

UNCLASSIFIED

INTERNAL USE ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

### ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

STAKHIV'S TRIP TO POLAND

FROM:

SR/3-PP (AERODYNAMIC)

X4387

NO.

DATE

23 September 1959

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

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

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

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

1.

Chief, SR/3-PP

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

SR/RP

7 DEC 1959 RGR

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

SR/3/PT

~~NOTE~~ - note that this info reflects Ukrainian rather than indigenous opinion and ~~find out more~~ was not of interest to Polish reports for that reason

CS-3/49,653 (SX-2401)

CS-3/49,654 (SX-2402)

ad  
Pls give to [unclear] in reports.  
reflects Ukrainian rather than indigenous opinion and ~~find out more~~ was not of interest to Polish reports for that reason  
Disarmed as CS-3/49,653 + BSB CS-3/49,654

SECRET

23 Sept 59

Translation

TRIP TO POLAND BY EVIEN SEABRY

I arrived in Warsaw from Vienna at 6 P.M. on 2 August 1959. I stayed in the Hotel MDM on Marshalkovski Street until the evening of 3 August. Passports were checked on the plane, Mokotuv, by three individuals. One wore a Major's uniform, probably border control guard. There was no baggage or personal control. They only requested a declaration of currency.

*no info*

An hour after my arrival I went to a coffee house on Marshallkovski Street where I had a conversation with a Polish male and female about 40 years of age. It happened to be the anniversary of the Polish uprising, and therefore our conversation went along those lines. When the Pole invited his lady friend to dance she refused, stating that on the anniversary of the Polish uprising it would not be fitting for Poles to dance. I pretended that I was not familiar with the history and asked why the Soviets didn't help the Poles at that time. The woman answered that this was done on purpose and that the Soviets wanted the Germans to wipe out the Polish insurgents. She added that there are very few Warsaw natives in Warsaw today. Most of the people <sup>were living in Warsaw</sup> came from the provinces but natives of Warsaw will always respect their heroes of the revolution of 1944.

*no info*

*known; previously reported*

We got on the subject of Nixon, who was in Warsaw the previous day. They both described his visit in great detail and compared it with the visit of Khrushchev when silence prevailed in the city, in spite of the fact that the Government tried to encourage a warm reception. They stated that when Khrushchev arrived they were excused from work and from the schools and organized in large reception groups. In contrast, the time of Nixon's arrival was kept secret. In spite of this, hundreds of thousands of Poles greeted the American Vice-President.

?

On Monday, 3 August, I visited the Warsaw University, the Secretariat and the Department of Slavistics. There I had a conversation with the secretary (female) of the Department. She supplied me with general information about the Ukrainian Department, stating that there are two teachers, one from Kharkov and the other from Odessa. Also, in the Belorussian Department there are professors from the Soviet Union. Because the library was closed I could not visit there. In the Manuscript Department I happened to see some Ukrainian manuscripts (Alekh KULYNIAK's "The Black Sea Problem"). The woman in charge of this Department reminisced <sup>about</sup> her acquaintance with the physician and Ukrainian writer Yuri LYPA. She asked whether LYPA was a collaborator, to which I replied that he died in battle with UPA. From the University I went to the National Library where I looked at the catalog. In the registry I noticed outdated issues of the Ukrainian Quarterly. I was informed here that they have contact with the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and the woman told me that she requested the Academy to send them the works of FRANKO and SHEVCHENKO.

*no info*

SECRET

In reply to my inquiries as to the language in which the correspondence is carried on, they stated that the letters from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences are written in Ukrainian and they showed me one such letter. They stated they would be pleased to receive emigre publications and that they would like to initiate an exchange of books with Ukrainian publishing houses in the West.

used

In the evening of the same day I took an express train to Peremyshl. I traveled in a first-class car in which rode: some village people, a Major and two intelligentsia. Not revealing that I was a Ukrainian, we chatted about matters of everyday life. After all the others fell asleep I went out to the corridor to smoke and the Major followed me. There we were able to speak intimately. Major ZBYSHEVSKY (phonetic translation), who got off the train beyond Lublin, complained about his low salary which is not adequate for the support of his wife and his father. He blamed the Jews, saying it was their fault. Until 1939 there were in Poland about 3,000,000 Jews, according to ZBYSHEVSKY. At that time they were represented in all professions. Although there are only 80,000 of them now, they hold all the key positions. In his opinion, Polish Communists defend Polish interests while the Jews defend Moscow interests. He defended the Soviet political stand regarding the Western boundary and complained that the United States has not yet recognized this boundary. This type of American policy is the reason why the people in the so-called exploited territories are not sure of their fate and therefore are not eager to settle in those areas. The Carpathian and Lado areas, the Major continued, are not yet heavily populated because the UPA "bands" continued to fight there long after the war and the Government was forced to move all Ukrainians out of that area.

