

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) <i>Report of Contact With Accessory - 2</i>			
FROM: <i>LR/3-PP</i>		NO.	
		DATE <i>11 Dec 59</i>	
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
	RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1. <i>E</i>			<i>MS</i>
2. <i>CLR/3-PP</i>			<i>J</i>
3. <i>CLR/3</i>	<i>11 DEC 1959</i>		<i>ML</i>
4. <i>C/SR/3/FT</i>			
5.			
6. <i>LR/3-PP: E</i>			
7.			
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11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			

I am checking out
Peckman (page 3)
and I. R. Olymph
(Page 9) ad

43-: How about you
reading + then let's
work out how we can
keep the FT ball-bouncing
in this project: *ML*

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 9020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

December 10, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Contact with AECASSWARY-2 on 24-25 November 1959

Subject contact was made in a local safehouse in Washington by Paul Erickson and the undersigned, and [] , who joined the meeting for a short time. [] talked with Subject in the presence of the above-named case officers on 25 November. The following items were discussed with Subject during the contact with him.

I. CONTACT OPERATIONS

VERIOWKA CHORUS (Para. I, sub. para. 1 - 2 - 3)

Letters Received From Ukraine by S. OLYNYK (Para. I, sub. 5-6-7)

Exploitation of AECASSWARY Foreign Contacts (Para. I, sub. 8-9-10-11)

II. LITERATURE AND PARCEL EXCHANGE

INFORMATION BULLETIN, Reply Received
from the USSR (Para. II, sub. para. 1)

Repatriate's Trunk Used for Concealment of Message (Para. II, sub. 2)

Concealed letter received from Poland from former
UPA man. (Para. II, sub. 3)

III. Stephan BANTERA

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

SECRET

I. CONTACT OPERATIONS

1. On 23 November Subject received a letter from AECASSOWARY/6 in which he informed Subject that a friend of his spoke with DORICHENKO, who was in Munich with the VERIOVKA choral group. (Subject said he believes this man is ~~is~~ NYANYAK who came to the United States several years ago. However, because he could not obtain employment in the United States which would offer him corresponding status to employment he had as director of a linotype section in a printing establishment in Germany, he returned to Munich after living in the United States for two and one half years.) DORICHENKO, although making no comments against the regime on his own, agreed with statements against the Communist regime made by NYANYAK. (DORICHENKO also had contact with Volodymyr STAKHIV during the Vienna Festival, and exchanged addresses with Stephen OLYNYK when the latter visited in his home in Kiev. OLYNYK plans to correspond with DORICHENKO).

2. According to AECASSOWARY/6's letter, Ivan KOSHELIVETS talked at length with Volodymyr Mykhailovych DUBOVENKO in Munich (contact between these two individuals was made in Vienna at the Festival) and DUBOVENKO visited the offices of SUCHASNA UKRAINA, where he talked with V. STAKHIV, editor, and Bohdan KORDIUK, employee, of SUCHASNA. KOSHELIVETS introduced AECASSOWARY/6 to DUBOVENKO during an intermission at one of the VERIOVKA concerts in Munich, but DUBOVENKO was very restrained in his conversation with AECASSOWARY/6.

Subject suggested in a letter to ~~C.~~ ZELENKO in London that he go to Switzerland if the VERIOVKA group goes there as is expected. He cautioned ZELENKO to be very careful in his dealings with DUBOVENKO, whom Subject suspects of RIS connections.

3. Reverend Palladiy DUBITSKY and his wife met with VERIOVKA choir members in the lobby of the hotel where the choir members were staying. Reverend DUBITSKY is a Ukrainian Orthodox priest and OUN/M sympathizer in Munich. Subject stated there was some question in his mind as to DUBITSKY's reliability. Rev. DUBITSKY's wife is a former music student of VERIOVKA from Kiev. When she greeted him in Ukrainian in the hotel lobby, he replied and talked to her only in Russian and said that he remembered her. Since there were other choral members present, VERIOVKA made no commitments when Mrs. DUBITSKY invited him to dinner in their home, but he suggested that she return to the hotel the following day when they would be able to talk. NYANYAK later asked Mrs. DUBITSKY about her conversation with VERIOVKA and why he spoke to her in Russian. She told him that VERIOVKA spoke in Russian most of the time even back in the years when she was in his class. He also, according to Mrs. DUBITSKY, "composed some

SECRET

songs" in honor of Stalin. VERIOVKA told Mrs. DUBITSKY his chorus would sing in Canada in 1960. It was not learned whether or not VERIOVKA visited in the DUBITSKY home in Munich.

