

SECRET

25 November 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Contact With AECASSOWARY-2 at Prolog Offices on  
18 and 19 November 1957

1. Contact was made with AECASSOWARY-2 at the Prolog Offices, 875 West End Avenue, New York, New York by [ ] and the undersigned on 18 November 1957. The meeting lasted from 1300 hours until 1700 hours and Ukrainian matters from the PP standpoint were discussed. AECASSOWARY-2 introduced [ ] to AECASSOWARY-4, AECASSOWARY-11, AECASSOWARY-19, AECASSOWARY-22, AECASSOWARY-25, AECASSOWARY-26, and AECASSOWARY-27, and conducted the two case officers on a tour of the Prolog Offices.

2. The undersigned also met with AECASSOWARY-2 on 19 November at the Prolog Offices for further PP discussions. The meeting lasted from 1000 to 1700 hours. All matters discussed at the two meetings will be reported jointly under appropriate headings.

3. Prolog Magazine: Approximately 300 copies of the Prolog magazine have been distributed to the AECASSOWARY representatives in Argentina, France, Great Britain, Germany, Canada, Switzerland, and Sweden. The representatives have been instructed to distribute the magazines to individuals and institutions in their country who are interested in the problem of Communist imperialism. At the same time approximately 1,000 copies of the Prolog magazine have been sent to libraries and individuals in 30 countries and to various Americans at UN offices. Included as Attachment 1 is the cover letter that accompanies the Prolog magazine when it is sent to other countries. Also attached is a more detailed breakdown of the actual distribution.

AECASSOWARY-27, who spoke on Ukrainian problems at the All American Conference to Combat Communism on 15 November 1957, distributed 50 copies of the magazine to participants of the Conference and received requests for additional copies.

The ABN mission on Formosa (to which copies of the magazine had been sent) provided 125 addresses of individuals and institutions on Formosa who would be interested in receiving the magazine.

The AECASSOWARY representative in England, who is studying at London University, distributed copies of the magazine to students from Iran, Pakistan, Syria, and other countries. He also sent copies to

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

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Oberon HERBERT who asked for additional copies.

The Argentine AECASSOWARY representative stated that he is having difficulty obtaining printed material through the mails (including the Prolog magazine), because of a law prohibiting such importation. AECASSOWARY-2 inquired whether it would be possible to send further copies and other printed materials through diplomatic pouch or through our channels. The undersigned stated that he would investigate the matter.

According to AECASSOWARY-2, the winter issue should be ready for printing in late December or early January. He plans to have four articles on the main theme, "What Are the Doctrines of Leninism and Stalinism?" One article will be by a Ukrainian and the other three by non-Ukrainians. The specific breakdown of titles is as follows:

- a. "Economic and Social Doctrines of Marxism in Soviet Transformation" (AECASSOWARY-18, Ukrainian);
- b. "The Absolute State - Foundation of Communism" (Pole working at Library of Congress);
- c. "Changing Viewpoint of Life in Asian and African Countries - From Colonialism to Nationalism" (Russ-Nazar, Turkestan);
- d. "Immunity Against Communism of Minority Groups in Russia in 1918" (Prof. BELIMOVICH, Russian).

Digest of Soviet Ukrainian Publications: AECASSOWARY-2 stated that he now has completed the preparation of a Digest of Soviet Ukrainian Publication for the month of October 1957. He stated that it would amount to approximately 10 typewritten pages, and inquired whether we could print it in the same manner as the Information Bulletin. He envisioned a circulation of approximately 100 copies to be sent to newspapers, press associations, official agencies, and to AECASSOWARY representatives abroad for distribution to individuals and institutions in their countries. [ ] stated that it would be preferable to have AECASSOWARY-2 mimeograph the first issue, utilizing his own facilities. After we have had an opportunity to study the Digest and discuss it with various interested individuals, we would inform him of the reaction and the possibilities of continuing it in the future.

4. PYREX Radio Programs: AECASSOWARY-2 was informed that the tapes prepared by AEBEEHIVE have repeatedly exceeded the 14½-minutes time limit, and was told that in the future tapes were not to exceed 14 minutes or they would have to be discarded. [ ] inquired whether it would be possible for AEBEEHIVE to prepare eight tapes a month instead of the previous four. AECASSOWARY-2 stated that this is possible, but that it cannot be done until

late December./

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late December (for January transmission). The undersigned relayed to AECASSOWARY-2 the time and wave lengths of the PYREX broadcasts and stated that we had no objection to having this information printed in the Information Bulletin. AECASSOWARY-2 also asked for additional data on the dates that the tapes were utilized in order to plan special programs for specific dates.

5. Radio MADRID Broadcasts: AECASSOWARY-2 stated that he has received information from Poland stating that the Ukrainian broadcasts from Radio MADRID were the best Ukrainian-language broadcasts from the West. The Ukrainian Section is headed by B. TSYMBALISTY with occasional aid from members of the Ukrainian colony in Madrid. Another Ukrainian, BUCHINSKY, fnu, prepares two religious broadcasts in Ukrainian per week. The Spanish Radio pays the Ukrainian Section approximately 1,000 pesos a month (approximately \$25) but this is not sufficient for expenses. AEBEEHIVE has been aiding TSYMBALISTY at the rate of \$50 per month and providing him with script material and records of Ukrainian music.

