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EXPO 1967

Sources : 7 & 11 and their local "support" in Montreal, Que
see additional report 26 June 67 5x7809
Date : 16 June 1967

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SOURCE METHODOSEXEMPTION 3028
VAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Following is the gist of conversations held with identified
Sovs at the Expo, Montreal:

✓ 10201
1. LAVRYK, Mykola Petrovych, d.o.b. ca. 1917, Ukrainian, aged approx. 50,

of Ivanofrankivsk, West Ukraine, teacher of English, married, has
children, seems from Ivanofrankivsk but during WW II was on the Soviet
territory all the time, speaks fine Ukrainian with West Ukrainian accent,
fair English. 5'6, stocky, blue-bright eyes, blond thin hair.

7 had two interesting conversations with him, on 8 and 11 June, respective

LAVRYK made impression of a Ukrainian patriot of national-communist
brand. He seemed to be very happy to have met someone who did not
reject all Soviet Ukrainian a priori and as he put it "had a realistic
approach to the complex situation of Ukrainian people in the Soviet
Union".

a/ Lavryk's appraisal of the present situation in the Ukraine:
Ukrainians are definitely much better off than during the tsars. For
instance, many more people speak today Ukrainian than in the past. On
the other hand he has to admit that Russian has made deep inroads into
Ukrainian national body and, for instance, even many Ukrainian
writers find it fashionable to speak Russian. Some people simply refuse
to speak Ukrainian thinking it was not modern. But conscious Ukrainians
do all they can to improve this situation. And much has already been
achieved. For instance, such organization as recently created Association

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for Preservation of Ukrainian Historical Monuments does a tremendous job in defence of Ukrainian culture in general.

Asked who in particular was obstructing the implementation of plans of Ukrainization discussed at the ^{last} November Congress of Ukrainian Writers - Russian chauvinists, the party, the KGB, or khokhly themselves - LAVRYK replied that actually none of those could be singled out, but *it is* above all some individuals in high positions in the Ministry of Education, who for some strange reasons continued to oppose the implementation of Ukrainization. But, of course, they were not the only ones. He refused, however, to name anybody.

In Lavryk's opinion, one should not pay too much attention to the fact there was no Ukrainian pavillion. More important was a Ukrainian representation, a political representation on international forums and therefore he is all for Ukrainian diplomatic representations abroad. But he did not believe anything substantive could be achieved now. Not all depended on Moscow as most emigres claimed. Lavryk saw the main problem in a shortage of politically educated intelligentsia among Ukrainians. "Of course, we try very hard to overcome this weakness but I can tell one thing ^{now} it is not the time as yet to talk about Ukrainian independence. Not only because we are still too weak but primarily because of general international situation. At the present we have to concentrate on getting more political rights, on strengthening our position within the Union, on getting more and more power into our own hands". In his opinion, the party is not against Ukrainians and there ^{are} many people in high position who even favor Ukrainization. PODGORNYY, for instance, tries very hard to help Ukrainians. But not all could be done at once. "We are still too much ^{within} the framework of old events and developments and any importune haste and bending backward too far could just spoil the progress". He had no doubt that Ukrainians will preserve their entity and pretty soon not only "statistically" but politically as well become second largest republic of the Union.

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b/ Lavryk was rather reluctant to talk about the arrests and trials in the Ukraine in 1965/66. He only said that indeed there were "some turmoils" and there was a trial in Ivanofrankivsk in 1966. "These events were widely spoken of among the people".

c/ Lavryk had heard about the UHVR and "the fact that Ukrainian nationalists fought primarily against Stalinist regime and not against the Russian people". In his opinion, the Russians are friends of Ukrainian people and it was criminal to excite one nation against the other. Still, in 1948/ Ukrainian nationalists committed terrible atrocities and he could not justify them. When in the course of discussion, # 7 pointed out that there were many MVD provocations and MVD atrocities performed under UPA "cover" to compromise the latter, Lavryk replied that he would not be surprised if such things had happened. Then finally he also agreed with # 7 that Stalinism was primarily responsible for all these sad happenings that took place in West Ukraine after WW II.

d/ In Lavryk's opinion, SEMISCHASTNY was demoted because of Alliluyeva's defection. Anyway his demotion could not be interpreted as an indication of a drive against Ukrainians in the Kremlin. If nationality would play any role in this case then they had never had taken him to Moscow in the first place.

e/ Asked about ALLILUYEVA, Lavryk replied that "for us this is a very painful matter". She could be justified of what she had done if she had done it out of political motivation. Then it made sense. But there was no such motive and he could not approve of the fact that she exchanged her children for money.

f/ Asked how Ukrainian emigration could help them in the Ukraine, LAVRYK replied that above all by being united and not quarrelling all the time.

