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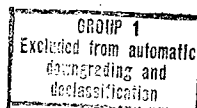
MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with AECASSOWARY/29 in Washington Safe Office on  
16 January 1964

The meeting was held at the request of A/29 who said he had a lot of new material received from M. KLATCHKO and five rolls of film she took on her trip to the USSR. In addition to the several written reports A/29 submitted on the information received from KLATCHKO, we discussed the following:

1. According to Mykhailo PROKOPIV (56 E. 7th Street, New York), the following took place at a meeting of the Ukrainian Workers' Club, 85 East 4th Street, New York, on 21 December 1963. The meeting was attended by approximately 50 people.
  - a. Leon TOLOPKO (editor of Ukrainski Visti, New York) reported on his participation in a secret Communist conference which took place in Chicago, Illinois, on 24 November 1963. According to TOLOPKO, a decision was made at this meeting to organize special committees or cells of individuals who would seek out, among emigres, individuals who had in the past committed crimes against Soviet citizens. The accused would be forced to face court trials and deportation to the Soviet Union or other country of origin. Particular emphasis is to be directed toward individuals who send parcels to relatives in the Soviet Union. TOLOPKO told the group that the campaign "was successful" in the cases of a Croatian who lives in San Francisco, the KOWALCZUKS of Philadelphia and others.
  - b. TOLOPKO informed the group that such a cell (or committee), with TOLOPKO as the head, was now to be organized in New York, and he asked for volunteers. There were only two volunteers: Mikhailo SHEVTSIV (SHEWCIV), listed in the Manhattan telephone directory at 385 Grand Street, Gramercy 5-0795; and Catherine SMOLEY.
  - c. According to TOLOPKO, such committees were already active in many cities in the United States and Canada, and in certain other Western countries. At the secret conference in Chicago in December, in addition to Ukrainians, there were Latvian, Jewish, Russian, Byelorussian, Polish, East German, Bulgarian, and Yugoslav representatives. A donation of \$700.00 toward this campaign was made by the Yugoslav representative, according to TOLOPKO.
  - d. See Attachment A for record of more recent attacks against emigres.

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2. Martha KOKURUDZ. DO/SR had requested the undersigned to determine if A/2 or A/29 knew her and whether they were utilizing her services operationally. A/29 said they did not know her personally but that she was said by her friends to be a vivacious and active individual. About 20 years of age, she is an undergraduate at Barnard College, Columbia University in New York. She was, and apparently still is, a member of the PLAST. She is not presently being used operationally by A/29, although he said he might want to use her in contact operations at some future time.

3. The Petrushka Club, located at 23 East 74th Street, is reportedly rather exclusive (A/29 didn't say by whose standards). A/29 was told membership cost is high. All A/29 knew about the Club is that it is operated by a Russian female known as Maria LNU. Information about this Club was also sought by DODS.

4. Roman MAC reported on a contact he had established with a Soviet exchange student from Moscow University now at Columbia, Ludmila KASATKINA. A "heavy set" girl, in her thirties, she has dark blond hair. MAC met KASATKINA in the Columbia University library on 14 January 1964. He invited her to lunch but she refused. According to MAC, she is not very friendly and complains about conditions under which she has to study and live in the United States.

5. A/29 submitted a photocopy of a postcard received by Mykola DUPLAK from Roxolana MINKO, an English teacher at the Lvov Conservatory with whom he maintains correspondence ever since his emigration from Poland in 1960. MINKO, according to DUPLAK, is a "Ukrainain patriot". DUPLAK has been encouraged to maintain the contact with MINKO. It is interesting to note in a photograph received from her of a museum in Surami, Georgia, that the inscription on a banner displayed over the museum appears in Georgian and in Ukraine. There is no Russian language on the banner. (See DUPLAK 201 file for 8 August 1963)

6. Other information submitted by A/29 in writing is being reported separately.

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ATTACHMENT A

Record of Attacks Against the Emigration with Special Emphasis  
Placed on Exposing "War Criminals"

1. On 28 September 1963, in an article, entitled, Vurdulaky in the Literaturna Gazeta, Canadian John WIR, attacked the Ukrainian emigre nationalists in his comments on Tarashchuk's book about HALAN.
2. In the October 1963 issue of Prapor, a Kharkov monthly, V. BELYAEV attacked Ukrainian nationalists for their activities prior to and during WWII. The article is entitled, Not Independent Independents, and is directed mainly against former nationalists' collaboration with the Nazi and with Western imperialists. M. LEBED is mentioned as the organizer of the assault on the Soviet Consulate in Lvov.
3. On 12 and 19 October 1963, Lev HINSEBURG reported in the Literaturna Gazeta about the trial of members of the Sonderkommando SS-10/a who committed crimes during WWII in Byelorussia and in the Kuban area.
4. The 17 October 1963 Literaturna Gazeta carried an article by Sergei NAROVCHATOV entitled, They Will Not Escape Responsibility, with attacks on Alexander K. KOWAL, presently residing in Munich under the alias Ivan KOLOS, and on Semen S. MAKAROV of Nuremberg, Germany. Both allegedly were members of German punitive units in BSSR during WWII.
5. Borys BURIAK attacks Ukrainian nationalists in the 1 November 1963 issue of Literaturna Ukraina, in his comments on TERLYTSIA's book, Nationalist Scorpions.
6. On 9 November 1963, in Visti z Ukrainy, O. PIDSUKHA, in his pamphlet on conversations with nationalists in Canada at a farm near Winnipeg, attacking the Ukrainian emigration and defended those who remained faithful Communists even under Stalin's cult of personality.
7. On 26 November 1963, at the meeting of Ukrainian progressives at the Ukrainian American National Home on Oakland Boulevard in Detroit, Michigan, Leon TOLOPKO informs about the campaign for exposing war criminals.
8. Trud, on 10 December 1963, attacks Serhi KOVALENKO and his brother Mykola (both of Philadelphia, Pa.) for crimes allegedly committed in the Ukraine during WWII.
9. On the 12 December 1963 issue of Literaturna Ukraina, Taras

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MYHAL, in his article, Come to Your Senses, attacks Ukrainian emigres for their alleged support of atomic armaments.

10. In the 22 Dec 1963 issue of Radianska Ukraina, Rostyslav BRATUN in a poem entitled, Restaurant-Owner - a Canibal, attacks without naming him, a former UPA man by the name of KUPIAK of TORONTO, Ont., as one of those "who served with the SS Division or the UPA and "committed terrible crimes".

11. On 4 Jan 1963, Dmytro TSMOKALENKO, editor of Literaturna Ukraina, attacks the "Thieves and Impostors" who flee abroad where they continue their anti-Soviet activities.

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