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Anne- This is excellent reporting. JB			
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Subject: Courses of Rumanian Language and Literature
at Sinaia, Rumania 26 July to 24 August 1966
Address: Cursuvi de vară din, Universitatea
Source: H București, București, str.P. Moș 7-13
Date: 19 October 1966

1. A course of Rumanian language and literature was held by the University of Bucharest in Sinaia, Rumania from 26 July to 24 August, 1966. The course was conducted by the assistant rector of the University, Prof. Boris KAZAKU, a 50-year-old dieloctologist from Bessarabia. In 1963 Kazaku spent a month in Kiev, and there became acquainted with SEMCHYNSKY, fnu, a noted Ukrainian Romanist, who participated in the 1964 course in Sinaia.

Some 160 participants came to this years courses. Among them there were 100 students, 40 professors or lecturers and 15 members of seminars from Sinaia.

There were four participants from the USSR: two lecturers and two students.

Tatiana POEIVAILOVA, lecturer, Institute of History, USSR Academy of Science, Dm.Ulianova 19, Moscow. (Home address: USSR, Moskva, Mitisi rayon, Prosp. Novii Mitisi 25/ apt. 18).

Rodmonda POTAPOVA, professor, Institute
Moscow, Metrostoevskaya 38. (Home address: USSR, Moscow,
Leningradskoye shosse 3, apt. 609).

Galina SHAKHOVA, a student at the University of Leningrad.
(Home address: Leningrad, Channacheiska 9/11, apt. 7)

*D. C. -
Romanian
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Irina SHAKHOVA, a student at the University of Leningrad.
(Home address: Leningrad, Chaznacheiska 9/11, apt. 7.

The latter two are sisters, both about 20 years of age. Pokivailova, about 30 years of age, is the author of a work on the improvement of living standard of the Rumanian peasants after collectivization. Potapova -- about 29, delivered a paper on the statistical methods in Russian literary language. She spoke perfect German and Rumanian; formerly was a diplomat in Rumania; her husband is a Romanist in Moscow. Potapova is a very attractive person. Racially she is a mixture of Japanese and Kazakh. She made very strong amorous approaches to several men, incl. a French man and Prof. Skowski, Stanislaw of Warsaw, Poland. The lectures at the courses were delivered at a very high academic level, but with definite Rumanian patriotic overtones. Mention was made of the Gothic and Roman background of Rumania, without any reference to the Slavic elements. Absolutely no homage was paid to any of Rumania's neighbors. French and Rumanian texts of papers were distributed to the participants during the sessions. Most of the discussion was carried on in French.

The course included visits to the Museum in Brasov, monasteries, the ruins of castles in Suchayev and Jassy, and tours of southern Moldavia. The final week of the course provided for a stay at the Black Sea resort of Mamaia, from where daily trips were conducted to archeological sites.

2. Some of the participants of the course were familiar with the Ukrainian problem. One such person was Boris Kazaku. Another was Emil PETROVICH, 70, a professor at the Univ. of Cluj. In 1936 he recorded Ukrainian dialects in Brodyn. POGYRK, fnu, about 30, a Moldavian, specialist in linguistics (entymology), has studied in Leningrad and his wife -- in Odessa, he was familiar with Russian oppression of Ukraine. Pogyrk knew about the Ukrainian Free University and the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences. A friend of his has travelled in Canada and told him that Ukrainians there have more influence than in Rumania.

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A Bulgarian professor Tonio RUSEV (Institute pedagogic. Home address: Bulgaria, Sofia XIII, kv.Iztok, bl.41) about 50 years of age. He now heads the new Philosophy Faculty in Tyrnov. He had been in Kiev and Uzhhorod. Knows about Ukraine from the time between the two World Wars. A Czech professor Pavel TROST of Charles University in Prague (Home address: Praha 6, Na Mlance 20). He is half-Jewish. Knew Simovych and Artymovych. Wladimir SKALICKA another Czech (Office address: Praha I, Krasnoarmejsu I; home: Praha I, Drevna 6). Horbachevsky was his high school student.

