

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL USE ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

SR/CE/E

EXTENSION

7168

NO.

SX-4089

DATE

29 November 1963

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

CSR/CA/E

29/11.

LTA

2.

CSR/CA

M

3.

4.

SR/O&T

1/3

1/4

G

5.

Att: C

6.

SR/CG/Min. Foreign Affairs

Att: C

7.

8.

SR/CG/Int. Ops

Att: C

See Du

9.

SR/CI/KGB

Att: C

10.

SR/OSG/DIO

SR/Rpts. & Rqmts.

11.

Att: C

SR/ICA

12.

RID/AN

13.

RID/MIS

SR/CA/E

14.

15.

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

74-124-29/3	INDEX	INDEX
DATE 29 Nov 63		

Info disseminated
as

CS-3/571,74

Suturist info extracted!

To No. 10: See notes on reverse
of this cover sheet.

See section 3 on request.

Please reclassify into file 74-124-
29/3 for 12 November 1963. are
Index names as marked. All/Soviet
citizens with whom a contact of
AECASSOWARY/29 talked during visit
in Sov. Union in Sept. 1963.FORM
3-62610 USE PREVIOUS
EDITIONS SECRET CONFIDENTIAL INTERNAL
USE ONLY UNCLASSIFIED

RECEIVED
RIS/MIS

UNCLASSIFIED
RIS/MIS

FEB 12 4 18 PM '64
To: SR/Brig. & Rqmts.

MAR 13 10 31 PM '64

Please note the following:

Page 19 - Bread queues in Lvov, Kiev, Odessa, Poltava and Kharkov

Page 20 - Strikes

Page 20 - ~~Enlate~~ Metropolitan Josyp Slipyy's conduct in West controlled by hostages in USSR.

Page 21 - Russification measures in Ukrainian universities

SUBJECT: ⁰ A trip to the Ukraine in Sept 1963

SOURCE: A and B, interviewed at their home on 9 Nov 1963
(2 persons interviewed at their home)

DATE: 12 Nov 1963

5X-4089
29 Nov 63

1. According to the Source A and B visited the Soviet Union in Sept 1963 on a special research exchange scheme sponsored by the State Department. Though both are educated intelligent persons (A specializes in International Relations and B in Political science) otherwise they are rather naive, particularly in security matters and lack the necessary knowledge of Soviet Ukrainian reality. They were also not sufficiently familiar with Ukrainian politics, both - in the Ukraine and abroad. A and B are known as good and active Catholics. A arrived to this country from Western Ukraine in 1937, prior to that she studied in Lvov; B was born in America of Ukrainian parents and preserved an excellent knowledge of Ukrainian.

2. Beside the Ukrainian S.R. their trip included also Poland and CSR. In Poland they travelled by their car and met many interesting people, mainly Ukrainians, in Warsaw and Przemysl. Two persons in different places told A and B to convey to American Government information on the location of Soviet rocket bases in Poland. Source A had some addresses and messages from emigrants to people in Warsaw and Przemysl, mainly to Basilian nuns in Warsaw and other ^{Ukrainian} religious circles in Poland. They visited almost all of them and it could be inferred that they had also some "semi-official" messages from the clergy here going through channels of "America" in Philadelphia, Pa.

3. In the Ukraine, since it was forbidden to travel by car, they used train and plane. A and B left their car in Warsaw and by train

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74-124-24/3

crossed on 31 August 1963 the Polish-Soviet border via Przenysl. Polish customs control was very easy, Polish officers were friendly and "European". Contrary to them, The Soviet custom officers made a thorough search of suitcases and were tough, arrogant, almost insulting. In Mostyska the train was stopped for about 30 minutes and there were 8-10 customs officers performing the control of documents and the search of luggage. In their suitcases A and B had some religious articles like medallions, rosaries etc. Only one set of rosaries was left to each of them, and the rest they were told they could obtain on their departure from the Soviet Union.

The other, Soviet passengers watching indignantly the behaviour of custom officers showed obvious sympathy for A and B and after the custom officers left the train and it moved again, one young man approached Sources and told them that he and his companions felt deeply sorry for what A and B were subjected to. He stressed they should not think that "we all were like those..." and apologized on behalf of his people for what had happened to Sources at their entry on the Ukrainian soil.

4. Sources arrived in LVOV on 31 August 1963 though they were scheduled to be there next day. Some "confusion" at the Inturist that followed their earlier arrival was soon cleared up and Sources were given their rooms. From LVOV Sources wanted to go at once to a village near BEREZZHANY to see A's mother but were not allowed to do so. Instead A's mother was brought to LVOV and accommodated at the Inturist too. This was arranged on 2 or 3 Sept, and the next day after A's mother arrived she had a stroke and A and B were mainly concerned with A's mother health. The medical service was excellent, the Inturist officials, in particular MEHOPEVA, Alexandra - Director of Lvov-Inturist herself, showed much understanding and care for A and her mother. Also A's stay in Lvov was prolonged from 5 to 8 days but neither A and B together nor A herself, were not allowed to accompany A's

mother to her village .

