

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION
S-E-C-R-E-T

PROCESSING

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| Chief of Base, Frankfurt | | NO INDEXING REQUIRED | |
| INFO. | | ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING | |
| Chief of Station, Germany | | ABSTRACT | |
| FROM | | MICROFILM | |
| Chief, SR | | | |

SUBJECT **REDWOOD AERODYNAMIC ZERDANCE**
Translation of AECASSOWARY/29's ZERDANCE Report

MICROFILMED
MAY 31 1962
DOC. MICRO. SER.

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

FYI
OIRA-24875, 15 September 1960

Attached is a translation by AECASSOWARY/15 of the most pertinent parts of AECASSOWARY/29's report on AECASSOWARY/1 contact operations at the Rome Olympics. It is being forwarded to you for your information for the reasons cited in paragraph 4 of Reference. We believe you will find some of the conversations and conclusions informative. These translated reports have been carded at Headquarters. The raw contact reports have been returned to AECASSOWARY/15, to be held in his files.

[]

Attachment:
As stated above

Distribution:
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2 - COM, Germany, w/o att.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

INDEX

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 CS Classification: *74-124-29/3*
 JOB # *69-425/83*
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MICROFILMED
MAY 31 1962
DOC. MICRO. SER.

RESUME OF REPORTS

Our group had conversations with 155 individuals from behind the Iron Curtain, among whom were 69 Soviet Ukrainians, 75 Soviet Russians, 2 Soviet Armenians, 2 Soviet Azarbanians, 1 Soviet Georgian, 2 Soviet Estonians, 3 Poles, and 1 Czech. The majority of the contacts were made one or two times. The conversations involved tourists, sportsmen, journalists and officials of the Soviet delegation.

2. Up to 12 September 1960, the following literature was disseminated among the individuals from the Soviet Union:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Freedom, Peace, and Friendship | 12 copies |
| Legend and Reality | 9 copies |
| The Policy of the CC, CPSU | 2 copies |
| Blood and Ink | 1 copy |
| Ukraine - The Past and Present | 2 copies |
| Nationality Policy of the USSR | 3 copies |
| On the Red Horse | 7 copies |
| Poetry by Fylypovych | 4 copies |
| Nation Enslaved. . . | 2 copies |
| Suchasna Uk and Literary Gazette | 11 copies |
| Ukrainskyl Samostiynyk | 2 copies |

Sent out to addresses in Ukraine and in Moscow Oblast:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----|
| Information Bulletin | 272 copies | 272 |
| On the Red Horse | 45 copies | 27 |
| Colonial Exploitation of Ukraine | 34 copies | 30 |
| Scientific Research | 34 copies | 6 |
| The Policy of the CC, CPSU | 25 copies | 10 |
| Khrushchev's Speech at 20th Congress | 30 copies | 7 |
| Legend and Reality (Ukr.) | 6 copies | 5 |
| Legend and Reality (Russian) | 15 copies | 5 |
| (to Moscow and Moscow Oblast) | | 5 |
| Animal Farm | 8 copies | 5 |

All literature was sent out in Olympic envelopes and with Olympic stamps with return addresses in Rome, where Soviet citizens resided.

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3. The behavior of the Soviet tourist indicates that he is still under the influence of fear, of some sort of moral terror which consists of warnings received from above regarding the emigres as agents of foreign intelligence and as provocateurs. They are aware of controls on their movements and contacts from their colleagues, their superiors and agents of the KGB especially assigned for this purpose. They are obliged to report on all moves and conversations. There are so-called "seminars" in the evenings at which they are briefed on political topics, on "awareness" (security) and even on casual everyday behavior. The slow process of easing pressures after the Stalin period has been retarded by the "espionage" campaign in the Soviet Union.

4. Among the tourists and journalists, as well as among the officials, there is a special category of people whose duty it is to contact the emigres, to talk to them, to exchange addresses with them and in general to become a target of emigre activity. In one case two individuals simply directed an emigre to a third individual as though it was not their, but exclusively his, business. The third man was Andriy ANDRASHKO (see report).

5. Some individuals from this category walked alone in the streets while simple tourists went out to the streets in groups of at least two or three. In general, the wish to talk to our people was great, but the average tourist had little opportunity of doing so. There was also great interest in our publications.

6. A certain number of tourists and reporters thoroughly inquired as to who their conversational partners were. After an acquaintance had been made, they asked to see the foreign passport. Many emigres were photographed. This was done without their consent. It can be assumed that every Soviet tourist and athlete carrying a camera was ordered to take pictures of emigres who approached them. It looked as though they put much emphasis on photographic identification and for this purpose they even tried to use bait, such as sending out one individual in a Ukrainian embroidered shirt while two or three others with cameras followed him at close distance.

7. The fact that some Ukrainian and Russian emigre groups (particularly the NTS) were unscrupulous in their attempts to distribute their literature to the Soviet tourists was a great obstacle in continuing conversations and deepening the contacts. Such circumstances restrained the Soviet authorities as well as the simple tourist from the very beginning of their stay in Rome and contributed to the isolation of Soviet citizens.