An interesting participant was a Pole, Prof. Stanislaw MAKOWSKI, doctor of literature, (office address: Univ. of Warsaw, home: Warszawa 42, ul. Gorczewska 9-cm 11) He is 33. In 1964 he spent two years in Kiev and Lviv. His specialty is the historical plays by Slowacki. He knows ~~Stepan~~ Kozak and G. Lapskyy. In Kiev he also visited Mykhoriy Kochur. About the latter he said that he had been exiled and is now ill. Young people visit him in Irpen as if on a pilgrimage. Kochur read to Makowski anti-Russian poems by Broniewski written during his imprisonment in 1940. In Kiev Makowski witnessed the fire in the Kiev library. On the second day after the fire the police would not let anyone near the building, he said. In the Academy of Sciences Library he was not allowed to use books in the "special collection" (works on Hrushevskyy and Mazepa). On his own he travelled to Vinnytsya and Bar; he noticed high degree of poverty among peasants and Russification in towns. He paid a truck driver, and the latter consented to take him to Bar inside the load of oats. There were frequent police checkpoints along the road.

In Vinnytsya he bought a ticket to Lviv only after speaking in Polish, as a tourist. Otherwise, there were no tickets. There are also frequent police raids on railway terminals to seek out those who are homeless and sleep at the terminals.

The main highways are bordered with high trees and bushes, making it difficult to see the countryside.

In Lviv, he was helped out by Ukrainians at the Oblast Archive ~~by the Ukrainians~~, because a very unfriendly woman director of the Archive, a Russian, refused to admit him. Among those who helped him was TESLYUK, fnu, a former KPZU (ComParty of W.Ukraine) member, when Makowski spoke to him in Ukrainian. Looking through the minutes of the Philosophy Faculty of Lviv University Makowski discovered that the "enemy of Ukrainian people" Hrushevskyy (that's how they spoke of him in Kiev) continually demanded Ukrainian chairs and recognition of the Ukrainian language at the University during the Austro-Hungarian period.

Makowski also met KOSTRUBA, fnu, brother of the historian Teofil Kostruba, (the former had spent 10 years in exile, now works as linguist), and ONYSHKEVYCH, fnu, a Ukrainian language specialist in Lviv University. The two helped Makowski to visit Kremyanets without a permit. This is how it was done: In case the police checked the hotel to see if the visitor was in, Onyshkevych left word that Makowski was allegedly at his place for an all-night party. The busses to Kremyanets arrive in the evening, and without a permit it is impossible to find accomodation. The two arranged for Makowski to sleep at a hotel without a permit, but only until 6 a.m.

Kostruba told Makowski that after WWII Ukrainians with higher education were resettled ^{from Lviv} automatically. Those who possessed a typewriter or a detailed map of the area were arrested as spies. There are many transient Russians and "Soviets" in Lviv, who move on after they get a better job elsewhere, but leave the apartments completely wrecked.

Stefanyk and his Oblast Executive C'tee try to Ukrainize Lviv and ~~the~~ its schools.

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Makowski said that ~~for~~ persons who travel to the U.S.R. from Poland have little trouble with customs at the border, but their passports are taken away and returned only on the return crossing.

In 1964 ~~(a)~~ a group of Ukrainian students from Warsaw were kicked out of Kiev for placing flowers on Khrushchev's grave. They were branded "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists."

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Subject: Ukrainians in Rumania

Source : H

Date : 19 Oct 1966

1) In Rumania there are about 97 villages inhabited by Ukrainians. Altogether there are approx. 100,000 Ukrainians but official statistics list them as 65,000 strong. The Ukrainian element is grouped in four distinct ethnically almost homogeneous areas.