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The emigration should find the way of co-operation with the Ukraine. Thus, emigration should do its best to send as many tourists to the Ukraine as possible every year, to arrange cultural exchange, to help Ukrainian professors and students to travel abroad.

When # 7 mentioned that he even wanted to import banduras and other instruments from the Ukraine, LAVRYK commented that this was an excellent idea.

As to emigres LAVRYK met here in Montreal he could only say that despite the fact that most of those who came to the Expo had rejected all Soviet Ukrainian in a typical "old manner" , his opinion about the emigration in general changed to the better. According to Lavryk it was very bad when emigres rejected and criticized "in wholesale" even positive achievements of Soviet regime in the Ukraine because it deprived " us all" of finding a common language, and " we badly need it".

g/ LAVRYK took following books: "Shortcuts to English"
" / Story of American English"
" Tuha Za Mjtom" by O.Tarnavsky

h/ LAVRYK suggested to # 7 that he should talk with MATVIYISHYN, ~~fnx~~PROKOPENKO, and other Ukrainians incl. the one at the information on second floor and at the books.

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d.c.b.ca. 1941

E J

2* HONCHARENKO, Mykola Vasilovich, Deputy Director of the Faculty of Philosophy of K, ev University and Director of the Institute of Esthetics.

The same one as reported on 23 Feb 1965 while on the visit to Canada and the United States.

He recognized # 7 from New York and they talked as "old acquaintances".

a/ According to HONCHARENKO, the arrests and trials of 1965/66 in the Ukraine were fully justified. The arrested had radio-transmitters, cameras, money. They worked for foreign intelligence. Asked for which one, HONCHARENKO replied that obviously for American one which "creeps into every fissure available".

"Why the trials were secret?" - His reply: "The devil knows it why!"

"Well, anyway, if they had people let come, ten thousand or more would have come and where are you going to put them, ha-?"

"Why there were no notices in the press?" H's reply: "There was something to that effect in "Vechirnyy K, ev" and "Radianska Ukraina".

b/ BYKAV Vasil is being now attacked for his fomenting the youth. Bykav plays with fire by inciting young generation to stupid actions. He did not specify what exactly BYKAV was doing.

c/ Dr Kachko of New York promised HONCHARENKO to translate his book on ethics into English but he resigned from it because he thought his book needed correction and additions.

BILECKY Andriy is working on translation of Semen Polotsky's book and soon it should be published. HONCHARENKO complained however, that his Institute had not sufficient financial means to publish what he wanted, # 7 suggested that books which could not be published in K, ev HONCH. could send to Ukrainian emigres and they will print them if they merit publication. HONCH. replied that this was not a bad idea. On this occasion he wanted to know whether KOSTIUK H, yhori of New York was still "reviling the Soviet Union".

d/ In his conversations with # 11, HONCHERENKO made an impression of being a khakhol, sticking all the time to official party line, rather limited in his "horizons". He justified everything the Soms did even when he was contradicting himself.

d.c.s.b. ca. 1922

3. EMELYANOVICH Sergei Pavlovich/ of Moscow, ul. Basmannaya 19. Russian, aged approx. 45, 5'7, bald, wears glasses, employee of the Publishing House of Art Literature in Moscow, married, speaks French and English. His favorite author is Hemingway and he asked # 7 for "Hemingway in the State of Massachussets". Knows personally FEDORENKO Nikolai of the Soviet Mission to the United Mission whom called "a typical Ukrainian". EM. makes impression of an intelligent, broad minded, liberal intellectual. He claimed to be travelling quite often to West Europe. He was born in Kuban.

a/ EM. is "absolutely" of the opinion that all Soviet nationalities should ^{be} equal not only on paper but in reality as well. He did not know very much about the situation in the Ukraine but he thought # 7 painted it in too dark colors. EM. knows, for instance, that in his Publishing House ~~Ukrainian~~ translation from Urainian take quite a position, unproportionate to other literatures. He also knows that Urainians play a very important role in the party and it definitely helps the Ukrainian people in the Ukraine. He also saw no shortages ^{suffered by} ~~in~~ Ukrainians in Kiev. The living standard in Kiev is very high. He was also told that recently Ukrainians were expelling Russians from important positions one after another, in Kiev. Of course, the nationalities question does not exist for Russians, at least not in the same form as for non-Russians, ~~and~~ but he realizes that it is there. This is however, primarily a problem of non-Russians and they have to press on Russians to properly direct their attention to it.

b/ EM. heard about the Arson in the Kiev Library of 1964. He did not believe, however, it was ~~done~~ by Russian chauvinists. He would be more inclined to think that this was done ^{some} by Western Ukrainians, to stir up "the others."