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8. Those Soviets most frightened and hostile toward the emigres were individuals who constitute the lower echelon in the Soviet social structure. Very sensitive and wary were particularly the Russians. They often disrupted conversations, engaged in ease dropping, called others to the telephone or to lunch, and so forth. In such instances non-Russians engaged in conversation immediately changed the topic of conversation and talked about all kinds of generalities.

9. Ukrainians in general behaved correctly; they spoke in Ukrainian, tried to avoid sterile phraseology, and did not plead for "return to the homeland" as most of the Russians did.

10. The Balts and Georgians were the least frightened of all. They immediately start asking questions about their emigrations, did not conceal their hostile attitude toward the Russians, and openly show sympathetic attitudes toward other non-Russian nationalities.

11. The majority of Ukrainians denied the intensity of the present Russification course, but did not deny that it exists. They expressed the opinion that the emigres paint in "condensed colors." The predominance of the Russian language in Ukrainian cities they explain as follows: "In all institutions in Ukraine the official language is Ukrainian. However, there are many people who prefer to speak and to do business in Russian. They cannot be forced to do otherwise. But there are also many people who care and contribute to the ideal that in Ukraine one should speak Ukrainian." In addition to the official course, many opportunists among the intelligentsia contribute to Russification. The reporter of the Kiev Television Center, Volodymyr (see report) said the following: "Russian chauvinism and Ukrainian nationalism still remain in the minds of people. However, you should not forget that each receives support in everyday life from the opposing sources."

12. In general, there is a conviction among the people that the positions held by Ukrainians are on the increase and that Khrushchev holds some kind of sentiment for the Ukrainians.

13. All of the Ukrainians listened carefully to information about the Ukrainian emigration, particularly the postwar emigration. Some of them wondered why Russians abroad do not recognize Ukrainians as a separate nation and why both groups do not co-operate. Some were very well informed about the activities of the emigration and particularly about some groups and the press.

14. In foreign policy matters they were most interested in the West's reaction to the Powers case and inquired about opinion regarding Khrushchev's policy. Almost every journalist put this question.

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15. American bases around the USSR were often attacked in conversations.

16. Very often when tourists, particularly Russians, were asked about Ukrainians, they had in mind an individual of a different territorial and not national extraction.

17. All the tourists to whom people of our group talked came from the strata of society who live well. They were directors of industrial and commercial establishments, engineers, teachers, employees of republics, oblast, and rayon newspapers, directors and people employed by sports organizations, and sportsmen. Common kolkhoz farmers and laborers were not available.

18. Some of the tourists and reporters blamed the emigres for the fact that they undergo assimilation and waste their time abroad. They said that today in Ukraine even non-Communists have opportunities to work for their homeland. They expressed surprise that emigres still stay abroad when the situation prevails that they are not even recognized as Ukrainians in the West. As an example, they recalled the debate in the British Parliament in which it was discussed whether it was proper to insert in the identification cards and passports of Ukrainians in Great Britain that their nationality was Ukrainian.

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SUBJECT: ~~Serhiy Hryhorovych FEDOULOV~~ (probably), aka ~~Sergay Gregoryevich~~ FEDOULOV
SOURCE: V. B. ~~DOB CA 1920~~ DOB CA 1920
DATE: 9 September 1960 Physical Description provided

1. One of the editors of the sports section of the newspaper ~~SECRET~~ OF INTEREST TO W. Intel
RADIANSKA UKRAINA; resident of Kiev (address unknown); Ukrainian; stayed in Luigi Monti while in Rome.

2. Thirty-eight to forty years old; 5 feet 8 inches tall; brown hair combed to the back; balding on the sides of forehead; very light, brown-green eyes; oval face; a few silver teeth on the upper and lower jaw; strong build; straight nose. Uses glasses for reading. Said he had a stomach ailment. Sings; has a nice voice (baritone). First trip abroad. He was under the German occupation during World War II.

3. Did not give his address but promised to write to the address: V. KYRYCHENKO, 8 Westbury Road, London.

4. Speaks Ukrainian and Russian well. Was well acquainted with Ukrainian emigre affairs in general. Cautious; wanted to talk, but at the same time, was somewhat afraid. Source had two conversations with Subject (1 September and 2 September 1960) on the street and in the bar of Luigi Monti. Source's wife was present at the conversations.

5. When Source's wife remarked that RADIANSKA UKRAINA makes an impression on the reader that Ukrainians are interested in hogs and cows alone and in nothing else, Subject first defended the people who care about pigs and cows, but added that it is true that the paper is dull because it is an official publication in which official announcements and speeches prevail. He said that he had to admit that very few people in Ukraine read the paper. Other papers, particularly the evening papers published in all larger cities, are more interesting and are in greater demand.

6. Because Source was from England, they talked about the British. Subject described the British as hospitable and patient, but they do not speak much, and therefore, it is hard to get close to them. He also told a joke about the British. Source informed Subject about the emigration in Great Britain.