The first group, mainly fishers and farmers, are descendants of Kosaks who had left Zaporizhia after 1775 and of refugee-serfs of Podilla and step es. On the whole their national consciousness is not very strong, particularly ^{that} of the older generation, which continues to call itself "khakaly", "rusnaky" etc. Their children, however, call themselves Ukrainians. This grouping includes 37 villages: Caterlez (St. Georghe), Sulim, Caraorman, Letia, St. Kyliia, Crishan, Gorgova, Vuzlina, Tatanir, Stepok, Pardyna, Chataalkioi, Curasuvata, Baklazanka, Gor. Ilgady, Makhnaudia, Perlita, Beshtepe, Buruhil, Gorishniy and Bolishniy Dunavets, PULCHA, Kyshlytsia, Parkesh, ISAKCHA, Telytsia, Cyhanka, Auska Dzaferka, Hamcharka, Pochta, Frekacey, Kataloi, Chukurova, Bashpunar, Chamurliya Bolishnia. The second large settlement of Ukrainians including 39 villages is in southern Bukovina and is inhabited mostly by Hutsuls and Pokutiany. The villages are: Kyrlibaba, Izvory, Suchavy, Moldova-Sulytsia, Briaza, Ardzel, Moldovytsia, Paltin, Vala Boului, Chumyrna, Lupchyna, Ulma, Nysypit, Ihryshche, Kununskyi, ~~14~~ 14-yy Kilometr, Brodyna, Gropeny, Klit, Solonets, Kachika, Meleshivtsi, Vashkivtsi, Rusnaky (Seret), Synivtsi, Negostyna, Balxivtsi, Botosaanytsia, Scherbivtsi, Ralyneshty-Kuparenko, K.-Yenske, K.-Vasylake, Danyla, Slobodziya, Barmaneshty, Marytsel, Rogozheshty, Ryndeshty, Semenicha, Ipoteshty (near Suchava).

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The third grouping lives around the city of Marmatiei. They live in 15 villages, namely: Tychevo, Remsty, Dovne Pole, Krychniv, Luh, Vysanya, Rivna, V. Bychkiv, Crechynshty, Mykove, Crasna, vyshavska Dolyna, Bystra, Ruskovo, Kryvyy, Poliany.

The last group of Ukrainian settlers live in the area bounded by the cities of Lugoj and Caransebes. These people are late arrivals having come mostly in the 19 & 20th centuries. They comprise mostly people from the Carpathian regions (the Hutzuls brought down for work in the forests) and Galicia. The settlers live in the following villages: Husarka, Cheresanga, Ansolka, Krychova, Lorile, Copachelye, Cornutsel.

2) The Orthodox Church has suffered greatly in Rumania. All services are now conducted in Rumanian. Priests who formerly served in Ukrainian villages in southern Bukovina or newly ordained priests from seminaries in Cluj are sent to work in Rumanian villages. Ukrainian Gr. Catholic parishes suffer the same fate. Priests who refuse to undergo this change are arrested; their parishes are turned over to priests of a very low moral caliber. Such an individual is one named Mykhoryiw, who serves parishes in the area of Radivtsi. Similar individuals run parishes around Siret and Suceava. Sectarianism is widespread among the women but it is also all conducted in Rumanian. Religious Ukrainian literature sent to the villagers at their request is either retained by the post office or returned to the senders. Ukrainians holding government jobs, party members, or intelligentsia do not attend church services.

V. Bilivsky sat in prison in Bucharest with a Ukrainian priest who refused to allow for the Rumanification of his parish in Radovtsi. Most probably this individual is still in prison.

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3) At the time of the "revolt" (August 23, 1944) the Soviet KGB arrested many of the leading Ukrainian intellectuals. Most of these came from the ranks of the UNR. These individuals were then taken to Moscow to stand trial.

During his stay in concentration camps in Siberia in the years 1944-55, O. Masykevych reported to have seen the following of such intellectuals:

a) Porochivsky, arrested and tried, died in Dec. 1949 at Vorkuta, b) Vasyl Trepke, arrested and most probably died in Siberia, c) Stepan Radziyevsky, arrested and tried (so was his brother), d) Samarsky, arrested and sent to the Far East where he died, e) Vasyl Odynets, was arrested and lived through the imprisonment, today lives in the USSR.

4) The present day Ukrainian schools were ^{originally organized mainly} ~~headed~~ by Voloshynova, a peasant communist female who during the wars was arrested with her compatriots and sentenced to prison for 10 years. Much of the teaching is done by Ukrainian secondary school teachers who have been resettled into Rumania from Buchovyna and Besarabia. Some of the female teachers have come here from the UkSSR to live with their mates who are from Rumania.

