and one-half hours, it was agreed to meet again on 28 August 1955 at 12 noon in front of the Singer Sewing Machine Shop near Stephan's Cathedral in Vienna.

On the afternoon of 7 August 1955, LEWICKYJ met PODKOWINSKY (presumably in West Berlin, address not available), who brought him a list of the names of Polish diplomats who were to be assigned to Bonn. LEWICKYJ included information from this list in a report about Island which he submitted to VON MENDE. LEWICKYJ wanted VON MENDE to believe that LEWICKYJ was an expert in Polish matters as well as an important middle-man for Polish communist groups.

While making preparations for his trip to Vienna, LEWICKYJ attempted to terminate his business affairs and to take precautions against his being arrested by the Soviets. LEWICKYJ removed several compromising documents from his home. He also left a written statement with his wife, instructing her to release the statement to the press in the event that the Soviets declared that LEWICKYJ defected to the East.

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On 28 August 1955, in accordance with their previous agreement, LEWICKYJ was met at 12 noon in front of the Singer Sewing Machine Shop in Vienna by one of the two Soviets whom he had previously met in Berlin. They entered an automobile and drove to a one-family house on the outskirts of Vienna. LEWICKYJ was introduced to another Soviet who called himself 'the Boss' and who ostensibly had come to Vienna for the sole purpose of meeting LEWICKYJ. 'The Boss' explained that the USSR had been waiting ten years to establish contact with LEWICKYJ, and that LEWICKYJ had been under Soviet observation since 1945. 'The Boss' further stated that reports about LEWICKYJ's activities had been sent from Berlin and also from KUKHIN in Geneva and that these reports indicated that LEWICKYJ agreed with Soviet ideology. The Soviets stated that they had complete trust in LEWICKYJ, but that LEWICKYJ's 'trust-in-return' would be the basis for any further collaboration. LEWICKYJ replied that he did not believe the Soviets trusted him and as a case in point, brought their attention to the fact that in January 1955 a Soviet middle-man (name unknown) visited LEWICKYJ, promised to return, which he never did, and warned two of LEWICKYJ's friends (names unknown) that LEWICKYJ was a Western agent. 'The Boss' explained that at that time the middle-man had visited LEWICKYJ without orders to do so and had been forbidden to visit him again. LEWICKYJ's two friends being warned that LEWICKYJ was a Western agent was part of a plan to make it appear unlikely that the Soviets, believing that LEWICKYJ was a Western agent, would hire him to work for them.

On the following day, LEWICKYJ again met with the Soviets from about 1 P. M. to about 9:30 P. M. They wanted to know exactly what his political ideologies were. They also asked for LEWICKYJ's suggestions for improving their redefection program. The Soviets indicated that they knew LEWICKYJ had made several reports concerning NTS (National Alliance for Solidarity - a White Russian organization) and that LEWICKYJ had sent these reports to

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VON MENDE and to other offices. The Soviets wanted to give LEWICKYJ some material prepared by them to be included in LEWICKYJ's reports to Western offices. The Soviets showed a keen interest in all emigrant organizations and news services in West Germany and the relationship between these emigrant organizations and news services. The Soviets desired that close contact between them and LEWICKYJ be maintained. They then scheduled the next meeting for 22 October 1955 at the Berlin Zoo Aquarium, and agreed that 'the man who had come to see him (LEWICKYJ) in Munich,' namely LAMMERT, should also be at the meeting.

T-3 has also furnished the following information respecting LEWICKYJ and persons possibly identical with associates of his who are believed to be residing in the United States:

RE: LEWICKYJ, BORIS aka LEVICKI,
LEVYTSKY, LEWYTZYK

Personal Data:

Born	19 May 1915 at Vienna
Residence	November 1945 - Munich - Grosshadern, Sonnblíkstr 6 December 1947 - Munich - Ismaningerstr 4/1 August 1949 - Munich - Daenkhelstrasse 4/1
Occupation	Journalist
Nationality	Stateless
Physical	Height 5'8"
Description	Weight 158 pounds Hair Dark Eyes Brown
Languages	Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, Czech, Georgian, German

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Spouse	OKSANA nee KOWERKO (KOWERSKA) married 18 February 1939
Residence	As of 1 January 1948: Regensburg
Parents	BASILIU S LEWICKIJ, MARIA nee SONIEWYCKA
Brother	SWIATOSLAW LEWYCKYJ
Residence	As of December 1950: 627 East 9th Street, New York, New York. Immigrated to the U.S. in May, 1949.

In 1947, LEWICKYJ was a supporter of the left wing of the URDP (Ukrainska Revolutsyno Demokratychna Partiya - Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party). A split occurred within the URDP in May 1948 and three left-wing members, LEWICKYJ, ROMAN ~~PALADITSHUK~~, and IVAN ~~MAISTRENKO~~, former members of the Central Committee, were ousted from the Party. They formed the USO (UKRAINSKA SOTSIALISTITCHNE OBYEDNANYA - Ukrainian Socialist Union) which claimed to be carrying on the policies of the original URDP, whereas the old organization had turned entirely anti-socialist. It was also reported that IVAN MAISTRENKO and BORIS LEWICKYJ of Regensburg were prominent members of the GSH (Group of Social Humanists), a splinter of the URDP which was ousted for its communist or leftist tendencies.

In early 1950, LEWICKYJ was a frequent visitor of the Yugoslav Consulate in Munich where he provided (Vice Consul ~~KUN~~) with information concerning emigree activities. LEWICKYJ was described as a Trotskyist-sympathizing Ukrainian socialist and was reported to be corresponding with Mrs. ~~TROTSKY~~, the widow of the late LEON TROTSKY.

LEWICKYJ was the subject of a visa investigation in December 1950. It was revealed at that time

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that LEWICKYJ was in close contact with the anti-communist OTTO SCHLOEMER, Berlin-Zehlendorf, Kaunstrasse 1, editor of the magazine 'Pro und Contra'.