4. Stephen OLYNYK received a letter (see attachment B) from HOLINKA, Mykola Mykhailovych, born ca. 1934, an Intourist man to whom he had presented a ball point pen at the Czech border control point in Chop. HOLINKA had asked OLYNYK to mail him some refills for the pen, which OLYNYK did after his return to Washington. The letter, dated 11 November 1959, was mailed from Uzhhorod, Zakarpatska Oblast. HOLINKA thanked OLYNYK for the refills and asked him to write more about himself, his work and his wife, if he has one. HOLINKA states he is married and that his wife's name is Bohomya, but that they call her Myla. His daughter's name is the same. She is in the first grade and is studying English. "I believe you will answer my letter in the same language as you used before. (Subject believes reference here is being made to content rather than the language in which the letter is written.) I mention the language because maybe you speak English at home and might by chance write to me in that language. If you know anyone interested in philately I will send you the name and address of someone here with whom he can correspond." OLYNYK plans to maintain the correspondence and will try to supply HOLINKA with the name and address of someone interested in stamp collections.

5. OLYNYK also heard by mail from Vasyl Mykhailovych WABYCH, with whom he had contact in the Ukraine, but Subject said that there was nothing of special interest in his letter.

6. An official letter written in English from the Myzhdunarodnaya Kniga in Moscow was received by OLYNYK acknowledging the order he placed for the UKRAINIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA when he was in Kiev (details in OLYNYK's report). The letter refers him to Victor KAMKIN at 2906 14th Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

7. Stephen OLYNYK had a letter from Fnu PEKERMANN who drove one of the taxis he used in Lvov. In his letter PEKERMANN sends addresses of his wife's relatives whom they are trying to locate in the United States and asks OLYNYK to assist in this respect. They are as follows:

a. Wife's older brother: Zalmen Mortkovych PEKERMANN, born 1880. Immigrated to the U. S. in 1910 - 1911 from Romanovo, Zhitomirskaya Oblast. Lived in the United States under the name of Sems (probably Sam) BECKER (phonetical translation, could also be BAKER).

b. Wife's other brother: Ruvyn Mortkovych PEKERMANN, born 1898. Immigrated to the United States and lived under the name of Robert BECKER.

c. Wife's sister: Malka Mortkovych PEKERMAN. Lives in a city by the name of "EVRAL" (Phonetical translation) near New York.

PEKERMAN requests that letters to him be addressed: Lvov, vul. Transportna No. 8, Kvartira 142, Rohachevskomu, T. S. (Attention: PEKERMAN). Subject requested assistance in trying to locate and check out the names and addresses of above-listed individuals.

8. At this point Subject was engaged in a discussion of AECASSOWARY/1 worldwide assets and their exploitation, in line with current plans to expand and stimulate the group's operational effort, particularly in the FI field. Reference was made to his previous conversations with Leo Sandel in New York, and Subject was told that the first step would be to provide us with the most complete information available to him on his Ukrainian collaborators and contacts throughout the Free World. He was given an adapted questionnaire (see attachment C) aimed at obtaining the necessary information in a systematic manner. This was followed by another specially adapted form for reporting on Soviet contacts (see attachment D). It was emphasized to Subject that we did not expect complete information in either case, but the forms did represent optimum reporting, and any information gathering, whether on Free World collaborators or Soviet contacts, should be done as systematically as possible and with these questions in mind. Subject promised to provide the requested data on Free World collaborators soon.

In order to stimulate Subject into discussing the potentialities of contacts abroad, we asked him for an oral rundown on the Ukrainians in South America. Subject said that he did not have an accurate picture of the Ukrainian emigration in South America, because he had never been there himself, nor could he estimate the present or future potentialities in that area. He stated that about three years ago there were about six hundred Ukrainians from South America who repatriated to the USSR. He personally knew five of the families who returned and are still living in the Donbas and other areas of the Ukraine. As might be expected, many of the repatriates had children who were taken along, some born citizens of Argentina. These children are causing trouble for the Soviets, because they now want to return to Argentina, as they are not satisfied with life in the Ukraine. Subject feels that correspondence between those families who returned to the USSR and those remaining in the West should be encouraged, so that contact with the former is not lost.

Next we discussed the question of appointment and employment of AECASSOWARY/1 operations chiefs, one in Germany for Europe and the other in the United States for the Western Hemisphere, the latter serving as the senior operations man in the AECASSOWARY/1 organization. AECASSOWARY/2 is much in favor of such a setup. He freely admits that he is unable to do justice to the operational leads which do come to him simply for lack of time and because of his own physical limitations.

SECRET

The prime candidate for the U. S. job is AECASSOWARY/15. (He is currently a KUBARK contract agent employed by the CI Staff and is well known to the staffers on the project.) AECASSOWARY/15 lives in Washington and therefore could be in much more frequent contact with the Headquarters case officers than is now the case with AECASSOWARY/2. AECASSOWARY/15 has been sounded out on the proposition in a very tentative manner by AECASSOWARY/2, and it remains to be seen whether he will be seriously interested in a concrete proposition. (The CI Staff has signified a willingness to give up AECASSOWARY/15, if SR can provide an acceptable substitute. Project officers and a representative of the CI Staff have scheduled a meeting with AECASSOWARY/15 in order to discuss the job with him in greater detail.)