5) In 1948 a bi-monthly began to appear - Novy Vik. At first its circulation was app. 10,000 but when the issues became less and less devoted to the problems of the Ukrainian local population the circulation dropped to only 4,00. It had a long line of editors. At first it was edited by Voloshynova. She was followed by Vasyl Bilivsky who was outed and arrested in 1959 for Ukr. nationalism. He in turn was followed by Bodny (removed for drunkenness), and then by Kolesnyk who today is with a Rumanian daily. Today the paper is edited by: a) Sylvester Zahorodny, app. 55 years old and a highschool teacher, coming from near the city of Chernovets, his children always speak Rumanian, b) Volodymyra Fedorovych, app. 50 years of age, close friend of O. Masykevych, former student in Grenobli and teacher of French in Puchos, a divorcee and the present mistress of a Rumanian major of the political police, c) Evhen Myhaychuk, app. 25 years old and coming from Seret.

Formerly some more Ukrainians were on the staff of Novy Vik. Among these were Oksana Panchuk, born in 1915 who studied in Kharkiw and later worked in Odessa and also Ala Pawliuk, wife of Mykola. The bi-monthly publication is mostly read in Buchovyna and Marmoroshyna and is being mostly propagated by school teachers.

In the years 1960-5 several anthologies appeared (one was Serpen in 1964) but they were quite poor and had a very low circulation. School books were put out for the children. The text for the Ukrainian language and literature followed the format of the one published in Kiev, texts for other subjects were mere translations from Rumanian. In 1963 a Rumanian - Ukrainian dictionary was put out, and 1964 a Ukrainian - Rumanian dictionary was published. The editor of both works was G. Kotaylo. With regards to the school textbooks the following individuals worked in preparing them: I. Hrushkevych, I. Rebushapka, N. Burchu-Lesyanu, B. Rey, G. Kotaylo, A. Ivanchuk, H. Pyta, M. Bohaychuk, K. Drapka, V. Rusnak, M. Gavrelchuk, I. Doshivnyk, E. Saviuk, M. Bereska, I. Iliuk, A. Zelensky, I. Daneliuk, I. Lemny, B. Grechina, N. Cheredaryk, D. Sokolyak, A. Novosivsky, D. Onyshuk, I. Aronest, S. Yarychevsky, and V. Kranchenko. However, this year many locales didn't receive their Ukrainian texts. This would seem as the continuation of the Rumanification of the Ukrainian schools. In 1956-8 Ukrainian was placed on the curriculum as an elective subject and students were discouraged from taking it. Many were told that they would not be accepted to higher Rumanian schools and parents were told that their children were carrying a heavy load as it was and thus there was no need to overburden them. In addition to this form of Rumanification it is also reported that the school library in Seret was burned down.

In summary; the increased de-Russification that took place in recent years was accompanied by similar de-Ukrainization and de-Hungarization. The present regime is firmly set upon a complete Rumanification of all minorities.

Some appeals of SHLIVSKY, PAVLIVK and others to Kiev and to people who visited Rumania from Kiev, ~~remained~~ ^{on their behalf} to say a word to Rumanian authorities, remained unresponded. It was made rather clear to them that Kiev gave up Ukrainian ~~thereby~~ in Rumania just like Moscow did with Russian minority. The latter was presented as an indication how utterly impossible it was to do anything with Rumanian authorities.

6) Following the war five young Ukrainians were sent to the universities at Kiev and Kharkiv on scholarships to continue higher studies in Ukrainian. Today they are instructors of the Ukrainian language and literature at the University of Bucharest.

a) Mychaylo Pavliuk, 32 years old, from Luhu living in Marmoroshyna. Claims to have been illiterate till the age of 18. Studied at the university of Kharkiv and today is a professor in the Ukrainian Department at the University of Bucharest. He is the co-author of textbooks in Ukr. language and literature, as well as, the editor of a dilectical atlas of Ukr. proverbs in Rumania. At times he takes part in conferences in the UkSSR on dialects. Presently he is serving as the chairman of the committee of final examinations for secondary schools in Sighet. His wife, Ala, approx. 50 years old, studied history at the Univ. of Kharkiv. They arrived in Rumania in 1960, already married. She started working on the staff of the Navy Fin, but when they proposed her a job as a corrector with a drop in salary, she turned it down and took a job in the university library as a cataloguer. Yearly she takes a trip to Poltava, UkSSR, with her two sons to insure her mother's right to retain her own house. To this day she has retained her Soviet citizenship and subscribes to Soviet Russian newspapers and magazines. At home she speaks to her sons in Russian (Mychaylo in Ukr.) and educates them to be Soviet Russian patriots.

b) Magdalena Lallo, Jewish, comes from Temishora, studied the Ukr. language in Kiev and today is an assistant lecturer at the Univ. of Bucharest. At the Univ. Cluj she did not pass in her dissertation for in the secret voting the faculty took her to be Hungarian. This happened in 1966.