used but seems too subjective

of what define

I arrived in Peremyshl at 6:00 A.M. on 4 August. Immediately upon my arrival I visited my father and then Olga Pitsur, HRYC'IV, Letartovitsa (No.) 4--former member of the OUN. I learned from her about the present situation, especially among the Ukrainians, in Peremyshl. According to her, the Sunday attendance at the Ukrainian Catholic Church on Dalon'a (Pastor Reverend KRUPA) is approximately 300 and the attendance at Christmas and Easter time is approximately 2,000 to 3,000. There is a small number of the Ukrainian intelligentsia living in Peremyshl, among others the daughter of Ul'ana KRAVCHENKO, Mrs. Nucia NIMENIOVS'KA (Case Officer Comment: Nucia, the diminutive of Anna or Hanusia) (60 years of age); NEHRYBETS'KA; DEMCHUK (mother of the student who died in Madrid, Spain). This group of older intelligentsia takes a negative view of the "USKT" (Ukrainian Social-Kulturne Tovaristvo) and does not take part in its activities. The USKT membership is composed of middle-aged individuals and youths. The USKT in Peremyshl has a membership of about 200 members. Of this number about three are members of the Communist Party HOLOVID, LEVYTSKY and KUBINSKY, who is employed by the Provincial Government in Riashev). The remainder of the members can be ~~considered~~ as Ukrainian patriots who, with the help of the USKT, would like to develop the cultural and economic life (of the Ukrainians). The USKT is located in the National Home and pays rent for its quarters. The building itself belongs to the city.

used

used

SECRET

The Carmelite Fathers were in charge of the Ukrainian Cathedral, but just recently they were ordered by the Polish Church authorities to discontinue conducting religious services there because the Government is considering turning the Cathedral over to the Ukrainian Orthodox as soon as an Orthodox parish is organized. Some of the members consider it would be an achievement if they could get the Cathedral back, even if through the help of the Orthodox. To date there is only one Orthodox parish in Kal'nyzova, 15 kilometers north of Peremyshl. The above mentioned individuals with whom I talked as well as a number of others with whom I spoke inquired about the Ukrainian emigre opinion of the activities conducted by the USSR. I answered them along the following lines: Ukrainians in Peremyshl should take advantage of all legal loopholes in the development of Ukrainian culture, language and schools, that they should also work toward the return of all Ukrainians from the so-called exploited areas to their former lands. In other words, they should undertake a policy similar to the UNRAs following 1934. Regarding aid from the USA, the individuals with whom I talked stated that to date such aid had been addressed to one or two individuals who were supposed to share with other needy persons. They felt this was not a good system and in their opinion it would be better to send the help to individual addresses; to wit, aid to specific individuals should be addressed directly to them. In answer to my question whether the fact that an individual received aid from ZUDAK (Case Officer Comment: United Ukrainian American Relief Committee) would place him in any danger, I was told that it would not, that there is no danger in this connection. In answer to my question as to whether or not they listened to any Western radio broadcasts, the following four individuals replied that they listened to VOA, which they do not care for because they can read similar information in the Polish press, that there are no political comments: Olha HRYTS'IV; her son (10 years old); Myroslaw PERUP; DEMCHUKOVA. They stated that Radio Liberation (Svoboda) was somewhat better but that the commentaries were too feeble, not satisfactory. They listened to Radio Vatican, Voice of Canada and Radio Madrid. Radio Madrid has the greatest appeal because they criticize the Soviet Union and give political commentary regarding USA. Olha HRYTS'IV's son, Yarko, stated he also heard Nova Ukraina (Case Officer Comment: PYREK). \*Reverend BARABACH in Warsaw also told me he heard Nova Ukraina. He stated that this broadcast was heavily jammed. He tried to pick it up the following day. He tried several days in a row but without success. In Peremyshl the aged received a maximum annuity of 350 zloty, but in spite of this they do not want to cooperate with Government regulations. This group of individuals deserves every possible aid. During my stay in Peremyshl the people whom I contacted were very anxious to help me in every way. Yarko, the son of Mrs. HRYTS'IV, although he did not speak Ukrainian very well, voluntarily accompanied me to the Police Department, stating that he wanted to be sure no harm would come to me. During my entire stay in Peremyshl he helped me to locate my old acquaintances. My acquaintances all invited me to sleep in their homes. Therefore, after having registered with the Police, I took advantage of these invitations and left my father's home to go to another address.