7. Subject said that he had met Ukrainian returnees from Canada. He said that their Ukrainian language was very bad and that their children did not speak Ukrainian at all.

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8. In the meantime all three went to the bar. Subject revealed that he had had some contact with emigres because the offices of RADIANSKA UKRAINA are close to the offices of ZA POVERENNIA NA BAIKIVSECHYNU; and the returnees often visit RADIANSKA UKRAINA. Asked what his feeling was concerning these returnees, Subject replied that it depended and that there were some nice people among them. He mentioned ROMANENKO, who returned from Australia. He was a boxer but did not have a chance to become a professional boxer in Australia. In order not to waste his talent, he returned to Ukraine. Subject said that he liked ROMANENKO, who was straight-forward and did not praise everything in the Soviet Union as good. He also admitted that in Australia he had had it good. He had had his own car, for instance. He returned only to promote his career as a boxer.

9. Subject also mentioned that last year, while in Lviv, he met with Vasyi RYVAK, whom he praised. He said that it was no secret that RYVAK would never become a communist because his whole life was incompatible with the basic ideological foundations of Communism. On the other hand, RYVAK cannot propagate his convictions in the Soviet Union. There is at the present time a "working climate" for any honorable Ukrainian who is willing to work for Ukraine rather than waste his talent abroad.

10. Subject further stated that he did not like a fellow who returned from England to Ukraine and whose name he could not remember. This fellow was a former URDP member. When he returned he was critical about life abroad, about bad living conditions, in spite of the fact that everybody knew that he had had a good life abroad. This fellow offered an article to RADIANSKA UKRAINA in which he blamed the emigres for everything and presented them as hoodlums. Subject said that he was convinced that before the man defected, he probably was telling everybody only bad things about the Soviet Ukraine. His article was not published in RADIANSKA UKRAINA, and even ZA POVOROT NA BAIKIVSECHYNU did not print it.

11. In this connection, Source asked Subject whether he knew a type of individual who has existed throughout Ukrainian history and who can be called the eternal servant. This type of individual has always been a tool in the hands of the rulers. He served the czar; he helped to subdue his own brothers during the collectivization in Ukraine; he was worse than a Gestapo man during the German occupation. In the emigration he calls all Ukrainians communists, agents, and so forth. Subject agreed with Source and added that the type he was speaking about was so "sugary" about the Soviet realities that Subject himself was ashamed.

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12. In connection with the UREP, Subject wanted to know Source's opinion about BAHRIANYI because according to Subject he is also that sort. When Source asked the reason for his opinion, Subject said he knew that in the 1920's BAHRIANYI was one of those who praised the collectivization and industrialization projects of that time, and now he presents himself as a fighter against the Soviet regime. "This I do not like." Source replied that this was not the case with BAHRIANYI alone at that time. There were such communists as KHVYLOVYI, SKRYPNYK, VOLOVUEV, and FALKIVSKYI, who praised Communism in their writings. But because they wished Communism to have Ukrainian content in its projects, they were liquidated. BAHRIANYI spent six years in prison. Source asked Subject whether he did not think that this was enough to make one an enemy of Communism. Subject replied that not they alone suffered injustices. Many more people suffered. Nevertheless, they remained with the people and share with the people the people's successes and disappointments.

13. The conversation was continued about BAHRIANYI, LUBCHENKO and others. Because Source stated that he also was once a Komsomol, Subject asked him when he became a nationalist--while abroad or still at home, but this nationalism was rather subconscious. He has often come across such expressions as "independent Ukraine, blue and yellow, Central Rada in literature, but a better insight into the civil war, apart from the official Soviet line, he received accidentally from a student from Dnipropetrovsk while having a drink with him. Then Source said, "You know very well that if our youth in Ukraine were to be given a more objective course in history, the population of Ukraine would consist of bourgeois nationalists alone." "Why bourgeois?" asked Subject. "I know that this expression was taken by you from our press, but this is nonsense. What has the bourgeoisie to do with this? Every individual who loves and esteems his country, its language and culture, is a nationalist. I myself, a communist, could be a nationalist as well."

14. Source's wife praised Subject for his statement and asked why it is that in Kiev and in other big cities of Ukraine, the Ukrainian language is not used in the streets. Subject stated that the Ukrainian intelligentsia often speaks Ukrainian.

15. Subject then asked whether the emigres are interested in sports and what comments there were in the emigre press about the incident during the soccer ball game between the Kiev Dynamo and the Moscow CDSA in Moscow. Some of the Dynamo players were beaten up. He said that people in Ukraine were very much concerned and aroused by this incident, but he did not think that "national moment" played any part in the incident.

