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Subject: Trip to Ukraine by a group of Ukrainian students during July 1969

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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1. The student group was composed of four students from the United States. They bought a car in Germany and proceeded to the Ukraine via Czechoslovakia. The group arrived in Ukraine the evening of the 22 of July and entered the USSR in Chernivtsi. That same evening they proceeded to a camping site in the vicinity of Chernivtsi, where they stayed overnight. Upon entering the USSR, the border control was very moderate. One of the Subjects had some Ukrainian books in his possession, the border guard looked at them, but did not confiscate them. On the other hand the Subjects were asked if they had a bible in their possession. In the camping ground in Chernivtsi they met a guide from Intourist who began questioning them about their life in the west. The discussion was on general topics, with the Intourist guide giving standard replies. The next day the group proceeded on in the direction of Vinnitsia, where they met 2 medical students. One was named Victor (lnu) the discussion was about Ukrainian art and literature. Victor seemed to be well informed about literary events in Ukraine. In the discussion that followed the question of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was brought up. The Subjects compared the Soviet actions there, with the American role in Vietnam. At first the two students disagreed, but eventually agreed with Subjects point of view.
2. On the 25th they were told that there seemed to be a problem with their visas and that they had to wait in the campsite in Vinnitsia for a representative from Intourist. That same afternoon 4 individuals arrived, one introduced himself as an official from intourist, the other 3 were introduced as officials from "competent Soviet organs". After the introductions the official from Intourist left the room. The officials from the KGB told subjects that they would have to leave the USSR because they had received complaints from Soviet citizens that they were spreading anti-Soviet propaganda, but before they left the KGB wanted to have a word with each of them.
3. The 3 officials from the KGB were polite to subjects throughout the questioning. The first official was older, in his 50's, seemed to be the best informed of the 3, he did not give his name, acted very polite and

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tried to give a "father image". He constantly harped upon the fact, that if the subjects answered all the questions that he gave them, their incident would finish quickly and without complications. The second official was younger, also spoke Ukrainian, (as did the first). During the questioning he took notes and did little talking. The last official was Russian, middle aged who did little but listen to the questioning. At first all 4 subjects were questioned together, and afterwards they were questioned seperately.

During the group session they were asked about the Ukrainian student congress in Munich, what discussions were held there, what resolutions were passed. The KGB was interested in knowing what position the congress took in regards to the situation in Ukraine, how the congress looked upon the rest of the Ukrainian community in regard to political questions. The subjects were asked about the courses of Ukrainian studies which were offered in Munich after the congress, who organized them, what lessons were given and who were the lecturers.

During the individual questioning the subjects were asked who financed their trip to the USSR, what their mission was in the Ukraine. They were asked several background questions about their parents, their jobs, where they went to school. Again during the individual questioning they were asked about the student congress, about the personalities who were in charge of the congress. Each one of the subjects was asked to write a statement about their trip to the USSR, to state that they asked Soviet citizens about the fate of Chornovol and other Ukrainian dissidents. In this statement they also had to explain about the congress in Munich, and the courses of Ukrainian studies. Each subject wrote a statement alone, signed it and gave it to the KGB. When the questioning was over, they were told that they had 8 hours in which to leave the country.

Upon entering Roumania, the subjects went to the American consul and told him the story.

Subjects were questioned by the KGB about prominent Ukrainian emigre leaders, and what their opinions were of these people.

Before leaving Munich Mr. Bereznicky was given a copy of a Prolog publication "Hnizdowsky" and translations of Paul Claudel's "L'annonce Faite A Marie". He brought them into the country and took them out with him upon leaving.

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4. Miss. Kvashynsky was given a book by a representative of the ABN, which she brought into the country, but destroyed after the first day of questioning by the KGB. She does not remember the name or the contents of the book, but recalls that it was printed in small print.

5. Before leaving for the USSR the whole group was present at a get together at Suchasnist in Munich.

6. In particular the KGB asked each of the students about the activities of Katherine Horbach of Munich during the congress, and how the other students reacted to her proposals and her debates. Incidentally the KGB seemed to be well informed as to what was said at the congress in Munich by Miss Horbach and wanted them to confirm their information.

About Ukrainian emigre leaders they were interested in knowing what was said by Mr. ~~Shtul~~ at his lecture for the Ukrainian Free University.

7. The KGB knew about the group of Ukrainian students which were planing to visit the USSR under the leadership of Mr. William Nizowyj, add: 1411 Walnut St. Phila. Pa. 19102 Tel. (215) LO 3-9920. The KGB considered this group to be a "subversive cell" specially trained and prepared for work in the Ukraine. Jokingly they asked when this group was to reach the border of the USSR. The KGB was interested in who trained and financed this group. Incidentally this group did visit the Ukraine and encountered no unusual survailance by the KGB. They did not undergo abnormally strict border checks or the like.

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Subject: Report given to KGB officials in Vinnitsia by a Ukrainian student while touring the Ukrainian SSR.

I, Ivan Bereznytsky arrived in Europe 22 June 1969 in London. I then proceeded to Paris, Strausborg and arrived in Munich. In Munich I took part in the Ukrainian Student Congress, but was absent for the last session when the resolutions of the congress were read off, because my car was being repaired that day. After the congress I registered for the courses of Ukrainian studies given at the Ukrainian Free University. I did this because I am interested in the factual state of the Ukrainian SSR, and until this time have had only information concerning the Ukraine before the October revolution. In addition, I was planning a trip to the Ukraine this summer and wanted some information as to what to expect when I arrived there.

During the economics course I was told that the USSR is subdivided into three economic regions, and I was told how internal trade takes place in the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR.

During the Ukrainian student congress in Munich I listened to the discussions and decided that Ukrainian students have enough of their own internal problems, and don't want to dictate to people in the Ukrainian SSR what they are supposed to do. CECUS (The Central ^{Union} ~~Organization~~ of Ukrainian Student Organizations) is financed by dues from the membership. The present head of CECUS is Mr. Bohdan Futey of Cleveland Ohio. The head of ~~SUSTA~~ ^{Union} ~~(Organization)~~ of Ukrainian Students of America) is Mr. Andriy Chornodolskyj of Baltimore. CECUS organizes various social gatherings, while ~~SUSTA~~ consists of different committees which plan different actions. I am not sure of their details.

I read in the press that there is a journalist in Ukraine by the name of Chornovil and that he was arrested at one time. During my stay in the Ukraine I asked various people about the fate of this person, and if the newspaper reports were true or only sensational stories.

I don't consider my actions as being anti-Soviet, but I was not familiar with Soviet law before arriving in the USSR. I was only interested in learning the true facts about the Ukrainian SSR. I wish to apologize to the Soviet government for my misbehavior and wish to continue my trip.

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