6. Cairo Representative: AECASSOWARY-2 stated that he is in contact with a Ukrainian student who is going to Cairo for further studies in Eastern languages. He stated that for a sum of \$50 a month, he would be able to establish him as the AECASSOWARY contact in Cairo. He inquired whether we were interested in establishing such a contact and what financial aid we could give.

7. Book Project to Poland and Ukrainian SSR: AECASSOWARY-2 stated that over 15 packages of books (approximately 150 books) have been sent to Polish universities and scholars. Of these books, approximately 15 copies have been taken into the Ukrainian SSR by visiting Ukrainian students and through other contacts, including at least one set of the Ukrainian Encyclopedia.

AECASSOWARY-2 stated that the West German professor (see Section 8) of Ukrainian origin who recently visited Poland stated that the Ukrainians in Poland are encouraged by the emigre interest in their problems and are very grateful for the books that have been sent in. He also stated that they asked him to inform the Ukrainian emigres that they are in desperate need of food items, clothing, and medicine. The professor further stated that in order to prove to the Polish Ukrainians that the Ukrainian emigres are really interested in their welfare, it is necessary to send them as many packages as possible including the items they requested. AECASSOWARY-2 added that in order to plan further operations via Poland it is necessary to give the Polish Ukrainians this support at the earliest possible date, and he presented his estimate of the cost of such support for the initial stage. His estimates are:

Parcels (20 at \$35 ea)	\$ 700
Cash	500
TOTAL	\$1,200

The cash would be/

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The cash would be utilized for support of the Ukrainian newspaper, Nashe Slovo, which is being smuggled into the Ukrainian SSR and is in great demand on the black market there.

Small amounts of cash would also be sent to specific individuals to continue the Ukrainian work and to provide money for mailing books to the Ukrainian SSR. These people could later serve as reliable contacts for future operations in the Ukrainian SSR.

With regard to the book project, AECASSOWARY-2 gave the following estimate of initial cost of the project:

700 books	\$1,500
Postage (1 parcel ca. 5-8 books; 100 parcels @ \$1.50 ea)	150
TOTAL	<u>\$1,650</u>

In reference to the book project, the undersigned asked AECASSOWARY-2 to prepare a standard form for each package of books mailed, listing the date sent, the addressee, the number and names of books, and the response from the addressee. AECASSOWARY-2 also promised to prepare such forms on those packages of books they have already sent, in order to give us a complete file of books sent into Poland and the USSR.

The undersigned asked AECASSOWARY-2 to prepare a list of titles of books already mailed into Poland and Ukraine, and also a list of books which he proposed to send in the future, including the number of copies. Included as Attachment 2 is a list of these books, showing title, author, and number of copies sent or needed for future mailing.

With regard to the book project, the AECASSOWARIES have prepared a file of approximately 50 individuals and institutions with whom they have contact in Poland. They are preparing a card file for us in order that we can check out the individuals and also have a list of their current Polish-Ukrainian contacts.

8. Polish Contacts: AECASSOWARY-2 gave the undersigned the following information on his current Polish contacts.

a. Dr. Oleksa HORBACH - West German professor of Ukrainian background, who is currently employed as a Doxent at the University of Marburg. He is a specialist in Slavic studies and maintains correspondence regularly with Polish Slavic scholars. In 1956 he made a trip to Poland, and in September-October 1957 he again visited the country and talked with many of his contacts there. The reports entitled "Information on the Situation of Ukrainian Minority in Poland",

"Situation of/

"Situation of Ukrainians in Siberia", and "Information About Nashe Slovo Personnel" were based on his visit to Poland. He is married to an ethnic German from Bukovina who traveled to the Moscow Youth Festival this summer. Among the Ukrainians whom HORBACH contacted in Poland were:

1. Mykola SIWICKI - Editor ca. 30 years old from Volynia. In 1939 he was sentenced by the Soviets to 10 years in jail for nationalism (OUN). Served his term in Vorkuta and in 1944 worked there in the camp kitchen. While there he met the Polish mission and reported to them as a Pole. He was recruited to the Polish division "Kosciuszko" and went with it through the fronts. During a furlough in Volynia he lost his leg in a "battle with Banderivtsi." This makes him secure against persecutions by HOSHOVSKY and others. He was the one who made arrangements for the first General Meeting of the USKT. For his critique of Nashe Slovo and its editorial policy was removed from influence and is now engaged in editing the children's supplement to the paper. He has finished his education in philosophy. He has supporters in the Polish Government and is sympathetic to the Ukrainian cause. HORBACH relayed a camera, some clothing, and some money to SIWICKI as aid for his work among the Polish Ukrainians. SIWICKI maintains contact with the AECASSOWARIES through an accommodation address. Two sets of the Ukrainian Encyclopedia were relayed to SIWICKI, one for retention in Poland and one to send to the Ukrainian SSR. SIWICKI is also in charge of selecting Ukrainian students from Poland for study in the Ukrainian SSR. There are six of these Ukrainian students in Kiev now, namely Stefan KOZAK, Bohdan HIL, Stanislaw KOLESAR, Nadja DEMYDIUR, Iwan TYMCZYNA, and Jaroslaw STECH.