In May 1951 it was reported that LEWICKYJ, publisher of the Ukrainian newspaper 'Vpered' (Forward) received a copy of the CDJ (East) 'Union Press-Dienst' and replied to the CDU Main Business Office that he wished to be kept on the distribution list. It was also reported that LEWICKYJ claimed to have the publishing rights to the STALIN biography by LEON TROTSKY for all German-speaking countries.

On 16 June 1953, LEWICKYJ applied for a semi-permanent travel permit to visit the press correspondent SOF, Berlin, Hanauerstrasse 80, and the editorial offices of the Berlin edition of the 'Telegraf' and the 'Neue Zeitung'.

In March 1954, LEWICKYJ was identified as the editor of 'Vpered', the official news organ of the left wing of the URDP. In December 1954 the LFV (Landesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz - State Office for the Protection of the Constitution), Hesse, reported that LEWICKYJ was a member of the executive committee of the URDP. The LFV described the URDP as follows: 'Political tendency: Fight for Ukrainian autonomy. Socialistic with a tendency towards national communism, but not anti-religious or anti-Christian. Political activity within the Federal Republic: Only publicity work (newspaper 'Vpered'). No emigration policy. All members of the group are publicists and journalists of a quality above average. Contacts to many left-socialistic, titoistic parties, organizations and institutions all over the world. Collaboration in German and other foreign newspapers. Collaboration in American scientific institutions. Contacts to Yugoslavia and Poland. Contact to several Western intelligence agencies. Indirect Soviet contacts are possible.'

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In May 1955, the LKA (Landes Kriminalamt - State Criminal Police), Hannover, reported that LEWICKYJ's name was included on a list of persons which was in the possession of a suspected hostile intelligence agent when he was apprehended by the LKA.

On 22 October 1955 LEWICKYJ and one ULE LAMBERT were arrested at the aquarium in Berlin-Zoo by an American agency with the assistance of German authorities. LEWICKYJ had been investigated by the American agency for a long period prior to the arrest. It was suspected that LEWICKYJ was in contact with Soviet Intelligence. At the time of arrest, LEWICKYJ had in his possession a list of persons residing in West Germany who worked for American, British and German intelligence agencies.

On 8 November 1955 French intelligence informed American authorities in Berlin that LEWICKYJ was well known to French intelligence in Paris and in 'the Zone' where he was an agent. French intelligence further indicated that it was possible that LEWICKYJ's contacts with the Soviets were under the direction of their agency.

RE: SWIATLOSLOW LEWYCKYJ

Information dated April 1949 indicated that LEWYCKYJ, born 11 June 1914 at Vienna, Austria, residing at Munich, Ismanningerstrasse 4/1, was the subject of visa screening case EC #33485. No derogatory information was developed.

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RE: ~~KOSTIUK, HRYHORIJ (GREGOR) aka~~
~~PODOLAK, HRYHORIJ aka BORIS~~

Personal Data:

Born	12 September 1903 or 12 October 1902 at Solotyny, Ukraine.
Height	5'4" - 5'6"
Weight	162 - 167 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Wife	MARIA (RAISA) nee BUTKO, born 12 August 1915 at Dobrowirka, Ukraine. Married 28 September 1941 at Sanotschek, Poland.
Son	THEODOR, born 12 August 1944 at Plauen, Germany.

Personal History:

- 1944 - Taught primary school at Sanotschek/sanok, Poland. In June taken by Germans to Plauen, Germany, where he worked as forced laborer in a thread factory.
- 1945 - Sent to Offenbach in February where he worked in a brick factory until April when freed by U.S. forces and entered DP camp at Offenbach.
- 1946 - Transferred to Ulm DP Camp in March and Korntal DP Camp in August.
- 1947 - From January to April resided at Korntal, Deckerstrasse 5, and worked as a journalist

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for the Ukrainian DP press. (Information dated September 1947 listed one (FNU) PODOLAK, second editor of the Ukrainian publication 'Prometei', as representative of the center wing of the URDP (Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party). Moved back to DP camp at Korntal in April.

1948 - Resided at Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen, Grenadier Kaserne.

August 1949 to June 1950 - Schoolteacher, IRO Camp, Zuffenhausen.

June 1950 to June 1951 - Unemployed, resided in Ulm.

June 1951 as of November 1951 - Writer of literature items for the newspaper 'Ukraine Today', Munich.

Visa Investigations:

a. 1949 Investigation:

KOSTIUK, using the name HRYHORIJ PODOLAK aka HRYHORIJ KOSTIUK, was the subject of visa screening case EC #4847 in 1949. A file card regarding this investigation listed KOSTIUK's occupation as a farm hand. During the course of this investigation, KOSTIUK revealed that he had changed his name from KOSTIUK to PODOLAK before the time when he was moved to Germany as a forced laborer in order to avoid arrest by the Gestapo. The document which showed him to be PODOLAK was provided by the burgermeister (mayor) of Sanok, Poland. KOSTIUK could not explain the fact that, after being caught by the Germans and allegedly knowing that the Gestapo was looking for him he still held on to his genuine papers proving him to be KOSTIUK, keeping them among his personal belongings and not even secreting them.

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Interrogation of KOSTIUK further revealed that KOSTIUK had applied for immigration to the United States through the American Consulate in March 1948, at which time he was sponsored by the IRRC (International Rescue and Relief Committee) under the name of HRYHORIJ KOSTIUK. KOSTIUK later applied for immigration to the United States through the Displaced Persons Commission, using the name of PODOLAK and again being sponsored by the IRRC. KOSTIUK explained that the reason for his applying twice for immigration was that he had been told by IRO (International Relief Organization) officials to apply a second time, although he (KOSTIUK) had told them that his papers were already with the Congl.:

It was later revealed that KOSTIUK was informed by a letter from the American Consulate dated 24 August 1949 that he had been rejected for immigration to the United States.

b. 1951 Investigation:

KOSTIUK, under the name HRYHORIJ KOSTIUK aka PODOLAK, was the subject of visa screening case EC #266817 in 1951. During the course of this investigation, KOSTIUK revealed that he was using the name BORIS PODOLAK to sign articles written by him for the newspaper 'Ukraine Today'. This alias was used to protect the security of his parents who still resided in the Soviet Union. KOSTIUK stated that he was rejected for immigration to Australia in June or July 1950, reason unknown.

