

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO []
TO INFO Chief, WE Attention: Chief, SR	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 201- 74-6-63/1		
FROM Chief []	DATE 10 AUG 1960		
SUBJECT REDWOOD LCI IMPROVE AERODYNAMIC AEDOCMA/1 Poland Tamara HRYCIUK, DPOB 18 February 1932, Aleksandria, /	RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)		
ACTION REQUIRED Headquarters' comments requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
REFERENCE(S) A. EGMA-492165 B. EGMA-48835		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	
<p>1. The purpose of the present dispatch is to pull together the information currently available on Tamara HRYCIUK, along with recommendations for operational action, since it is now plain that an effort should be made to exploit this lead. Reference A described an incident when AEDOCMA/1 caught HRYCIUK embarrassed in the act of greeting a Soviet diplomat, while Reference B describes her activity in Corsica during Khrushchev's visit to France.</p> <p>2. [] was queried about HRYCIUK since information in [] files indicated that she was receiving support from his organization. He pulled her file and produced the following information: born 18 February 1933 in Alexandria, Ukraine; address: 6, rue Guy Moquet, Choisy-le-Roy, (Seine); currently attending interpreter's school; knows French, Ukrainian, Polish, and Russian well and Spanish moderately well. [] knew HRYCIUK personally in Strasbourg and considers her an absolutely reliable anti-communist.</p> <p>3. The following is a translation of an [] trace: "HRYCIUK, Tamara was born 18 February 1932 ("and not 1933", []'s comment) in Aleksandria, (Poland) to Taras and Helena (Née RATAJCZAK). She arrived in France in October 1949 accompanied by her parents with a work contract provided by M. Raoul GUYOT, industrialist, at Ormoy la Riviere par Etampes (S 80). Her father, born 1 March 1899 at Stodolsko (Poland), an engineer, also had a work contract, but with Etablissement GUYOT, 38 avenue de la Porte d'Aubervilliers in Paris. Formerly residing with her parents at 89 rue Boileau, Tamara HRYCIUK has been living since 29 October 1956 at 8 rue Guy Moquet at Choisy-le-Roi (Seine). She has received a secondary education and still calls herself a student. "Since 1954 she has made numerous trips to England and West Germany under the various pretexts of tourism, studies or health. "The DST became interested in her in August 1959."</p> <p>4. HRYCIUK first came to AEDOCMA/1's attention in February 1960, and his report is as follows: "Subject: <u>Ukrainian Student Community in Paris, leader: Mlle Tamara HRYCIUK, 6 rue Guy Moquet, Choisy-le-Roy (Seine)</u> "For some years there has existed in Paris a Ukrainian Student Community, led by Mlle Tamara HRYCIUK, located at 13 rue de Taine, Paris 12eme. This group unites about 30 Ukrainian students at the Sorbonne or other institutions in Paris. Mlle HRYCIUK is a very intelligent student, doing East European languages at the Sorbonne, planning to take a diploma at an interpreter's school in Geneva and hoping eventually to get a position with UNESCO. "Being convinced that useful contacts for our work could be found among these Ukrainian students, I made contact with the group on 21 February, participating in a student evening at 13 rue de Taine. On this occasion I met Mlle HRYCIUK personally and made an appointment with her for 29 February, when I hope to obtain further information of interest." In questioning AEDOCMA/1 further, the Writer learned that Olga ROMANCZUK, Subject of [], was the person who told him about the group and brought him to the meeting. The group, called "Ukrainska Studentska Hromada" in Ukrainian, was founded about 1955 by Wasyl MARKUS (), himself suspected by both AECASSOMARY/28 and AEDOCMA/1 of being a Soviet agent. (trace: []), attachment E). It would be interesting to know the procedure by which</p>			
4 August 1960 Attached Herewith: 1 photo of Subject with negative to SR only Distribution: 3-SR 2-WE		DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B VAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007	
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<p>HRVCIUK took over the reins from MARSH.</p> <p>5. The following is the report from AEDOSIA/1's 29 February 1960 meeting with HRVCIUK:</p> <p>"The meeting with Mlle HRVCIUK was for Place St. Michel on 29 February at 1200 hours. She promised to arrive at 1230 hours at the latest. I waited three quarters of an hour and finally decided that she would not appear, so I went to a neighboring restaurant to eat lunch. At exactly 1300 hours, Mlle HRVCIUK appeared in the same restaurant, saying that she had missed a train and could not make it on time. (I comment: it was not satisfactorily clear to AEDOSIA/1 how HRVCIUK found him in the restaurant, when their rendezvous had been across the street.)</p> <p>"We conversed for two hours until 1500 hours, during which time I learned the following: Mlle HRVCIUK is studying philology at the Sorbonne, specializing in Russian and German. In addition, she has also learned English, French, Ukrainian, Polish, and Spanish. After her studies are completed she plans to get a position either with NAEO, UNESCO or some other international organization or in the diplomatic service as a translator. She is specialized as a "political translator". The only difficulty in getting the work she desires is that she does not yet have French citizenship. However, she applied for it two years ago and hopes to become a citizen before the end of 1960. At that time there will be nothing to hinder her.</p> <p>"Mlle HRVCIUK plans to go to Geneva on 2-10 April to take a course at the Institute for International Interpreters. It is extremely difficult to be admitted to this Institute as hundreds of men and women students apply and have to pass the following examinations in a school in their own country: a) a translation without errors in the field of Atomic Energy, b) a translation without errors in the field of economics, c) a translation without errors of a political speech by a statesman. Mlle HRVCIUK translated a speech made by Khrushchev in the U.S.A. Having passed the three examinations, she was admitted to the course in Switzerland.</p> <p>"Mlle HRVCIUK told me the following about her family: her father is from Rovno in the West Ukraine. Her mother is of German descent. Her father was living in France since 1928, working as a farmhand, while her mother remained in Rovno, where they had a small house. Her father returned to Rovno every year with the money he had earned, bought land and developed his house. As he returned from France to Rovno as usual in 1939, the War broke out and he could no longer return to France.</p> <p>"Rovno was occupied by the Bolsheviks and HRVCIUK, as an ordinary laborer, was appointed the head of the village council and later chairman of the Kolkhoz in a locality near Rovno. He enjoyed the trust of the Bolsheviks because of the fact that he was a genuine working man.</p> <p>"In 1948, Mlle HRVCIUK went with her parents from Rovno to Poland where they lived for two years. In 1950, the father received a visitor's visa to France for himself and the whole family, went to France and never returned to Poland. Through friends in Choisy-le-Roy he received a job as watchman and bookkeeper in a factory where he earns a moderately good salary.