

SECRET

10 July 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting between AECASSOWARY/2 and Yuri J KOSSATCH, 2 July 1964

1. A meeting between subjects took place on 2 July 1964 (from 8 to 10:30 p.m.), in a bar on 59th Street off 5th Avenue. KOSSATCH had telephoned A/2 on 29 June, saying he had just returned from the Soviet Union and suggesting that they meet because he had things to talk about which would be of interest to A/2. They agreed to meet in the evening of 2 July. A/2 suggested the corner of 5th Avenue and 59th Street as the meeting place. When A/2 arrived at the agreed meeting point, KOSSATCH was already there waiting. He cautioned A/2 to be careful because "you are probably being watched by your people and I am being watched by mine", and added that he had already been questioned about his meetings with A/2. A/2 replied that if they were being watched it was too late to do anything about it. As they began walking down 59th Street, KOSSATCH mentioned that he had not eaten and would like to stop off for a bite. He suggested dropping in to a cafe they were passing on 59th Street. A/29 who was surveilling the meeting, entered the cafe a few minutes later and sat at the bar from where he could watch A/2 and KOSSATCH who were sitting at a nearby table. A/29 said he felt the meeting was being surveilled by two other people but he could not remember details of what the individuals looked like. He said one was a woman. A/2 later said that shortly after he and KOSSATCH sat down at a small table, a young woman dressed in slacks and wearing sunglasses came in and sat at a table nearby, facing A/2, from where she appeared to be watching him. She lingered over a cocktail and left after about a half hour.

2. KOSSATCH started the conversation by inquiring about the Shevchenko monument unveiling ceremonies in Washington. He did most of the talking during the evening. A/2 asked KOSSATCH what the reason for the apparent secrecy behind the arrangements for the Shevchenko monument unveiling in Moscow. KOSSATCH said the Soviets were eager to unveil the Moscow monument previous to the Washington unveiling and that, therefore, the unheralded and hasty arrangements.

3. KOSSATCH said his visit to the Soviet Union in June was on an official basis and that he received VIP treatment. One Yurko SHOSTYAK, a Ukrainian from Poltava, about 30-35 years of age, accompanied him at all times. There were several other guides also. KOSSATCH said he considered all the guides KGB employees. SHOSTYAK told him he was serving as a guide, hoping eventually to get into diplomatic service.

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4. During his stay in the Soviet Union, KOSSATCH visited Kiev, Moscow, Lvov, Donetsk, Kharkov, Poltava and his native village of Kholodyazne, near Koval', in Volynia. He travelled from place to place via Soviet ~~IL~~ ^{In the beginning,} airplanes. KOSSATCH was refused permission to visit Kholodyazne. ~~He was~~. The excuse given was that there were nuclear weapons in the vicinity. He was allowed to go to Kholodyazne only after the intervention of Semen STEFFANYK, Chairman of the Lvov Oblvykomkom.

5. In Lvov, KOSSATCH talked with a number of Ukrainian writers, BRATUN and Taras MYHAL' impressed him as good Ukrainian patriots. He was wined and dined by Irene VILDE in her home on vul. Kryvonosa. KOSSATCH said he did not get to see RYVAK, but that he did see many of his other friends, among whom were Mikhail RUDNITSKY, Maria KIT, wife of Professor MAKSYMOVYCH, S. STEFFANYK and his wife. STEFFANYK told KOSSATCH that he had full powers with police falling under his jurisdiction.

6. En route to Kholodyazne, KOSSACH travelled via Yarychiv, Rutke and Lutsk. A big reception awaited him in Kholodyazne. He found it impossible to hold any private discussions while there, with the exception of one with a cousin ^{of his} who complained about the lack of potatoes and meat and poor conditions in general.

7. In Kiev, KOSSATCH talked with Ivan FRANKO's daughter Zenia with whom he was impressed. He also talked to Yuri SMOLICH and Mykola PEZHAN. PEZHAN reportedly expended much effort before permission was obtained to list Alexander ARCHIPENKO (architect of Ukrainian birth who recently died in the United States) in the annex of Soviet Ukrainian Encyclopedia. Soviet Ukrainian writers told KOSSATCH that the Soviet Ukrainian Encyclopedia was initiated only after the Ukrainian Encyclopedia appeared in the emigration. Contrary to his wishes, KOSSATCH was prevented from visiting the editorial offices of Prapor. Instead, a reception was arranged, with about 60 editors and rayon newspaper correspondents present, during which KOSSATCH was asked all about the publishing business in the West. He said he was restricted to official discussions during his entire visit in the Soviet Union and was not permitted private, personal visits with friends or relatives. He said he felt the Ukraine was a country occupied by a foreign power. While talking with a group of young people on Volodymyrska Hora in Kiev, KOSSATCH was openly told about Russification measures in the Ukraine. He was told the Ukraine was being "crucified", but ^{that} Ukrainians were resisting. ~~They~~ They said they were against any terrorist or underground activities. The consequences of a Hungarian ^{type} revolution in the Ukraine would be too grave. The youth seemed well

informed about Ukrainian emigre activities and emigre publications. They encouraged him to continue publication of Za Sinem Okeanom. They spoke of American and Canadian Ukrainian Progressives as fools. A/2's group and its publications were spoken of favorably. Also, they had respect for anything American. KOSSATCH told of an incident when the table at which he was seated in a restaurant had a miniature American flag placed on it, and a young boy stopped by long enough to recite in English that he "loved America very much". Ivan DRACH, according to KOSSATCH, asked him when he thought A/2 would do something "really big". KOSSATCH said he considered DRACH a really great person (i.e., a Ukrainian patriot). He said Lina KOSTENKO has a very high opinion of herself and is rather snobbish. Ivan DZIUBA enjoys great respect among Soviet Ukrainians, but DRACH is respected even more.