*Thompson's memo*

*70 intel*

*70 intel*

*Shows political content*

*used supra*

SECRET

Regarding travel to the Ukraine, I learned the following: Last year, 1950, Myroslava KRUPA traveled to Lvov and there met some of her friends from Peremysl. She met with ~~Dr. MANARUKHA~~ and his wife, who is her doctor in Lvov. MANARUKHA lives well and has his own automobile.

In general Ukrainians in Lvov are economically better off than in Poland. They earn higher wages and are able to purchase more food. Political freedom continues to be limited. In the opinion of KRUPA, the Galicians and particularly the intelligentsia cannot ~~defend~~ themselves from Bolshevik pressures, and therefore do not make demands on the Government for improvement of the political situation of the Ukrainians. In the opinion of those with whom I talked, Ukrainians from Eastern and Central parts of the Ukraine are more active in the struggle for the restoration of rights of the Ukrainians. Further, those with whom I talked expressed the opinion that co-existence between the United States and the USSR can be very beneficial to the Ukrainian struggle for the rights of the Ukrainian people. In particular this opinion was expressed by Reverend BARABASH in Warsaw, who considered that the exchange of diplomatic representation between the United States and other Western countries and the Ukraine is definitely desired. Such diplomatic exchanges would raise spirits in the Ukraine and among the Ukrainians in Poland because then they could consider themselves on the same level with Poland.

Permission for travel from Peremysl to Lvov is granted only for the purpose of visiting relatives. Permission is granted for close relatives. Mrs. LRYES'IV tried to visit a distant relative but was not given permission to do so. Ukrainians from the Western areas of the Ukraine traveled to Poland. For some time now there have been no national Soviets or railroad employees in Peremysl.

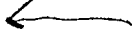
During my conversations with Ukrainians in Peremysl I was able to determine that they desired the following:

1. They want closer ties with Ukrainians in the West.
2. They hope for Ukrainian visitors who come to see their relatives or who come merely as tourists.
3. They request that interesting news items be clipped from Western publications and sent to them via letters and they also want books (published in the West).
4. They want to keep in touch via correspondence.
5. They desire aid, monetary and parcels, from such organizations as ZUDAL, the Women's Organization (Soyuz Ukrainok), and the Church.

In Peremysl I registered with the Police on 5 August. The registrar was a 40 year old woman who was assisted by a man about 20 years of age, who I

Think this O.K. to have used

Used



better

inserted above Galina Para

nothing that was obvious

SECRET

Tolt was an agent of the Secret Police. This young man did not participate in the conversation but seemed to listen very intently. During the registration it was necessary to complete two personnel questionnaires: place of birth, former citizenship, date when I left Poland, reason for leaving, date of arrival in the United States, nationality, name and address of present place of employment. After I completed my registration the woman told me that any American who was born in Poland is free to visit Poland, that the Polish Government makes no effort to talk people into remaining in Poland, that this is a choice left entirely up to the individual. Apparently anyone who wants to remain is free to do so. In addition to registration with the Police, every visitor is obliged to report his arrival and departure at the Registration Bureau of the City Council.

*operational*

My parents were imprisoned in 1950. Mother died in prison in 1952. My father was released in early 1953. During investigations they questioned my parents about my brother who was serving in the Ukrainian Division and about my sister who was in the UPA. They did not inquire about me or other members of the family.

*source*

I remained in Peremysl from 4 to 6 August. I left there at 3:00 P.M. on 6 August and arrived in Warsaw at 11:00 P.M. the same day. In Lublin a Polish woman teacher boarded the train and came to sit in my compartment. We talked about schools, scholarships and so forth. She expressed her surprise that I, as a Ukrainian American, spoke with such understanding about Poland and the situation in Poland. She inquired whether Ukrainian and Polish emigres cooperated and I replied that they did. This surprised her very much and she asked what brought about this change. I explained that both the Ukrainians and Poles have reached the conclusion that it is necessary to work together in order to defeat a common enemy. She agreed with this reasoning. She talked about Polish fears that it was possible that in another year or two the Lublin Catholic University could be liquidated because every year they lose members of their faculty to the Government.

