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Nikolay Grigoryevich, dob. 29 April 1914, Dnepropetrovsk
Subject: MAKSYMOVICH Mykola Hryhorovych, Rector of Lviv University im. Ivana Franka

261-140133 His visit to Dr. Kl on 21 Feb 1965, in company of CHERNIAVSKYI, Viktor

Source: as usual AECORZY

Project Aerodynamics

Date: 3 Mar 1965

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Subject's wife Maria KIEH

*employed with Ivan Franko Museum
16 year old daughter*

1. Subject stayed at Dr. Kl's house on 21 Feb 1965 from 19.00 to 21.30 hrs. The visit was arranged by CHERNIAVSKYI, Viktor who phoned Dr. Kl in the morning same day telling her that Subject would like to see her to-day or tomorrow and that he (Cher) will accompany Subject. They were treated with dinner and drinks by Dr. Kl and Pidd. CHER was quite arrogant did not conceal the fact of being "in charge" of Professor and the latter was obviously afraid of his companion. Afraid and at the same time quite often very embarrassed by Cher's impertinence. It went so far that often on a hint from Cher, Subject changed topic in the middle of sentence though he tried to do in a smart and dignified manner.

Somehow CHER was also very nervous all the time and evidently did not enjoy the visit. Inadvertantly he mentioned something to the effect that he had much work to do and still before their arrival to Dr. Kl's house had to familiarize Subject with Dr. Kl's speeches and what was written about her in "Hromadsky Holos".

According to Subject, he arrived to this country together with 4 or 5 other Soviet scholars to get acquainted with visual aids of education in the USA and ascertain in how far American methods and equipment could be utilized at their own universities. They are on a "very short trip", for two weeks or so, from New York they will proceed to Boston and then come again to WDC. Subject was scheduled to be in NYC around 4 or 5 Mar 1965.

equipment for DR LUTSYK of Lviv as a token of gratitude from Dr Kl for his care for Dr Kl's late mother when she was ill. Dr Kl and Subject talked about it on their way to hotel Great Northern where Subject was staying. Dr Kl brought Subject and then CHER by her car home, the latter to the Ukrainian Mission in New York City. On the way from Great Northern Hotel to the Mission CHER suggested that it would be better to organize a meeting for Subject either at the Round Table Club or at Dr Kl's house with a few emigre scholars. Dr Kl replied that she will think about it, anyway there was still plenty of time until 5 Mar 1965.

2. During her visit to Ukraine in 1963 Dr Kl met Subject at Lviv University. Now he was revisiting her as an old acquaintance. However, this was not the only reason for his visit. In the course of ~~discussion~~ conversation Subject told Dr Kl that he had seen KOLOS OVA prior to his departure for the States and will see her again after his return to Ukraine. He asked Dr Kl and Pidd to tell him all "that bothers them" and stressed that they should start with organization of a emigre-group to go to Ukraine as had been agreed upon with Kolossova. CHER tried to interrupt him that everything had been already discussed and explained, and sent to Kiev. Subject followed Cher's hint but approached same topic from a different side, namely, whether Dr Kl had discussed all pertinent problems with Prof NEDBAILO. Subject indicated that NEDBAILO was of some great importance as far as wishes of Dr Kl and her emigre friends were concerned. Subject particularly wanted to know what was the attitude of NEDBAILO to what he was told by Dr Kl and others.

Dr Kl complained as usually on "a strange attitude" of Soviet side in cultural contacts with emigration and abroad in general, and attacked Kiev along usual lines. Subject gladly let CHER to defend Soviet positions and only from time to time repeated known Soviet argumentation in a more polished and delicate form than Cher. Referring to the planned trip of emigre-

group Subject stressed that he knew very well KOLOSSOVA and that the latter was able to help emigres in getting their case through. He added that neither PALAMARCHEUK nor the Mission here in New York were able to make decisions on emigres' demands and wishes and therefore the most effective way was to go to Ukraine and present their point there. At this juncture he asked again about the attitude of NEDBAILO to this problem.

When CHER went to bathroom for a moment Subject stressed very strongly that emigres should be going to the Ukraine because "it was very important for us, in the Ukraine". "Come as often and as many as you can". "Why are you so afraid of those contacts with Ukraine, why are you friends so afraid of them?" "Don't you believe in your own strength and power? Is it really so that one trip could contaminate you? Only the despondent could think in such a way".

