

SUBJECT: Soviet Exposition at the Montreal Trade Fair (Additional Report)

DATE: 25 Oct 1961

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SECRET

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

1. This is a summary report on talks of R with ZELENSKYI, Pimon Hordiyevyitch on 13 Oct 1961 from 16.00-16.45 at the Exhibition hall, Rue de Berri, and of R and Carl with ZELENSKYI and BOLBOTENKO Oleksyi at R's private house on 15 Oct 1961 from 11.00-14.30 during their visit and lunch with drinks.

2. On 13 Oct 1961 when visiting the Soviet Exposition R was approached by ZELENSKYI who asked him for a talk. R gladly agreed and they talked for approx. 45 minutes (16.00-16.45 hrs) at one of the stands in the Soviet Exhibition hall mostly being undisturbed by other people.

Zeleskyi asked R to explain to him what in practical terms means "all-united and independent Ukraine" for which his friends are fighting. He listened carefully to R's explanations and made no comments restricting himself to specification of his own questions on programmatical materia of Ukrainian liberation movement. Then ZELENSKYI asked R what in particular, beside establishment of Ukrainian diplomatic and consular representations, the Kiev government would have to do in order to satisfy not only R's friends but all Ukrainians in Canada. He made only meaningless comments to R's "requirements" and desiderata and it was obvious that his main purpose was to ellicit as much a comprehensive material as possible on this subject from his opponent, and from the latter's point of view. In some points when R strongly criticized present Russification policy in the Ukraine ZELENSKYI did either slightly ~~reject~~ deny it or simply kept silent.

3. On 15 Oct 1961, according to prior arrangement of R on 13 Oct 1961, at 10.30 hrs R met BOLBOTENKO and ZELENSKYI on the corner of St. Catherine and Drummond in Montreal and he brought them to the French Restaurant on the opposite corner ("Deaux Delices") where Carl was waiting. From there after BULBOTENKO'S final decision ZELENSKYI who was somewhat reluctant, agreed to go to R's home where they stayed for lunch. BOLBOTENKO drank little, ZELENSKYI liked it more. During their visit they were separated for 10-15 minutes in order to enable R and Carl to talk to each of them without witnesses. For that purpose they were shown in turn R's library and garage in the cellar. Both were given presents and promised to reciprocate by asking R and Carl to a restaurant some time in the future after their return from Niagara Falls where they were going next day. For final arrangement BOLBOTENKO and ZELENSKYI promised to phone R "in due time", probably on Thursday, the 19th of October. They failed, however, to keep their promise and only on 21 Oct 1961 at 22.45 hrs Carl "succeeded" in contacting ZELENSKYI by telephone at his hotel ("La Salle", Room 515, Drummond, Montreal). ZELENSKYI apologized for not having called R, excused himself with too much work in the harbor and told Carl that he was going to stay in Montreal for another 2-3 weeks. Before his departure he promised to ring up R and "keep his promise". According to Z - some of his friends had in the meantime departed but he himself should be the last ^{one} to leave, with his superiors. BULBOTENKO was also still in Montreal but ~~he~~ Z did not see him for the last few days because B. was not working in the harbor. Z could not be "induced" to have a drink with Carl same evening.

SECRET

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1. BOLBOTENKO, Oleksyi - aged 32, Ukrainian, born in Kiev, Ukraine, party member, private address: Kievskia obl.,
Kievo-Sviatoshynskiy r-n
pos. Chabany,
opytnoye khoziaistvo UNIIZ,
married, his wife is Russian, has a son aged 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, figures as an official ("press -attaché" of the Press-department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukrainian SSR.

B's father with whom he lives, should have been at one time a chairman of the state farm from which came udarnitsa DEMENTCHENKO. On this occasion B's father was visited by Ukrainian writer Ivan LE who described later on Demchenko's story in one of his works. B's father was on very friendly terms with Ivan LE. His father knew also KIRITCHENKO with whom he attended the same class in the high school. B's father had foretold that KIRICHENKO would not stay too long on the party-top because of his dictatorial, intractable, and quarrelsome features. His opinion about K. was very negative on the whole. B himself did not know K.

1944-47 B. lived in Ternopil and then in Chortkiv, West Ukraine. 1950-52 he studied law in Lvov and before that in Kiev. 1952-61 served with the Army as first lieutenant in capacity of military attorney (voyennyi prokuror). 1961 (six months ago) he joined the Press-department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kiev and his rank he called "press-attaché". His main job was to maintain liason between Kiev -Radio and the Ministry. Had no prior diplomatic education or experience. Was going to ask for transfer to the Dept. of Political Affairs (called simply General or Political Dept.) in the Ministry because he did not like his present job. Seemed to be rather poorly familiarized with situation in his Ministry itself and with Soviet diplomatic Service in general. A typical KGB officer, law-educated, intelligent, sympathetic, alert, well poised. Talked slowly and little, avoided phrases. In talks was ZELENSKYI'S superior. Mentioned to R and Carl that all he was told by them he will report on in Kiev because "he was sent for that abroad".

