

UNCLASSIFIED

INTERNAL  
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SECRET

## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

SR/3-CA  
1501 JJ: afo  
x 4387

NO.

DATE

31 October 1960

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S  
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

CSR/3-CA

31  
Oct 60

#1.

2.

SR/6 (Bio) JP  
~~SR/3~~

JSP

To 2: See para 4 on  
RISNIK SHEVCHENKO.

3.

CSR/3

JS

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

2-5:

No record 1047 J of this  
SHEVCHENKO, though  
several others recorded  
at Vienna Youth Conf.  
Para 4 implies previous  
references to Valery (Valerian)  
SHEVCHENKO, re letters,  
etc. Can you provide  
them for us please?  
(We are running #1)  
Traces as well.)  
RCA

PS. No record of Olek S either.

3-5: Do not wish recommend  
budget increase until take from  
next travel season warrants.  
If necessary, expenses other than  
those pertaining to REDSKIN must  
be cut. JSP

14.

R/6/Bio JP

15.

SR/3-CA

FORM 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958 O - 476731

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31 October 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Operational Meeting in New York attended by AECASSOWARY/2, 15, 17, 26, 27, [ ] - 17-19 October 1960.

1. Mrs. P. ~~FEDORIV~~ of Poland visited AECASSOWARY/2 on 15 October. She is the wife of a former underground leader, a UPA/SB man, whom AECASSOWARY/2 believes still is alive. He was gassed in an attack by Polish troops in 1947 but was revived two days later. In 1951 or 1952, he was sentenced to death in Warsaw but AECASSOWARY/2 believes he was amnestied.

AECASSOWARY/2 has known Mrs. FEDORIV for about 25 years. Before marrying her present husband, she was a girl friend of Colonel Vasil KOVAL (true name KUK), last Commanding Officer of the UPA, recently surfaced by the Soviets. She was also in the underground. She was arrested in 1947 and sentenced to ten years in prison, but was amnestied in 1956. She visited her mother in Berezhany, Western Ukraine, in 1956 and went there again in 1958 when her mother died. Mrs. FEDORIV presently is visiting her husband's brother in Canada on a visitor's visa from Poland which was due to expire on 21 October. AECASSOWARY/2 asked her to have her visa extended as he would like to talk with her in greater length and also to discuss with her the open letter supposedly written by V. KUK which appeared in the September issue No. 71 of Za Povernenya Na Batkivshchynu. The article is an appeal (supposedly made personally by KUK) to Ukrainian emigre nationalists to return to the homeland. Mrs. FEDORIV has with her in Canada two or three photographs of KOVAL which AECASSOWARY/2 will obtain for use by our technical people in order to determine the authenticity of the newspaper photograph. AECASSOWARY/2 and others who knew KOVAL do not believe the man appearing in the newspaper photo along with KOVAL's letter is KOVAL. Bohdan, one of KOVAL's couriers, also stated he did not believe it was KOVAL. AECASSOWARY/2 submitted a photograph of KOVAL taken ca. 1939 which will be sent to TSD for comparison with the new photograph.

2. Paul asked AECASSOWARY/2 about the flap caused by NOVITSKY talking to URDP members in Munich regarding his contact activities in Rome, which he said were sponsored by "an unnamed firm backed by the United States Government," and asked AECASSOWARY/2 to clarify what he had told NOVITSKY when briefing him for the Rome operations. AECASSOWARY/2 stated that NOVITSKY had told him URDP colleagues that he had collaborated with some other Ukrainians in Rome but that he didn't mention the name of Prolog or the United States Government. AECASSOWARY/2

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believes that because he didn't provide NOVITSKY with specifics during his briefing, the latter invented a story on his own to build himself up in the eyes of his friends. NOVITSKY was very impressed with Rome and with all the activities and he became carried away. He told AECASSOWARY/2 he was anxious for his daughter to see Rome and that he would also send her on a visit to the USSR. AECASSOWARY/2 seemed quite embarrassed during the entire discussion. He said he was sorry and that he didn't realize NOVITSKY could be so naive. Paul told AECASSOWARY/2 that we consider NOVITSKY completely burned and useless for any future operations.