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c) Gryya S. Yatsentiuk, born 1933 in southern Bukovina, of Rumanian mother, literary critic and poet (his collection "Koleso" was published in 1964), studied literature in Kiev, lately started to write in Rumanian.

d) Mykhailo Bodnia, literary critic, studied in Kiev, for some time was editor of Novyi Vik.

e) I. Robchuk, linguist, studied either in Kiev or in Kharkiv.

7. Ukrainian cultural life remains under heavy pressure of Rumunification and on the whole Ukrainian intelligentsia tries to "adjust itself" to new situation. For example, a certain D. ONYSENCHUK, lecturer at Ukrainian gymnasium (high school) in Syhot, born 1901, of southern Bukovina, author of fairy tales, former officer of Ukrainian army had recently forbid en his son to wed in church. It is another problem that he had changed completely immediately after 1944 and became one of the most ardent Leninist.

Among lecturers and teachers active in Ukrainian schools should be mentioned : Morodysky, fnu and Vynnytskyi, fnu, both from Banat area. Other representatives of Ukrainian intel igentsia: Mykola Chobanu (Dobrudza?), Igor Dzyozura-Skacun of Dobrudza, and Moisiuk, fnu of Kararoshchyna.

Isolated from ~~from~~ "official" Ukrainian activities **there** are several ^{interesting} individuals , among them :

a/ Orest Maszykevich (Orest Masiechevici) of Sinaia, strada vrameancu 40, aged 50-55, journalist, former editor of Ukrainian paper Chas in Chernivtsi, from 1940 "political representative" of Ukrainians to Rumanian authorities, 1941 - mayor of a small town in southern Bukovina, fled before Russians to Temishora, arrested by the KGB in 1945, brought to Kiev and then Moscow and sentenced to 10 years of concentration camp. In 1944 he had contacts with the UPA and accompanied a representation of the UPA to the negotiations with Rumanian staff at Yassy.

In Siberia, in concentration camp met ⁴⁷² Mykola DUZHYYI, one of the leaders of the Undergrund, (probably at Verkhovlovka, Yakutiya), with high Japanese

officers and diplomats who had served in Berlin and were quite well informed about Ukrainian problem. Also with Vlasovtsi. 1955 he was released from the camp and came to Rumania to join his wife of Bergomet. She works now as bookkeeper in a factory. They live very miserably and need help. They have no children. On his way to Rumania, in Moscow, in 1955 Masykevich was urged by the KGB to stay in Moscow where his brother was employed as librarian. The Rumanian authorities play a double game with Masykevich promising him to get a job with Novy Vik and sending him there while at the same time telling the editors to reject any material submitted by him. A. is author of many treatises on literary and politico-cultural topics but so far very ~~xxxx~~^{few} of them were published. He also writes some poetry.

b/ Vasyl Bilivskiy, aged 57-60, of Bucarest, Tel. 537705, high-school teacher, his wife is Moldavian, of Khotyn area, before the war lived in Kishinev. After 1945 he was one of the organizers of Ukrainian schools and Ukrainian publishing houses as an employee of the Ministry of Culture and Education. For his articles in defense of Ukrainian language and schools in Novy Vik, in Nashe Zhyttia (Presov), in Nashe Slovo of Warsaw, and particularly for his article in Vitchyzna ^{of Oct. 1956} ~~the~~ ^{which he wrote} under name of Chumachenko, ~~on~~ ^{non-understanding} with ~~xxxx~~ co-operation of, SHUMYLO Mykyta of Kiev - he was persecuted by Rumanian security. Arrested in 1959 he was sentenced to 7 years for "Ukrainian nationalism". He spent 5 years in prison, part of them in the famous underground jail ~~xx~~^{near} Bucarest. After his release he lived in Bucarest but worked somewhere in the countryside. As witnesses against him were brought by Siguranca all his friends from Novyi Vik - Kolesnyk, Bodnia, Zahorodny, Fedorovich) and also stipendists whom whom he had helped to get scholarships to Kiev and Kharkiv (Yatsentiuk and Yaslo). Among charges put against him was his intervention to the authorities in Bucarest on behalf of Ukrainians, invalids of Soviet Army, whom the government refused to treat as their own veterans. B. used to travel around in the countryside and collect data on such cases and then present them to authorities.