2. M. LESIOW - Assistant Professor at Catholic University of Lublin. He received his university training in Polish linguistics. AECASSOWARY-2 stated that they have sent him several packages of books via the Lublin University. He has acknowledged their arrival and has sent books in exchange. LESIOW was the individual who arranged for a meeting, between HORBACH and a Ukrainian from the Ukrainian SSR in Kracow. HORBACH was unable to obtain any information on the identity of the Soviet Ukrainian, but had a long discussion with him on conditions inside the Ukrainian SSR (see previous report, "The Situation of the Ukrainians in the Ukrainian SSR") and on the political situation among the Ukrainian emigres. He specifically asked questions about the relations of the AECASSOWARY-2 organization to the OUN/Bandera. AECASSOWARY-2

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believes that the Ukrainian could have contact with former Ukrainian underground members and was attempting to learn about the possibilities of regaining contact with the outside. He also stated that the possibility existed through LESIOW to learn more about the Ukrainian and possibly even to reestablish some contact with the homeland.

3. Yaroslav HRYTSKOVIAN - Student at the Jagiellonian University in Kracow in Russian philology. He was born in Volya-Mat'yashova, Lisho District of peasant stock. In 1947 he was transported from his native area to Kracow. He represents himself as belonging to the old OUN and spoke more freely to HORBACH than did SIWICKI. He is a member of the Ukrainian Social Cultural Society in Poland and is an organizer of the Ukrainian Youth in Kracow. He is a correspondent to Nashe Slovo and in July 1957 traveled to the Moscow Youth Festival as a representative of that newspaper. His observations of the Festival were later published in Nashe Slovo. He is presently attempting to organize a Ukrainian cultural magazine, Homin.

HRYTSKOVIAN has had his picture published in Nashe Slovo (July 7, 1957) and information from three different sources in Poland indicate that he is a highly reliable Ukrainian patriot. HORBACH transmitted a sum of \$10 to him for use in mailing books to Lviv, Ukrainian SSR and promised to send him additional monies in the future. HRYTSKOVIAN was given a set of the Ukrainian Encyclopedia for his retention. He had previously received a set for mailing into the Ukrainian SSR.

4. Olha VASYLKIV - Teacher by profession, ca. 35 years of age, and single. She comes from Shchyrets, Lviv Oblast. According to her, "banderivtsi" shot her father and brother. She is a member of the Polish Communist Party with good contacts to OCHAB. She is on the staff of the Ukrainian Cultural-Social Society in Warsaw. She is a devoted social worker who is helping to build up the Ukrainian school system. She has a strong sympathy for the Ukrainian cause. HORBACH made contact with her and discussed problems of the Ukrainian minority and the Ukrainian Social Cultural Society.

5. Religious Leaders - HORBACH also spoke with priests of the Catholic Basilian order on the situation of the Ukrainian Catholics in Poland. Included as Attachment 3 is a report based on his talks, entitled "Ukrainian Catholic Church in Poland." He also obtained addresses of leaders of the Ukrainian

Catholic Church/

Catholic Church throughout Poland. HORBACH also contacted members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

6. Ivan CHERVONYAK - Ukrainian from Poland and former member of the Ukrainian Social Cultural Society (USKT). He has emigrated to the United States and now resides at 201 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey. The AECASSOWARIES have interviewed him for additional information on the Ukrainian minority and the USKT.

7. Stepan MAKUCH - The first elected chairman of the USKT, approximately 60 years old and an old member of the Communist Party in Poland. He is of peasant stock, intelligent, and was jailed several times in Poland during the pre-war period. He relates how he was once chained together with Bandera. He is personally acquainted with BERUT, and by conviction is a national Communist. He has blamed the Ukrainian emigration for recommending in their publications that "all Communists and members of the Komsomol in the Ukraine should be hanged." In a meeting with Ukrainian Soviet writers, LYTVENENKO and DMYTERKO, he asked the questions, "why don't you do something for the Ukrainian minority in Poland?"; and "why is the Ukrainian SSR so Russified?" He was forced to step down as chairman of the USKT because of denunciations to SZNEK by HOSHOVSKY and SHCHYRBA, present leaders of the USKT. MAKUCH has written to the AECASSOWARIES through an accommodation address.

9. Contacts in Ukraine and Siberia: AECASSOWARY-2 has numerous contacts by correspondence with Ukrainians in the Ukrainian SSR and in parts of Siberia. He has revealed at least 12 such contacts as part of the AECUPBOARD program (at a meeting with AECASSOWARY-2 on 20 November 1957), and undoubtedly has others which he has not revealed. From these contacts he has obtained valuable information on conditions in Ukraine and Siberia, and information on the needs of these people and the possibilities of establishing further contact with them.

It is recommended that in cooperation with SR/7/DOB a concerted effort be made to exploit more of this information, some of which is of undoubted intelligence value, and to set up a master file of all contacts established, including as much information on the persons concerned as possible. Further operational planning both FI and PP-wise must be based on this wealth of information and efforts should be made to increase and strengthen these contacts.

10. Ambrose HOLOVACH: The Canadian MP and delegate to the UN, Ambrose HOLOVACH, attended a banquet given by the Ukrainian delegate to the UN,

PALIMARCHUK,/

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*\* PALIMARCHUK*, together with the Canadian Foreign Minister, SMITH. He was presented to Andrey GROMYKO, the Russian Foreign Minister, who invited him to visit the USSR. In the course of conversations, HOLOVACH asked PALIMARCHUK why the Ukraine did not have any diplomatic relations with other countries. PALIMARCHUK is supposed to have answered, "we probably will in about six months." AECASSOWARY-2 advised HOLOVACH to follow up the invitation to visit the USSR and Ukraine and, if possible, arrange such a trip together with other Canadian leaders.