3. AECASSOWARY/2 was instructed to make a written report on his own recent trip to Europe to cover places he visited, what he did, whom he saw, etc. Because of his workload and the absence of any secretarial help, he may come to Washington to write his report in AECASSOWARY/15's office with the help of our secretarial staff.

4. During conversations with Ivan KOSHELIVETS in Munich, KOSHELIVETS for the first time revealed his true name Ivan Maksymovych YARISHKO to AECASSOWARY/2 and talked freely all about his past activities. He told AECASSOWARY/2 he was not anxious to make the contact recently suggested in a letter by the Soviet Ukrainian, Valeriy Pavlovich SHEVCHENKO. SHEVCHENKO told KOSHELIVETS when they met in Vienna during the Youth Festival that his brother Oleh was married to KOSHELIVETS' daughter Olya. KOSHELIVETS had two daughters in the UkSSR but he thought they had been killed, along with his wife, by Red Partisans in the Poltava area. He has not had any correspondence from any members of his family. KOSHELIVETS gave AECASSOWARY/2 copies of all three letters received from SHEVCHENKO. The first is handwritten, supposedly by SHEVCHENKO himself, and the handwriting is the same as in the letter received from SHEVCHENKO by Ivan MAISTRENKO. The second letter was typewritten and signed "Valerian" by hand. The handwriting of the signature on this letter does not appear to be the same as that in the first letter. The third letter is a carbon copy of a typewritten letter and the signature, "Valerian," is typewritten also.

SHEVCHENKO told KOSHELIVETS that when his brother learned who and where KOSHELIVETS was, he reported to the KGB and told them he unwittingly had married the daughter of a traitor. The KGB, according to SHEVCHENKO, told him that there was nothing for him to worry about since KOSHELIVETS wasn't a very influential personality (velyka had').

KOSHELIVETS and his older brother served with the Red Army. They were in prison during 1944 and 1945. The brother was repatriated from Austria (date unknown) to the UkSSR, causing KOSHELIVETS a lot of embarrassment and heartaches. KOSHELIVETS never heard from his brother after his repatriation and it is his understanding that the brother died in a Siberian concentration camp.

KOSHELIVETS told AECASSOWARY/2 he would like to break off all contacts with SHEVCHENKO, especially because his wife is against his having anything to do with the Soviets. He did not respond to the last letter and was not planning to arrange any meetings with SHEVCHENKO.

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The possibility of losing KOSHELIVETS to the American Committee was discussed. AECASSOWARY/2 feels it would be a definite loss to him if KOSHELIVETS should accept employment with the American Committee which offered him 1600 DM per month. He earns approximately 500 DM for his editorship of Literaturna Hazeta. AECASSOWARY/2 feels it impossible to keep KOSHELIVETS on full time as one of the editors of the new monthly journal they are contemplating publishing in January 1961 unless his salary is increased, although KOSHELIVETS promised to remain. The new monthly journal would replace Suchasna Ukraina and Literaturna Hazeta now being published twice a month. The combining of these two newspapers is only in the talking stages at present. The purpose behind this is to try to instigate a drive in the Ukrainian emigration to decrease the number of newspapers and concentrate on the quality of their content. If this merger is successful, it may mean getting rid of at least one or two people now on the payroll in Munich and otherwise cutting expenses.

5. There is a group of 18 Byzantine Rite Catholic priests in Rome, members of the Silesian Order, who are Ukrainians from Poland trained and pledged to work in the Ukraine if and when they are permitted to practice there. For the past two years, these Silesian fathers have been operating a highschool in which there are enrolled 96 young Ukrainian students from various areas in Western Europe. They are using textbooks published in the Ukrainian SSR. It is expected that some of these students will become candidates for the priesthood. The Ukrainian Silesian Fathers are dedicated to work among delinquent children and in the Soviet Union. All 18 of the priests have retained their Polish citizenship and possess Polish passports which they have kept renewed. They are in contact with Silesian Fathers in Poland. Three of the 18 priests now in Rome have travelled to Poland during the past year and one of them went to Kiev. The operational potential among these Silesian priests is being considered.