</p> <p>"Tamara HRVCIUK has for three years been the leader of the Ukrainian Student Community in Paris and is a member of the *ZESUS (Tesuss) - Tsentral'nyy Soyus Ukrainskiykh Studentiv - Central Union of Ukrainian Students in Emigration.</p> <p>"Tamara HRVCIUK does not belong to any Ukrainian political party or organization, but is an adherent of the SP UVR.</p> <p>"Tamara HRVCIUK went to Vicuna in 1959 for the Communist World Youth Festival where she, in her own words, carried out anti-communist propaganda. She had conversation with several Soviet students there. She was also in contact with the Vivskiy Dance Group when it appeared in Paris.</p> <p>"At the end of our conversation on 29 February 1960, the following incident took place: I went to the cloakroom to get our coats. As I returned with them, I noticed that Mlle HRVCIUK was smiling at an unknown man who also smiled at her. She had not noticed that I had returned with the coats, and when I said 'here is your coat', she was a bit flustered and said: 'The man who smiled at me is from the Soviet Embassy in Paris. Apparently he recognized me and therefore smiled at me.' The man in question was about 35 years old; blond; about 1.68-1.70 tall, oval face; lively eyes.</p> <p>"This raises the following question: did the man come by Place St. Michel fortuitously, or had Tamara HRVCIUK asked him to come.</p>				
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<p>"From IVAN POPWITSCHE I have learned that Tamara HRUCIUK's father was a communist even before the war and is reputed to be one at present."</p> <p>6. In view of the fact that AEDOGMA/1 had mentioned HRUCIUK in one of the early conversations as one of the four current CE cases of the ARCAVATINA/8 group, the Writer asked AEDOGMA/1 to prepare a summary of the case against her and he prepared the following report:</p> <p>"In previous reports I have given information about Tamara HRUCIUK's life which I will not repeat here. Instead, I shall treat in greater detail the facts which arouse suspicion that she might be a Soviet agent.</p> <p>"a. <u>Tamara HRUCIUK grew up in a Communist family.</u> Several people such as IVAN POPWITSCHE, Teodor HEDWIK, Helena HENDER, Mykola FRIZ and Dr. Paulie SCHEMCHENKIJ have told me that HRUCIUK's father was a member of the CP in France before World War II and is still a member. During his stay in the Ukraine in 1939-1941 and 1944-1946 when it was under Soviet rule he was also a CP member and chairman of a kolchoz near Rovno. Tamara HRUCIUK's mother, who is of German origin, was also friendly to Communism and refused to be repatriated to Germany in 1941, although a German Repatriation Committee offered to arrange it. Only her communist convictions kept her from accepting, for several thousand Germans from the Rovno area did return to Germany at that time (in 1946). The communist convictions of her parents did not fail to have an effect on Tamara HRUCIUK."</p> <p>"b. <u>T. HRUCIUK's State Communist Up-bringing:</u> In 1944-1946 Tamara HRUCIUK was a Komsomol member and in 1946 even became leader of a Komsomol group. Also during her stay in Poland in 1947-1948 she belonged to the organization "Poliska Młodzież Socjalistyczna" - Polish Socialist Youth. In these two state youth organizations she acquired the basis of a communist, materialistic philosophy. Tamara HRUCIUK, maintains, however, that in spite of having belonged to these two organizations, the Communists were unable to make a Communist out of her. On the contrary, she has become, in her own words, a "fighting anti-Communist". Whether this is true or not is difficult to say, but the facts indicate otherwise.</p> <p>"c. <u>Overt Anti-Communist Behavior of T. HRUCIUK:</u> Tamara HRUCIUK emphasizes an anti-communist posture everywhere and on all occasions. Although she claims to be a combative anti-communist, she refuses at the same time to join any Ukrainian nationalist organizations such as the ZCH, OUN, OUN, OUN/s, but maintains only a loose contact with them without engaging herself in their activity. This loose liaison, however, permits her to observe everything that goes on in their organizations.</p> <p>"d. <u>Great Interest by T. HRUCIUK in the International Activities of Students:</u> Tamara HRUCIUK visits all international student events not only here in Paris, but also abroad in Belgium, England, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy. She particularly likes to visit international student events where emigre students from East European countries meet students from Western countries and where political problems are discussed. Up till now, no one has determined who finances her travel and living expenses for these conferences. In any event, no Ukrainian nor French organizations give her financial assistance. Nevertheless, Tamara HRUCIUK stays at good hotels and always seems to have enough money with her. She claims that she finances these trips out of her private savings. In this case, either she or her father must be quite well to do. We know, however, that her father is watchman in a factory and as such cannot earn a great deal of money.</p> <p>"e. <u>Tamara HRUCIUK collects addresses and personality information on Emigre students from East European Countries:</u> Tamara HRUCIUK is the leader of the Ukrainian students and not those of other nationalities. But what does she do? For years she has been visiting various student dormitories in Paris and questioning leaders of the dormitories or her friends about these students of Russian, Polish, Czech, Hungarian, Rumanian, Bulgarian and other backgrounds. As soon as she finds such students, she begins through one or a series of conversations to gather information about them relating to the nationality, how long they have been in the emigration, how long they have been in Paris, where they were before they came to Paris, whether they are in Paris alone or with their family, do they still have relatives in the old country, do they correspond with them, what do the relatives write from the old country, on what sort of financial means the students live, whether they receive stipends, where from and how much, what faculties they are studying in, how far along they are in their studies, etc. etc. Tamara HRUCIUK was particularly active when a number of Hungarian students came to Paris as a result of the Hungarian uprising. ([] Comment: AEDOGMA/1 added orally that HRUCIUK was reputed to have slept with one after another of these Hungarian students.)</p>		
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Hélène HUNDER told me a few days ago that Tamara HRYCIUK had worked on from 200 to 300 students in this fashion over the last few years. Her knowledge of foreign languages enables her to speak with a great many students who have no knowledge of French. On such occasions she proceeds in a cunning manner: she claims always that she herself is an emigré student and is therefore very interested in the fate of other emigré students. On whose orders does she assemble all this information? In any case, not for the Ukrainian Student Community.