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When asked why in the Ukrainian Soviet press so much is being written about the "older brother" and "eternal friendship" and whether this does not mean that this "friendship" is not as effective as is generally preached, Subject replied that he agreed that frequent repetition of these words arouses suspicion. "Do not forget that we went through very difficult times. You cannot even imagine what we had to go through, particularly after the war. What I have in mind are the things connected with the cult of personality. You never can convince me that the theme of friendship is achieving the same prominence as before. I think that this topic has outlived itself and that it should be forced out of use. But do not forget that these things are being written by the same people who wrote them under Stalin. It might be that they are accustomed to such thinking, and I personally would not give it so much importance. Ukrainian-Russian friendship is a fact. There are some incidents of hostility and estrangement, but they are not demonstrative." Subject then told a joke about friendship. The fact is that Georgians and Armenians do not like each other. At one lecture about friendship of peoples in the Soviet Union, the lecturer asked a Georgian what he thought friendship was. The Georgian replied, "Friendship of peoples is when a Georgian offers his hand to a Russian, the Russian to a Ukrainian, the Ukrainian to a Belorussian, the Belorussian to a Lithuanian, the Lithuanian to a Pole, and then they all together arm themselves with knives and stab the Armenians. So you see, friendship depends on how much salt one has put under the skin of the other."

16. Source's wife offered Subject some booklets published by Prolog. Subject looked at some of them and read particularly for an extensive time Khrushchev's speech at the XX Party Congress. Then he asked what the impression about the speech was in the West. Source replied that it made a great impact and that everybody was expecting big changes in the Soviet Union, which did not materialize. Subject remarked, "So you think there were no radical changes in terms of Khrushchev's speech in the Soviet Union. I think the changes came." "How then could the timidity of the Soviet tourists be explained," asked Source. Subject explained that many of the tourists were abroad for the first time, that they were not used to the new circumstances they faced abroad and, in addition, the shadow of the past still hung over them. Even Subject himself did not want to speak to Source the first day, but now he felt different. In addition, they had had some bad experiences with emigres. One of his acquaintances was working as a diplomat at the UN in New York, and there he met an emigre who asked him to go out for a drink. Drinking, he talked too much. Naturally he had been followed by the embassy people, and he lost his job and was transferred to the newspaper RADIANSKA UKRAINA. He was very unhappy about such an end to his career.

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17. From among the booklets Subject picked out "Friendship, Peace, Freedom" and put it into his pocket, saying, "I will read and if I find it all right, I'll give it to my friends."

18. Subject was also given addresses of Ukrainian newspapers and publications (Suchasna Ukraina).

19. Other topics discussed: Powers, NIS, the Soviet and Western press, the repatriation committee, Soviet Ukrainian films (which are not worth much), German occupation of Ukraine, and the anti-German fight of nationalists and Communists.

20. When parting, Source's wife said that if all in Ukraine were like Subject, she would not hesitate to go back to Ukraine. To this Subject replied in a serious tone, "No, I cannot guarantee that all are like myself."

21. The whole conversation lasted from 2030 until 0015 hours.

22. Next day Source and wife met Subject again at the entrance of the Luigi Monti. Subject had a grim look. When Source offered Subject some souvenirs, he accepted them, and the cloud from his face disappeared. He asked Source to accompany him on a bus ride which he was about to make. At that moment one of the Soviet tourists was preparing to take a picture, and Subject said, "Let us go away from the camera field and not disturb the man." During the bus ride they talked about unimportant little things. When they got off the bus, Subject stopped for a while and said, "I have read the booklet you gave me last night. It is purely counter-revolutionary. Do you know what would become of me if anybody had taken it from me and read it? No, such a book I could not possibly give to anybody. I am very sorry that I chose this particular book. You had one which I think would have been very useful to me, but for some reason I did not take it. I ask you, my friends, do not tell anybody about our conversation last night and about my name and this booklet you gave me. Please watch out that this whole matter should not violate our Ukrainian custom: for good, pay back with good. Please do not pay me back with bad. I wish you all the best." He bade us farewell and departed.

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~~SECRET~~ *at USSR*
SUBJECT: Volodymyr Pavlovych ANDRIYEVSKYY, aka Vladimir Pavlovich
ANDRIYEVSKYY

SOURCE: V. T. *DUO STAR 1928*

DATE: 10 September 1960

Physical description provided

Interest To W. Stultz.

1. According to his passport, which Source saw, the above is his real name. He was born in Vianitsa, Ukraine in 1919 and is a resident of Kiev. He gave his address as Kiev 24, UkSSR "do vestrebovania." He looks thirty to thirty-five; 5 feet 6 inches tall; slender; wears glasses; black hair combed to the side; wears an emblem of Soviet Spartaciade in Moscow; black eyes; married. Speaks Ukrainian and Russian well. Said he traveled to the Crimea, Uzhgorod, and Lviv.
2. Defended the official Soviet line but liked to discuss things. Said he knew about Khvylovyi and other Ukrainian Soviet writers who were liquidated in the 1930's.
3. Insisted that Ukraine is an independent state. Said that tourists are welcome in Ukraine, but they cannot carry with them luggage with literature like "Banderivtsi" and "Uhaverivtsi" did. There have been Ukrainians from Canada in Ukraine who are UHVR supporters.
4. In Ukraine there were Banderivtsi and UPA. The latter were the worst, and "they were shooting the longest." They were led by Shukhevych, who was killed a few years ago. He learned this from people, from the Soviet press and literature and from films. Many of those people were in prisons but now they are free and are working. The population sometimes complains about the fact that they must work with or even under former UPA men, but the authorities reply that these are historical facts and now they are useful citizens.
5. There is no Russification in Ukraine. Everything is improving. The one party system is the best. Capitalism will die as feudalism did before. Khrushchev is the great man.
6. Before they left for Rome, the Soviet tourists went through so-called seminar instructions. They were told that emigre provocateurs would approach them to induce them to defect and create all kinds of scandals. In his opinion, among the emigre groups the "Uhaverivtsi" are most dangerous. The Melnykivtsi are stupid. NRS are fascists who want to convince the Soviets that fascism is better than socialism. Baptists and other religious groups also tried to approach the Soviet citizens.