8. At the Union of Ukrainian Writers, KOSSATCH met Evhen HUTSALO. The latter was extremely pleased when KOSSATCH complimented him on his poetry. KOSSATCH reportedly was complimented by the writers for his work on Za Sinem Okeanom and was advised to continue its publication. He later told A/2, however, that Soviet Ukrainian officials in Kiev were no longer interested in having the publication continued.

9. KOSSATCH again told A/2 that Soviet Ukrainians with whom he spoke knew all about the latter and wanted him to help them. Asked what exactly it was they wanted him to do, KOSSATCH could only say that they wanted all Ukrainian emigres to do something. There are groups of people who are concerned with various problems in the Ukraine and they should be helped. The backbone of Ukrainian substance is found among scholars, literary men and ~~xxxxxxx~~ even in the Party apparat. He said KOZACHENKO is a "camouflaged Ukrainian patriot", and that SHCHERBIBITSKY was removed because of his Ukrainianization. (Note: Probably when SHCHERBIBITSKY spoke out in early 1963 in connection with the conference concerning ~~the~~ use of Ukrainian language in schools in the UkSSR.) Later in the conversation, KOSSATCH told A/2 that young Soviet Ukrainians with whom he talked in Kiev suggested that he and A/2 organize a group of friends of the Soviet Ukraine ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ composed of such apolitical individuals as Vsevolod HOLUBNYCHY (SIC). He also said he believes that some Soviet Ukrainian writers will visit the United States in the summer of 1964 and that among them may be an individual sent to talk with A/2. KOSSATCH said he was informally interviewed by the KGB (by female interrogators) and that he was questioned about his meetings with A/2.

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KOLOSOVA (K. A. KOLOSOVA, Chairman of the Association for Cultural Contacts with Ukrainians in the Emigration) asked KOSSATCH whether he thought it would be possible to talk to A/2. KOSSATCH said he did not know. He told A/2 to be careful because "they are going to try to talk with you somehow". KOLOSOVA also inquired about A/2's daughter, saying she knew the daughter was in favor of cultural exchanges. (Note: A/2's daughter had contact with a Soviet exchange student at the University of Illinois when she was a student there about two years ago.) KOSSATCH said that Mykhailo LEVISHCHENKO (Senior Official of the ~~Soviet~~ Association for cultural exchanges) has charge of the purely political problems of the emigration whereas KOLOSOVA heads up the entire emigre department. According to KOSSATCH, both LEVISHCHENKO and KOLOSOVA are extremely well informed on the emigration. He said ~~xxxxxxx~~ he was impressed by ~~the~~ his KGB interviewers who were very much to the point. He added that of course they could not reproach him about anything since he has been working for the benefit of the UkSSR for the past 20 years.

10. KOSSATCH said it was his intention to return to the Soviet Union ~~xxxx~~ sometime later this year. ^{by 31 Aug.} He opened a bank account in Kiev, appointing Iru PARKHOMENKO his trustee. He complained about the inefficiency of the bank employees and that it took him about 1 1/2 hours to execute all the necessary forms. It was his impression that it takes bribery to get anything done. KOSSATCH has been promised an appointment with the monthly journal, Vsesvit (The World), the chief editor of which is O. I. POLTORATSKY. KOSSATCH also will be a deputy director of the Lesya Ukrainka ^{young} Museum in Kiev. In a conversation with ^{young} Soviet Ukrainian writers who said they would like to see him return to the Ukraine to live, KOSSATCH asked what ^{fate} they thought await him ~~him~~ in the Soviet Union. The reply was that "they" would probably try to recruit him ~~xxxx~~ but if he resisted long enough the efforts would be ceased.

A/2 expressed his envy of KOSSATCH being able to visit the Ukraine and the latter said he believed there would come a time when it would be safe for A/2 to also go back.

11. According to KOSSATCH, Russians were responsible for starting the fire in the library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev ~~in the~~ last spring. The intention was to destroy important Ukrainian documents and books and it is believed that all of HRUSHCHYK's writings were lost in the fire which lasted for 36 hours because, according to reports, the fire ^{fighting} brigade deliberately sabotaged their own efforts.

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12. National consciousness in the Ukraine is not as high as KOSSATCH hoped it would be, but the working class is as anti-Soviet as is the intelligencia. Ukrainians feel/having individuals such as PODGORNY in Moscow will benefit them. KOSSATCH said there was a war on in the Ukraine "for life or death". Poland, Yugoslavia and other satellites were being pointed to as examples for the Ukraine to follow. He was told by certain individuals that Russian officials instigated the Kichko book on Judaism in an effort to compromise Ukrainians. Others told him that KICHKO was an irresponsible individual and one never knew what he might do. War with China is inevitable according to KOSSATCH. It is said that the Russians will try to bribe Ukrainians in some way to assure themselves a reliable ally. Ukrainians will side with the Russians because they see in China the threat of a new Genghis Khan. It is expected that Ukrainians, Russians and Americans will join to fight the Chinese *together*.

[8 July 1964]

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