RE: HOLUBNYCZYJ, WSEWOLOD aka HOLUB, HOLAB,
FELIX VS. PELIKS

Personal Data

Born	5 June 1928 at Bohoduchiw, Ukraine
Nationality	Ukraine

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Citizenship	Soviet
Marital Status	Single
Height	6'2"
Weight	167 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Grey
Scars	None
Previous Residence:	Munich, Germany - Freemann Warner Kaserne
Residence as of March, 1954:	New York, New York

In March 1950, HOLUBNYCZYJ was the subject of visa screening case EC #143098. No derogatory information was developed. Information subsequent to 1949 lists HOLUBNYCZYJ as a co-worker within the Auswaertige Vertretung des Ukrainischen Hauptbefreiungsrates- Foreign Representation of the Ukrainian Council for Liberation.

Information dated March 1954 indicated that HOLUBNYCZYJ, then residing in New York, New York, was the United States representative for the publication 'Vpered' (Forward), the official news organ of the left wing of the URDP (Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party), which is published in Munich. It was reported that HOLUBNYCZYJ contributed most of the articles written by the newspaper 'Vpered', signing many of the articles with the aliases HOLAB, FELIX, or VS. PELIKS.

RE: *TURCHMANOVITCH, MIKHAIL, aka
~~*TURTSCHMANOWITSCH, MYHYLO~~

In March 1948, MIKHAIL TURCHMANOVITCH, then residing in Stuttgart, was reported to be the editor of the newspaper 'Ukrainski Wicti' (VISTI)(Ukrainian News) located in Neu Ulm.

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MYHYLO TURTSCHMANOWITSCH, a member of the Central Committee of the URDP (Ukrainska Revolutsyno Demokratychna Partya - Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party), a resident of Mittenwald, Jaeger Kaserne, was formerly expelled from the URDP by the second congress of the URDP held on 15 and 16 May 1948 because of his leftist leanings.

RE: ~~RYWAK~~, WASYL (BASILIUS)

Information dated July 1950 indicated that RYWAK, born 19 December 1911 at Torky/Przuomysl, Poland, residing at Munich 9, Eduard Schmidstrasse 31/0, was the subject of visa screening case EC #165274. RYWAK listed his former residences as follows: January 1945, Trieste; December 1945, Rome; January 1948, Munich. RYWAK also listed New York as his destination in the United States.

RE: ~~DATZKO~~, ~~DAZKO~~, ~~DATSKO~~, ~~DACKO~~,
~~KYRYLO (CYRIL) VASILJEVITCH aka~~
~~TROITZKI (TROITZKIS), VICTOR aka~~
~~JAROVOY, JAROSLAV, KYRYLO~~

Personal Data:

Born	7 June 1905 at Kirvliwka by Kiev
Height	6 feet
Weight	180 pounds
Eyes	Grey
Hair	Black
Nationality	Ukrainian
Religion	Greek Catholic
Wife	OLGA nee BORYSIW, born 23 July 1914 at Kowel, Poland.
Son	MICHAEL, born 1 September 1938
Daughter	OLGA, born 3 March 1940
Daughter	ANNA, born 14 February 1948

Wartime History:

Residences: 1946 - 1949 Neu Ulm, Reinhardt
Kaserne, DP Camp
- 1950 Emigrated to New York
City.
- 1951 Plainfield, New Jersey

Reports concerning DATZKO's activities during the time of World War II are quite conflicting. During his visa investigation in June 1949, DATZKO stated that he served as an officer in the Soviet Army until he was taken prisoner by the Germans and held at Kerch, USSR, until March 1943 when he was released and allowed to return to Kiev. DATZKO stated that he remained in Kiev until October 1943 when he was taken by the Germans to Weimar where he worked on the railroad until July 1944. From July 1944 until 1945, DATZKO said that he was publisher of a Ukrainian newspaper. In April 1945 he returned to Weimar where he remained until June 1945 to avoid arrest by the Gestapo. He then went to an Augsburg DP Camp where he resided until October 1945 when he went to the DP camp at Neu Ulm.

Other sources reported that DATZKO, a deputy commander for communications in a radio division of the Soviet Army, was taken prisoner by the Germans on the Kerch Peninsula in Crimea in 1942. From 1942 until 1944 DATZKO was said to have been a propagandist for the Reichskommissariat in Rowno, Ukraine. In 1945 DATZKO was reportedly in Berlin as chief for Ukrainian propaganda on the staff of (General) SHANDRUK. DATZKO was reported to have come to Augsburg in July 1945.

Political Activity:

DATZKO has reportedly been associated, usually in a propaganda capacity, with the following organizations:

Ukrainian Journalistic Union - elected leader on 16 October 1946.

URDP (Ukrianska Revolyutsiynedemokraticzna Partiya - Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party) - one of original founders and member of central committee.

Ukrainski Visti (Ukrainian News)

TUVO (Tovarus Ukrainskikh Veteranov - Union of Ukrainian Veterans)(changed to SUV).

SUV (Sojus Ukrainskich Veteranov - Union of Ukrainian Veterans) - chief propaganda department.

UNR (Ukrainskaya Narodoya Respublika - Ukrainian People's Republic - worked in War Ministry.

UUC (Union of Ukrainian Combatants) - council member.

SUN (Sojus Ukrainskuch Narodiw - Union of Ukrainian Nationals) - Co-founder and deputy leader.

Ukrainian Aid Committee.

Political Policy Board of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Intelligence Activities:

In December 1947, it was reported that DATZKO was trying to obtain the aid of former high ranking German intelligence officers to assist in the formation of a Ukrainian army.

In February 1948 a source reported that DATZKO, who talked as if he had influence with U.S. Headquarters and CIC, called several military persons to a conference between 14 and 21 December 1947. At this conference DATZKO stated that he had been authorized by a Major MARSHALL of the U.S. Intelligence Service to organize an intelligence service. DATZKO instructed that all Ukrainian groups which work for the Americans should give him a copy of all material which they submit to the Americans.