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7. During the conversation he admitted that in the Soviet Union there still exists Russian chauvinism, but it will not last long.

8. Tourists have to report about all of their meetings with emigres, and their conversations are discussed at the seminars. He asked Source whether he worked for the British police and asked him for a passport, which Source would not show him. He also asked whether he would report about the conversations to Banderivtsi or Uhaverivtsi.

9. The USSR is helping the people in underdeveloped areas and not the regimes (the Castros and the Nassers). The Soviets reap some advantages from their investments. The Soviet interest rate is lower than that of the Americans, and therefore, these people like aid from the Soviets.

10. He asked Source to return to Ukraine. "You should not wait for independent Ukraine. You will always find work there. We also have a flag, though it is without a trident, invented by the nationalists."

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SUBJECT: ~~Iher~~ ^{at USSR} PETRENKO

SOURCE: M. B. ~~SECRET~~ DAB CA 1935

DATE: 9 September 1960

Physical Des. Provided
INTEREST TO WASH

at Rome Olympics, 1960

1. ~~Member of the Soviet sports team;~~ resident of Kiev; Ukrainian; twenty-five years old; blond hair combed back; gray-blue eyes; straight long nose; very pleasant.

2. In a conversation on 25 August, Subject asked questions concerning the life of the Ukrainian emigration. He was upset and protested when in one instance a "rukovoditel" scolded him because he did not keep together with his group, but talked to strangers and said, "Look here, these are all our people, our friends. How can I leave them like that?"

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SUBJECT: Andriy Andriyovych ANDRASHKO, aka Andrey Andreyevich *X UkSSR* *Phys. Desc. Provided*

SOURCE: H *SECRET*

DATE: 10 September 1960 *DOB CA 1927* *INTEREST to W. Intell*

1. Approximately thirty-four; 175 cm high; brown hair combed to side; pink complexion; brown eyes; round face; straight normal nose; talkative. Profession: teacher.

2. Address: UkSSR, Zakarpatska Oblast, Irshavskiyi Rayon, Irshavska Serednia Shkola

This address Subject wrote in his own handwriting on a slip of paper which is attached.

3. H had two conversations with Subject on 6 and 7 September 1960. When H approached a group of three Ukrainians on 6 September 1960, two of them who were from Kiev pointed out Subject as the one who was "competent" to explain things and engage in conversations. Subject readily agreed to stay in mail contact with H and gave his address.

4. Subject did not want to get involved in a discussion concerning the death of Bandera, but said that people like himself in Ukraine generally know about this fact. He said that the Ukrainian emigration should maintain contact with the people in Ukraine and blamed the West for preventing such contacts. As an example he mentioned a group of Ukrainian Canadians who were arrested in New York on their way back from the UkSSR. H denied this.

5. Subject knew much about the OUN, UPA, and UHVR. Asked what he thought about the Ukrainian Liberation Movement, he replied, "We build; we do not judge. They will be judged by history."

6. Subject participated in the Vienna Youth Festival in Vienna in 1959.

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SUBJECT: ~~Vasyi Fedorovych~~ ^{USSR} SAMOYLENKO

SOURCE: K ^{DOB CA 1912}

DATE: 11 September 1960 ^{PROBABLE RIS}

Physical Description

1. Fifty years old; 165 cm; dark blue eyes; bald; round face; legs somewhat bent; smokes; knows photography; speaks a little German; speaks Ukrainian well; nervous and explodes easily.

2. Resident of Moscow; ^{SEL} newspaperman; employed by Trud. In Rome he lived at Domus Mariae, Via Aurelia, Room No. 98.

3. He often was accompanied by Victor KOSHEVOY, who assisted him in conversations. Conversations were in accordance with the party line. Subject defended Stalin, saying that he was a great man. He asked to pass a message to all Ukrainian nationalists abroad to dissolve their parties abroad and return home. Their activities were completely unrealistic because nationalism has become obsolete. When asked what about the revival of nationalism in Asia, Africa, and the fact of Russian nationalism in the Soviet Union, he did not give any reply. He did not want to give any explanations concerning the downfall of Kirichenko, but asked Source how the West interpreted the Kirichenko case. He asked Source in detail about his trip from England, to what party he belonged, and whether he was a nationalist or a progressive. Taking a picture of Source, he said, "Lift your chin somewhat so that I have a better picture of you." He wanted to know who paid Source's trip to Rome because, as he put it, he as a student could not pay his trip by himself. Subject stated that there was no Khrushchev speech at the XX Congress; it was fabricated by the Americans.

