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### ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:  <i>SRICA</i>	EXTENSION	NO.
	7168	3X-4216
	DATE	
		<del>25 Aug 64</del> 25 Aug 64
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE	OFFICER'S INITIALS
	RECEIVED	FORWARDED

1.	<i>RIDIAN</i>			
2.	<i>RIDIAN</i> <sup>IB</sup> <del>ZZ</del> 4009			
	<i>RIDMIS</i>			
3.	<i>SRICA-5B29</i>			
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1st. Please classify into file 74-124-2913 and index is marked. Both individuals are American citizen who travelled to Soviet Union in July/Aug 1964 - trip sponsored by an Austrian student organization. Report date 25 Aug 64

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

74-124-2913
X
DATE 25 Aug 64

Subject: Trip to Moscow and Leningrad in July/Aug 64

Source: R from \* <sup>10201</sup> HATIUK George of 1101 Oak Lane, Phila, Pa  
Tel. SA - 4 - 3029

and GABRYUK

Date: 25 Aug 1964

I. HATIUK is US citizen, of Ukrainian parents, aged 21, student of medicine in Vienna, Austria. The trip he made with his colleague LURASEWYCH, Onclan, also of Ukrainian descent, was sponsored by some socialist Austrian student organization. HATIUK and LURASEWYCH are members of Ukrainian Scouts and the former is a friend of R. Both are also single and catholic.

identify themselves as Ukrainians .

In Moscow they were approached many times by students and were asked if they would not sell their shirts, ties, shoes. One man wanted to exchange his watch for a shirt. They were surprised at how such exchanges were made. First the man who wanted to trade with them, or buy something from them looked around carefully if no one was watching, then he would approach them and make his offer. H. said that he sold his shirt for 12 rubles. They commented on the heavy traffic in Moscow. /Said that they could buy Shevchenko stamps everywhere. They noticed that the attitude of their guides to the German and Austrian students was better than towards them. The Germans and Austrians were treated considerably better.

#### Leningrad.

The subject took a train with his group to Leningrad from Moscow. In Leningrad they saw some of the sights, but did not have any impressions of the city. One night in Leningrad they were invited to a party given by some of the local Komsomol members, they were taken to a club which was exclusively for members, and to be a member you had to <sup>be a member</sup> be a member of the Komsomol. In the club there was a trio playing American jazz. The members were well dressed, Western style, Each of the students that were visiting had to be seated one to a table. But H. and L. sat together. At the table were also present one girl and one older member of the Komsomol. At the table they identified themselves that they were Ukrainians. This led to a discussion. Why did their parents leave the Ukraine, What are they doing now, have they visited the Ukraine, do they plan to visit it, They were told that Ukraine had changed very much since their parents left it. The man at the table seemed to be the leader in the discussion. ( H. has his picture also) This man said that he had been abroad also. but not out of the communist block.

Before leaving ~~the~~ Austria they were given a list of things which were forbidden to be photographed. This list included:

- Military installations,
- Landscapes
- tanks, military vehicles, planes.
- railroad stations, roads.

In Austria they were told that they would not be allowed to visit Ukraine they were given no reason. H. said that next year he plans to visit Ukraine. In the USSR he made some 200 slides which he has had developed. He said that some of his German friends also have photographs which they promised to give him. 2.

R

Interview with George Hnatiuk. August 21, 1964

The subject visited the USSR in the period from July 25 to August 7th. In the group there was another Ukrainian student Omelan Lukasevych. The group was composed of mostly Austrian and German students. The Austrians were mostly socialists, and the Germans were from east Germ. The group first travelled <sup>by train</sup> to Moscow. In Moscow they were separated into groups. H. and O L. were together. They were put up in the Tourist hotel. The tourist hotel was quite shabby according to H. The rooms were badly lighted, and there was only one washroom to a floor. In the hotel a radio played constantly, H. said that the radio could not be turned off, only tuned down. The radio played propaganda most of the time. This was common in the streets and in all the restaurants.

H. said that the Austrian and the German students were living in the Ukraine hotel, they said this was a ~~very~~ <sup>first</sup> class hotel, with washrooms in every room, good food, and room service. In the tourist hotel H. said that they had to wait on line to buy food.

Sights visited in Moscow:

Lenin Mausoleum Mausoleum. H. said that they visited the Mausoleum in the morning, when they got there, there was a line already waiting before them. But since they were tourists they were admitted before the line. In the mausoleum it was very dark and the only lighting was small red lights on top of the body of Lenin. In the mausoleum there were 30 guards with machine guns watching the body. No one was allowed to enter with a camera or a package. One of the Germans took a picture of the body and he was immediately grabbed by the guards and questioned.

In the streets H. said that he saw lines of people standing waiting for vegetables, and meat. He said that the stores had signs on them which said that vegetables were out of stock. His guide said that they were forbidden to take pictures of these people. (H. said that he has a picture of his guide) In Moscow they also visited Moscow University and the Patrice Lumumba School. Nearby they also saw the School of Marxism-Leninism. This they were forbidden to enter. The school of Marxism Leninism was surrounded by a high fence, and they could not see inside. When in Moscow they did not engage in any political conversations with either their guide or the city dwellers.

In the Moscow bookstores they could not find any books in Ukrainian. Although there were books in all the other languages. of the USSR. They found the Kobzar but in German. While in Moscow they did not

While in the USSR they were searched only once, in Leningrad their suitcases were opened. H. said that some of the German students were made to strip and all their belongings were carefully searched.

In Moscow they had a feeling that they were constantly being wathched.