A source of another American intelligence agency reported that he had talked to DATZKO on 16 January 1948 at which time DATZKO revealed that he had had two conferences at the U.S. Headquarters in Frankfurt/Main. At the first conference DATZKO gave some intelligence information, warned that the former German General Staff Officers in American employ were not forwarding all the reports that they received, outlined a plan whereby DATZKO would receive a copy of all reports from Ukrainian sources and thus the Germans would be exposed, and informed the Americans that he, DATZKO, intended to develop his intelligence information on a political basis with support from the UNR, the Organization of Ukrainian Veterans, and the Bagrianij faction of the URDP. Another source reported that the conferences with the Americans took place between 14 and 21 December 1947 and that a U.S. Major MARSHALL allegedly authorized DATZKO to organize an intelligence net.

Several U.S. intelligence agencies were contacted and indicated that no Major MARSHALL was known to them. Nor could it be ascertained that DATZKO had visited any intelligence officer connected with Headquarters, EUCOM.

Allegations:

In 1946 two letters were written by Ukrainian refugees to the Soviet repatriation officers in Stuttgart

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denouncing DATZKO as a war criminal.

In 1950, another U.S. Agency reported that, sometime prior to his emigration to the United States in October 1949, DATZKO told BORIS LEVYTSKY, a member of the URDP in Munich, that he had had an easy life under the Soviet regime. At that time, DATZKO was an instructor at an NKVD school and, in recognition of his excellent work, had been presented with a villa near Kiev."

T-15, another governmental agency which conducts security and intelligence investigations, advised on August 13, 1956, that BORIS LEWYTSKYI, aka; WILHELM LAMBERT, PAUL SIKORA and ULI LAMMERT, RIS (Russian Intelligence Service) courier, were arrested in October, 1955, in Berlin, Germany, by the GCIS (German Criminal Investigation Service) on suspicion of espionage. At the time of their arrest, LEWYTSKYI had in his possession, the names of seventy-four persons who reportedly were then or previously employed by intelligence organizations in West Germany.

It was alleged that LEWYTSKYI, whose residence address was Nr. 4 Daenkhel Strasse, Munich, Germany, was in Berlin on the date of arrest for the express purpose of turning those names and other materials over to LAMMERT.

The investigation by the German authorities revealed LEWYTSKYI had extensive intelligence connections with Western interests during the past several years in addition to his affiliation with the RIS.

T-15 recently learned that LEWYTSKYI and LAMMERT have been released from custody by order of the Federal Court at Karlsruhe, Germany, and the case against them dismissed. The dismissal of this case was based

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on an agreement between the East and West Zone German Governments, that LAMMERT, the son of an East Zone Communist Party functionary would be released and returned to East Zone, Germany, with the release and return to West Zone, Germany, of an important member of the Gehlen Organization, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment in East Zone, Germany. With LAMMERT's release, LEWYTSKYI also was released and it is reported he has again taken up residence at his former Munich, Germany address.

With reference to BORYS LEWITCKY and his alleged five associates, who are presumed to be residing in the United States, the files of the New York Office, as of September 10, 1956, contain the following information which may possibly refer to these individuals.

GRYHORYI KOSTJUK, aka:
(FNU) PODOLAK

The New York Office files contain information which appears to refer to the above captioned individuals and is set out immediately below or set out under the captions WESEWOLD HOLUBNYCHYJ, and BORYS LEWITCKY, or is set forth in other portions of this report . . .

T-1, upon recontact on April 5, 1956, believed GRYHORYI KOSTJUK, aka: (FNU) PODOLAK, is identical with GREGORY PODOLIAK, aka: JURY KOSTTOK, and may possibly be identical with IVAN KOSTUK-PODULIAK.

T-1 feels that the first name IVAN may not be a true name. T-1, however, stated that the name KOSTUK-PODULIAK must certainly refer to GRYHORYI KOSTJUK, aka: PODOLAK.

IVAN KOSTUK-PODULIAK, Apartment 9, 747 Ninth Avenue, New York City, was interviewed on January 5, 1955,

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by SA WALTER C. GUTHEIL concerning MYKOLA STEPANENKO. He stated that he met STEPANENKO in 1946 at Ulm, Germany. At that time, STEPANENKO was a journalist for the Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party newspaper and they worked together at the Voice of America, New York City, in the Ukrainian Section.

(FNU) RYWAK;
MICHAEL TURTCHEMANOWICH

The New York Office files contain no additional pertinent information concerning the above captioned individuals, other than what is set forth in another section of this report, which possibly refers to the above captioned individuals.

~~BORIS LEWITCKY~~, was: ~~BORYS~~
~~LEWYTZKYJ~~, ~~BORYS LEWICKYJ~~,
~~LEVICKI~~, ~~LEVYTSKY~~, ~~LEWYTZKYK~~,
~~BORIS LEWYTSKYI~~, ~~WILHELM~~
~~LAMBERT~~, ~~PAUL SIKORA~~, ~~BORIS~~
~~LEVITSKY~~, ~~BORIS LEVICKY~~

MYKOLA STEPANENKO was interviewed on June 11 and 17, 1953, by SA JOHN W. SHINDOLER, and he furnished the following information:

He (STEPANENKO) was born December 6, 1918, at Tyshkiwci, Ukraine. In 1943, he was taken as a forced laborer to Germany, where he was a displaced person until 1949, when he left Europe and arrived in the United States at New York City on December 15, 1949. He was associated with the URDP while in Germany, as a member.

The URDP was organized in 1945, at New Ulm, Germany, under IVAN BAHRIANY, a well known anti-Communist

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writer from the Ukraine whose family was liquidated by the Soviets.

