

CONTACT REPORT

4 Dec 62

Meeting with AECASSOWARY/2 and AECASSOWARY/██████ 17

1. Circumstances of Meeting: I met the AECASSOWARIES at 1330 for lunch in New York and from the restaurant we went back to my hotel room where we talked until about 2100, taking a brief break for a light supper. On December 5 I met AECAS/2 again 0900 and we talked in my hotel room until lunch which we took together in a nearby restaurant. We parted at approximately 1420. The purposes of the meeting was to review general policy and major problems and to discuss prospects for future operations.

2. Comments on U. S. Policy on Ukrainian Nationalism: AECAS/2 reviewed the history of his relations with us by mentioning that they had begun with our support to the organization in working with the Ukrainian underground in the early 1950's. After the underground organization ceased to be effective a Covert Action approach was adopted in 1954 and the organization began to look toward perpetuating itself in the future, realizing that its role as the foreign representation of the Xunderground government was no longer viable. This new approach involved the sending into the Ukraine of contacts for agitation and propaganda work and for propaganda through other media in the West. For the first several years of the new campaign the Soviets did not respond to it in the hopes that the Americans would drop their support. But after three or four years the Soviets began to respond, because in AECAS/2 opinion, the impact on Soviet Ukrainian became too strong to overlook. Until 1959 there was a radio program in Greece which was discontinued at the time of the Camp David Meetings between Khrushchev and President Eisenhower. Other Ukrainian organizations, most importantly the OUN under Stezko had radio broadcasts from Belgium. For a time also propaganda balloons were used but were discontinued some years ago too. At present the main media used for propaganda are books, the information bulletin and other material mailed into the Soviet Union. For a long time there were no responses from Soviet recipients and then in 1961 numerous copies were sent from allegedly indignant recipients in the Soviet Union to the embassies of the countries

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from which they had been mailed. In October 1962 the next evidence of receipt was encountered when three letters arrived written in the Russian language/<sup>were</sup>from Brest. There were comments on an information bulletin concerning Russian-Ukrainian relations and had been mailed to Ukrainians, Belo-Russians and to Russians. The three letters returned the copy to the bulletin mailed to them and contained comments accusing the authors of being hierlings of imperialism, etc but did not attempt to refute the content of the bulletin. AECAS/2 interprets this response as possibly indicating receipt by people who were to some degree sympath<sup>etic</sup> with the message of the bulletin but covered themselves by sending it back with abusive epithets attached. In September 1962 a new selection of addresses was used for the mailing program and it is planned to send a bulletin to them and to libraries and other~~X~~ institutions. It is hard to get ahold of new addresses; however, their only sources being newspapers and telephone books, the latter including Kiev, L'vov, Odessa (official addresses only), Moscow, Donbas, Minsk, Baku, Vinnitsa. They have picked up about 700 new addresses, mainly from newspapers, which are from village areas. They have mailed in the course of the current year thirteen booklets and a bulletin in three to three and a half thousand copies. There have been about fifteen references to it in the Soviet press which do not use the titles but refer~~X~~ to the contents in abusive terms. In the "progressive" newspapers in the United States/<sup>and</sup> Canada, the UHVR Bulletin is also attacked. The progressive newspapers printed alleged extracts from provincial Soviet Ukrainian newspapers, including five open letters criticising the UHVR.

3. Current Status: AECAS/2 thinks that it would be wise now to send more material than before because Soviet-Ukrainians are increasingly interested in the emigration and, in view of the relaxation in the USSR are more able to indulge ~~in-outside-interestes~~ that interest. AECAS/2 maintains that materials received from outside the USSR/<sup>carries</sup>shews more weight than material printed within it among Soviet-Ukrainians and that such material can teach the people what they should strive for/<sup>in</sup>the future. He said that they expected no immediate results but believed that a constant assertion of the

