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OG/EIB ACTION

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STATE

ACTION: OG/EIB (118) INFO: ODPS-S, ODE/EEEG-3, RF, FILE, EUR/G-2, EUR/RR, SE/ORP, SE/XFR, CEX/TTIC-3, CR/E, PCS/AA, (12/W)

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RR RUEATIB ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH STU2028 RR RUEHC DE RUFHMU #1912/01 1281426 ZNY CCCCC ZZH R 071424Z MAY 84 FM AMCONSUL MUNICH TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 1073 RUFHET/AMCONSUL FRANKFURT 6006 INFO RUFHJA/USMISSION USBERLIN 3160 BT CONFIDENTIAL

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE MUNICH 01912

VISAS DONKEY

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: CVIS: GE(KOSAK WOLDDYMYR)
SUBJ: POSSIBLE 212(A)(33) INELIGIBILITY

REF: US BERLIN 01170

- 1. VISAS DONKEY
- 2. WOLDDYMYR WOLFGANG JAROSLAW OTTO KOSAK NOHE
- 26 MAY 1917

PRZEMYSL/AUSTRIA

TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

RETIRED

- 3. MR. WOLDDYMYR KOSAK RECENTLY APPLIED FOR A NON-IMMIGRANT VISA TO VISIT HIS MUTHER, BROTHER AND SISTER IN THE U.S. A ROUTINE CHECK SHOWED THAT HIS NAME APPEARED IN AVLOS AS "83". THE FOLLOWING OUTLINES MR. KOSAK'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS ACTIVITIES DURING THE PERIOD PRECEDING AND THROUGH THE END OF WORLD WAR II, WHICH HE RELATED TO CONOFF DURING A PERSONAL INTERVIEW.
- 4. MR. KOSAK WAS BORN IN GALICIA, AUSTRIA IN 1917, THE SON OF AN ARMY OFFICER. HIS FATHER WAS THE CHIEF OF A COUNTER-ESPIONAGE GROUP. KOSAK ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL IN BRAILOV AND WAS DRAFTED INTO THE RUSSIAN MILITARY WHEN HE REACHED THE AGE OF NINETEEN. HIS SERVICE IN THE MILITARY WAS UNRE-MARKABLE UNTIL EARLY 1938.
- 5. ON FEBRUARY, 1938 KOSAK WAS IMPRISONED BY THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL POLICE ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE. THE APPLICANT STATED THAT THE CHARGES WERE UNFOUNDED AND THAT HE HAD BEEN SINGLED OUT BASED ON THE FACT THAT HE HAD BEEN BORN IN AUSTRIA. KOSAK SPENT 13 MONTHS IN PRISON IN BOHZAR BEFORE COMING TO TRIAL IN MARCH, 1939 WHEN HE WAS SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS OF HARD-LABOR IN SIBERIA. HE APPEALED THE CON-VICTION AND IN AUGUST, 1939 THE CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE WERE DROPPED DUE TO LACK OF SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE. KOSAK WAS CHARGED INSTEAD HOWEVER WITH PRODUCING ANTI-COMMUNIST PRO-PAGANDA AND WAS SENT TO MYCKAULOKA WHERE HE HAD TO REGISTER HIS PRESENCE EVERY THREE MONTHS.
- 6. KOSAK FOUND HIS FIRST JOB IN MYCHAULOKA IN MARCH, 1940 AS A BOOKKEEPER AT A DAIRY. HE WORKED THERE FOR ONLY FOUR TO FIVE MONTHS, TRANSFERRED TO THE BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT

NAI to CSCI-7296 dated 23 July 1956 Same Subject, which was previously sent to your Department. jjg 15May84

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OF THE LOCAL FOREST ADMINISTRATION FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE YEAR AND THEN TO A BOOKKEEPING JOB WITH THE LOCAL MINE WORKS

7. IN JULY, 1942 THE GERMAN ARMY ARRIVED IN MYCHAULOKA. KO-SAK LEFT HIS JOB TO BEGIN WORK FOR THE GERMANS IN AN ADMINISTRATIVE POSITION. HE STATED DURING HIS INTERVIEW THAT HE WAS IN CHARGE OF GUARDING THE CITY'S ELECTRICAL WORKS. FOOD STORAGE DEPOTS AND OTHER IMPORTANT FACILITIES. KO-SAK WORKED TOGETHER WITH A GERMAN LIEUTENANT. HE DENIES THAT HIS POSITION WAS THAT OF CHIEF OF MILITARY POLICE (REFTEL, PARA 3). HE SPECIFIED THAT IT WAS HIS SOLE RESPONSIBILITY TO ASSIGN GUARDS TO THE VARIOUS SITES SPECIFIED BY THE GERMANS.

8. MR. KOSAK RECEIVED PERMISSION IN DECEMBER, 1942 TO RETURN TO HIS FAMILY IN THE PROVINCE OF GALICIA (LEMBERG). WITH HIS UNCLE'S HELP HE SECURED A POSITION AS MAMAGER OF SEVERAL DAIRIES. IT WAS DURING THIS PERIOD THAT MR. KOSAK FIRST BECAME AWARE OF THE PERSECUTION OF JEWS, GYPSIES, UKRAINIANS, ETC. HE STATED THAT HE DID NOT WITNESS THIS PERSECUTION NOR DID HE EVER TAKE PART IN SUCH PERSECUTION.