According to STEPANENKO, the URDP was founded in Germany and it proposed to struggle against Soviet Russia for an independent Ukraine. The founders, in addition to BAHRIANY, were: PAULO MALAR, MIHAILO WOSKOBIJNIK, IVAN DUBYNEC, GRIGORYJ PODOLJAK, aka: YURIJ KOSTIJUK, MIHAILO TURKMANOVIC, ROMAN PALADJCHUK, BORIS LEVICKY and IVAN MAYSTRENKO.

According to STEPANENKO, on February 2, 1948, a group led by IVAN ~~MAYSTRENKO~~ split from the majority and formed its own faction, also bearing the same name, Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party. In this group were GRIGORYJ PODOLJAK, aka: YURIJ KOSTIJUK, BORIS LEVICKY, MIHAILO TURKMANOVIC, ROMAN PALADJCHUK and several others of lesser importance. This split was caused by this group's advocating a Socialist program similar to that of the Italian pro-Communist Party of Nenni, for a future liberated Ukraine. It started publishing a monthly newspaper for working people called "Vpered" (Forward) in Germany, which favored Ukrainian National Communists and attacked "so-called American Imperialism", although anti-Soviet.

The Maystrenko Group was excluded by a Congress of the URDP, held in Germany in May, 1948, and denounced as Socialists. There then remained the "Orthodox" Group of BAHRIANY which favored a Democratic Government for the Ukraine with no socialism or totalitarianism of any kind.

T-6, another governmental agency which conducts security and intelligence investigations, advised in November, 1951, that BORIS LEVITSKY was Editor of "Vpered", the Left-Wing newspaper of the URDP, at Aschaffenburg, Germany.

T-1 advised, upon recontact on April 5, 1956, that BORIS LEVITSKY and BORYS LEWITCKY are identical, and

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SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY and BORIS LEVITSKY are brothers.

T-4 also furnished background information concerning BORYS LEWITCKY, aka: BORIS LEVITSKY, as follows:

He would be about forty-forty five years of age now. He went to school in Lviv, West Ukraine, and his father taught school in a high school in West Ukraine. He became a journalist and was also married. Before World War II, BORYS was in the Bandera Group. During World War II, he broke with this group. After the War (1945) he was an organizer of the URDP. In 1948, the URDP threw BORYS out and BORYS formed his own left-wing group called the URDP.

This latter group formed in Munich, Germany, and had contact with left-wing groups in France, Hungary, Mexico and other countries. He published a paper called "Vpered".

T-1 believes that BORYS is a Communist because at a meeting of the URDP (before the split), at which T-1 was present, IVAN MEISTRENKO, one of the founders of the URDP, stated that he, MEISTRENKO, was a Marxist and a Communist. BORYS supported MEISTRENKO in every way.

T-1 also had several talks with BORYS and he always spoke against "Capitalism" and said everything should be controlled by the State.

BORYS and the left-wing group of the URDP were anti-STALIN and pro-TITO-TROTSKY. The last T-1 heard of BORYS was that he had been arrested in Germany for espionage.

SVIATOSLAW LEWITCKY,
aka: LEWYTCKY

The New York Office files contain the following

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information which possibly refers to the above captioned individual:

On October 20, 1954, VLADIMIR KEDROWSKY, 622 Main Street, Metuchen, New Jersey, and T-1 furnished the following information to SAS BILL WILLIAMS and ROBERT J. KIRWAN concerning SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY.

He was born in the Ukraine and is a former Second Lieutenant in a German SS Division. After World War II, LEVITSKY joined the Bandera Group in Germany, and in 1950 or 1951, he emigrated to the United States. LEVITSKY has a brother BORIS LEVITSKY, who resided in Munich, Germany. KEDROWSKY and T-1 advised that BORIS LEVITSKY was a Communist and was on the Editorial Staff of the pro-Communist newspaper "Upered" ("Forward"), which newspaper is edited in Munich, Germany.

SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY was a member of "The Defense of Four Freedoms" in New York City, and was considered dangerous to the United States by KEDROWSKY and T-1, because of his close association with Professor KONONENKO and IVAN VOVCHUK.

KEDROWSKY and T-1 described KONONENKO as having taught finance and Marxist theory in a cooperative college in Kharkov, Ukraine, while the Ukraine was under Soviet occupation during 1920-1922, and taught at this school until German occupation.

In 1945 or 1946, he appeared in displaced persons camps in Germany and lectured on Marxist theory. In 1950 or 1951 he came to the United States.

KEDROWSKY and T-1 described VOVCHUK as having served as Director of Technical Schools in Kharkov, and while he was Director, several of his students were burned in a theatre fire. As a result of this incident, all the teachers involved were punished, except VOVCHUK. He was

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not punished, according to KEDROWSKY and T-1, because he was a Communist, but KEDROWSKY and T-1 could offer no proof of this. KEDROWSKY and T-1 stated that a few years ago the Ukrainian newspaper "Nedila", published in Germany, contained an article which stated that VOVCHUK was employed by a Soviet State Hospital during 1936-1941 or 1942. This article included correspondence signed by several persons telling about VOVCHUK's beastiality in Soviet State Hospitals.

T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and is generally acquainted with Ukrainian activities in the United States, advised on September 13, 1956, that the Defense of Four Freedoms (DFF) is one of the large Ukrainian organizations in the United States which advocates support of Ukrainian and Ukrainian Nationalist Groups. It is anti-Communist, but is very much influenced by the principles of Naziism and Fascism.

The DFF advocates a separate, independent National State in the Ukraine.

T-7 was uncertain but believed the headquarters of the DFF was located in New York City.

Upon recontact on April 5, 1956, T-1 advised that SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY and SWJATOSLAW LEWITCKY are identical and SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY and BORYS LEWITCKY, aka: BORIS LEVITSKY, are brothers.

T-1 also stated on April 5, 1956, that the information which he furnished on October 20, 1954, which is set forth above, concerning SVIATOSLAW LEVITSKY, is still true. T-1 added that when the Bandera Group split completely in 1954, SVIATOSLAW went with the REBET Faction, which is "left-wing".