B. claimed to be for the first time abroad. Refused to make any hints as to his eventual coming to the West again. Read Ukrainian emigree papers in Kiev. Did not know Shewchenko from his Ministry. Visited two American Expositions in Moscow and criticized them because "they failed to show heavy machinery and real America". On the other hand praised the Czechoslovak exposition in Moscow of 1961 "which was much better".

2. ZELENSKYI, Pimon Hordiyevytsch - was unwilling to give his private address, aged 45, party member, lives in Lviv, lecturer of English at Ivan Franko's University and member of the Examination Board for admission of students. Claimed that in 1961 they refused many students from Russian SFR and other non-Ukrainian republics because of their lacking knowledge of Ukrainian. Married. Has a son aged 16, and a daughter aged 10. Claimed to know very well the Carpathians where he went very often on University business. His task was to recruit more students from backward regions of the Carpathians. Showed some anti-semitic features in his expressions on Jewish population in the Ukraine. According to Z. the Jews had no sympathy for Ukrainians and as an example told the following "joke": A little Jewish boy points to the Khmelnytskyi's monument in Kiev and asks his mother who is he. His mother replies that this is a leader of a people who has lived here at one time. Z.'s supplementary comment to that was that "even to-day" the Jews still continued to neglect and respect Ukrainian people.

The Jews distort the present reality in Ukraine and the a/m joke is a very good reflection on their attitude to the Ukrainians. The joke could apply perhaps to the situation under Stalin but not to the present one.

Born near NIKOPOL, studied English at Kharkov-Institute. Smells of KGB though probably formally not employed as KGB Officer. Likes to eat and drink. Then talks more but mostly only phrases. Very careful not to say anything compromising. More open in a tete-a-tete. Thus he told R in garage that ~~R's~~ views as to Skrypnyk were right. Also mentioned that he would like to buy an English typewriter and a watch, and the people in the West should understand that the Soviet individuals were unable to behave so freely as the others "because they come from the communist regime and there could be no comparison between e.g. Italy, France, Canada and the Soviet Union²". The line with typewriter and watch will be followed^{up} and R was instructed accordingly by Carl.

3. Both (BULBOTENKO & ZELENSKYI) refused to accept any literature. ZELENSKYI took a look ~~in~~ the Suchasnist' at ~~the~~ ^{Dr} and Prokop's articles and commented only that "there were many heretical thoughts". The articles were about Ukraino-Russi relations.

4. Both were interested primarily in collecting material on the programme of Ukrainian Liberation movement, its appraisal of present situation in the Ukraine, and in particular what Kiev should do to satisfy "demands" of Canadian Ukrainians ~~xx~~ to convince them that the Soviet Ukraine was a real Ukraine (~~also socially Ukrainian~~) (not only formally but also materially Ukrainian).

5. Both (B#Z) refused the idea of eventual articles-exchange between ^{the} Kiev - and emigration-press as this was for them "simply unacceptable". Moreover they have "progressives in Canada who have already contributed as correspondents" to the Soviet press and Kiev is not interested in exchange of views with their enemies on pages of ^{their} own newspapers. They were however interested in asking CBC for a correspondent of Ukrainian descent to be sent to the Ukraine ~~and~~ to show him "the real Ukraine". Bulbotenko made at once a note of that on a piece of paper.

6. Both complained that emigree ~~migrations~~ organizations used Soviet covers for their anti-Soviet publication which were disseminated among the Soviet tourists and artists. B. mentioned the case in London where the artists were given such literature by the NTS. Z. claimed that the same was being done by Ukrainian emigrees in Canada but he was unwilling to specify about.

1. According to BULBOTENKO the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukrainian SSR wants to establish in the near future ~~their~~ its consulates in TORONTO, Canada and in CHICAGO, USA. Since several months there were talks going on in Washington about Chicago-consulate. The US-State Department was, however, opposed to the establishment of a Ukrainian consulate. It proposed instead to establish a Soviet consulate (the all-Union one) in San Francisco in exchange for the American one in the Soviet Far East. Kiev wants to open its consulates simultaneously in Toronto and in Chicago.

After Stalin's death there was organized a separate Institute of Diplomacy at the Kiev University which was supposed to educate professional diplomats. This was the only one of its kind in the whole USSR. Very soon, however, it was transformed into a department of International Studies under the title of "Diplomatic School" and now it had been incorporated into Historical Faculty and ceased practically to function as a separate department.

According to BULBOTENKO there are following departments in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR:

- a) of Political Affairs, called General or Political,
- b) of International Organizations which covers also the Ukrainian Representation at the UN,
- c) Press
- d) Protocol
- e) Personnel.

He stated following diplomatic ranks in the Ministry: Minister or Ambassador, his deputy, Counsellor, 1st Secretary, 2nd Secretary, 3d Secretary, attache. B's familiarity with Soviet diplomatic service seemed to be rather scarce (and he surely would be much better with KGB ranks).

