

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS

PRIOR TO FILING

1. Fill in Sect. 2, on back. Detach back flap and forward to RID.
2. Destroy front cover sheet, unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.

TO: ACTION BRANCH

If file no. and title shown are not proper, insert proper file no. below and forward document to RID/AN.

FROM:

RID/
e/we

PROPER FILE NO.

TO: ALL ADDRESSEES

FILL IN SECTION 1 ON BACK, IF APPROPRIATE

COMMENTS

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1. we/2		1955		[]
2.				
3. WE-1			20/9	[]
4. stac				
5.				
6. SR/CA				[]
7. CARICA				[]
8. Rm. 5B4806				
9. SR/CA				[]
10. SR/CA				[]
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17. RID/PI				

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

COPY DETACHED

NO [] - [] in WEI

Do you see
FI possibility

KAPOK

Pls see that SR gets
a copy of this
HAND CARRY

RAA

TRACE REQUEST		ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEX	FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE) Federalist 201-328280
DATE MICROFILMED		DOCUMENT DATE 7 Sept 62	DOCUMENT NUMBER OBBA 17609	

DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION SECRET/KAPOK	PROCESSING		
		PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
TO Chief SR		X	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
INFO. Chief WE			NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
FROM			ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
SUBJECT AERODYNAMIC/REDSKIN/Operational			ABSTRACT	
			MICROFILM	

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES
BRUS 6069

Attached please find one copy each of AECASSOWARY/34's debriefing of subject of reference. AECASSOWARY/29 translated this report. The subject of the reference has gone to sea again and will not be back in Sweden for another two to three months. It would appear that systematic collection of leads on recruitable Ukrainians in the Volynia area and in Poland should be thoroughly reviewed with this REDSKIN agent either by AECASSOWARY/34 or AECASSOWARY/29.

Attachment:
As above

Distribution:

- 2 - WE w/att
- 2 - SB w/att
- 1 - [] w/att
- 2 - [] w/att

CS COPY

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
	7 Sept 62	7 Sept 62
	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	
CLASSIFICATION SECRET/KAPOK	CBBA 17609	
	HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	
	FF 5328	

SUBJECT: A trip to R OVNO, Ukraine in August 1962

SOURCE: F. who was debriefed by H. on 21 August 1962 after F's arrival in Stockholm

DATE: 28 August 1962

1. It took Source only 5 days to get a visa through "Nyman & Schulz"-Travel Agency in Stockholm.

2. On 5 August 1962 at 23.10 hrs Source left Stockholm by railroad and after one day stay in WARSAW arrived again by train in BREST LITOVSK on 8 August 1962 at 22.00 hrs.

In BREST LITOVSK Source discovered that his BERLIN-train was late and the one for KIEV had already left. He was told that he will have to wait about 24 hours for the next one. The Kiev train leaves only once in 24 hours from BREST LITOVSK.

Source was told that he could spend the night at the RR-waiting room, and was going to do so. But when he was checking his baggage he started a conversation with a Ukrainian working there and the latter advised him to take a bus instead of waiting so long for the train. The man was from ZAPORISHA, his wife was also Ukrainian and he was quite happy to be able to help Source after he discovered that Source was going to visit his father and had very little time. Thus instead of waiting for the KIEV train, Source took the bus at 8.00 hrs in the morning which left for ROVNO on 9 August 1962 and arrived the same day at ROVNO at 15.00 hrs.

When Source explained to the man that he was afraid to take the bus because according to the regulation told him at the travel agency he had to stick to the means and route of communication indicated on his ticket, the man laughed it off as "yarunda" and told him to go on the bus and there just not to do any talking with anybody. Then everything would be fine.

Source did so, he did not talk to anybody and just pretended to be sleepy. He admitted that he was quite afraid. And he got even more frightened actually shocked after his arrival in ROVNO when he saw all the misery all around him. The contrast of ROVNO as he knew and remembered it before the war and ~~like~~ moreover compared to the cities like Warsaw was almost horrifying.

3. In ROVNO Source stayed at his fathers room, there was only one bed and Source had to sleep on the floor. As Source was told ~~this~~ this was normal nowadays in WOLHYNIA. Next day, after his arrival came his cousin (Slawko) from Hungary who was employed there as electro-technician. He kept company with Source until the latters departure on 14 August 1962.