As for the European assignment, Subject first suggested Yaroslav HLADKY of Harrisburg, Pa., a bachelor, born ca. 1905 near Rohatyn, Stanislaw Oblast. HLADKY is an engineer and works for a construction firm owned by FNUDEPKALUKH. Subject asked him whether he would be interested in an assignment abroad, and HLADKY asked for a month's time to consider the proposition. HLADKY is active in the PLAST (Ukrainian Boy Scout Organization) and maintains contact with Ukrainians all over the Free World. He has not belonged to any political party or organization and is a naturalized citizen. He has two brothers and three sisters living in the United States. HLADKY told Subject he would want logical cover to enable him to maintain residence abroad, a long-term employment guarantee and would expect \$600 to \$700 monthly.

The following day Subject said that, in retrospect, he had decided HLADKY was inappropriate for the job, because he is not well-oriented politically and because he lacks the inner fire for contact operations. Instead, he offered Anatol KAMINSKY, currently a student at the University of London. KAMINSKY has participated in various AECASSOWARY/1 contact operations and is highly rated by AECASSOWARY/2. KAMINSKY, who has a wife and child in New York who are citizens, will return to the U.S. shortly. He will then apply for citizenship. Presumably he could return to Europe on a U. S. reentry permit. Following clearance, which is being requested, KAMINSKY will be further assessed as a candidate.

It is clear from recent talks with AECASSOWARY/2 that the AECASSOWARY/1 organization, as it is currently constituted, is not set up for tight, efficient clandestine operations. It is geared to producing literature and maintains only loose contact, primarily by mail, with collaborators, supporters and contributors through the Free World. It is not taking full advantage of these personnel resources. It is believed that the systematic accumulation of data on collaborators, together with the employment of two responsible, full-time traveling operations officers, one in the Western Hemisphere and the other in Europe, are the proper steps for correcting the above deficiency.

9. Sweden: [] talked to Subject on 25 November regarding his contacts in Stockholm. Subject supplied Leo with the name and some information on Dr. BOHDAN SKOBOVYCH (former true name OKOLOT which he changed to SKOBOVYCH because of his former UPA activities). SKOBOVYCH was born in Peremysl ca. 1919, the son of a highschool professor. He came to Sweden from a German concentration camp in 1945 with the International Red Cross. SKOBOVYCH completed his medical studies in Sweden, married a Swedish nurse and is now a practicing orthopedic doctor. He has a son who was born in 1955.

SKOBOVYCH's mother lives in the Western Ukraine. He has tried to arrange for her immigration to Sweden but their efforts have been in vain.

SKOBOVYCH maintains contact with the AECASSOWARIES via correspondence with AECASSOWARY/27, who met SKOBOVYCH when he was in Stockholm in 1957. SKOBOVYCH helps in the distribution of AECASSOWARY literature to the UKSSR by mail. He maintains contact with many Ukrainians in Sweden who seem to respect him and use him as their advisor and father confessor in all their personal problems.

At the request of [], Subject agreed to have AECASSOWARY/27 write to SKOBOVYCH, telling him that an acquaintance of his, [] who is a U. S. Government official stationed in Germany, would call on him in late December or January and ask that SKOBOVYCH assist [] by supplying whatever information he may desire. AECASSOWARY/27 will request that SKOBOVYCH not make known to anyone that [] plans to visit him.

According to Subject there is a strong representation of Estonians in Stockholm, and it is quite probable that SKOBOVYCH has contact with these Estonians.

In late September 1958, Ivan LNU, former UPA member who was then studying dentistry in Lvov, contacted SKOBOVYCH when he was in Stockholm with a group of Soviet tourists. Ivan supplied SKOBOVYCH with information regarding his mother and some PI on the Ukraine (details in contact report dated 19 November 1958). SKOBOVYCH forwarded the information obtained from Ivan to Subject and stated that he made arrangements for contact with Ivan via Prague (details of contact arrangements not known to Subject). Subject said he did not know whether there had been any subsequent contact between SKOBOVYCH and Ivan, but on 1 December Subject informed the undersigned by telephone that AECASSOWARY/27 had a letter from Sweden which stated that:

(1) SKOBOVYCH was called into the service by the Swedish Army. There were no further details in the letter so AECASSOWARY/27 was writing immediately to determine whether this means service as a reservist for a short duration or service for an extended period. [] was informed by the undersigned of the foregoing development and details will be made available to him upon receipt of an answer from Sweden.

SECRET

(2) SKOBOVYCH had a letter from Ivan stating that he had completed his studies and had received his dentist's diploma. Other details not received.

It is believed by Subject that SKOBOVYCH will be able to provide other leads in the Ukrainian emigration in Sweden as, for example, information regarding the Ukrainian who is an officer in the Swedish Merchant Marine and who visited Odessa in 1958 when his ship was there.