importance of Ukrainian Nationalism will eventually have a measurable impact. He cited as examples of what had happened already the Soviet ceremonies and celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the death of Shevchenko. The emigration and, primarily the AECASSOWARIES, began to celebrate Shevchenko's anniversary and the Soviets were forced to pick it up because of Soviet-Ukrainian interests. The United States newspapers mentioned the event and collections of Shevchenko's works and correspondences were published. Due to the large of personal correspondence between emigre Ukrainians and those in the homeland word of these events got through to the USSR which after dragging its heels finally went ahead with a celebration of its own. The Ukrainian emigration also organized the placing of a monument in Washington, D. C. to Shevchenko. After that announcement had been made, another one came from Kiev saying that they too were going to have a Shevchenko monument. Now the Soviets have learned their lesson and have already proposed to UNESCO that certain remembrance be made of the 150th anniversary of Shevchenko's birth. Further evidence is found in the publication of the emigre Ukrainian Encyclopedia which was printed in Paris beginning in 1949. The Soviets had to follow suit again and beginning in 1956 or 57 began to put out the Soviet Ukrainian Encyclopedia. They were pressed to do so by the Soviet-Ukrainian Intelligencia which was able to convince Soviet authorities that it must be done to keep Soviet-Ukrainians from being overly <sup>im</sup> depressed by the intellectuals accomplishments of Ukrainian emigres. The final example was that the secretary ~~fe~~ of the Ukrainian Communist Party, <sup>cited</sup> ~~Shaha~~ Suchastnost' <sup>as</sup> the source of an ideological diversion which was influencing Soviet Ukrainian writers. AECAS/2 also noted that Prime Minister Diefenbaker <sup>c</sup> of Canada had been regularly criticised in the USSR since his speech favoring Ukrainian nationalism.

4. Channels through which to work and information needed to use them:  
AECAS/2 suggested that balloons be revised and radio propaganda encouraged. He felt that internal mailings should be stepped up and mentioned that addresses in Ukrainian cities were acutely needed for the mailing program. He said that he thought the use of tourists and others in contact

operations was less important than the other media he mentioned. However, there are some opportunities that needs particularly to be exploited for contact. On ~~Orchid~~ <sup>and</sup> Street in New York there is a store, the name of which he will pass to Ann, where goods are sold to Soviets at 50% off of normal price. The existence of this store is known to Soviets who visit New York and recently of Uzbeks visiting there asked a guide to take Orchid Street where they bought suits and other things. He feels this institution can be employed as one through which books and brochures can be made available to Soviets ~~that have pledged~~ at a place they will certainly visit. He feels that it is important to get in better touch with the young Ukrainian Intelligencia, particularly through the Ukrainian Academy of Science. He plans to try to initiate and exchange of periodicals and books on Ukrainian literature especially, concentrating on literary articles and essays, on poetry and on new versions of Ukrainian classic literature. He thinks it might be possible to work through libraries in the United States to inaugurate such exchanges and to use the library to library channels also for distributing such items as a new collection of <sup>on the</sup> document/ef Borotbysty. To change the pattern in mailing he also thinks that it can be done from countries not previously used, such as Japan.

5. Addition to earlier comments on evidence of reception of letters:

To February 1961 the AECASSOWARIES received letters regularly from the USSR. Some of these favored the nationalists line and some were against it. Then in February 1961 there was no more letters nor other evidence of receipt until the letters were sent to Western embassies. Then after that flurry nothing more until the recent letters received from Brest.

6. My commitments to assist on certain projects, I informed AECAS/2 that I would try to find some new addresses through sources available in Washington, that I would check on whether some of the mailing might be done from different countries, such as Japan, that I would try to find out if there is any new information on clandestine printing and duplicating techniques that might be used by persons on the inside for the distribution of propaganda and that I could see whether it might be possible to mail a few letters internally in the USSR.

7. AECAS/17 Comments on Channels for literature: Library exchange is a good method for reaching internal audiences on non-political subjects and / <sup>not</sup> particularly literature. The use of channels through the peoples' democracies, particularly Poland is also important. They send a considerable amount of material to Poland now mainly cultural and literary items and get a high rate of response. I urged them to pay even more attention as a possible channel. AECAS/17 also mentioned circularizing Soviets in the West, both Ukrainians and otherwise. I said I would try to get them addresses and that category also.