In talking to doctors attending her mother in LVOV and on other occasions Sources ascertained that physicians there were very much interested in American medical literature and asked Sources to send them some books. Sources planned to send some medical books to Dr VASYLCHENKO of LVOV and also to one or two doctors in ODESSA.

Beside meeting her relatives and friends in Inturist ~~office~~ Hotel Sources visited also many friends in LVOV privately . A knew very well LVOV (She studied there prior to her departure for the States in 1937) and had no trouble in moving around. She was also aware of the fact that there were "mikes" in the Inturist of which she was also reminded by a local friend .

5. Through her relatives and friends A (and B) came across Ukrainian Underground in LVOV. Source , however, refused to give any names or other concrete indications and restricted herself to general description of its activities, its requirements for emigration, also. (See separate paragraph on the Ukrainian Underground).

Similarly as in Warsaw and Przemysl Source had some addresses and messages to nuns and civilians mainly from clergy circles or rather individuals here.

6. While in LVOV Sources had at the LVIV UNIVERSITY an encounter with the Rector of the University , Prof MAKSYMOWYCH, Mykola Hryhorovych and some members of his lectorial staff:

CHELAN, Petro Dmytrovych - Dean of Historical Faculty;

SOURENKO, Volodymyr Kovrylovych- Dean of Law Faculty;

VOITIUK, Mykola Andriyovych - Dean of the Faculty of Foreign Languages;

ZASHKILNIAK, Panas Stepanovich- Docent of History;

PASHUK, Andriy - Docent, Director of the Department of Civil Law
NEBORIACHOK, Fedir Matviyovych - Docent, Director of the Department
of Ukrainian Literature;

KOHURENKO, Anatoli Dmytrovych - Docent, Director of the Department of
Diamat (Dialectical Materialism).

AGUROVA, Natalia Vasilevna - Senior lecturer at the Faculty of
English Philology.

At the meeting, after the welcome, Prof MAKSYMovyCH informed briefly
Sources about the great achievements LVOV made in scientific field and asked
for a frank and friendly exchange of views. In the course of the latter he
rejected the idea that there was Russification at the Universities, assured
that the language of instruction was Ukrainian, and that only where lecturers
did not know Ukrainian, or where students agreed to use Russian for sake of Russian
manual or their colleagues from other parts of the Soviet Union, lectures were
read not in Ukrainian but in Russian. MAKSYMovyCH and his colleagues
replied negatively to Source's questions about protests and demonstrations
of Ukrainian students in LVOV and in KIEV against using Russian language in
lecturing, and about which Source knew from her relatives and friends in LVOV.

MAKSYMovyCH was also very angry when Source asked him where was the
former Rector LAZORENKO. The answer was that "he was removed for personal
reasons and lived here" (meaning LVIV). On this occasion Sources were told
that the present Rector of Polytechnics in LVIV was Prof DEMISENKO, fnu and
his deputy Prof ANDRIYEVSKIY, fnu. (Prior to his appointment to Rector of the
University, MAKSYMovyCH was Rector of Polytechnics)

Sources were also shown one or two classes at the University and actually
heard students talk Ukrainian. Incidentally, in Source's opinion she and ~~her~~ B
~~friendly~~ before had never seen so many young people as at that time in LVIV and ~~the change~~
~~mostly~~ of them talked at school and in the street in Ukrainian.

This was just the beginning of the new term and Lviv was virtually swarmed by youth.

7. In LVIV Sources were shown an English desiatyletka-school^{#4} at Lomonosova street; Director: ~~SUKHOVERSKIY~~ or SUKHORSKIY Stepan Fedorovich; ~~one of the teachers:~~ GVOZDETSKA, ~~or~~ GOZDETSKA Sofia Ivaniyina. From the first grade children are taught there English and in English. Sources could easily converse with pupils from the 3rd or fourth grade ~~and they~~ who could also switch over without any difficulty to Ukrainian or Russian. Sources were told by SUKHOVERSKIY and GVOZDETSKA that there were in LVIV similar French and Spanish schools.

8. In LVIV Sources visited the magazin "Zhovten'" where they were received by its chief-editor (at that time) ~~INHULSKIY~~ INHULSKIY, ~~retro~~ and his younger colleagues - ~~IVANCHUK, Roman, young writer; ROMANYCHUK, Ivan - poet,~~ ^{GGC WRITER} and by an "organizer" ^{cit: USSR DL 400 USSR - POB USSR} meaning KGB officer - HRYHORCHUK, fnu.

In spite of his rather low intelligence and arrogance HRYHORCHUK was the one who conducted and controlled the talk and he "dictated" the answers. All the others, incl. INHULSKIY were waiting for indications and instructions from HRYHORCHUK, or left simply "touchy" questions for him to answer.