CHER all the time stressed that it would be wrong to expect something big happen before the emigre group went to Ukraine and those friendly to contacts with Ukraine should get more vigorous. At one moment he added that "actually all this business of giving us ultimatums" was some sort of impertinence but Subject delicately corrected him that this was better to present those demands in Kiev.

On this occasion Dr K1 told CHER that he probably too much listening to Dr LEVYTSKYI whose advices will help them exactly as far as they ^{"successes"} landed with progressives. CHER replied that he found nothing wrong with Dr Levytskyi, moreover he was not a communist, and his "Hromadskyi Holos" should be developed and used as ~~xxxx~~ mouthpiece of those who were for contacts with Ukraine.

3. Discussing youth problems Subject compared Ukrainian Soviet youth with American one. In his opinion Soviet youth came ^{xxx} much better off because they had no problems with addictions ~~drop~~-outs etc. Of course, there

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were some "social problems" too but mainly with children of rich parents. At this point CHER gave quite^a strong hint to Subject with his eyes and Subject changed the topic. Referring to youth problem again later on, Subject pointed out that last year out of 11,000 students of Lviv University they had to expel only 10 but added that "we have, however, some other problems"... He stopped literally in the middle of the sentence after Cher gave ^{him} another of his "hints".

Subject denied in a strong and solemn manner that there had been any committee for Ukrainization at Lviv University what under the circumstances sounded rather like a confirmation.

4. Asked by Dr Kl why there was no party promised by PALAMARCHUK and NEDBAILO to C and Steve, CHER replied that because PALAMARCHUK fell ill and had to return to Kiev. Dr Kl did not give up and said that this was a very poor "diplomatic illness". CHER answered that "maybe so" but besides C and Steve "were not sincere". C did not tell where he was born and only said that he came from Western Ukraine and Steve was telling that he was a scholar but his article in Suchasnist "had nothing to do with scientific approach" (N.B. CHER referred to ^{the article of} Steve's brother). Dr Kl explained that social parties were not for biographic interviews and Steve made a good impression as a real scientist because he was one. (Dr Kl did not know who in reality was the author of the respective article.) Dr Kl added that this was nobody's fault but their own (meaning the Soviet side) when they knew nothing about the Conference on Culture of Ukrainian Language and similar stuff. Subject wanted to know what was actually discussed with Palamarchuk and Nedbailo but Cher pointed out that everything was fine, the copy from Nasha Kultura on the Conference had already been sent to Kiev and both - C and Steve - were very intelligent and knowledgeable individuals but "not sincere as they should be".

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Of course, this was not the same as with ZBANATSKYI but for different reason. STAKHIV came alone to meet ZBANATSKYI ,took him to his house, put a bottle of horalka in front of him and told him to talk. STAKHIV did not even have the car to pick up Zbanatskyi and got no writers or poets to introduce to Zbanatskyi. Therefore Zbanatskyi and Cher himself were very disappointed with such encounters with emigres *As this one*. According to Source CHER raised Zbanatskyi's 'affair ' in such a manner that it was obvious that he wanted to "avngne" for the dinner party at her house.

5. At one point when Subject was again without CHER , the former asking about NEDBAILO and KOLOSSOVA , said : " Well, you certainly should talk to people in Kiev. Of course, I don't know what will come out but even if there won't be anything tangible you want, please love us so as we are". "Ukrainian people and ~~the~~ culture will not vanish, I can assure ^{you} we do all we can under the circumstances. " "Please do understand us and love us so as we are".

6. When Source pressed CHER on why they (in the Mission) were doing nothing to properly present emigration's demands in Kiev, CHER replied that they really were unable to do anything here and he was " even not sure what they (emigre-group) will be able to get in Kiev". " Personal. I don't know, but you should go , of course, to Kiev and Moscow".