8. Concerning the Current Level and Content of Personal Correspondence: Both AECASSES said that personal letters these days <sup>are</sup> ~~have~~ much franker than they have been citing as extreme examples the two letters from the L'vov which reported on the attempt to assassinate Khrushchev. The AECASSOWARIES influenced the content of some of this correspondence and many persons in the West writing to relatives in the Ukraine include not only their own comments but clippings from American news media and AECAS handouts. Correspondence in the Ukraine sometimes write back that they ~~would wish~~ wish such ~~eer~~ comments would not be quite so strong.

9. Concerning the Assassination Attempt: AECAS/2 mentioned that the letters alleging the assassination attempt said that it occurred in Gorodetska Ulitsa. The attempt was engineered by military officers who mind the street and ~~it~~ tried to blow it up under Khrushchev's passing automobile. As a consequence Gorodetska Ulitsa, has been torn up to see whether any other explosives were concealed beneath it. As confirmatory evidence, AECAS/2 said a recent letter which did not refer to the assassination attempt mentioned that Gorodetska Ulitsa was still torn up in July of this year. He suggested that verification of whether the streets were still torn up would be a clue as to the reliability of the information concerning the assassination attempt. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

10. Concerning Poland as a Channel for Contact and Propaganda: There are ~~six~~teen Polish-Ukrainian students studying in Kiev University now. They go back and forth between Poland and the Soviet Union frequently.

They are concerned to learn Ukrainian and not Russian. There are also teachers exchanged between Poland and the Ukraine, presumably for the higher grades of pre-college training period. These exchanges offer the possibilities of:

1. Sending material to Poland, not by Postal channels but other means which could then be passed on into the Ukraine.
2. To help the Polish students with gifts, money, etc and to meet them and use them as contacts directly.
3. To work toward establishing contacts with the Poles as links to the Ukrainians by sending people to Poland in the summer, exchange students or otherwise.

11. I told AECAS/2 that I would check with our Polish people on the matter but that the idea seems pretty good to me. He mentioned that there is a Ukrainian newspaper published in Warsaw called the "Nove Slovo" which in general reflects the outlook of other Polish newspapers; i.e., much more tolerant and liberal than Soviet newspapers. Nove Slovo is eagerly sought for in the Ukraine. AECAS/2 thinks it is possible to support "Nove Slovo" and use it to pass on messages to the Ukraine. He said that, although it must necessarily function with the support of the Polish government that it is very hard up and amenable to influence from persons who support it within, of course, very strict limits. Among other types of files, the AECASSES keep their information up to date on Ukrainians and other persons of interest in Poland, especially students. There are sixty or seventy Ukrainian-Polish students on whom they have fairly extensive information and twelve or so former UPA members also in Poland. They say the Vatican has probably the best contacts via Poland into the Ukraine through the Vasilevskiy Monks. The <sup>Basilian</sup> Vasilevskiy Order was formerly that which was in charge of monasteries and many churches in the Western Ukraine just before World War II. There are Vasilevskiy Monks attached to the Polish Church now whose main mission it is to help the priests and ex-priests in the Ukraine. AECAS/2 thinks they have a good deal ~~of~~ ~~inf~~ of information on what is ~~happened~~ happened in the Ukraine to priests and nuns or those who were forced to

renounce their faith openly but keep it in private. The Vasilevskiy Order is however very difficult to get any information from and the only serious possibility would be the Vatican in Rome. AECAS/2 mentioned that the Catholic Bishop who was killed by the Soviet Secret Police in an alleged automobile accident in 1948 was named Romzha.