4. Subject said, "Many of you, all kinds of emigres, have come to Rome. You approach us; you agitate and offer your literature. Your people come from New York, Munich, and England. There are also many Russians with their Posev from Germany."

5. When Source remarked that many things are known in the West about the Soviet Union from such sources as TOKAYEV, DERIABIN, and so forth, Subject blushed, became excited, started to trample, and said, "We have nothing in common to talk about. You are not one of us. Go away to the Deriabins and Tokayevs." Without bidding goodby, he departed.

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SUBJECT: Aleksandr Samyonovich MISHAKOV

SOURCE: V. T.

DATE: 11 September 1960

~~SECRET~~ * in USSR

Physical description Provided
Interest to Wintzell

~~SECRET~~
DOB CA 1918

* For Sov. team at Rome, Olympics 1960

1. Gymnastics coach, resident of Kiev; address unknown; Ukrainian; forty to forty-five years old; 5 feet 8 inches tall; black hair; long face; grey eyes; slender; speaks Ukrainian well.

2. On 2 September Subject asked questions concerning the Ukrainian emigration, their life, organizations, schools, and publications. He accepted the booklet Legend and Reality and took it with him. The next day Source saw Subject again at the stadium. Subject waved his hand to Source in a friendly manner and shook hands with him. On another occasion he again shook hands with Source in a friendly manner and invited him to the stadium to watch the games.

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~~SECRET~~ at USSR
SUBJECT: Paul KHACHATRELY
SOURCE: H DOB ca 1918
DATE: 10 September 1960

Phys. descript Provided
Intr to W. Intell

1. Forty to forty-five years old; 172-175 cm; black hair combed back; strong build; Armenian; address: Δ Erevan, Armenian SSR, Firdusi Street, No. 5. In Rome he lived at the Hotel Marte.

2. Conversations were held with Subject on 2 and 4 September. He mentioned that in 1959 he had traveled in Arab countries with the Armenian Chorus. He said that his country is a state without boundaries. Then he laughed. He knew many Ukrainian songs. He said he liked Ukrainian songs, but did not like Russian songs. They are too monotonous. He assured Source that great friendship exists between the Armenians and the Ukrainians. The situation in the USSR has improved much, and it is now possible for emigres to return. He gave his address and promised to write.

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SUBJECT: ~~KOSHEVOY, Viktor~~ ^{cut USSR}
SOURCE: K ^{SECRET} DUB CA 1927 Physical Descript Provided
DATE: 11 September 1960 Intro to W. Intell

^{OCC}
1. ^{AS} TASS photo-reporter, resident of Moscow (address unknown); lived in Rome at Donna Maria, Via Aurelia; married, three children; thirty-three to thirty-five years old; 175 cm. high; black hair combed back; light blue eyes; bad teeth; strong body structure; good-looking. Said his soul was Ukrainian. Does not speak Ukrainian language. In a conversation on 28 August, he stated that his father was a Ukrainian who settled down in Moscow prior to the Revolution and married a girl from Moscow. His relatives are still living in Ukraine (Nizhyn area), where Viktor sends his three children for holidays. Father was an electrical engineer and earned 3,500 rubles a month. Now retired.

2. As a TASS reporter, he was in Denmark, Austria, and Sweden. As a reporter, he also accompanied Nasser during his tour of the Soviet Union, particularly was with Nasser in Kiev.

3. Was often seen in company with V. F. SAMOYLENKO, with whom he made tours of Rome. Avoided political topics, indicating that understood little about it. Liked to talk much about techniques of photography.

4. Stated that in the USSR there are big changes: In the political sense there is more freedom; shortcomings are being criticized in the Soviet press; the standard of living has risen considerably, and "we have started to concentrate on light industry] prices have been lowered, and at the present time even TV sets (which cost 750-3,500 rubles) are not items of luxury any more.

5. Refused to comment on reasons for the downfall of Kirichenko; said only that Kirichenko "did not live up to the requirements in carrying out his tasks.

6. Avoided deeper discussions on Sino-Soviet relations. Insisted that the relations are friendly and no disagreement exists.

7. Stated that people in the Soviet Union do not want war; that the armed forces of the USSR are very powerful and that "we are not afraid of America." At the same time, he admitted that America is a powerful country "and we do not underestimate her."

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8. Nobody feels any hate toward other nationalities or foreigners in the Soviet Union. He often talks in Moscow to a West German correspondent who was at Stalingrad and was taken prisoner.

9. Spoke of Ukrainians with some sentiment. Said that there are only two cities in the USSR which he recognizes: Leningrad and Kiev, not Moscow. Often goes to Ukraine for vacations.