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c/ When # 7 told EM. about the trials in the Ukraine and mentioned HONCHARENKO'S interpretation, EM. replied that he did not believe the defendants were involved in any espionage but he thought it was quite probably that they wanted to reorganize the Soviet Union into a Socialist Commonwealth a la the British one.

d/ The Soviet Union has to aid the North Vietnam because it is obliged to do so by respective treaties. By helping the North Vietnam the Soviet Union prevents Red China from taking over Vietnam altogether. Thus the Soviet Union is actually helping the USA in preventing China to strengthen her position in the entire Asia. EM. wondered how come the USA could not understand it. Its main foe in Asia is China and the Soviet Union tries to neutralize Chinese "greedy covetousness".

The Middle Eastern conflict has definitely worsened relations between the Soviet Union and the USA. Both powers want to have influence in that part of the world. Again EM. did not understand why they couldn't share this influence and accordingly delimit their interests and spheres. In EM'S opinion it was feasible if only the USA cared more for their own interests and less for those of Jews (Israelis). Understanding about the cease-fire between the USA and USSR is only proving that it is possible for both powers to find a common language in essential questions.

e/ EM. did not believe that in the near future there would be any remarkable increase of republics' prerogatives in political sphere but he expected new concessions to Ukraine and other republics in cultural and economic fields.

f/ EM. took "Suzhasnist" (2)

Dokumenty Ukrayinskohe Komunizmu" (1)

g/ Em. gave # 7 a list of Ukrainian authors recommended for reading

PAVLYCHKO Dmytro,

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BRATUN Rostyslav,

KOROTVCH Vitali,

DRACH Ivan,

MAKH Petro,

SYMONENKO Vasil.

h/ According to Em, Dr FEDORENKO Nikolai told him that he already had enough of diplomacy and was planning to return to his scholarly job.

✓ DO 20/ dob ca 1936 in Novosibirsk
4* KATAYENKO, fny his father is a writer with initials K.P.;
born 1936 in NOVOSIBIRSK, lives in NOVOSIBIRSK, married to a Russian,
his nationality described as "half Ukrainian, half Russian", speaks poor
Ukrainian but knows quite well Shevchenko and Ukrainian history.
His father, KATAYENKO, described as ^aformer Ukrainian nationalist of Kharkov,
author of " V stepovim tabori" in Ukrainian, now writes only in Russian,
a friend of Ivan LE who visits him quite often at his home in KRASNODAR.
Incidentally, KATAYENKO sen. visits also quite often his son in
NOVOSIBIRSK. Old KATAYENKO likes to play bandura.

KATAYENKO proved to be quite familiar with the events of 1917-20,
knew a lot about Central Rada, 1930 's , and post war period (1950's).
He has a peculiar way of expressing himself about controversial
topics and on matters he doesn't want to put his view in an affirmative
direct way. In such cases he becomes very sarcastic , as , for instance,
when discussing the sovereignty of Ukr SSR. In his words: " Of course,
Ukraine is sovereign , the Constitution gave even the army, separate
ministries as but have you seen at least one Ukrainian disvision..." and
started to laugh sarcastically.

On another occasion KATAYENKO told # 7 that the Soviet
Pavillion indeed smells after "Roslyshchyna!" He knows very well Russians
from Soberia, they are dirty, and by the way they live and arrange their
housing one can always recognize them as contrary to Ukrainians who

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are clean, build and keep nice houses aso.

However, in his opinion, Ukrainians cannot separate themselves from Russia (here he laughed again) and then in a more serious manner explained that since Ukraine lost her hegemony in 13 C. in favor of Russian Saate, Ukraine will have to depend on Moscow until the East European configuration should change completely again. Otherwise, Poland and other U_rrainian neighbours would always prey on Ukrainian nation.

KATAYENKO was very much interested in activities of Ukrainian emigration and listened quite attentively to what he was told.

According to KATAYENKO in recent years many people returned back to the Ukraine from Siberia "despite all the difficulties". He did not want to elaborate what those difficulties were.

KATAYENKO is all^{nt} for an increase of republican competences and said that he was told by someone high in the party that on two last plenums of the CC CPSU these prob ems were discussed and it was decided to grant more "leaway" to Republics in the field of trade ~~with other republics~~ among themselves.