"f. The Hryhorij Veryovka Soviet Ukrainian Choir and T. HRYCIUK: When the Soviet Ukrainian Choir from Kiev under the direction of Hryhorij Veryovka came to Paris, the local Ukrainian Emigration tried to make contact with him and the choir in order to carry on discussions with them. However, Veryovka and the members of the choir were very reserved and avoided conversations with Ukrainian emigres. Attempts to contact them in their hotel were unsuccessful. Tamara HRYCIUK was the only Ukrainian emigre with whom the choir and Veryovka seemed to be willing to talk, and the only one permitted to visit them in their hotel. It was determined by the AECVATINA/S people in Paris that she remained in the hotel with them all night until the next morning on several occasions. She also was acquainted with all the members of the Soviet Embassy in Paris who were charged with the Choir. It is now no longer any secret that there were KGB agents among the choir members who carried out Soviet intelligence missions and had meetings with Soviet agents. Such an incident was disclosed in Germany and caused quite a stir (DEUTSCHEN-DEUTSCH-DEUTSCH-DEUTSCH). There are grounds for the suspicion that Tamara HRYCIUK, while spending the entire night in the hotel with the choir, was not visiting the ordinary singers, but the KGB operatives who accompanied the singers. In any case, it is difficult to explain why she was handled differently from the other emigres.