Another charge against B. was his intervention to KURMIYCHUK and other representatives of Ukr SSR like F. Shevchenko and others to defend Ukrainian minority in Rumania. KURMIYCHUK had told B. that this was an internal

matter of Rumanians and he couldn't do anything about it.

According to B., Moscow discarded Ukrainians in Rumania anyway because the Kremlin considered them as Ukrainian nationalists.

In B's opinion, his ~~trial~~ ^{imprisonment} was a monstertial aimed at terrorizing Ukrainian intelligentsia during increased Ruminification and liquidation of Ukrainian schools. At the trial B. tried to defend himself, pointing out among other things at the fact that only Moscow could ~~be~~ persecute him for Ukrainian nationalism because it was dangerous to Russians but not Rumanians with whom a Ukrainian government had agreed on favorable for Rumania border in 1921. During his imprisonment and after the release Rumanian officials visited B. and had "political talks" with him asking him about Ukrainian matters, Ukrainian history, his appraisal of Ukrainian potential in the Ukraine itself etc.

8. Quite a few Ukrainians from Rumania visit their relatives and friends in Chernivtsi and Chernivtsi Oblast, Ukr SSR. The passports are being issued in Bucarest on applications submitted to rayon militia. In Aug 1966 there were rumors that in the ^{near} future some new improvements would be introduced in travelling procedures. Visitors from Chernovetska oblast could come to Rumania, at least so far, ^{only} in excursion groups, at the price of Rubel 200.- for 3 weeks, and permission to exchange Rubel 20.00 additional in Rumania. Rumanian guests in Ukraine can exchange only ^{Lei} 200.- on ~~the~~ Soviet territory.

The Rumanian customs inspection is quite ~~thorough~~ thorough. They mainly look for textiles, leather articles and similar items. It is forbidden to take out more than one item of same kind in textile and leather goods. The Soviet customs are even stricter but they look mainly for ^{brought in} books and other literature. quite often they make body searches.

9. Books handed over to various people in Rumania:

a/ To Kasykevich Orest :

- 4 issues of Suchasnist of 1965/66
- 1 reprint " Rumanian de Gaulism" by Stakhiv V.
- 1 Chronics of NTSh 1965
- 1 Imiona wladzy (in Polish) by E.Broszkiewicz
- 1 Poemat Dla Doroslych by A.Wazyk

b/ To A.Pavliuk:

- 7 volumes of Ukrainian Encyclopedia for Dzendzelivsky of Uzhgorod University;
- 18 issues of Ukraina published by Borshchak in Paris,
- 2 Narys Suchasnoyi Ukrayinskoyi Lieraturnoyi Movy by Yu.Sherekh
- 1 Annaly UVAN 1960
- 1 L NTSH 169 on Kuzela
- 1 Proceedings of HFS NTSH
- 1 book by Shakh S. (Memoirs)
- 1 M.Shshkevich by B.Shakh
- 1 Vyvid Pray Ukrainy, Prolog publication
- 1 Dokumenty Ukr.Komunizmu, Prolog publication
- 1 Pravda Kobzaria, Prolog publication
- 5 books - translation from Ukrainian into German by H.Horbatsch
- 16 reprints of articles by O.Horbatsch

c/ To Makowski (for people in Poland and in Lvov);

- 1 Dokumenty Ukrainskoho Komunizmu
- 1 Der Achte Tag am Friedhof by M.Hlasko
- 1 Excerpts from Broszkiewicz
- 1 " from Wazyk

d/ To Leniuk, of Chernivtsi, translator of children literature from Rumanian:

- 6 books in German
- 14 reprints of articles on linguistics by Horbatsch O.