6. On the second day of AECASSOWARY/29's stay in Marseilles, he was given a message by the hotel manager that someone by a name which sounded like Shubsky or Shumovsky had telephoned and left a message that he would be waiting for him at a specified time and place. Thinking this was Shumovsky from Paris, AECASSOWARY/29 appeared at the appointed meeting place. He was approached by a man who identified himself as a French Internal Service officer. He congratulated AECASSOWARY/29 for the fine job done at the trade fair in Marseilles last year and offered to do everything possible in case AECASSOWARY/29 needed his assistance. He said he had read the leaflets being distributed at the fair by the Ukrainian emigres and thought they were very good. He cautioned AECASSOWARY/29 that the Soviets knew him not only by his aliases but also knew his true name.

7. In a discussion regarding REDSKIN candidates, it was decided that Constantine ZELENKO is undoubtedly blown and that nothing could be gained by sending him in to the Ukraine.

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8. AECASSOWARY/2 was asked to explain just how he introduced AECASSOWARY/29 to ZP/UHVR and OUNz collaborators. He said he told KORDIUK of OUNz that AECASSOWARY/29 would be his contact to AECASSOWARY/2 for operations in Germany; and that he explained to AECASSOWARY/3 and AECASSOWARY/6 AECASSOWARY/29's functions in Europe.

9. AECASSOWARY/2 is of the opinion that the Italians (represented by Count fnu D'ALESSANDRO and a Bruno HAUPTMANN (Italian citizen of German origin) have been supporting the OUN/B since early 1955. He learned that they are still maintaining W/T contact with Myron MATVIEYKO in the USSR.

AECASSOWARY/2 also said OUN/M was being supported in Rome by the British. Colonel fnu Gibson of the British Embassy in Rome, who recently committed suicide, was involved with the Bandera people and AECASSOWARY/2 feels his suicide may have had some connection with the death of Bandera. According to AECASSOWARY/2 Oberon Herbert (phonetic spelling), British expert on Ukrainian affairs, is coming to Canada to give a series of lectures. He is being sponsored by KUK (Congress of Ukrainian Canadians) in Canada. Herbert had meetings with Andrey Melnyk in Rome during the Olympics. He also maintains contact with Boris Levitsky.

10. All the foregoing topics were discussed with AECASSOWARY/2 in the presence of AECASSOWARY/15. AECASSOWARY/26 was summoned to join the meeting and bring the most recent breakdown for the estimated minimum 1960 expenses. Allowing for an increase of ten-twenty percent in salaries of present employees in the New York and Munich offices, the total needed for 1960 is estimated at \$183,000, as compared with the approved budget for fiscal 1960 of \$148,000. Each item in the budget was questioned and discussed. AECASSOWARY/2 was challenged to prove the necessity for certain developmental expenditures, which he did to our satisfaction with the help of AECASSOWARY/17. The program which was presented is sound and, barring a reduction in printing costs by merging the two Munich publications, cannot be reduced further without destroying vital activities.

11. AECASSOWARY/2 again brought up the question of how far they can go on contact operations using Canadians of Ukrainian extraction. It was explained that Canadians want no part of joint operations into the homeland with our organization. They are anxious to preserve their neutral position. AECASSOWARY spotters in Canada must be aware of the fact that they are cooperating only with an Ukrainian emigre organization. In effect, they can continue as they have in Canada in the past. Any recruitment and briefing of Canadian citizens for REDSKIN purposes will have to be done in the United States.

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12. The question of using Ukrainians in Poland for contact operations again was brought up by AECASSOWARY/2. He was told we are interested only insofar as Poland can be used as a bridge, that is, to recruit Polish Ukrainian citizens who have physical access both to the West and the Soviet Ukraine. We want no operation involving removed, uncontrolled links.

13. AECASSOWARY/15 recommended the use of AECASSOWARY/4 to work along with him in REDSKIN spotting operations. AECASSOWARY/2 said he would agree with this but felt he should first discuss it with AECASSOWARY/4.

14. AECASSOWARY/17 and AECASSOWARY/27 arrived to participate in the discussion on the role AECASSOWARIES can play in spotting individuals for operational use in Africa. Our objectives were explained and instructions were given as to the succession of steps which must be taken in the accomplishment thereof. The AECASSOWARIES promised to have a list of candidates within a week or ten days.

15. AECASSOWARIES would like us to help them establish contact with people in Eastern and African areas. Paul said he might be able to introduce them to somebody in our organization who could give them some orientation regarding the present situation.



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