At "Zhovten'" premisses Sources met also widow of MELNYCHUK who dropped in just for a few minutes.

Similarly as at the University those present at the reception rejected Sources' assertions about Russification, claimed that Ukrainian journalism had never been so highly developed as at the present ^{aso, asf.} As an example of the "strength" of Ukrainian literature they mentioned that even some Russian writers were writing in Ukrainian and named GLOTOV, Vasil - a young Russian writer who wrote in Ukrainian and lived in Lviv.

When asked about the fate of those who participated in Ukrainian Underground at Stalin's time, HRYHORCHUK, ROMANYCHUK and others assured the Sources that all were rehabilitated, meaning released from prisons and camps,

and given jobs in spite of some protests of some local people against it. As a proof of that ROMANYCHUK went down to another room and brought one example of "Vilna Ukraina" in which a short article by himself was published on the subject/ Pointing to it he stressed that they were writing now much in the local press to appeal to people to show "more heart" to those returned from prisons and camps.

Source A mentioned that she knew that from her native region stemmed a famous nationalist leader STEPANIAK and she wondered what had happened to him. One of the writers told her that STEPANIAK was just one of those rehabilitated and lived now in a village.

One of the writers (Source could not remember which one) asked Sources how was doing in New York KEPNYTSKY Ivas', and ROMANYCHUK was interested in MALANIUK - what he was doing now, on what he worked ~~now~~ etc. (Source was unable to tell/him anything about Malaniuk.)

All members of the Zhovten' staff asked about KOSSACH Yuri and were full of praise for his "very good work abroad".

LVIV GOBISPELKOPI

9. In LVIV Sources were guests at the Vykonkom-of-Lviv-Mis'k-Rada.

Their host was ^{15 March 1941} ~~YAGODZINSKY, Apolon Hryhorovych~~ - chairman of the Vykonkom of ~~Mis'krada;~~ together with representatives of theater, music and press of the *city*

city of Lvov :

POHREBYAK, Volodymyr Maksymovych;

TKACHENKO, fnu (female);

PETRAUSENKO, fnu;
NADIAN, Volodymyr;

KULIY, Mykola;

KIKI, Maria, wife of Rector Maksimovich.

The talk concentrated mainly on reconstruction of Lviv after the war, great achievements in cultural and economic fields, etc. Sources ascertained

that indeed Lviv had been rebuilt and widely expanded ; new industries developed .

Sources were treated with champagne and cakes and on the whole the atmosphere was pleasant. Sources put some direct questions and expressed their critical views about Russification, suppression of the Ukrainian catholic church , ~~also~~. They were encountered with rather unconvincing "stale" phrases but general tendency of both: hosts and guests - was not to strain relations.

Next day Sources were visited by a young correspondent (aged about 30) of "Vilna Ukraina" who asked A to sign an article on what she had seen in Lviv, and ^{on} the champagne party at Mis'k rada. A read the article and pointed out that it was only about positive elements ~~she~~ and lacked completely any ^{negative} ~~critical~~ ones that she had seen. Also there was no mentioning of her and B's critical remarks and statements, and therefore A was unwilling to sign it.

The correspondent's reply was that source could not refute the fact that he wrote about the things that had happened ~~indeed~~ and that he didn't change anything. He only omitted some things. When Source continued to argue that this was very one-sided and therefore in case they publish the article in their press she will have to ~~correct~~ print proper corrections and addenda in emigre-press. The correspondent replied that this was her business and he couldn't care less what she will do in the States. After that Source agreed to sign the article.

10. After 8 days sources went by train from LVIV to KIEV accompanied by a female Inturist-guide Raya, Lnu. In Kiev they were accommodated in Hotel "Ukraina". here they were introduced to A. LEVISHCHENKO, Mykhailo Alexandrovich - senior official of the Committee for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries in Kiev. Since then he was in touch with Sources in Kiev and other cities and accompanied them

Handwritten notes in the left margin:
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on many sightseeing tours in KIEV and KHARKOV. His main job was, however, to "enlighten" A on emigre-politics and convince her to remain in the Ukraine promising Source A any position she wanted at Lviv or Kiev University.

Those "political talks" were supplemented by similar efforts of all kind of "organizers" (Sources meant by this term KGB-officers) who used all

possible occasions to induce her to stay in the Ukraine. Of course, they were very polite and tactful but on one or two occasions approached Sources without introducing themselves even in hotel lobby to "converse" with them.

LEVISHCHENKO proposed also later on, in KHARKOV to A and B an encounter with MATVIEIKO, Myron; VERHUN and other former nationalists who stayed at that time according to LEVishchenko in Kiev or Lviv. He also mentioned that he could show Sources the killer of Bandera "who was killed not by Stashynski but his (Bandera's) own friends from leadership".