*Ukrainian* 11. New Trends in Poland Regarding Ukrainian Minority: AECASSOWARY-2 stated that contacts with Ukrainians in Poland and a study of Nashe Slovo reveals the fact that the Polish Government is deliberately refraining from aiding the Polish minority, and is refusing their resettlement to their former homes in order to have these dissatisfied elements request permission to emigrate to the Ukrainian SSR. More and more Ukrainians in Poland believe that this is their only means of improving their economic situation. Many Ukrainians have already requested permission from the Soviet Consulate to emigrate to the Ukraine, and indications are that such permission may be granted in the near future. In many respects this would serve as a propaganda victory for the Soviets, since they could boast that Ukrainians in Poland now request of their own free will a return to the Homeland. Included as Attachment 4 is further information on this topic.

12. Letter From Polish Prison: AECASSOWARY-2 stated that he was recently forwarded a copy of a letter from a former OUN member now in a prison in Poland. Included as Attachment 5 is a copy of the letter and information on the source.

13. Soviet Ukrainian Article on Ukrainian Nationalistic Bandits Sentenced to Be Shot: AECASSOWARY-2 brought to the undersigned's attention an article in the 24 October 1957 issue of Pravda Ukrainy dealing with four Ukrainian "nationalistic bandits" sentenced to death.

The article tells of the trial and sentencing to death of four Ukrainians, described as "nationalistic bandits":

V. D. DROZD  
V. I. KALCHUK  
I. R. BUKHAL'SKIY  
V. S. SHEVCHUK

They were sentenced by the Rovenskaya Oblast Court, meeting in Mizoch. The four were accused of participating in the massacre by Ukrainian "bourgeois nationalists" of over 400 Soviet citizens, residents of the village of Derman' (now called Ustenskoj Vtoroye) and in the killing of others in villages around Rovno during the period 1942-49. The article mentions a report published in Pravda Ukrainy, 20 March 1957, which links the killings

to the Organization/



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to the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, led by Stepan BANDERA).

13. General Matters: During the tour of Prolog Offices, AECASSOWARY-2 showed his collection of historical documents from the underground work of the UPA and the UHVR. [ ] suggested that these items be microfilmed and copies deposited in a secure place. The undersigned is making arrangements to have this done.

AECASSOWARY-2 also stated that he has had considerable trouble with the mechanical equipment utilized for the tape recordings. He inquired whether it would be possible to have one of our technicians come to AEBEEHIVE and arrange more effective connections between the recording equipment, the microphone, record player, and a second tape recorder. He also stated that we had provided him with three microphones, of which two were not usable with the recording equipment. He stated that he has learned what microphone would be most effective and asked whether such a microphone could be obtained in exchange for the other two. The undersigned stated that he would investigate the matter.

Another matter brought up by AECASSOWARY-2 dealt with the inadequacy of funds for obtaining research books and publications. Since the 1958 budget allows only \$300 per year, AEBEEHIVE is severely limited in the number of books they can obtain. Soviet publication subscription for a year cost approximately \$100, leaving only about \$200 for research books which serve as a fundamental basis for any effective research conducted by AEBEEHIVE. This is approximately \$16 per month, allowing them to buy only four or five books a month.

14. ZP/UHVR Meeting: During the current visit of AECASSOWARY-3 to the United States, a political meeting of the ZP/UHVR and the OUNZ was held at the Prolog Offices on 25-27 October 1957. AECASSOWARY-2 gave a general summary of the activities of the ZP/UHVR. AECASSOWARY-3 gave a summary of the ZP/UHVR activities abroad. Approximately 200 members of both groups from United States and Canada attended.

AECASSOWARY-2 stated that it was decided to coopt an additional seven members to the ZP/UHVR, consisting primarily of younger men who have proved themselves in Ukrainian emigre activities and sympathetic to the ZP/UHVR program. Members of the OUNZ in United States and Canada are planning a meeting in Windsor, Canada this winter for the purposes of setting up a stronger OUNZ party and organization.

15. AECASSOWARY-2's Trip to Canada: AECASSOWARY-2 stated that he is planning to make a trip to Canada on December 5-16. He will give a series of speeches on recent Soviet liberalization and its meaning to the Ukrainian emigration, as well as other topics. He will also attempt to solicit some support for ZP/UHVR from Ukrainian businessmen in Canada.

16. Polish/

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16. Polish High Ranking Officer of Ukrainian Origin: AECASSOWARY-2 stated that he has received information from various sources that KUSHKO, Evgenii, a Ukrainian born in Peremyshl of proletarian stock, now holds a high-ranking position in the Polish Army. According to Michailo DUZHEY, KUSHKO's high school professor now in Detroit, KUSHKO should be a strong Ukrainian nationalist. AECASSOWARY-2 asked if we had any further information on the man.

SR/3/CE

**Attachments:**

1-5 as described in Memo

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Dear Sir (Madam)

The enclosed copies of PROLOGUE (vol. I. Nos 1, 2 and 3) are the first issue of a quarterly publication which, for practical reasons of distribution has been split into three parts. If you have not received all three parts, but merely some of them we shall gladly supply the missing copies.

We have undertaken publication of this new quarterly journal in order to fill a definite need for this kind of publication. The need stems from the fact that during recent years the Kremlin has directed Soviet propaganda toward appealing to nationalist feeling of Asian and African peoples, such propaganda being calculated to win ground which would be utilized to further Soviet expansion in these areas.