*not used*

On 7 August I went to the Basilian Church at Myodowa 16. There I met one of my former teachers, Sister Analia CHUBAN of the Sister Servants of Mary. She introduced me to the Reverends BARABASH and PUSIKARSKI. I conveyed greetings to PUSIKARSKI from M.L. and his wife. PUSIKARSKI reminisced about the marriage ceremony (Case Officer Comment: M.L.'s) at which he officiated in prison. Reverend PUSIKARSKI was imprisoned because he helped Reverend Dr. DENKO of Peremysl to hide the UPA archives. Reverend PUSIKARSKI told me about the fate of Reverend Dr. Stephan HRAB who was a prisoner in Warsaw and after being turned over by the Police to the Soviets, he was imprisoned in the Soviet Union for 25 years. Reverend HRAB agreed to accept Orthodoxy and since 1955 he has been an Orthodox priest in a parish Dobromil. Reverend BARABASH stated that HORBACH visited them (Case Officer Comment: Probably Olexa HORBACH, AECASSOWARY contact in West Germany). He also told me about the new sentence given to Metropolitan SL'IPEN news which they received from a late repatriate from Siberia, a Polish priest who heard the confession of

*not used*

SECRET

SECRET

Metropolitan SL' IPEY. The Ukrainian Catholic parish in Warsaw now has 300 parishioners. (Patriarch) ~~VALENTIN~~ from Porcayst is head of the Warsaw branch of the USCF. I heard about VALENTIN while I was in Porcayst. The people spoke of him as a respected Ukrainian patriot. Reverend BARABASH advised me against visiting the USCF in person because he said there are Jews from Volynia who are considered dangerous. They control the administration of the organization. He spoke from personal experience because he had been there and saw what goes on there. Reverend BARABASH requested that visitors who come to Poland get in touch with him and help to keep contact with the Basilian Fathers. He showed me a letter from ZUDAK, stating that parcels mailed (by ZUDAK) have been received and continued aid is requested. They need money in order to pay the high taxes.

used in USCF  
Parcels

The same day I visited an art exhibit and talked with those in charge on the subject of social realism in art and literature. The Poles stated that, in their opinion, within the next five years social realism will go out the window (Case Officer Comment: Writer used the phrase "distane v lot"). I also went to a Polish technical exhibit the same day in the Cultural Building where I met a group of Soviet tourists. They were a group of teachers, all in the vicinity of 30 years of age, from Voronizh. I introduced myself as a Ukrainian from the United States. They boasted about Sputnik, suggested that I visit the Ukraine and questioned why I had left the USSR. I answered that I left because Stalin was in power. At the close of our conversation they inquired about my address in Warsaw. At 12:00 noon on 8 August I left Warsaw for Vienna. Passports were checked before departure but there was no baggage check.

Not important Poland Interest NOT

SLEPEY

Reverend BARABASH told me that about a year ago a Basilian Nun traveled from the Western Ukraine to Siberia for the purpose of making contact with Metropolitan SL' IPEY. She obtained from the Metropolitan a pastoral letter and a message for the Vatican. On her return trip she was arrested by the KGB. However, before her arrest she was able to give the letter to an elderly gentleman acquaintance of hers. Later this man was apprehended by the Police to whom he voluntarily, probably because of fright, turned over the letters. This was why the Metropolitan was recently sentenced for the second time. They brought him to Moscow to Patriarch Alexei who promised him the Lvov Episcopacy if he would agree to accept Orthodoxy, but the Metropolitan refused. This was the reason for the second trial against Metropolitan SL' IPEY, at which time he was sentenced, according to Reverend BARABASH, to an additional 25 years of hard labor. Recently there arrived in Warsaw a Polish priest repatriated from Siberia. Reverend BARABASH told me that the priest met with Metropolitan SL' IPEY after the trial and they heard each other's confession. The Metropolitan told the priest the following: He complained about his poor health and said that he feared he was not strong enough to endure another prison term. He proposed that negotiations be made via the Americans to have him released in exchange for some Soviet spy. The Polish priest brought a recent photograph of the Metropolitan which was sent to the West by Reverend BARABASH and which appeared in the press. I saw the original of this photograph.

SECRET

SECRET

-7-

Conversations with Poles from the Ensemble "Mazovske" in Vienna

The conversation was held with two young choir members of the above mentioned Ensemble. One of them was referred to as "Zbyzek" and the other "Metsenas." Zbyzek told me that the "Mazovske" traveled to the USSR on four occasions. He was in the Ukraine twice, in Kiev and Odessa. I mentioned that the American tourists reported that people in Kiev spoke only Russian. He answered me that both Ukrainian and Russian are spoken in Kiev, as well as in Moscow. I answered, "Then there is no difference between the Ukraine and Moscow." He answered, "But there is a difference. We Poles understand the language and feel the difference." The difference between Russians and Ukrainians is felt. Ukrainians try on every occasion to reveal their individuality and the difference between themselves and the Russians, forgetting at times that they are speaking in Russian. "I must admit that one seems to detect a Ukrainian nationalism."

*something like*

SECRET