There are about 40 Ukrainians in Sweden. Some of them maintain contact with Ukrainians in Finland. Most of the Ukrainians in Sweden do not have Swedish citizenship. They have been advised by the AECASSOWARIES to obtain citizenship and two or three of them already have done so.

X BOHDAN KENTRZHYNSKY (born ca. 1919) who currently lives in Stockholm where he is working on a thesis on Swedish-Ukrainian relations under a scholarship received from a Swedish academy, had studied in Warsaw with AECASSOWARY/27. Officially he belongs to the OUN/M and to UNRada, but Subject feels he might be an RIS collaborator because he has been able to arrange for the immigration of his mother and brother from the Ukraine to Sweden. During WWII he was given protection by the Finnish Government and, as a journalist, attended international journalist meetings, where he had contact with western correspondents. During the war he was in Helsinki, Finland, as representative of the OUN/M and collaborated with the Germans. He maintained contact between OUN members in the homeland and abroad. He edited a Ukrainian language newspaper (believed to be financially Nazi sponsored) which was addressed to Ukrainian prisoners of war in the Soviet Union. KENTRZHYNSKY moved to Stockholm in 1944. When AECASSOWARY/27 was in Sweden in 1958 KENTRZHYNSKY gave him his full support in arranging interviews, conferences, etc. This may have been done in an effort to keep tabs on AECASSOWARY/27.

In 1957 - 58 KENTRZHYNSKY's mother and brother arrived in Sweden from the Ukraine via Poland. His brother, who was living in Poland, visited the mother in Volynia. She then visited with her son in Warsaw and was able to extend her visit after her three months' visitor's visa expired. According to KENTRZHYNSKY, they came to Stockholm without foreign passports. He said his brother had contacts with the Polish Government and that for a fee the Polish authorities added a page to the Soviet passport and stamped a visa in it and that his mother and brother also received a visa from the East German consulate. They traveled by train. He is having a problem now trying to obtain permission for their permanent stay in Sweden, as the Swedes have issued them only visitor's visas. KENTRZHYNSKY is a very ill man, according to Subject who could not specify the nature of the illness. Subject has had no word from or about him for about six months now. Subject cautioned Leo that this might be a good man to avoid in his contacts with emigres in Sweden.

SECRET

10. Norway: Subject said he has contact in Oslo, Norway, with a former underground officer of the UPA whose name he promised to supply later because he could not recall it at the moment. The man is married to a Norwegian. He escaped from Poland on a Norwegian ship in 1947. AECASSOWARY/4 knows the man personally.

Also in Oslo is ~~Dr.~~ Mykola RADEYKO former officer of the UPA from Zakerzona. Subject has not been in recent contact with him but believes he would be willing to be of any help needed. Doctor RADEYKO is married to a Norwegian.

11. Finland: To Subject's knowledge, there are few Ukrainians in Finland. They live very inconspicuously as Finns because they have been warned by the Finnish police not to call any attention to themselves. Three or four of these Ukrainians are in contact with Ukrainians in Sweden.

II. LITERATURE AND PARCELS TO THE USSR

1. Information Bulletin. Another letter was received by the AECASSOWARIES from the UkSSR in response to their Information Bulletin. The letter addressed to the mail drop in Munich was not dated. It carries address from Chernivets'ka Oblast, Storozhynetsky Raion, and is signed by an illegible name for the Collective Storozhynetsky Forestry Technicum in Bukovyna. The salutation reads, "Gentlemen Nationalists of the UHVR". The letter criticizes the Bulletin and is an attack on Ukrainian nationalists in general. (See attachment A for copy of original and translation of the letter).

2. Material Aid via Parcels and Repatriates to the UkSSR. An elderly Ukrainian man who is returning to the Soviet Union is taking along with his other 40 trunks and bags a trunk containing about 600 pounds of material aid from Subject for Mykhailo OLYNYK. Mykhailo OLYNYK is the husband of one of Subject's maternal aunts in Stanislaw from whom Subject recently received secret letters hidden in a parcel mailed to an AECASSOWARY contact in Canada. (For details see contact report dated 28 September 1959.) In the trunk concealed in a razor case which Subject had packed, there is a letter from Subject containing information on the current Ukrainian emigre situation and also some of the AECASSOWARY literature which was distributed at the Vienna Youth Festival. Mykhailo OLYNYK will be alerted regarding the hidden message via a letter from Subject. Subject's purpose in doing this is to test this type of channel for future use and to maintain contact with the addressee. The man who is repatriating is taking this extra trunk along as a favor for Joe ELLEN who is doing it for Yenu VAKHNYUK, Subject's contact in Canada, so that Subject's involvement is not known to anyone but VAKHNYUK. Joe ELLEN is a Ukrainian Canadian, former pro-Communist who became disillusioned with Communism after a trip to the UkSSR. He supplied PI on the Ukraine to VAKHNYUK after his visit in the Ukraine.

SECRET

Subject stated that those individuals leaving Canada for permanent residence in the Ukraine are permitted to take any number of trunks with them when they leave.

