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20 August 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Contact with AECASSOWARY/29 in Washington on
13 August 1968

The meeting with A/29 was held in my home. I picked him up in my car at the Holiday Inn, Rosslyn Circle, about 1040 hours and drove him to National Airport for the 1600 hours shuttle flight back to New York. Attached to this memorandum is the information reported by A/29 as reported to him by various AECASSOWARY sources.

[]

SB/CA

attachment:

as stated

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

GHO 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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cc - SB/STK
SB/STK
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SOURCE: Female Canadian citizen of Ukrainian birth, as reported to AECASSOWARY/29

DATE INFORMATION OBTAINED: 12 July to 2 August 1968

1. The source carried several Western publications (Ukrainian-language books on literature and the arts not obtainable in the Soviet Union) in to the Soviet Union with her, allegedly her own personal reading material during her travels. She encountered no difficulty with customs. During her visit in Kiev, the source met with a highly respected member of the Soviet Ukrainian intelligentsia, a writer/translator, from whom she learned the following information.

2. The protest document in Kiev (mentioned in the New York Times earlier this year) addressed to the CC CPU and to the Ukrainian Government, which reportedly was signed by 126 individuals, actually carried 230 signatures, among them Oles' HONCHAR. As a result of the document, there were several meetings called of the Ukrainian Writers Union, some chaired by SHELEST himself, at which all the writers who were among the signatories were criticized for their actions and threatened with expulsion. Similar meetings at the Ukrainian Union of Artists were more violent in nature. There the members who were involved in the protest were shouted at and humiliated, and 13 of the members were expelled. Of the 13 expelled, 10 were readmitted after agreeing to repudiate their actions. The 3 who refused to admit error are all women: Alla HORSKA, Kiev sculptress involved in the incident at Kiev University several years back when the Shevchenko stained glass window was destroyed; L. SEMYKINA, Ukrainian sculptress involved in the same incident; and a third whose name was obtained from a later source, not yet available at headquarters. Members of the Artists Union were dealt with more severely because at a former meeting they had expelled all the old guard and elected some new young members, who are now being blamed for leading in the protest actions. (A later source reported that while in the Ukraine in early August he was told the document in question was initiated by a group of scientists who wanted to have it presented at the Teheran Conference by a Canadian citizen.)

*document
received
in Nov. 68
139 signatures
A HONCHAR
not included*

3. The Central Committee of the Union of Ukrainian Writers is having a problem with Ivan DRACH. He signed the above-mentioned protest document and so far has refused to

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recant. He already has one reprimand on his record, and according to the rules, he must be expelled if given a second. Since DRACH is a candidate for the Lenin Prize, the Writers Union is reluctant to reprimand him officially again.

4. Victor NEKRASOV, who also signed the protest document, when asked to come to the Writers Union meetings, left Kiev and has so far refused to respond^{to} any summons.

5. A letter signed by Ivan DZYUBA, Ivan SVITLYCHNYY, Lena KOSTENKO and Mykhaylyna KOTSYUBYNSKA was sent to Literaturna Ukraina protesting against an article by Oleksiy POLTORATSKIY in the 16 July issue of the newspaper, entitled "For Whom Are the 'Humanists' Standing Up?" In the article POLTORATSKIY attacked Vyacheslav CHORNOVIL and Sviatoslav KARAVANSKY for participating in political provocations and crimes, and Ukrainian nationalists abroad for slanders against Soviet order. The writers requested Literaturna Ukraina to publish their letter, which naturally is not expected to happen. Copies of the letter were being made when source was in Kiev for dissemination to Soviet Ukrainians, but it was not felt safe for him to carry a copy with him to the West.

6. Mykhaylyna KOTSYUBYNSKA, (granddaughter of Ukrainian writer Mykhaylo KOTSYUBYNSKY, whose classic The Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors was made into a prize-winning movie several years ago and drew criticism from Soviet authorities), who had been expelled from the Institute of Literature and accused of nationalist activities recently was called by OVCHARENKO himself (Fyodor D. OVCHARENKO, who replaced Andrey SKABA as CC CPU Secretary for ideology) to his office and told that she would be considered for reemployment in the near future.