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~~X~~ at USSR
SUBJECT: Volodymyr OIKALENKO, aka Vladimir
SOURCE: B and N ~~Secret~~
DATE: 10 September 1960 DIG CI 1928

Physical description provided
Intz to W. J. Farrell

1. Resident of Moscow; (reporter); works for the magazine Zdorovye i Sport; Ukrainian; speaks Ukrainian.

2. Thirty to thirty-three; 5 feet 7 inches tall; bald; wears glasses; full face; somewhat mongoloid features; slit eyes. Does not smoke. Very careful in conversations, but likes to engage in discussions. Likes to ask questions.

3. In conversations on 26 and 27 August, he identified himself as a Ukrainian. Asked how many Ukrainians live abroad and what they do. He listened to replies and did not comment. He was also interested in what the reaction was in the West to Fowers' trial and what Source's opinion of Khrushchev was.

4. He said that American military bases carry out the role of a policeman toward the USSR, and therefore, "we must be prepared for anything."

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SUBJECT: ~~Tatyisa DEMYDRENKO aka DEMIDRENKO~~ ^{at USSR}
SOURCE: V. T. ^{Female} ^{sex: F} ^{DOB of 1920} ^{Physical Description P200} ^{Intk to W. J. Intell}
DATE: 10 September 1960

1. Resident of Kiev (address unknown); a coach of the Soviet Olympic team. Every day she conducted seminars for her Olympic group and instructed them how they should behave.
ROME OLYMPICS, 1960

2. Forty; dark blond hair; height 5 feet 2 inches; blue eyes; slender; smiles constantly; well-dressed; gold teeth on both sides; does not smoke; very pleasant and well-behaved in conversation.

3. Ukrainian; at the beginning of the conversation used a mixture of Russian and Ukrainian words, but later on used good Ukrainian language.

4. Married; her husband lives in Kiev. Has two children. At home in Kiev she has a servant. The servant is well paid and therefore, according to her, this is not exploitation. They have a house of their own and make enough money for a good living.

5. In conversation of 3 September 1960, she stated that she also participated in the Olympic games in Australia, and there she also met emigres. She stated that Ukraine is in a better position than the satellite nations. Many Poles study in Kiev. When mentioned that the sovereignty of the UkSSR is fictitious, she remained silent. She maintained that the situation, particularly the economic situation, is improving.

6. She admitted knowing that in Ukraine there are many military bases. The people do not want war and Khrushchev makes trips to prevent war. She also believed that people in the West do not want war except for some individuals. She added, "Why do you try to scare me; nobody wants war."

7. Asked why Ukraine is not represented in the Olympics by a separate team, she did not give any reply and remained silent. She asked about life in the emigration.

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~~SECRET~~ at USSR
SUBJECT: Georgiy PITYPSIA aka PITYPSIA
SOURCE: B and N DOB ca 1920
DATE: 10 September 1960

Phys. description provided
@ Intra to W. Intell

OK:
1. Resident of Kiev; reporter of the Soviet Ukrainian magazine,
"Fizkultura i Sport" in Kiev.

2. Forty; 170-173 cm; brown hair with gray on the sides. Deep set eyes; thin; energetic in conversation; sentimental and somewhat impulsive. All other Soviets called him "sincere Ukrainian." Makes an impression of a good man. Likes company and is not against a drink.

3. In conversation of 6 September 1960, he was interested in the emigration and in the case of Powers. He also asked whether the incident during the soccer ball game in Moscow between Dynamo from Kiev and the CDSU from Moscow was known to the emigration. (This incident, which occurred last summer, brought about interference from the spectators because Dynamo from Kiev was winning the game. Some players were beaten up. There is still wide comment in the Soviet Union.)

4. Stressed that it is much better in Ukraine now. It was really bad under Stalin. To the question why Kirichenko was ousted, he replied that he probably did not carry out his obligations.

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~~SECRET~~ *at USSR*
SUBJECT: Yaroslav SHYKO

SOURCE: V. T. *DOB of 1933*

DATE: 10 September 1960

Phys. descript provided
Intr to W. INTELL

occ: 1. Born in Stalino, Ukraine. His parents still live there.
Engineer; instructor at a technicum in Minsk; resident of Minsk.
Ukrainian; speaks Ukrainian and Russian well. Former sportsman. In 1959 he participated as an athlete (runner) at the Spartakiade in Moscow. Studied in Kiev, where he said he met with a Ukrainian returnee from Sweden who also studied there. In Stalino he has also a sister.

2. Twenty-seven, wavy hair combed back, dark blond, almost brown. Very talkative.

3. Had a two hour conversation on 2 September 1960. Stated that he was not afraid to talk to emigres alone. Was much interested in who Source was, where from, who paid his trip, and so forth. His handwriting and signature as inscription on a post card are available.

4. Subject said that Ukrainian activities abroad are a cover up and are financed from foreign sources. He said he knew that in Great Britain they do not even recognize the Ukrainian nationality. He also maintained that the emigres do not know what is going on in Ukraine.