Subject requested that our technical support people be asked to supply him with concealment devices in the future. He said he worked hours in order to conceal his message written on a piece of kleenex inside the razor case.

Two Soviet Ukrainians, ~~Fnu~~ TSVETKOV and ~~Fnu~~ ZHOVCHENKO, from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, visit the homes of pro-Communist Ukrainians in Canada. The pro-Communist group usually holds big going-away parties for their friends who are repatriating to the Soviet Union, and TSVETKOV and ZHOVCHENKO usually attend these affairs. They attended the party for the man mentioned above and Joe Ellen, after having a bit too much to drink, got into a verbal and fist fight with TSVETKOV, but all was forgiven.

3. ~~Jerzy~~ SZYNAROWSKI [] sent from Poland via Stephen OLYNYK, concealed inside the cover of a book of poetry, the original document recording the account of his sentence to 25 years imprisonment by the Soviets in 1947. The book also contained a letter in which Jerzy names RIS agents and provocateurs who were in the prisons which he was interned.

III. STEPHEN BANDERA

The details received from Munich on the German police investigation regarding Bandera's death were discussed with Subject by [] (Details of EGMA-45907, dated 12 November 1959, excluding the BERGER incident mentioned in para 8 of the dispatch). [] told Subject the information was being given him because he needed to know but that he was not to disclose any facts not already published overtly. He agreed not to discuss them with anyone. Subject stated he suspects three OUN/B individuals who might have had a hand in the liquidation of Bandera; i.e., ~~Fnu~~ ZBROZHYK (OUN/B/SB guard assigned to Bandera), ~~Ivan~~ KASHUBA, and ~~Myron~~ MATVIEYKO's wife.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

1. ~~Ivan~~ Romanovych OLYNYK. Stephen OLYNYK's aunt Halyna, who is of Polish birth, told him when he visited her in Lvov that her husband, Ivan Romanovych OLYNYK, born ca. 1904, is a brother to OLYNYK's father.

Ivan studied philosophy in Cracow. He and Halyna had one son, Igor, born in 1931. In 1933 Ivan and his family moved from Poland to the UkSSR. They lived in Kharkov, where Ivan worked in a kolhosp administrative office. He was arrested in 1936 and sentenced to ten years. Halyna and Igor returned to Lvov in 1939 and Halyna obtained employment as secretary in a granary in a nearby village. During the German occupation she lived and worked as housemaid in the home of Reverend Fnu SAIKEVYCH, Ukrainian Catholic priest in Lvov, whom Subject knew.

Halyna heard that in 1945-46 a group of concentration camp prisoners escaped via Asia to China and from China supposedly to the United States. Her husband Ivan was supposed to have been a member of this group. Subject requested that we check with immigration service to determine whether Halyna's husband ever immigrated to the United States.

2. Fnu TURIANSKY. A Ukrainian emigre who is now with the U. S. Merchant Marine, was in Vladivostok when his ship anchored there about a year or so ago. TURIANSKY's home is in Baltimore. AECASSOWARY/19 was one of his teachers in the Ukraine. Subject was asked to supply additional information on TURIANSKY so that it can be determined whether any operational possibilities exist here.

3. Subject received another anonymous letter signed by a "Ukrainian Nationalist" on Saturday, November 21. It was addressed to the Ukrainian Institute in New York for Subject's attention. The UHVR was having a two-day seminar and conference at the Institute to which various members of the group, including Subject, spoke. The letter stated that Subject would choke immediately upon commencing his speech. Subject was advised not to open any future letters he may receive which he suspects to be of this nature in order that a fingerprint check can be attempted. (It is possible that the author's prints are on file as a result of immigration.) The letter in green ink was written in a handwriting similar to one previously received in which Subject's life was threatened.

[]

ATTACHMENT A

TRANSLATION

GENTLEMEN NATIONALISTS OF THE UHVR

We received your Information Bulletin in good time. It is not understood why you addressed them to us. We assure you that in our collective you will not find anyone who shares your thoughts and you have nothing to gain by sending them to us. Since your Bulletins contain a collection of various dreamed up ideas and slander, we advise you to discontinue their distribution completely because you will not find any friends through slander.

Our Technicum conducts a wide correspondence with individuals of good will in many countries. This correspondence is imbued with a spirit of mutual respect and permits us to obtain a deeper understanding of each other. But your Bulletin pursues a completely different goal. You have a mind to throw us off (illegible word), you want to convince us that black is white. It is interesting, is it possible that you are so convinced by our enemies, that this can really be expected?

The people say that a drowning man grabs even for a straw in an effort to save himself. If you are like the drowning man then you will never achieve your goals, you will not earn the support of your people.