7. Zina FRANKO (granddaughter of the famous Ukrainian writer, Ivan FRANKO), who was accused of involvement in the smuggling of unpublished Soviet documents to Czechoslovakia and of signing the above-mentioned protest document, was informed she would be able to retain her job, providing she submitted a formal written declaration of her regret for past mistakes. (According to another source who was in the Ukraine in June of this year, Zina had been notified that her son would not be admitted to the University of Kiev, because of her involvement in the protest.)

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8. The wife of Vasyl' SYMONENKO (author of Shores of Expectation, published in the West, who died in 1964 at the age of 28) recently was married to a Russian and has made it known she plans to send her child to Russian schools. This has made her friends and the friends of her former husband very unhappy. It is considered she betrayed the ideals of Vasyl' SYMONENKO.

9. Ivan SVITLYCHNYI is constantly under strict surveillance. His every move was closely followed even during his June/July vacation in the Carpathians.

10. Vyacheslav CHORNOVIL is in a prison for criminals in Vinnytsia. His wife and colleagues are very concerned that he will not endure the new hunger strike he recently started because of the weakened condition in which he was left as a result of a recent operation.

11. Reportedly, a KGB official from ^{Vitaly} Moscow arrived in Kiev sometime in mid July and instructed NIKITCHENKO, the Ukrainian KGB chief, to arrest Ivan DZYUBA. NIKITCHENKO refused, because he felt it would incite new protests. He was warned by the Moscow official that if anything unpleasant blew up in Kiev, he would pay "with your head." DZYUBA was later called by NIKITCHENKO, and then by the CC, and asked to write a statement explaining why and the circumstances under which his Internationalism or Russification was published in the West. DZYUBA's statement reportedly was such that the authorities do not dare to publish it or even mention it, and DZYUBA has refused to make any changes in the statement. (A Ukrainian who lives in Czechoslovakia and who recently visited in the West, carried the Ukrainian-language version of DZYUBA's book when he returned home and later carried it to DZYUBA in the Ukraine. Since publication of the book in July, 100 copies have been sent to Czechoslovakia for eventual delivery to the Ukraine. Receipt of all the copies in Czechoslovakia has been acknowledged.

12. The HORYN brothers (Bohdan and Mykhaylo) are being dealt with severely in Volodymyrska prison. Mykhaylo OSADCHYY is not even permitted to visit his wife. Literary critic, OSADCHYY, who was sentenced in early 1966 for anti-regime, nationalist activities and released from prison in the summer of 1967, has not been able to get himself registered for legal residence in any of the oblasts in the Ukraine. Nadiya SVITLYCHNA, Ivan SVITLYCHNYI's sister, who in June was still unemployed, now has a temporary job. Dmytro PAVLYCHKO is in a strong position to help his Ukrainian literary colleagues but makes no effort in that regard.

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13. There is a museum of art in Kiev privately owned and operated by Ivan HONCHAR (no relative to Oles'), who keeps the museum nationalistically oriented. A brochure is distributed to visitors at the entrance which explains why Ukrainians should strive to retain their national identity and preserve their history and culture. HONCHAR told the source that he has not been able to obtain roomier quarters for his museum and that when he approached city officials he was told to throw away the exhibits for which there is not enough room in his present location. He then went directly to SHELEST, who reportedly promised to help him acquire a new location for the museum.

14. There are rumors that the case of HONCHAR's Sobor will be reviewed, that the book will be released for sale again, and that HONCHAR will be returned to full favor. It was being rumored that SHELEST planted the idea for the novel with HONCHAR and that is the reason he has been strongly defending him.