11. In KIEV Sources stayed this time for 5 days. They visited libraries, museums and the Ministry of Culture where they met SMOLYCH, Yuri. All the talks and encounters with official people were more or less just a repetition of what they were told in LVOV in this case in relation to Kiev and Ukrainian SSR in general ; achievements, developments, complaints about visitors like BEK, Maria ^{of DETECT} who distort "the truth" about the Soviet Ukraine and spread slander about "their compatriots".

In Kiev Sources met some private people ~~too~~ through their friends and A's relatives of Lviv who supplied Sources with some addresses in the capital.

From Kiev they made a trip to Shevchenko's grave in KANIEV by a "Water-Rocket".

12. After 5 days stay in KIEV Sources went by plane to ODESSA where they were accommodated at the hotel of the same name ("Odessa").

Handwritten notes:
A. insc. p. 40
Dessa, Pob. USSR. cit. 4552

Handwritten notes:
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In ODESSA Sources had two formal receptions: one at the University and the other with representatives of Ukrainian Writers of Odessa.

At the University their hosts were :

KOVBASYK, Samson Mykhailovych - Dean of the Faculty of History; Director of the Department of the History of ^{the} Ukrainian SSR;

VOROBAY, Petro Ivanovich - Docent of the Department of the History of the Ukrainian SSR;

CHUKHRIY, Panteleimon Hryhorovych - Docent of the Faculty of History of the USSR;

HOLOVKO, Ivan Danilovich - Docent of the Faculty of Modern History;

SYNYTSIN, Moysey Serheevich - Docent of the Faculty of Ancient History;

NEDZVIDSKYI, Andrei Volodymyrovych - Docent of the Faculty of Ukrainian Literature.

The talks was a replica of Lviv and Kiev conversations on achievements of the Ukraine under the communist regime in particular since Stalin's death.

At the reception at Ukrainian Writers of Odessa were present:

* LEVCHENKO, Mykola Olexandrovich - Docent of Odessa University;

HEIMAN, Volodymyr - poet (lyrics);

BEREZINSKYI, Vitali - poet (lyrics);

USYCHENKO, Yuri - prosaist;

DOMRIN, Volodymyr - poet (lyrics);

HAIDAENKO, Ivan - prosaist (writes also in Russian);

LITVINENKO, Vasil Ivanovich - Director of the Literary Fund of the Association of Ukrainian Writers in Odessa;

LOHVINENKO, Vitali - prosaist, author of "Suziria".

During the meeting LOHVINENKO attacked vehemently Ukrainian emigration and its activities. On the other hand, HAIDAENKO, aged 27, seemed to be pleasantly surprised if not shocked by the arguments of Sources against

Russification and Russian politics in the Ukraine in general.

In ODESSA Sources visited the Synagogue where they met the chairman of Jewish Synagogue Community and were told by him that of 120,000 Jews residing now in the city only 200 -300 were coming to the Synagogue. (The whole population of Odesa he stated as 800,000.)

13. After two days stay in ODESSA Sources went by plane to SIMFEROPOL and from the Airport by car to YALTA. There they were accommodated at the hotel "Levadiya". Accompanied by a guide they ~~visited the city~~ ^{did some sightseeing}, went to the beach, ~~also~~. They heard only Russian spoken in the streets.

14. After 2 days in YALTA they returned by car to SIMFEROPOL and boarded a plane to KIEV. In KIEV they stayed for another two days and then left by train to POLTAVA where Source A had ~~his~~ relatives.

15. In POLTAVA Sources stayed in Hotel "Inturist" (the old one; at that time they were just finishing a new larger one). Sources spent there two days visiting the museum, the city hall and met A's relatives who stemmed from Western Ukraine but after their release from Siberia decided to settle down in POLTAVA.

16. From POLTAVA they went by train to KHARKOV where they spent two days, too. LEVISHCHENKO joined them here again and though tactfully still rather persistently continued to persuade A to remain in the Ukraine. He was not interested in B as a born American what he actually also mentioned before, in Kiev. A refused to talk seriously about it jokingly commenting on his promises.

In KHARKOV, beside sightseeing, Sources had a formal reception at the University. Their hosts were :

LAVRUSHEV, Volodymyr ~~Mykhailovich~~ Fedorovich - Rector;

RYBALKA, Ivan Klementiyovych - Director of the Faculty of History

of the Ukraine;

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KOLUBOVA, Zinaida Serheyivna - Dean of the Evening Faculty;

KOTZH, Petro Yakovych - Docent, Dean of the Philological Faculty;

KOLODIAZHNY, Andrei Stepanovich - Docent of the Faculty of Ukrainian Language;

NIZHENETS, Anastaziya Maksymivna - Docent of the Faculty of the History of Ukrainian Literature;

BALAKA, Ivan Terentiyovich - Docent, Director of the Faculty of the History of Ukrainian Literature.