12. ? Organization of the Prolog Index: The Prolog Index of persons is kept by name only. It has cards for all persons that the AECASES think might be of interest in Poland, in the USSR and outside. Names are put into the index whenever there seems to be a need to do so, but not by any particular criteria. The selections from the index are by other indicators than name can only be done from memory and by searching at random. To seek information on Ukrainians beyond that in their files the AECASES rely on personal contacts working out through the entire Ukrainian community in the U. S. and Canada as well as Western Europe. The channels of contact based on old friendships, common places of origin and family ties as well as organizational contacts extend well beyond the political spectrum of Prolog to include both pro-Soviet elements in the Ukrainian emigration and those who think of Prolog as far too liberal. ~~Contact-operations-in-essence~~

13. Contact Operations: In commenting on the AECASES review of their plans as if I were more concerned with contact operations than other types. I said that we might think in terms of sending in representatives from Prolog who would be completely unaware of AIS sponsorship. They could be used for making contacts on the inside in the name of Ukrainian Nationalism which with no other connotations. AECAS/2 mentioned a nun L'vov who would be particularly important to contacts by such means. They replied that in order to do more contact ~~imp~~ operations they would need more people to do them and more information on who was coming to countries in ~~the~~ which they have people as far as contact operations in the West go. Then they raised the major question of what answer could be given to ~~Soviet-Ukrainian~~ Soviet-Ukrainians concerning U. S. policy on the Ukraine.

14. Comments Concerning U. S. Policy on the Ukraine: Both AECASES placed great emphasis on the importance of U. S. Policy and reviewed the history of their organizations work with the U. S. Government in that regard. The last affirmation they have had received of continuing U. S. interest in Ukrainian nationalism was in 1959. AECAS/2 said that he wanted assurance that the same policy continued I said that it did and that I would verify the matter again with the Department of State. I tried to point out that basically U. S. policy suffered from a lack of concern for the problem rather than because it was genuinely dedicated to championing the policy of Russification for the USSR. Specifically AECAS/2 wanted to know where the United States stood in regard to the independence of the Ukraine with regard internal political action inside the Ukraine advocating Ukrainian independence and with regard to the action of emigre groups advocating the same policy. I told him that there were a few things that we have done and would try to do again to make the awareness of the problem more explicit in U. S. official pronouncements. I said I would try again to emphasize the importance of using the phrase "Soviet peoples" in official statements and would check on the significance of the reference in the Secretary of State's letter concerning the "traditional part of Russia" in referring to the Ukraine and Georgia.

15. Specific Contact Possibilities: In reviewing specific contact possibilities with AECASSOWARY/2 on 5 December, he mentioned a man in Cleveland who has a family in Lvov. There is a niece of the family also resident in Cleveland who is ready to visit the Ukraine. Ann has the name and AECASSOWARY/2 thinks it's an interesting possibility. Concerning the students in New York he mentioned Bohachevska and her contact with Korotich. Apparently there was a real spark ~~XXXXXXXX~~ struck between them at Helsinki and B has delayed her marriage for the time being until she figures out what Korotich means to her. B and another girl named Sonya (Lnu) (presumably Ann knows who this is) would like to



be exchange students either to Poland or the Ukraine. Sonya might be a possibility. She's studying history at Columbia and has applied to the exchange program. Concerning Hanetska, she would like to get a new passport before going to Lvov to avoid having to display a passport with so many visas and border stamps in it, particularly those of the U. S. Hanetska hopes to get an invitation from a girl in Lvov to use for her visit. AECAS/2 now agrees with me that H should not take in any clandestine communication materials and I agreed with him that she might take in a verbal message of sorts. Concerning the sailor, AECAS/2's father said recently that he had seen the family but did not, of course, make any reference to the operational aspects of the problem. AECAS/2 thinks there are one or two other people in the Lvov area that really must be contacted ~~XX~~ and he feels we should run some risk if necessary to do so. He also thinks it would be a good idea to send young emigre ~~XXXXXXXX~~ writers to Kiev to look up their opposite numbers. Concerning contacts in the U. S., AECAS/2 is going to begin trying to get some of his people in contact with Dmiterko of the Soviet UN delegation. Dmiterko is editor of a Ukrainian magazine in Kiev. He's a western Ukrainian who went to the Eastern Ukraine in 1918. His father stayed back in the Polish Ukraine and died there. He was a well-known doctor in Lvov. D is now looking in the U. S. for someone who knows his father and has been in round-about contact with Ziblikevich, the editor of the Ukrainian newspaper in Phila who is in contact with AECAS/2s. Ziblikevich was ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ approached by Levitsky acting as Dmiterko's intermediary. AECAS/2 mentioned it would be nice to have closer contact with ~~XXXX~~ Levitsky or some of his group to monitor the channels ~~WM~~ through which members of the Ukrainian Soviet delegations work out into the Ukrainian emigre community. CAS/2 thinks the FBI is probably into these channels already and would like to know whether he should go ahead or not, in view of that possibility. I told ~~XXX~~ him that I would check. Speaking on these lines, <sup>he said</sup> he thought that Kosach was probably <sup>already</sup> an FBI agent. He ~~XXXXXXXX~~