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SOURCE: Male Canadian citizen of Ukrainian birth

DATE INFORMATION OBTAINED: 7-28 July 1968

1. The source visited Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland. He carried with him in his luggage 80 books to Czechoslovakia, and encountered no problems with customs. The source visited old acquaintances in the Ukrainian intellectual community. Yuri BACHA promised the source that he would write a review of Ivan DZYUBA's Internationalism or Russification for the next issue of Duklya (Ukrainian-language journal published in Presov).

2. Roman KOROHOTSKYY, Jewish-Ukrainian writer who was employed by Mistetsvo (The Arts) was fired from his job for signing the protest document addressed to the CC CPU and signed by 230 individuals in Kiev.

3. In Yugoslavia, the source learned about a "Sect of Father Taras" (after Taras Shevchenko), which in addition to its religious practices, is involved in Ukrainian political activities. Members of the Sect have been involved in the distribution of anti-Soviet literature.

4.a. In Warsaw, the source met Stepan KOZAK who works at the Institute of Slavic Sciences, Department of Ukrainian Literature, Warsaw. KOZAK asked to have sent to him at the Institute a copy of Prolog's publication Do Khvyli and other Ukrainian-language publications. KOZAK was of the opinion that both SHELEST and SHCHERBYTSKIY are supporting young Soviet Ukrainian writers.

b. KOZAK married a Ukrainian citizen 18 months ago but they have still not obtained permission for her to leave the Soviet Union to live with him in Poland.

c. KOZAK praised the activities of "those Ukrainian emigres who mail bulletins to the Soviet Union and Poland, to Party types who cannot be persecuted for receiving such literature." He said the bulletin is being widely read in Ukrainian circles. (The Information Bulletin is published and distributed under Project AERODYNAMIC).

5. The source was given by a Prolog collaborator in Czechoslovakia a copy of the closing statement made by Vyacheslav CHORNOVIL at his trial, and other literature.

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SOURCE: Marco CARYNNYK of Philadelphia, one of the Western students who travelled to Czechoslovakia in June to attend a Ukrainian students congress.

While in Czechoslovakia, the source talked with Mrat FRANTISEK, Chief of the Pedagogical Publishing House, who urged the source to arrange in the United States a display of Czech Ukrainian-language publications. The source also talked with individuals at various publishing houses concerning the publication of Ukrainian emigre literature. He left with the publishers of Duklya 450 krona (ca. 16 to \$1.00) to pay for subscriptions to the journal for Soviet Ukrainians. It seems the journal is not permitted to be mailed to Soviet citizens unless they have paid subscriptions to it.

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SOURCE: Canadian art dealer Mykola KOLANKIWSY (AKA: KOLYANKIWSKY).

DATE INFORMATION OBTAINED: Late July - 4 August 1968

1. Pressures against intellectuals in the Ukraine are being increased, but there is a strong nationalist counter movement.

2. HONCHAR told the source he would like to see his Sobor published in English, saying it would strengthen his position, although he said he felt secure and told the source that "they are not going to eat me up."

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SOURCE: A male Canadian citizen, post-graduate student, who visited Czechoslovakia and the Ukraine

DATE INFORMATION OBTAINED: 16 July to 6 August 1968

1. From Vitaliy KOROTYCH: The case against Sobor will be reviewed officially and the book will be published in Russian. The Russian translation is already completed.

2. From KOROTYCH: Ivan DRACH is under pressure to withdraw his signature from the protest document sent to the CC CPU and signed by 230 individuals. (DRACH claimed there were only 160 signatories to the document.) KOROTYCH did not sign the document, and he does not approve of such radical dissident activity. He feels people like himself and Dmytro PAVLYCHKO have a better approach; i.e., a slower but more secure progress. When the source asked KOROTYCH what he thought would happen to DZYUBA now that his Internationalism or Russification was published abroad, KOROTYCH said DZYUBA is in for big trouble.