7. Referring to their meeting at Lviv University in 1963 Source mentioned Subject's expression about religious problem i.e. when he told her that this question " was not standing but lying down". Source wanted to know whether he changed his view since then and whether he was not of the opinion that this ^{was} /about time ~~for~~ the Soviet Ukrainian government would do something about it. Subject replied that he could not deny that there were still some religious feelings alive particularly in West Ukraine

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but he had doubts whether it will be possible to re-open catholic churches now. "This is a all-Union problem and frankly spoken it has to be decided in Moscow". " We cannot decide ourselves on the problem." Then he added that the whole matter was complicated by the fact that Ukrainian Catholic Church and Metropolitan Sheptytskyi himself collaborated with Germans and "evidently one could not make a strong point in Churches favor out of that".

Source mentioned again that they could open at least one-two churches in Lvov. The reply: "It is very difficult but ,of course, nothing is impossible". He also mentioned additionally that Metropolitan Sheptytskyi blessed the SS Division Galicia and people remembered it ~~until~~ till now. There was also no doubt about Vatican's bad influence on Ukrainian catholics.

8. CHER pretended to know nothing about poems by Symonenko printed in Suchasnist. Subject commented that Symonenko Vasyl was a very good young writer, very talented, he wrote 'both ways' - some of his poems were good , some - bad , but in general he was highly respected by Kiev writers and poets , and after his death there was a special Evening dedicated to him. At that time CHER read Suchasnist which was given afterwards to Subject.

9. Asked about eventual changes in nationalities policy in connection with October changes in the Kremlin, Subject replied that actually the policy remains all the time the same in recent years and they are continuing making progress. Then he added : " Well, you see, the theoreticians do their job and we do ours". This was his comment on "amalgamation of nations".

10. Subject does not know LEVISHCHENKO but is on friendly terms with Kolossova and ,of course, he also knows SMOLYCH Yuri.

11. According to Subject, BYRNES (BYRNS), Robert, Chairman of US Cultural Exchange Committee on universities - level was responsible for a weak intercourse between Ukrainian and American universities. Two weeks before his departure for United States, Subject was host to BYRNES in Lviv. The latter was not ready to develop contacts on a university-to-university basis but insisted on continuing old practice of general quota unspecified as to allocation to universities. Subject himself was very much for university-to-university basis because this should be the best assurance that neither Kiev nor Lviv universities would be then neglected. He hoped on the whole that cultural exchange was improving in all respects and Ukraine won't be lagging either.

Maksym
vych

12. According to Subject Lviv is being expanded, and also its ^{and educational} scientific institutions. In the suburb new premisses for Lviv Branch of Academy of Scie, Ukr SSR are being now built and probably also some other institutions will be moved there.

13. RUDNYTSKYI Mykhailo is still lecturing from time to time though he is on pension. He also continues to write but Subject did not specify what. Subject mentioned also late LUKIANOVYCH and some other old professors from Lviv but said nothing particular about them.

14. About himself Subject said that when he was studying in Lviv in 1930's he had a rather hard time, that he stemmed from Kholmshchyna (Kholm-region), his wife Maria KIKH was employed with Ivan Franko Museum, and they had a 16 year old daughter.

15. CHER was very aggressive in his expressions on American policy in Vietnam. According to him US-troops should leave South Vietnam immediately because otherwise there might break out a general war out of this conflict. The Soviet Union will not stand idly

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when the US government will continue its aggressive policy. As to Soviet aid to Vietcong and fomenting of troubles in ~~xxx~~ other parts of Asia and in Africa - "this is a completely different matter because we are only helping democratic peoples on their own explicit demand". Subject did not participate in discussion on Vietnam.

16. CHER wanted to know why Dr Kl was not on the list of sponsors of a public meeting which was supposed to discuss cultural contacts with Ukraine. At another point he half-jokingly mentioned that since Dr Kl and her friends are being so severely attacked by other emigres the best defence for her would be to join communists. Dr Kl indignantly commented that she will never give up her independist orientation.

17. Cher took the literature listed under para 18 for Prof NEDBAILO. He said that soon he will come with a list of books and other publications which PALAMARCHUK and NEDBAILO had asked him to procure. Both want in particular articles on international relations from Suchasnist.

18. Literature handed over to CHER and Subject for NEDBAILO:

Natsiya Ponevolena ale Der zhavna by Halaichuk

El Orden Internacional en Mundo Desunido by Halabuk

The Soviet Ukraine as a Subject of Intern.Law by Halaichuk

Les Etats Federaux face au Droit International by Halaichuk

Suchasnist # 8/1964, # 9/1964, # 3/1961, and # 18 1965

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