There are over 40 million people in the Ukraine. It is a great Slavic nation which has emerged on to the true path of life. There is an uncertain number of you beyond the borders devoid of all ties with the nation who continue to carry out various "plans" regarding the Ukraine and Ukrainians. Also, there is no agreement among you. It is difficult to choose a word which would describe the fatality of your situation. Your Bulletins speak very well for themselves. These are people who are trying to prove their righteousness and earn the people's trust, they try to establish so categorically that there is no socialism in the USSR, that the Ukraine is a colony of Russia, that the greatest enemy of the Ukrainian people is Moscow and the CCCPSU! This is in contrast to our actual situation. If you were people with a clean soul and good intentions and came to visit us then you would become thoroughly convinced otherwise. We advise you to read accounts in the Canadian press of Canadian Ukrainians who visited the Ukraine. Some of us receive Ukrainian language newspapers from Canada and therefore we are familiar with comments made by Canadian progressives.

Let us take our Ukraine today. There has never been similar development in the Ukraine. It is generally known that the economic abilities of the Ukraine compare with France and Italy put together. The Ukraine produces everything which today's technical knowledge permits. This certainly doesn't make the Ukraine a colony.

Our stores carry a great selection of commodities at reasonable prices. Most of the commodities are produced right in the Ukraine. We have a sufficient amount of bread. Come into our beloved home and you will see that each day our life improves more and more. For example, until just recently unbleached linen clothing and bedding, sheeps' milk cheese and hominy were the usual fare of a working man in Bukovina. And the pany (translator: the landowners) lived entirely differently. The residents of Chernivtsi which was the property of one individual, the Metropolitan of Bukovyna, can tell you about this. A Bukovinian university now is being housed in his residence where thousands of students are studying. The nicest street in Chernivtsi was once called the panska (translator: the landowners' street) and now it bears the name of a famous Bukovinian author, Ol'ha Kobyl'yanska. Once there was a big gap between the poor and the rich. We heard of a landowner called Vasyl'ko who ruled over all the forests of Bukovina.

What did it cost a working individual to obtain an education at one time? It was necessary to have a large amount of money for this but now education here is free and available to everyone. In our Storozhetsky Forestry Technicum there are about 300 people studying. These are people of various nationalities, but the greatest number are Ukrainians. The Technicum has a lovely center for teaching and practice, a hostelry for the students, a cafeteria and library. Almost all of the students receive a Government stipend and are studying without cost to themselves.

There are 29 schools in the Storozhetsky Raion where about 8,000 students study.

There is a sufficient number of hospitals in the Storozhetsky Raion. There are 34 highly qualified doctors and 86 medical individuals serving our raion. Medical aid here also is free of charge.

There are libraries in every village of the raion, reading-rooms, clubs, movie houses, and large cultural buildings are being constructed. There is sufficient room and time here for cultural relaxation. But we are not satisfied with this which we have. If you are acquainted with our 7-year plan then stop to realize what we will achieve by 1965, what Bukovyna and the rest of the Ukraine will be like.

That is the kind of enslavement, as you like to call it, Moscow and the CC CPSU is bringing us Ukrainians.

In your writings you frequently mention the name TARAS SHEVCHENKO. But if our great kobzar were alive you wouldn't escape his criticism. Taras SHEVCHENKO loved his people, was a great defender of ~~the~~ friendship with the Russian people. He liked the Russian language which you insult and wrote a whole list of works in this language. Taras SHEVCHENKO found many friends among the Russians. We love SHEVCHENKO and we understand him. And you, gentlemen nationalists, have no right to speculate with his name.

How can the people believe your nationalist propaganda when the Ukrainian nationalists disgraced themselves before the whole world with their activities. In word, they claim to be patriots but in deed they have proved themselves to be stranglers of the Ukrainian nation and have deceived the Ukraine by their every move.

When the German fascists occupied the Ukraine in 1941, the nationalists under the direction of their "leaders" Bandera and Melnyk went into their service. This is not an invented fact it is the truth. With their most active help the fascist occupiers burned and ruined 714 cities and settlements in the Ukraine, burned 28 thousand villages, robbed and ruined huge amounts of national wealth. General damages by fascists and nationalists in the Ukraine amount to 285 billion karbovantchi.

And how many people did the fascists together with the nationalists kill in the Ukraine? At their hands 250 people perished in only one Stanislavs'ka Oblast!

And what did the Ukrainian nationalists do in Bukovyna? On 25 November 1946 in the village of Klynivtchi in our raion, Banderivtchi killed 11 men. In one night alone in the village of Ispes, Vyzhnytsky raion, 41 men died at the hands of the nationalists. The nationalists took no pity on the elders or the children.

There was circulated in the Ukraine recently the news that in the city of Chervonoarmiysk in Rovenshchyna there was an open trial of OUN bandits.

There were found in deep wells in the Malynchy raion hundreds of corpses of the city occupants. Investigation revealed that the cruelest acts were performed on the individuals before they were killed. The cutting and twisting off of limbs, dismemberment of vital organs, gradual strangling, twisting of necks, etc. Many of them were thrown into the wells alive. During the trial there were many witnesses who found among the dead their family and relatives. The witnesses, as one, said that these terrible acts were performed by bandits of the OUN during the fascist occupation of the Ukraine.