He heard for the first time about the trials in the U_raine in 1965/66 from # 7. He was rather surprised and particularly about PAVLYCHKO'S and DRACH'S confirmation. In hⁱs opinion ,the KGB was no longer as powerful as "before".

KATAYENKO took : Dokumenty Ukrayinskoho Komunizmu (1)
Na Novomu Etapi (1)
Polityka TsK KPRS u planuvann.... by Solóviy (1)

English
English 5. KALIN, Volódimir, Russian, aged 35, grey-blue eyes, slim, blonds
pool, Russian, of Kiev, employee of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized
Education , Ukr SSR, K^{iev}.

According to KALIN there is now at the Academy of Sciences, Ukr SSR In Kiev a special study group which works on ~~her~~ to implement

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"the plans discussed last November at the Congress of Ukrainian Writers". KALIN told it # 7 on 10 June 1967. On another occasion (on 14 June) KALIN mentioned that # 7 could not even imagine what kind of hot and controversial discussion were going on at Kiev University about nationalities problems.

KALIN took : Suchasnist (1)
Dokumenty Ukrayinskoho Komunizmu(1)
Bytannia Natsionalnoyi Polityky (1)

NUMER REEFER

d.o.b. ca. 1931

6. *KOTOV, fnu , electrician, engineer, a guide at E xpo at Radio Department, aged 30, Russian, 5'5, of Leningrad, speaks French, claimed to have been subscribing to French papers in Paris, France. Also reads Nova Polityka published in Warsaw ,Poland.

KOTOV took part in a "meeting" with 6 other Sons at which # 7 attacked Soviet nationalities policy (on 12 June).

In KOTOV'S opinion the process of ~~mutualization~~ fusion of nations in the Soviet Union is quite natural and voluntary. He traveled quite often to Ukraine and saw no opposition to it. He heard ,for instance, in POLTAVA ~~people~~ some women speaking a language that ^{was} neither Ukrainian nor Russian. This is exactly what will happen to both languages in the final result. Another example: why should HONCHAR write in Ukrainian at all when he writes much better in Russian and gets higher "honors" for his Russian writings.

On the other hand ,he admitted that the Soviet Pavillion should have been arranged in such a way as to reflect national composition of the Soviet Union.

KOTOV took : Vyvid Prav Ukrayiny (1)

In # 7's opinion KOTOV expressed his convictions quite sincerely, he is a very amiable and friendly type.

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no 201 d.o.b. ca. 1935
7. *PROKOPENKO, Volodymyr, Ukrainian, aged 32, engineer of Aviation, 5'9, slim, blond, speaks fair English, of DNIPROPETROVSK, at the Expo - 67 guide at the Aviation Department. Claims to be listening regularly to VOA, RFE, Liberty. Of average intelligence, rather simple, sticks to official line. Claimed to know nothing about the arrests and trials of 1965/66

no 201 d.o.b. ca. 1922
8. *BONDAR, fnu /of Moscow, Ukrainian, stems from Vinnitsia, Ukraine, speaks with a somewhat Galician accent, 5'6, aged 45, at the Expo⁶⁷ employed at Public Relations Department, very rough and aggressive, On 14 June he forbade # 7 to disseminate literature at the Expo but then gave up. Asked about the trials replied " I ask you not to put to me any controversial questions!" Still he took Bereh Chekan by Symonenko.

no 201 d.o.b. ca. 1921
9. *MATVIEYEV (MATVEEV), fnu, Ukrainian from Kiev, engineer, aged 45-50, electrical technician (engineer), was at Brussels Expo in 1958. Claimed to know nothing about the trials in the Ukraine in 1965/66. He took : "Ne Dla Ditey" (1) on 12 June 1967.

no 201 female d.o.b. ca. 1940
10. *LAIKO, fnu, guide in English, Ukrainian, teacher of English in Kiev desiatylitka, 5'6, stocky, very simple, unsophisticated, aged 26-28, sticks to official phraseology. A Kolossova type in outlook.

Her comment on the trials: Yes., they were punished and they deserved it because they were nationalists... Also Soviet people can be nationalists... Proper organs had to take care of them and the people approved of it. There was no need to write about it in the papers because all people were talking about it anyway...

no 201 d.o.b. ca. 1927
11. *ALIAOUTDINOV Enver A. Vice President, Deputy to Romanov who is Viceminister of Commerce, Ukr SSR. Al. has his office at 800 Victoria Square Tel. 866-1829 . Aged approx. 40, 5'7, "calm", makes a good impression . He introduced # 7 to
no 201 d.o.b. ca. 1933
12. *SELANKIN fnu, with whom # 7 discussed eventual import of Ukrainian musical instruments from Ukraine.

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