9. ON JULY 17, 1943 KOSAK WAS DRAFTED BY THE GERMANS INTO THE "SS FREIW.-DIVISION GALIZIEN" (HE HAD THE CHOICE TO BE DRAFTED OR GO TO GERMANY TO PERFORM LABOR). FROM JULY 17 UNTIL AUGUST 1 HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE "SS-PANZER GRENADIER AUSBILDUNGS- UND ERSATZ BATTALION 3", THE PERIOD DURING WHICH THE BDC REPORTS HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE "SS GRENADIER REPLACEMENT BATTALION TOTENKOPF III". HIS DIVISION "RECEIVED UNIFORMS" DURING THIS TWO-WEEK PERIOD IN BRNO.

10. DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, KOSAK'S TRAINING CONTINUED IN HEIDELAGER, CONFIRMED BY THE BDC REPORT. ON SEPTEMBER 1 HE BEGAN OFFICER TRAINING AT THE "SS-PANZER GRENADIER SCHULE PROSETSCHNITZ", WHICH WAS ALSO CONFIRMED BY THE BDC REPORT, AND WAS DETAILED TO THE "SS UNTERFUEHRERSCHULE RADOLFZELL" NEAR LAKE CONSTANCE ON NOVEMBER 17, 1943 (NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER SCHOOL). MR. KOSAK STATED THAT IN NOVEMBER HIS TITLE WAS "WAFFEN-UBERSTURMFUEHRER".

11. IN MARCH, 1944 THE APPLICANT WAS SENT TO NEUHAMMER NEAR BRESLAU WHERE HIS DIVISION WAS REPLENISHED. THIS DIVISION

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE SECTION 02 OF 02 MUNICH 01912

VISAS DONKEY

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: CVIS, GE(KOSAK WOLODYMYR)

SUBJ: POSSIBLE 212(A)(33) INELIGIBILITY

THE "SS-FREIW. DIVISION GALIZIEN" BECAME THE "14. WAFFEN-GRENADIER-DIVISION DER SS"(GALIZISCHE NR. 1)" IN JULY, 1944 WHEN THE DIVISION WAS SENT TO THE FRONT NEAR LEMBERG. MR. KOSAK STATED THAT THE 4TH GRENADIER REGIMENT OF THE SS. NR. 29 (REFTEL, PARA 3) WAS PART OF THE DIVISION HE SERVED WITH. AT THE EAST FRONT DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, KOSAK WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR HEAVY FIGHTING EQUIPMENT.

12. IN AUGUST, 1944, KOSAK'S DIVISION WAS BROKEN UP AND HIS GROUP RETURNED TO GERMANY VIA HUNGARY. HIS DIVISION WAS ONCE AGAIN REPLENISHED IN SEPTEMBER IN NEUHAMMER AND BECAME THE "14. WAFFENGRENADIER-DIVISION DER SS (UKRAINISCHE NR. 1)". (AT THE END OF THE WAR THE DIVISION WAS CALLED "1. UKRAINISCHE DIVISION UNA - UKRAINISCHE NATIONAL ARMEE). THE TROOPS WERE SENT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND ON TO YUGOSLAVIA IN JANJARY, 1945 WHERE KOSAK'S RESPONSIBILITY WAS TO GUARO THE TRAIN TRACKS AGAINST SABOTEURS. IN MARCH THE DIVISION

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WAS MOVED TO BAD GLEICHENBERG NEAR GRAZ (AUSTRIA) AND ON MAY 12. 1945 KOSAK BECAME AN AMERICAN POW. IN MAY, 1945 KOSAK'S TITLE WAS "SS HAUPTSTURMFUEHRER".

- 13. DURING MR. KOSAK'S INTERVIEW WITH CONOFF, THE APPLICANT WAS CALM AND RESPONSIVE, HE ANSWERED EMPHATICALLY THAT HE DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN ANY ACTIVITIES WHICH WOULD RENDER HIM INELIGIBLE FOR A VISA UNDER SECTION 212 (A)(33) OF THE INA AND THAT HE WAS ONLY A SOLDIER DURING HIS TIME IN THE MILITARY. THE APPLICANT STATED THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN DENA-
- 14. KOSAK'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ACTIVITIES APPEAR TO CORRESPOND WITH INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE BERLIN DOCUMENT CENTER EXCEPT FOR THE PERIOD IN MYCHAULOKA WHEN THE APPLICANT DENIES HE WAS CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE MITROVOMOWKA POST. INTERVIEWING CONOFF BELIEVES THIS DISCREPANCY SHOULD BE EXPLAINED PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF AN NIV.
- FOR FRANKFURT: MR. KOSAK STATED DURING HIS-INTER-VIEW THAT HE "HAD BEEN THROUGH ALL OF THIS QUESTIONNING BEFORE" WHEN HE APPLIED FOR AN IV IN 1954 OR-1955. THE APPLICANT ALLEGEDLY RECEIVED AN IMMIGRANT VISA AT THAT TI-ME BUT DID NOT EMIGRATE WITH THE REST OF HIS FAMILY SINCE HE BECAME ILL. MUNICH WOULD APPRECIATE ANY INFORMATION FRANKFURT MAY HAVE ON RECORD WHICH WOULD BE RELEVANT TO THIS CASE.
- 16. MR. KOSAK WISHES TO DEPART AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO VISIT HIS MOTHER AND SIBLINGS IN THE U.S. CONOFF IS CONVINCED APPLICANT IS A BONA FIDE NON-IMMIGRANT AND BELIEVES MR. KOSAK IS ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE A VISA EXCEPT FOR A POSSIBLE 212 (A)(33) DENIAL. POST WOULD APPRECIATE DEPT'S EXPEDITIOUS REVIEW OF CASE. NELSON

END OF MESSAGE

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