4. Source left ROVNO on 14 August 1962 by bus for BREST LITOVSK at 8.00 hrs and arrived there at 15.00 hrs. From BREST LITOVSK he went to WARSAW where he stayed for two days and then via BERLIN returned back to Stockholm on 19 August 1962.

enc. 1 - OSRA - 17609

3 NPL

[

]

5. Source spent most of his time in RVNO with his father and cousin. He met some neighbors and had a look around in the city but had no time to actually do anything more. He also seemed to be somewhat scared and overwhelmed in general by the misery he met. Not as much buildings (the city has been actually rebuilt) as the people in the streets and their behavior made a rather depressing impression on the Source.

6. Two days after Source's arrival in RVNO he was called to the militia and asked why he didn't stay in a hotel. They spoke to him in Russian. Source explained that he preferred to stay with his father whom he hadn't seen for 27 years. The militia officer replied that he had nothing against it, it's up to Source, he only thought that in a hotel Source might be more comfortable.

7. COSMONAUTS. As far as Source could judge the flight of Vostok III and IV raised no special moreover exuberant reaction among the population. One day Source was walking with his cousin in the street and the latter asked him whether he knew about "two other Soviet Cosmonauts in the space". He mentioned also that one of them is "ours", (he referred to POP OVICH) and in his tone some element of pride was discernible. Source ~~maxim~~ pointing at a passing-by man who was rather poorly dressed replied: "These are your Sputniks, you see". The cousin ~~sight~~ kept silent for a moment and then said "You are right, Uncle, but what can we do". Later on Source told his cousin that people are going hungry and barefoot and the bosses in Moscow don't care about it but think of new Sputniks. The cousin nodded with his head and ~~ax~~ confirmed his views.

Also when talking to other people Source discovered that instead of Sputniks the people would prefer to have more bread, butter and meat. The fact that at that time some foodstuffs were almost unavailable created more anger than delight with Sputniks among the common people.

8. RISE OF MEAT AND BUTTER PRICES. Despite normal general complaints about the food situation Source noticed no special reaction to the rise of prices. For the simple reason that the main problem is not the price but the food itself. As for many weeks there was practically neither meat nor butter available in shops it didn't matter whether prices were raised or not.

One day Source sent his cousin to buy one kilogram of sausage for to pay any price they asked. After two hours the cousin came back and empty-handed explaining that he couldn't get it anywhere in the whole city. He felt very embarrassed and apologized many times but this was all he could do.

Source went also himself to a few shops just to have a look around and to buy something for his father and got ~~an~~ the impression that stores were practically empty. He could not, however, explain one thing and that was, what the situation must have been under Stalin taking into consideration that living standard according to the people there much improved in recent years.

Actually, according to what he was told, since two years or so the situation in this respect was rather stagnant and perhaps even ~~repressive~~ repressive. This is quite conducive to declining of Khrushchev's popularity although as it seemed he never enjoyed it ~~at~~ very much.

9. "SOCIALIST HUSBANDRY". On his way from HOWEL to ROVNO Source noticed that every so-many kilometers the bus turned off the main road and drove on its side. This was because on the main road he saw hills that looked like sand stretching for kilometers. He asked a woman sitting in front of him whether they were building a new road because there was so much sand. The woman bent closer to him and whispered: "Have a better look, this is not sand but wheat" and Source noticed tears in her eyes. He put his glasses on and realized that it was really all wheat. He was shocked by that, moreover thinking of rain and thought this was part of explanation why people were starving.

Source also saw from his bus, on the way there and back, cattle on pastures. The cattle was so meager and poor that Source thought that in Sweden the people would be sentenced ~~to~~ to life prison for such a mistreatment of poor animals.

10. BE RLIN. The people were rather poorly informed about international events and also about Berlin. They don't think there will be a war about Berlin and rather expect that the West will give in. Source also noticed that Germans are still not liked among the population.

11. UKRAINIZATION AND RUSSIFICATION. Names of streets are marked in Ukrainian, only some of them are in both languages, Ukrainian and Russian. In streets and shops Source heard, however, very often Russian spoken and his impression was that the average "respectable" city inhabitant seemed somewhat ashamed to speak Ukrainian and preferred to use Russian.

On the other hand according to what Source was told, the country-side is getting rapidly Ukrainized despite the fact that after the war it was almost overflowed with Russian element who occupied most of administrative posts and schools.

12. POLES AND JEWS. There are only few Poles and Jews. The regime increased recently the pressure on Jews and because of various blackmarket trials created almost some sort of panic among the Jewish population. Source did not think that Jews enjoy any particular sympathy on the part of the population but rather latter's attitude was neutral. The reason for this is that most Jews installed themselves in various commercial institution and are much better off than the others.