As usual the conversation was mainly concentrated on achievements of the Ukraine in recent years in educational, cultural, economic ~~and~~ and other fields, and rejection of Sources' attacks against Russification and other negatives of the Soviet reality in the Ukraine. Sources, in particular A, were quite outspoken and **said** many truthful though unpleasant things to their hosts. When they were leaving KOLODIAZHNY approached them, shook hands much longer than necessary with A and stressed that this was a very interesting and pleasant talk and he was ~~gratefully~~ ^{deeply} thankful for it to A and B. He seemed to be really satisfied with A's arguments against his colleagues. He himself, did not participate in discussion at all.

16. LEVISHCHENKO, continuing his "serious political talk", repeated several times that BANDERA was killed by his own people and he could introduce Source to the killer himself. For that they would have to go to Kiev or Lviv. Sources, however, decided to proceed with their schedule and left by plane for MOSCOW. There they stayed in Hotel "Ukraina". In the hotel they encountered in the restaurant one evening BMYL, fnu ; jazzman who told them that "he was dreaming to conduct a good American jazz band, eventually". In Source's view BMYL was probably sent to them by the KGB.

After 1 ½ days in MOSCOW Sources went by air to Warsaw and from there by car to CSR and Austria.

17. While in KHARKOV Source A was asked by a correspondent and LEVISHCHENKO himself to sign a 22 pages article on what she had seen and liked in the Soviet Union. It was similar to that of LVOV and after some reluctance, on insistence and begging of LEVISHCHENKO and others she signed it in presence of B. In Source's opinion they wanted to have such "signed articles" not as much for publication as ~~as~~ for assurance that in case the person concerned will in the future attack them (like Marusia BEK) they will be able to countervail those attacks with "signed statements " to the contrary.

18. Source A brought with her from LVOV a petition of an elderly man addressed to the Prokuratura demanding ^{to explain} why he was arrested ~~for~~ the second time and subjected to all kind of deprivation and tormenting. He asked her ,eventually, to publish it abroad. The letter was written in Russian. Source A did not want to give it to C., but ^{she} would do so in case she will decide "to reveal all the secrets about the Underground" to C's organization.

19. While in LVOV and KIEV Source was asked by many local friends about various people abroad mainly writers, poets ,artists ,and politicians. she was asked about MOROZ, HNIZDOVSKYI, HIRNIAK, LYTWYNENKO, and others (she could not remember them). In LVOV she was told by her friends about Ivan BAHRIANYI(S death.

20. In POLTAVA Source has a cousin whose husband is a medical doctor. They have a son about ~~2 1/2~~ 3 - 4 years old. Source filmed them while visiting POLTAVA.

1. The New Ukrainian Underground

Through her relatives and friends in LFCV Source was contacted with Ukrainian Underground. The representatives of the latter asked Source to put them in touch with a Ukrainian political group abroad which she will consider to be most suitable for them. They also asked Source about the possibility to get in the future in contact with American authorities in order to get eventually political and material help. Above all, the Underground would like to convince Americans that it existed and was active. On the other hand, according to Source the Underground people did not fully trust Americans, as they were very critical of US policy rating it as naive, shortsighted, and passive. Therefore, the emphasis was put on contacts with Ukrainian political group abroad, as for the time being.

Source refused to give any names or other conclusive data claiming that she was still undecided as to with whom or rather with what political group to share her contacts with the Underground in the Ukraine. So far, C's organization seems to her to be most suitable but she will be able to talk on the matter ^{only} again in about 7-10 days .

As to the Underground itself she told the following:

a/ The underground was spread all over the Ukraine and was much stronger in the Eastern than in Western Ukraine. It had also its people in Siberia and in other parts of the Soviet Union.

b/ It was loosely organized in a sense that it was rather based on informal organizational contacts between the people of the same political convictions and with a minimum of structural forms. On the other hand, the leadership was tightly organized and was operating with help of couriers moving all over the country and maintaining contact with most important members among the rank and file. As one representative of the Underground

explained it to Source one of his friends in a small town might have no organized "net" in the old sense but if needed he could always muster 20-25 people to do a job . He knew them and they trusted him.

c/ Source was planning to visit the Ukraine next year and should bring with her contacts to the Underground from the emigration. She should also tell the Underground what were the chances and requirements for convincing Americans that there was an Underground in the Ukraine.

Source ^{promised} ~~agreed~~ to bring them contacts from the emigration and in case she will share all her secrets with C's group, she would like to be given proper instructions .

If Source should fail to get a visa to Ukraine she was to go only to Poland and arrange for ~~contacts~~ making contact with the Underground representatives from the Ukraine in Poland. Source refused to be specific but from what she vaguely indicated the Underground might have its people also in Poland .

d/ While demanding contacts with emigration the Underground in the Ukraine made it clear that they would not submit to any leadership abroad. Being in the Ukraine they knew better what and how to do than those in the emigration. The Underground people were critical of ^{some} ~~the~~ past politics of Ukrainian nationalists and in particular of their German collaboration in 1944 which they considered to be a fatal mistake. They were also critical of some activities of the former Underground in 1945-51 mainly of those which by unnecessary atrocities and lack of wise strategy had compromised to some extent the struggle of Ukrainian nation against Moscow.