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WESEWOLD HOLUBNYCHYJ,
aka: WESEWOLD HOLUB

New York Office files contain the following information which possibly refers to the above captioned individual:

On June 22, 1953, Mr. MYKOLA STEPANENKO, 677 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, a former employee of the Voice of America, and a student at Columbia University, New York City, advised SA FRANK C. KEMER that he considers GREGORY PODOLIAK, aka: JURY KOSTTOK, to be of the same political complexion as VSEVOLOD HOLUBNYCHYJ and his father SERGE HOLUBNYCHYJ.

According to STEPANENKO, VSEVOLOD was employed by the Ford Foundation's Russian Research Program, and a student at Columbia University. STEPANENKO considered the HOLUBNYCHYJs and PODOLIAK to be Ukrainians, anti-Stalinists, anti-Capitalists, and "Tito-like" in political belief.

STEPANENKO explained that these persons believed that Ukrainia should establish a nationalist, classless society or worker's state, in which the workers would control the methods of production, manufacturing and agriculture, etcetera.

STEPANENKO considered them to be "Trotskyists" insofar as they are anti-Stalinists. STEPANENKO stated that PODOLIAK was employed at the Russian Research Program of the Ford Foundation at Columbia University.

T-6 advised on September 24, 1953, that VSEVOLOD HOLUBNYCHY was a young Ukrainian journalist who emigrated to the United States in 1949. He was reported to have once been a member of the Komsomal, and since 1946,

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a member of the URDP.

It was also reported that since his arrival in the United States, he has written on American subjects for the publication "Vpered". These articles have been anti-American and anti-Administration.

T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported that THOMAS STONE, International Representative of the Libertarian Socialist League (LSL) advised in April, 1953, he had been in New York City on April 10, 1953, to confer with JULIAN DIAMOND and FRANK SMITH, National Officers of the Libertarian Socialist League and one "HOLAB," a native of Ukraine, who, according to STONE, represents the anti-Communist underground of Europe in the United States.

STONE related that "HOLAB's" organization has headquarters in Munich, Germany and has a membership of eight hundred in Western Europe with groups established in Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. This group has been working with the "International Socialist League"; however, fundamental differences developed and the underground group has turned to the LSL. According to STONE, there will be a series of meetings with "HOLAB" and a manifesto will be issued. STONE said "HOLAB's" work in the United States must be top secret to prevent Communist and Russian Secret Police from finding out about this work. As a security measure, any public announcements by LSL of meetings with "HOLAB" will reflect that the meetings took place in Paris or London. "HOLAB" is reported not to be asking for money but it would be welcome.

"HOLAB's" group publishes a thirty-two page monthly publication in Munich which is smuggled through

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the Iron Curtain. "HOLAB" reported to STONE that he believes dictatorship in Russia will end with STALIN's death and that now there will be several parties in Russia instead of one. "HOLAB" is reported to have been with a guerrilla organization which fought against both Germans and Russians during World War II and after Stalingrad had to clear out of the country.

On June 1953, T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, said he knew of one VSEVOLOD HOLUB, whose real name is VSEVOLOD HOLUBNYCHYJ, a Ukrainian emigrant in New York City. T-9 said that this individual has been sending contributions of articles to the monthly Ukrainian newspaper, "Vpered" (Forward). He said "Vpered" is a Leftist, Social-democratic, anti-Communist, anti-Soviet newspaper.

According to T-9, articles from "Vpered" have been reprinted in "Labor Action", the publication of the Independent Socialist League. (ISL).

The Independent Socialist League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

T-9 further advised that "Vpered" is an organ of the Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party (URDP). This Party was organized in Germany in 1945 having the goal to lead the fight for the independence of Ukraine and against the Soviets. Later this organization split into two groups over Socialism. One group, a Leftist one, is led by JOHN MAYSTRENKO, and has a branch in the United States called Dobrus (Democratic Union of the Ukrainian Persecuted by the Soviets).

T-9 said he knew nothing about the founding by HOLUB of an organization in Germany or about the Libertarian Socialist League. He also said he knows of no one named "HOLAB".

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On June 18, 1953, VSEVOLOD HOLUB, 319 East 70th Street, New York City, was contacted under pretext and the following information was obtained:

He is "business representative" of "Vpered," an anti-Communist, non-Marxist publication, for which he is paid. He also said he is employed by the Columbia University, Ford Foundation Research Program of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

During the course of the interview, Mr. HOLUB said he knew of no other individual having the name of "HOLAB" or "HOLUB." He said he never heard of the Libertarian Socialist League, nor of Mr. DIAMOND or Mr. SMITH of the Libertarian Socialist League. HOLUB said he has heard of the Independent Socialist League as a group which "supports" the Ukrainian "cause". According to HOLUB, the connections with the Independent Socialist League and the Ukrainian "cause" is through "Vpered" and "Vs. Feliks", of the Editorial Board of "Vpered" in Munich, Germany.

Description of VSEVOLOD HOLUB ascertained during contact:

Age	About 26 years
Height	5' 10"
Weight	190 pounds, heavy, stocky build
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Peculiarities	<u>Right leg is about three inches shorter than left leg, causing him to walk with a limp.</u> Speaks with Russian accent and has a low pitched "throaty" voice.

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Citizenship

According to HOLUB, he is not yet a citizen of the United States.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, checked by SE THOMAS J. MC GUIRE on June 29, 1953, reflected no record of SERGE HOLUBNYCNYJ or VSEVOLOD HOLUBNYCNYJ under that surname or under the surname of HOLUB.

It is to be noted the following names appear on the mailbox of HOLUB at 319 East 70th Street, New York City.

S. HOLUBNYCNYJ
LYDIA*SHYHYMAHA
VSEVOLOD S. HOLUB

On June 18, 1953, (Mrs.) JOE ZETTLE, Superintendent, 317 East 70th Street, New York City, advised SA KEMER that LYDIA SHYHYMAHA is the wife of VESEVOLOD HOLUB and HOLUB's parents live in the apartment adjacent HOLUB's.