The attitude of the population towards the Poles is very hostile. Poles are ~~suspected~~ suspected to be "seksoty" (agents of the KGB) and many of them are.

Source himself was approached by a Pole who asked him what did he think about a dozen or so Argentinian families of Ukrainian descent who returned to WOHLYNIA. Pretty soon they were very disappointed and tried to do all they could to get back to Argentina. However, only those born in Argentina were let out, the others had to stay in the Ukraine. Source answered they asked for it, because nobody told them to come to the Ukraine.

The Pole asked Source whether he spoke Polish and after latter's confirmation, proposed to speak in Polish. Source replied that he preferred to speak in Ukrainian and the Pole left him.

When Source told his cousin about this conversation later on the latter commented "they all are alike and even now prefer to speak Russian instead of Ukrainian". It was Source's understanding that just because of the hostile attitude to all Ukrainians and readiness to serve the Russians, the Poles are not liked by the population.

13. UKRAINIANS. After the arrival of the Soviet Army in 1944-1945 there was a mass terror against Ukrainian liberation movement and Ukrainians in general. In 1945 all families that were connected with the UPA were liquidated and practically all active Ukrainian element deported to Siberia. As one man put it this was a real "Sodom and Gomora". Administration and Kolhoops were almost completely in hands of Russians and Ukrainians from the Eastern Ukraine. The situation in this respect somewhat changed in favor of Ukrainians still before Stalin's death, and remarkably improved in 1953-56.

There are still strong memories of the UPA struggle and many stories and legends are still circulating among the population. The UPA is generally spoken of as great boys who gave hell to both, Germans and Russians. Source did not hear anybody complaining about the UPA.

14. EMIGRATION. The people know about emigration and are inclined to exaggerate its activities and influence in the West. The most popular person from the West is Canadian Premier John Diefenbaker. They talk about him as of a real friend of the Ukrainian people.

People in ROVNO knew about ~~assassination~~ assassination of L. Rebet and S. Bandera but did not know who personally killed them.

15. KOWEL. Source only passed through the city on his way there and back. The city seemed to be rebuilt, in particular the new RR station was quite impressive.

16. CUSTOMS CONTROL. In BREST LITOVSK at the customs the first thing Source was asked was whether he had any literature. The same happened on his way back. After his arrival from WARSAW Source had many suitcases full of textiles and other "gifts" for his father. The customs officer paid little attention to the items on top of the suitcases but put his hand to the bottom checking on what was there.

The documentation and customs control at BREST LITOVSK was the only one Source had in the Ukraine. At no other Ukrainian place was he checked on his identity or baggage.

17. IN WARSAW. Source stayed in Warsaw for two days. He visited "Our Word" (Ukrainian paper published in Warsaw) and had a long and friendly chat with members of the editorial staff and the chief editor KORJANSKYI who is also from WOHLYSIA. They complained to Source that Ukrainian emigration in the free world called them Communists and doesn't want to have anything to do with them not even mentioning eventual material support. Simultaneously the Sovs considered them "traitors of Motherland" and so they are between the devil and the deep blue sea. They assured Source that they are as good Ukrainian patriots as anybody else and their only purpose is to serve their own people.

They complained about insufficient finances at their disposal. They called it a real misery ("zlyda"). They have no help from anybody with exception of some donations from time to time from anonymous people in the Ukraine, sometimes amounting up to several thousands zlotys. Source's impression was that some people organize on their own collections in the Ukraine and send as donations to the paper. Similar donations are also coming from time to time from Ukrainians in Poland.

18. WIRSKYI IN WARSAW. WIRSKYI had a very bad reception in WARSAW. The hall was full up but as soon as he appeared and started to speak in Russian instead of Ukrainian all very shocked. Neither Poles nor moreover Ukrainians expected him to talk in Russian on such an occasion. All were very disappointed and since then he was actually boycotted. Practically nobody applauded performances though these were really excellent. "Our Word" restricted itself to the necessary minimum coverage, so did also Polish papers. Some of Polish papers did not even mention it.

19. Source subscribed to "Our Word" himself and for three friends of his in Sweden, incl. H. He also left Zloty 1,000.- as donation.

It was H's impression that Source had many friends in Warsaw not only in the editorial board but also in general, of both nationalities, Ukrainians and Poles.

Serial 1-0337-17607

1957

[

]