"g. Tamara HRYCIUK and the World Youth Festival in Vienna: Tamara HRYCIUK also went to the Communist World Youth Festival in Vienna in July 1959, where she quickly established liaison with people from the SP-UNVR, who had established an anti-communist bookstand, under the direction of Dr. Lubomyr GRYTSKYJ. The latter came from the U.S. to head up the bookstand. When Tamara HRYCIUK volunteered her services as interpreter at the bookstand, GRYTSKYJ agreed. While HRYCIUK worked all day at the bookstand, she spent every evening in the hotels occupied by the Soviet delegation and held conversations with them. Again, as established by AECVATINA/S personnel, she often spent the entire night. Apparently, during the night she reported to the Soviets on who had visited the SP-UNVR stand during the day or what she had learned in her conversations with Dr. Lubomyr GRYTSKYJ. The KGB has always been keenly interested in the activity of the SP-UNVR, for:

- 1) it is no longer a secret that they work with the Americans,
- 2) that Dr. Lubomyr GRYTSKYJ completed an AIS intelligence training course
- 3) that the SP-UNVR sent their people into the USSR assisted by the Americans (the case of Wasył OCHRIMOWYTSCH).

For this reason, the KGB was particularly interested in the activity of the SP-UNVR during the Vienna Youth Festival and for this reason Tamara HRYCIUK volunteered as an interpreter for Dr. GRYTSKYJ.

"h. My personal experiences with T. HRYCIUK: I have already reported on my own contacts with Tamara HRYCIUK in March of this year (see Para 4 and 5 above). It still seems very mysterious to me that a member of the Soviet Embassy should "by chance" appear there and I suspect that Tamara HRYCIUK asked him to come.