Mrs. ZETTLE said these individuals are displaced persons having come from Ukraina about three years ago. According to Mrs. ZETTLE, all the individuals go to work daily with the exception of VSEVOLOD HOLUB, who does a great deal of typing in his apartment. Mrs. ZETTLE could give no information regarding the activities of these people.

On May 8, 1953, T-8 advised that on April 4, 1953, at a meeting of the Libertarian Socialist League, (LSL) National Executive Committee, it was reported that

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on March 13, 1953, the LSL had corresponded with the "Vpered" Representative regarding future cooperation between LSL and the Ukrainian Socialist Movement.

T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 27, 1951, that VSEVOLOD S. HOLUB, 511 East 73rd Street, New York City, was in touch with WILLIAM S. AINSWORTH, 16 Rowdale Road, Birmingham, England, who is a leading official of the Cliff Group of Trotskyists.

This is a group of Trotskyists in the United Kingdom, led by one T. CLIFF. According to T-10, HOLUB is a regular reader of "Socialist Review", the periodical of the Cliff Group, and appears to be in sympathy with Trotskyist views expressed therein.

HOLUB, according to T-10, has also written articles in the German magazine "Funken", which he, HOLUB, said can be printed in "Socialist Review", if AINSWORTH is interested.

T-11, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is familiar with some of the activities of VSEVOLOD HOLUB and SERGE HOLUBNYCNYJ, 319 East 70th Street, New York City, reported that on July 31, 1953, SERGE HOLUBNYCNYJ received a letter bearing the return address "J. J. DIAMOND, 2109 Walton Avenue, Bronx 53, New York."

The Election Records of the Borough of the Bronx, New York, as checked by SA DENNIS W. CARINESS on September 29, 1952, indicate JULIAN JACOB DIAMOND resided at 2109 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York, since 1940.

On April 9, 1956, the person who identified herself as Mrs. JULIAN DIAMOND, was contacted under pretext and Mrs. DIAMOND stated that she and her husband reside at 2109 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York.

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T-8 furnished, on December 7, 1954, a copy of the report of the "Seventh National Convention of the Libertarian Socialist League, September 4, 5, 6, 1954", held in Washington, D.C. This report reflected that during the conference, J.D., identified by T-8 on December 7, 1954, as JULIAN DIAMOND, had been elected Conference Chairman, a member of the National Coordinating Committee and National Treasurer of the LSL.

T-8, on January 26, 1955, made available a copy of "Worker's World", Volume I, number 1, dated December, 1954, which reflects that the publication was formerly known as "Socialist Views" and is the official organ of the League For A Worker's World, formerly known as the Libertarian Socialist League.

On the page preceding page 1, the following is set forth:

"Program Of The League For
A Worker's World"

"1. Affirming the necessity of a struggle to the end against the Capitalist system, founded on the exploitation of a class of wage workers by a class of possessors of the means of production;

"2. Affirming the necessity of a struggle to the end against the Russian system of State Capitalism, based on the exploitation of a class of wage workers by the State;

"3. We have fixed as our objective, the absolute abolition of the wages system by the taking over of the collective instruments of production, by the collective economic organs of the workers themselves in a world-wide Socialist community, thereby putting an end once and for all to poverty and war, and ushering in an era of real human freedom".

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On August 12, 1953, PAWLO MALAR, Editor of "Prometheus", a Ukrainian language weekly newspaper published at Hamtramck, Michigan, advised SAS THEODORE S. KLIMASZEWSKI and PAUL M. W. STERNER substantially as follows:

There is no known organization in the United States sympathetic with or controlled by JOHN MAYSTRENKO's Socialistic faction of the URDP, which is in opposition to the JOHN BAHRIANY Democratic faction of the URDP. Both URDP factions desire an independent Ukraine, free from the control of the USSR.

The Maystrenko Group of the URDP in Munich, Germany, publishes "Vpered" ("Forward") and MALAR believed that there were possibly some Ukrainians in the United States who were sympathetic toward the MAYSTRENKO Socialistic faction of the URDP.

In this connection, he mentioned that VSEVOLOD HOLUB, Post Office Box 24, New York 21, New York, apparently receives "Vpered" from Germany and sometimes forwards it to MALAR's newspaper.

In March, 1951, SA GEORGE G. MC KENNA purchased two copies of "Vpered" #4, 1950, at the ISL Headquarters, 114 West 14th Street, New York City. This publication, which described itself as a "Ukrainian Review For Workers", was written in the Ukrainian language and its partial translation reflected that it supported the URDP and the Ukrainian Army of Liberation, the goal of which was to liberate the Ukraine and establish an anti-Imperialist, Socialist, classless state, after the liquidation of Soviet bureaucracy.

The January 12, 1953, issue of the weekly newspaper "Labor Action", the publication of the ISL,

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according to T-9, contains a story entitled "Discussion In The Ukrainian Forest". The story was described as first published in "Vpered", the organ of the URDP in Germany. The story deals with the Ukrainian People's Army which was fighting guerilla action against the Soviets in 1945. On page eight of this issue of "Labor Action", it states that the program of the ISL is for "Socialist Democracy and against two systems of exploitation, which divide the world, Capitalism and Stalinism".

T-13, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 10, 1954, that Post Office Box 24, New York 21, New York, had been rented since October 13, 1951, by V. S. HOLUB, and a foreign language newspaper called "Vpered", whose address was given as 319 East 70th Street, New York City.

T-12, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 26, 1953, that VSEVOLOD HOLUB, Post Office Box #24, New York 21, New York, had been sent the May, 1953 issue of the "Yugoslav Review".

The Yugoslav Information Center, 816 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, is registered with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., as an Agent of the Yugoslav Government, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Information Center publishes a monthly periodical in New York entitled "Yugoslav Review".

T-14, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows on August 3, 1953:

~~ALBERT GATES~~, National Secretary of the ISL,

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made a check dated June 16, 1953, in the amount of ten dollars, payable to "Vpered". This check was endorsed "Vpered", Post Office Bcx #24, New York 21, New York, WSEVOLOD HOLUBNYCNYS".