2. KIRITCHENKO. According to B. - KIRITCHENKO was removed from the CP-top only because of his character. He was very arrogant and egotistic, acted against the democratic centralism in the Party and wanted to be above Nikita Sergeyevitch himself. He also cultivated some sort of ~~personality~~ his own cult of personality and wanted all his colleagues to obey him. He was impossible in co-operation with others and could not have been tolerated any longer in the Kremlin. "This was only a pity that at the same time he was a Ukrainian and had a good opportunity to represent our Kiev properly".

3. KOROTCHENKO. He is a Ukrainian "Voroshilov" in the sense that he is old and only to represent. Can wield no real power.

4. KALCHENKO. According to B. and Z. turned out to be a very poor expert and leader in agricultural policy. Was castigated for that by Khrushchev and his influence were decreasing.

5. PALAMARCHUK. *Min. of Foreign Affairs*
A good man, very industrious, an expert on Foreign Affairs. His standing in Moscow is also very high because of his professional knowledge and skill.

6. TSYBA. Chief of Protocol Dept. in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its main pillar. "Without him - Ministry would be nothing. There is no one like him in the Ukraine" - according to B.

7. UDOVYTCHENKO. Known very well to B. "A good politician" and "trusted by the Party".

8. SHCHERBYTSKYI. A new star which rises at the cost of Kalchenko's eclipse. Spokesman of younger communist generation. "Good Ukrainian and good communist!" Very respected by his colleagues.

9. B.&Z. tried to countervail R's and Carl's charges of Russification by pointing out to the "fact" that even in Moscow there were many Ukrainians in sensitive positions and wielding a great power like, for instance, KORNIYETS. According to B. the Russians complain that they are being pushed out by "khakhly" (Ukrainians) in Moscow.

10. Berlin-crisis. Z. was rather emphatic about necessity to regulate finally the German problem 16 years after the war had ended. The Soviet Union will never resign from Germany, or as he then corrected himself, from East Germany. "We never let the Germans fight us again as in two previous wars and therefore all the Western proposals, incl. disengagement - are for us worthless. Germany is not Austria and the West should bear it in mind". Khrushchew wants to settle German problem once and for all but the West is trying to sabotage his constructive plan.

When countered with opposite arguments Z. tried to defend his position by simply stating: "I can assure you that nobody in the Soviet Union wants war".

11. According to both (B&Z) it is still possible to get a loan from the Bank for building a private home. The limit of the loan is 1,000 N. Rubel.

12. Since summer 1961 directors of Institutes have been "promoted" to the title of "Rector".

13. General situation. It is getting better every year. There are, of course, still shortcomings and deficiencies but they are surmountable. The basis for further improvement and development exists, this is the heavy industry. The Ukraine is one of the most industrialized countries and the Ukrainians are proud of that. Both were trying to explain all the negatives by the damage done by the WW II and requirements of building the heavy industry. When countered with opposite arguments repeated old slogans and praised the economic growth in general.

Stalin was a bad man but he also did very much good. They did not believe that a return to Stalinism were possible. ^{The} anti-party-group was of no importance and it will soon die out "naturally".

14. Sino-Soviet Relations. Z. claimed that there is no conflict between Moscow and Peking. On the contrary. He ridiculed ^{also} the idea that Albania were backed by China and vice-versa, in their conflicting rivalry with Moscow.

BOLPOTENKO'S handwriting:

Кустовая, ед. и.
...
...
...
Кадастровое, охотное
хозяйство УЖСМЗ.

Владимир
Олегович.

Picture:

*Photographs Retained in
SR/O/B1 Photo File.*

1. ZELENSKYI Pimon Hordiyevitch
2. CHUBAROV, Mykhailo Fyodorovitch - representative of the Chamber of Commerce of the USSR for Ukrainian SSSR.

SUBJECT; Soviet Exposition in Montreal

DATE: 26 Oct 1961

1. BRIK, Artem Antonowitch, aged 50, Ukrainian, lives in Vinnytsia, Ukraine, director of the Dept. of Ukrainian Art of Vinnytsia obkom, married, has two sons. One of them is married and they all live together in two rooms apartment. His youngest son was sent to Russian school but he fled from there and attended instead Ukrainian school. B. himself spoke rather poor Ukrainian explaining that he spoiled his native language in the army. Was very much interested in general situation of Ukrainian emigrees.

2. BRIK told Mrs. Rogovska of Montreal who lived in Vinnytsia during the war that he never thought the people abroad could be that well off as he now saw himself. Promised to visit her with a friend but failed to turn out. According to Mrs. ROGOVSKA, Brik was rather shocked by comparisons with the Soviet reality and told her that he "smoke now much more than before".

3. BRIK told Mrs. R. that they spoke at home only Ukrainian. According to him it is now much better than under Stalin and the people have more rights. As an example he told the story of the director of shoe-factory at Vinnytsia who was expelled by the Party from his position only because somebody else made an embezzlement, and he was not liked very much by his friends in obkom. When the workmen heard the news about his removal they made a protest and through trade-union organization forced the Party to reverse their decision. This happened in 1960 and the director is still in.