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

28 July 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Information obtained during meeting with AECASSOWARY/2
and 29 in Washington on 23 July 1969

1. See separate report in Yuri BACHA's 201 file concerning A/29's meeting with him in New York on 9 July.

2. From a Western traveller to the Soviet Union, who returned on 18 July, it was learned that on 10 February 1969, Mykola BERESLAVSKY (d.o.b. 1924), a former UPA member, tried to immolate himself on the Kreschatyk in Kiev. He poured gasoline over his clothing, shouted "long live the Ukraine", and tried to set fire to himself, but he was arrested by the militia. He was tried on 27 May 1969 in Kiev and sentenced to 2 1/2 years in prison. Ukrainian intellectuals with whom the source talked requested that this information be made public in the West and tied in with the case of Vasyl' O. MAKUKH, who immolated himself in Kiev on 5 November 1968, and who died the same night after being taken to a hospital in an ambulance.

3. Pressures against dissident Ukrainians continue. H.F. DVORKO, a chemist, was expelled from the CP and from his job because he signed a document of protest against persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals, which was addressed to the CC CPU and to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and signed by 139 other dissidents. In February 1969, Ivan SVITLYCHNYI's home was searched, as was the library where his sister Nadiya is employed. A Russian-language copy of The Technology of Power was found in SVITLYCHNYI's home. He was forced to sign a statement to that effect. It was expected by Ukrainians with whom the source talked that SVITLYCHNYI, and perhaps Nadiya, will probably be arrested.

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Ivan SOKULSKY, a young poet, was arrested recently, SOKULSKY was last published in 1967, in Vitryla, an anthology of poetry. Details concerning the circumstances of his arrest are not yet available.

4. There are rumors circulating in the Ukraine to the effect that A/2 was seriously wounded and probably died, although no details concerning the alleged incident were available. This is the second time a recent traveller brought back news about this rumor. Although he did not say it in so many words, A/2 implied that these rumors may hold ominous implications for him.

5. "Clara", a Latin American citizen who is visiting in the Ukraine, sent word via the Western traveller that all is well with her and that she expects to be in Vienna between 8 and 15 August, at which time A/29 will probably be there to learn about her experiences in the Ukraine. There was a short item about her visit in a recent issue of Literaturna Ukraina. Because she was invited by the Union of Ukrainian Writers, she was able to carry in numerous books without having them confiscated by customs.

6. M. MUSHYNKA of Presov, CSR, and his wife are planning to visit in Paris in early August. A/29 is planning to be there to talk with them.

7. Word was received from contacts in Yugoslavia that one of the men with whom an AECASSOWARY source in Germany had contact was told by a Yugoslav security officer that they know Ukrainian emigres are "trying to use Yugoslavia as a bridge to the Ukraine." The security officer said they wanted to be kept well informed because they would be unhappy if Yugoslavia became a "battlefield" between the KGB and Western intelligence. Although the security officer said it is known that Yugoslav Ukrainians are planning to publish emigre literature, he issued no warning against such action. Therefore, the AECASSOWARIES plan to have a Western traveller carry in some strictly literary material (a collection of poetry) to see if it will be published there. One is led to believe the Yugoslavs are willing to tolerate a certain amount of anti-Soviet activity so long as they can control it to prevent the implication of Yugoslav authorities in the eyes of the Soviets. There were five Yugoslav students of Ukrainian parentage at the recent World Congress of Ukrainian Students held in Munich from 1 to 5 July. AECASSOWARY

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Western student contacts established good rapport with them during their stay in Germany.

8. In response to a request via telephone by Yuri KOSSATCH [] for a meeting, A/2 met with him on 15 July in a New York bar. KOSSATCH told A/2 that he just wanted to discuss various matters with him and to tell him that he was leaving 20 August for a visit to the Ukraine. Among some of the subjects discussed, KOSSATCH said that he would like to locate a Ukrainian Dubček, both in the emigration and in the Ukraine, someone who could also edit and publish a journal similar to the Ukrainian-language Duklya published in Slovakia. KOSSATCH and A/2 talked about the Ukrainian-language journal which the Soviets are planning to publish in Hamburg, Germany, and speculated about candidates for the job of chief editor. A/2 casually mentioned the names of Ihor KOSTETSKY and Andrei BILINSKY, to which KOSSATCH agreed that they probably would be given consideration. Both KOSTETSKY and BILINSKY are Ukrainian emigres of leftist leanings. A/2 said the entire discussion between himself and KOSSATCH was quite superficial. KOSSATCH made the suggestion that it would be a good idea for "someone besides myself" to build a good rapport with Ukrainians at the Soviet Ukrainian Mission in New York. A/2 reminded KOSSATCH that [] attend social functions at the Mission and that they have frequent contacts with Soviet Ukrainian citizens. KOSSATCH remarked that it was ridiculous even to mention their names in this regard, since everyone knew they were agents of the FBI, that the Soviets know this and that is why they maintain contacts with them. A/2 said that by the time he and KOSSATCH parted, KOSSATCH was just about able to walk out of the bar on his own. They parted with no plans made for any future meetings.

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SB/PO/M

cc 74-124-29/3
para 8 KOSSATCH 201

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