This information supplied by T-14, should not be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

IWAN DUBYNEC, 328 East 6th Street, New York City, a Ukrainian and founder of the URDP in Germany in 1945, who is sympathetic with the BAHRIANY Group of the URDP, advised SA JOHN W. SHINDLER as follows, on February 10, 1954:

There is no known organized group of Ukrainians sympathetic with the JOHN MAYSTRENKO Socialists of the URDP in the United States. However, there are some Ukrainians in this country who follow MAYSTRENKO's ideology, namely VSEVOLOD HOLUB and LEO MAYSTRENKO, JOHN MAYSTRENKO's son.

VSEVOLOD HOLUB, has, in the past, been listed in "Vpered", the Ukrainian newspaper printed in Munich, Germany, by JOHN MAYSTRENKO's Group of the URDP, as being the "representative and distributor" of this irregular newspaper in the United States.

This newspaper has no circulation since there is no demand among Ukrainians for its "Socialistic ideas" regarding a future liberated Ukraine.

Only HOLUB and LEO MAYSTRENKO compose what might be called the MAYSTRENKO Group of the URDP in this country, and their sympathizers, according to DUBYNEC, would not number over ten persons of "little influence". He could not recall the names of any other sympathizers.

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HOLUB and LEO MAYSTRENKO want an independent Ukraine of a "Socialist type", but they are anti-Stalinist in political thought with views very similar to TITO in Yugoslavia. They are Ukrainian Socialists.

According to DUBYNEC, HOLUB and LEO MAYSTRENKO are not known to be cooperating with any Trotskyist Group, however, that could be possible, since like Trotskyists, MAYSTRENKO's sympathizers so hate Stalinism that they might collaborate with the Trotskyists in fighting the USSR.

The MAYSTRENKO Socialists, like HOLUB, favor revolution and then Socialism for the Ukraine only.

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Concerning KYRYLO VASILJEVITCH DATZKO, also known as Dazko, Datsko, Dacko, mentioned previously by T-3 as possibly identical with one of the associates of BORYS LEWYTCKY, who are residing in the United States, the New York Office files contain the following information:

On November 25, 1953, KYRYLO DACKO was interviewed by SAS ROBERT E. MANGAN and BERT P. STICKLER, at DACKO's residence, 8 Highland Boulevard, New Market, New Jersey. During this interview, DACKO stated subsequent to being sent to the front lines as a member of the Soviet Army, on June 2, 1941, he was captured by the Germans. After being captured in the Summer of 1942, he became a consultant of Ukrainian Intelligence to the German Army. DACKO stated that between 1942 and 1944, through the German Army, he tried to form an Independent Ukrainian Army to fight the Russians and eventually liberate the Ukraine into an Independent Democratic State. However, DACKO's proposal was turned down. In 1944, he was permitted by the Germans to organize a Ukrainian Army, consisting of Ukrainian prisoners of war held by the Germans, but under the supervision of the SS Standarte Kurt Eggart. DACKO stated that he heard that the Germans formed another Ukrainian Army and were using them against the English and Americans. DACKO stated that upon hearing this, he advised the German authorities to remove the Ukrainian Army from the western front or he would disband the Ukrainian Army. DACKO stated that at this time, the war was within two or three months of its end, and he was appointed chief of Ukrainian Propaganda Section, under Oberkommando der Wehrmacht in Germany. His duties were to publish two newspapers, the "Ukrainian News" for the military and the "Voice" for civilians, both containing news and propaganda to further the aims and ideals of the Ukrainians.

DACKO stated that he never knowingly worked with the Gestapo. He admitted that he tried to locate captured Ukrainians to train and utilize them in fighting the Russians; however, he said he only located one or two and the war ended before they could be used. DACKO stated that he did not ferret out and attempt to liquidate Soviet Generals.

who had defected to the Germans and was serving in a lesser capacity.

DACKO stated that during his career in the Russian Army, he attended a Russian Military School in Kiev. He said that this was compulsory upon graduating from college. He also advised that during his training he was taught sabotage and espionage. At no time, DACKO claimed, did he knowingly engage in espionage or sabotage or ever teach a class of individuals belonging to the Russian Secret Police, or for that matter, ever work with them.

DACKO advised that after the war, he became Deputy Commander of a Displaced Persons Camp in New Ulm, Germany. When the Russians learned that he was there, they attempted to apprehend him but DACKO stated a friendly American captain at the DP Camp would not permit the Russians to arrest him. In this connection, DACKO stated he used the name of VICTOR TROITSKYJ, YAROSLAV and YAROIY DATSKO and KYRYLO TROITSKY.

DACKO stated that one day while he was still Deputy Commander of the DP Camp in New Ulm, Germany, a soldier, BORYS DIATLOV, who had fought under him and who was wanted by the Russians, came to him and asked for help. DIATLOV stated that the Russians were looking for him (DIATLOV) for some reason and that if they located him, he would probably be murdered. DACKO stated that accordingly, in order to save this soldier's life, he gave him papers which identified him as his son, VITALIY DACKO, who had been in the Ukrainian Independent Army. DACKO explained that his son, VITALIY DACKO, when the Red Army captured Prague, returned to Germany (1945) where he contracted pneumonia and died.

DACKO stated that while he was in the DP Camp in New Ulm, an attempt was made on his life. He said he was returning from the printing office where the "Ukrainian News" was being published when three men attacked him. He said he fought them off and they ran away when some friends of his came to his aid when he cried for help. DACKO said he believed that his attackers were hired by the Russians.

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DACKO stated that his first wife was MARIE DACKO, whom he divorced for political reasons. He explained that MARIE's father did something wrong and was sent to Siberia. DACKO said that this action would have hurt him as an officer if some drastic measure was not taken. Consequently he divorced his wife so that he could keep his reputation and status in the Army.

DACKO said that in 1949, he came to the United States under the sponsorship of KALENIK LISSIUK and was employed by him approximately four months when he resigned and started working for the Harris Structural Steel Company, New Market, New Jersey, as a laborer. He said that he left this company a few months ago and is presently working at the Condensor Corporation in South Plainfield, New Jersey.