mentioned Kosach's acquisition of citizenship as indicative along those lines. Kosach, for certain, has contact with Dmiterko and could be a useful source of information. Concerning several of the above points, I said that I was most in favor of the idea of working on the literature exchange and sending an emigre writer to Kiev as well as trying to develop personal correspondences.

16. More on Dmiterko: AECAS/2 would like to take an active approach to Dmiterko and possibly to other Soviets of Ukrainian origin in the U. S. He mentioned the idea of sending a Ukrainian literary or art book to Dmiterko with a request for an interview to open up a personal relationship. Such a channel could then be used to pass a personal note in which Dmiterko would be told that possibly CAS/2 or someone ~~XXXX~~ <sup>will</sup> want to discuss a private matter. If such a private confrontation could be arranged, AECAS/2 would like to talk to him and say, essentially, that he wants to have a completely frank talk about the problems of the Ukraine today and life in the west, aiming at either a defection or ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ <sup>will be X</sup> a recruitment. His concern/to receive guidance on what he can or should do with the Ukrainians in the UN delegation. He is trying to find now candidates for UN jobs who might provide channels to members of the UN delegation. He had one pretty good prospect which he has decided not to accept the job of being a UN guide because the hours are demanding and the prospect for contact is not particularly great.

17. More on the UN delegation: CAS/2 says that the UN delegation consists of six or seven permanent employees and approximately 16 at times when the general assembly is in session. The head of the delegation is one ~~Keysar~~ <sup>KILYA - ?</sup> who was approached at one time and did not respond. His deputy is a KGB officer named ~~Surkan~~ <sup>Surkan</sup> who seems to be a Ukrainian emigre specialist and uses the UN post as cover for his ~~XX~~ intelligence activities. In addition there is an older man named Naydida (sp. approx) who has given lectures at Eastern universities, including either Yale or Princeton and was contacted by a Canadian

member of Parliament of Urkainian origin. Naydida expressed great fear at the contact and it seems not to have gone further. CAS/2's hope is that he can get in closer touch with these people using an intermediary to have a private party and invite the Soviet there at which time a confidential ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ conversation could be held between the Soviet and CAS/2.

18. Other contacts: The woman in Dar-ES-Sallam is in continuing correspondence with ~~XXXX~~ <sup>him and</sup> ready to help in any way she can. She has reported that recently a Soviet professor came through Dar-Es-Sallam who seems to have made a pretty good impression locally. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Fortunately that was counteracted to some degree by a visiting team of Hungarian emigres who were showing films of the 1956 uprising to expose Soviet colonialism. She also reported that a Pole from Poland had written a letter to the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Tanganyikan government exposing Soviet colonialism and warning the Tanganyikans that they should not run the risk of being trapped by the Soviets. She knows who it was that sent the letter from Poland. Her husband knows the writer ~~XXX~~ personally. The writer is an ex-General Anders officer who visited Africa five years ago as an official Polish Government representative. Now he is sending ~~XX~~ a violently anti-~~XX~~ communist letter there. The letter itself was not signed but the woman was certain she knew who wrote it.