5. Subject said that he is active in anti-religious propaganda and even tried to convince his mother, who is a believer, in this respect, but without success. Maintained that there is no religious persecution in the Soviet Union. Ukrainian Catholic Church exists in Galicia. The most dangerous religious group in the Soviet Union is the Baptist. Therefore, the struggle is being waged against them. Struggle against the Vatican is necessary too. He was so much indoctrinated against the Baptists that he said that at their meetings the Baptists slaughter their babies.

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~~X~~ at USSR

SUBJECT: Volodymyr Ivanovych KOSMYCHUK aka Vladimir Ivanovich KOZMICHUK

SOURCE: V

SOX 278
DOB CA 1930

Physical Descript Provided

DATE: 9 September 1960

Intr to W. INTELL

1. Thirty; 170 cm; blond hair combed to side, balding on the sides; blue eyes; round face; talkative. Speaks Ukrainian and Russian with Western Ukrainian accent.

2. Lawyer; works at the Ministry of Justice in Kiev. His job is to check cases which have been appealed. For this purpose he makes trips to examine cases on the spot.

3. Address: ΔKiev, Moskovska 33 a, Apartment 19, USSR

4. Stated that he was born in Kiev, but for a long period of time was a resident of Western Ukraine. He also stated that for a long period of time he lived with his father and mother in Siberia. Asked whether he had been deported, he hesitated for a moment and then replied that he went there to earn money. In 1944 he lived in Lviv (3 Maya) and studied at Lviv University. At that time the Ukrainian poet, Pavlychko, also studied at the University. Pavlychko is his friend.

5. Subject's mother died during the war. His sister, who is married, lives in Peremyshlany, Western Ukraine. Another sister lives in Lviv. He is married and has children.

6. Subject knows well the Zolochiv and Zboriv regions of Western Ukraine, particularly the railroad station Pluhiv.

7. Mentioned that in 1958 he visited England, where he met Ukrainian emigres. The relations were friendly. Subject maintains contact by mail with one of the emigres who is a lawyer and whose name is HAVRYSECHUK. He is also in mail contact with a British lawyer whose name he did not disclose. He was with a group of Soviet tourists in West Berlin.

8. Subject exchanged addresses with Source. He also agreed to write a letter to Source, but not sooner than in a month or six weeks.

9. He accepted the following items from Source: 5 neckties, 5 photo-card albums of Rome. He also took a package containing the following Ukrainian publications:

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|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Freedom, Peace, Friendship | 11 copies |
| Legend and Reality | 5 copies |
| Soloviy | 1 copy |
| Blood and Ink | 1 copy |
| Ukraine | 1 copy |
| Problems of Nationality Policy | 1 copy |
| Kravtsiv | 5 copies |
| Suchasna Ukraina and Literary Gazette | 6 copies |

10. Subject gave to Source the following items:

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| 2 | Ukrainian records |
| 2 | packages of cigarettes |
| 2 | Albums "Kiev" |
| 2 | Albums "Grinea" |

11. At one of the later meetings Subject complained that too much literature was given to him by Source. He said that in England he talked to a great many people but never was given so much literature. Asked if he had any trouble because of the literature, Subject replied negatively, but he refused to accept any other literature, nor would he deliver to Source's mother, who lives in Western Ukraine, a pair of scissors. During the previous meeting Subject agreed to take a letter from Source to his relatives and 1,000 lira for covering the expenses of delivering it.

12. Subject came to Italy as a tourist and traveled with a group. He had conversations with Source on 26 and 30 August and on 1 and 2 September. He lived in Casa Nostra.

13. A sample of Subject's handwriting is available.

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~~XXXXX~~ ~~XXXXX~~
SUBJECT: Yuriy TITOV

SOURCE: V. N.

DATE: 10 September 1960

~~XXXXX~~
DOB ca 1933

Twenty-five to thirty years old; 5 feet 3 inches tall; blond; speaks English fairly well; resident of Kiev; member of the Soviet Olympic team. Casual conversation on 7 September at Caracas.

Rome Olympics, 1961

Physical description provided
Intz to W. Intell

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~~X~~ at USSR
SUBJECT: Laryssa LATYNINA
SOURCE: V.N.
DATE: 10 September 1960
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Alpsodacript to the state
Intz to W. Intz //

Champion in gymnastics; member of the Soviet Olympic team. ^{Rome Olympics, 1960} When asked why there was no Ukrainian sports delegation at the Olympics, she said, "You know this is not up to me to decide."

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SUBJECT: fnm LELIUK aka LELYUK

SOURCE: B

DATE: 10 September 1960

Physical description provided
Intro to W. Intel

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DOB ca 1923

1. Thirty-five to thirty-eight years old; 6 feet tall; well built; broad shoulders; dark blond; round face; grey eyes; thick brows; scars on both lips. Resident of Kharkov, address unknown. In Rome lived at the Liugi Monti. Married, wife from Poltava.

2. A Georgian introduced Subject to Source and left them together at the bus station on 7 September 1960. Subject stated that he was very eager to have a conversation with Source, but said, "It is impossible here because everywhere here they are following." He said that the following day he would come to Piazza Venetia between 11 and 12 a.m. He did not show up.

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