Soviet propaganda of national and social liberation of colonial peoples is, however, only an export article preached outside the USSR, while within the Soviet Union the ruling class of Moscow is practicing upon its conquered and enslaved colonial peoples of Europe and Asia the worst kind of colonial oppression and exploitation ever witnessed by mankind.

The outside world knows little or nothing about the submerged and sealed-off nations within the Soviet colonial empire which, for the past forty years, have been subject to exploitation, Russification, deportations and genocide. It is therefore one of the main purposes of this publication to unmask the hypocrisy of Communist propaganda and to present the possibly most accurate picture of true conditions prevailing within that modern colonial empire, i.e. the Soviet Union, whose subject nations are numerous and varied: Slavs, non Slav Europeans, Caucasians, Tatars, Mongols, etc. Among these non-Russian peoples there is a variety of cultures, traditions and religions, ranging from Christian of all denominations to Moslem, Jewish and Buddhist.

There is no doubt that nations recently liberated from colonial rule of Western European powers, as well as those that had managed to preserve their independence are at present seriously threatened by the expanding drive of the Soviet empire.

It is for the purpose of sounding a warning to the nations whom the communist system would include within the Soviet colonial empire that the authors contributing to this magazine are writing of their experience with that system. Their analyses and experiences can serve as a practical prognosis "of the shape of things to come" once the expanding Soviet system gets a foothold in any free nation. We earnestly believe that the historical period of colonial empires is over and that tolerating such an anomaly as the Soviet colonial empire is an anachronism which contains all the seeds of future discord and hence is an obstacle to the institution of a just and lasting peace in the world.

We believe that we are pointing in the direction of liberty and justice to all and we pledge ourselves to continue serving these ends for the benefit of all peoples and men. We invite your kind comments and contributions, for we believe that the purpose of our publication will be served better if it develops into a wide forum of discussion and exchange of ideas. We gladly offer material contained in our publication for reprint, reproduction, translation or quotation, provided the source is indicated.

The subscription price has been set at a minimum merely to defray the bare costs of publication and distribution. \$ 3.00 annually (4 issues of 3 parts each) and 75 ¢ for single issue of 3 parts. Please send your subscriptions to: Prolog Research and Publishing Assn, Inc.

# PROLOGUE

## DISTRIBUTION from Oct. 4 to Nov. 15, 1957

	1	2	3
Our representatives in Argentina, Brazil, Australia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Canada, Switzerland, Sweden	73	104	83
Arab Inf. Center	1	1	1
Permanent Missions to the U.N.	20	20	20
U.S. Embassies	32	32	32
U.S. Inf. Agency - Field Offices	71	71	71
U.S. State Department	7	7	7
Washington, D.C. (Dr. Antonovych)	30	30	30
USA	2	2	2
Afghanistan	6	6	6
Burma	5	5	5
Ceylon	7	7	7
China (Formosa)	4	4	4
India	29	29	29
Egypt	21	21	21
Iran	8	8	8
Iraq	9	9	9
Indonesia	10	10	10
Pakistan	31	31	31
Philippines	13	139	13
Saudi Arabia	3	3	3
Sudan	2	2	22
Syria	11	11	11
Thailand	7	7	7
Turkey	21	21	21
Lebanon	15	15	15
Israel	5	5	5
France	2	2	2
Germany	24	24	24
Great Britain	14	14	14
Austria	7	7	7
Australia	10	10	10
Belgium	15	15	15
New Zealand	6	6	6
Ireland	7	7	7
Norway	7	7	7
Spain	2	2	2
Sweden	1	1	1
Ukrainian emigré press	33	33	33
Dr. Ortynsky for distribution on the Annual Meeting of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism - Pittsburgh, Pa	50	50	50
	621	651	651

# BOOK PROJECT

## I. Books Mailed To Poland (History, Literature, Belles-lettres)

Title	Author	No. of Copies
(4 vol)		
1. "Ukrainian Encyclopedia" -	Shevchenko Scientific Society	3 sets
2. "History of Ukrainian Literature" -	Chisovsky, Dmitri	5
3. "History of Ukraine" -	Boroshenko, D. (3 vols)	4 sets
4. "Modern Ukrainian Literary Language" -	Sherech, Yu.	3
5. "Rotunda of Murderers" -	Os'machka	10
6. "Collected Works" -	Petlura, Simon	3
7. "Anthology of Ukrainian Novellas (Short Stories)"		10
8. "Anthology" -	Ukrainian Literary Gazette	8
9. "Master of the Ship" -	Yanovsky	8
10. "Poetry" -	Malanyuk, E.	6
11. "Broken Strings" (Collection of Prohibited Ukrainian Poetry) -	Shevchenko Scientific Society	8
12. "Memoirs" -	Chikolenko	6
13. "Ashes of Empire" -	Klen, Y.	2
14. "Selected Works" -	Franko, Ivan	4
15. "East" -	Sanchuk, Was	5
16. "Children of the Chumak Road" -	Gumenyuk, D.	3
Total volumes		105

(History, Literature, Belles-lettres)

