

Dec 6, 1966

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1. Following information has been obtained from a Ukrainian lady, US citizen, aged approx. 45, housewife, secondary school graduate, of Detroit, Mich., who has visited her relatives in Lvov and Uzhgorod, Ukr SSR in Aug 1966. Her brother-in-law is professor at Uzhgorod University, her sister who has spent 10 years in Siberia, lives now in Lvov, her father-in-law was killed by members of Ukrainian Underground in 1952.

a/ According to what Source was told by her relatives ZARYTSKA Kateryna allegedly was free and lived now somewhere near Moscow. She was, however, not allowed to live in the Ukraine. Her husband SOROKA lived with her and Kateryna's mother was often visiting them. Source's brother-in-law was Prof. ZARYTSKYI'S student and corresponded with Kateryna's mother in Lviv. */

b/ Source's relatives confirmed that there were arrests and trials of Ukrainian young intellectuals in Lvov and other Ukrainian cities in 1965/66. Source did not know, however, any details.

c/ Customs inspection on entering the Soviet Union (in Moscow) was very superficial, on leaving the Soviet Union there was no luggage inspection at all.

d/ Prices in Lvov and in the Soviet Union in general were very high and people were badly feeling "shortage of money". When Source wanted to leave some money (\$\$) with her relatives, they suggested instead to take money back to the States and send them goods bought in the States. This way they would get more for the money.

e/ On 28 Aug 1966 Source went to Preobrazhenska Church in Lvov. The church was almost full, and she also some young people.

2. A Ukrainian, post-war emigre, US citizen of Detroit, Mich., aged approx. 43-45, spent 5 days in Lvov, Ukr SSR, visiting his mother. He went via Warsaw.

* This information is either a false contrived gossip or a deliberate misinformation.

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a/ In Lvov Source met a "visitor" from Far Eastern Province (Siberia) who told him that "recently" the Soviets were sending many troops toward Soviet-Chinese border and the situation there was very tense.

b/ Source met some former UPA members in Lvov who expressed their deep disapproval of quarrels going on among emigres.

c/ In tramways ^{in Lvov} Source heard people complain in Ukrainian against Russians and the regime in general. He was surprised to see how outspoken the people were.

3. Early Sept 1966 (on 2 or 3 Sept 1966) ZHUKOVSKY Vasyl of LUTSK, Ukr SSR, returned to Ukraine after 2 ½ months visit to his mother in Manchester, England. ZHUKOVSKY is a lieutenant ^{of the Army} in reserve, lecturer of gymnastics and drafting at Lutsk Technical Institute, Ukrainian, a native of Lutsk, in his early 30's, party member. His wife was lecturer of party history at Lvov University, until fall 1965. In Aug 1966 she was transferred from Lvov to Lutsk where she was given a new appointment as manager of a kindergarten in one of local factories. The news about her new job prompted ZHUKOVSKY to leave for Ukraine two ^{weeks} earlier than he had planned. Subject's mother arrived to Manchester, England in 1963 after her husband death. Zhukovsky's father who after WW II lived in England ^{had} two houses and obviously the Sovs sent his wife to take over the property. Vasyl's mother behaved all the time "strictly to the line" and seemed to be a convinced communist.

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Several times Vasyl disapproved of his mother talking in presence of other people when she too much praised the Soviet system. Once when she said that she could feed two pigs with bread in LUTSK , Vasyl remarked that this was only because she was receiving all the time parcels from her husband ~~farm~~ from Manchester, "even while other people ate cats and dogs".

a/ According to one of our Sources ,Vasyl told him that "things in the party were now in flux". No one knew exactly ~~what~~ what was the party line and what steps were to be taken. " Our bosses do not want ^{to} commit themselves to anything , so why should we - rank and file - do anything risky". As an example he mentioned Soviet-Chinese conflict. The party members were told that the conflict was very serious , potentially very dangerous, and the matter was discussed at party-meetings. At the same time party members were warned not to do anything to "create wrong impressions in the population² and not to panick". " So how can you be wise of all those contradictions ?E Vasyl commented .

On another occasion he complained to the same Source that life in the party was not easy. There were too many factions and it was very difficult to take sides being never sure what faction will finally win on one or another question. He complained again that often instructions from above are not as clearcut as they used to be. In addition there ^{are} people in the party who do not always approve of what comes from above and then in the final result they turn out to be right.

According to Vasyl there ^{are} two main factions in the party on all levels: those who would like to have more discipline and more say in all matters , more or less like it was under Stalin, and the others who think that the party has to change and share her power to a greater extent with the people. The latter think that the party simply cannot control and execute everything by itself ,and should also change itself inside.

There is also another division in the party: one faction would like to have the conflict with Peking settled at any price, and the other did not care about it.

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Vasyl did not commit himself to any factions. When asked where he stood, he replied that he belonged to a third one, namely, to those who all the time balance between the two. "That's why it is not easy to be in the party at the present"- he said.

b/ According to Vasyl, among 19 lecturers at his Institute only 2 are Russian. The teaching language is Ukrainian. He himself spoke a rather poor Russian. About 1 month before his departure he had to phone the Soviet Embassy in London. He asked one man in Manchester to help him in that. The man could listen to his conversation which Vasyl started in Russian but somehow he did not express himself clearly enough and switched over into Ukrainian.

In presence of other people Vasyl stuck to official "Leminist" view on nationalities policy and because of that had one day an incident in the Ukrainian Club in Manchester when he was attacked for his opinion by a certain KRYVONOS who had deliberately provoked him.

c/ Subject was given various books ,among them:

Bereh Chekan by V.Symonenko

Dokumenty Ukraininskoho Komunizmu

Suchasna Ukrainska Literatura v URSR by I.Koshchivets

Subject also read Suchasnist and Ukrainsky Semestiynyk.

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4. A Belgian citizen of Ukrainian descent, born 1908 in West Ukraine, shoemaker by profession, of Brussels, visited from 1 to 10 Aug 1966 his sister in Lvov, Ukraine. He went there by train together with his Belgian wife (also born 1908), via Warsaw. Other relatives of Subject live in UHNIV, West Ukraine whom Subject could visit after he was granted a special permission. He was brought there by his brother-in-law, a militia-man in Lvov, who warned him not to do anything that might complicate Subject's or his own matters. The militia-man told Subject that one has to be very careful because all visitors and tourists are being watched and "he knows what he is talking about". On the way back from UHNIV by car, Subject and his brother-in-law were checked by a militia patrol but soon released after the militiaman told them who they were. Still ~~they~~^{the patrol} indicated they would not mind getting a small gift as bribery. ~~The militia man upbraided them~~^{Entering the Soviet Union from Poland Subject gave} two pairs of nylon stockings to a lady conductor on the train and she arranged for a very superficial ~~tax~~ customs inspection. Other passengers were inspected quite thoroughly and Subject ~~heard~~^{heard} some Poles talk that "they were looking for weapons smuggled into Ukraine". There was no control of luggage on the way back.

Subject was told by his relatives with whom he stayed in Lvov (he did not go to the hotel) that they had to sign "a guarantee" that Subject will not indulge in any anti-Soviet propaganda and otherwise will not harm the Soviet power.

Subject's relatives told him about the arrests in the Ukraine, and in Lvov in particular. They mentioned also some demonstrations but Subject did not know the details.

Although life after Khrushchev remarkably improved the people were still dissatisfied and complained against the regime. UHNIV made a very miserable impression on Subject. All people Subject talked to, ^{told him they} waited for war. They did not care whether nuclear bombs would be used or not. They also did not believe that the system could really change for the better.

N.B. Those people were either laborers or collective farm workers.

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