At the present their main task they saw in political and propagandistic fields excluding any terrorist activities. Their main job was to fight Russification and preserve Ukrainian human potential for the future.

e/ What they want from emigration is political and material help,

mainly historical and other literature, and information to be used in their work; warm cloths, good shoes and boots, wool materials, sweaters for couriers and other people doing much traveling, plus nylons ,other textiles and materials to be sold for obtaining money necessary to finance the Underground's ~~work~~ activities.

f/ A great importance in the new Underground is put on religious matters and revival of religious feelings among ~~the~~ people. The fight for Church is unseperable from the political struggle of Ukrainian nation.

(N.B. Source is known as a devoted catholic.)

g/ In KHA KOV shortly before Sources left for Moscow , A was approached by two men from the Underground (in her opinion) who told her that they followed Source on her way from Lvov and now they could leave A and B alone. Sources pretended that they did not know what was all that about and the two men disappeared as suddenly as they ^{had} ~~approached~~ ^{and B} then near the entrance of the hotel "Inturist" in which they were staying.

h/ The Underground has ~~its~~ people with access to the highest party and government officials in the Ukraine and in some other parts of the Soviet Union. This is very helpful because such people can often warn other individuals in case of danger. The warning and passing over of the information is being done in a smart informal way. Thus, ~~for instance~~ to give an actual example one high official in LVOV mentioned to a man of the Underground that another man, say X, should change apartment since it was no longer comfortable for him. This meant X had to change it because the KGB was after him. In this particular case, unfortunately, X ignored the hint and some time later the KGB searched his apartment.

i/ The people from the Underground mentioned something to the effect that they had some pretty close access to MALENKOV and it was a pity the latter was removed .

j/ From their people with access to the party-tops the Underground had the information that recently at an Obkom meeting it was disclosed that there existed a strong illegal religious life in Lvov-oblast and therefore the party-cadres had to increase their efforts against Ukrainian "camouflaged" catholics. It was stated that there were still 300 Ukrainian catholic priests who had refused to sign the conversion to Orthodoxy ("Nepidpyschyky"). On this occasion Source was told that late summer 1963 there were some searches of former priests by the KGB.

At the same ^{party} meeting it was said that a new Ukrainian underground became active in Lvov-oblast, too, and all party-members were called to ^{increase their} vigilance.

k/ The representatives of the Underground in LVCV suggested that the emigration should establish some sort of its own "Committee for cultural contacts" in order to use it for maintaining contacts with people in the Ukraine.

l/ When Source had mentioned to the people from the Underground that Dr LYSIAK-RUDNYTSKY "saw no Underground during his trip behind the Iron Curtain two or three years ago", their answer was that nobody would have trusted him to **tell** about the Underground moreover that " we had had our own Rudnytsky here in Lviv".

2. Characteristic of Ukrainian emigration by Levishchenko

According to Source A - LEVISHCHENKO tried to impress her with profound knowledge of everything about the emigration. He mentioned many addresses, names etc that were completely new to Sources and they could not memorize them. Anyway, he concentrated mainly on three political groups abroad: Lebedivtsi, Melnykivtsi, Banderivtsi.

His characteristic of each of them was as following:

Lebedivtsi - are intelligent and sophisticated people who seem to know what they want and who have perhaps even learned a little bit from the past. With those people one could eventually talk.

Melnykivtsi - are half and half - with some of them one could talk, with others not. Some of them seem to be willing to look for new approaches and ~~viewpoints~~ vistas but the others are still looking to the past instead to the future.

Banderivtsi - with those one could not talk at all.

The problem with all political groups was that they didn't know anything about the Ukraine and continued their campaign of slander against their own homeland. They should come here and see with their own eyes what the to-day's Ukraine was like.

Interrupted by the Source as to whether those people could return from the Ukraine in case they didn't like it there, LEVISHCHENKO assured her that even STETSKO who was doing so much travelling around the world anyway, and could come to Kiev, if he had no blood on his hands nobody will touch him. Source could not remember other mentioned names beside those of MELNYK, LEBED, PRONOP, ANDRIYEVSKY whom "the Ukraine would always welcome", likewise as STETSKO.

The Soviet Ukrainian intelligentsia and in particular LEVISHCHENKO'S organization was very much interested in developing contacts

with Ukrainian emigration, and especially with emigre-intelligentsia. The latter - provided it will come with pure intentions - should visit the Ukraine even if they had some minor sins in the past. The Soviet Ukrainian Government pardoned all those who made at one time or another mistakes, there were many amnesties after Stalin's death, "and one should look forward and not back".