II. Books Mailed to Poland (School Handbooks & Children's Literature)

Title	Author	No. of copies
1. "Ukrainian ABC-Book & Primer"		10
2. "Ukrainian Reader, I, II, III, IV, V "		22
3. "Callisthenics, Games, Sports"		5
4. "Works"	- Kulish	6
5. Bantsov, Vsevolod"	- Sherech	5
6. "Veselka, Children's Journal" - Yearly Collections		6
7. "His Mikita"	- Franko, Ivan	5
8. "Kobzar's Hospitality"		3
9. "Cossack Child"		3
10. "History of Ukraine for Children"		5
11. "Memoirs of Yurka Cossack"		5
12. "Ukrainian Reader"	- Romanenouchuk	5
13. "From the Life of Taras Shevchenko - Zaitsev		3
14. "Kasappa"	- Lepky	4

III. Books Mailed to Poland (Russian Literature)

- |                         |                       |   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. "Not My Bread Alone" | - Raditshev, Vladimir | 3 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|

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Total Volumes 90

# BOOK PROJECT

- I. Books to be Mailed into Poland and Ukraine (Selection made on basis of requests from Ukrainians in these countries).

Title	Author	No. of Copies
1. "Ukrainian Encyclopedia" (4 vol) - Shevchenko Scientific Society		10 sets
2. "History of Ukraine" (10 Vol) - Hrushevsky, M.		5 sets
3. "History of Ukrainian Literature - Chisovsky, Dmitri		15
4. "History of Ukraine" (3 Vol) - Doroshenko, D.		15 sets
5. "History of Ukrainian Army" - Kripyakevich, V.		10
6. "Illustrated Story of Ukraine" - Arkas		5
7. "History of Ukrainian Literature" - Biletsky		5
8. "March of Ukrainian Army on Kiev" - Kapustynsky, M.		5
9. "Outline of the History of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church" - Vlasov'sky		5
10. "Ukrainian Partisan Army" - Lebid, Nikola		10
11. "Ukraine in the Fire and Storm of the Revolution" (3 Vol) - Masopis, Isaac		10
12. "Notes Made in the Emigration" - Shevchenko Scientific Society		10
13. "Annals" - Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences		10
14. "Modern Ukrainian Literary Language" - Sherech, Yu.		10
15. "Ukraine and Moscow Politics" - Prokop, Myroslav		20
16. "Nations Subjugated or Independent" - Halaychuk, B.		20
17. "Ukraine in the UN" - Bohub, V.		15
18. "The Formation of the Ukrainian Nation" - Rebet, Lev		15
19. "Tiger Hunters, Hetman's Garden, Maritur" - Bahrianny, I.		15 each

20.	"Memories of Solovky"	- Pidhaynyy	15
21.	"Rotunda of Murderers"	- Garmachka	20
22.	"Collected Works"	- Petlura, Simon	10
23.	"Anthology of Ukrainian Poetry"	- Grest	10
24.	"Through the Laughter of Iron", "Winter in a Bunker", "Memoirs"	- Khria, B.	15
25.	"Animal Farm"	- Orwell, George	15
26.	"Anthology of Ukrainian Short Stories"		15
27.	"Anthology"	- Ukrainian Literary Gazette	10
28.	"Four Swords", I, II	- Yasnovsky	10
29.	"Master of the Ship"	- Yasnovsky	10
30.	"Princess Agneta"	- Lyaturina'ska	10
31.	"Poetry"	- Malanyuk	10
32.	"Broken Strings". Collection of Forbidden Poetry - Shevchenko Scientific Society		15
33.	"Memoirs"	- Chikaleako	10
34.	"Ashes of Empire"	- Klen	10
35.	"Heaven (Paradise)"	- Barka	5
36.	"Selected Works"	- Franko, Ivan	10
37.	"East",	- Samchuk, Ulas	5
38.	"Volhynia", "Maria"	- Samchuk, Ulas	10
39.	"Children of the Chumak Road"	- Humenna, B.	10
40.	"Ukrainian Trident"	- Sichinsky	15
41.	"Outline of Ukrainian Culture"	- Malanyuk	10
42.	"Works"	- Stefank	10
43.	"On the Yashov Era"	- Mak	10
44.	"Battle of Bohdan Khmelnytsky"	- Tie-Krochmalnyuk	10
45.	"Ukraine in the Battle for Independence"	- Odovichenko	10



**B. School Handbooks and Children's Literature**

46.	"Ukrainian ABC-Book & Primer"	20
47.	"Ukrainian Reader, I, II, III, IV, V"	20
48.	"Callisthenics, Games, Sports"	15
49.	"Works" - Kulish	15
50.	"Hantsov, Yaevoid" - Sherech	15
51.	"Veselka, Children's Journal" - Yearly Collections	20
52.	"Lis Hkita" - Franko, Ivan	15
53.	"Kobzar's Hospitality"	15
54.	"Cossack Child"	15
55.	"History of Ukraine for Children"	15
56.	"Memoirs of Yurka Cossack"	15
57.	"Ukrainian Reader" - Romanenichuk	15
58.	"From the Life of Taras Shevchenko" - Saltsev	10
59.	"Our Past" - Tarletsky	10
60.	"Son of Ukraine"	10

**C. Russian Literature (In Russian)**

61.	"Not by Bread Alone" - Dudintsev, Vladimir	50 in reserve
62.	"My Father" - Tolstoy, Alexandra	10
63.	"On Courses" - Pirogov, P.	10
64.	"Journey in Country of Sik" - Margolin	10
65.	"Russian Literature in Emigration" - Strava, Gleb	10

**D. English Language Books**

Any standard works in History, Literature, Economics, Sociology, and Political Theory, also "The New Class"-Djilas, and Howard Fast's new book.