In early August of this year the residents of the city of Dorohynych, (illegible) Raion in Volynia from the bottom of a deep well recovered the remains of many of their relatives and friends who were murdered by bandits of the OUN. They will not escape the revenge of the people for these acts.

That is what the Ukrainian nationalists were like indeed - murderers, plunderers and traitors. Taras SHEVCHENKO, ridiculing traitors of the Ukrainian people, wrote thus:

"For a piece of spoiled sausage
You will even sell your mother."

What do you expect, gentlemen nationalists, of the UHVR for the distribution of your Bulletins?

You will find no sympathy here. The word "nationalist" to us carries the same meaning as the word "fascist".

Once again we advise you to discontinue sending your foul writing and contemplate a bit about what awaits you in the future.

Collective Storozhynetsky Forestry Technicum
in Bukovyna

On behalf of the Collective

/s/ illegible

Ваші "Інформаційні бюлетені" ми одержали вчасно. Незрозуміло тільки, чому ви їх адресували саме нам. Запевняємо, що в нашому колективі ви не знайдете собі однодумців і писати на нашу адресу для нас немає ніякої радії. А так як ваші "Бюлетені" являють собою збірку різних вигадок, а здебільшого наклепів, то радимо вам взагалі припинити займатися їх розповсюдженням, бо наклепами собі друзів не знайдем.

Нам технікум веде широку переписку з людьми доброї волі багатьох країн. Ця переписка просякнута духом взаємної поваги і дозволяє нам глибоко зрозуміти одні інших. А ваш "Бюлетень" переслідує зовсім інші цілі. Ви задумали, прямо говорячи, збити нас з пантелику, хочете заставити нас повірити, що чорне є білим і навпаки. Цікаве, невже ви настільки являєтесь переконаними в наших недругах, що на це надієтесь?

Кахуть в народі, що потопаєчий хапається навіть за соломинку, щоб врятуватися. Як схожі ви на такого потопаєчого! Адже вам ніколи не здійснити своїх "планів", не заслужити підтримки народу. Це все рівно, що мусі гару перевернути.

На Україні проживає більше 40 млн. чоловік. Це великий слов'янський народ, що виїшов на правильну дорогу життя. Вас же за кордоном, що продовжують виносити різні "плани" щодо України і українців, є незначна кількість, позбавлена всякого органічного зв'язку з народом. Та й у вашому середовищі, наскільки нам відомо, немає єдності. Просто важко слова підібрати, щоб висловити приреченість вашого становища. Ваші "Бюлетені" красномовно говорять самі про себе. Невже люди, які намагаються довести свою правоту і хочуть заслужити якогось довіру, стали б заявляти так беззастидливо, що в СРСР ніякого соціалізму немає, що Україна являється нібито колонією Росії, що найголовнішим ворогом українського народу є Москва і ЦК КПУРС? Це найчистіший наклеп на нашу дійсність. Коли б ви, будучи людьми з чистою душею і доброю волею, відвідали нас, то лише-нін раз переконалися б зовсім в іншому. Радимо вам почитати виступи канадських українців, які відвідали Україну, в канадській пресі. Деякі з нас одержують газети з Канади на українській мові і тому ми з окремими виступами прогресивних канадців знайомі.

річним планом, то пригадайте, чого ми доб'ємося в 1963 році, якщо тоді стане Буковина і загалом Україна.

Ось "яке" поневолення" несуть нам, українцям, Москва і ЦК КПРС як ви любите висловлюватись.

В своїх піснях ви часто згадуєте ім'я Тараса Шевченка. Але якби був живий наш великий кобзар, то вам не минути було б його гнівного осудження. Тарас Шевченко любив свій народ, був великим поборником його дружби з російським народом. Він любив російську мову, яку ви зневажаєте, і написав на цій мові цілий ряд творів. Серед росіян Тарас Шевченко знайшов багато друзів. Ми любимо Шевченка і розуміємо його. А вам, панове націоналісти, немає чого спекулювати його славним ім'ям.

Як може наш народ повірити вашій націоналістичній "пропаганді", коли українські націоналісти зганьбили себе перед усім світом своїми мерзенними вчинками? На словах вдаючи з себе патріотів, вони на ділі показали себе душителями українського народу і на кожному кроці зраджували його.

Коли Україну в 1941 році окупували німецькі фашисти, націоналісти під проводом своїх "вождів" Бандери і Мельника пішли до них на службу. Це не вигадка, а всім відома правда. При їхній найактивнішій допомозі фашистські окупанти спалили і зруйнували на Україні 714 міст і сіл, спалили 28 тисяч сіл, розграбували і знищили величезну кількість народного добра. Загальні збитки, що їх завдали фашисти разом з націоналістами українському народові, становлять 235 мільярдів карбованців.