19. Concerning the Spanish <sup>of</sup> Prolog I told CAS/2 that I was very sorry that we simply could not support it further. I said that we had hoped to find support among those in charge of propaganda in Latin American and had been given considerable encouragement initially but that at present the Latin American people were unable to put money into it. I urged him to take advantage of any other sources of funds he might find available.

20. Concerning AECASSOWARY/29: CAS/2 thinks it is important that someone be in Europe. He thinks that CAS/29 is willing to stay, but does need to see his son who is retarded and a problem of concern to his father each year. This means their home trip ~~XXX~~

to the U. S. of two or three months in duration each year. I told CAS/2 that we really could not underwrite a trip every year and either he would have to stay there for a longer period of time or that we'd have to find some other way to do it. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

The alternative ~~XXXXXX~~ seemed to be either that the trip be covered otherwise by Prolog or paid for through the pay increase or that CAS/29 stay in Brussels or that he come home and stay home. I allowed as how it seemed to me that perhaps we should find a new man to replace him in Europe although I did not want to make a decision in ~~XXXXXXXX~~ the matter at that moment. In regard to CAS/29's current activities, CAS/2 mentioned his contacts with Zelenko in London through whom the report on the traveler to Lugansk was received, a contact with Hanetska in Austria and a contact with a man in Sweden who was responsible for the Rovno report. He also thought he was doing something with Ukrainian students in Paris and of course had started off the French version of the Digest of the Ukrainian press. CAS/2 thinks that he should visit Italy and Spain. In Italy - to visit the Vatican and try to establish contact with <sup>*Danilian*</sup> ~~Vasilevskiy~~ monks and in Spain to look up the Ukrainians students studying at the University of Madrid. CAS/2 ~~XXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXX~~ thought A/29 should also make a trip to Holland. He thinks that he should be in touch with every major Ukrainian community in ~~XXXXXX~~ Europe. Basically I approved of these ideas as general strategy although I made no specific commitments. CAS/2 proposed one candidate to replace CAS/29 in Europe and that would be Father Mikhailo <sup>*Korzan*</sup> ~~Korzan~~ who was working with the AIS and has since been ~~XXXXXX~~ released. He was in France and is currently whereabouts are not clearly known to CAS/2. He suggested I check with Steve Roll who knows. ( *C* *D* has informed me that Korzan is now working with the Germans.)) At one time Korzan had written to CAS/2 asking for help and CAS/2 had agreed to send him \$15 a month. Korzan did not answer the letter. He doubts that he is really free but if he is

he would be a good man. I he has contacts with other intelligence services, however, CAS/2 agreed that he ~~XXXX~~ <sup>should</sup> not be used by us.

21. Concerning salaries for Prolog employees: I mentioned the idea that it would be better if we could do so ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ to have fewer employees and pay them more and expect better results. He thoroughly agreed with the idea and said that there was a considerable ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ problem in the way the charter for Prolog had been drawn up. By way of comparative salaries now, he mentioned that the VOA was currently offering \$6,800 to \$8,500 a year for straight translation from English into Ukrainian. He said that this was an easy job to do, much less demanding than Prolog work and certainly it paid much better. He ~~XXXX~~ felt that it should be in a position to compete with such offers. He said that the main problem was that the charter of the organization now required a five-man board to pass on all personnel actions. He hopes that maybe the charter can be changed to include only three members instead of five and would therefore give him a greater degree of control. The current members of the board are CAS/2, CAS/<sup>19</sup>Procup (??), <sup>CAS/26</sup>Chaikovsky, <sup>CAS/4</sup>George, and <sup>CAS/3</sup>Hirnev, who is in Germany. He felt that if it could ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ be changed to himself and ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ and Dr. <sup>CAS/17</sup>Procup and perhaps <sup>CAS/3</sup>Hirnev the matter could be handled. As it is, to bring someone new into the organization and pay him more than the older but less effective members would be extremely difficult. He also hoped that the very complicated bookkeeping system could be simplified. On these matters and also that of the new office I told him that I would review what could be done <sup>with [ ]</sup> and let him know.