TOTAL VOLUMES - 810

## UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POLAND

### A. Number of Ukrainian Catholics in Poland

When the total number of the Ukrainian minority in Poland is estimated at ca. 400,000 and one half of them are Catholics, so the number of Ukrainian Catholics in Poland is ca. 200,000. ( For further data see "The Situation of Ukrainians in Poland")

### B. Settlements of Ukrainian Catholics in Poland

Ukrainian greek-Catholics are settled in the region (Voyevodstvo) of Cracow, Rzeszow, Wroclaw, Zelona Gora, Koszalin, Szczecin, Olsztyn and Bialystok (northern part). Smaller groups live in the cities of Warsaw, Lodz and Gdansk.

### C. Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Priests

After the liquidation of the Peremyshl diocese in connection with the mass deportation action in 1947 (the so called Action B.) and the arrest of bishop Kocylovsky, Ukrainians in Poland do not have a Greek-Catholic church organization of their own or a legal status of that church. About 60 Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priests are scattered all over Poland (most of them ca. 30 on "Regained Lands") where they function as vicars in Polish Catholic parishes. In Warsaw is a monastery Of Basilian Fathers ( 6 monks), who have a church at Miodowa Street. Ukrainian priests at Polish parishes function as Polish vicars exclusively and do not have the right to serve the Ukrainians in their Byzantine rite, when they come from other parishes.

### D. Satisfaction of Religious Needs

Ukrainian Catholics either attend Polish churches or turn to Ukrainian orthodox priests ( if they are in the vicinity) or do not attend any church, being disappointed in the discriminatory practices of the Polish Catholic church. This is the case in those places where Polish-Ukrainian relations are particularly tense.

( Note: Ukrainians being Greek-Catholics are of Byzantine rite to which they are strongly attached and consider themselves different from the Roman-Catholics.)

### 2. Attempts to Revive Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Poland

Liberalization processes in Poland stimulated the Ukrainians to fight for revival of their church. They ask for:

1. re-establishment of the Church-slavonic vernacular in ~~some~~ churches with larger numbers of Ukrainians;
2. return of church property belongin to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in the areas from where Ukrainians were deported;
3. establishment of a separate Apostolic Administration for the revived Greek-Catholic Church;
4. instruction of religion for Ukrainian children by Greek-Catholic priests.

As a result of organized actions the Ukrainians received permissions to hold masses in church-slavonic language in some instances but no more than in 10 cases (churches), which include Warsaw (Basilian Fathers), Wroclaw.

The solution of these problems depends on respective Polish bishops, they, however, usually decline petitions or don't receive the petitioners.

### 2. Situation in Parishes of Cracow, Warsaw and Peremyshl

Up till 1948 a Ukrainian catholic parish existed in Cracow, ~~Vilna~~ street. One day the militia ejected the priest and the nuns and the church was taken over by Polish Salesian Fathers. In 1956 Ukrainians petitioned bishop Baziak for the return of the church or at least for permission to have Greek-Catholic services on Sundays. Bishop Baziak declined adding that those matters depend on cardinal Wyszynski in Warsaw, and the cardinal's chancery ~~declines on the ground that~~ declines on the ground that archbishop Baziak decides in the case.

Similar situation exists in Peremyshl with the return of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic cathedral. The bishop replies "the government gives no permission for return" and actually it is merely lack of good will on the part of Polish catholic hierarchy.

In Warsaw Ukrainian Basilian Fathers have a monastery and church at Miodova street. Beside 6 Ukrainian fathers the monastery is occupied by Polish nuns. One year ago the first Byzantine rite services were held in the church. 30 - 50 people attend church each Sunday. Father Superior Barabash is supervising the monastery and church.

Rehabilitation  
G. Possibilities of Revindication Action by the Ukrainian  
Greek-Catholic Church in Poland.

Ukrainian Catholic priests in Poland consider that there are legal-canonical grounds for the ~~revindication~~ <sup>rehabilitation</sup> action by the Greek-Catholic church. Two monsignors of the Peremyshl Bishop's Council are still living in Poland and theoretically they have the right to decide about the property of the Peremyshl diocese. But cardinal Wyszynski is considered by ~~them~~ Ukrainian priests a chauvinist, unfavorably disposed toward the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

Ukrainian Catholic priests and laymen in Poland ask the Ukrainian emigration for support in the following direction:

1. financial and charity support to Ukrainian priests, Basilian Fathers and nuns as well as to all Ukrainians in Poland;
2. appropriate action in Rome, in the Western world and in the United States where financial aid is being negotiated with Poland;
3. press campaign against chauvinism and discrimination in church. Ukrainian
4. careful dispatching of religious literature ( prayer books, service books et cet.) to priests and laymen.

As a rule Ukrainians from Poland visiting their relatives in the Ukrainian SSR, take with them prayer books and leave them with their relatives in Ukraine. The priests on crossing the USSR border from Poland are permitted to carry one copy of religious books "for their own need".

H. General Situation

The action for the revival of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Poland was limited to local demands. The Ukrainian Social-Cultural Society (USKT) does not participate in this action in any way. Because Ukrainian priests do not formally in this action the action depends on the lower strata of the population. There is a tense atmosphere. The uncertainty of the political situation contributes to the tentions.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION  
TO THE SITUATION OF UKRAINIAN MINORITY IN POLAND

Sources: Letters received from Poland  
Ukrainian and Polish press

Regardless of official directives by the Warsaw Government against national discrimination, Polish population in its majority is hostile to any sign of Ukrainian national organizational life. Even today the mere use of Ukrainian language in the street does not contribute to the safety of its user. Common are assaults including manslaughter of active members of the USKT which occurred in Chłukhov, Voievodstvo Koshalin. Polish militia as a rule ignores Ukrainian complaints and often punishes not the guilty but the harmed one.