The Soviet Ukrainians are very eager not only in having emigres come as guests to the Ukraine but to develop some relationship with them abroad as well. For instance, Ukrainians abroad make all kinds of Artistic exhibits, why couldn't their compatriots in the Soviet Ukraine participate in them by sending their pictures, books and other objects to be exhibited together with those of emigres? They (in the Ukraine) would gladly do so. Or, why to steal a few grams of Ukrainian soil to smuggle it out of the Ukraine when they (in Kiev) could supply the emigration with it just like they did in case of STASIUK of New York?

In LEVISHCHENKO'S opinion there are many other planes on which emigration and Soviet Ukrainians could collaborate not as political adversaries but above all as Ukrainians. For instance, LEVISHCHENKO plans to visit some time perhaps even in the near future the United States. He would appreciate it very much if Source could introduce him to Ukrainians in this country and eventually accompany him on his tour.

1. Queues for bread in cities

Immediately after their arrival to LVOV Sources observed long queues for bread. It was Monday, Sept 2, 1963, and the queues were seen ~~all~~ over the city wherever they went. Initially, this was explained by guides ~~as~~ a temporary breakdown of delivery service. Later on, in Kiev LEVISHCHENKO himself admitted that there was an acute shortage of bread but the Government "will solve it pretty soon!". Long queues Sources saw also in Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and Poltava.

Sources' friends told them in LVOV and POLTAVA that in kolhosps not a single gram of wheat was given this year to kolhospyks and the situation was much worse than in previous years. The shortage of bread caused panic not only among the population but also in some highest party echelons.

People were talking that KHRUSHCHEV himself was panicking and hiding in some place where no one could reach him. There were also rumors that this might be the beginning of a new organized hunger in the Ukraine like that in 1933.

In KIEV Source was told by a good friend of her family or friends in LVOV, ^{by} a person with University degree, that the shortage of wheat and bread in general, was cause not so much by severe winter and draught but by deliberate "structural innovations" in agricultural planning. It was a punishment to the Ukraine by restricting her wheat production and compelling her to switch over to maize and other "secondary or technical crops". This was, however, done in a general trend of reducing the economic potential of the Ukraine in both: agriculture and industry. Nobody talks about it openly as yet but most people with access to proper informations and plans begin to realize that in the long run the Ukraine was to be reduced to a 3rd grade republic at the cost

how
would
they know
it
except
the way
we do
it
with
mistake

Claret

15/11/63
Mans 4/1/7

no -
Ukraine
philosophy

of further development of the Russian SFSR.

2. Strikes in the Ukraine

Source was told in LVOV by her friends that in 1961 or 1962 there were massive strikes of workers in KREMENCHUG. In winter 1963 workers of LVOV-AUTOBUS PLANT struck for several days. Finally the authorities made some concessions but soon afterwards all the leaders and activists of the strike were sent to other places out of LVOV. Similar strike with similar consequences took place in 1962 at KH.T.Z. in KHARKOV. *Plant*

Late spring 1963 about 100 nurses from Lvov-hospitals were sent to other places incl. Russian SFSR, for participation in a "sitting strike".

3. Metropolit Slipyi and "hostages"

Source's friends in LVOV asked about Metropolit Slipyi. When Source informed them that some people among emigration were critical of Metropolit's "passivity" ~~was~~, she was told that Metropolit cannot behave differently since he was tied by "hostages" living in the Ukraine who would have to suffer in case Slipyi attacked the Soviet Government. The KGB must know who was left by Metropolit in the Ukraine and could easily wipe out the whole hierarchy.

4. Bilingual inscriptions in Odessa and Kharkov

Sources were told by their friends in Poltava and Lviv that owing to "pressure" of tourists who were asking usually why there were mainly Russian inscriptions in Kharkov and Odessa, since two years authorities introduced bilingual - Ukrainian and Russian - inscriptions in the streets of both cities. This was told to sources as an example of how emigration could help their compatriots in the Ukraine by visiting their Homeland and exercising "proper pressure".

5. Foreign Broadcasts

People in the Ukraine listen to foreign broadcasts. They don't do it in groups but individually. Those having private sets spread then the news around. The VOA and Liberty is relatively well received in Kharkov and Poltava regions. In Western Ukraine people listen more to the Vatican Radio, BBC, Free Europe (in Polish). The BBC is rather popular also in Eastern Ukraine.

In Western Ukraine people complained about abandonment of mass-services by the Radio Vatican. They asked Source to convey their wishes to introduce it again.

6. Protests and demonstrations of Ukrainian students

Source was told in LVIV that in ~~1962~~ May and June 1963 there were demonstrations of Ukrainian students in classes of Lviv University against Russian to be used in lectures. It came to squabbles between Ukrainians and Russians and others who demanded in their turn that lectures be read in Russian. The same demonstrations were repeated again in Sep 1963 at the very beginning of the term in spite of the fact that leaders and activists of May-June demonstrations were sent from Lviv University to other institutes and universities, mainly to Moscow and other cities of the Russian SFSR.