А скільки людей застрелили на Україні фашисти разом з націоналістами? Лише в одній Станіславській області від їх рук загинуло 250 тисяч чоловік!

А що творили українські націоналісти на Буковині? 25 листопада 1946 року в с. Клинівці нашого району бандерівці убили 11 чоловік. В одну тільки ніч в с. Іспес Вижницького району від їх рук загинуло 47 чоловік. Не пошкодували націоналісти ні стариків, ні дітей.

Нещодавно всю нашу країну облетіла звістка, що в м. Червоноармійську на Ровенщині відбувся відкритий судовий процес над бандитами-оунівцями.

В с. Катині цього ж району в глибоких криницях були знайдені сотні трупів місцевих жителів. Розслідування показало, що над загробними були вчинені найжорстокіші знущання перед

внутрішніх органів, поступове удушення в вичурюванні потім на них і т.д. Багатьох з них було вкинуто в криницю і живцем на судовому процесі виступили десятки свідків, які по останніх трупів пізнали своїх рідних і близьких. Свідки, як один, висловили, що це стрілянина асоціяція вчинили бандити ОУН під керівництвом окупції української землі. Чини в цих злодіяннях понесли заслужену кару перед народом.

На початку серпня цього року жителі с. Дорогичів, Зокочинського району на Волині в дні глибокої криниці витягли останніх багатьох своїх рідних і близьких, що були закатовані бандитами ОУН. Не минути чини в цій справі карі народу!

Ось якими були українські націоналісти на ділі - обманли, гребінками і зрадниками. Тарас Шевченко так писав, висловлюючи зради в українського народу:

"Зв'язт гинло! новоси,
У вас хоч матір попроси,
То відстане".

Так як ви надієтеся, панове націоналісти з УТБР, розповсюджувачі свої "Мелетоні"?

Нікого співчуття у нас ви не знайдете. Слово "націоналіст" у нашому розумінні стало рівнозначним слову "фашист".

Що раз радимо вам припинити брудну писанину і подумати над тим, що вас чекає в майбутньому.

Коллектив Сторожинського лісового
технікуму ім. Буковини.

За додержання колективу:

Віра -



МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ



Куда *В. Р. Давыдов*
Зав. Н. Давыдов

Мюнхен 3
Мюнхен 3

Schlösser 236

Кому

Панов 24 ул 236

Адрес отправителя

СССР, Украина, Киев
Лавина ул. С. П. Мухоморов
100000

з огляду на те, що з мого боку було предпо-
раження писати і про себе, то дозволяйте пога-
ти мені.

Як і усе в цьому листі радують, у мене є
другина - Богданка. Її дома в садибі її сто-
рять скоролено. Мила. Така вона жінка на-
і наша донька, яка тепер почала ходити в
перший клас української школи. У нас є свій
будиночок, маємо і загорожу. Жінка тиласово
не працює, бо потрібно давати догляд за донь-
кою. Головна і-мі рік, поки у нас проявиться
якоб до навракня. Влітись донька добре і
можє бути, що через рік і вона напише вам
дещо, но не англійськи. Вона вивчає англійську
мобу. Українською мовою може писати усе пе-
р.

А тепер буде слово за вами і буду надіятись,
що ви і на цей раз напишете такою мовою як
написали, бо ікшю я не розумію, но набагато
більше як в першому листі. Нагадав про мову
тому, що мабуть дома працюєте на англійській
мобі і шот випадково не написали і лист так.

Ще раз за писемно і за пера дякую. Про-
шу написати вам моту віддячність.

Відповідь на листі лєкаю.

Всього найкращого бажаємо вам.

Микола, Мила і наш дідусь

п. написав 11.11.1959 р.

att. B.

Високоповажний пан

Віслав Олійник

Вашингтон Д. С.

Дорогий приїздно.

Ваше писемно я дістав так не чекаю, що дійсно
пришло мені тим самим ще більш радіє. А тепер вам гарненько, як за писемно так і за
5 пер, дякую. Боки, що ікшю як дякую? послав
вам не знаю що, но все-таки, шот ви дістав
не менше оди мій лист, я постараюсь, а це
мені ніяких таткостей не завдає, завади дякі
поштові картки з наших листів. Це я буду пота-
фати за дрібницю, яка може сказати не зава-
годує у вас, но буду надіятись, що ви з одержан-
ням цього листа, відпишете мені, при помі не бу-
дуть багатіше написати і про те, що вас ціка-
вить. Я буду дуже радий якщо змозгу для
вас зробити якийсь приємний, або ікшню вловки,
зробити про вас приємну дещу.

На початку цього писемна, ви нагадували тако
ніби у мене усе могла скластись думка, шот
ви про мене забув. Пробавте за заперечення, но
зробили ні.

Після нашої зустрічі, побувавши до дому
я розповів про нашу зустріч моїй другині і
бока теж як і я радівали про те, як гарно ви