"i. Tamara HRYCIUK and the Exile to Corison: I have already reported on this incident, but the fact is that Tamara HRYCIUK used this opportunity to present herself as a leading anti-communist. French, German, Italian, Spanish, English, Polish, and other newspapers not only showed large pictures but also an interview with Mlle HRYCIUK, in which she characterized herself as an anti-communist. (□ □ Comment: the Soviet Embassy and the French Police drew up the list of exiles jointly and it should come as a surprise to no one that each insinuated as many of its respective agents as the traffic would bear, AECASSOMARY/28 being one of the French agents.)

"j. Tamara HRYCIUK and the Soviet Embassy in Paris: Tamara HRYCIUK has often been seen in the company of members of the Soviet Embassy in Paris and has even been seen visiting the Embassy. (This information comes from T. HILNYK, Iwan POPWYTSCH, Andriy SONGLY and Helene HUNDER. His relations with the latter do not permit him to subject her to painstaking CI/CE discussion so there are obvious blank spots in the story he got from her. On 17 July 1960, Helene HUNDER related

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to me the following incident: 'The beginning of June of this year, Helene HUNDER saw Tamara HRYCIUK in the company of a member of the Soviet Embassy at Place d'Odéon. The two were talking together. After HRYCIUK had finished her conversation, HUNDER came up to her and asked directly: 'What do you have to do with that Bolshevik?'

"Tamara HRYCIUK gave the following answer: 'I have nothing to do with him. Somehow or other the Soviet Embassy learned that I know several East European and West European languages. A few days ago I got a letter from the Soviet Embassy in which I was asked to meet one of their representatives here at Place d'Odéon. I appeared and the Embassy representative proposed that I do some translations for the Embassy which has not enough translators and a lot of work. Were I to take on these translations, I would be well paid. But I declined the offer, because I want nothing to do with the Soviet Embassy in the first place, and in the second place, I have no time since I am preparing myself for my doctorate examinations.'

"Helene Hunder is of the opinion that this was a lie, and that she simply thought it up on the spur of the moment to get herself out of an awkward situation."

7. () Comments:

a) Some of AEDOGMA/1's evidence is not very substantial, but some of it appears quite damaging (i.e., the unexplained affluence permitting her frequent travel which is confirmed from the () traces, the systematic elicitation of biographic data from foreign students and the contacts with the Soviet Embassy). On balance, it would appear that AEDOGMA/1 has good grounds for his suspicions. The interest of the DRY (see Para 3) may be confirmatory, or may simply reflect the interest of one of the local AECAVATINAS who in turn may be in touch with the French.

b) In discussing the matter with AEDOGMA/1, () came to the following conclusions with him: the KIS will probably want to keep her relatively clean and will prevent her from biting on a provocation. While she is undoubtedly useful as a spotter at present, they may be interested in her long-term value as a translator on scientific and technical matters with an international organization. Her much publicized stay on Corsica was helpful in building up her reputation as an anti-Communist.

c) HRYCIUK's immediate plans are to attend a University Students' week in Munich on 15 August and then to Rome for the Olympic Games.

d) In AEDOGMA/1's opinion, the course of action as indicated at present seems to be to get more concrete evidence that HRYCIUK works for the KIS, then learn something of her character and modus operandi and then attempt to recruit her as a double agent. The latter course of action seems to be a standard reflex with AEDOGMA/1 and he referred to his experience during the War when he was successful in dozens of cases in turning apprehended Soviets to work against the KIS.

e) () traces are () and a note indicating she was a DEFOUNCE applicant in June 1957.

f) Attached are a negative and one print made from a "Paris Match" photo during the Corsica Exile. AEDOGMA/1 confirmed that the picture was of HRYCIUK (she was not identified by name in the caption) and added the following physical description: about 1.64 m tall; average build; long blond hair; sensual lips; blue eyes; good teeth; somewhat coarse complexion.

g) () plans to take no action for the moment, but will direct AEDOGMA/1 to obtain further information from HRYCIUK and make her closer acquaintance.

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