Source was also told that authorities deliberately bring many Russian students from Moscow and other Russian cities to Lvov and send Ukrainians to Russian cities to weaken Ukrainian student body in Lviv. She was also told that there were similar protests in Kiev universities and institutes and the authorities reacted in the same way as in Lviv.

✓ 1. ^{2/0 201} LEVISHCHENKO, Mykhailo Olexandrovych - Ukrainian, party member, born DOB: 1914, 5'8, dark blond, blue eyes, oval face; does much gesticulating when talks. Source has his picture on the film she made in Kharkov and promised to lend it to C. UKRAINE USSR: PCB: USSR. occ Gov't Rep, cit: USSR
Plans to visit US
He is senior official of the Committee for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries in Kiev. Speaks very fine Ukrainian, intelligent, well read. Very well informed about the Ukrainian emigration in the States, and in general.

✓ 2. ^{2/0 201} TIMOFEEVA, Olexandra O. - cit: USSR Russian, Director of the Inturist in Lviv. occ Inturist. SEX: F. DOB: 1913. Lviv USSR. PCB: USSR
5'8 - 5'9, high bosom, Brunette, aged 50, stems from Moscow, intelligent, speaks only Russian. Seemed to be very understanding and humane person. She helped much Source to care for Source's mother after the latter's ~~heart~~ stroke.

✓ 3. ^{2/0 201} BILOZUB, Afanasiy Ivanovich - cit: USSR; DLVOR USSR; DOB: USSR chief of the Service Bureau (Byuro Obsluzhevaniya) at the Hotel Inturist in Lvov. Ukrainian, party-member, DOB: 1911
typical KGB officer, aged 52, ~~is~~ 5'8, slim, blond with parting, spoke very fine Ukrainian, well dressed, good manners.

4. PASHUK, Andrei Yosypovych - Ukrainian from region of PIDHAITSI, West Ukraine. Docent, Director of the Faculty of Civil Law at the Lviv University. Aged 53-55, seemed to be a good man. Stressed his birth in the Western Ukraine.

✓ 5. ^{2/0 201} NEBORIACHOK, Fedir Matviyovych - cit: USSR; DLVOR USSR; occ Professor Director of the Faculty of Ukrainian Literature at the Lviv University, aged 5. Put rather provocative questions at the meeting at the University "ascertaining" very often whether this or that problem interested Sources as Ukrainians or as Americans.

6. ^H INHULSKYI, Petro - Ukrainian, aged 60, at that time (Sept 1963) chief-editor of "Zhovten'" in Lviv. ^{DOB: 1903 POB: USSR CIT: USSR USSR acc. Editor} Quite sympathetic, intelligent, well read.

7. ^H HAYTORONUK, fnu - Ukrainian, aged 30, 5'7, black hair, long face, very arrogant and self assured. All the time made notes and "conducted" the encounter with writers in Lviv. An "organizator" meaning KGB officer. ^{(Fnu) DOB: 1933 CIT: USSR POB: USSR}

8. ^H ROMANYCHUK, Ivan - Ukrainian, aged 30, poet (lyrics), employed with "Zhovten'" in Lviv. ^{DOB: 1933 USSR CIT: USSR POB: USSR} Slightly attacked emigration and was much interested in it. Asked about poet MALANIUK of New York.

9. MELNYCHUK, fnu - Ukrainian, widow of MELNYCHUK, former editor of "Zhovten'". Aged 28-30, pretty, blonde, well dressed.

10. ^H YAGODZINSKYI Apolon Hryhorovych - chairman of the Lviv MiskRada - aged 55-60, member of communist Underground during the German occupation. ^{DOB: 1906 USSR CIT: USSR POB: USSR DOB: 1906}

11. ^H POHRBYAK, Volodymyr Maksimovich - Ukrainian, aged 60, also member of communist underground during German occupation. ^{DOB: 1906}

According to LEVISHCHENKO either YAGODZINSKY or POHRBYAK - Source could not remember which one; anyway, one of them was working in high position as Volkdeutch in Gestapo HQs in LVIV during the war while in reality serving the Soviets, and the other was Director of shoe factory at the same time supplying German Army. The latter had merited even many German praises for his excellent work while at the same time he sabotaged the production by impregnating a part of military shoes with special chemicals ruining the shoes when put in water or mud.

12. Dr LUCYK, fnu (LUTSYK) - local Ukrainian, medical doctor who was in charge of Source's mother in LVOV. He came regularly to the Inturist to Source's mother and was very careful not to say anything compromising him. All the time he praised the Soviet medicine, "wondered" how was it impossible that American doctors could not save President Kennedy's child or to cure John Foster Dulles. When Source's mother "braked" him with pointing out that he was talking nonsense as there was not sufficient supply of medicine nowadays in the Soviet Union, Dr LUTSYK pretended ~~to~~ not to have heard what she said and continued his "talk" in the same way as before.

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