Such chauvinistic approach toward the Ukrainian minority is blamed even by the Polish press. "Thousand Kilometers of Chauvinism" is the title of an article in a Crakow weekly "Zycie Literackie", No 38/296, of 22 September 1957 by Stanislaw Stanukh. (a photostatic copy of this article is attached). "Nashe Slovo" also reports of outbreaks of Polish chauvinism against Ukrainians. Tension is great and the Ukrainians in despair begin to think of resettlement to the Ukrainian SSR.

Number of Ukrainians willing to go to the Ukrainian SSR was small last summer. Hopes were still alive for resettlement to their native regions and for government loans. Government's decision, however, which made repatriation depend on the opinion of the Polish local ~~population~~ administration and therefore practically very limited, dispelled these hopes. ~~Disappointment and Polish chauvinistic treatment~~ Disappointment and Polish chauvinistic treatment augmented the number of Ukrainian applicants for resettlement to the Ukrainian SSR, and today it exists a serious trend in this direction among the Ukrainians in Poland.

This trend induced "Nashe Slovo" to take up the problem on its pages. Recently it printed the following letters to the Editor:

"Dear Editor: .., There is no strength any more to live this way. It is no use to return home because everything is burned up there. Therefore, please, help me to return to Ukraine, to own people and live freely without complains and educate the children! The letter is signed: "Paraska H., village Vilkasy No 9."

The editors of the paper gave the following advise: "In the matters of return to Ukraine contact the nearest consulate of the Soviet Union". ("Nashe Slovo" NO 40/60, 6 October, 1957).

The number of those who desire to go to Ukraine grows steadily and "Nashe Slovo" (31. October, 1957, No 41) discussed the problem as follows: "Three basic trends have become evident among the population concerned with the solution of territorial ~~resettlement~~ settlement: first is to stabilize their lives in the West (Western Poland -ed.), second is to return to

- 2 -

their native places, and third is to go to Soviet Ukraine. Lately more and more letters and declarations appear ~~which~~ which say: if it is impossible to return to native places, we should be permitted to go to Ukraine. This problem must be discussed separately... In the vast majority of localities the chauvinism of the Polish population has not been overcome and the attitude toward Ukrainians is improper."

Also in letters received from Poland there is a tendency which expresses an idea to go to Ukraine and live amidst the Ukrainian people rather than suffer continuous persecution from the Polish population and lower administration.

On the basis of the above information it must be assumed that a number of Ukrainians in Poland will resettle in the Ukrainian SSR. Such resettlement gives us new opportunities in line with general support and particularly book supplies. The more books and information we are able to dispatch to Poland in the nearest future the more the same will reach the Ukrainian SSR.

In view of this newest development our planned action of sending books and of general support to the Ukrainian people in Poland becomes a matter of urgency.

INFORMATION

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Copy from the photostatic copy

Sachelec Opolskie, 21 July 1957

Dear Luka and Bohdan:

This is to inform you that I have been transferred to another jail Sachelec Opolski. I feel pretty good because with me are some pals from my trial: Kaminsky, Ptashnyk, Lykholat, Ryz, Teviak and many others.

I also received a letter from you in March to which I replied but did not get any answer from you. I also was notified that I have received a parcel No 18 which is to contain 2 cans of ham, 2 cans of lard, and 2 cans of pork. I thank you very much for it. The parcel was not yet delivered to me but I hope it will soon be done. I wonder how much such parcel would cost in dollars? One dollar here is ca. 150 zloty and 1 kilogram of ham costs 60 zloty, 1 kilo of lard 39 zloty and 1 kilo of pork 57 zloty.

It is also of interest to me whether there are some of my friends from the camp around if so please inform me and give them greetings from me. I would like to get information about them badly.

I also received letters from my parents. They complain about their fate saying they won't have anybody to care about them in their old age. Myron was sentenced to 25 years in 1949 and last year was released. He does not write to anybody and his parents ~~don't~~ know nothing about his whereabouts. They also complain about Dmytro saying he won't listen to them.

Write me what Medyk is doing, does he meet with friends?

Try to write to me in Polish - of course if you are in need to write to me - because letters written in Polish do reach me ~~fastest~~ sooner. All letters to me sent to the address: Helena Warcholak, village Miszewo P.O. Gmianice, district Miaszko, voyevodstvo Koszalin (Polish version: Helena Warcholak, wies Miszewo, poczta Gmianice, powiat Miaszko, w. Koszalin) (this Polish version is in the original letter - ed.) and from there they will send the letter to me. But you may write also directly to me to the following address: C.W.K. No. 1. Sachelec Opolskie, w. Opolskie.

Give greetings from me to my friends and acquaintances and to my aunt and her sons. Write to me about everything and often. I feel good have ~~more~~ still to serve less than 12 years, but it does not matter. This all is thanks to pr. Zenon who gave us all out. During the trial they made spies out of us, which we never were.

This concludes my letter. Many greetings and all the best to you  
Petro.

P.S. Pay no attention to the return address on the envelope. The address in the letter counts.