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SOURCE: []

1. Volodymir LEVYTSKY visited the source on 28 July. He said he had learned about some very interesting volumes on church affairs, which he thought Cardinal Josif SLIPYY would like to have, but that he personally did not have the money to pay for the books. He told the source the books could be purchased from Taras BATIUK, 63-115 Carlton Street, Riga Park, Long Island 11374. BATIUK works in the Records Center, W. 8th Street, New York. BATIUK's parents visited the Ukraine earlier this year, and while there, learned that a relative of theirs would be coming to work at the Ukrainian mission in New York. (The relative is Victor H. BATYUK - 201-824047 - who is succeeding Yuri KOTCHUBEY as 1st Secretary of the Ukrainian Delegation at the U.N.)

2. According to LEVYTSKY, Kateryna KOLOSOVA, former chairman of the Soviet Ukrainian Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was demoted because she had contact with members of the Round Table in New York, which is "connected with Prolog, which is connected with the American Government." (Note: Ivan YAREMKO of Philadelphia is expounding a similar line; i.e., if there are to be any cultural contacts with Kiev, all emigres connected in any way with the American Government should be eliminated from involvement, meaning Prolog.)

3. LEVYTSKY urged AEOOZY not to sign the protest document defending Oles' HONCHAR, which is being prepared in the West by Ivan YAREMKO. (YAREMKO, according to LEVYTSKY, asked Yuri KOSSACH to prepare such a statement to be signed by emigres not involved in emigre politics. (Note: This is a first time rumor. If such a document is being prepared, it is a KGB provocation. Also, any rumors started by LEVYTSKY can be considered as coming from the KGB.)

4. LEVYTSKY wanted to know whether [] has any dealings with Prolog, and asked whether she knew who Mykola LEBED and other Prolog people actually are. He told her that LEBED and Ivan HRYNYOKH were brought to the United States following WWII in a special airplane. Walter WINCHELL

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and a group of his "Jewish friends" tried to get them expelled from the United States. They were not successful because of the intervention of a German general, who assured the U.S. Government that the men would be useful to the United States in planning guerilla warfare. LEVYTSKY said he has copies of all the material WINCHELL and his colleagues prepared and plans to use it against Prolog. (It is not known just what LEVYTSKY was talking about, but if the Soviets have a smear campaign in mind, LEVYTSKY probably will be writing some articles on the subject for Hromadsky Holos, the pro-Communist newspaper he edits.)

5. LEVYTSKY said he does not trust Ivan KOLASKA. KOLASKA could have used the material he had published in his book on education in the Ukraine in a more subtle manner. By having the book published, KOLASKA placed Petro KRAVCHUK of Canada in a difficult situation since it was KRAVCHUK who arranged for KOLASKA to go to Kiev and to the Higher Party School. As a consequence, Canadian students no longer will be admitted to the Higher Party School.

6. [] Inquired about Oles' HONCHAR. LEVYTSKY said that SHELEST has been defending him, and that BREZHNEV and PODGORNY are protecting SHELEST.

7. LEVYTSKY told [] that he was unhappy about the fact that Mykhail POLYANYCHKO was made head of the Ukrainian Delegation at the U.N. He referred to POLYANYCHKO as a "third rate apparatchik" who will do no good at the Ukrainian Mission. According to LEVYTSKY, KRAVETS (Vladimir A. KRAVETS []) is going to act as POLYANYCHKO's deputy, and that he is a "very good man." (It is not surprising that LEVYTSKY would try to influence AEOOZY in favor of KRAVETS, who is known GRU.)

8. LEVYTSKY offered the information that Kateryna KOLOSOVA and Irena WILDE travelled to Japan in June to discuss cultural exchanges between Ukraine and Japan.

9. Svitlana KHMIL, poet, daughter of Ivan S. KHMIL ([]) came to New York on an AEROFLOT inaugural flight. She had contact with Vsevolod HOLUBNYCHY, who took her to sit in on a lecture of his at Columbia University. Evidently she was quite impressed with the fact that following his lecture there was a very lively session during which the students challenged the lecturer on a number of the points presented. She commented to HOLUBNYCHY that this could never happen in the Soviet Union. HOLUBNYCHY presented her with a copy of Prolog's publication Sixty Poets of the Sixties, in which her poems appear.

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